

Nov. 7, 1933.

J. D. CANEDY

1,934,035

HANDLE ATTACHMENT FOR SHEET METAL BURIAL CASES

Filed May 29, 1931

Fig-1

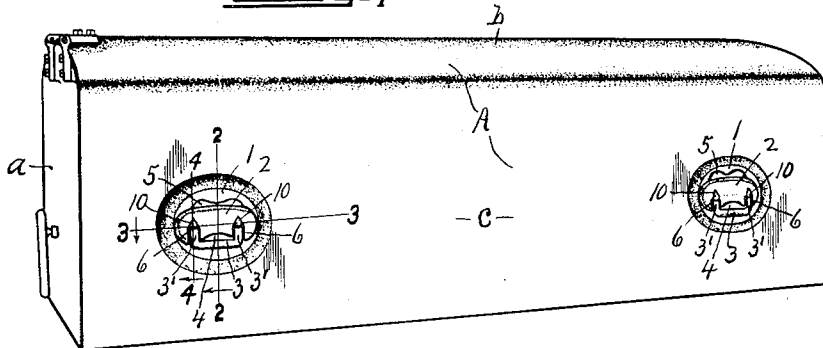


Fig-2

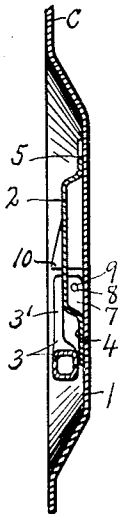


Fig-3

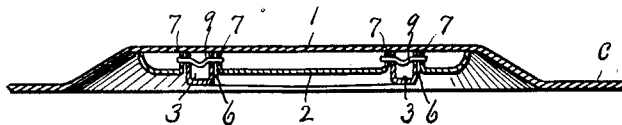


Fig-4

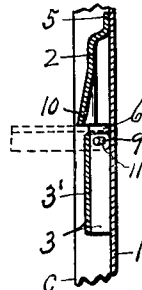


Fig-5

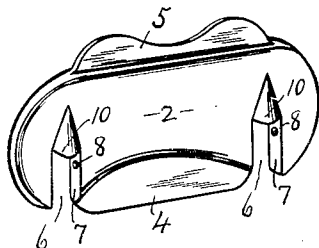


Fig-6

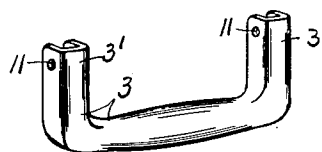


Fig-7



WITNESS

J. L. Meade.

INVENTOR
J. D. Canedy

BY
Denison & Thompson
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,934,035

HANDLE ATTACHMENT FOR SHEET METAL
BURIAL CASESJohn D. Canedy, Oneida, N. Y., assignor to Max-
well Steel Vault Co., Oneida, N. Y., a corpora-
tion of New York

Application May 29, 1931. Serial No. 540,922

1 Claim. (Cl. 16—126)

This invention relates to a sheet metal burial case for receiving and enclosing the more elaborate and costly casket preparatory to interment and refers more particularly to the handle attachments and to the method of applying the same to the upright side walls of the case.

These burial cases are preferably made of relatively rigid sheet steel with an opening in one end for receiving the casket and adapted to be closed by a drop lid which, together with the remaining portions of the case, is hermetically sealed against the entrance of air and moisture.

The main object is to provide the portions of the upright walls of the case, where the handles are to be placed, with inwardly depressed or sunken panels of sufficient depth to permit the handles and their attachments to lie in a plane wholly within the outer surfaces of the contiguous portions of the case when the handles are folded so that the cases may be placed side by side in close relation for economy in storage and may also be moved endwise in close relation to other objects without liability of impairment of the handles or objects.

Another object is to secure the handle-supporting members directly to the sunken panels without perforating any portion of the case.

A further object is to pivot the handle to its supporting member in such manner as to permit it to swing from a normal vertical position wholly within the depression to a substantially horizontal position beyond the outer face of the contiguous portions of the case.

Another object is to form the handle support with an integral stop for limiting the upward swinging movement of the handle to its horizontal position.

Other objects and uses will be brought out in the following description.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a burial case equipped with my improvements.

Figures 2, 3 and 4 are enlarged sectional views taken respectively in the planes of lines 2—2, 3—3 and 4—4, Figure 1.

Figures 5 and 6 are enlarged perspective views of the detached handle-supporting plate and handle respectively.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the detached pintle for connecting the handle to its supporting plate.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood I have shown a burial case A having an opening in one end normally closed by a drop lid *a* which is hinged at *a'* to the adja-

cent end of the top wall *b* of the case to swing from its normally closed vertical position to a position of rest over and upon said top wall to permit a casket to be inserted into and withdrawn from the case, the remaining portions of the case and closed lid being hermetically sealed against the entrance of moisture, it being understood that suitable means will be provided for locking the lid in its closed position.

The opposite upright sides *c* of the case are each provided with a plurality of, in this instance two, inwardly depressed or sunken imperforate panels 1 which are somewhat frusto-conical in cross section and are arranged in longitudinally spaced relation approximately midway between the bottom and top of the case, as shown in Figure 1.

The inner wall of each panel 1 is substantially flat and parallel with the outer face of the contiguous portion of the case and is of sufficient area to receive and support a handle-supporting plate 2 which is welded electrically or otherwise to the panel to avoid perforating the latter.

Each sheet metal plate 2 is generally oval in face view and its longer axis is substantially equal to the diameter of the panel 1 to which it is secured with its longer axis substantially co-incident with the horizontal axis of said panel to allow ample space for the reception and operation of a handle 3 and also to enable the bearings for the handle to be properly spaced for strength and durability.

The marginal edges of each plate 2 are offset inwardly and are disposed in substantially the same flat plane for close engagement with the outer face of its corresponding panel 1, the lower and upper edges of the intermediate portions of said marginal edges being provided with flat vertical flanges 4 and 5 which are welded electrically or otherwise to the panel 1.

The major portion of the plate 2 is therefore raised and disposed in a plane parallel with and in spaced relation to the panel 1 and is provided with longitudinally spaced openings 6 extending upwardly from the lower edge of the plate approximately one-half the vertical height of said plate for receiving the opposite arms 3' of the handles 3, as shown more clearly in Figures 3 and 5.

The upright side walls of the openings 6 are bent inwardly from the front portion of the plate against the panel 1 to form flanges 7 having apertures 8 for receiving a pintle 9 by which the handle 3 is pivotally connected to said plate, 110

the portions of the plate at the upper ends of the openings 6 being pressed outwardly in somewhat semi-conical shape to form stops 10 for limiting the upward swinging movement of the handle, as shown by dotted lines in Figure 4.

The handle 3 is also made of sheet steel or equivalent metal bent U-shape to form the arms 3' which are of equal length and are preferably U-shaped in cross section while the remaining portion forming the handle proper is bent into circular form with its edges in close contact for convenience of gripping in the hand of the user and also to increase the strength and durability of the handle.

The arms 3' of the handle are provided near their ends with apertures 11 for receiving the pintle 9 which, when inserted into the registering apertures 8 and 11 in the flanges 7 and arms 3', has its intermediate portion deflected at 9' to one side of its ends to prevent endwise displacement thereof.

The distance between the apertures 8 and stop shoulder 9 is substantially equal to the distance between the apertures 11 and outer face of the arms 3' of the handle 3 so that when the handle is rocked outwardly and

upwardly from its normal down position to a substantially horizontal position its arms 3' will engage the stops 10 and thereby prevent further upward rocking movement of the handle whereupon the case may be safely and conveniently carried by the handles.

It is, of course, understood that as soon as the lift upon the handles is released they will automatically drop by their own weight to their down positions wholly within the outer faces of the portions of the case surrounding the sunken panels 2, thus permitting the burial case to be stored or transported in close relation to other objects without liability of injuring the handles or contiguous objects.

What I claim is:—

A handle attachment of the character described comprising a plate having flat vertical flanges along its lower and upper edges and a raised central portion between and extending beyond opposite ends of said flanges and provided with vertical slots at opposite ends of the lower flange, and a U-shaped handle having its opposite arms pivoted to the walls of said slots.

JOHN D. CANEDY.

30

105

35

110

40

115

45

120

50

125

55

130

60

135

65

140

70

145

75

150