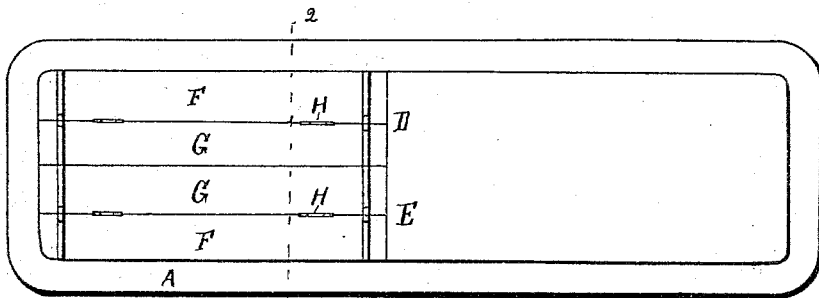
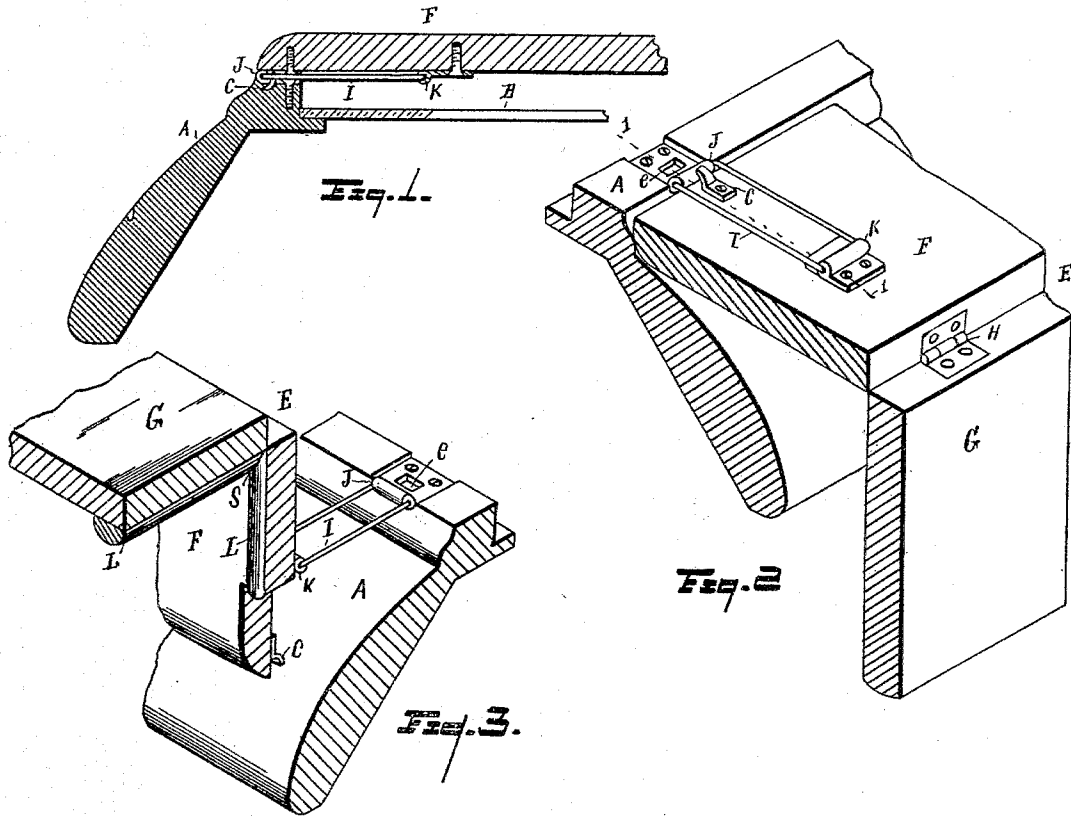


(No Model.)

A. B. SPRINGSTEAD & J. J. LAWLER.
CASKET LID.

No. 514,667.

Patented Feb. 13, 1894.



WITNESSES

W. E. Kipper
Newton C. Leslie

Fig. 4.

INVENTORS

Abram B. Springstead,
John J. Lawler.
By Lucius C. West, atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAM B. SPRINGSTEAD AND JOHN J. LAWLER, OF KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN;
SAID LAWLER ASSIGNOR TO THE KALAMAZOO CASKET COMPANY, OF
SAME PLACE.

CASKET-LID.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 514,667, dated February 13, 1894.

Application filed April 6, 1893. Serial No. 469,269. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ABRAM B. SPRINGSTEAD and JOHN J. LAWLER, citizens of the United States, residing at Kalamazoo, county of Kalamazoo, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Casket-Shrine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hinged face-sections of the lids over the face-glass of burial cases or caskets.

The invention has for its object a peculiar manner of constructing and hinging the said face-sections of the lids, whereby they may be set in the different positions shown when open; all as more particularly described below.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a transverse section on dotted line 1—1, in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view in section on line 2—2, in Fig. 4, looking from a point at the left, showing one of the positions of the face-sections of the lid. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view, with part in section on line 1—1, in Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a plan view.

Referring to the lettered parts of the drawings, A is a portion of the body of the casket, and B is the face-glass thereof.

The face-sections are shown at D E, Fig. 4, which are hinged to each side of the casket, as in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 (which latter figures show one side) and in operation fold away from and toward each other laterally. Each face-section is composed of two parts, F G, hinged together at H, Fig. 2, and the inner part, F, is hinged to the casket, A, at the side, by a hinge, I. This hinge, I, consists of an elongated, swinging loop, one end being pivotally connected to the upper edge of the casket at J, and the other end being pivoted approximately centrally, at K, to the part F, of the face-sections, D E. In Figs. 1 and 4, the face-sections of the lids are closed over the face-glass, B, in which position the swinging-hinge, I, lies parallel with the face-sections. In Fig. 2 the face-sections are shown open, with the part F extending from the upper edge of the casket horizontally and laterally, and the part G hanging vertically

from the outer edge of the part F. This shows one of the positions of the face-sections of the lid when open, giving a broad, flat surface each side of the casket and a vertical surface beneath. In Fig. 3 the part F is set vertically, with its inner end resting on the body of the casket, and the part G is set horizontally, which establishes a flat surface above the casket and laterally removed therefrom. We are enabled to set the face-sections at these different positions by means of the swinging-hinge, I. When set in the position shown in Fig. 3, the swinging-hinge I extends laterally from the casket in a horizontal position, which swinging-hinge and the contact of the edge of the face-section with the body of the casket and the stop holds the face-section in said position. The object of these positions is for effect, appearance, and to enable us to decorate and drape for different effects in display, which need not be entered into here. On the upper side of the face-sections, the parts F G are provided with stops, so that when said parts are set at right angles to each other, as in Figs. 2 and 3, they will remain in said position and not fold toward or upon each other.

In Fig. 3 is shown a molding, L, on the parts F G, the beveled ends, S, of which, at the hinged edges of said parts F G, come in contact with each other and form said stop. This is a very convenient manner of forming the stop, however any suitable stop or stop-hinges may be employed.

The upper edge of the casket is provided with catch-mortises or notches, e, and the parts F, near their inner edges, are supplied with catch-projections, c, which catch into said mortises, e, when the face-sections are swung over to their closed position, as in Fig. 1, which catches prevent displacement of the face-sections of the lid.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The combination of a casket, the face-sections, each composed of two parts hinged together, and the elongated swinging hinges, one end of each being pivoted to the upper

edges of the casket and the other end being
pivotaly attached to the lower hinged parts
of the face-sections at a point intermediate
of their side edges, and stops attached to the
5 hinged parts, preventing them from folding
toward or upon each other; substantially as
set forth.

In testimony to the foregoing we have here-

unto subscribed our names in the presence of
two witnesses.

ABRAM B. SPRINGSTEAD.
JOHN J. LAWLER.

Witnesses:

W. E. KIDDER,
LUCIUS C. WEST.