July 30, 1940. D. E. KING 2,209,525

BURIAL VAULT CONSTRUCTION

Filed July 21, 1937

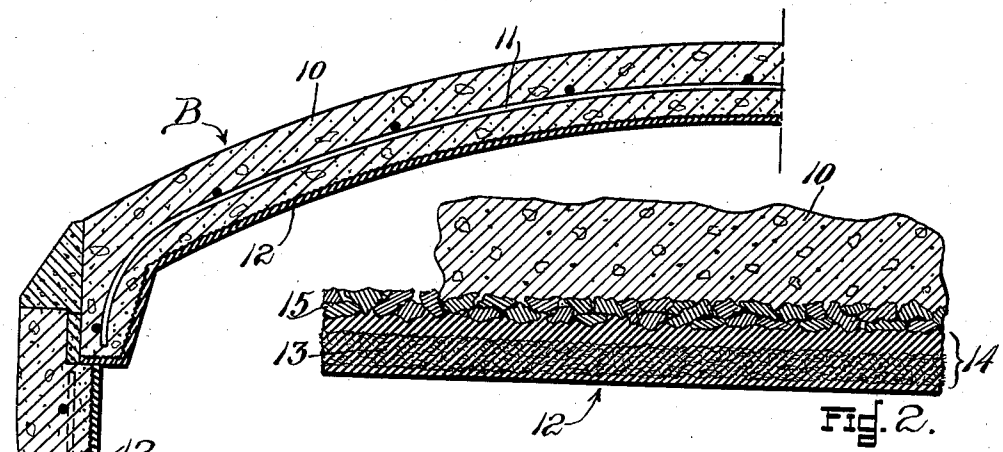


Fig. 2.

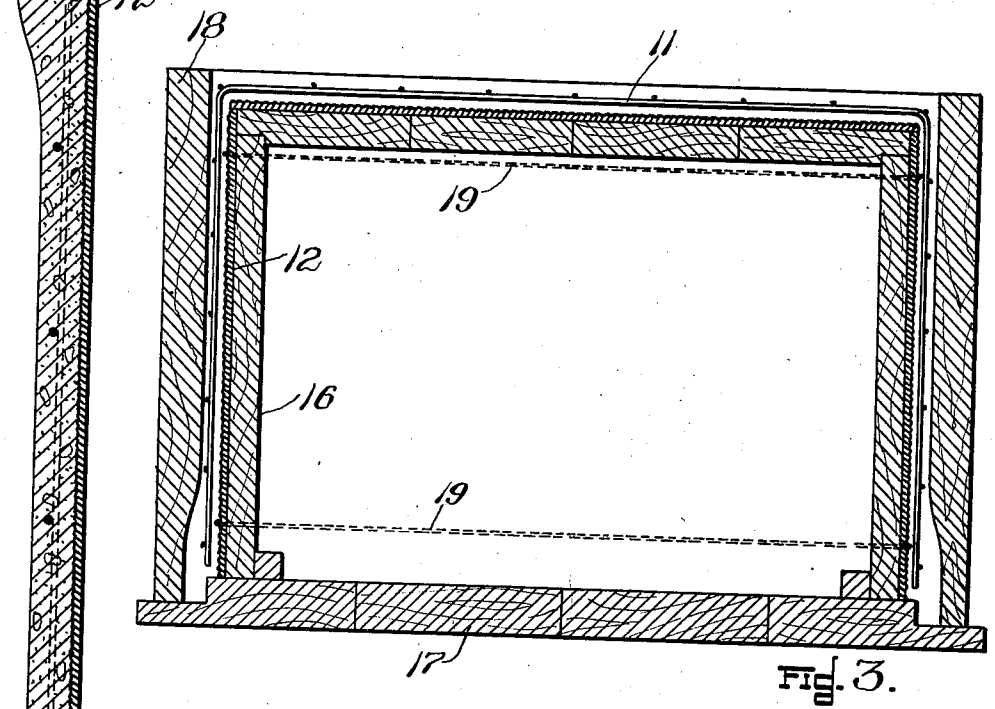


Fig. 3.

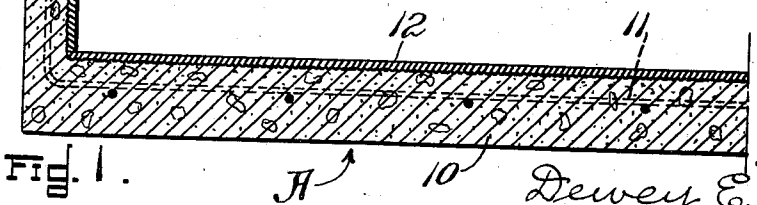


Fig. 1.

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BURIAL VAULT CONSTRUCTION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 72—7)

My invention relates to burial vaults and it has for its object to improve the construction thereof, particularly with respect to the inner sides of the walls thereof.

Heretofore it has been the practice to paint or coat the interiors of concrete burial vaults with asphalt to exclude water and dampness thereby to protect its contents, but it has been found that the asphalt, as heretofore applied to the interior, would in a comparatively short time settle, flow or creep downwardly on to the floor or bottom of the vault, which was objectionable.

My invention provides a concrete vault of the character described with an interior waterproof facing or lining including asphalt or the like, which is so constructed and incorporated in the vault structure that it constitutes an integral permanent part of the latter and will not creep or settle in the objectionable manner referred to.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of one-half of a burial vault constructed in accordance with my invention, the omitted half being a counterpart of that shown.

Figure 2 is a magnified cross-sectional view of a portion of one of the walls of the vault shown in Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of a mold for use in producing the body or base of my improved vault, certain elements forming parts of said body when completed being shown in position therein.

As shown in Fig. 1 my improved burial vault comprises a base or body section A and a cover section B. Each of these two sections comprises a molded body 10 of concrete; a metallic reinforcement 11 embedded, as usual, within the concrete body 10, and a lining 12, the latter forming a permanent and integral part of the body 10.

As shown in the magnified sectional view of Fig. 2 the lining 12 is a laminated structure comprising a sheet 13 of felt or other suitable fibrous material thoroughly impregnated with, and completely embedded within, a thicker sheet or body of asphalt 14, and a layer 15 of stone granules adhesively applied to one side of the body of asphalt 14.

In producing this lining 12 the felt layer 13 is first combined with the body of asphalt 14 as shown and thereafter, while the asphalt is in a more or less heated and sticky condition, a layer of stone granules 15 such as slate is applied to one face of the body 14 and then rolled or otherwise pressed into and against the asphalt so that they become adhesively attached thereto. This laminated material is the same as that heretofore employed in making roofing shingles.

In producing my improved burial vault I employ a mold illustrated in Fig. 3 which includes a core 16 supported by a base 17 upon the top of which latter is also applied an outer box-like mold 18. Before placing the outer mold 18 in position the exposed exterior of the core 16 is covered with the laminated material 13—14—15 which is indicated at 12 in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawing, which may be secured in position by means of wires 19 wrapped around the same and each tied or twisted together at its opposite ends. Then the metallic reinforcement 11 is placed in position around the core 16 and above the same after which the outer mold section 18 is placed in position upon the base 17. The metallic reinforcement 11 is spaced away from the opposite side walls of the mold cavity as usual. After assembling the parts in this manner the concrete is poured into the mold cavity thus casting the body section A in an up-side-down position.

As shown in Fig. 2, the concrete enters and fills all of the multitude of depressions and cavities which exist upon the outer granular side or face of the lining material 12 and as a result the latter is permanently and fixedly united with the concrete. Because of the presence of the asphalt saturated felt or fibrous lamination 13 within the layer 14, Fig. 2, said fibrous material permanently holds the asphalt of the lining material against creeping downwardly under the influence of heat and gravity and the interlocking of the concrete with the outer granular surface of the lining material also co-operates with the fibrous material in holding the asphalt fixedly and permanently in position.

It will be clear that in producing the cover B an appropriate mold is used within which the lining material 12 and the reinforcement 11 are assembled before pouring the concrete much the same as described in connection with the production of the body A.

What I claim is:

A molded concrete burial vault section comprising a bottom wall; oppositely disposed upright side walls and oppositely disposed upright end walls; an inner lining covering said walls consisting of a pre-formed laminated product comprising a sheet of fibrous material embedded within and impregnated by a layer of asphalt to the outer face of which is adhesively and permanently applied a layer or covering of stone granules, and each of said walls also including an outer body of concrete that is permanently interlocked with the granules forming the outer face of said lining material, and a cover for closing the top of said section.

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