H. A. BLYTH.

MAUSOLEUM.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 16, 1909.

980,750. Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

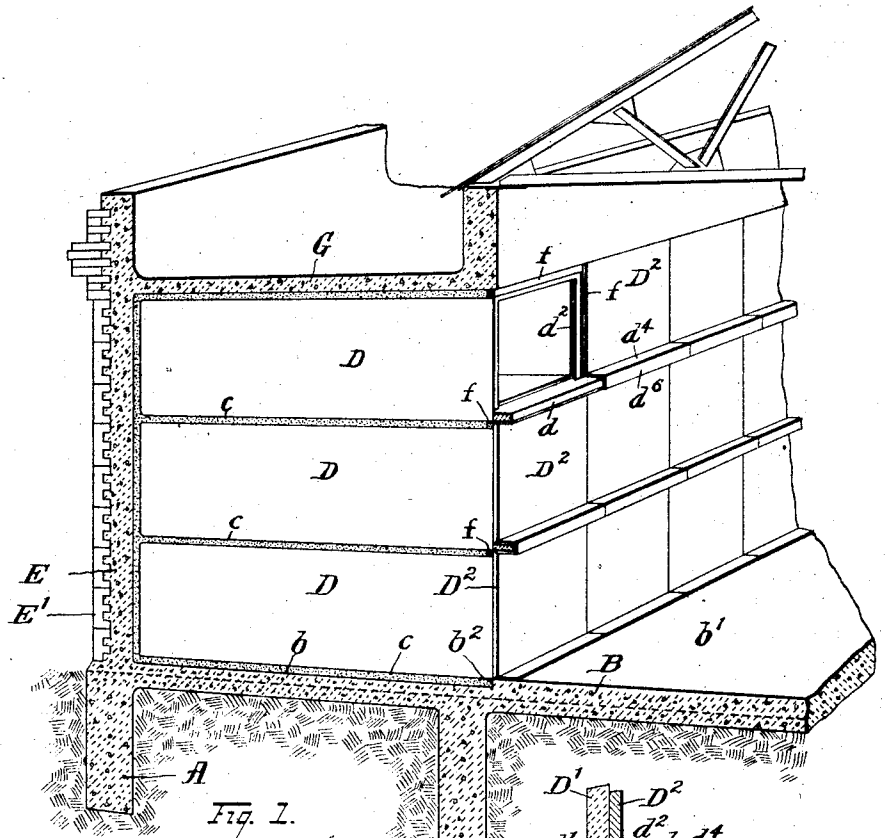

Fig. 1.

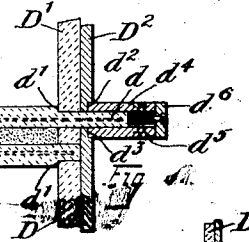

Fig. 4.

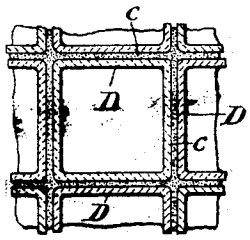

Fig. 3.

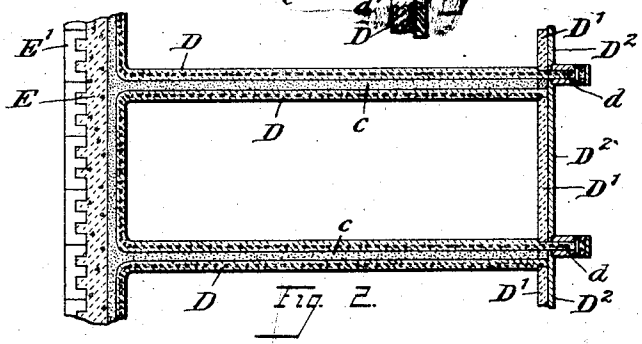

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

Herman Eisele

Curt B. Mueller.

Inventor:

Henry A. Blyth,

by his Attorney.

A. C. Mental,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. BLYTH, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ARTHUR E. MERKEL, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MAUSOLEUM.

980,750. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. BLYTH, a citizen of the United States, resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mausoleums, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention relates to buildings, and particularly to buildings such as mausoleums, provided with a plurality of separate compartments designed for use in the interment or disposition of human bodies.

The object of the invention is to construct such above-named building so as to combine the highest degree of economy with the highest possible efficiency of construction and durability.

The said invention consists of means hereinafter fully described and particularly set forth in the claims.

The annexed drawing and the following description set forth a certain structure and method of construction embodying my invention, the disclosed means, however, constituting but one of various forms in which the principle of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawings:—Figure 1 is a fragmentary cross-sectional perspective of a building embodying my invention, showing the closure for one of the compartments removed. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of a portion of the building, including a plurality of superimposed compartments, upon an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of one of the compartments and fragmentary similar sections of compartments adjacent thereto. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary longitudinal section upon a still further enlarged scale of a portion of the structure.

The building consists primarily of the following elements: the foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof and the compartment receptacles. The foundation A is made of suitable material such as stone or concrete, the latter being shown in the drawing, upon which the floor B is laid. In the case of concrete construction, this floor and foundation may be made of unitary structure, or formed in place. In this floor is formed a longitudinal depression *b*, in which is placed a layer *c* of incoherent material, preferably dry fine sand, whose upper surface is leveled off to occupy the same plane with the interior portion *b'* of the floor, as shown in Fig. 1. Upon this layer of sand are placed side by side the receptacles D, forming a longitudinal row. Each of these receptacles consists of a main body portion forming five sides thereof and leaving an open front, the material of such portion being preferably a cementitious substance originally plastic and capable of induration, whereby they may be molded prior to being placed in position in the building and then transported to the place of construction of the building.

Where the specifications are such as to require a resistance to breakage not possessed by the cementitious material in itself, suitable reinforcement is introduced in the walls of the receptacle during the process of its formation, as will be readily understood. The sides of separate receptacles of each row are separated from each other a given distance (about one-quarter inch in practice) and the spaces so formed are filled with an incoherent material preferably similar to that used in the depression *b*. Before this lateral and intermediate sand is introduced, however, the adjacent wall E is built up at the side, as are also the front and back walls in the case of end receptacles. These end receptacles are also placed a short distance away from the adjacent front and back walls, and the spaces so formed also filled with the incoherent material. The rear ends of the receptacles (opposite the openings) are also spaced away from the side walls E, as shown, and the spaces so formed also filled with the incoherent material, as shown. The open ends of the receptacles are preferably brought up to the shoulder b^2 formed by the depression *b*. It will therefore be seen that the bottom of the row of receptacles rests upon a layer of the incoherent material, and is separated both laterally and at the inner ends from the adjacent walls by such incoherent material. When one such row is completed, a second layer of incoherent material is laid on the top surfaces of the row of receptacles, a suitable dam *f* of cement or other indurating material being, if necessary, formed along the upper edge of the row and also in the front of the vertical spaces formed between and laterally of the adjacent recep-

tacles, to prevent the incoherent material from discharging from such spaces. The cement of the dams is preferably smoothed so as to give them a smooth surface flush with the open end of the receptacles. After this layer has been formed, a second series of receptacles is laid thereon to form a second or superposed row parallel with the first described row. The individual receptacles of this second row are spaced from each other, from the front and back walls, and from the side wall as in the case of the first described row, and the spaces so formed are similarly filled with incoherent material. Additional rows of receptacles are placed in position in a similar manner, until the required number of rows is provided.

After the required number of rows have been formed, a layer of the incoherent material is spread over the top of the topmost row, and the roof G placed thereon. In the case of the use of concrete for the walls and roof, these two elements of the structure may be made of integral form, as will be readily understood, a suitable facing E′ being, if desired, used for the exterior of the walls.

By means of the above described arrangement, each vertical group of receptacles forms a column, each column being substantially independent of that column or those columns adjacent to it, the whole number of columns forming the support for the roof. The incoherent material such as sand will resist a high degree of compression without displacement, but will not, as a result of its incoherent form, resist strains exerted in directions parallel with the vertical or parallel layers which it forms. As a result of this feature, each column will maintain its integrity in a vertical direction. In the event, therefore, that any strains are caused to pass through the structure as the result of settling or other disturbance of the foundation or walls, such strains will follow the path of least resistance, which will be through the incoherent material, and be dissipated without disturbing the integrity of the receptacles themselves, the importance of such immunity against rupture of the latter being obvious. The building may be designed to include as many of these elements, by which I mean these collections of receptacles arranged as above described, as may be desired, as will be readily understood, the building, a portion of which is illustrated in the drawing, being designed to receive two oppositely disposed elements.

In order to provide shelves for the reception of flowers or the like, and also to provide for the proper closure of the open ends of the receptacles, the bottom of each is extended forwardly to form a ledge d, which is preferably caused to extend laterally beyond each vertical side wall of the receptacle a distance equal to one-half of the distance of lateral separation of the receptacles, so that when the latter are placed in rows these ledges will abut each other to form one continuous shelf, as shown in Fig. 1. The open end of each receptacle is formed with an interior shoulder d' upon the four interior surfaces thereof. To form an inner closure for the open end a slab D′ of stone, cement or other similar indurated material is placed against said shoulder and is made to fit snugly in such end. Before the interment, these slabs are permitted to rest loosely in such open end, but after interment are permanently cemented in place, so as to form a hermetical seal. The thickness of these slabs is made equal to the depth of the groove formed in the interior of the end of each receptacle, and against the exterior of each such slab and the end of the receptacle is placed a facing slab D^2 of more ornate material such as marble, the height of such facing slabs being equal to the vertical distance between the upper and lower faces respectively of oppositely disposed ledges d. The upper and lower exterior faces of each marble slab are grooved horizontally as at d^2 and d^3, Fig. 4, and into these grooves fit facing slabs d^4 and d^5 respectively, which are secured to the upper and lower faces respectively of the ledges d, by means of suitable screws or other fastening devices. These slabs d^4 and d^5 therefore lock the facing slab D^2 in place, as will be readily understood. The facing slabs d^4 and d^5 are caused to terminate in the vertical plane of the ledges d, and facing slabs d^6 are secured to such exterior vertical surfaces, as shown in Fig. 4, thus giving the entire end structure of the receptacle element of the building a finished appearance.

Where the conditions are such as to render it unnecessary to provide an incoherent substance for fixing the position of the receptacles with relation to the foundation and with relation to each other, the spaces which have been above described as being filled with an incoherent substance such as sand may be filled with a cementitious or other indurating material. In this case it would be preferable to employ a filling of greater friability than the receptacles, so that such filling may as before form a path of least resistance for any strains to which the building might be subjected.

The chief economy of construction obtained by means of my improved method is that which involves the separate forming of the receptacles in such form that they may be readily portable without breaking, then placing said receptacles in a predetermined position with relation to the foundation of the mausoleum, and then fixing said receptacles permanently with relation to said foundation. By these means it will be

seen that inasmuch as the receptacle element of the building forms a large proportion of the structure, and the receptacles themselves form by far the larger portion of this element, a large proportion of the building may be constructed regardless of weather conditions, inasmuch as the receptacles may be formed and prepared indoors. In the methods of construction heretofore employed, the receptacles of mausoleums have been formed in place so that the work was more or less subject to weather conditions at the place of construction, whereas in my improved method these weather conditions are largely eliminated from consideration, thereby contributing greatly to the economy and rapidity of construction. It is also not essential that the roof be supported directly by the columns formed by the receptacles, but the structure may be provided with separate supports for the roof, and the space between the roof and the topmost receptacles be filled in any suitable manner or left open if desired, as will be understood.

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

1. In a mausoleum, the combination with a building element comprising a plurality of superposed receptacles, together with a material directly supporting said receptacles and separating them from each other, said receptacles and material forming a plurality of laterally adjacent and vertical columns, each consisting of a plurality of superposed receptacles, each column being capable of slight displacement with relation to an adjacent column with a suitable foundation for supporting each of such columns.

2. In a mausoleum, the combination with a building element comprising a plurality of receptacles each forming in itself a structure separate and distinct from the remainder of the building, together with a material directly supporting said receptacles and separating them from each other, said receptacles and material forming a plurality of laterally adjacent upright columns each consisting of a plurality of superposed receptacles; with a suitable foundation for supporting each of the latter.

3. In a mausoleum, the combination with a building element comprising a plurality of receptacles each forming in itself a structure separate and distinct from the remainder of the building, together with a material directly supporting said receptacles and separating them from each other, said receptacles and material forming a plurality of laterally adjacent upright columns, each consisting of a plurality of superposed receptacles, each such column being capable of slight displacement relatively to an adjacent column; with a suitable foundation for supporting each of the latter.

4. In a mausoleum, the combination with a building element comprising a plurality of receptacles, each forming in itself a structure separate and distinct from the remainder of the building, together with an incoherent substance placed intermediately of said receptacles; of a suitable foundation for supporting said element.

5. In a mausoleum, the combination with a building element comprising a plurality of adjacent columns of superposed receptacles, together with a material separating such columns laterally, each column being capable of slight movement independently of an adjacent column; of a common foundation supporting all of said columns.

6. In a mausoleum, the combination with a building element comprising a plurality of laterally adjacent columns of superposed receptacles, together with an incoherent material separating said columns laterally; of a suitable foundation for supporting said element.

7. In a mausoleum, the combination with a building element comprising a plurality of laterally adjacent columns of superposed receptacles, together with a material separating each such column laterally, and an incoherent material separating each of the superposed receptacles of each column from each other, of a suitable foundation for supporting said element.

8. In a mausoleum, the combination with a plurality of superposed receptacles supported laterally and separated from each other by means of an incoherent material, with a suitable foundation for such receptacles.

9. In a mausoleum, the combination with a plurality of laterally adjacent columns of superposed receptacles, together with an incoherent material separating said columns laterally, and an incoherent material separating the receptacles of each column from each other; of a suitable foundation for said columns.

Signed by me, this 29th day of September, 1909.

HENRY A. BLYTH.

Attested by-
M. C. PERRY,
L. E. SEELEY.