

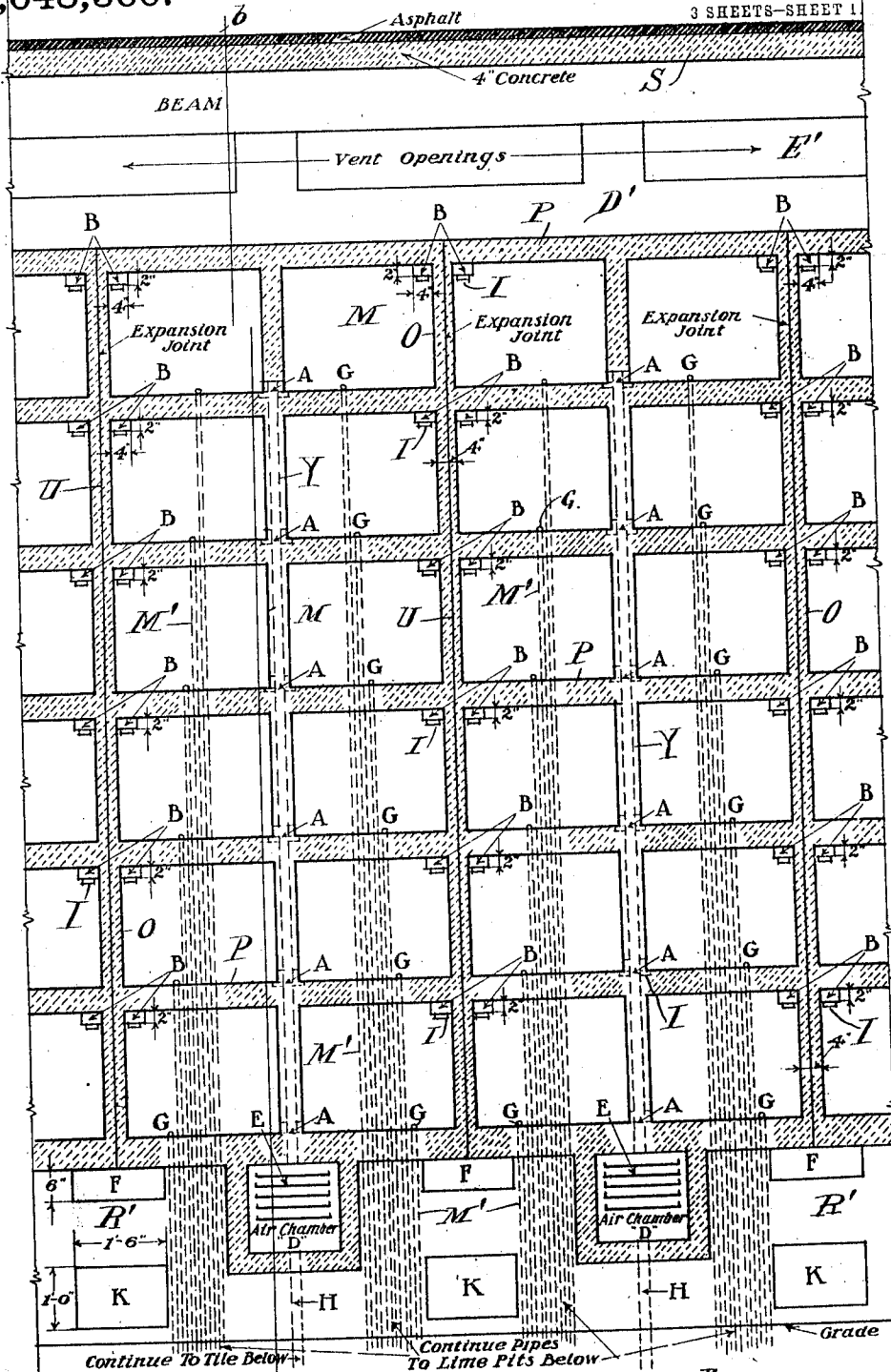
P. W. SIEVERT.
MAUSOLEUM.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 8, 1912.

Patented Dec. 24, 1912

1,048,360.

3 SHEETS-SHEET 1



WITNESSES.
M. Lubler
M. Galloway

Fig. 1.

INVENTOR. By
P. W. Sievert, Richard J. McCarty,
his ATTORNEYS.

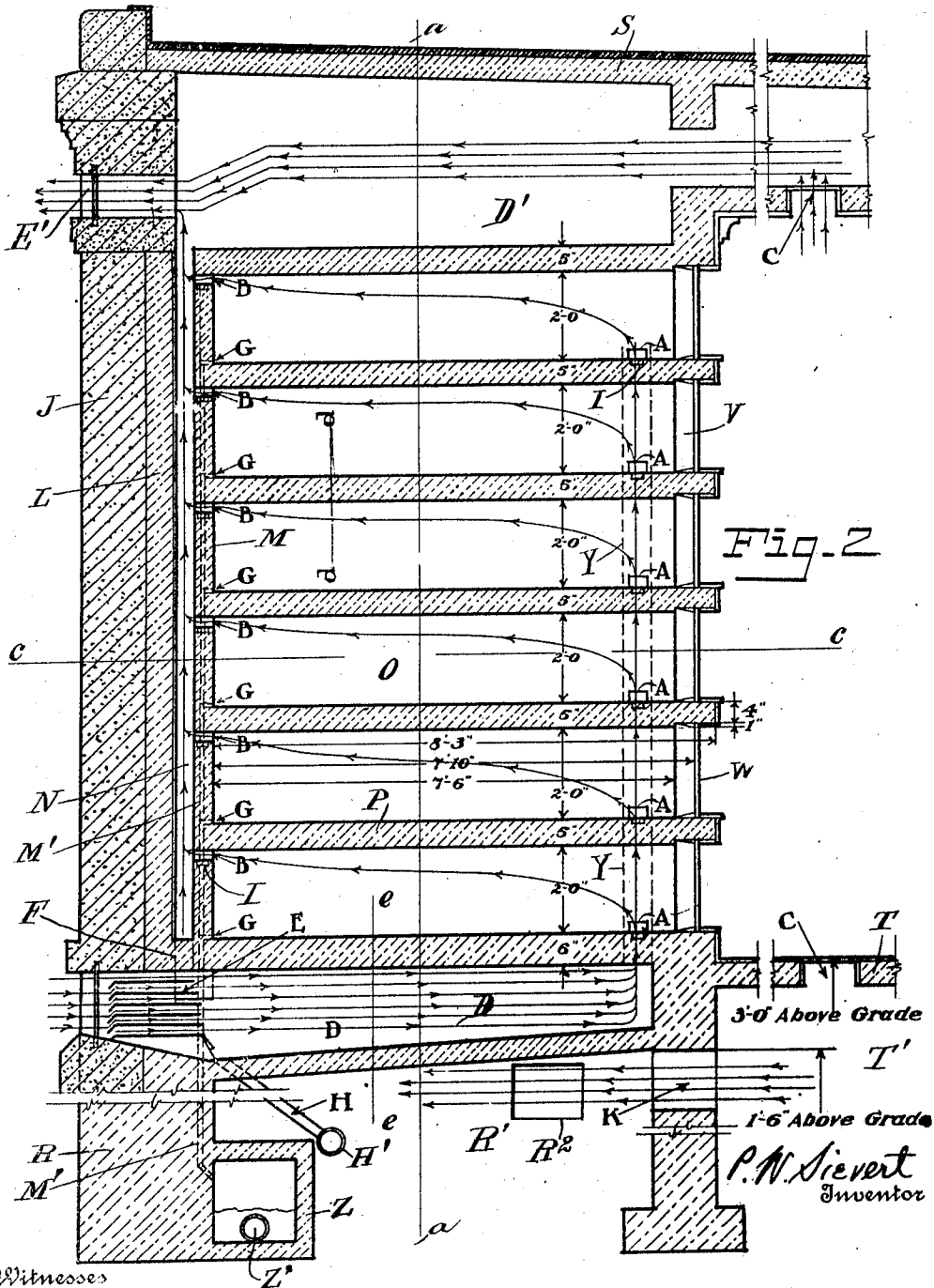
P. W. SIEVERT.
MAUSOLEUM.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 8, 1912.

Patented Dec. 24, 1912.

3 SHEETS-SHEET 2

1,048,360.

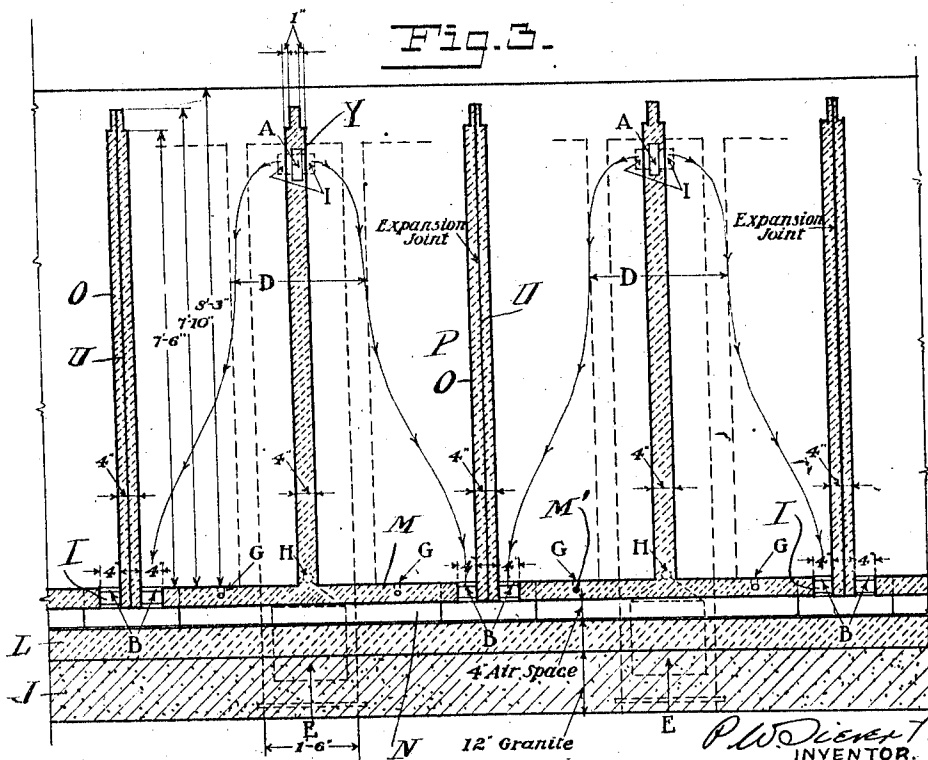
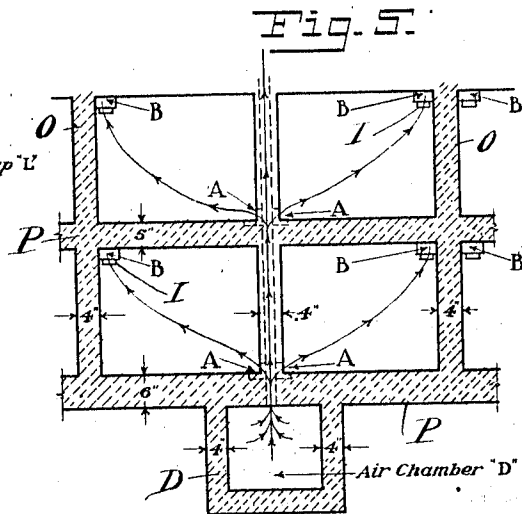
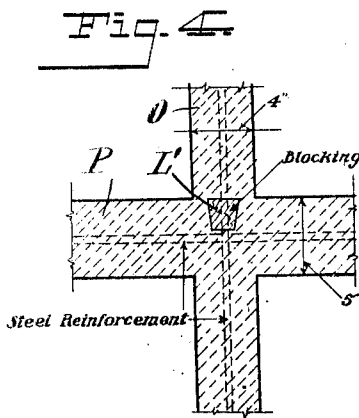


Witnesses
M. Suttler
M. Galloway

By Richard J. McCarty
his Attorney

P. W. Sievert
Inventor

1,048,360.



WITNESSES.

W. L. L. L.
M. Galloway

By Richard M. L. L.
his ATTORNEY.

P. W. SIEVERT
INVENTOR.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP W. SIEVERT, OF MAUMEE, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO FRIEDA SIEVERT, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

MAUSOLEUM.

1,048,360.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 24, 1912.

Application filed July 8, 1912. Serial No. 708,249.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP W. SIEVERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Maumee, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mausoleums; and I 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 and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to a sanitary structure and means for desiccating and preserving the human body by means of a dry air desiccating system.

The object of the invention is to provide a structure with a plurality of individual sealed compartments or crypts in which human bodies may be preserved through desiccation. To this end means are provided for introducing and maintaining a circulation of dry air charged with germ-destroying chemicals through crypts in which the bodies are placed, so that the structure may be maintained in a sanitary condition and free from odor.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section through the structure showing the crypts and the vents and air chambers. This is a section on the line *a-a* of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section on the line *b-b* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal horizontal section on the line *c-c* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on the line *d-d* of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a section on the line *e-e* of Fig. 2.

In a detailed description of my invention, similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in the several views of the drawings.

In the drawings, I have shown one side of one wing of the building or structure, but it will be understood that both sides of one or both wings are similar in all essentials. Defining the said structure more particularly, each wing consists of an outside wall for each series of crypts constructed of granite and joining end walls of similar structure. Each granite wall *J* which is at the outer end of each tier of crypts, is backed with concrete *L*. The wall thus constructed is supported upon a concrete foundation or

base *R* and at the top it supports an asphalt roof *S*. The structure is provided with a tiled corridor or hall floor *T* which lies between two series of crypts and from which access is had to the tiers of crypts. Each series of crypts lies along the inner side of the outer wall and is formed by a plurality of horizontal concrete floor slabs *P* and a plurality of vertical concrete division walls *O* which joint a rear vertical wall *M* which is common to them all and forms the back wall for all the crypts. This back wall *M* is suitably spaced from the back wall *J-L* to provide an air chamber *N* which extends throughout the rear of the crypts and communicates with each of said crypts. The crypts are cast in pairs on the inside of the building and have expansion joints at every other crypt to take care of the expansion and contraction. The concrete floors *P* and walls *O* and *M* are properly reinforced, and every other of said walls *O* is, as before stated, provided with an expansion joint *U* to provide for the expansion and contraction of the concrete under the varying conditions of temperature. When in use, the front or entrance of each crypt is closed by a concrete slab *V* faced with a slab of marble *W*. The bodies to be desiccated are placed in these crypts. To conduct away from said crypts the moisture exuding therefrom, the following ventilating system of air-ducts and chambers is provided. Between the floor of the lowermost crypt and the base of the structure are a series of air admission chambers *D*, one for each two vertical series of crypts. These chambers receive air from the outside of the structure through openings in the lower portion of the wall *J*. (See Fig. 2). Placed at the entrance to each of the air chambers *D* is a plurality of bronze pans *E* supplied with chlorid of calcium or other chemicals having a similar effect upon the air entering said chambers. The air entering these chambers passes over the pans *E* and the effect of the chlorid of calcium is to extract the moisture therefrom to a degree and thereby render it suitable for the purpose. The moisture deposited in said chambers *D* is drawn off through bronze pipes *H* and glazed tile *H'* which lead to the exterior of the building or structure. The air so subjected to the action of chlorid of calcium is admitted to the crypts through openings *A* in the forward ends thereof

which communicate with vertical air ducts Y which extend through alternate division walls O, there being one of such air ducts for each two vertical series of crypts. The said air ducts Y communicate with the chamber D and thus it will be seen that the air passing upwardly from the chambers D is uniformly admitted to each crypt through the respective openings A. The dry air so entering the crypts comes in contact with the bodies therein and passes through the lengths of the crypts and out through vents or openings B in the rear wall M into the chamber N and out of the building, as is clearly indicated by the arrows (Fig. 2). At each opening A is arranged a pocket I to contain a suitable quantity of disinfectant such, for example, as formaldehyde to which the air is exposed in entering the crypts. The air outlet chamber N thus receiving the air after it has circulated throughout the series of crypts discharges it at the rear upper portion of the structure through exit opening E', there being one of such openings for each chamber N. The openings E' communicate with the rear of a chamber D' below the roof of the building. The said chamber D' communicates with and receives air from the outside at the front of the building and the draft occasioned by the air entering said chamber and passing out at the rear creates a suction which is instrumental in drawing the air from the crypts. When any of the crypts are not in use, the vents A and B may be temporarily closed.

As is well known, some diseases which the flesh is heir to leaves the body charged with an excess of fluid. To properly drain the crypts of excessive moisture exuding from such body, I provide the following drainage system. The crypt floors or slabs P are set on a gradual incline to the rear, and mounted near the rear wall M is a plurality of drain tubes M', one for each crypt. These individual drain tubes M' communicate each with a respective crypt at the floor level through an opening G. At the base of the structure, these drain tubes empty into lime pits Z located along the foundation wall R on the interior of the base, which are instrumental in destroying germ life existing in the vapors. The lime pits are provided with drain pipes Z' which may extend to a cess-pool or sanitary sewer (not shown) located on the exterior of the building or structure. In order to prevent moisture passing from one crypt to another at the floor line, the crypts may be molded with the blocking strip L' in the concrete and which may be removed just before the next crypt is cast (see Fig. 4). At this point waterproofed cement is inserted thus making a seamless joint.

The structure is provided with an extension ceiling C' at the end of each wing which

permits the air chamber D' to extend entirely beneath the roof S. Below the corridor floor T is an air chamber T' which communicates with an air chamber R' below the crypt base through vents K in the interior wall K' of the base. The chamber R' communicates with the atmosphere through ports R² at the ends of the structure. Corridor space between each series of crypts communicates with the air chamber D' at the top and with the air chamber T' at the floor through openings C, thereby effectually ventilating the interior of the building. The base chamber R' also communicates with the chamber N through openings F which, together with the upper chamber D', provides a complete circulation of air through the structure.

In a structure thus provided, human bodies deposited in the crypts will become desiccated in a comparatively short time. The crypts are effectually drained and ventilated, and the vapors and exudations from the bodies are thoroughly fumigated.

It is obvious that some minor changes may be made in the structure without departing from the spirit of my invention which is the provision of a circulating system which constantly discharges through each individual crypt a dry air which is subjected to a disinfectant when admitted to the crypt, and a thorough drainage.

Having described my invention, I claim,

1. A mausoleum structure composed of an outer rear wall and a vertical inner rear wall which together form a rear ventilating passageway, said structure also composed of vertical division walls and horizontal shelves which together with said rear inner wall form a plurality of crypts, said inner rear wall being also provided with individual outlet ports which provide communications between the crypts and said rear ventilating passageway, every alternate division wall being provided with a vertical ventilating passageway at the front of the crypts and with individual inlet ports which communicate with said vertical ventilating passageways and the crypts, whereby a circulation of air is maintained throughout the crypts.

2. A mausoleum structure composed of an outer rear wall and an inner vertical wall which together provide a rear ventilating passageway, said structure also having vertical division walls and horizontal shelves which together with said rear inner vertical wall form a plurality of crypts, said rear inner wall being also provided with individual ports which form communications between the rear of the crypts and said rear ventilating passageway, each alternate one of said vertical division walls being provided with a vertical ventilating passageway at the front of the crypts, said al-

ternate division walls being also provided with inlet ports which communicate with the vertical ventilating passageways and with the crypts, horizontal air chambers below the crypts communicating with the atmosphere and with said vertical ventilating passageways, and a roof which together with the upper horizontal shelves of the crypts form an upper air chamber which communicates with the atmosphere and with the rear ventilating passageway, whereby a circulation of air is maintained throughout the entire series of crypts.

3. A mausoleum structure composed of an outer rear vertical wall and an inner rear vertical wall which together form a rear ventilating passageway, said structure also comprising vertical division walls and horizontal shelves which together with said rear inner wall form a plurality of crypts, said inner rear wall being provided with individual ports which form communications between the rear of the crypts and said rear ventilating passageway, every alternate one

of said division walls being provided with a vertical air duct at the front of the crypts, and with ports which communicate with said vertical air ducts and with the crypts, air chambers below said crypts communicating with the atmosphere and with said vertical air ducts, the structure also comprising a roof which together with the tops of the upper horizontal tier of crypts form an upper air chamber which communicates with the atmosphere and with the rear ventilating passageway, whereby a circulation of air is maintained throughout the entire series of crypts, said structure also comprising a base with a chamber therein communicating with the atmosphere and said rear ventilating passageway.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

PHILIP W. SIEVERT.

Witnesses:

LEONA KRAMER,
HOWARD B. CROMER.