

J. RECTOR.  
BURIAL VAULT.

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1,069,470.

Patented Aug. 5, 1913.

Fig. 1.

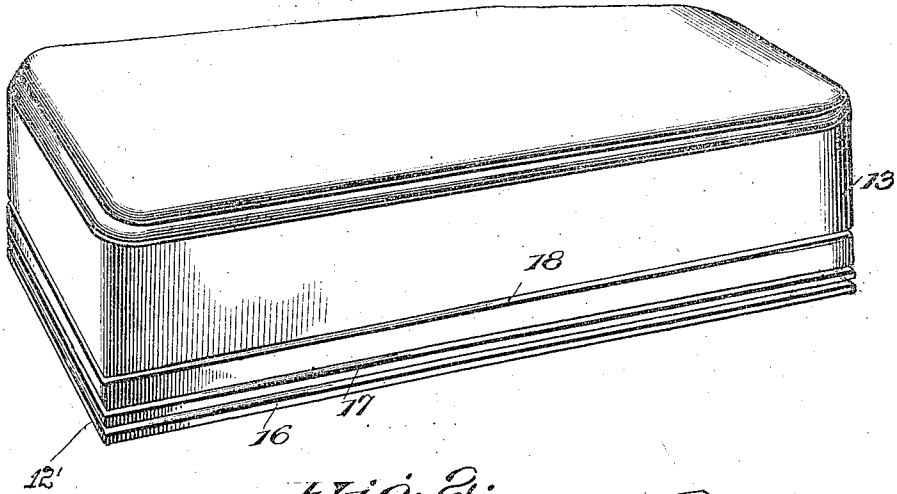


Fig. 2.

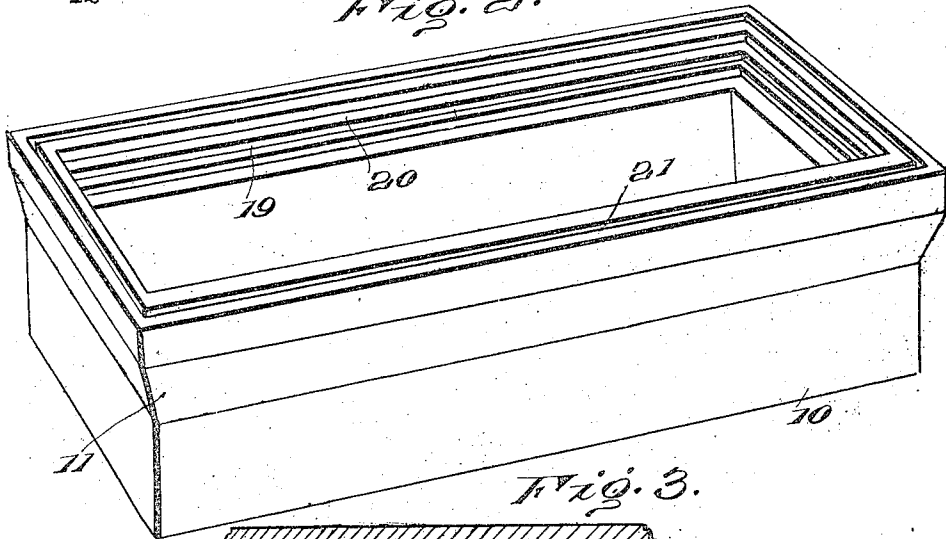
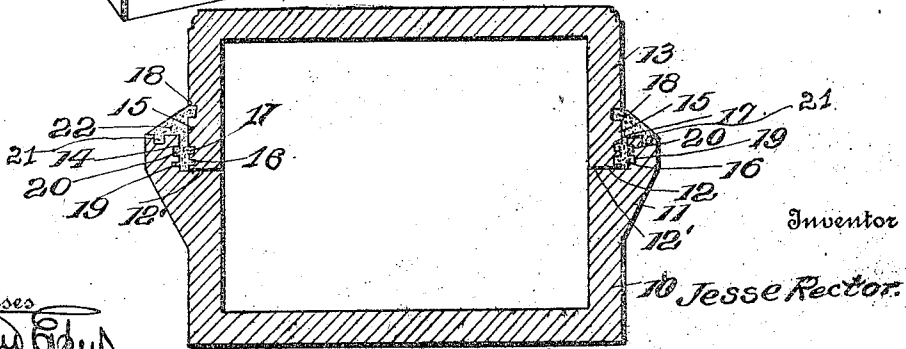


Fig. 3.



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334

*Handwritten signature*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BURIAL-VAULT.

1,069,470.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 5, 1913.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, **JESSE RECTOR**, citizen of the United States, residing at Albia, in the county of Monroe and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Burial-Vaults, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in burial vaults.

10 The primary object of the invention is to provide a burial vault which, while sufficiently substantial for the purpose intended, may be conveniently handled, the construction being such that the sections of 15 which the vault is formed are of practically the same weight, the upper or lid member providing an equal portion of the side walls with the lower receiving member.

A further object of the invention is to 20 provide sealing grooves in the members so disposed as to lock the members against separating and which will present a neat appearance at the joint between the members, the arrangement being such that the 25 sealing material may be readily placed in position even though the meeting edges of the sections are disposed at a point intermediate the top and bottom of the vault.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective 30 view of the top section; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bottom section; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken through the sections when assembled and cemented 35 together.

In the drawings 10 designates the base or receiving section which is formed of suitable material such as concrete. The section is substantially rectangular, being of the proper configuration to receive a casket. A 40 flange 11 is formed at the edge of the casing, extending above and at right angles to the edge 12 on which the lower edge 12' of the upper section 13 rests. The flange is offset, its inner face 14 being spaced from 45 the side wall 15 of the upper section. The face of the side wall 15 of the upper section is provided with grooves 16 and 17 arranged one above the other and extending completely around the section. A groove 18, 50 which is deeper than the grooves 16 and 17, is formed above the groove 17 and the upper edge of the flange 11. The flange 11 on its inner face 14 is provided with grooves 19 and 20 which are disposed to aline with 55 the grooves 16 and 17 of the upper section. A groove 21 is formed in the flange adja-

cent its face remote from the section 13, the grooves 21 and 18 being disposed at right angles. These grooves receive the sealing compound, it being noted that it 60 may be poured along the side of the upper section, passing along the outer face of the side wall of the upper section, one face of the flange 11 entering the alined grooves 16 and 17 of the upper section and the grooves 65 19 and 20 of the lower section, the sealing compound being interposed between the sections. After the space between the sections has been filled with the sealing compound 70 22, the compound is poured in the angle between the flange and the upper section, being sloped in toward the outer face of the flange, the compound entering the grooves 18 and 21. By this construction it will be 75 noted that the outer faces of the side walls of the two sections are practically continuous, the sealing compound at the point where the sections are connected being of sufficient width to withstand any inclination of the 80 sections to separate. The sealing compound so connects the sections that vertical movement of the upper section is prevented, the material locking the sections against this movement by entering the alined grooves 85 of the sections. It will also be noted that any tendency toward lateral movement of the sections will be prevented by the thick ridge of the compound which is disposed in the angle between the sections. The upper 90 and lower sections are of practically the same height and are of substantially the same weight, the flange 11, however, slightly adding to the weight of the lower section which is in part compensated for by the shortening of the side wall of the lower 95 section adjacent the flange. The advantages of constructing the vault in this manner will be apparent, as it will be noted that in handling the sections one may be moved as readily as the other, which is not 100 the case where a heavy bottom or receiving section must be inserted within the ground or placed upon the shelves of the receiving vault and a lid section then attached. It will also be seen that the casket may be 105 placed in the lower section and the upper section properly positioned, the desired portion of the casket being exposed until the top section is applied, the lower section merely embracing the base of the casket. 110 It will thus be noted that the lower section will practically be concealed until it is de-

sired to close the vault, the sealing of the vault being accomplished in a much simpler manner than where a sealing compound is interposed between a lid member and an  
5 upstanding side wall of a receiving member.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is:

10 A burial vault comprising upper and lower sections, the lower section being formed with a flange, the upper section having its edge portion embraced by the flange, the outer face of the upper section and the inner face of the lower section being formed

with grooves, there being a deeper groove formed in the upper section at a point above  
15 where it contacts with the lower section, the flange being formed with a groove, and a sealing compound disposed to enter the grooves of the upper and lower sections.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature  
20 in presence of two witnesses.

JESSE RECTOR. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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