V. ERNSBERGER.

MAUSOLEUM.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1909.

952,985.

Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

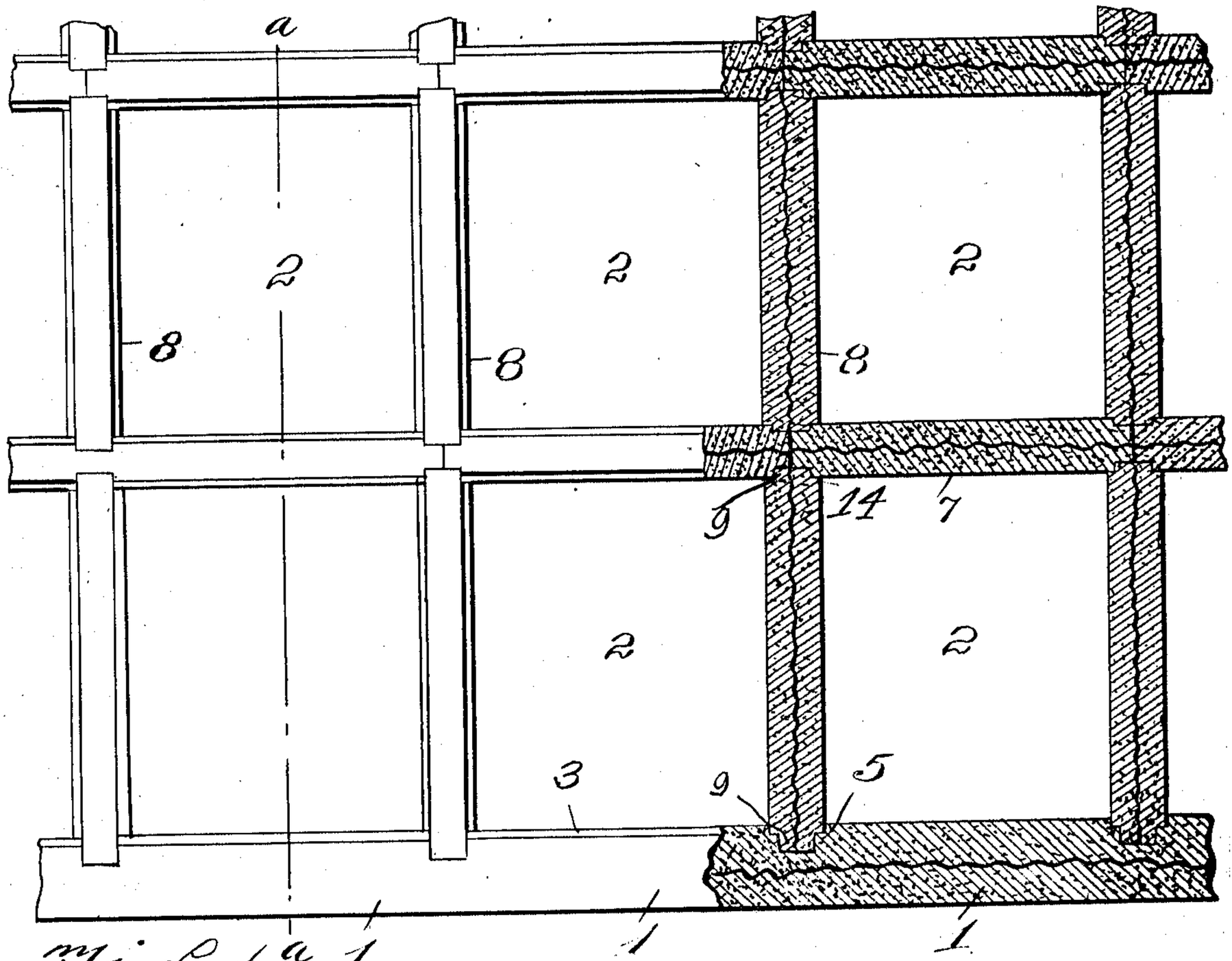

Fig. 1.

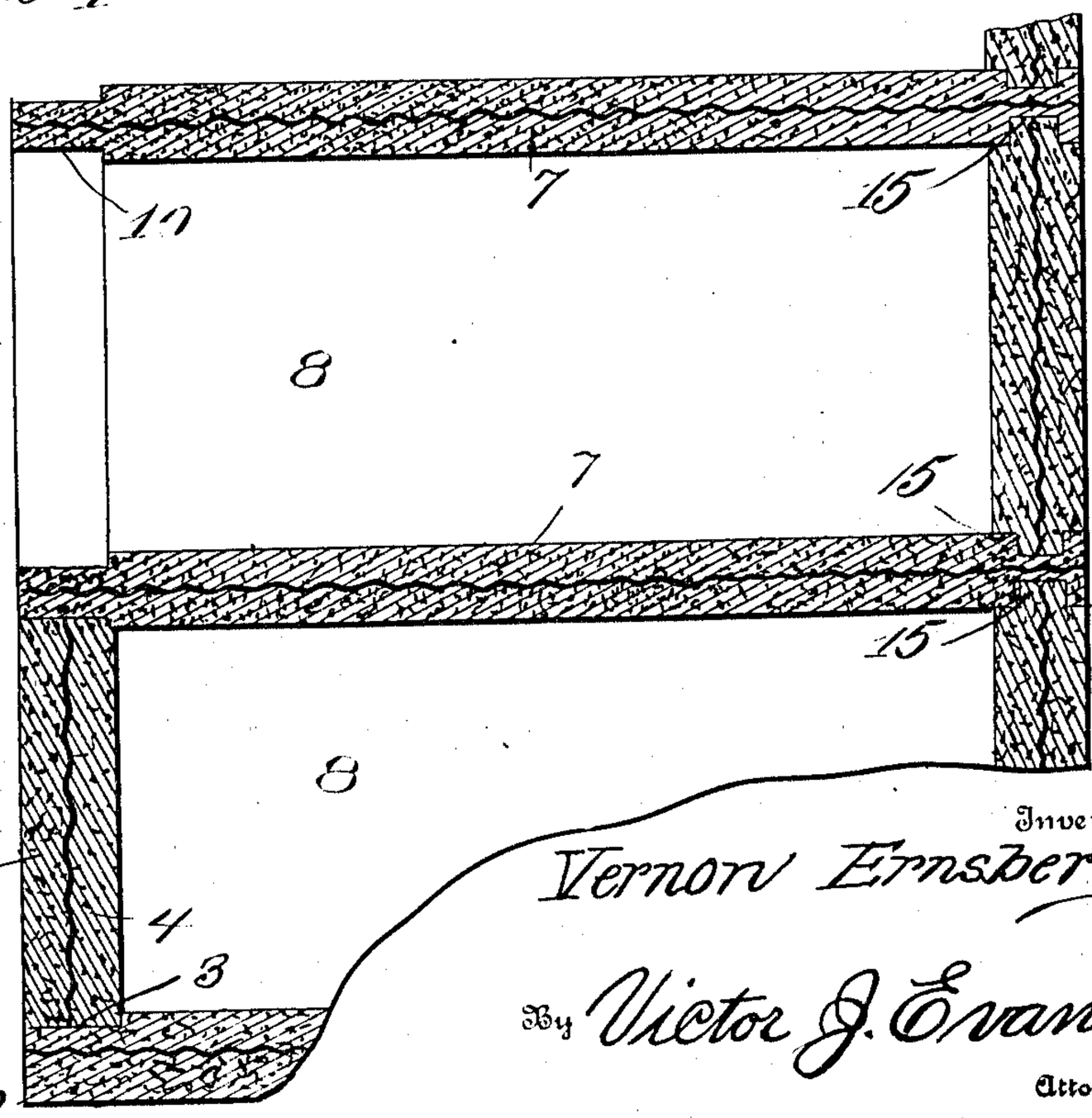

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

B. F. Tolson.

J. W. Garner

Inventor

Vernon Ernsberger

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

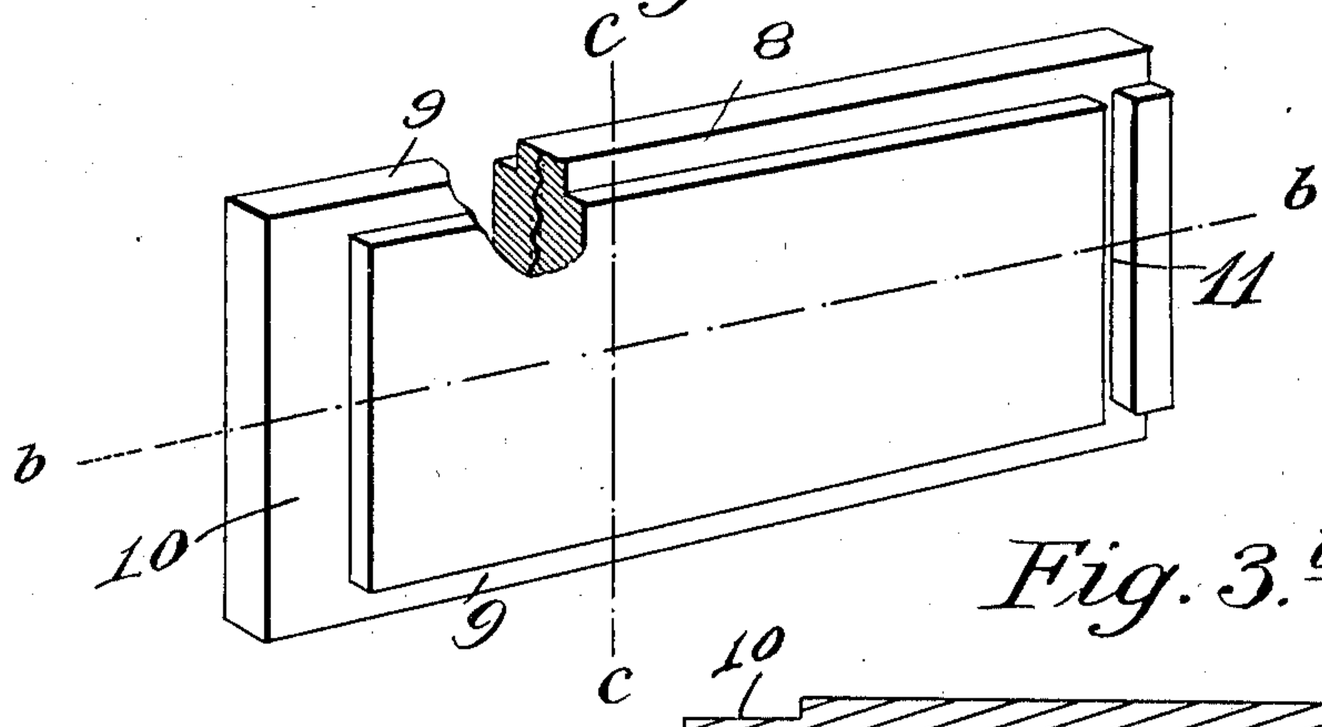


Fig. 3.a

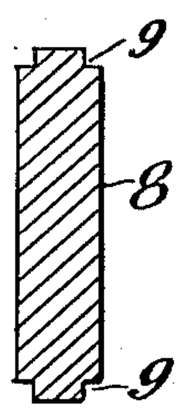


Fig. 3.b

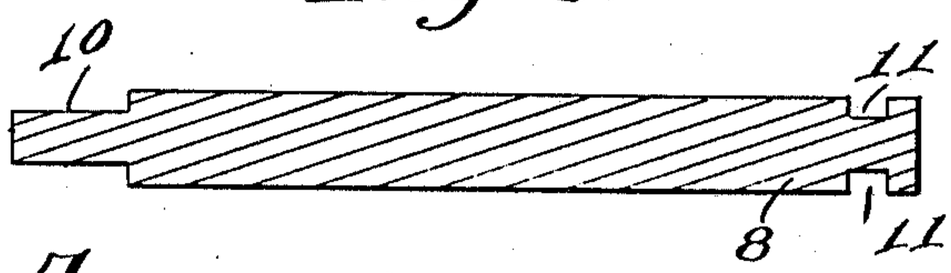


Fig. 4.a

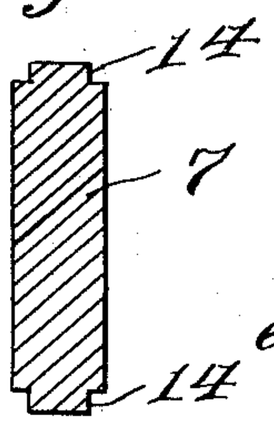


Fig. 4.

Fig. 4.b

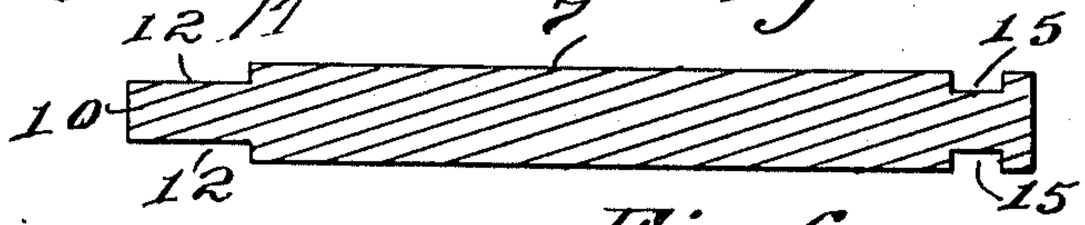


Fig. 5.a

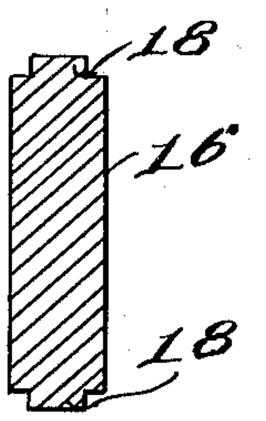


Fig. 5.b

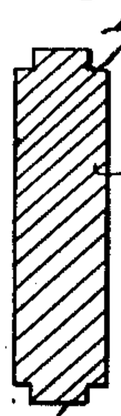


Fig. 5.

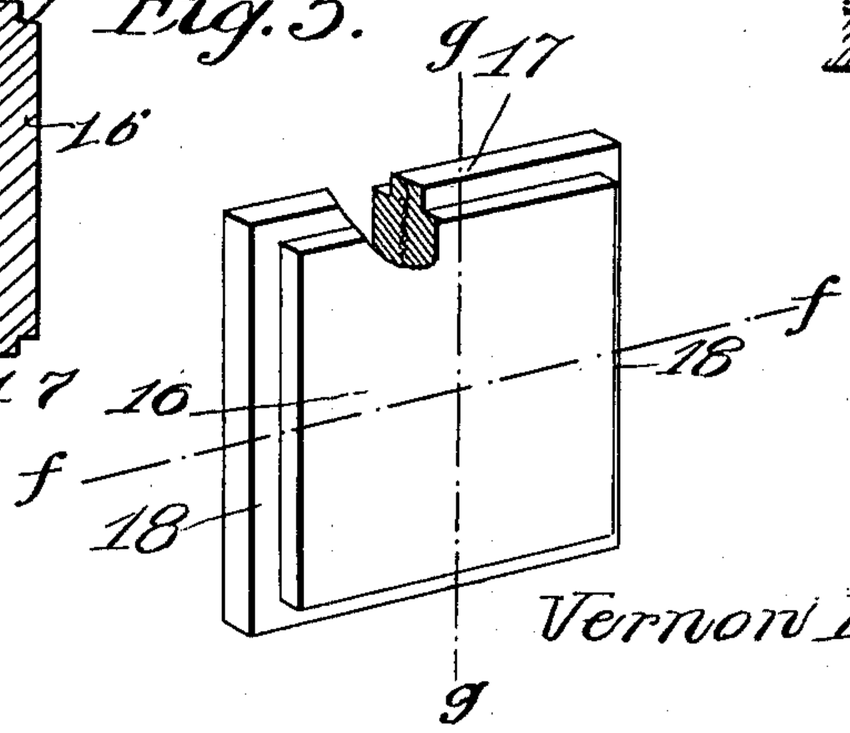
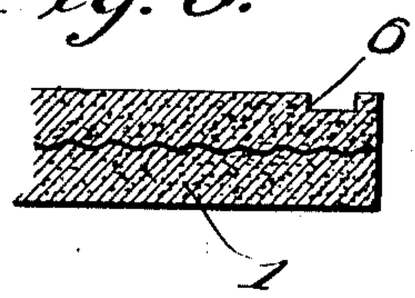


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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J. W. Garner

Inventor

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Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VERNON ERNSBERGER, OF FREMONT, OHIO.

MAUSOLEUM.

952,985. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

Application filed May 1, 1909. Serial No. 493,332.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VERNON ERNSBERGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fremont, in the county of Sandusky and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Mausoleums, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in structures such as mausoleums, vaults and the like and providing series of sectional non-communicating cells for the reception of bodies and the said invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of devices hereinafter described and claimed.

One object of the invention is to provide a structure of the class indicated which is composed of slabs of concrete or other like material, which slabs may be readily assembled to form interlocking joints between them and to compose the several cells of the structure.

A further object of the invention is to effect such improvements in the construction of the slabs as to enable the joints in the structure to be readily rendered air and water tight.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is partly a front end elevation and partly a transverse sectional view of a structure embodying my improvement, and showing a number of the cells, under one roof, it being understood that the cells may be increased in number indefinitely according to the desired size and capacity of the structure, as to whether it is for use for families, or communities. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same on the planes indicated by the line *a*—*a* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view, with parts broken away and in section, of one of the partition slabs. Fig. 4 is a similar view of one of the floor slabs. Fig. 5 is a similar view of one of the rear end slabs. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view of the base floor. Figs. 3^a and 3^b are sectional views on the planes indicated by the lines *c*—*c* and *b*—*b* respectively of Fig. 3. Figs. 4^a and 4^b are detail sectional views on the planes indicated by the lines *d*—*d* and *e*—*e*, respectively, of Fig. 4. Figs. 5^a and 5^b are detail sectional views on the plane indicated by the lines *f*—*f* and *g*—*g* respectively of Fig. 5.

The ground floor or base 1 of my improved mausoleum structure is made of concrete, preferably reinforced and is common to all of the tiers of vaults or cells 2, said base floor provided at its front side with a rabbet 3 in its upper surface, the width of which rabbet is equal to the thickness of the front slabs 4, or may extend some distance beyond, thus forming a dividing line for catacombs. In the upper surface of the base floor, at suitable regular distances are parallel grooves 5 and near the rear side of said base floor in the upper surface thereof is a groove 6 which is nearly coextensive with the length of the base floor and communicates with all of the grooves 5. The lowermost series of cells are formed of front, back and partition slabs in connection with the base floor and the superposed cells are separated by the intermediate floor slabs 7. All of the slabs are made of reinforced cement, molded in suitable molds to make them accurate and provide them with smooth surfaces and if desired the exposed surfaces of the slabs may be finished with a suitable finish, marble, granite, onyx or the like or sueh surfaces may be glazed and rendered air and water tight and fireproof.

Each partition slab 8 has tongues 9 on its upper and lower edges to fit in the grooves 5 of the base floor and in grooves provided at the opposing edges of the superposed or intermediate floor slabs 7 as hereinafter described and is provided at its front and rear ends with side rabbets 10 and grooves 11 to respectively coincide with the rabbet 3 and grooves 6 of the base floor or the grooves hereinafter described in the opposing edges of the intermediate floor slabs. Each intermediate floor slab is provided at its front end on its upper and lower sides with transverse rabbets 12 to receive the upper and lower edges of the front slabs 4, has longitudinal rabbets 13 in its upper and lower sides providing tongues 14 and has transverse grooves 15 in its upper and lower sides near its rear end. The grooves 13 receive the reduced upper and lower edges of the tongues 9 of the partition slabs 8 so that the tongues 14 of the intermediate floor slabs are interposed between the tongues 9 of the partition slabs and meet over the centers of said tongues 9.

Each back or rear vertical slab 16 is provided midway between its front and rear surfaces with tongues 17 on its upper and lower sides to fit in the grooves 6 and 15, or as the case may be, and with tongues 18 on its vertical side edges to fit in the vertical grooves 11 in the partition slabs 8.

In fitting the slabs together in the erection of the mausoleum waterproof cement is used in the joints between the slabs to effectually seal such joints and make each compartment or cell air and water-tight.

In practice, the compartments or cells will be connected by vent pipes to carry off the gases and the gas sterilizing and purifying apparatus described and claimed in my co-pending application for Letters Patent of the United States Serial No. 493,333 will be used in connection with such vent pipes. At the rear of the base slab or floor slab a pipe may be connected in practice to carry away all slussage.

What is claimed is:—

A structure of the class described providing a series of cells and comprising a base floor, intermediate floors, said base floor having a front transverse rabbet and a rear transverse groove in its upper side parallel with each other and longitudinal partition-receiving grooves also in its upper side and extending from said rabbet to said transverse groove, the said intermediate floors composed of slabs one for each of the cells, said floor slabs having upper and lower longitudinal rabbets in their side edges, providing tongues and also having front transverse rabbets and rear transverse grooves in their upper and lower sides; partition slabs having corresponding rabbets and grooves in their vertical sides and longitudinal tongues at their upper and lower edges, said tongues engaging with the partition-receiving grooves of the floor members; the tongues of the slabs of the intermediate floor breaking joints between the upper and lower edges of the partition slabs, rear end slabs for the several cells having tongues at their edges engaging the transverse grooves of the floor members and the vertical grooves of the partition slabs and front end slabs fitted in the front rabbets of the floor members and partition slabs.

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

VERNON ERNSBERGER.

Witnesses:

A. E. CULBERT,

JOSEPH BINSACK.