

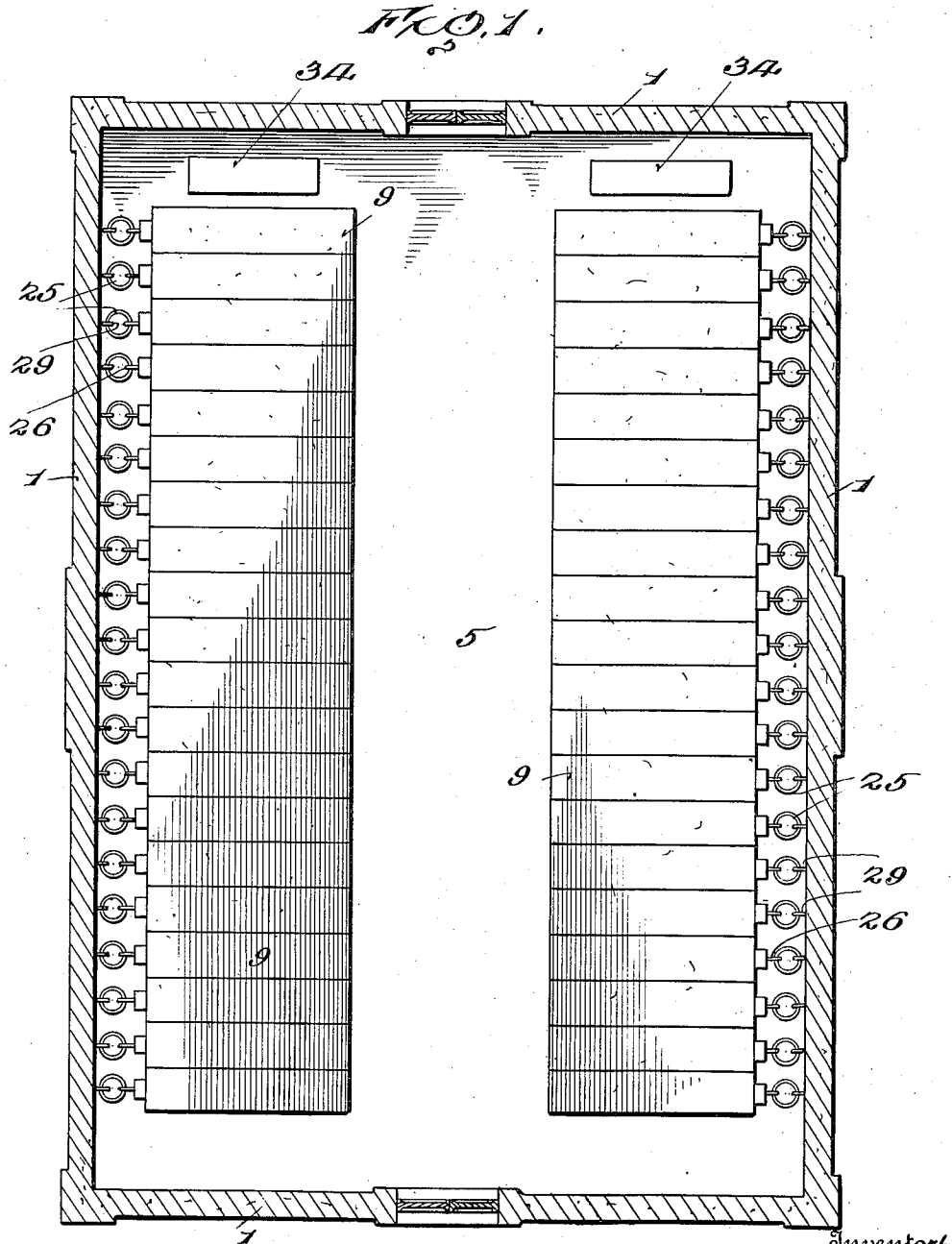
A. B. GILLILAND & A. C. SHEETS.
MAUSOLEUM.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1911.

1,064,316.

Patented June 10, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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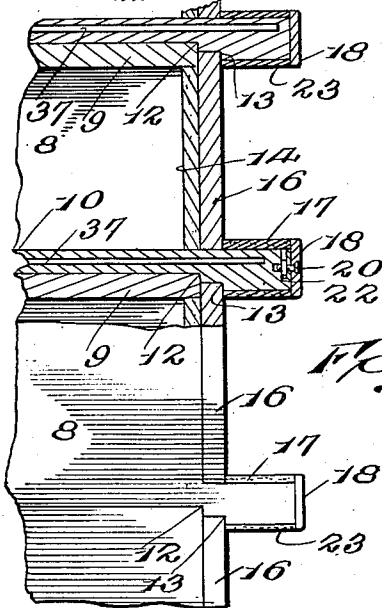
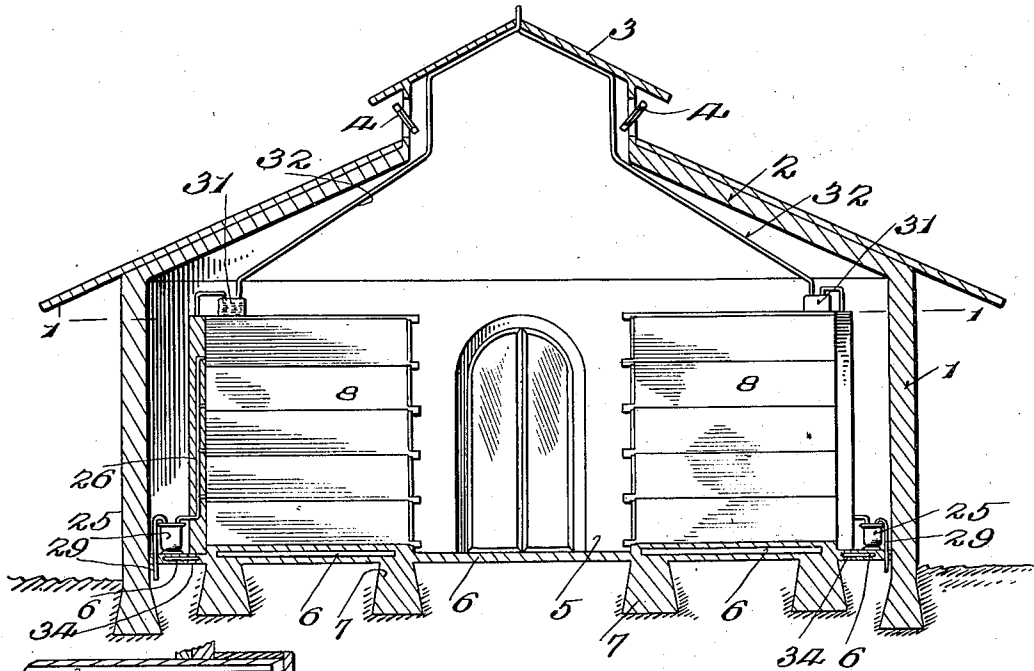
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 2.



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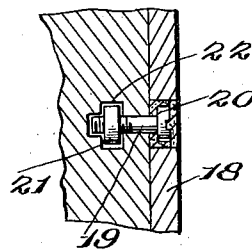


FIG. 4.

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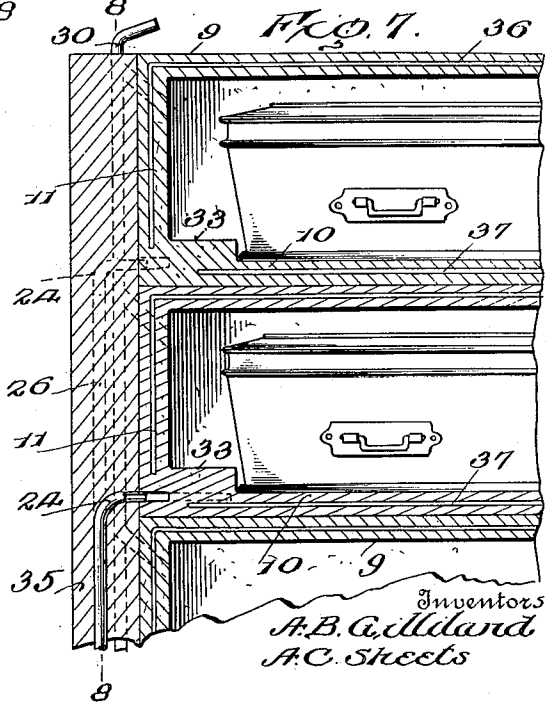
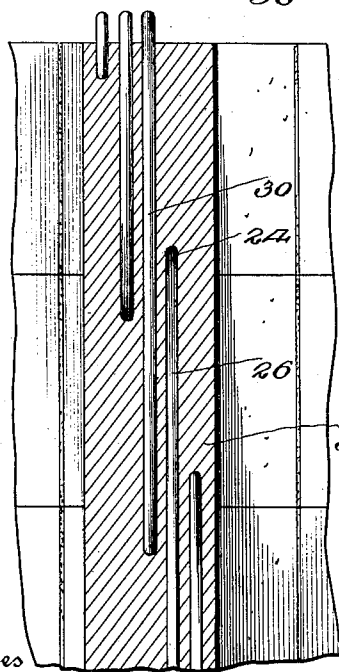
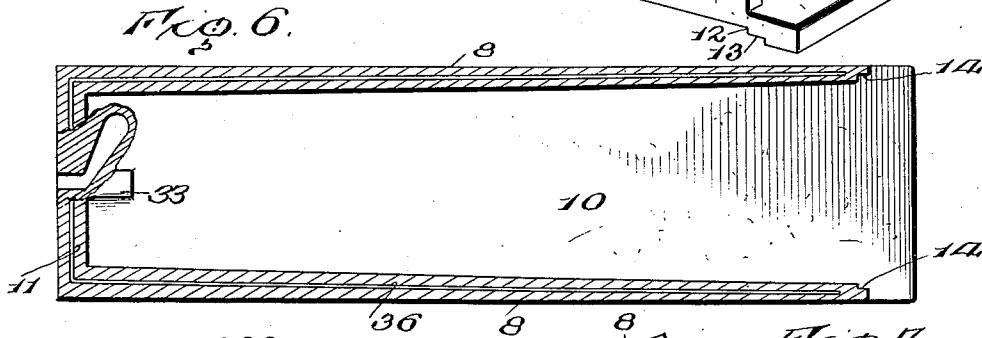
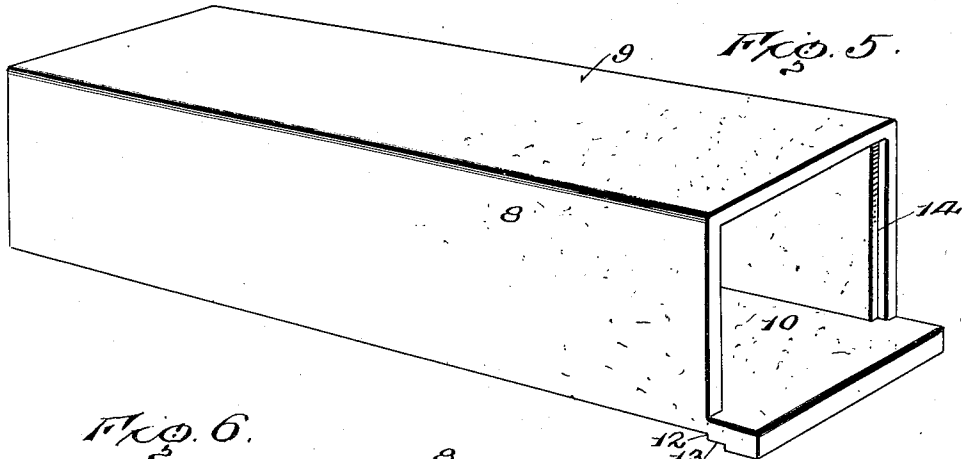
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MAUSOLEUM.

1,064,316.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALLEN B. GILLILAND and ADAM C. SHEETS, citizens of the United States, residing at Van Wert, in the county of Van Wert and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mausoleums, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to burial crypts and to the construction of the crypt itself and the manner of assembling the crypts.

One aim of the invention is to provide means for ventilating the crypts and for conducting from the crypts any moisture and effluvia, and in this manner to secure perfect desiccation of the bodies contained in the crypt.

The invention also aims to provide a crypt which may be readily and effectively sealed.

The invention further aims to so arrange the crypts as to secure perfect ventilation of the mausoleum within which the crypts are arranged so that the effluvia and moisture from the crypts will not contaminate the atmosphere within the mausoleum.

The invention also contemplates so constructing the crypts that their number may be added to from time to time and all of the crypts may be properly alined when disposed upon one another.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the mausoleum, the section being taken on the line 1—1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section. Figs. 3 and 4 are detail sectional views on an enlarged scale. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the crypts. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section thereof. Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional view of the tiers of the crypts, and Fig. 8 is a section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawing by the same reference characters.

In the drawing the mausoleum may be constructed of stone, brick, cement blocks or other such materials as may be considered desirable, and of practically any desired shape, and in the drawing one of the walls of the mausoleum is indicated by the numeral 1 and the roof of the mausoleum is indicated by the numeral 2. This roof 2 is

preferably of reinforced concrete or cement construction and is preferably inclined as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawing. A cupola 3 extends preferably at the middle of the roof and in the wall between the cupola and roof 2 there are arranged ventilators 4. The floor of the mausoleum is also preferably of cement or concrete construction and is indicated by the numeral 5, this floor being formed with air passages 6.

The foundation for the crypts is indicated by the numeral 7 and is so located that when the crypts are properly alined within the mausoleum, then they will, at their rear ends, be spaced from the wall 1 of the mausoleum as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawing.

It will be observed at this point that with the crypts properly arranged within the mausoleum the uppermost ones of the tiers of the crypts are spaced from the roof 2 of the mausoleum so as to provide for circulation of air above and in back of the tiers of the crypts.

Each of the crypts is preferably formed from cement or concrete and is exteriorly of rectangular oblong form and of each crypt the side walls are indicated by the numeral 8, the top wall by the numeral 9 and the bottom wall by the numeral 10. Each crypt has a rear wall 11 and is open at its forward end. In molding the crypts, the outer sides of the top and bottom walls are formed in parallel planes and the inner sides of the bottom wall of each crypt is in a plane parallel to the outer side thereof so that when the crypts are properly set up, their bottoms will be level. The under side of the top wall of each crypt is slightly inclined downwardly and rearwardly and the side walls 8 have their inner sides converging slightly in the direction of the rear end of the crypt so that the core of the mold in which the crypt is formed may be readily withdrawn without weakening the walls of each crypt. The bottom wall of each crypt is extended forwardly beyond the true forward end of the crypt as clearly shown in Fig. 3 of the drawing and the said extended portion of the said bottom wall is formed upon its under side with shoulders, one indicated by the numeral 12 and the other by the numeral 13.

In assembling the crypts they are disposed in tiers one upon another and the shoulder 12 of each of the crypts above the

bottom ones of the tiers, abuts against the forward edge of the top wall 9 of the crypt upon which it is disposed so that in assembling the crypts it is only necessary to slide the crypts into place until the shoulders 12 engage with the supporting crypts as stated, whereupon the crypts will be properly relatively positioned. The shoulder 12 is of a depth less than the thickness of the said top wall of the crypt against which it abuts so that a groove is formed between the exposed portion of the said edge of the said top wall and the shoulder 13. For a purpose to be presently explained each side wall of each crypt is formed at its forward edge with a rabbet 14.

In sealing the crypts after a casket has been placed therein, a slab of cement, indicated by the numeral 15 is disposed at the front end of the crypt with its lateral edges seating in the rabbets 14. A slab 16 of marble is then placed against the slab 15 with its upper edge seated in the groove formed between the shoulder 13 and the forward edge of the upper wall of the crypt. The lower edge of the marble slab 16 rests upon the projecting portion of the bottom wall of the crypt. The upper face of the said projecting portion of the bottom wall of the crypt in advance of the slab 16, is faced with a slab 17 preferably of marble, and the forward side of this projecting portion is similarly faced with a slab 18 also of marble. In assembling the slab 18 with the projecting portion of the bottom wall of the crypt, the said slab is provided with bolts 19 which project into sockets 20 formed in the said forward side of the said projecting portion and are threaded into nuts 21 seated at the lower ends of the openings 22 formed in the upper side of the said projecting portion. The slab 17 covers the openings 22 and the bolts are in this manner concealed as well as being concealed by the slab 18 by which they are carried. The slabs 16, 17 and 18 as well as the one indicated by the numeral 15, are of course cemented into place at the time of sealing the crypt, and it will be understood that the lower edge of the slab 16 is securely held in place between the slab 15 and the rear edge of the slab 17. In the manner above described, the crypts are securely sealed and the means for sealing them is effectually concealed and can not be reached without destroying a portion of the crypt. If desired, the under side of the projecting portion of the wall of each crypt may be faced by a slab preferably of marble, indicated by the numeral 23, although the employment of this slab will probably not be necessary except upon the uppermost crypts, where even then it will serve merely to improve the appearance of the structure.

Through the rear end wall 11 of each

crypt, at a point substantially in a plane co-incident with the upper side of the bottom wall of the crypt, is inserted a tube indicated by the numeral 24, and this tube may be of glass or metal, as desired. From each tube 24 there leads, to a vessel 25, disposed upon the floor of the mausoleum, a tube 26. Moisture and effluvia from the crypts pass off through tubes 24 and into the formaldehyde or other solution contained within the vessels 25. An overflow pipe 29 leads from each of the vessels 25, the pipes 29 being joined to a common pipe and such common pipe leading to a tank underneath of or outside of the building, in which quick-lime may be placed. Tubes 30 lead also from the rear end walls of the crypts to vessels 31 containing formaldehyde or similar purifying agent. All of the independent vessels 31 are joined to a common pipe 32 which opens at a point in the gable of the cupola and through which the gases and effluvia are discharged to the atmosphere after having passed through the formaldehyde or the like. It is to be understood that the tubes 26 and 30 are provided separately for each of the crypts, as will be best illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, and that the tank for the quick-lime above mentioned, may have an overflow tube if desired.

The bottom wall of each crypt is formed with an abutment 33 at its rear end against which the end of the casket is designed to abut so that a space will be left between the said end of the casket and the said rear wall of the crypt in which space may be placed a vessel or vessels containing aromatic spices or the oils of such spices or any other substance having the properties of an antiseptic or anti-putrefacient, such substances being designed to assist in the process of desiccation. It will also be noted that the forward end of the abutment 33 is so located that when a casket is inserted into the crypt, the abutment will prevent its inward movement to such degree as would close the drain opening in the bottom wall of the crypt.

From the foregoing description it will be readily understood that the mausoleum is well ventilated through the medium of ventilators 4 and openings 34 which are formed in the floor thereof and establish communication between the air passages 6 and the space between the wall 1 of the mausoleum and the tiers of the crypts. Also it will be understood that all moisture and effluvia is conducted to the exterior of the mausoleum and consequently cannot contaminate the atmosphere of the mausoleum.

It is preferable when the crypts are assembled, that some weak cement be spread between the abutting surfaces of the crypts so that while they will be united, in a sense of the word, yet they will not be so firmly

bonded together as to result in their injury or fracture should a portion of the tier sink, due to disturbances in the earth or an unsound foundation. It is also preferable that the rear end walls of the tiers of crypts be faced with a thin layer of cement, as indicated by the numeral 35, in which the pipes 24, 26 and 30 are embedded. The pipes are thus protected against fracture and if they should be of metal and become corroded so as to leak, the moisture or effluvia passing through them cannot escape, as by embedding the pipes in this wall, conduits are formed therein.

Under some conditions it may be found desirable to reinforce the walls of the crypts in the manner illustrated in the drawing and indicated by the numeral 36, and it is preferable that reinforcing wires or rods 37 be embedded in the material of the bottom wall of the crypt at the front thereof so as to reinforce the projecting portion or ledge.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new is:—

1. In a structure of the class described, a wall, a pipe embedded in the wall and having branches opening through and projecting beyond one face of the wall, and a tier of crypts disposed at their rear ends against the walls, the said crypts having openings in said ends arranged to receive the projecting branches of the said pipe when the crypts are slid into place one upon the other.

2. In a structure of the class described, superposed crypts, the upper one of the crypts having its bottom wall extended beyond its forward end, the extended portion of the bottom wall of the crypt having its under side formed with shoulders, one located in advance of the other, the innermost one of the shoulders being of a depth less than the thickness of the upper wall of the crypt upon which the first mentioned crypts is disposed and abutting against the forward edge of the said top wall of the said crypt, the outer shoulder and the exposed portion of the edge of the top wall of the under crypt forming a groove, and a closure slab for the crypts, the closure slab for the under crypt seating at its upper edge in said groove.

3. A crypt comprising a casket receiving body having an open forward end, a slab for closing the said end of the body, the bottom of the crypt at its rear end being provided with a drain opening, and a stop arranged to limit the sliding movement of the casket into the crypt to such degree as to

prevent closing of the drain opening by the said casket.

4. A crypt comprising a body having side walls, a top wall, a rear end wall, and a bottom wall, the said bottom wall projecting forwardly beyond the forward ends of the side and top walls, a slab disposed against the forward end of the crypt body and resting upon the projecting portion of the said bottom wall of the said body, a slab secured against the forward side of the projecting portion of the said bottom wall and projecting at its upper edge above the plane of the upper surface of the said bottom wall, and a slab disposed between the said projecting upper edge of the second mentioned slab and the lower edge of the first mentioned slab.

5. A crypt comprising a body having side walls, a top wall, a rear end wall and a bottom wall projecting forwardly beyond the forward ends of the side and top walls, the side walls at their forward ends being formed each with a rabbet, a slab fitted in the forward end of the crypt body and seating at its lateral edges in the said rabbets, a crypt disposed upon the first mentioned crypt and having its bottom wall formed with a rabbet, a slab disposed against the first mentioned slab and seating at its upper edge in the rabbet in the under side of the bottom wall of the second mentioned crypt, and a slab held upon the upper side of the projecting portion of the bottom wall of the first mentioned crypt and confining the lower edge of the second mentioned slab.

6. In a structure of the class described, a wall, a pipe embedded in the wall and having branches opening through and projecting beyond one face of the wall, and a tier of crypts disposed at their rear ends against the wall, the said crypts having openings in their said ends arranged to receive the projecting branches of the said pipe when the crypts are slid into place one upon another, and a shoulder at the forward end of the bottom wall of each crypt arranged to engage against the forward end of the crypt upon which it is disposed, whereby to limit the movement of the crypt when slid into place.

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

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ADAM C. SHEETS. [L. s.]

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