

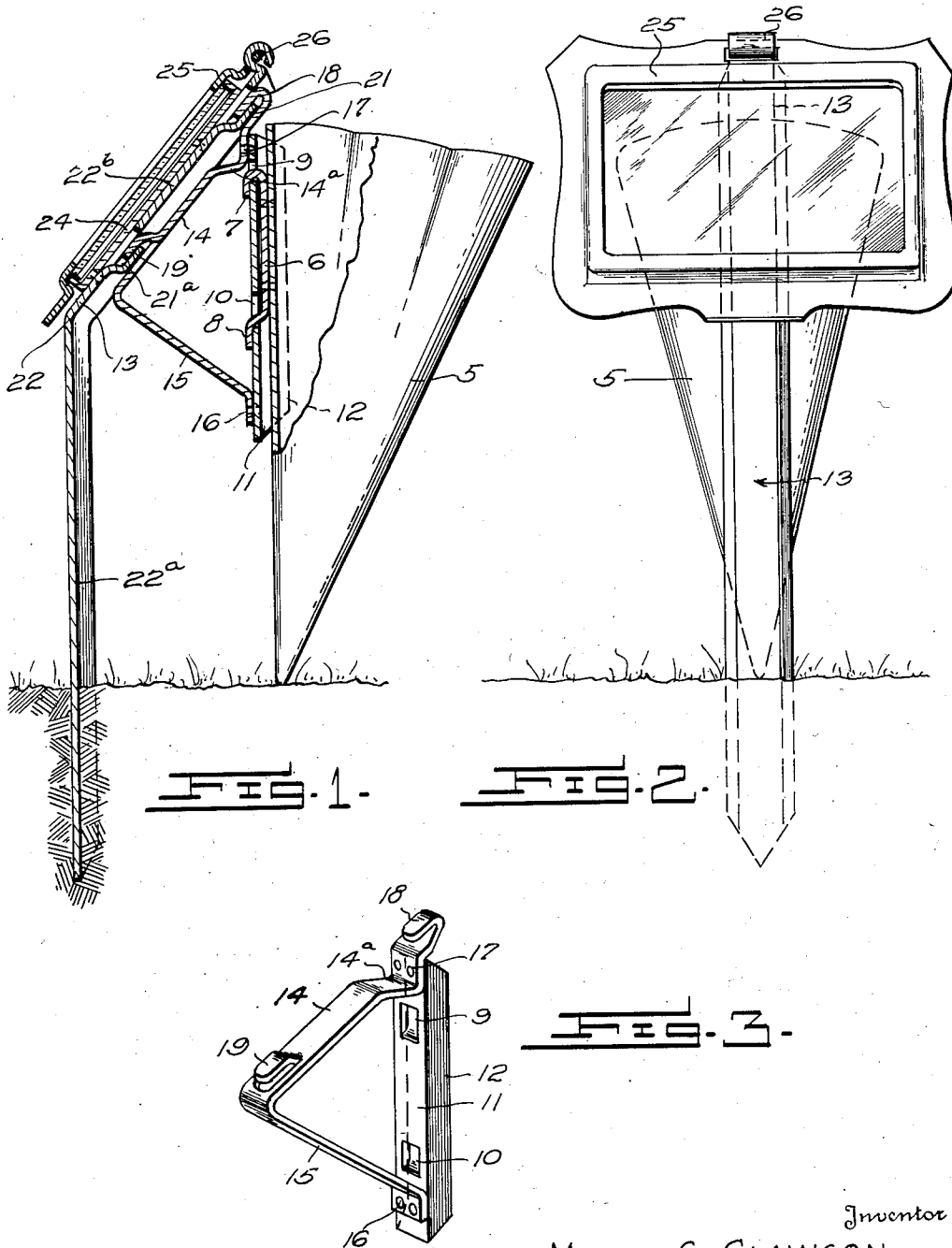
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COMBINED GRAVE MARKER AND VASE

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## COMBINED GRAVE MARKER AND VASE

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5 Claims. (Cl. 47—41)

This invention relates to a combined grave marking and vase carrying structure, and it has for its object to combine a known form of, preferably metallic, vase of durable and weather resisting characteristics with a card carrying, ground engaging, stake-like structure, in such fashion that the vase and stake will complementally brace and support each other, while the card carrying element will lie in an inclined or tilted position with respect to the stake and vase, and in such position that a card carried by the card carrying element will be rendered readily visible to persons in a standing position. Further objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the detailed description.

In the accompanying drawing,

Fig. 1 is a transverse vertical sectional view through a structure constructed in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof, and

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the connecting member, hereinafter described.

In the drawing, 5 designates a conventional form of metallic vase, in the form of an inverted cone. A strip 6, secured to the rear vertical face of the vase, carries the downwardly projecting hooks 7 and 8. The hooks 7 and 8 are adapted to engage in the struck-out sockets 9 and 10, of a short channel section 11, at which time the edges 12 of said channel section contact the metal of the vase and brace the vase against lateral rocking. As will be seen by reference to Fig. 3, the channel section 11 constitutes one side of a substantially triangular member which serves to connect the vase 5 to the stake 13. The other two sides of the triangular connecting member comprise the runs 14, and 15, bent to lie at an angle with respect to each other. The run 15 is secured to the lower end of the channel section 11 as indicated at 16, while the run 14 is shaped at 14a to lie flat against the rear side of the channel 11 and is secured to said channel as indicated at 17. Hooks 18 and 19 are carried by the run 14 and engage in struck-out seats or pockets 21 and 21a of stake 13, to cause the connector of Fig. 3 to unite the stake and vase.

It will be observed that the stake is bent as indicated at 22 to form a lower portion 22a, which lies in substantial parallelism with, but in materially spaced relation to, the rear wall of vase 5. The upper portion of the stake, indicated at 22b, lies at the inclination of the run 14 of the connector of Fig. 3. A card carrying plate 24 is secured to the outer face of the stake and a cover 25, hinged at 26 to the top of the stake and adapt-

ed to carry a glass, sheet of celluloid, or other transparent sheet, is adapted to cover the outer face of an identification card held in card carrying plate 24.

These card carrying structures are well known in the grave marking art and require no further description. The card carrying element may vary widely in its construction without departure from the invention, it being intended that the patent to be issued under this application shall cover broadly the combination of substantially perpendicular vase and stake, connected by an inclined or tilted head portion carrying an identification means, irrespective of the particular structure resorted to to accomplish this result. It is manifest that many ways will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art, for accomplishing the desired result. However, as far as I am aware, I am the first to propose to space the stake from the vase and to connect these two elements by a tilted head of a nature to serve the double function of causing the stake and vase to complementally brace each other, while disposing the card carrying element at that angle which will render the identification card most readily readable to persons in a standing position.

One of the advantages flowing from this proposed arrangement is that in those known structures wherein the stake has been directly connected to the vase and the stake has been plunged into the ground, the weight of the vase and contents tends to pull the whole structure over to one side, especially after the ground has been softened by rains. By spacing the stake from the vase as herein shown and described, and by plunging the stake into the ground until the lower end of the vase rests upon the ground, a mutual support between vase and stake is brought about in a way which, as far as I am informed, is wholly novel in this art.

Consequently, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the precise construction herein shown and described, but that it includes within its purview whatever changes fairly come within either the terms or the spirit of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. The combination with a vase, a stake section lying in substantial parallelism with the general direction of the length of the vase, but in substantially spaced relation thereto, and an identification carrying, inclined part extending between the stake and vase, as described.

2. A combined grave marking and vase constituting structure, comprising a receptacle of

vase-like form, a stake comprising a substantially perpendicular lower portion and an inclined upper portion, a card carrying structure mounted upon said inclined upper portion in substantial parallelism therewith, and a substantially triangular connector engaged with the vase and the inclined upper portion of the stake, as and for the purposes set forth.

3. A structure of the character described comprising a vase having a substantially perpendicular rear wall, a ground engaging stake, the lower portion of which lies in substantial parallelism with but in materially spaced relation to said rear wall of the vase, said stake being continued to form an inclined upper portion, a substantially triangular connecting member lying between the upper portion of the stake and the vase, hook and slot connections between the vase and connector and hook and slot connections between the inclined upper portion of the stake and said connector.

4. A structure of the character described, comprising a channeled stake bent to form a perpendicular lower portion and an inclined upper portion, a card carrying member in substantial parallelism therewith secured to the inclined upper portion of said stake, a vase comprising a substantially perpendicular rear wall, a pair of downwardly projecting hooks carried by the rear wall of said vase, a substantially triangular connector comprising a vertical member provided with

sockets for the reception of the hooks of the vase, a run carrying hooks extending in the direction of the length of said run and adapted to engage in corresponding socketed portions of the stake, and a bracing run between the end of the last named run and the first named member of said connector.

5. A device of the character described comprising a substantially triangular connector comprising a short channel section and a strip bent to angle formation and to constitute the other two sides of the triangle, said strip being connected at one end to the lower end of the channel section, and being connected adjacent its other end to the upper rear face of the channel section at said point of connection, and being continued beyond said point of connection and terminated in a reversely directed hook, a second hook projecting from the last named strip and complementary to said first named hook, in combination with a stake bent to form a perpendicular lower portion and an inclined upper portion, the latter portion being provided with socketed elements for the reception of said hooks, means carried by the inclined upper portion of said stake for supporting an identification medium and for holding said identification medium at an inclination with respect to the vertical portion of the stake, a vase, and connecting means between the vase and said channel element of the connector.

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