

No. 614,022.

T. J. PENNINGTON.

Patented Nov. 8, 1898.

TOMB.

(Application filed June 26, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

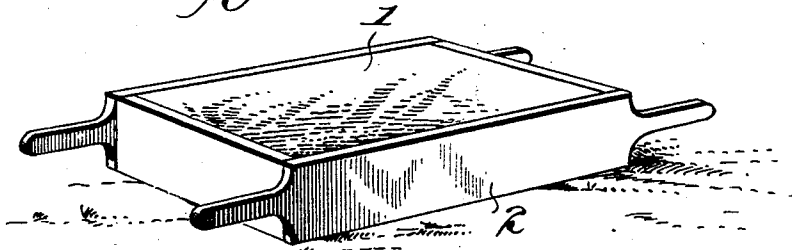


Fig. 2.

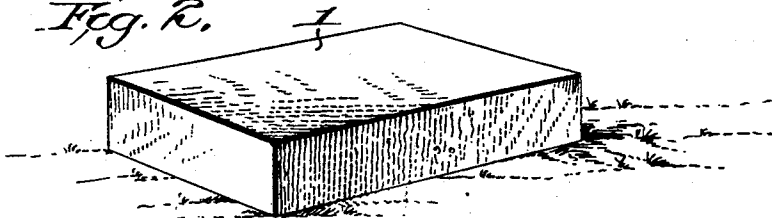


Fig. 3.

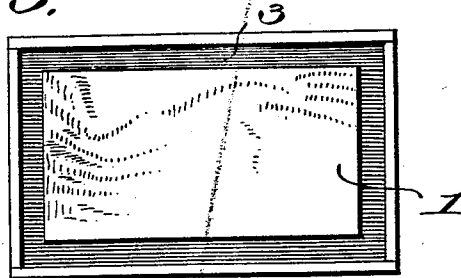


Fig. 4.

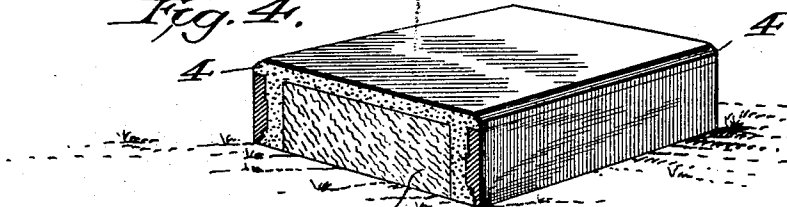
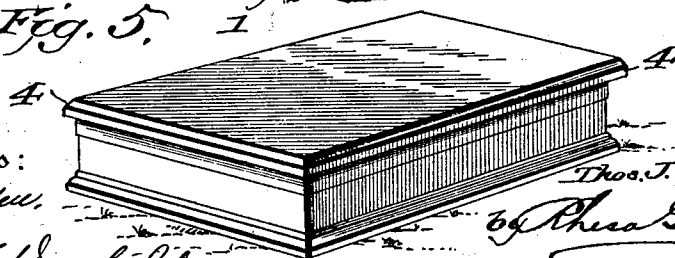


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

*H. S. Steiden*  
*R. A. Warfield*

Inventor:

*Thos. J. Pennington*  
*by Phineas G. O'Boyle*  
Attorney.

Sand. 106 - 98  
Cement  
Plaster of Paris  
Gypsum

614,022

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS J. PENNINGTON, OF ROCKFORD, ALABAMA.

## TOMB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 614,022, dated November 8, 1898.

Application filed June 26, 1897. Serial No. 642,459. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS J. PENNINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rockford, in the county of Coosa and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tombs; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to a composition of matter adapted to be used for making tombs for graves; and it consists of the following ingredients—to wit, sand, cement, plaster-of-paris, and gypsum—combined substantially in the proportions to be hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing the core-mold with the core formed therein. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the core, the mold being removed. Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the mold ready to receive the plastic composition. Fig. 4 is a transverse section in perspective taken with the outside mold in position, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the completed tomb.

The method of constructing my improved tomb is illustrated by the several drawings and can be described, briefly, as follows:

The core-mold 2 is first placed in position on the grave and in it the core 1 is formed by packing moist earth in the mold as compactly as possible and evening it off on the upper surfaces. This core-mold is then removed and the larger mold is then placed around the core, the spaces 3 intervening on all sides of the core and between the latter and the mold.

In this space and over the upper surface of the core and the upper edge of the outer mold the tomb is formed. This is one of a variety of methods which may be pursued in the construction of my improved tomb; but I have described it as the approved method, as it is simple and cheap, as well as most efficient in the production of the complete article.

The plastic composition consists of about two parts of sand and one part of cement, to which is added, in order to give a gray color, about one-twentieth part of plaster-of-paris and the same quantity of gypsum. This composition is thoroughly mixed before wetting. Then a sufficient quantity of water is applied to give the required consistency. As previously stated, the composition thus mixed is poured into the space 3 and over the surface of the core and the outer mold, and it is finally finished about the top and edges in any desired design. When the tomb is well dried, the appearance can be still further improved by applying with a brush or otherwise one or two coats of white enamel, thus imparting to the tomb a smooth and white marble-like finish which will be as hard as stone and will admit of exposure to all kinds of weather.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The herein-described plastic composition for tombs consisting of sand, cement, plaster-of-paris and gypsum combined in substantially the proportions set forth.

In witness whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS J. PENNINGTON.

Witnesses:

S. M. SUTTLE,  
A. D. BENTLEY.