

No. 885,138.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1908.

M. L. BREWER & L. B. MILLER.

BURIAL VAULT.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

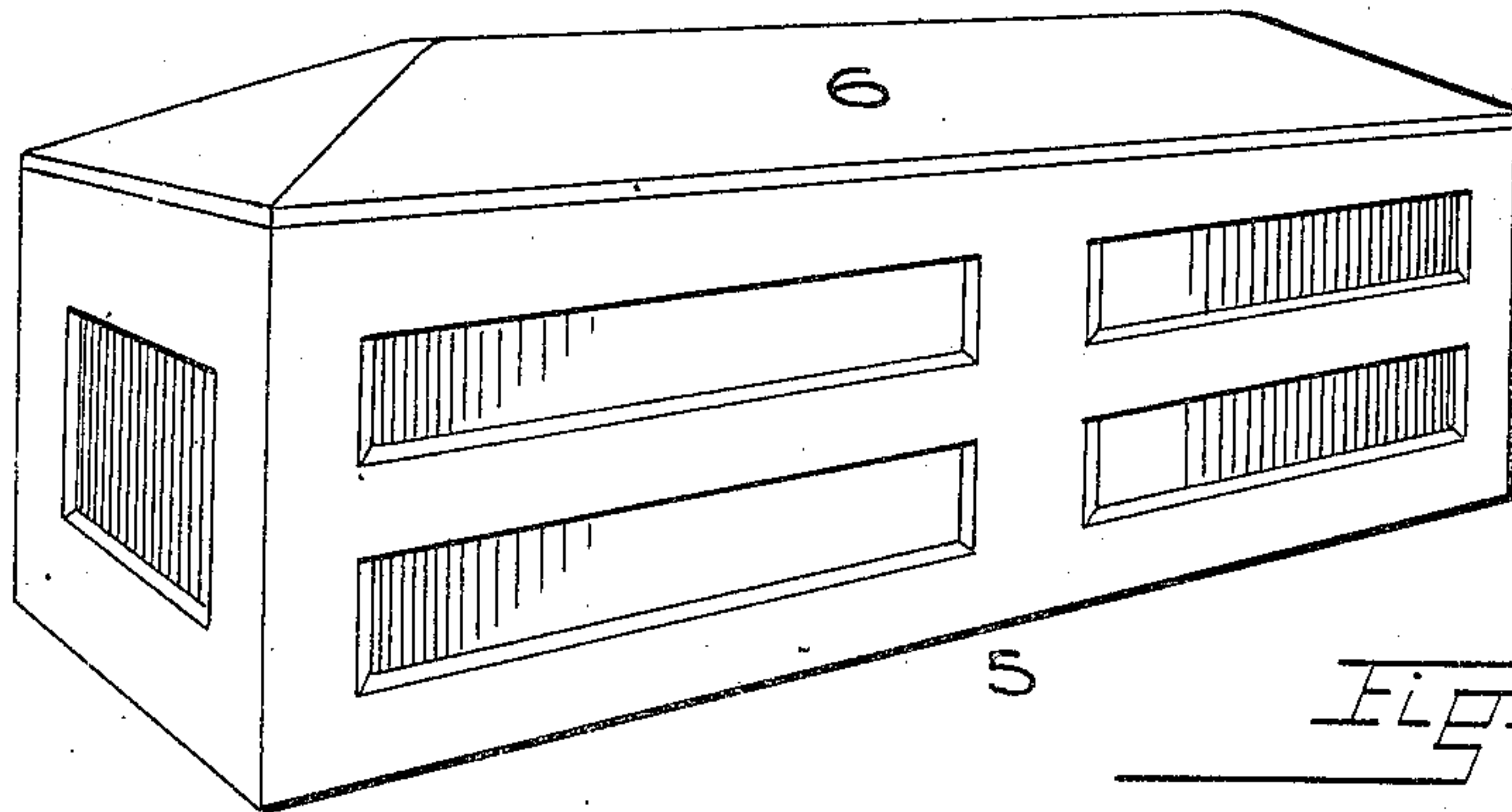


Fig. 1.

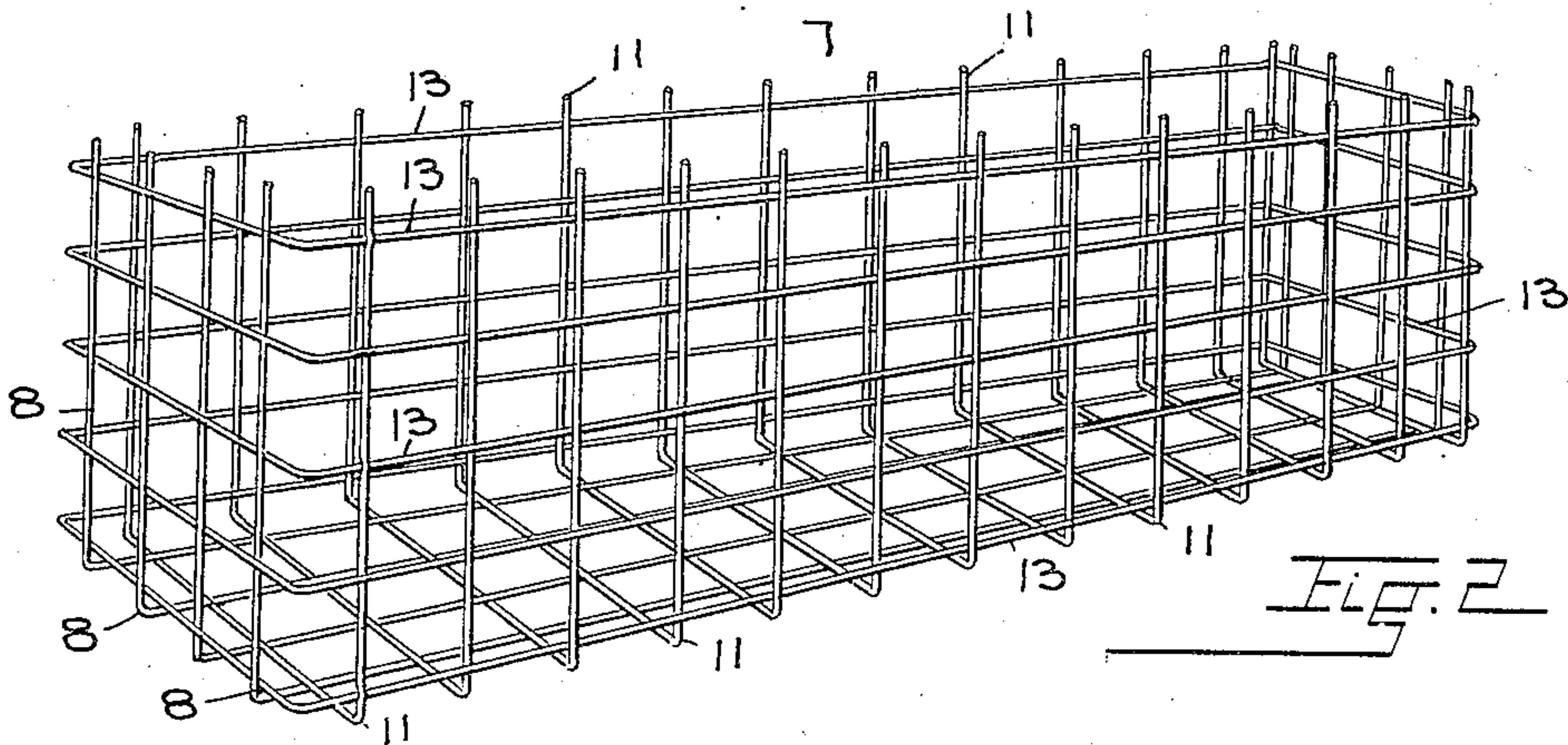


Fig. 2.

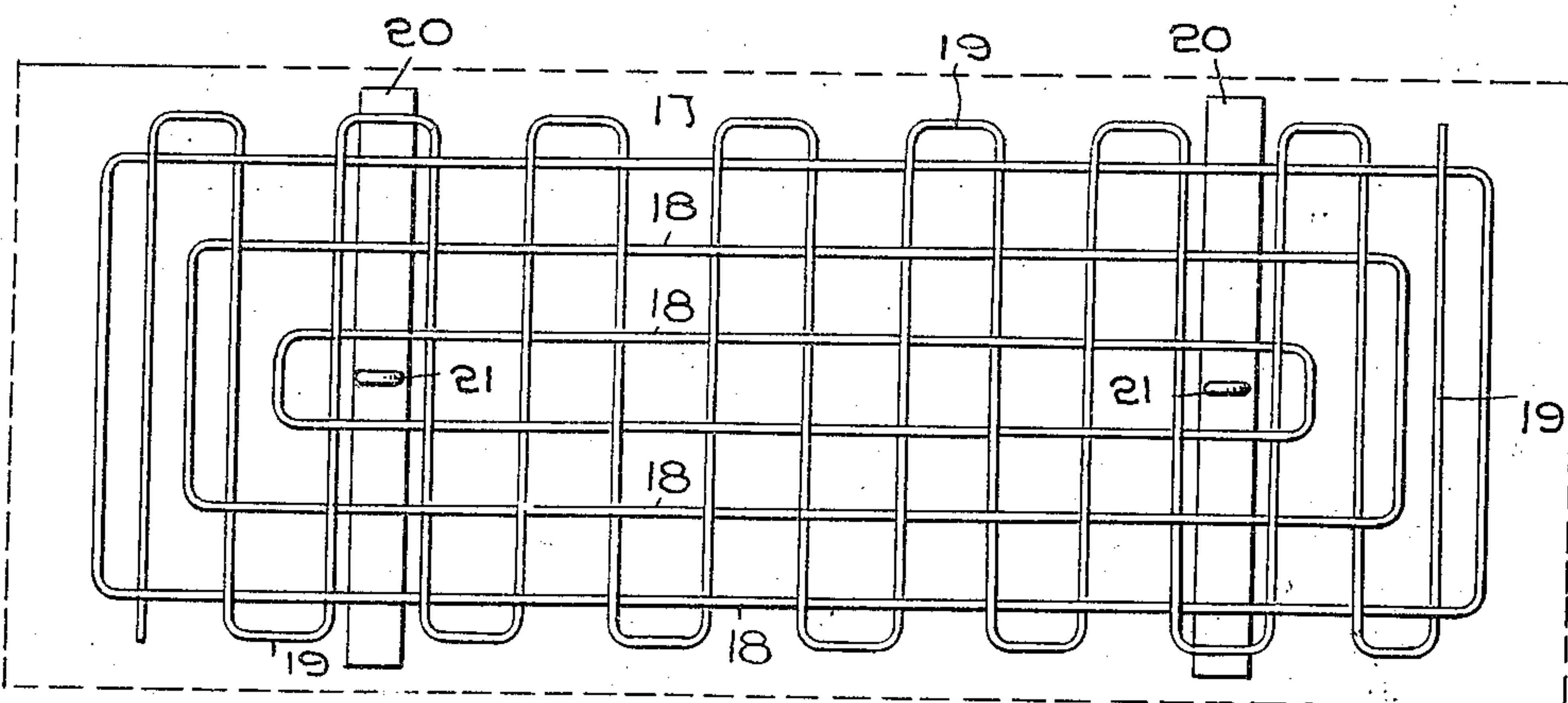


Fig. 3.

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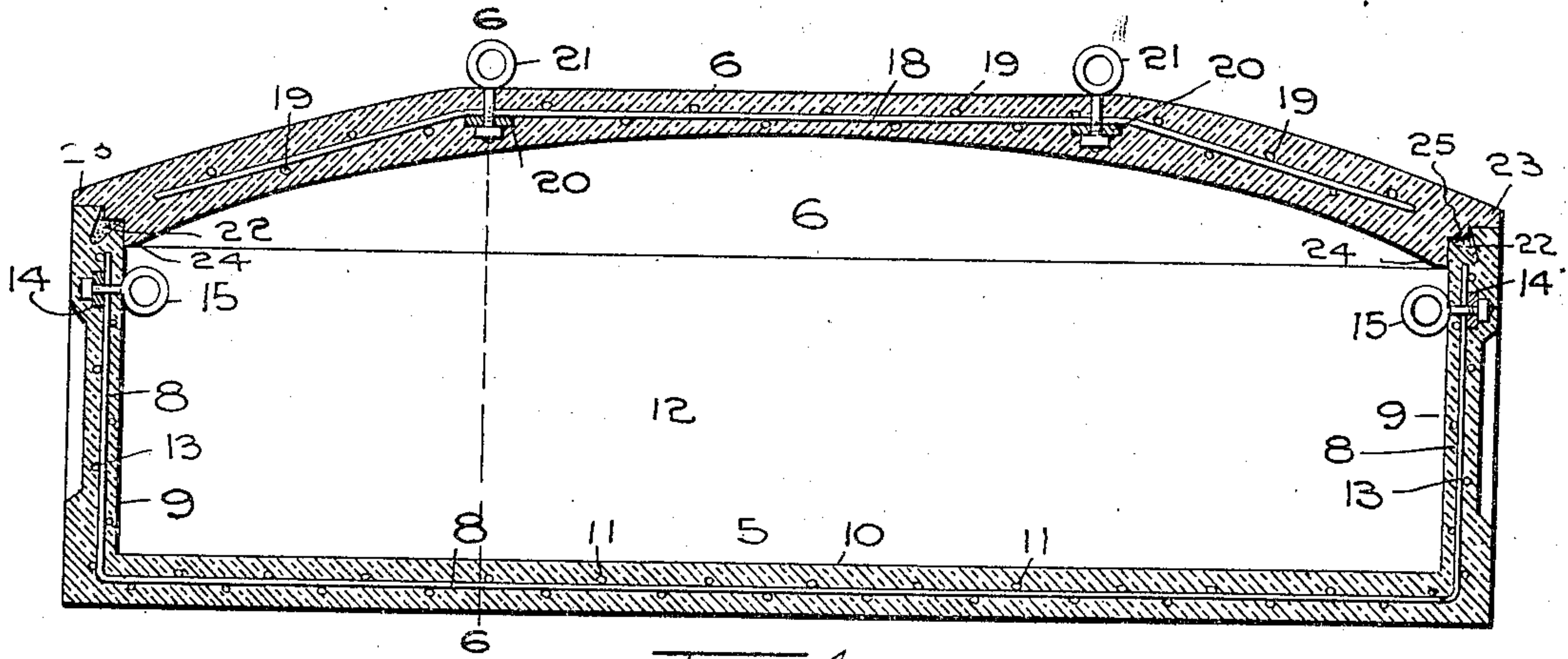


Fig. 4.

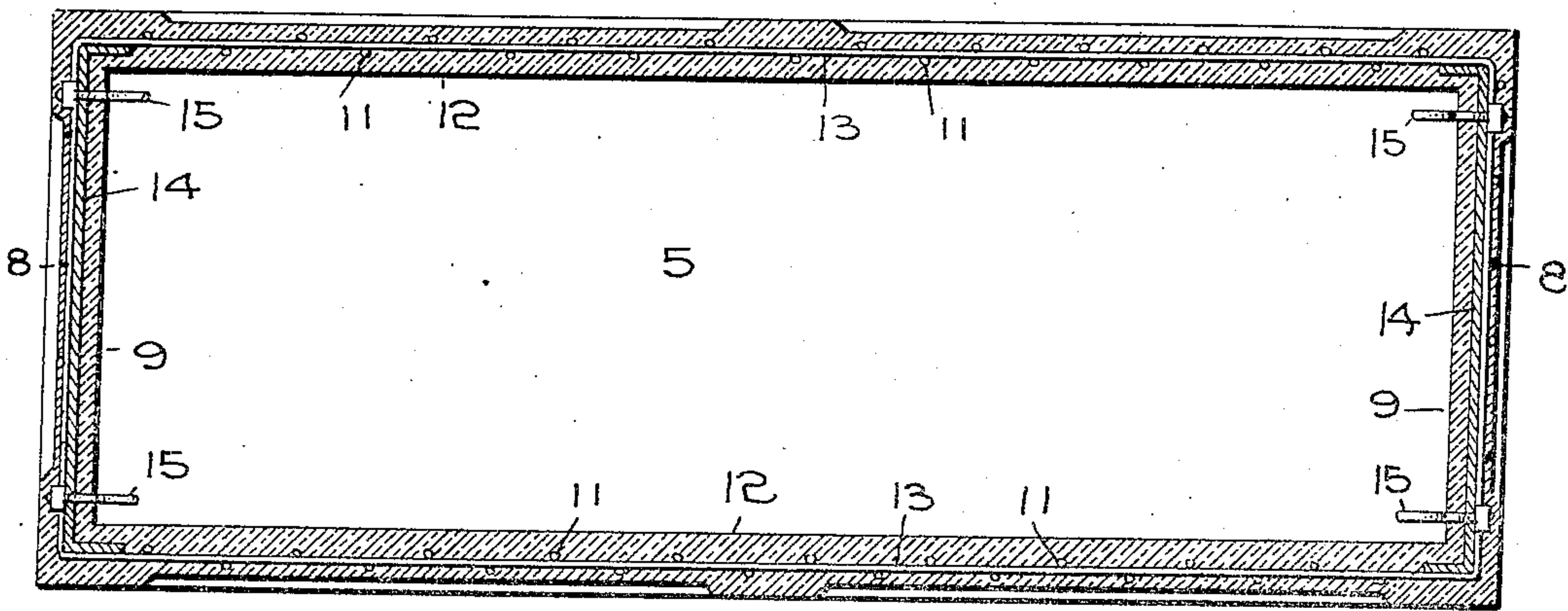


Fig. 5.

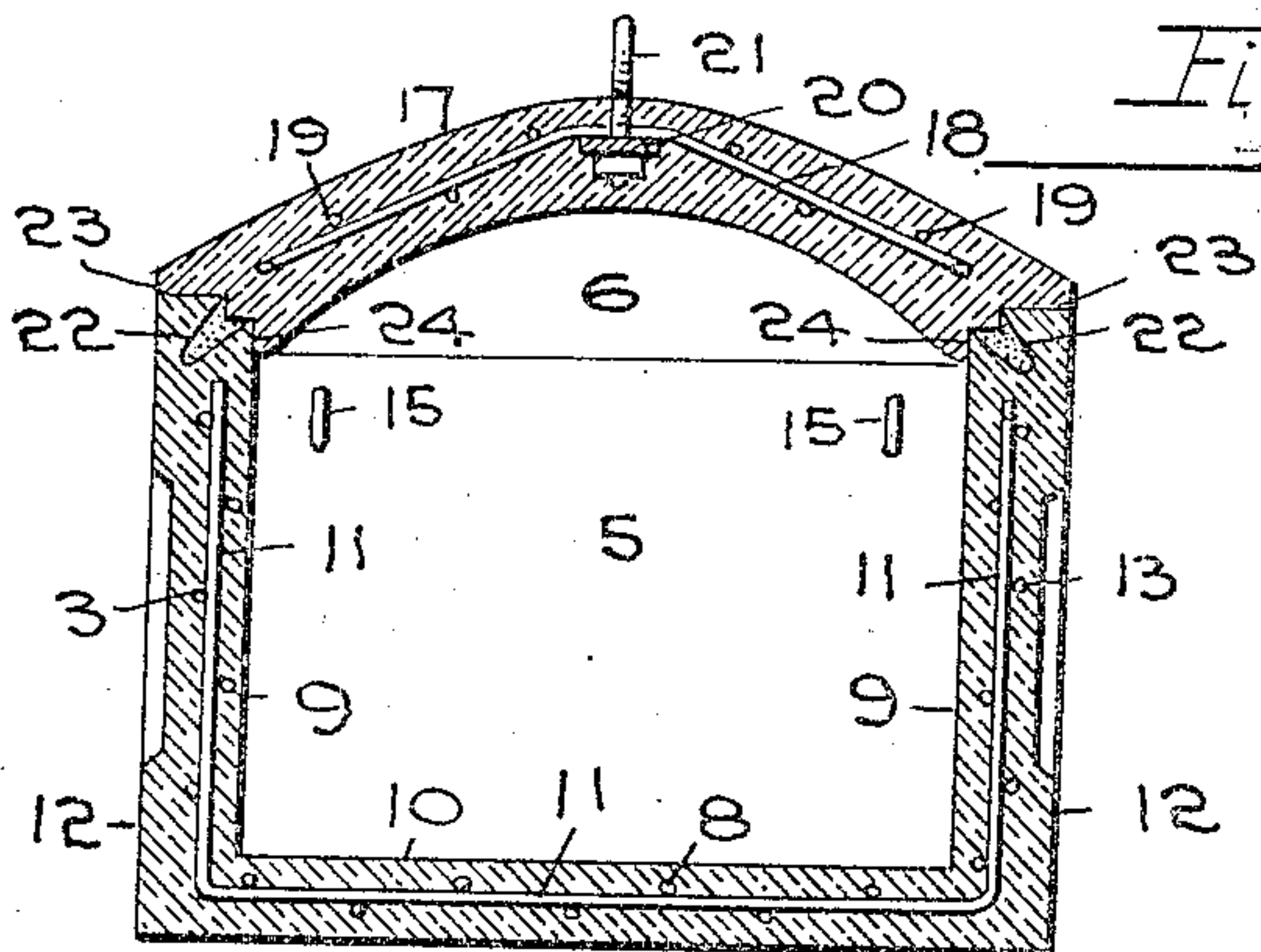


Fig. 6.

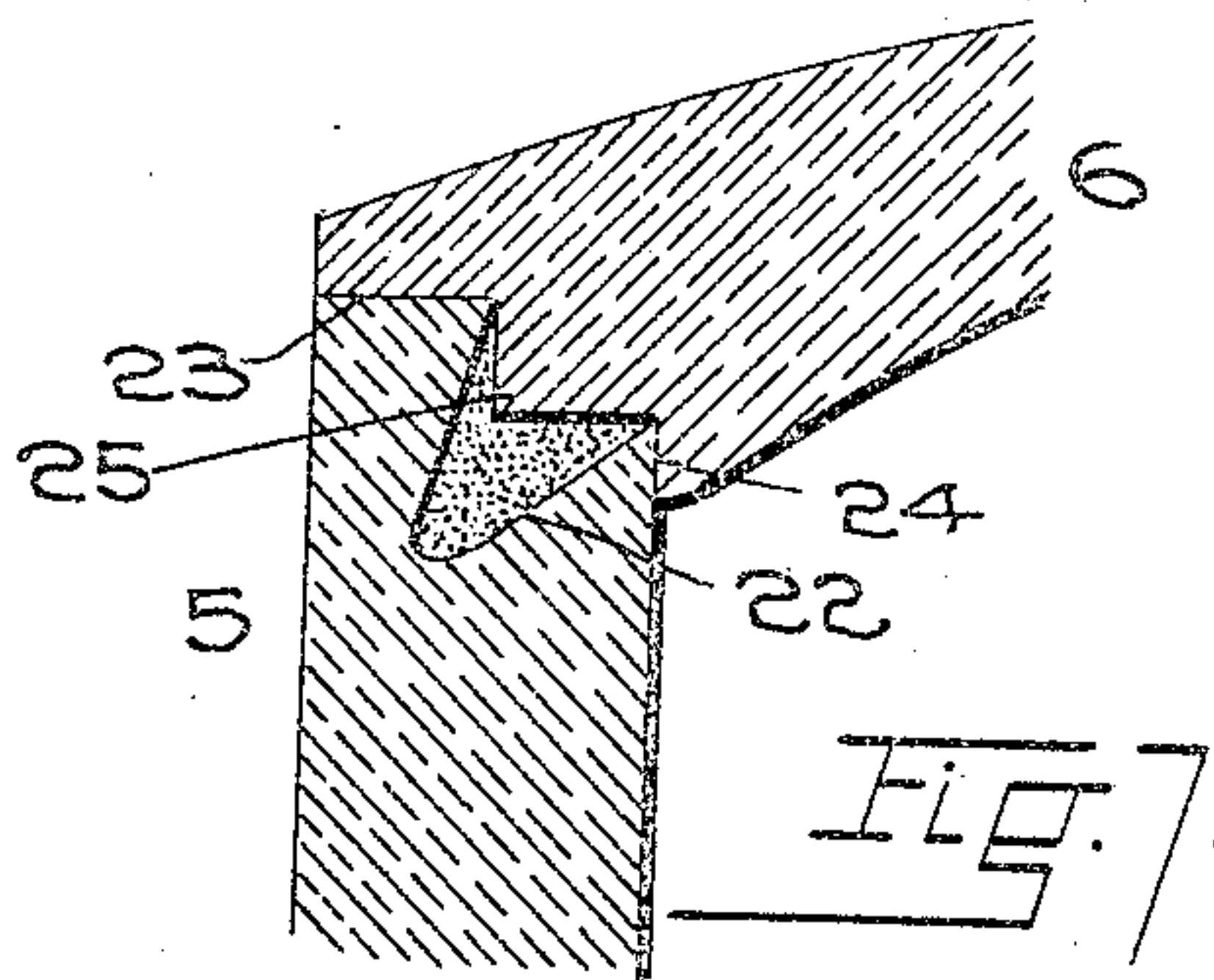


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BURIAL-VAULT.

No. 885,138.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 21, 1908.

Application filed July 30, 1907. Serial No. 386,300.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARION L. BREWER and LLOYD B. MILLER, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the 5 county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Burial-Vaults, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to the class of burial 10 vaults or sarcophagi which are employed in lieu of wooden boxes, to contain the coffin for the interment of the dead and which being impervious to moisture and air, will prevent deterioration of the body incased 15 therein.

The object of our invention is to provide a monolithic structure in which strength and durability are combined with cheapness and simplicity in construction and in which the 20 joint between the cover and the body member of the vault is self sealing and such as to insure imperviability to water and air. We attain this object by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings in the various 25 views of which like parts are similarly designated and in which

Figure 1—represents a perspective exterior view of the vault, Fig. 2—a perspective view of the metallic net work employed to 30 reinforce the body member of the structure, Fig. 3—a plan view of the netting used to reinforce the cover of the device, the outline of which has been indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 4—a longitudinal, vertical section 35 through the structure, Fig. 5—a horizontal section therethrough, Fig. 6—a transverse section taken along the line 6—6, Fig. 4, and Fig. 7—an enlarged sectional view illustrating the means employed to seal or bond the 40 cover upon the receptacle.

The structure consists of the body member or receptacle 5 and the cover 6, both of which are made of a molded plastic substance such as concrete reinforced by embedded metallic parts, the construction and 45 arrangement of which will now be described.

The reinforcing means employed to strengthen the member 5, are illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings and consist of a net 50 work 7 formed of a plurality of intertwined metal rods which collectively, constitute a structure corresponding in shape and dimensions with the completed receptacle.

The net work 7 includes a number of equidistantly arranged rectangularly bent, U-shaped rods 8, the upright and horizontal

portions of which are in practice embedded in the end walls 9 and the bottom 10 of the monolithic structure, similarly formed rods 11 arranged at right angles to the others and 60 intended to be disposed within the side walls 12 and the bottom of the vault and a plurality of horizontal, rectangular frames 13 which are interwoven with the vertical portions of the rods 8 and 11 to maintain them 65 in their relative positions and to further reinforce the side and end walls of the receptacle.

Two straps 14 are embedded in the walls 9 of the device in proximity to its upper edge 70 for the purpose of securing the eye bolts 15, the eyes of which project inside the body member and whose function is to secure the ropes or straps employed in lowering the device into the grave. 75

The extremities of the metal bars 14 are bent at right angles to the body portion and project into the side walls 12.

The walls of the receptacle are paneled for strengthening purposes as well as to enhance 80 the appearance of the vault, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

The cover 6 is vaulted and reinforced by a correspondingly shaped net work 17 of interwoven metal rods, illustrated in Fig. 3, and 85 composed of a plurality of rectangular longitudinally arranged frames 18 which being of unequal dimensions, are arranged in spaced relation one within the other and are held in their relative positions by a tortuous rod 19, 90 the laterally extending portions of which are intertwined with the longitudinal parts of the frames. The cover is furthermore provided with two transversely disposed straps 20 embedded at equal distances from its ends 95 and provided with eye bolts 21 which project above its upper surface and are employed in raising and lowering the lid.

To provide a water and air tight joint between the cover 6 and the upper edge of the 100 receptacle 5, the latter is provided with a rabbet or channel 22 which extending from the innermost verge or margin of the said edge, out and downwardly, provides a pocket for the bonding material employed to form the 105 seal between the two members of the device.

The outer portions of the cover which are preferably thicker than its central portion, are formed with a terminal horizontally ranging flange 23, adapted to engage the upper 110 edge of the walls of the receptacle, a vertical, depending flange 24 designed to simul-

taneously engage the inner surface of the walls 8 and 12 below the edge formed by the channel 22, and an intermediate continuous tenon 25, which in practice, occupies the upper portion of the rabbet.

The body member of the vault or sarcophagus is lowered into the grave by means of ropes or straps fastened to the so-called lowering bolts 15 which after the said member is in place and the said straps are detached therefrom are removed to make room for the coffin which the plastic structure incases.

The channel 22 is now filled with cement or other bonding material after which the lid 6 is lowered by the use of flexible devices secured to the eye bolts 21, until the flanges 23 and 24 are in engagement with the corresponding parts of the walls 8 and 12 and the intermediate, projecting, rectangular ridge of tenon 25 has entered the channel 22.

The bonding material in the latter, displaced by the tenon, is forced outwardly in between the contacting surfaces of the flanges and the box, and the cement thus disposed will, when hardened, form a secure seal against the ingress of air and moisture so that the two connected members 5 and 6 will in effect, constitute one monolithic structure.

It will be observed that the manner of bonding above described, obviates the manual labor usually required to coat the engaging parts of the two members with cement before or after the lid has been lowered and that, in consequence, my construction saves time and labor while it provides a perfect seal.

The means employed to reinforce the vault, while simple in construction, are most

effective in promoting the enduring qualities of the structure and the method of securing the lowering bolts prevents accidental withdrawal and permits their removal after the members are in place.

Having thus described our invention what we claim is:

1. In a burial vault, a body member having a continuous angularly disposed channel formed in its upper edge and a cover having an angular ridge adapted to occupy the upper part of the said channel, the angles of the said channel and the said ridge being of dissimilar magnitudes.

2. In a burial vault, a body member having a continuous channel extending downwardly and angularly from the inner verge of its upper edge, and a cover having a surrounding flange adapted to engage the said edge, a depending flange engaging the inner surface of the said member below the said channel and an intermediate projection of less magnitude than the said channel adapted to occupy a part thereof.

3. In a burial vault, the combination with the body member, of a cover formed of molded plastic substance embedded therein and a net work composed of a plurality of interconnected metallic frames arranged in spaced relation one within the other and a tortuously bent rod connected therewith.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

MARION L. BREWER.
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Witnesses:

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