

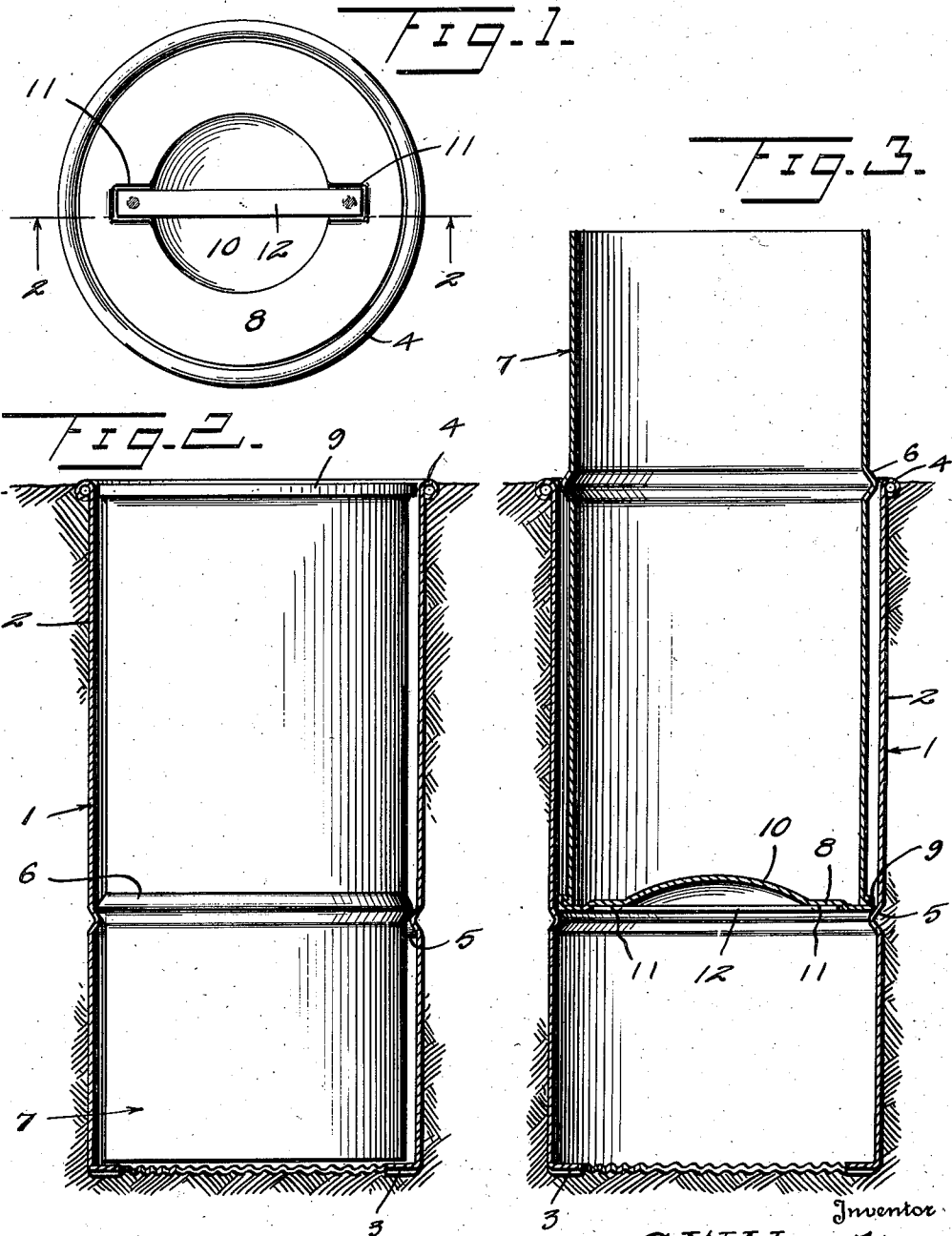
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CEMETERY GROUND VASE, RAISED TYPE

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CEMETERY GROUND VASE, RAISED TYPE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 47-41)

This invention relates to the class of receptacles and pertains particularly to a receptacle designed for use as a cemetery ground vase.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a cemetery ground vase, comprising two telescopically associated portions, one of which constitutes a shield element for the vase proper and is adapted to be sunk to the full extent of its length into the earth, whereby the vase proper, when not in use, is entirely housed and shielded against damage from pedestrians or machines passing thereover, but which vase, when arranged for use, is adapted to position in the shielding cylinder with a portion of its body above the ground.

Another object is to provide a two-part ground vase in which the shield cylinder and the vase housed therein, has an encircling rib, the ribs of the two portions coacting when the vase is not in use, to support the vase in the encircling shield cylinder and the rib of the shield cylinder acting as a support for the bottom of the vase when the latter is in operative position.

A further object is to provide a device of the above described character wherein the vase is maintained in the same location at all times whether in use or not and whereby the vase, when not in use, is shielded against damage by lawn mowers or other machines or pedestrians passing thereover, and is maintained bottom upward so that it cannot collect water or debris.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, with the understanding, however, that the invention is not confined to any strict conformity with the showing of the drawing but may be changed or modified so long as such changes or modifications mark no material departure from the salient features of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a view in top plan of the device embodying the present invention showing the vase in inoperative position;

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2-2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the same line as Figure 2, but showing the vase in longitudinal section and in operative position.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, the numeral 1 indicates the vase shielding cylinder which, as illustrated, is sunk into the earth to the full extent of its length, in a suit-

able opening 2. The cylinder 1 is preferably formed of sheet metal and open at each end, the bottom end having the intumed corrugated flange 3 while the top end is formed to provide the reinforcing rib or flange 4. It will, of course, be apparent that the cylinder 1 may be formed of any other suitable material and also that the reinforcing flange 4 may be formed in other ways than by rolling the material of the cylinder in the manner illustrated.

The ground cylinder 1 is provided with the encircling impressed rib 5 and this coacts with an outwardly pressed rib 6 which is formed in the body of the vase 7, to support the latter in the inverted position shown in Figure 2. The vase 7 may also be formed of sheet metal or any other suitable material and as illustrated in Figure 3, this has one end open while the other end is closed by the wall or head 8 which is secured to the side wall of the vase by the interlocking flange connection 9. This flange connection may be made water-tight by welding or by soldering as found desirable. The bottom wall 8 of the vase is provided with the impressed central area 10 and the diametrically opposite areas 11, and extending across the area 10 with its ends in the areas 11, is a handle bar 12.

As illustrated in Figure 2, the vase 7 is of slightly less overall length than the housing or encasing cylinder 1, and when the vase is not in use, it is inserted into the cylinder 1 with its open end downwardly and the relative positions of the ribs 5 and 6 is such that the rib 6 of the vase will rest upon the rib 5 of the cylinder and support it in the manner shown, that is, with the bottom 8 flush with or slightly below the top edge of the cylinder 1.

When the vase is to be put into use, it is withdrawn from the cylinder 1 and turned to the upright position, shown in Figure 3, and placed back in the cylinder so that the flange 9 which connects the wall 8 with the body of the vase will come to rest upon the cylinder rib 5 and thus support the vase with a portion of its body above the surface of the ground. By this means, a portion of the vase will be exposed when in use and a portion of it will be below the surface of the ground, so that this latter portion will be kept relatively cool by the surrounding earth and thus the evaporation of water carried by the vase will be retarded and the flowers therein will be made to last longer than would be the case if the vase were set upon the surface of the ground.

It will also be readily apparent that in addition to having the vase always in the same place and ready for use when wanted, it will be effectively shielded against damage by persons carelessly walking over the ground where the vase may be used or by machines passing thereover, such as grass cutting machines or the like.

What is claimed is:—

1. A ground vase of the character described, comprising an outer cylinder adapted to be sunk to the full extent of its length into the earth, and a vase of an overall length slightly less than the length of said cylinder, said vase being freely insertible into the cylinder, said vase and cylinder having coacting ribs whereby the vase is supported in the cylinder when not in use and said vase having a bottom adapted to engage the rib of the cylinder to maintain the vase with a portion of its body extending above the surface of the earth when the vase is in use.

2. A ground vase of the character described, comprising a cylinder adapted to be sunk into the ground to the full extent of its length, a vase having an open and a closed end and adapt-

ed for free insertion into the cylinder, and co-acting means between the vase and the cylinder whereby the vase when inserted into the cylinder in upright position will be maintained with a portion projecting above the surface of the ground, said vase having an overall length slightly less than the length of the cylinder and when inserted therein in inverted position lying entirely within the same.

3. A cemetery ground vase of the character described, comprising a cylinder adapted to be sunk into the earth to the full extent of its length, a vase having an overall length slightly less than the length of the cylinder and adapted to be completely housed therein when in inverted position, the vase having a flange extending outwardly therefrom at its bottom, and means forming a part of the cylinder for engagement by the vase bottom when the vase is inserted into the cylinder in upright position whereby a portion of the upper part of the vase will be maintained above the ground surface.

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