(No Model.)

W. A. HAMMOND & R. W. TAYLOR.

TOMBSTONE OR MONUMENT.

No. 589,722. Patented Sept. 7, 1897.

Fig. 1.

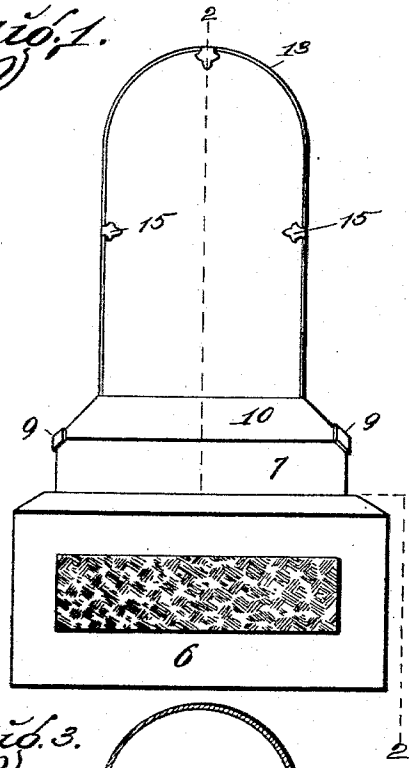


Fig. 2.

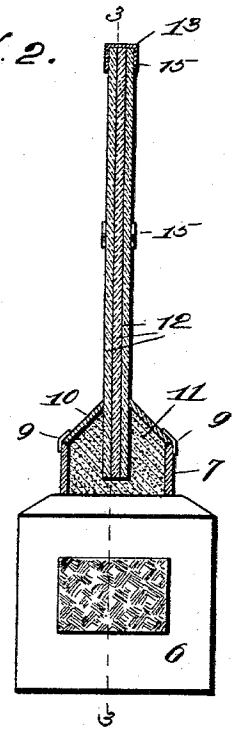


Fig. 3.

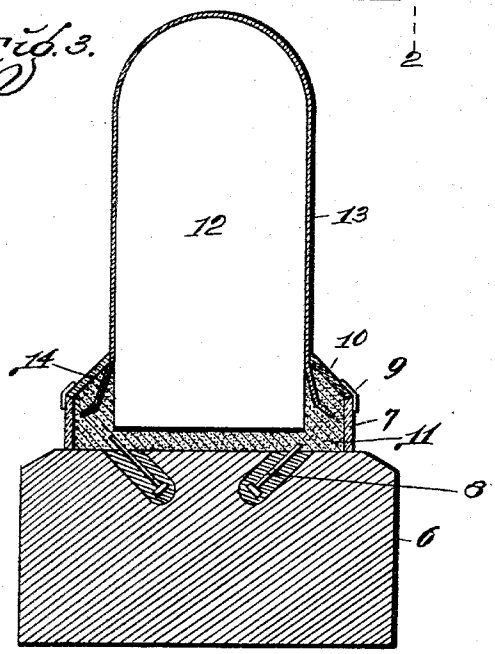
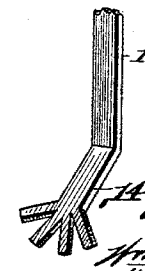


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,
M. P. Smith
S. G. Wells.

Inventors:
Wm. A. Hammond.
and
Robert W. Taylor.
By Higdon, Longan & Higdon,
Attys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ALBERT HAMMOND AND ROBERT W. TAYLOR, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

TOMBSTONE OR MONUMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,722, dated September 7, 1897.

Application filed April 19, 1897. Serial No. 632,879. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM ALBERT HAMMOND and ROBERT W. TAYLOR, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tombstones or Monuments, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

Our invention relates to tombstones or monuments; and it consists of the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter shown, described, and claimed.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved tombstone or monument. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken approximately on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken approximately on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of a crow's-foot or anchor of which we make use.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 6 is a granite or limestone base of any desired size or shape. The glass plates 7 are placed in vertical positions upon the base 6 and form a rectangular inclosure. Anchors 8 have their heads seated in the base 6, and said anchors extend upwardly and outwardly to positions at the upper corners of the plates 7, and the metallic plates 9 are attached to the outer upper ends of said anchors 8 and engage the outer surfaces of the glass plates 7. The glass plates 10 are placed together end to end with their lower edges resting upon the upper edges of the glass plates 7, said plates 10 being inclined in cross-section inwardly to an angle of approximately forty-five degrees relative to the plates 7. After the plates 10 are placed in position the metallic plates 9 engage their outer surfaces, as required, to hold said plates in position. The space within the inclosure formed by the plates 7 and 10 is filled with plastic granitoid 11 or other suitable substance which will form a solid artificial rock when hardened.

Glass plates 12 are placed together side by side and their lower ends are inserted through the opening formed by the upper edges of the plates 10, and said lower ends are embedded in the granitoid. Two or more of the glass plates 12 may be used, and said plates may be cemented together, and they may be of any desired thickness or of any desired outline. Inscriptions may be painted or otherwise indicated upon the inner surfaces of the outer ones of said plates.

The metallic strap 13 is substantially as wide as the double thickness of the glass plates 12, and said strap is placed in position to cover the exposed edges of said glass plates 12, one end of said strap being inserted into the granitoid 11 and said strap passing upwardly entirely around the exposed edges of the glass plates 12 and the opposite end of said strap being inserted in the granitoid 11 at the opposite side of the glass plates. The ends of the strap 13 may be cut into strips and said strips separated, thus forming the crow's-feet 14, as shown in Fig. 4.

In order to form secure connections between the strap 13 and the granitoid, the parts thus far described are all placed in position while the granitoid is in a plastic state, and when the granitoid is hardened it is obvious that the parts will be held securely together.

The ears 15 may be formed integral with or attached to the edges of the strap 13, and said ears may be bent inwardly to closely engage the outer side surfaces of the glass plates 12, as shown in Fig. 1, thus holding the upper portions of the glass plates in position relative to the strap 13.

In Fig. 2 the edges of the glass plates 12 are cut at right angles to their sides and the strap 13 is flat.

The base 6 may be seated in the ground, as required to expose only the glass portion of the monument, or said base may be set above the ground, as desired. It is, however, mainly intended as a foundation upon which to build the glass monument.

We claim—

In a tombstone, a suitable base, the glass plates 7 placed in vertical positions and end to end upon said base and forming a rectangular inclosure, the anchors 8 having their heads anchored in said base and extending upwardly and outwardly to positions at the upper corners of said plates 7, the metallic plates 9 attached to the outer upper ends of said anchors 8 and engaging the outer surfaces of said plates 7, the glass plates 10 placed

together end to end with their lower edges resting upon the upper edges of the glass plates 7, said plates 10 being inclined inwardly, the plastic material 11 within the glass inclosure and upon the base, the glass plates 12 placed together side by side with their lower ends inserted through the opening formed by the upper edges of the plates 10 and embedded in said plastic material, the metallic strap 13 placed in position to cover the exposed edges of said glass plates and having its ends embedded in said plastic material, and the ears 15 projecting from said metallic strap upon opposite sides of said glass plates, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM ALBERT HAMMOND.
ROBERT W. TAYLOR.

Witnesses for Hammond:
WM. R. KARSTETER,
ELMO CHENNE.

Witnesses for Taylor:
MAUD GRIFFIN,
S. G. WELLS.