

A. E. MAGORIS.  
METHOD OF MAKING CASKETS OR BURIAL VAULTS.  
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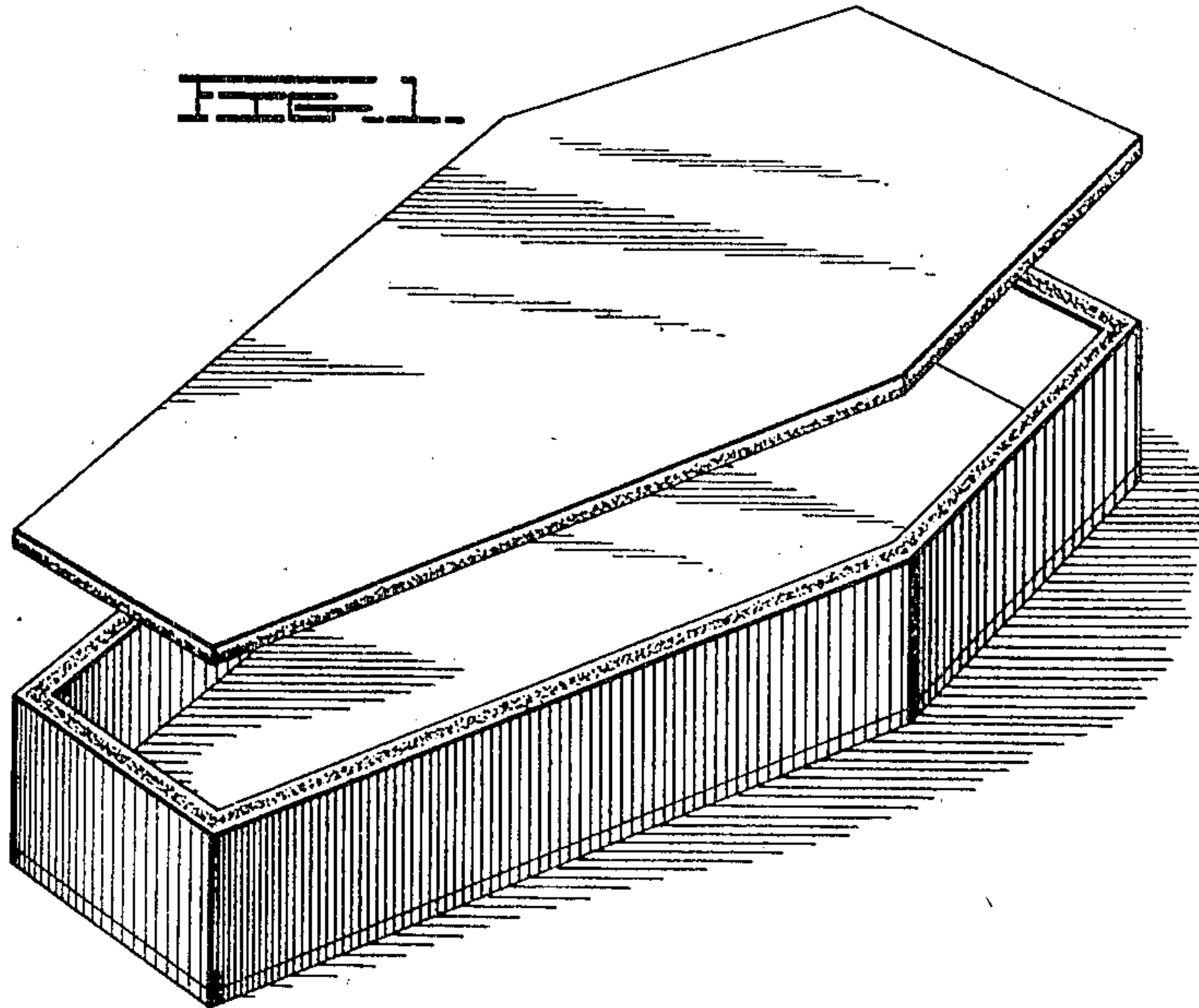
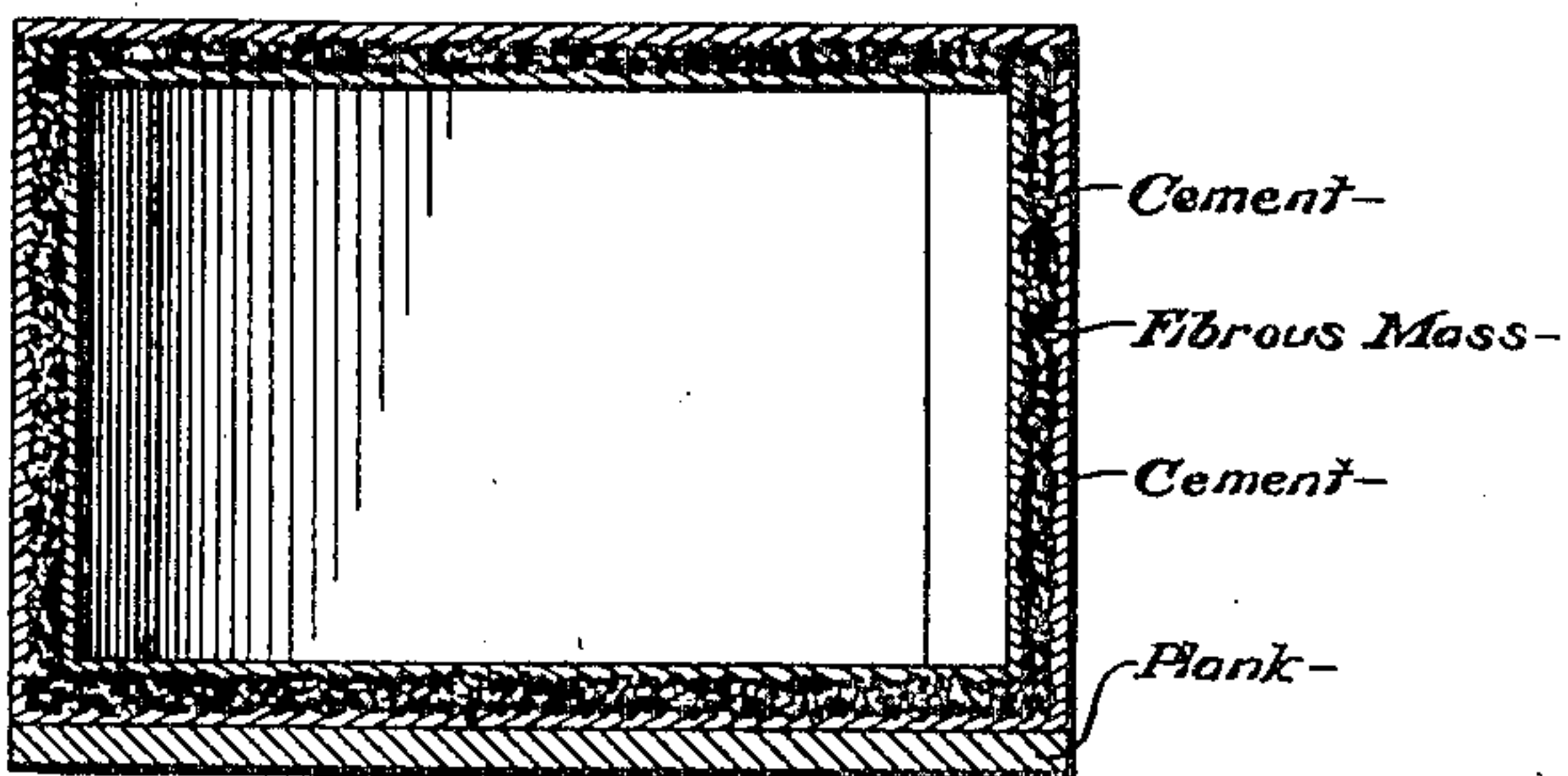


FIG. 2.



Witnesses

Lloyd W. Patch

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHONY E. MAGORIS, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

## METHOD OF MAKING CASKETS OR BURIAL-VAULTS.

No. 925,929.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 22, 1909.

Application filed March 17, 1908. Serial No. 421,745.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANTHONY E. MAGORIS, M. D., a citizen of the United States, residing at Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Caskets or Burial-Vaults, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the method of making caskets or burial vaults, which can be made so that the spread of disease by the burial in the ground in the method now used can be prevented.

The object is to provide a means whereby a disposition of the human dead can be made, and the decaying bodies will not be a menace to the health of the living by polluting the water of streams, as it has been shown by analysis that such streams passing through cemeteries and the like will carry contagion for long distances.

With my invention, the casket or burial vault may be placed in the ground, and lowered to different depths, if desired to place one casket upon another, and is so built that it will be air-tight, water-proof, and vermin-proof, and will protect the body from any exposure of temperature or dampness, and the materials used in making the structure will in a large measure protect against decay.

The invention relates to certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved casket, and Fig. 2 is a sectional view thereof.

The materials used for making these burial caskets are both vegetable and mineral. The vegetable substances used because of the fibrous nature and less weight, are procured from waste materials such as waste papers, rags, hemp, jute, flax, straw, cotton waste, wood pulp, and any form of substance of a fibrous nature. The wood pulp will preferably be composed of saw-mill waste, saw dust, factory waste, etc., and stumps, especially the coniferous species which are saturated with resins. The mineral substances will be cements made of water-proof materials.

The process of forming will be substantially as follows:—I mix the fibrous material into a homogeneous pulp of a desired fineness, after which it will be dried and rubbed to a powder form and then mixed with a combi-

nation of resins, asphalt and other substance of resinous-form soluble by heat but insoluble in water. These substances will be in a finely powdered state and thoroughly triturated or mixed with the vegetable fiber powder in such ratio as is deemed best suited for this purpose. This mixture will be placed and pressed in molds preferably in such shapes as is desired for the casket form. This mold preferably has a hollow vessel inner-form which may be heated by water, steam, gas, or other means applied inside of the mold, and an outside mold made preferably so that it can be extended or increased in capacity for purposes specified later. The pulp prepared practically as stated above is placed in this receptacle between the hollow inner form and the adjustable outer form and pressed while being heated from the inner surface, into a semi-liquid mass, into the form and thickness desired.

Reducing the temperature by application of cold water or otherwise in the inner form, hardens the mass and when firm enough the outer form is extended to any desired distance leaving such space between this jacket and the hardened fibrous mass as is desired. Into this space is poured the semi-liquid Portland cement which is pressed firmly into the spaces which may exist in the fibrous form. This pressure is applied through a plank, metal or other solid being applied over the surface of the cement on what will be the bottom of the casket. This plank will become an integral part of the casket for reasons hereinafter stated. When sufficient time has elapsed to allow the cement to set or harden sufficiently, the casket is removed from the molds and is then ready for the finishing. In making this form for the casket, the molds will contain in the part which will become the top edge of the casket, an elevated form or ridge for the purpose of receiving the corresponding elevation or ridge in the cover of the casket for purposes stated hereinafter.

The casket cover is made in a manner like the body, in special molds and is either entire, in sections or fenestrated for a glass window, and has on its under surface a ridge to fit the groove in the casket. The purpose of the plank on the bottom placed outside of the cement and firmly held there is to make more rigid the casket and for the purpose of attaching handles for carrying the casket.

It is my intention to provide handles which



are easily removable so that in burying, the extra expense of handsome handles can be saved.

It is also intended that in the outer-form of the casket mold there may be designs for molding the cement into any desired decorative form. These may be detachable as in the forms for panels in glass bottles. The outside may be colored, polished, coated, or in any way decorated.

The inside of this casket will be finished in a coating of Portland cement, paints, colors, or antiseptic composition to prevent the decay or infection from the contents of the casket.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A method of making a casket or burial vault consisting in mixing a fibrous material into a homogeneous pulp and then commingling with the pulp a binder of resinous substance and forming the mass into the proper shape and then applying a coating of cement to the surfaces of the mass.

2. A method of making a casket or burial vault consisting in mixing plant fibers and

wood pulp into a homogeneous mass and then commingling the mass with a resinous substance, which is not soluble in water and then coating the exterior and interior surfaces of the mass with cement.

3. A method of making a casket or burial vault consisting of mixing plant fibers, wood pulp and waste products into a homogeneous pulp, then commingling the pulp with a resinous substance, then forming the mass into proper shape and then applying a cement coating on both surfaces.

4. A method of making a casket or burial vault consisting of plant fibers and wood pulp mixed together and then mixing the mass with a resinous substance forming into proper shape and then applying a cement coating to both surfaces, and then pressing a board against the bottom of the mass forming a part of the mass.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANTHONY E. MAGORIS.

Witnesses:

E. M. BUSSOM,  
E. J. HENLEY.