

L. H. & F. L. MONTROSS.
BURIAL CASKET.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 31, 1911.

1,063,718.

Patented June 3, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

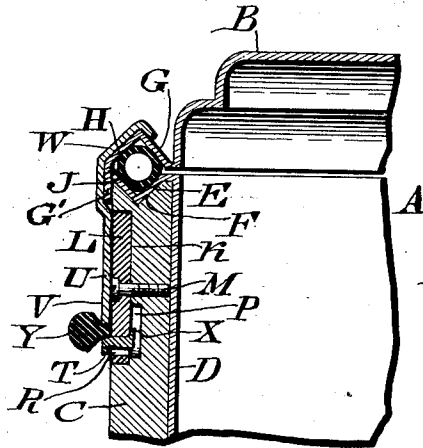
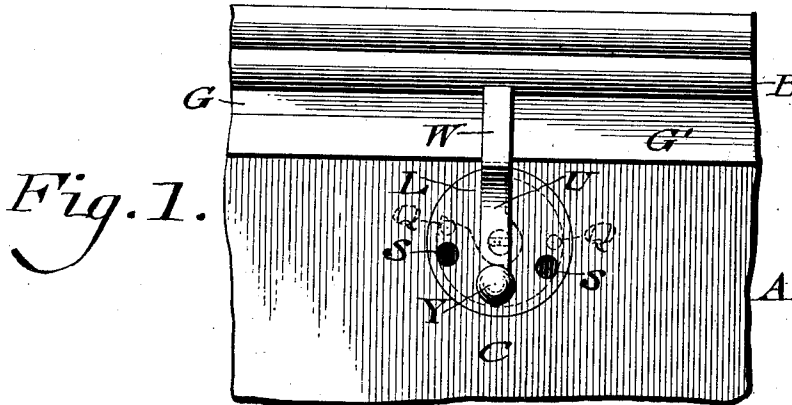


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

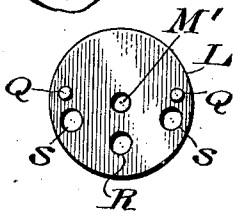


Fig. 3.

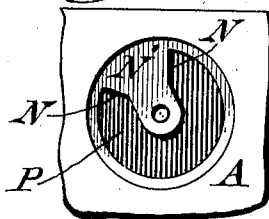


Fig. 5.

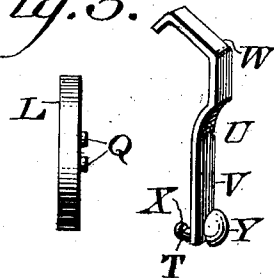


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

Fig. 7.

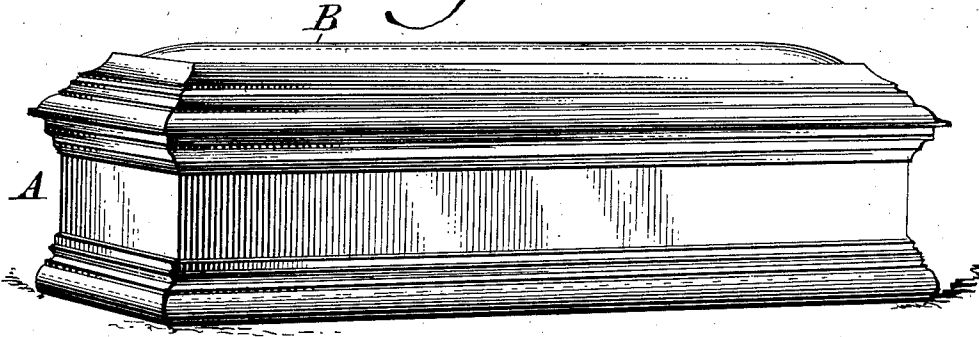


Fig. 8.

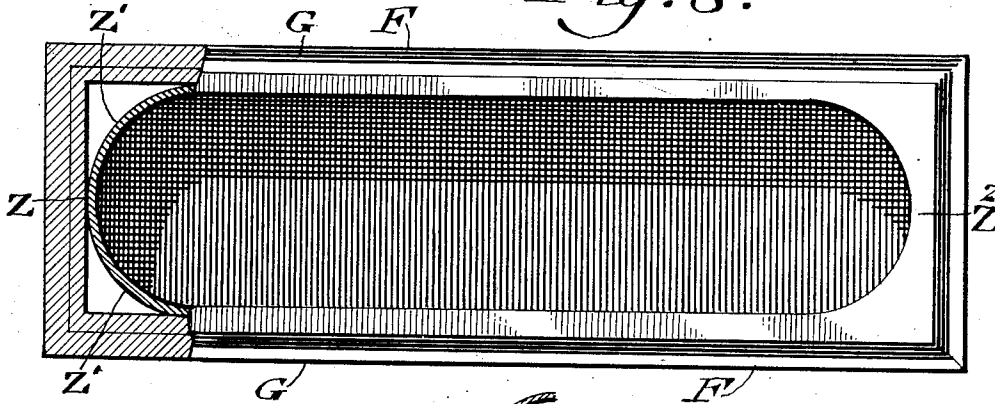
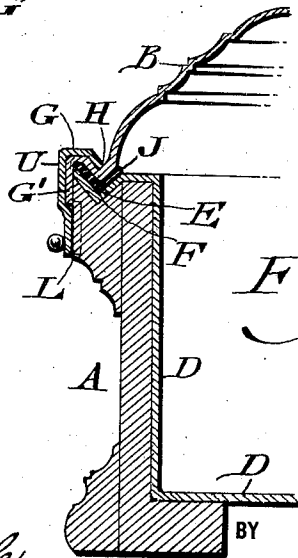


Fig. 9.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI H. MONTROSS AND FREDERICK L. MONTROSS, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

BURIAL-CASKET.

1,063,718.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 3, 1913.

Application filed May 31, 1911. Serial No. 630,441.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEVI H. MONTROSS and FREDERICK L. MONTROSS, both citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Camden, State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Burial-Casket, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists of a burial casket having a body composed of wood and metal as will be hereinafter more fully described, so that while the conventional form of the exterior of a wooden casket is preserved, the interior metal incasement is constructed at reduced expense owing to the saving of metal due to the peculiar corners of said incasement.

It further consists of novel means for hermetically sealing the joints of the body and the lid of a burial casket.

It consists further of novel means for clamping the lid to the body and compressing the gasket or packing that is employed for forming the hermetical joint of the body and lid.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a portion of a burial casket embodying our invention. Fig. 2 represents a transverse vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 represents a view of a portion of the body of the casket with the clamping mechanism removed therefrom. Fig. 4 represents a view of the inner face of a member of the clamping mechanism. Fig. 5 represents a side elevation thereof. Fig. 6 represents a perspective view of another member of said clamping mechanism. Fig. 7 represents a perspective view of a casket embodying our invention. Fig. 8 represents a top or plan view of the body thereof, partly broken away. Fig. 9 represents a vertical section of one side of a casket in closed condition on an enlarged scale.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings: A designates the body of a burial casket and B designates the lid or cover thereof. Said body is formed of the exterior walls C of wood and interior linings D therefor of metal. The tops of said linings are continued outwardly over the tops of the walls C and grooved forming the channels or grooves E therein, said tops also being formed with grooves F to receive the walls of said grooves E and so assist in retaining said grooves E in position.

The lid or cover B is formed of metal and

has its rims G formed with upwardly extending channels H which are disposed over the channels E, said channels E, H. receiving the gaskets or packings J which are adapted to seal hermetically the joint of the lid and body and so prevent the entrance therethrough of air and water.

In the sides of the body are circular recesses K in each of which is fitted the rotatable disks or plates L, each of the latter being secured to the body by the screw M, which also forms the axis of the disk, the latter having an opening M' in its center to receive said screw. In the base of each recess K are the shoulders N, which are located on opposite sides of the wall N' which comprises solid portions of said base said recess K having around said wall the auxiliary recess P which receives the pins or studs Q, projecting from the inner face of the disk L, the same being adapted to play in said recess P and abut respectively against the shoulders N, thus limiting the extent of rotation of said disks in opposite directions.

Eccentrically disposed in the disk are the openings R and S, the opening R being adapted to receive the foot T of the clamp U, and the openings S being adapted to receive a spanner or other suitable tool, whereby the disk may be rotated in opposite directions so as to draw-down the clamp U or raise the same as will be further explained hereinafter.

The clamp U consists of the shank V, the hooked head W on the top thereof, and said foot T in the lower end thereof. On the inner end of the foot is an upturned lip X which is adapted to engage the inner wall of the opening R and overlap the same and so prevent outward displacement of the clamp from the disk. The shank V is provided also with the knob Y for convenience of application of the clamp to, and its removal from the disk L. It will be noted that the head W turns over the channeled rim G of the lid and embraces the same, consequently when the disk L is rotated in one direction, the clamp U is carried around with the disk and lowered or drawn downwardly by the same, when the head W forcibly presses the rim G on the gasket J and so compresses the latter producing the tight joint hereinbefore referred to. When the disk is rotated in reverse direction, the clamp is carried around with the disk in the same direction and raised by the same, when the head W will be

lifted or cleared of the rim G after which the clamp may be removed from the disk when the lid may be raised and the casket accordingly opened.

The sides and ends of the casket may be provided with as many clamps, disks, and appurtenances for operating the same, as may be desired, it being evident that the disks and clamps operate after the manner of cranks, and so cause the effective closure of the lid on the body.

The joints between the rims G and outer ends of the channels F are concealed by the downward extension of said rims forming the flanges G' which cover said joints, as most plainly shown in Fig. 2.

Attention is directed to the fact that the body A of the casket is a production of wood and metal, the exterior being of wood, and the interior or lining D metal, so that the combined advantages of wood and metal are attained while the appearance of a wooden casket is preserved, and yet a substantial metallic casket is provided.

The lining is of the form of a sheet metal casket or receptacle with round or elliptical ends and drawn into shape, comprising sides, ends and a bottom. The body or exterior casing A is preferably of quadrilateral form and the lining has its ends curved, octagonal or otherwise rounded or polygonal so as to be contiguous at their centers Z with the adjacent surfaces of the ends of the body A, while the sides of the lining contact with the sides of said body and thus the lining snugly fits the interior of the body, excepting at the inner corners of the body where the end portions of the lining are set back from said corners as at Z' and brought into a square or octagon shape by means of the top projecting rim Z², thus effecting a saving in the metal of the lining considering that said lining is drawn into shape. The lining is struck up by drawing or stamping of a solid or entire sheet of metal as has been stated, and its ends are rounded or curved and impart great strength and rigidity to said lining against lateral pressure while requiring a shorter sheet of metal to produce a lining of the proper dimensions. By making the top rim or flange of uneven width, I am enabled to produce the rectangular effect both on the top of the body and exterior thereof, while retaining the advantage of the metal lining and its rounded ends.

As shown in Fig. 9, the rims of the sides and ends of the lining are continued outwardly over the tops of the sides and ends of the body A and grooved forming the channels E while the tops of the molding of the body are grooved forming the channels F to receive the channels E. The rims G of the cover B are formed with channels H which are above the channels E, said

channels E, H, having between them the gaskets or packings J which are adapted to seal hermetically the joint of the lid and body, and so prevent the entrance of air and water therethrough, said rim being wider at the corners of the head and foot than at the sides, this being occasioned by the set back corners Z' of the lining, thus preserving the complete width of the rim in harmony with the width and length of the exterior wooden body of the casket. The rims G of the cover are continued downwardly forming the flanges G' which extend below the outer edges of the channels E, thus covering and concealing the joints of the channels E and the rims G.

The cover B may be made by being drawn or stamped of metal with square or polygonal ends or with rounded corners as may be preferred. As it is not intended to provide an inclosure for the cover, the latter should be made of a liberal thickness of metal of sufficient strength to withstand, when in a grave, the pressure of earth from above.

It will be seen that we produce a casket of metal by drawing two entire sheets of the same respectively for the body A and cover B and by the employment of wood around said body, we are enabled to impart to the body any desired exterior shape or form that cannot be attained by metal alone.

The cover B may be fastened tightly to the body by the clamps U which are hooked upon the rims of the cover and engage with the rotatable disks or plates L, shown in dotted lines, said plates being mounted in the sides of the molding and operative similar to the disks or plates L, shown in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive, whereby the cover may be tightly seated on the body A effectively locking together B, D. and A with a hermetical joint as has been stated.

Having thus described our invention what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a burial casket, a rotatable member and a clamp, the former having the latter connected eccentrically therewith, and said member having its mounting in the body of the casket, and said clamp having its head engageable with the lid of the body whereby the rotation of said member causes a crank action of said clamp to effect the tight closure of the lid and body.

2. In a burial casket, a body having a recess therein, shoulders in said recess, a rotatable member mounted in said recess, and having projections adapted to engage said shoulders as stops, and a clamp adapted to engage the lid of said body and provided with means for eccentrically connecting it with said member.

3. In a burial casket, a rotatable member

mounted in the body thereof, a clamp engageable with the lid of said body, and a foot piece on said clamp adapted to be eccentrically connected with said member in an opening therein, said piece having a lip which is adapted to overhang said opening.

4. In a burial casket, a body formed of an exterior casing of wood, and an interior struck-up lining of metal, the ends of said lining being rounded and portions of the same being set in from the angular corners of said exterior casing.

5. In a burial casket, a body formed of an exterior casing of wood and an interior struck-up lining of metal, said lining having at the top a laterally extending angular rim of differential widths, said rim being integral with said lining and adapted to be seated in the top of the several sides of

said body respectively, the ends of said lining being rounded and set in from the corners of said body.

6. In a burial casket, a body formed of an exterior casing of wood, and an interior struck-up lining of metal, the corners of said lining being set in from those of the exterior casing with intervening spaces, said lining having a laterally extending rim at the top, said lining having channels in said rim, the same being seated on the top of the casing, said channels being adapted to receive packing therein, the sides and ends of said rim being of differential widths.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."