

V. BRANCIFORTI.
METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF BODIES AFTER BURIAL.
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Fig. 1

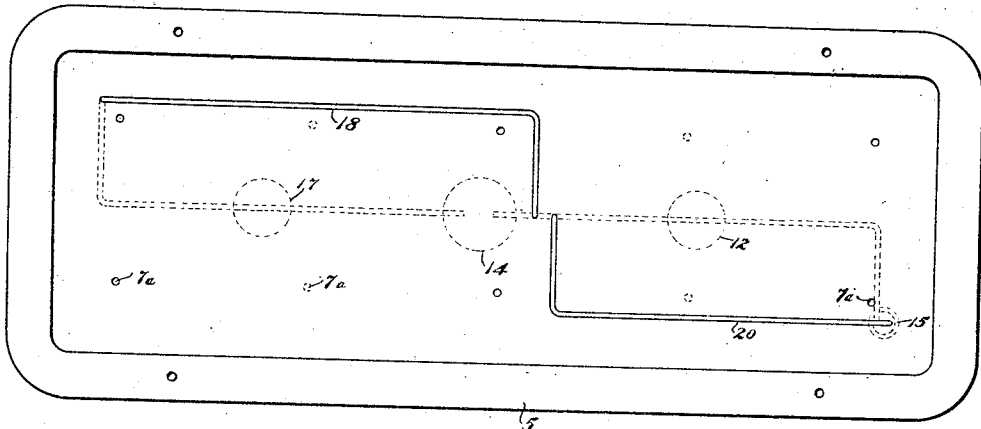


Fig. 2

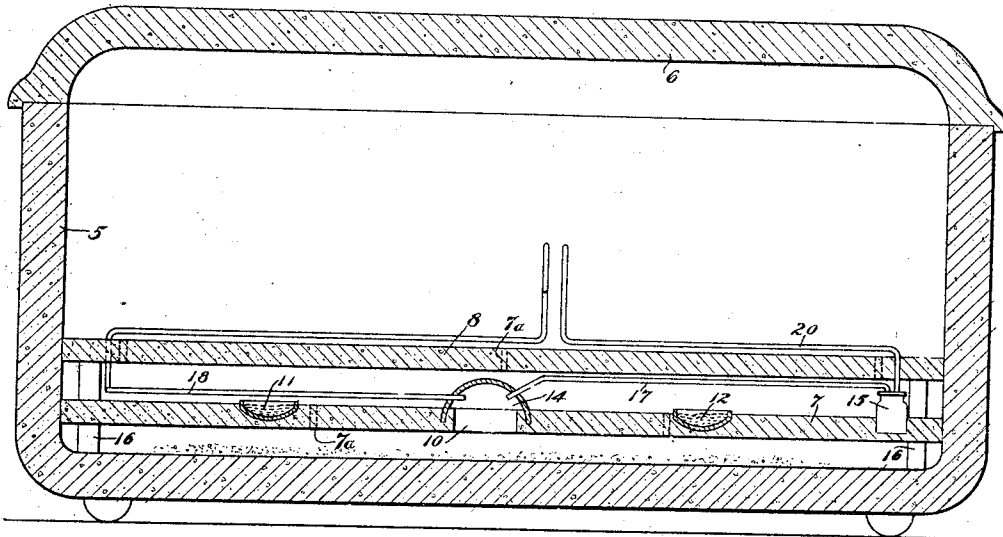


Fig. 3

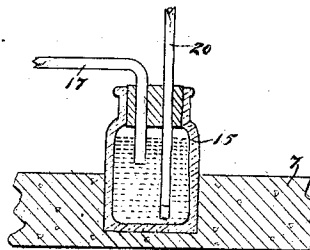
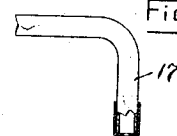


Fig. 4



WITNESSES
Car. V. Pittman
J. C. Selfetter

INVENTOR
Vincenzo Branciforti
BY *Mum & Co*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VINCENZO BRANCIFORTI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METHOD OF AND APPARATUS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF BODIES AFTER BURIAL.

1,365,639.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VINCENZO BRANCIFORTI, a subject of the King of Italy, and a resident of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Method of and Apparatus for the Preservation of Bodies after Burial, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a burial method and equipment, and more particularly to a coffin or casket.

An object of the invention is to produce a burial coffin or casket in which the body may be indefinitely preserved. It is a further purpose to provide a coffin or casket having provision for containing certain chemical preservatives which act on the body to preserve same.

The practice of this invention also involves a method of preserving bodies, and an object is to disclose the use and practice of certain chemical preservatives used in connection with this particular form of coffin which will function to effectively preserve a body.

It is also an object of this invention to produce a coffin or casket substantial and strong in construction, inexpensive to produce, and which will effectively preserve bodies as aforesaid.

With the above principal objects and others in view, the invention has relation to a certain combination and arrangement of coffin parts, an example of which is described in this specification, pointed out in the appended claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein,

Figure 1 shows a plan view of the coffin with the lid removed, and Fig. 2 illustrates a longitudinal vertical section of the coffin. The Fig. 3 portrays a sectional view of a certain chemical container employed in the coffin for distributing chemical preservatives. Fig. 4 shows the end of a tube which dips into the end of one of the chemical containers to force the liquid therefrom to the body.

A coffin constructed in accordance with the concepts of my invention comprises a container body of monolithic construction fitted with a lid. Stone slabs or partitions are mounted in the container and spaced one from another to hold containing ves-

sels for distributing chemical preservative fumes throughout the coffin.

In presenting a more detailed disclosure of my invention, reference is had to the drawings where a coffin or container 5 is constructed of stone. This coffin may be constructed of concrete in order that a substantially monolithic structure may result. A coffin lid 6 is made of similar material and is bolted or screwed down to the container 5 by any approved method.

A pair of stone slabs or partitions 7 and 8 are employed in the container 5 for holding acid cups and for supporting the body in proper relation to the preservative means. The stone partitions or slabs are supported in spaced relation one from the other and from the floor by blocks or stone supports inserted between the slabs. Holes 7^a are made in the slabs.

An opening 10 is made in the stone slab 7. Cups or containers 11 and 12 are made in the slab 7 and placed there for the purpose of holding a portion of preservative acids, as later disclosed. A closure dome 14 is inserted in the stone slab 7 over the opening 10 to confine the air and the acid-laden air in the space between the slab 7 and the bottom of the coffin. Another acid container 15 is placed at any convenient position in the coffin, and preferably will be held in a small cavity formed in the slab 7.

In assembling this coffin and making it ready for use, a portion of carbid mixed with flour of white lime in small granules is placed on the floor of the coffin. The slab 7, with its several acid containing parts properly positioned, is fitted down in the bottom of the coffin with spacer blocks 16 inserted between the coffin and the slab. The slab or partition 7 is then cemented in by applying a fine mixture of cement around the abutting surfaces and edges of the coffin 5 and slab 7. This forms a substantially air-tight structure and provides a sealed air chamber between the bottom of the coffin and the slab 7. A tube 17 is inserted in the closure dome 14 and connects with the acid container 15. In this manner, fumes arising from the acetylene and white lime mixture are transmitted to the acid container 15. Another tube 18 is inserted in the closure dome 14 and placed in position to be passed through a hole in the stone slab 8 when said slab is lowered in the coffin. Another tube

20 is connected with the acid container 15 and placed in a position to be passed through a hole in the slab 8 when said slab is lowered in the coffin.

5 The slab 8 is next inserted in position and cemented around the edges thereof to form an air sealed joint similar to the manner of installing the slab 7 in the coffin as previously described. The tubes 18 and 20 are brought up through holes formed in the slab 8 and terminate in a position about central with the coffin container.

A solution of formaldehyde and arsenic is contained in the acid container 15, while a mixture of vaseline and bichlorid is placed in the containers 11, and a solution of liquor æsolis and glycerin is placed in the other container 12 at the time the slab 7 is placed in position. The chemicals in the cups 11 and 12 act to kill vermin formation in the coffin after the body is buried. The dampness in the coffin acts on the carbid and releases acetylene gas which permeates the whole coffin interior, and tends to dry up the body. The pressure generated by the acetylene forces the formaldehyde and arsenic from the bottle 15 to the body. The formaldehyde and arsenic with the acetylene gas and lime fumes effect a drying action on the body and thoroughly dries the same up, leaving it in preserved form.

This coffin and combined method of preserving bodies will act to indefinitely keep bodies in a form of perpetual preservation.

35 Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A method of preserving bodies after burial, which includes placing said body in a sealed container together with a substance adapted to react with the moisture in the air of said container so as to generate a preservative gas under pressure, the pressure of said gas being adapted to force liquid preservatives into said body.

2. A method of preserving bodies after burial, which includes placing said body in a sealed container together with calcium carbid, said carbid being adapted to react with the moisture in the air of said container so as to generate the preservative gas acetylene.

3. A method of preserving bodies after burial, which includes placing said body in a sealed container together with calcium carbid and a vessel containing a liquid preservative, said carbid being adapted to react with the moisture in the air of said container so as to generate the preservative gas acetylene under pressure, said gas being adapted to inject said liquid preservative into said body from said vessel.

4. A method of preserving bodies after burial, which includes placing said body in a sealed container together with calcium

carbid and a vessel containing a liquid preservative consisting of formaldehyde and arsenic.

5. A method of preserving bodies after burial, which includes placing said body in a sealed container together with calcium carbid, said carbid being adapted to react with the moisture in the air of said container so as to generate the preservative gas acetylene, said container also containing an open vessel containing vaseline and bichlorid of mercury.

6. A method of preserving bodies after burial, which includes placing said body in a sealed container together with calcium carbid, said carbid being adapted to react with the moisture in the air of said container so as to generate the preservative gas acetylene, said container also containing an open vessel which contains a solution of liquor æsolis and glycerin.

7. A method of preserving bodies after burial, which includes placing said body in a sealed container together with calcium carbid and a vessel containing a liquid preservative, said carbid being adapted to react with the moisture in the air of said container so as to generate the preservative gas acetylene under pressure, said gas being adapted to inject said liquid preservative into said body from said vessel, said container also containing an open vessel which contains vaseline and bichlorid of mercury and an open vessel containing a solution of liquor æsolis and glycerin.

8. A method of preserving bodies after burial, which includes placing said body in a sealed container together with a mixture of calcium carbid and lime, said carbid being adapted to react with the moisture in the air of said container so as to generate the preservative gas acetylene, and said lime being adapted to combine with an excess of moisture in the said air so as to prevent an excessive generation of acetylene.

9. In an apparatus for the preservation of bodies after burial, a sealed container, a plurality of false bottoms in the said container adapted to form a plurality of compartments, said compartments having communication one with another, one of said compartments being adapted to contain a material which will react with the moisture in the air of said container so as to generate a preservative gas under pressure.

10. In an apparatus for the preservation of bodies after burial, a sealed container, a plurality of false bottoms positioned in said container adapted to form a plurality of compartments having communication one with another, one of said compartments being adapted to contain a material which will react with the moisture in the air of said container so as to generate a preservative gas under pressure, a vessel positioned in a

second compartment adapted to contain a liquid preservative, and means for injecting said liquid preservative into said body due to the pressure of the gas generated.

5 11. In an apparatus for the preservation of bodies after burial, a sealed container, a plurality of false bottoms positioned in said container adapted to form a plurality of compartments having communication one
10 with another, one of said compartments being adapted to contain a material which will

react with the moisture in the air of said container so as to generate a preservative gas under pressure, a vessel positioned in a second compartment adapted to contain a
15 liquid preservative, and additional open vessels in one of said compartments adapted to contain preservatives which will prevent decomposition of said body and the growth of vermin.

VINCENZO BRANCIFORTI.