

E. S. EARLEY.
Corpse-Coolers.

No. 135,210.

Patented Jan. 28, 1873.

Fig. 1.

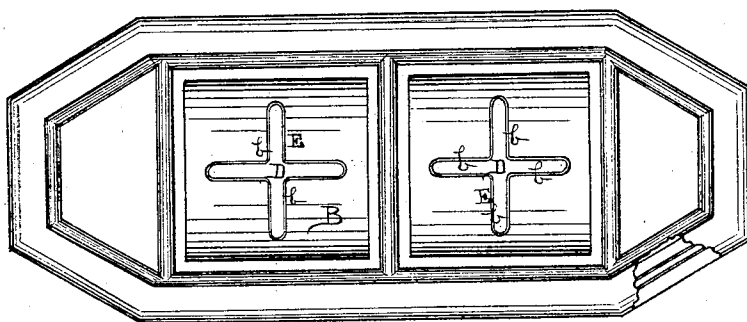


Fig. 2.

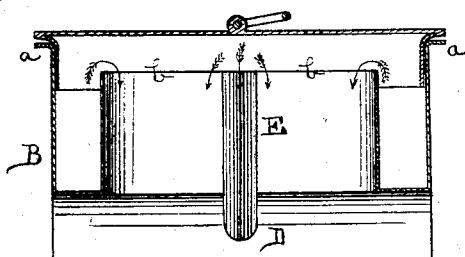


Fig. 3.

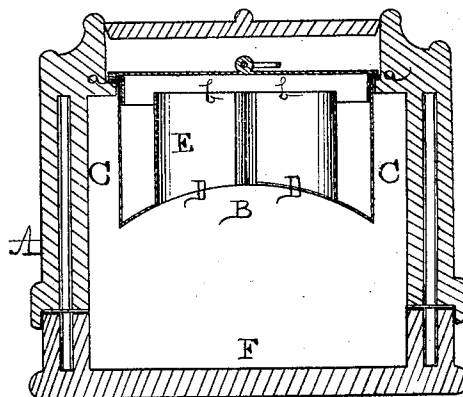
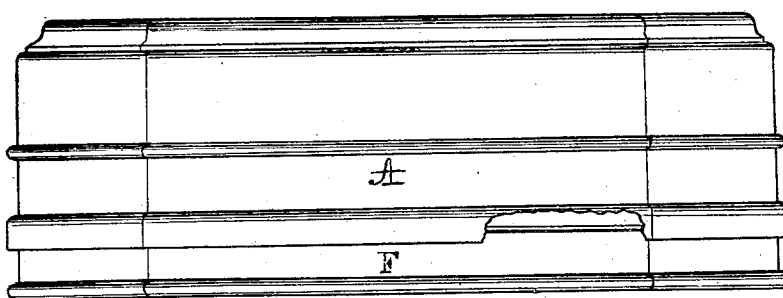


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

Jacob E. Schiedtke
Millard F. Walton,

Inventor:

Edward S. Earley,

by John A. Diederheime
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD S. EARLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORPSE-COOLERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 135,210, dated January 28, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD S. EARLEY, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Corpse-Preservers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top or plan view (partly broken away) of the device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of one of the ice boxes or chambers. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section in line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side elevation.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in providing the ice box or chamber with a central cold-air discharge by means of a winged pipe, which also increases the cooling-surface. It also consists in providing the ice-box with a central discharge and side spaces for cold air. It also consists in lining the inner faces of the two walls of which the body of the preserver is constructed of paper coated with varnish, in order to prevent the escape of cold air from the preserver and the entrance of warm air thereinto.

Referring to the drawing, A represents the body or case of the corpse-preserver, which may be of the usual form and construction. Within the body A will be suspended the ice box or chamber B, (one or more,) which consists of a suitably-formed receptacle with flanges *a*, which rest on ledges in the top of the body in such a manner that between the sides of the ice-box and those of body A there will be left spaces C C for cooling the air on the sides of said box. An opening, D, is formed in the center of the ice-box B, and from the opening rises a pipe, E, which extends to nearly the top or cover of the box, and forms an air communication between the body A of the preserver and the box B, without, however, permitting the ice or drippings to pass through said opening. In order to increase the surface of said communication the opening and pipe are made with a series of

wings, *b b*, (in the present case extending at right angles to each other,) whereby the box may be said to have two side surfaces—that is to say, a surface on the outside of the box and an inside surface at the winged pipe E.

It will thus be seen that the air in the box is directly and thoroughly cooled, and descends through the pipe E, which increases the cooling-surface, thereby reaching the corpse in the body A below said box, and subjecting the corpse to the consequent cooling and freezing action. This, in connection with the cooling influence of the bottom of the ice-box, is further assisted and perfected by the cooling of the air at the sides of the box, owing to the air being permitted to circulate in the spaces C and in contact with the ice-cold sides of the box. Thus there are three volumes of cold air passed to the corpse—one directly from the inside of the ice-box, one from the bottom thereof, and the other from the outside of said box. In the former cases the cold air is directed on the face and front portion of the body, where it is most required, and in the latter case on the sides thereof, as an auxiliary action.

F represents the bottom of the case A, which is made detachable from the case; and, while it serves to complete the latter and hold the corpse while being preserved, it also is the laying-out board thereof. The joint between the main portion of the body A and the bottom F is packed so as to be air-tight; yet said main portion may be readily lifted from the bottom, and thus leave the latter free for the purpose of laying out the corpse, it being in condition for such operation.

The body of the preserver will be formed with double walls with a space between them; and on the inner faces of the two walls, on opposite sides, I apply paper as a lining, the same being previously or subsequently coated with asphaltum varnish. The two linings are not in contact, but are separated by the space between the walls; and on account of their nature and application the cooled air in the body A cannot escape and the warm air from the outside enter said body, whereby the objects of the invention are fully realized.

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

1. The winged pipe E and opening D, in

connection with the ice-box B of a corpse-preserver, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the body A, the ice-box with an opening, D, and winged pipe E, and the side spaces C, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The opposite inner faces of the double walls with linings of paper coated with var-

nish, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

The above signed by me this 31st day of October, 1872.

E. S. EARLEY.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,

J. W. HAMPTON, Jr.