

(No Model.)

J. A. JONES & C. E. MYERS.
BURIAL CASKET.

No. 483,304.

Patented Sept. 27, 1892.

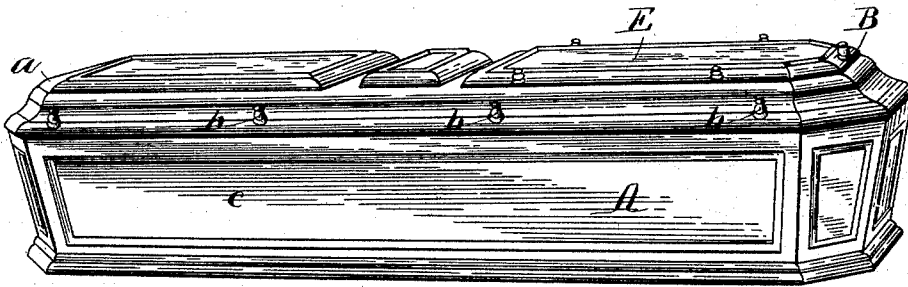


Fig. 1.

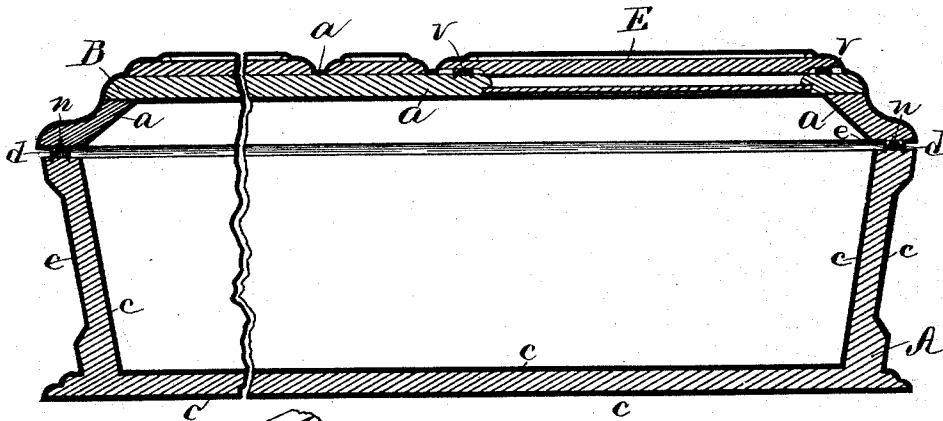


Fig. 3.

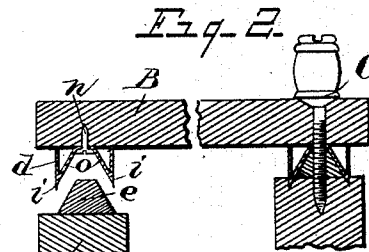
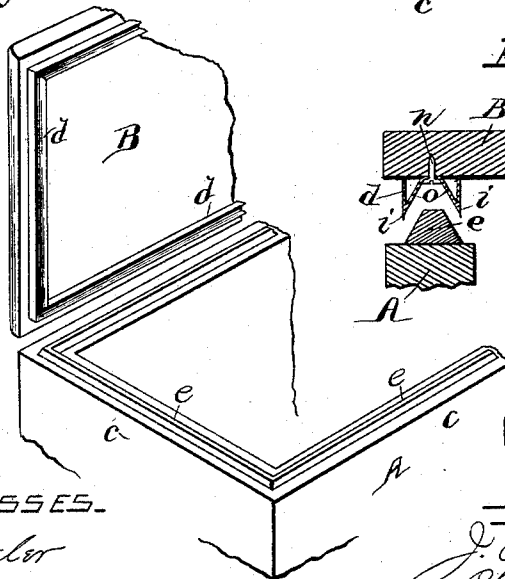


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. ALBERT JONES AND CHARLES E. MYERS, OF MARCELLUS, MICHIGAN,
ASSIGNORS OF ONE-HALF TO DAN RUSSELL AND ALEXANDER TAY-
LOR, OF SAME PLACE.

BURIAL-CASKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,304, dated September 27, 1892.

Application filed March 31, 1892. Serial No. 427,183. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, J. ALBERT JONES and CHARLES E. MYERS, citizens of the United States, residing at Marcellus, in the county of Cass, State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Burial-Caskets; and we 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 letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in burial-caskets; and it consists in a special preparation and construction of parts, as hereinafter fully set forth, the essential features of which being pointed out particularly in the claim.

The object of the invention is to produce a burial-casket of wood or other fibrous substance in which the body may be sealed in a perfectly air-tight closure that is exteriorly and interiorly rendered impervious to moisture and the action of acids, whereby the casket and the body therein are protected from the dampness and decay. This object is attained by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved casket. Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal section through the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail in perspective of a portion of the body and cover, the cover being raised, showing the means for effecting an air-tight joint between the cover and the body of the casket. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail in section showing the relative position of the parts when forming such joint.

Referring to the letters of reference, A indicates the body of the casket, which is formed of wood, wood-fiber, papier-maché, or other fibrous material, which is fashioned in any desired shape. The casket so formed is then provided, both exteriorly and interiorly, with a coating *c*, impervious to the action of moisture and acids, said coating being more clearly shown in Fig. 2. B designates the cover, which is in like manner provided with said impervious coating, as shown at *a*.

To effect a perfect sealing of the casket

when the cover is placed thereon, the upper edge of the body is provided with a wedge-shaped strip of rubber or like substance *e*, which is firmly secured thereto.

Upon the under face of the cover is a metallic strip *d*, provided with a tapering groove *o*, formed centrally therein, the sides of said strip standing vertically, thereby forming sharp or acuminate edges *i* to said groove, as clearly shown in Fig. 4. The metallic strip *d* is secured to the under face of the cover by means of the screws *n*, that pass through said strip, the heads of the screws lying in the groove therein, the arrangement being such that the groove will register with and receive the wedge-shaped strip *e* on the body when the cover is placed thereon, as shown in Fig. 2. The height of the rubber strip *e* is slightly in excess of the depth of the groove *o*, so that when said parts are forced together the point of the wedge will strike first, causing it to spread out and tightly fill the groove, thereby making a perfectly air-tight joint between the cover and the body of the casket. The cover is secured in place by means of the screws *C*, which pass through the groove in the metal strip and the rubber *e* therein, by which means the cover may be drawn down with sufficient force to cause the points or flanges *i* of the metal strip to slightly enter the edge of the body, as shown in Fig. 4, whereby a complete metal case or housing is formed for the rubber strip, in which it is perfectly protected from the deteriorating effects of the elements, effecting a sealing of the casket that will last indefinitely.

The removable panel *E*, that covers the glass in the lid or cover of the casket, is provided with the same means for effecting a tight joint when secured in place as that employed in securing the cover to the body of the casket, as clearly shown at *v* in Fig. 2.

It will now be apparent that a wooden casket or a casket made of fibrous material so prepared and sealed will preserve the body for a great length of time, as the air-tight sealing and exterior coating, impervious to the action of moisture and acids, excludes such elements from the interior of the casket as well as the material of which it is constructed, thereby rendering it proof against outward penetration, and by reason of the

interior impervious coating, the material of the casket is interiorly protected from the moisture, gases, and acids of the body.

5 A casket of this description possesses great utility, as it can be cheaply made, and therefore affords a casket that may be purchased for a comparatively small price, in which the body is as well protected and preserved as in the more expensive metallic caskets in use, 10 and when wood pulp or like material is employed in the construction of the casket it may be pressed into shape, thus forming the body of the casket integral, which when treated exteriorly and interiorly, as described, 15 is rendered as impermeable as a metallic casket.

Having thus fully set forth our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a casket, the combination of the body 20 and cover, the wedge-shaped packing-strip attached to the edge of the body, and the metal strip attached to the under side of the cover, said strip having the tapering groove therein that receives said packing-strip, and also 25 having the acuminated side flanges that are adapted to be forced into the edge of the body when the cover is placed thereon, whereby a tight joint is formed and the packing-strip is completely protected from the ele- 30 ments.

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

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CHARLES E. MYERS.

Witnesses:

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