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2,712,191

ATTACHMENT DEVICE

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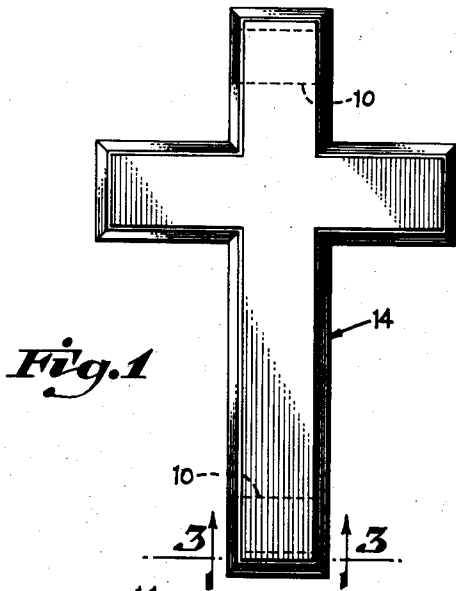


Fig. 1

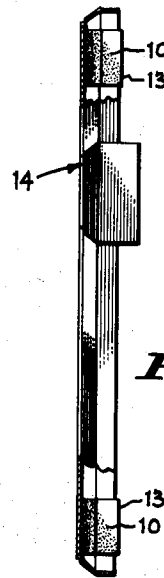


Fig. 2

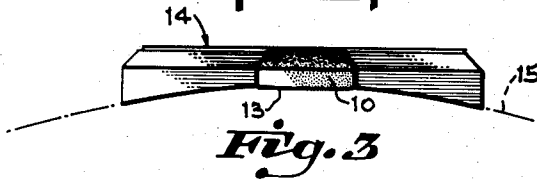


Fig. 3

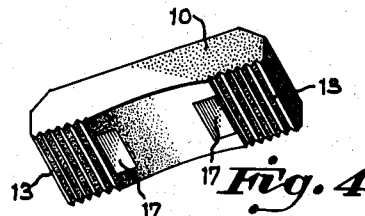


Fig. 4

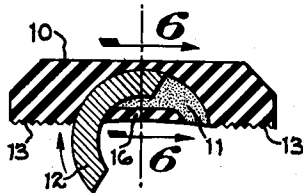


Fig. 5

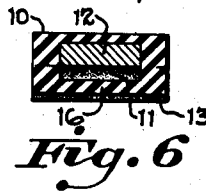


Fig. 6

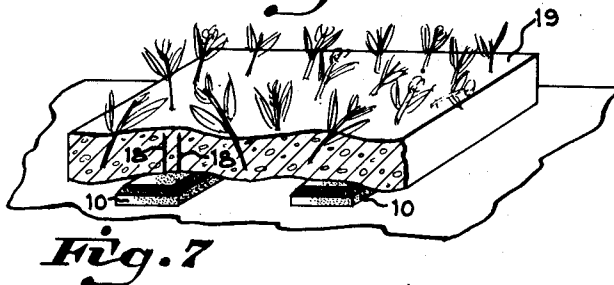


Fig. 7

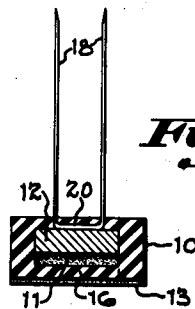


Fig. 8

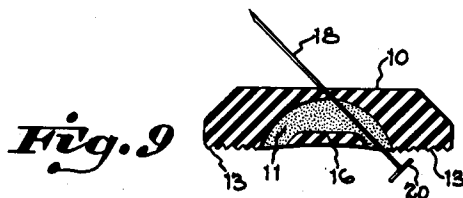


Fig. 9

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2,712,191

ATTACHMENT DEVICE

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7 Claims. (Cl. 41—12)

This invention relates to a device for attaching a crucifix to a metal casket and is also susceptible to being used for analogous purposes. The problem which the device of this invention was designed to solve is that of attaching a crucifix to a metal casket of the sealer type; that is, a casket which is hermetically sealed by gasketing or the like in order to provide better protection of the body after interment.

A crucifix may be attached to an ordinary metal casket by any desired means such as metal screws or nuts and bolts, but if such attachment devices are used with a sealer casket then the seal is ruined. Further, a crucifix often is removed from the casket before it is lowered into the grave so if the attachment is sufficiently firm to satisfy the requirements of the transportation of the casket then it may be difficult to detach the crucifix at the end of the ceremony. While many devices have been suggested or tried for attaching a crucifix to a casket, none has been entirely satisfactory, particularly with a sealer type of casket.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a crucifix having a pair of the attachment devices of the present invention affixed to its underside. In the view the representation of the body of Christ is not shown.

Figure 2 is a side elevational view of the crucifix illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 3—3 in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a perspective view showing the underside of an attachment device embodying the principles of the present invention.

Figure 5 is a longitudinal cross sectional view thereof.

Figure 6 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 6—6 in Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a diagrammatic view, in perspective, showing a modified form of the attachment device being used to affix a floral piece to the top of a casket.

Figure 8 is a cross sectional view similar to Figure 6 of the attachment device illustrated in Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a cross sectional view similar to Figure 5 illustrating the manner in which the prongs utilized for affixing floral pieces are installed in the attachment device.

The attachment device of this invention comprises a block of rubber 10 in which there is a substantially semicircular recess 11 which holds a semicircular permanent magnet 12. The recess is open at both ends at one face of the block which is provided with serrations or treading 13 to provide friction between the device and the surface upon which it is placed. Preferably, the ends of the magnet are slightly countersunk in relation to the treading so that when the device is attached to a metal surface the treading is drawn into tight engagement with the metal surface which supplements the fixation established by the magnetic pull.

In Figures 1—3, two rubber blocks 10 are shown mounted in the back of a crucifix 14, the thickness of each

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rubber block being related to the depth of the hollow in the back of the crucifix so that the exposed face of the block engages the surface of the casket, indicated diagrammatically only at 15. This attachment is sufficiently secure to prevent the crucifix from slipping or becoming displaced while the casket is being transported but still permits simple and easy detachment of the crucifix before the casket is lowered. The casket is not marred by the presence of any attaching means and if a sealer casket, this function is not impaired. Further, it is not necessary to modify caskets to provide attachment means and the same type of casket can be used regardless of whether the ceremony requires the use of the crucifix or not.

More specifically, as will be seen from Figure 5, the recess in the rubber block preferably is formed to receive the semicircular magnet snugly. The recess is closed by a web 16 in the instance shown, the block is longer than it is wide and the openings into the recess disposed transversely thereof. Also, in the instance shown, the two end portions only of the block are provided with serrations or treads. These serrations are disposed slightly outwardly with respect to the flat faces 17 or pole ends of the magnet. Thus, when the block is seated against a magnetically responsive surface, the serrations are first engaged. The thin web of rubber, having an appreciable amount of give to it, permits the semicircular magnet to spring outwardly to bring the flat pole ends thereof into contact with the casket or other responsive surface. The springiness of the web, therefore, permits the magnet to seat, pulling the serrated face of the rubber block into tight contact with the surface upon which it rests.

It is a well known phenomenon that a magnet, when placed against a magnetically responsive surface, can be slid along the surface more easily than it can be withdrawing straight away from such surface. The serrated face of the block thus resists the forces which tend to slide the block and the magnet itself resists forces which tend to pull the block directly away from the metallic surface. The combination of the two, therefore, provide a surprisingly strong anchor for the crucifix or other object.

One of the advantages of the semicircular shape of the recess is the ease with which the rubber block and the magnet may be assembled. As will be seen from Figure 5, the semicircular magnet is simply slipped into the recess. Once in place, the friction between the rubber block and the magnet is sufficient to hold the two parts together.

The device in question may be utilized as disclosed in Figure 7 to provide means for attaching flowers to the casket. In this modification the rubber block 10 has the semicircular magnet 12 imbedded in it with its poles exposed at one face of the block as described above. However, in this modification wire prongs 18 protrude from the face of the block opposite to the face bearing the treads and these may be used for attachment of floral pieces, such as those indicated at 19. The prongs may comprise a piece of wire which is bent into a generally U-shape. The base 20 of the U may be configured to provide a flat foot portion and the respective ends of the wire cut at an angle to provide points. Figure 9 shows how the prongs may be inserted during assembly. Before the magnet is put in place, the prongs are forced through the top or back of the rubber block from the recess. The prongs are then pulled outwardly until the foot portion rests against the bottom of the recess. The semicircular magnet may then be inserted, the magnet serving to hold the prongs in place.

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These attachment devices may also be used for any purpose which involves analogous problems.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. A crucifix adapted to be used on metal caskets, said crucifix comprising a cross having an ornamental front face and a hollow back, a rubber block mounted within the hollow back and attached thereto, a semi-circular recess in said rubber block, the recess having openings accessible at the back of the block, a semi-circular permanent magnet in said recess, said magnet having the faces of its poles exposed to the back of the block, and a tread on the back of the block adapted to augment frictional engagement between the block and the metal surface of the casket.

2. A crucifix adapted to be used on metal caskets, said crucifix comprising a cross having an ornamental front face and a hollow back, a rubber block mounted within the hollow back and adhesively attached thereto, a semi-circular recess in said rubber block having openings accessible at the back of the block, a semi-circular permanent magnet residing in said recess, said magnet having the faces of its poles exposed to the back of the block, and a tread on the back of the block, said tread extending slightly outwardly beyond said pole faces to provide frictional engagement between the block and the metal surface of the casket.

3. A crucifix adapted to be used on metal caskets, a pair of rubber blocks mounted within the back of said crucifix, a semi-circular recess in each of said rubber blocks, each recess having openings accessible at the back of the block, a semi-circular permanent magnet in said recess, and said magnet having the faces of its poles exposed to the back of the block.

4. A crucifix adapted to be used on metal caskets, said crucifix comprising a cross having an ornamental front face and a hollow back, a pair of rubber blocks mounted within the hollow back at spaced points and attached thereto, a semi-circular recess in each of said rubber blocks, each recess having openings accessible at the back of the block, a semi-circular permanent magnet residing in each recess, each magnet having the respective faces of its poles exposed at the openings at the

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back of the block, and each block being serrated to provide treads at the back thereof, said treads extending slightly outwardly beyond said pole faces to provide frictional engagement between the block and the metal surface of the casket to augment the holding force of the magnet.

5. Means for attaching an object to a magnetically responsive metal surface, said means comprising a rubber block attached to said object, a semi-circular recess in said rubber block having openings accessible at one face of said block, a semi-circular permanent magnet residing in said recess, said magnet having the respective faces of its poles exposed at the openings in said face, and said face being serrated to provide treads engageable with said metal surface to augment the holding force of said magnet.

6. An attachment device of the type set forth in claim 5 in which means are provided for attaching the block to an object comprises a U-shaped element having a pair of upright arms and a connecting foot portion, said arms piercing the block and extending upwardly therefrom opposite to the face thereof provided with treads with the connecting foot portion residing inside of said recess and held therein by said magnet.

7. Means for attaching an object to a magnetically responsive metal surface, said means comprising a rubber block, a semi-circular recess formed in said block, a semi-circular permanent magnet residing in said recess and having its respective pole ends exposed at one face of said block, a web of rubber formed as an integral part of said block and disposed between the respective pole ends of said magnet to resiliently hold said magnet within said recess, and the face of said block adjacent said poles being serrated to provide treads, said treads extending outwardly from said face of the block slightly beyond said pole ends.

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