C. L. BARNES.

TRANSPORTATION RECEPTACLE FOR DEAD HUMAN BODIES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1909.

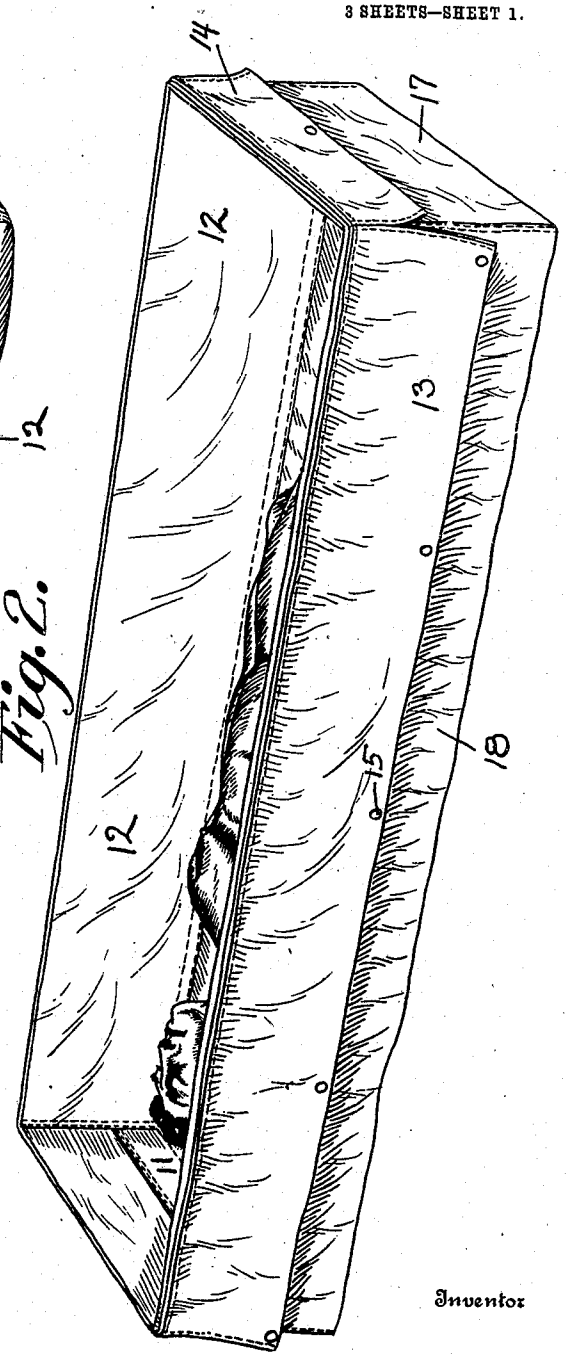
924,029. Patented June 8, 1909.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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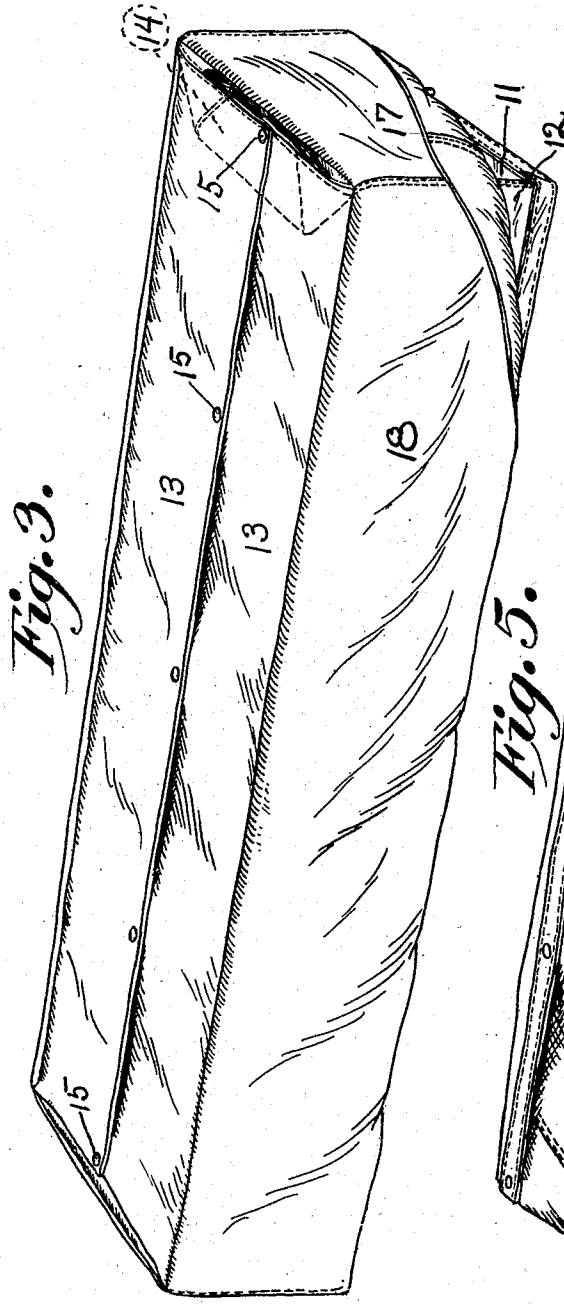


Fig. 3.

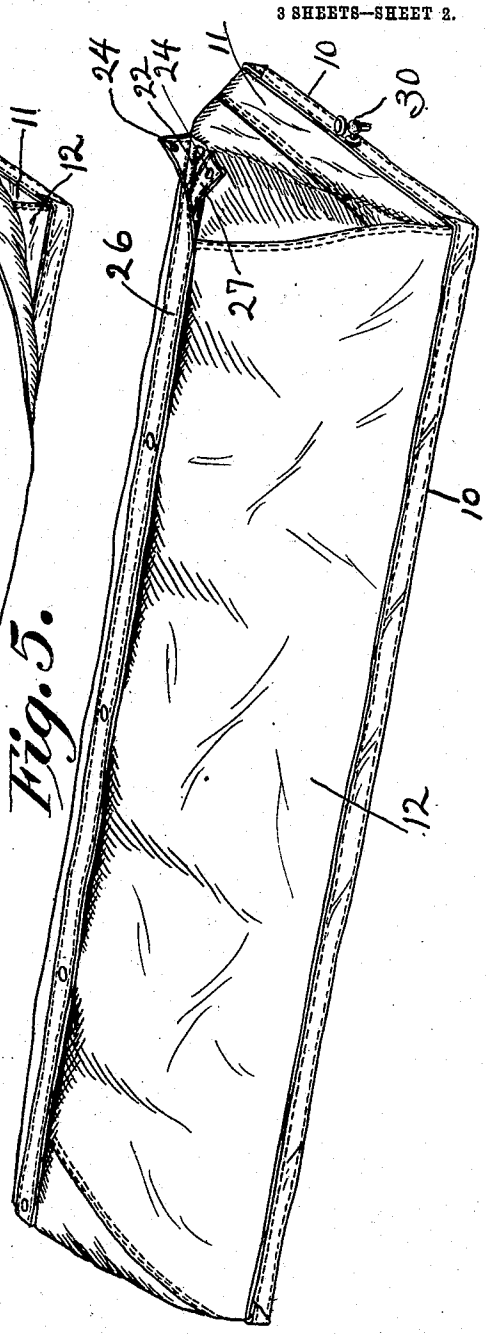


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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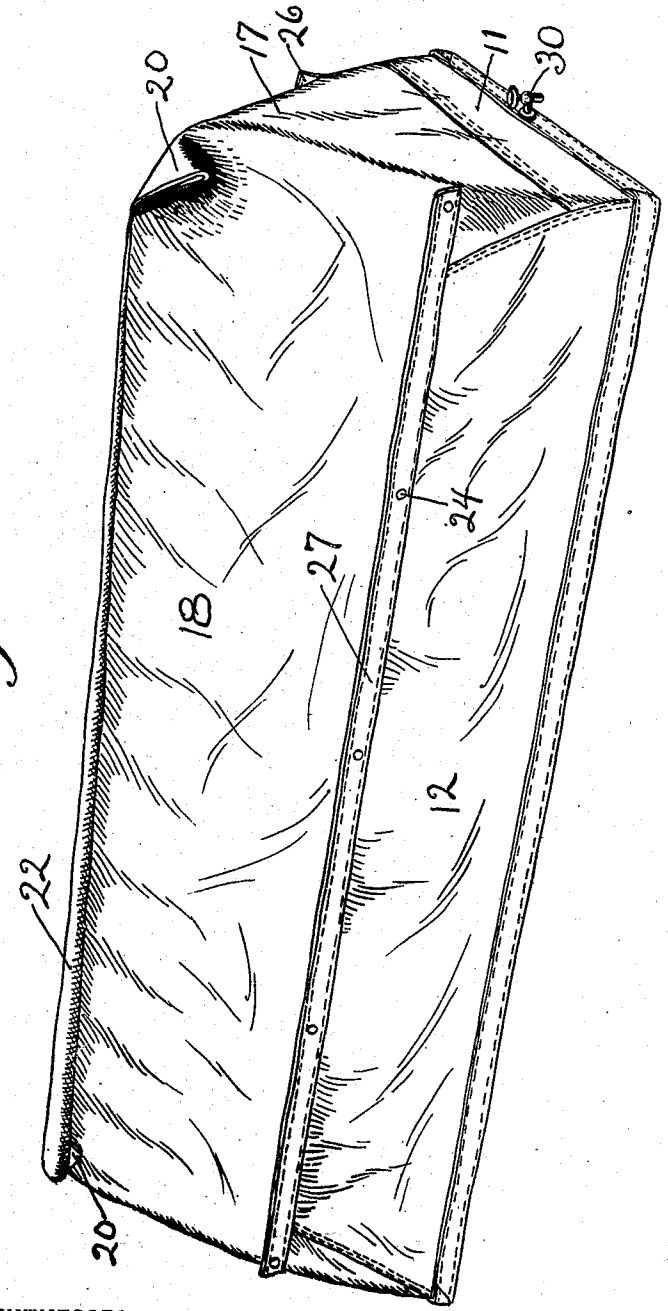
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL L. BARNES, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TRANSPORTATION-RECEPTACLE FOR DEAD HUMAN BODIES.

No. 924,029. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 8, 1909.

Application filed February 8, 1909. Serial No. 476,702.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL L. BARNES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Transportation-Receptacles for Dead Human Bodies, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to receptacles for use in the transportation of dead human bodies.

The object of the invention is to provide an air-tight receptacle of light rubber or other similar material in which the body can be conveniently packed for transportation either with or without the use of an ordinary casket as desired.

More in detail, the invention consists in such a receptacle, preferably of rubber or other similar imperforate material provided with overlapping inner flaps adapted to be folded in and secured together at their opposing edges, an imperforate sheet or wall rising from the main walls of the receptacle above said inner folded flaps, this sheet being of flexible material so that it may be gathered together and rolled over upon itself, thereby forming an effectually air-tight seal to the receptacle, this in combination with mechanism for finally sealing this imperforate supplemental sheet, all as more fully set forth in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 shows the device in the position assumed at the beginning of the packing operation; Fig. 2 illustrates it in the second position; Fig. 3 shows the parts with the sealing sheet ready to be folded in; Fig. 4 shows the folding operation begun; and Fig. 5 shows it completed.

The receptacle consists essentially of a base member 10 which may be either flexible or rigid as desired, from which rises preferably flexible side walls 11 and 12, of relatively thick material, in the preferred form of the device illustrated in Fig. 1 these side walls are made flexible so that they may be rolled down to the level of the base 10 as shown, for the easy placing of the body thereon and for the purpose of allowing a body packed in one of these devices to be placed in an ordinary casket the bottom member 10 is usually made just as flexible but there is no reason why the bottom 10, the end walls 11 and side walls 12 can not be made of rigid material without departing from the broad invention. These end and side walls 11 and 12 are of sufficient depth so that when straightened up as shown in Fig. 2 the body within the device is below the level of their upper edges. At the upper edges of these walls are attached the side flaps 13 and preferably short end flaps 14 adapted to be folded in, as shown in Fig. 3 and secured together by buttons 15, or other suitable devices. These flaps are of relatively strong material.

From the upper edges of the main walls 11 and 12 and integral therewith, extends a supplemental sheet wall 17—18 made continuous, as shown in Fig. 3 so as to entirely surround the main receptacle. This supplemental tubular sealing sheet is, like the main receptacle, made of imperforate air proof material, but preferably very flexible. When the device has been closed to the extent shown in Fig. 3, this supplemental sheet is raised as high as it will go; its upper edges are brought together and the corner 20 at each end is turned over, preferably to a somewhat greater depth than shown at the right hand end of Fig. 4, after which the operator begins to roll this supplemental sheet into the roll 22, best seen in Fig. 4, said roll including the turned in corners 20. This rolling operation continues until the rolled sealing sheet rests upon the previously closed in flaps 13 and 14, Fig. 3, whereupon the operator buttons over this roll by means of buttons 24, supplemental sealing flaps 26 and 27, best seen in Fig. 5. The result of this construction is that the rolled sealing sheet is compressed between the two sets of flaps 13, 14 and 26—27, and it is impossible for any gas forming within the receptacle to escape except at the desired time and place through the small stop cock 30 provided for the purpose.

All the permanent connections or joints between any two parts of the receptacle shown or described are made by the use, in addition to the means shown, of rubber, cement or other equivalent material well known in the art for rendering such joints impervious to air. The method of making these joints air tight forms no part of this invention.

It is very important that the opening in the receptacle and the flaps therefor run lengthwise of the device so as to make a very effectual seal.

The claims are:

1. A receptacle of the class described having side, end and bottom walls of imperforate material, closing means adapted to be placed across the tops of the walls, a supple-

mental sealing sheet extending from and continuous with the said walls capable of being formed into a sealing roll resting upon the first mentioned closing means, and means for securing the sealing roll in said position.

2. In a receptacle of the class described, comprising an imperforate bottom, side and end walls, means for detachably closing the top of the receptacle, a supplemental sealing member of imperforate material connected all around the top of the receptacle proper and extending above the first mentioned closing means, said sealing member being of flexible material adapted to be rolled down upon the first mentioned closing means and another closing means for the device secured to the exterior thereof, adapted to be folded over said sealing roll or fold, and means for detachably securing said second mentioned closing mechanism in position.

3. A receptacle of the class described made rectangular with relatively long side and relatively short end walls, closing members of flexible material secured to the upper edges of the side walls adapted to be folded across the top of the device, a supplemental sealing sheet secured to and extending from and continuous with said walls and capable of being formed into a sealing roll running lengthwise of the device and resting on the first closing means and means for securing the sealing roll in said position.

4. A receptacle of the class described having side, end and bottom walls of imperforate material, a supplemental sealing sheet extending from and continuous with the walls capable of being formed into a sealing roll lying above any object within the receptacle, and means upon the outside of the receptacle for securing the sealing roll in said position.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

CARL L. BARNES.

Witnesses:
DWIGHT B. CHEEVER,
C. J. CHRISTOFFEL.