

P. D. SKAHEN.
 CORNER CONSTRUCTION FOR BURIAL CASES.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 20, 1907.

1,048,749.

Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

Fig-1-

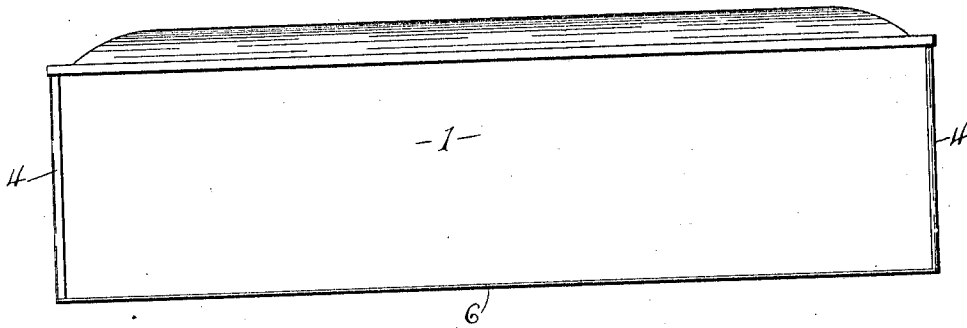


Fig-2-

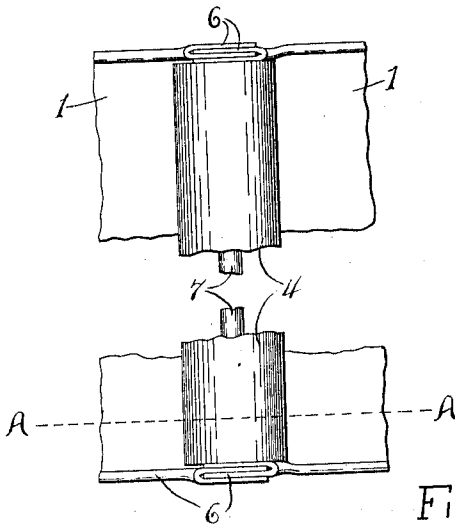


Fig-3-

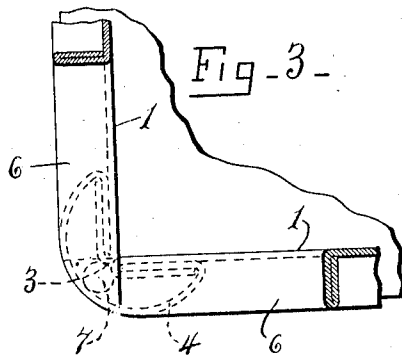
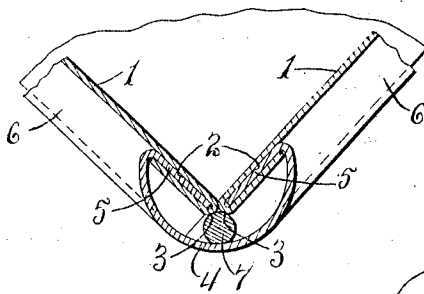


Fig-4-



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CORNER CONSTRUCTION FOR BURIAL-CASES.

1,048,749.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 31, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK D. SKAHEN, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Corner Construction for Burial-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object the production of a corner-construction for burial-cases, which is particularly simple, efficient, rigid and durable; and to this end it consists in the means hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In describing this invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawing in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a burial-case embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view of a corner thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan of the parts seen in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on line A—A, Fig. 2.

Each of the meeting ends of any two of the walls 1 of my burial-case forming a corner, is provided with a groove 2 and an engaging surface 3 near said corner. In the preferable construction of the corner, the grooves 2 are unobstructed, are reversely-arranged and are formed by folding parts of the meeting ends of the walls 1 outwardly into a position parallel to the major portions of said walls; the opposing end edges of the folded parts of the walls 1 are abutted against each other; and the surfaces 3 located on said opposing edges diverge outwardly from each other.

The corner-posts 4 are formed with reversely-arranged flanges 5 interlocked in the grooves 2. Preferably, each corner-post is hollow, and is composed of a strip of sheet-metal which is bent longitudinally to form the lengthwise intermediate portion of the post concavo-convex in cross-section, and has its longitudinal sides bent inwardly to form the flanges 5. In constructing my burial-case, the walls 1 forming a corner, are placed in position with their meeting or end edges abutting against each other, and the corner-post is arranged above the ends of said walls with its flanges 5 alined with the grooves 2, and is then driven downwardly. When the corner-post is in its operative position, endwise movement thereof is prevented by suitable means, as flanges 6, provided on the upper and lower edges of

the walls 1, but as the construction of these flanges forms no part of my present invention, further description thereof is deemed unnecessary.

As best seen in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, the corner-posts 4 and the meeting ends of the walls 1 are preferably held from lateral movement relatively to each other by locking members 7, here shown as cylindrical rods extending lengthwise within the hollow corner-posts and outside of the grooves 2, and coöperating with the engaging surfaces 3 of the walls 1, and with the opposing inner surfaces of the posts 4. The locking members 7 are driven vertically into operative position, and as the corner-posts are formed of sheet-metal and are engaged by the locking members midway of the bases of their flanges 5, the lengthwise intermediate portions of such corner-posts are free to spring outwardly to facilitate the entrance of the locking members, and are tensioned by said members sufficiently to take up all looseness of the parts, and prevent lateral movement of the corner-posts 4 and the meeting ends of the walls 1 relatively to each other. These locking members 7 also add to the rigidity of the corners of the burial-case. Preferably, the locking members 7 are held from endwise movement by the flanges 6, although any other suitable means may be used for this purpose.

The described corner-construction requires but a minimum number of parts, which are economically produced, since the only manipulations required, in addition to cutting the parts of required length, is to form the grooves 2 and the flanges 5 by ordinary bending operations. Moreover, said corner-construction is particularly strong, effective, and rigid as the meeting edges of the walls 1 are held firmly in contact without any liability of undue movement or looseness.

What I claim is:—

A burial-case having each of the meeting ends of two of its walls provided with a groove, said grooves being reversely-arranged, and each of said meeting ends being also provided with an engaging surface, said surfaces diverging outwardly from each other, a hollow corner-post having flanges interlocked in the grooves, and a locking member consisting of a rod within the hollow corner-post and coöperating with the

diverging engaging surfaces and the inner surface of the corner-post for holding said meeting ends and corner-post from lateral movement relatively to each other, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two at-

testing witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 14th day of February, 1907.

PATRICK D. SKAHEN.

Witnesses:

S. DAVIS,

R. ARONSON.

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