June 6, 1933. W. L. PAYNE 1,912,790

SECTIONAL BOX COVER

Filed June 24, 1932

Fig. 1

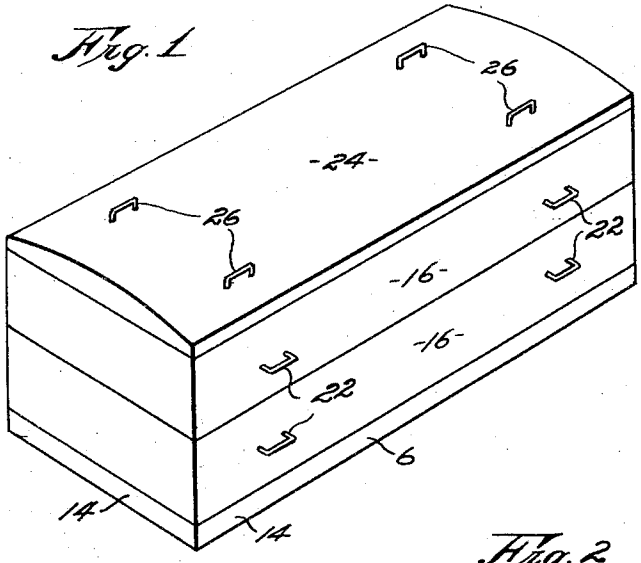
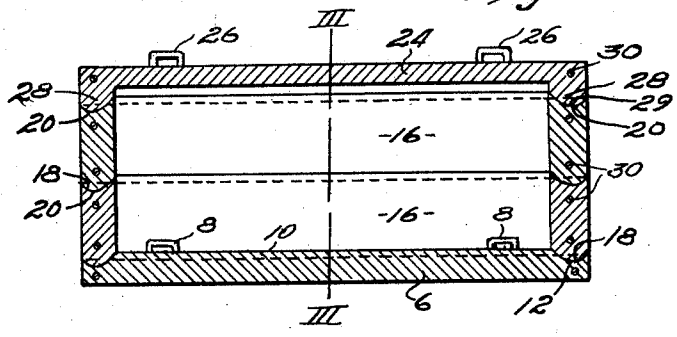


Fig. 2



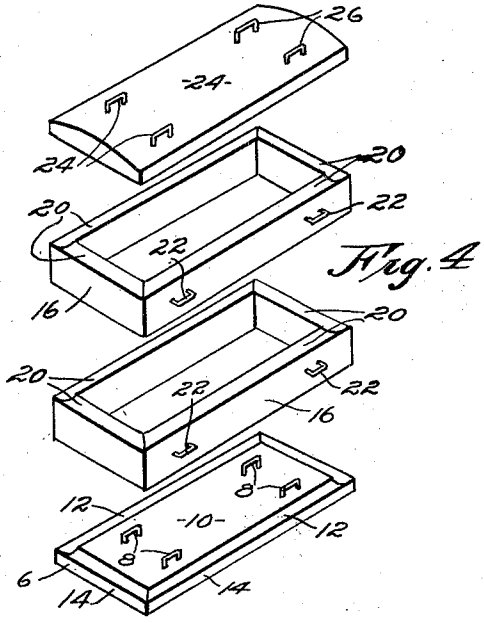


Fig. 4

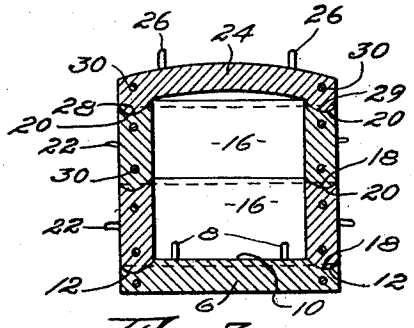


Fig. 3

INVENTOR,
William L. Payne.

BY
Novey & Hamilton,
ATTORNEYS.

Patented June 6, 1933 1,912,790

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM L. PAYNE, OF KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

SECTIONAL BOX COVER

Application filed June 24, 1932. Serial No. 619,013.

This invention relates to cover boxes for coffins or caskets, and contemplates the provision of an enclosure of this character that is sectional for the purpose of facilitating handling and to permit the use of an exceptionally heavy, strong and durable cover box without rendering the handling thereof prohibitive under normal conditions.

One of the primary objects of the invention is to provide a sectional cover box having a plurality of nested sections held against relative longitudinal displacement by means formed as a part of the many sections, which means permits assembling the box at its point of use without the employment of special fastening means or equipment of any kind.

Ordinarily, the use of heavy sectional cover boxes for coffins is objectionable because of the necessity for using derricks or other lifting apparatus and because the boxes are usually so heavy that trucks are required to transport them to their place of use, all of which is obviously highly objectionable.

Among the objects of this invention, therefore, is the aim to overcome the aforementioned objections and yet to provide a box that will function in precisely the same manner as a box cast or otherwise formed in a fewer number of pieces.

Minor objects of the invention including many details of construction and the relation of the parts forming the sectional cover box will be made clear during the following specification, referring to the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sectional cover box for coffins embodying the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical, central, longitudinal section through the same.

Fig. 3 is a vertical, cross-section through the box, taken on line III—III of Fig. 2, and

Fig. 4 is an exploded view of the sectional cover box.

In explaining the structural details embodied in the preferred form of this invention, like reference numerals will be used to designate similar parts throughout the several views, and since the box is usually placed at the grave and simultaneously with the coffin, it is obvious that base 6 must be lowered first to the bottom of the grave through the use of the ordinary lowering straps well known to the business which are threaded through upstanding supports 8 carried by base 6 and extending upwardly therefrom as illustrated in Figs. 2, 3 and 4.

These supports 8 form means whereby the coffin itself is held in elevated position above the upper surface of base 6 and above platform portion 10 thereof which is in a horizontal plane above the remaining part of base 6. A continuous concave margin 12 extends entirely around base 6 between platform 10 and edges 14 thereof. This margin lies entirely in a plane below that of platform 10 and the outermost edge of concave margin 12 likewise is in a horizontal plane appreciably lower than the plane of the innermost edge thereof. Obviously, water collecting on platform 10 of base 6 will tend to collect and flow from margin 12, but since it is desirable to place a soft cement in the concave margin 12 when the sectional cover box is being assembled, it is not contemplated that the box will ever leak if properly constructed.

This concave margin extending around base 6, therefore, may receive a small quantity of cement prior to its being lowered into the grave and when the next section forming a part of the cover box is lowered to position it will enter concave margin 12 and cause the cement to spread and set.

After base 12 has been placed, it is preferable to build up the sides and ends of the cover box through the use of continuous frame-like, intermediate, unitary sections 16, each of which has its lower edge formed to present a convex face 18, while its upper edge is concave as at 20. The lowermost convex edge 18 enters margin 12 as does the lowermost convex edge 18 of the next succeeding section 16 enter concave edge 20 of section 16 immediately therebelow.

Like concave margin 12, the meeting line formed by the outside of sections 16 joining the outermost edge of concave portion 20 is on a horizontal plane below the meeting

line of inner wall and convex edge of sections 16. After the first frame-like section 16 is lowered to position through the use of laterally extending brackets 22, the next succeeding section 16 is set in place and caused to rest upon a thin layer of cement which has been previously poured along the concave upper edge 20 of section 16 therebelow. At this point it is usually desirable to place the coffin within the box upon supports 8, after which the convexo-concave cover 24 is moved down against the uppermost section 16 after the usual amount of cement has been placed along the concave upper edge thereof.

Cover 24 is provided with brackets 26 which are used for the purpose of engaging the lowering straps and a continuous depending flange 28 is formed around the edges of cover 24, the lowermost face 29 of which is convex to enter the concave edge of section 16. Reenforcing rods or similar members 30 may be embedded in the sections of this cover box when they are cast or otherwise formed, and the material from which the box is made may be varied to suit requirements and conditions.

Manifestly, the use of a sectional cover box of this character eliminates the necessity of transporting the same as one or two pieces of equipment and by making the box sectional in character it is possible to handle and install the same without equipment necessary in the handling of exceptionally weighty objects.

When properly cemented together, parts of this sectional cover box are bonded together to create a substantially unitary enclosure. There is no danger of relative displacement between the parts and a very long-lasting and durable coffin enclosure is created.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. A cover box for a coffin comprising, in combination, a base; a plurality of intermediate, unitary sections, each having continuous sides and ends; and a cover, said base, sections, and cover forming interengaging means to maintain the cover box in assembled relation and against relative horizontal displacement.

2. A cover box for a coffin comprising, in combination, a base; a plurality of intermediate unitary sections, each having integral sides and ends; a cover, said base, sections and cover forming interengaging means to maintain the cover box in assembled relation; and a platform having a plurality of upstanding supports formed on the inner side of said base.

3. In a cover box for a coffin, a base; a continuous concave margin formed at the edges of said base and along one side thereof; a plurality of supports extending upwardly from the base; and an intermediate, unitary, frame-like section having a continuous convex edge fitted into said continuous concave margin.

4. In a cover box for a coffin, a base; a continuous concave margin formed at the edges of said base and along one side thereof; a plurality of unitary, frame-like intermediate sections, having adjacent edges nested; and a cover having a convex, depending flange in nested relation with a concave edge formed on the uppermost intermediate section, the lowermost section fitting into the concave margin formed by said base.

5. In a cover box for a coffin, a base; a continuous concave margin formed at the edges of said base and along one side thereof; a plurality of unitary, frame-like intermediate sections each having a concave upper edge and a convex lower edge, the adjacent edges of said sections and the concave groove in the base being in nested relation; and a cover having a depending continuous convex flange fitting into the concave edge of the uppermost intermediate section.

6. In a cover box for a coffin, a base; a continuous concave margin formed at the edges of said base and along one side thereof; a plurality of unitary, frame-like intermediate sections each having a concave upper edge and a convex lower edge, the adjacent edges of said sections and the concave groove in the base being in nested relation; and a cover having a depending continuous convex flange fitting into the concave edge of the uppermost intermediate section, the outermost lines of meeting between all nested members being in a horizontal plane below the innermost lines of meeting between said members.

7. In a cover box for a coffin, a series of intermediate, frame-like sections each having a continuous concave edge and an opposite continuous convex edge.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature.

WILLIAM L. PAYNE.