

T. J. MOORE.

MAUSOLEUM.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1910.

975,779.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

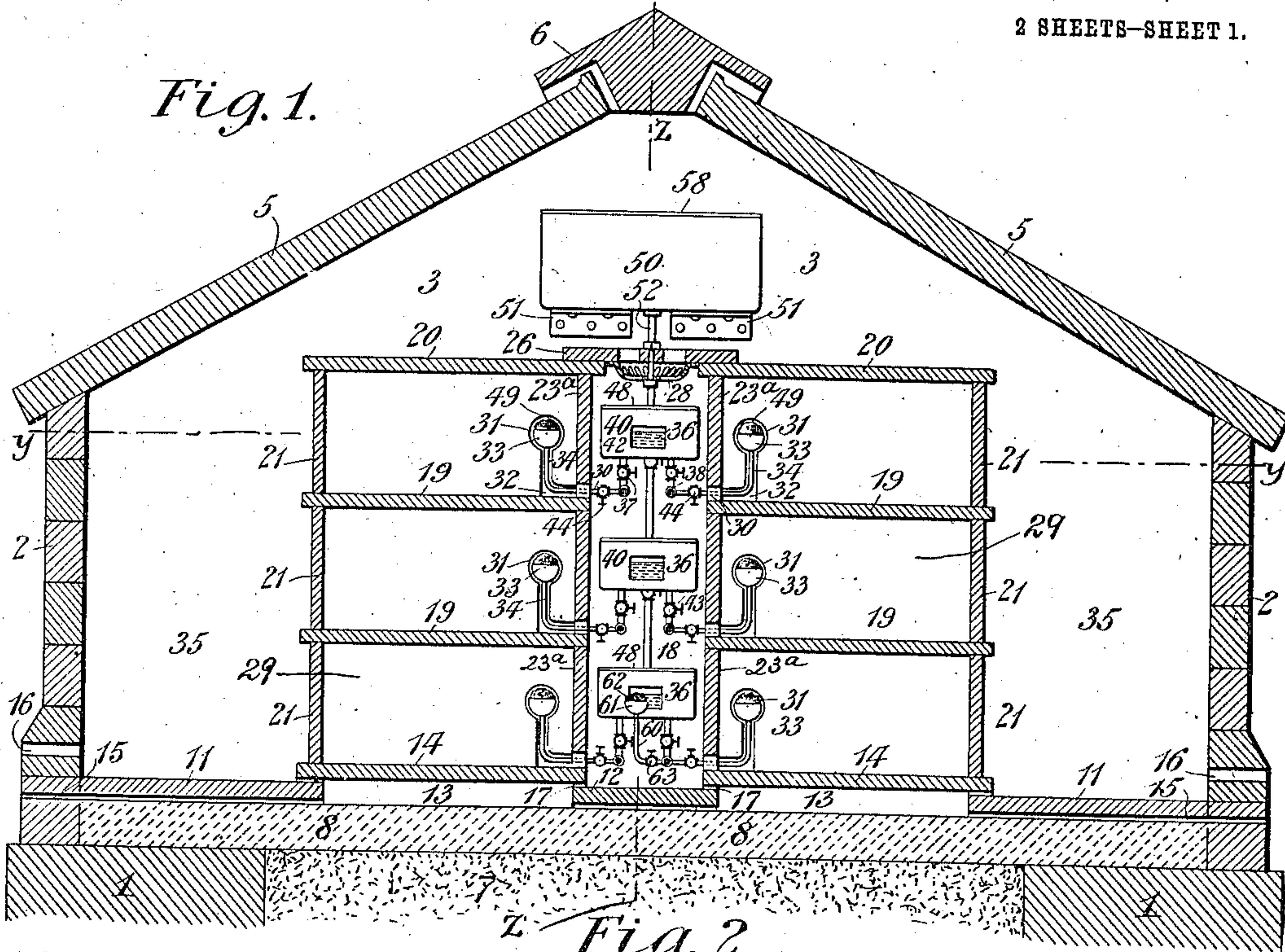
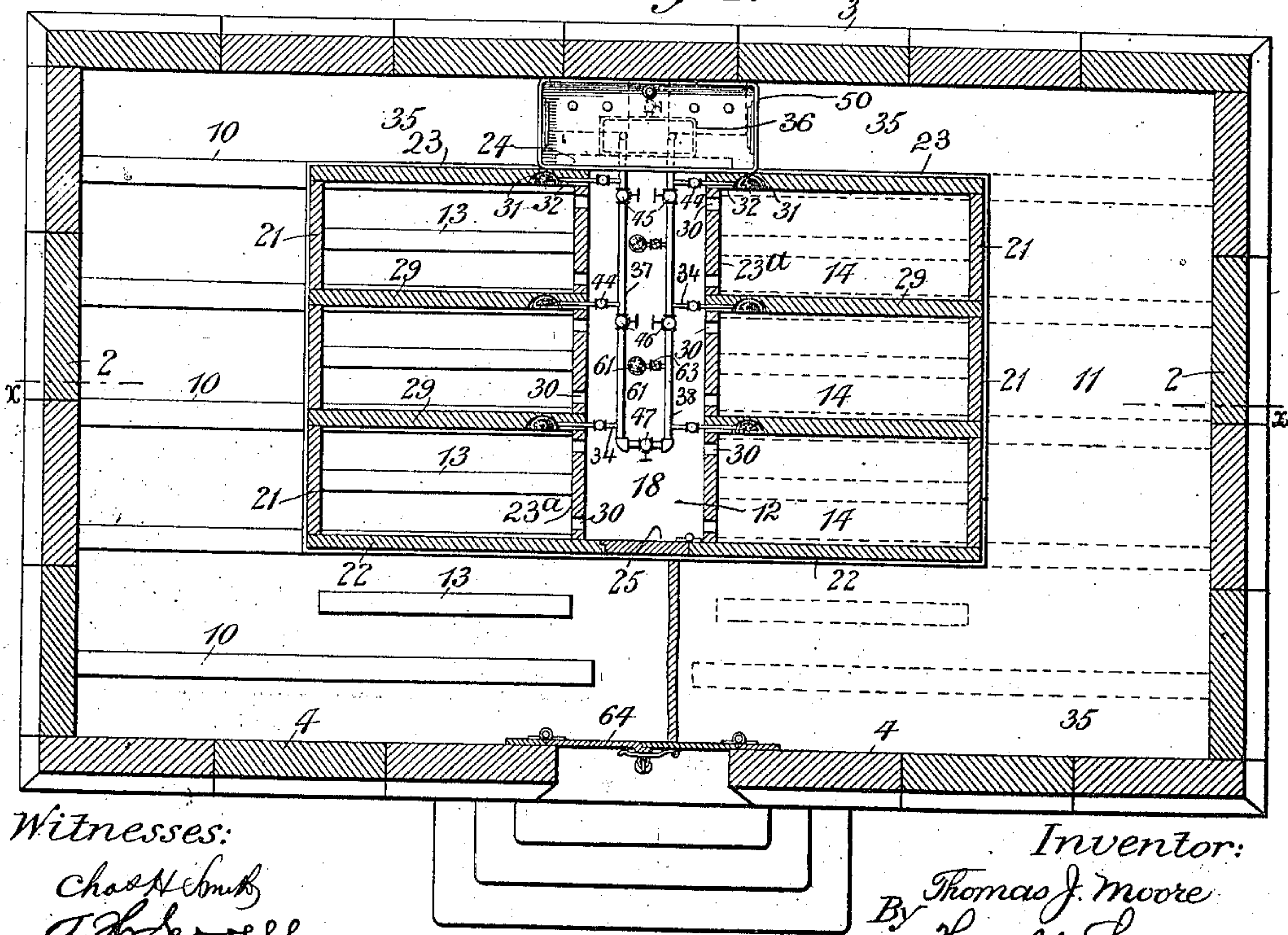


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

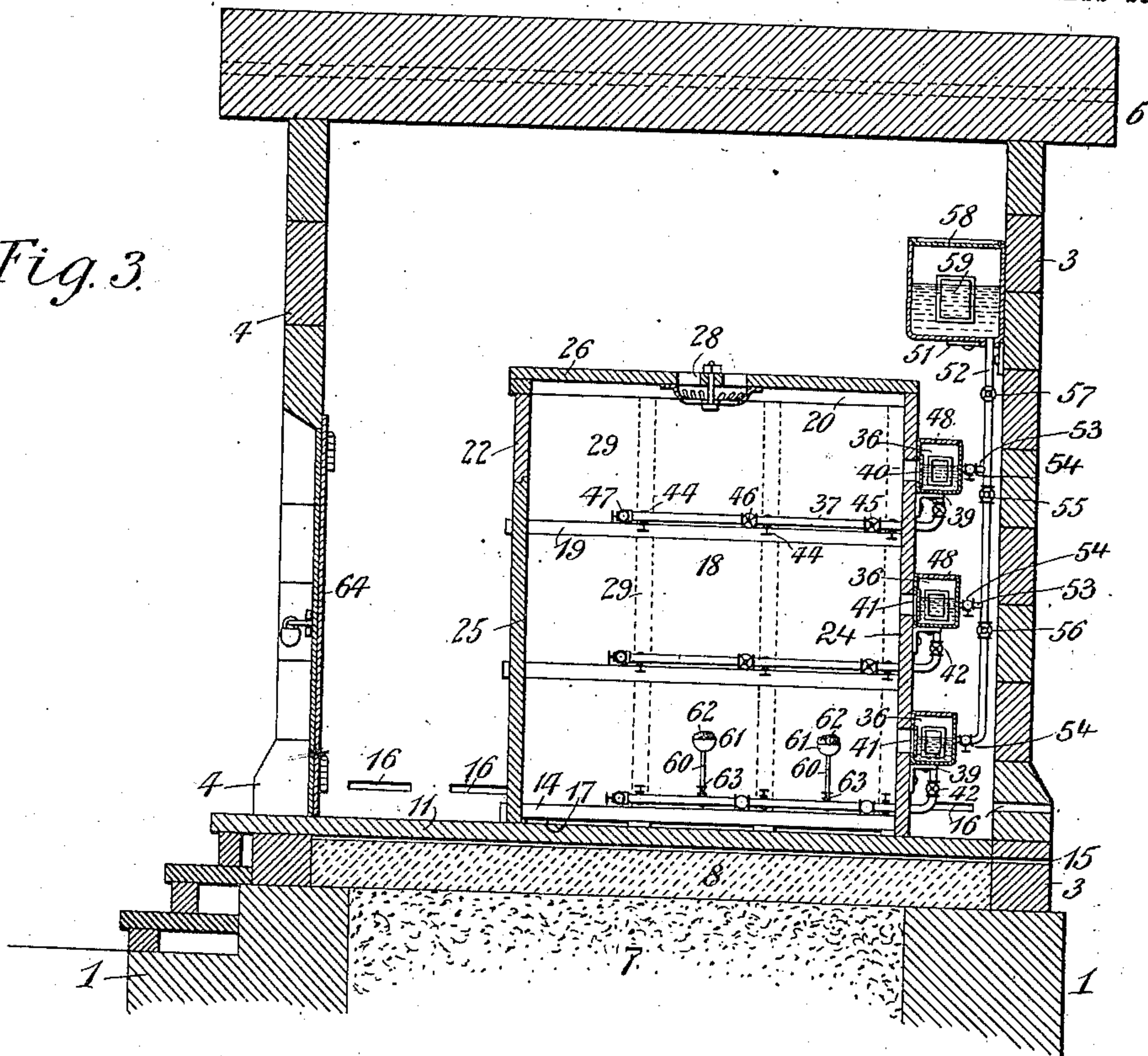
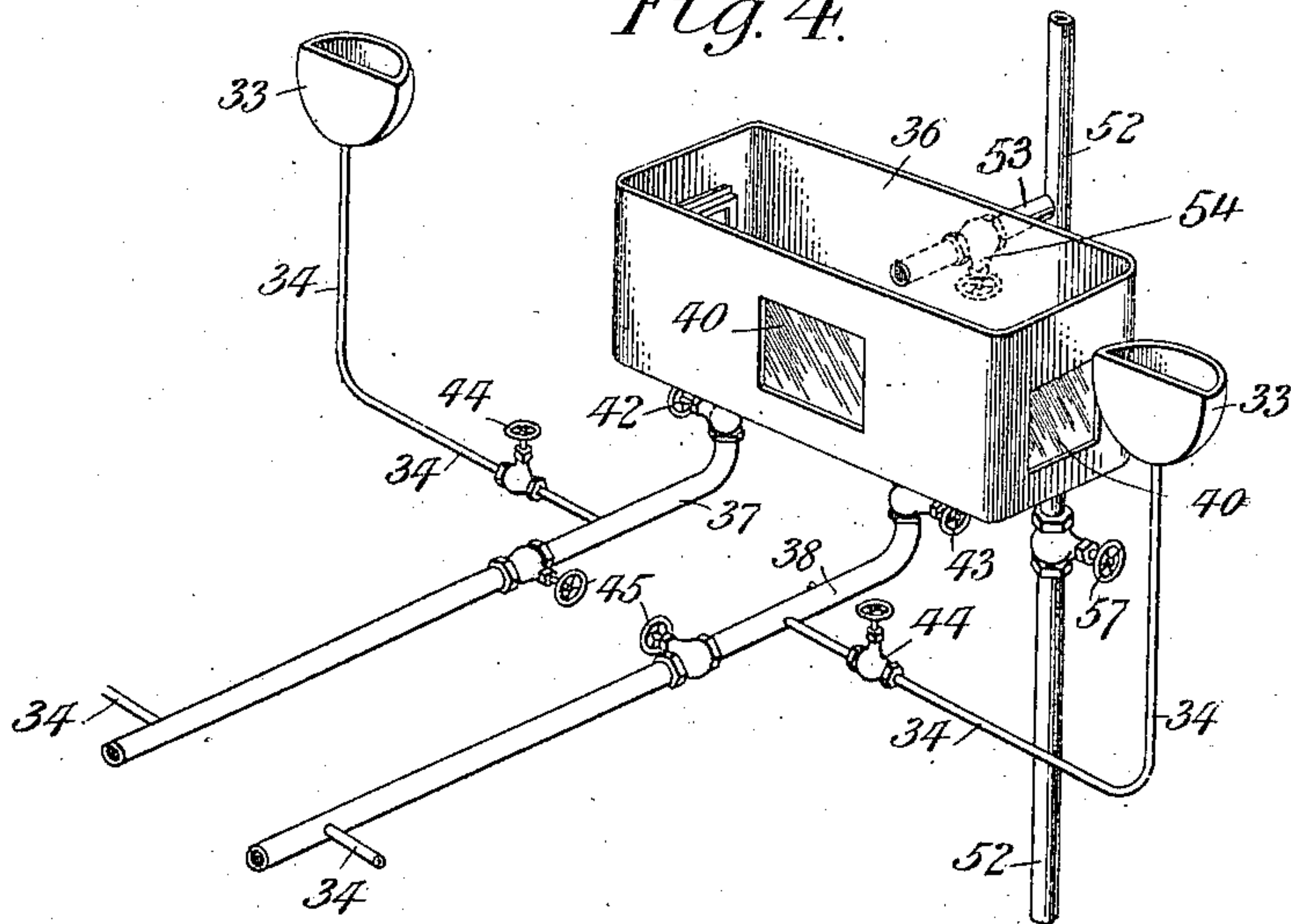


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MAUSOLEUM.

975,779.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond Hill, in the borough of Queens, city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Mausoleums, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a tomb or mausoleum above ground, adapted for the reception of a plurality of bodies, its object being the ventilation of the structure, the disinfection of the gases produced by decomposition of corpses during the passage of such gases from the casket, and modification of the effects of dampness.

In carrying out my invention, I provide a foundation, side, back and front walls and a roof, similar to the structure shown in Letters Patent granted to me August 13, 1907, No. 863,303. I further provide a plurality of compartments or catacombs for the reception of the caskets and contained bodies, arranged as hereinafter described, and to each of which as well as to the air space between the same is supplied a disinfectant vapor with means for regulating the supply of the disinfecting material. The floor slabs of the mausoleum are laid upon ribs formed on the foundation, while the bottom slabs of the catacombs rest upon intermediate and slightly raised ribs on the foundation, thus raising the floor and bottom slabs of the catacombs above the surface of the foundation, leaving air spaces beneath both the floor and bottom of the catacombs which communicate with an air space between the catacombs, which space may be provided at the top with a cover having openings which allow the air to escape there through and to communicate with the outside air through openings in the roof, there being air openings in the walls of the structure both below and above the floor slabs, thus providing for a complete circulation of the air within the mausoleum, tending to keep the walls dry and prevent the accumulation of foul air, or discoloration of the floor or walls.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section upon the dotted lines *z, z*, of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan view partially in section upon the dotted lines *y, y*, of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation at the line *z, z*, of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a broken perspective view in enlarged size of one of the tanks and its connections for holding

and supplying the disinfectant, the cover being removed.

Similar reference numerals indicate corresponding parts in all of the figures.

The foundation walls 1 may be of any suitable material, of the desired thickness and depth, and preferably extend slightly beyond the walls of the mausoleum.

2, 2, are the side walls, 3 the back wall and 4 the front wall. These walls are usually made of stone. The roof slabs 5 may be secured and laid in position on the side walls in any desired manner, and I prefer to employ a roof keystone 6 coming between the roof slabs and having overhanging edges extending over outside of the upper portions of said slabs for the purpose of shedding rain from the connecting joints, as in my aforesaid patent.

Between the foundation walls I usually provide a bed of cinders 7 or other similar material which is packed or rammed down tight and is of any desired depth, so that the upper surface of these cinders and the upper surface of the foundation are on about the same level. Upon this bed of cinders and upon the foundation walls within the walls of the mausoleum, I place a concrete bed 8, having a level surface, the continuity of which is interrupted by transverse ribs which are formed at suitable intervals and which extend a predetermined distance toward the center of the structure from the side walls 2 on both sides. Upon these ribs are laid the side floor slabs 11 and center floor slab 12.

Upon the concrete bed 8, between the ribs on both sides of the center floor slab 12, are formed other and shorter transverse ribs 13, which are slightly higher than the ribs 10, and upon these ribs 13 are laid the bottom slabs 14 of the lower tier of catacombs.

Openings or passageways for the entrance of outside air are shown at 15 in the concrete bed and at 16 in the side walls of the mausoleum, and at 17 are shown air openings for the passage of the air into the air space 18 between the catacombs.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the floor and the bottom slabs of the lower tiers of catacombs are supported over an air space and that this air space communicates with the vertical air space between the series of catacombs, consequently there is provided a constant circulation of the air beneath the floor of the mausoleum

and the lower catacombs, and between the two series of catacombs.

The catacombs are arranged centrally within the mausoleum leaving a passageway or aisle 35 on all sides between the same and the walls of the mausoleum. These catacombs are composed of the bottom slabs 14, intermediate slabs 29, shelves 19, top slabs 20, end slabs 21, slabs 22, slabs 23, and back slabs 23^a, and are so proportioned that each catacomb is a receptacle for a single body and its coffin and retaining box. These catacombs are preferably in tiers in two or more series, the rear of the catacombs in each series facing each other at a suitable distance apart to leave the air space 18 between them. This air space is closed at the front by the slabs 22 and at the back by slabs 24.

A door 25 is provided in the front slabs 22 to give access to this air space. This air space 18 may be entirely open at the top, but I prefer to provide a cover 26 of marble or suitable material as shown, which cover is provided with openings and a ventilating device 28 secured over the same. I prefer that the floor slabs 11 and 12, the top slabs 20, end slabs 21, front slabs 22 and slabs 24 shall be of marble, while the intermediate slabs 29, shelves 19 and back slabs 23^a may be of slate, concrete or other suitable material.

At or near the bottom of each back slab 23^a, I provide air openings 30 which provide for a circulation of air within the catacombs, such openings communicating with the air space 18.

In the inner surface of one of the side slabs in each catacomb, I form a recess 31 at a predetermined distance from the bottom and back slabs of the catacomb, and extending downwardly from the recess 31 to the bottom or near the bottom of the slab I cut a groove 32 which is continued at right angles to the extreme end of the slab, thus leaving an opening into the air space 18.

The recesses 31 are preferably of semi-circular formation, and each recess contains a cup 33, of a shape to fit the lower half of the recess and having a flat front flush with the surface of the slab, so that there is no projection into the catacomb. These cups 33 are open at the top and are provided with a comparatively small opening in the bottom, and a pipe 34, fitting such opening and soldered or otherwise suitably attached to the cup, extends therefrom within the angular groove 32 to and as a branch of a supply pipe within the air space 18 herein-after described.

Within the aisle 35, between the rear wall of the mausoleum and the catacombs and opposite the air space 18, I provide a tank 36 for each tier of catacombs, which tanks are supported at points on a line slightly

above the bottoms of each tier of catacombs. Attached to and communicating with openings in the bottoms of these tanks 36 are pipes 37, 38, which pass through openings in the rear wall of the air space 18 and extend horizontally along within such air space on a line with the bottom of each catacomb at a predetermined distance therefrom on either side of the air space, and connect with the aforesaid pipes 34 which are branches thereof. These tanks 36 are for the purpose of holding a disinfectant and supplying the same through the pipes 37, 38, and branch pipes 34, to the catacombs. These tanks 36 may be supported by any suitable means. I have shown brackets 39 for this purpose.

I prefer to cut an opening in the tanks 36 on each side and to fit therein plates of glass, making the joint water-tight, which form sights 40 through which the height of the disinfecting material in the tanks may be observed from either side. I have also shown one of these sights in each tank on the part opposite the air space 18, and openings 41 in the rear wall of the air space through which the height of the disinfecting material in the tanks 36 may be observed from inside the air space. I provide cocks 42, 43, in the pipes 37, 38, below the tanks 36, by means of which the disinfectant may be admitted to or shut off from these pipes. I also provide cocks 44 in each branch pipe 34, by means of which the disinfectant may be admitted to or shut off from any or all the catacombs as desired. I also provide cocks 45, by means of which the disinfectant may be stopped from going beyond the first catacomb on either side, and I further employ cocks 46, by means of which the disinfectant may be stopped from going beyond the second catacomb on either side.

The ends of the pipes 37, 38, may be connected as shown so that the disinfectant may be supplied through either to both series of catacombs and the circulation may be continuous if desired. In such case I provide the cock 47, which allows for shutting off the pipes from one another when it is desired to do so. It is obvious that the pipes 37, 38, may or may not be connected at their ends. The tanks 36 are provided with covers 48 to prevent the too rapid evaporation of the disinfecting material.

I prefer that each of the cups 33 contain a sponge 49 or similar substance that will absorb the disinfectant, which will evaporate therefrom and pass off into the catacomb.

The disinfectant may be supplied to the tanks 36 by any suitable means or from any source of supply, but I prefer to employ and have shown, a reservoir 50, supported by brackets 51 against the back wall of the mausoleum at a point higher than the top

of the series of catacombs. A supply pipe 52 extends from the reservoir 50 downwardly to below the tank 36 for the lower tiers of catacombs, and is connected with each tank 36 by branch pipes 53, provided with cocks 54 by means of which the supply can be turned on or off.

A cock 55 in the supply pipe 52 provides a means of shutting off the supply of disinfecting material below the top tiers of catacombs, and a cock 56 may be used for shutting off the supply below the second tiers of catacombs, while the cock 57 allows the supply to the pipe 52 to be turned on or off or regulated as desired.

The reservoir 50 is provided with a cover 58. This may be lifted to allow for filling the reservoir or it may be provided with a filling nozzle if desired. I prefer that one or more sights 59 be employed in the reservoir 50, similar to the sights 40 in the tanks 36 and for the same purpose.

It will be readily understood that it is only necessary to supply the disinfectant to such catacomb or catacombs in which a burial has been made and that such supply is continued for such a length of time as it may take for decomposition of the body or bodies and that by the employment of the means described, this may be accurately accomplished.

Within the air space 18 and extending from the pipes 37, 38, on the lower tiers, I prefer to employ angular branch pipes 60, provided at their upper ends with evaporating cups 61, which cups preferably contain sponges 62 similar to the sponges in the cups 33 and for the same purpose. These angular branch pipes are entirely within the air space 18 and are provided with cocks 63 for allowing the supply to the cups 61 to be turned off or on as desired, although after one or more burials have been made in the catacombs, it is preferable to keep these cups 61 continuously supplied to disinfect the air passing into the air space 18 from such catacomb or catacombs in which a burial has been made, and it will also be observed that the vapors from the cups 61 will enter the unoccupied catacombs through the openings 30 in the back slabs thereof, thus purifying the air within the same. It will be understood that each tier of pipes 37, 38, may be supplied with these angular branch pipes 60 and evaporating cups if desired.

64 represents the door of the mausoleum which may be of any suitable material. These doors are usually made of metal and provided with a ventilating panel, but by the structure of my invention hereinbefore described, an adequate and perfect ventilation of the mausoleum is obtained regardless of the construction of the entrance door.

It will be seen that by placing the evaporating cups 33 and pipes 34 leading there-

from within the recesses 31 and angular grooves 32 in the side slabs of the catacombs as hereinbefore described, neither the cups or pipes project beyond the inner surface of the catacombs and that therefore there is nothing to interfere with the placing of a casket and its retaining box into the catacomb, while the disinfection of the catacomb is fully effective.

The number of tiers and series of catacombs and their dimensions as well as the general dimensions of the mausoleum may be varied without departing from the spirit of my invention and therefore I do not limit myself in this respect, nor do I limit myself to the employment of a cinder foundation within the stone foundation, as the cinder or similar material foundation may be dispensed with and the earth occupy its place.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a mausoleum adapted for the reception of a plurality of bodies, the combination of catacombs arranged in series of tiers, each series spaced apart a predetermined distance, a tank for holding a disinfectant supported at one end of the said space and outside the catacombs on a line with each tier, pipes extending from each tank and running horizontally outside the catacombs, each catacomb being provided with an interior recess and groove extending therefrom to its exterior, branch pipes from the aforesaid pipes entering each catacomb through said groove, and cups connected to the ends of said pipes within the catacombs, said cups being contained within said interior recesses and adapted to hold disinfecting material supplied from said tanks and conveyed through said pipes and cocks in the respective pipes by means of which the supply of the disinfectant to each catacomb may be regulated.

2. In a mausoleum adapted for the reception of a plurality of bodies, the combination of catacombs arranged in series of tiers, each series spaced apart a predetermined distance which space is closed at the front and back forming an air space between the series of catacombs, a tank for holding a disinfectant supported outside said air space, pipes extending from said tank through openings in the back wall of said air space and running horizontally outside the catacombs within said air space, branch pipes extending horizontally from the aforesaid pipes and bent up at right angles within said air space, receptacles connected at the upper ends of such branch pipes for holding disinfecting material, and cocks in said branch pipes for turning on or off the supply of said disinfectant.

3. In a mausoleum adapted for the reception of a plurality of bodies, the combination of catacombs arranged in series of tiers,

each series spaced apart a predetermined distance, a tank for holding a disinfectant supported at one end of the space between the series of catacombs and outside the same
5 on a line with each tier, pipes extending from each tank and running horizontally outside the catacombs, branch pipes from the aforesaid pipes entering each catacomb through an opening in its rear, cups at the
10 ends of said branch pipes within the cata-

combs adapted to hold disinfecting material supplied from said tanks and conveyed through said pipes, and a reservoir from which each of the aforesaid tanks is supplied with a disinfectant.

Signed by me this 11th day of July, 1910. 15

THOMAS J. MOORE.

Witnesses:

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BERTHA M. ALLEN.