Dec. 16, 1930. H. P. HANSEN 1,785,582

MORTUARY RECORD CONTAINER

Filed July 2, 1928

Fig. 1.

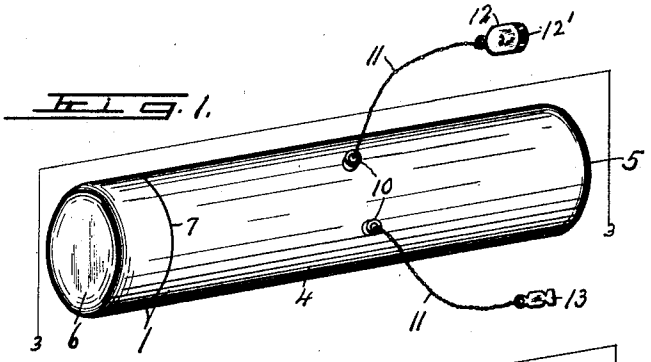


Fig. 2.

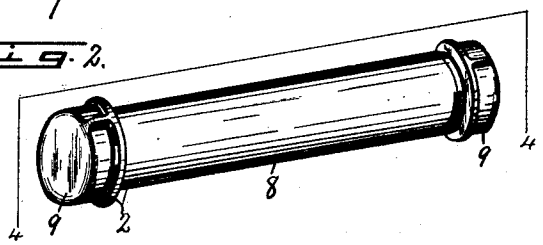


Fig. 3.

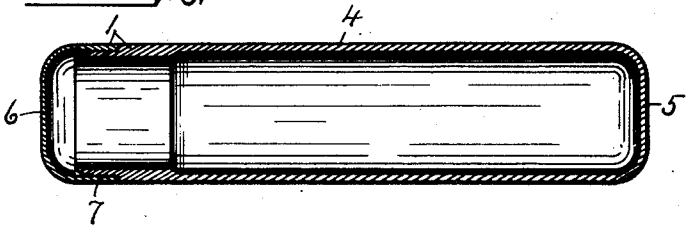


Fig. 4.

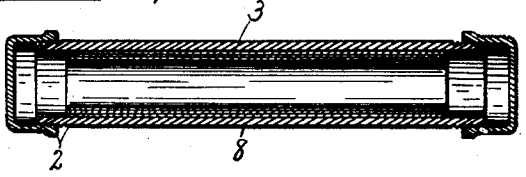


Fig. 6.

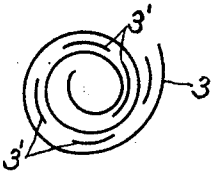
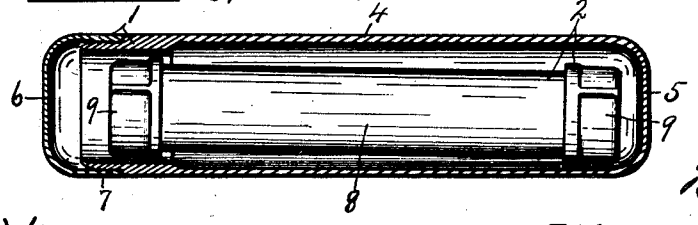


Fig. 5.



WITNESS

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1,785,582

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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MORTUARY-RECORD CONTAINER

Application filed July 2, 1928. Serial No. 290,008.

This invention relates to a mortuary record container adapted to be placed in a casket with the deceased for preservation of records of identification and such other information as may be desired for indefinite periods of time without liability of deterioration.

The main object is to provide a relatively small and easily portable container and record, both of which are practically indestructible far beyond the period of the disintegration of the body of the deceased and the casket containing the same so that the identification of the deceased may be accurately established at any period and other information borne upon the record acquired when necessary or desirable.

Other objects and uses relating to specific parts of the device will be brought out in the following description.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the container, forming the subject matter of my invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the inner cartridge in which the record is placed.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the outside shell of the container, taken in the plane of line 3—3, Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the detached cartridge with the record therein, taken on line 4—4, Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a longitudinal sectional view of the outer shell and an elevation of the inner shell or cartridge in operative position within the outer shell.

Figure 6 is a transverse sectional view of the scroll showing record bearing strips rolled therein.

As illustrated, this container comprises an outer protective shell —1—, an inner record receiving shell or cartridge —2— and a record scroll —3— adapted to be coiled or rolled for insertion into and removal from the cartridge —2—.

The shell —1— is preferably made of lead or equivalent non-corrodible material in the form of an elongated tube comprising a main section —4— having one end —5— permanently closed and sealed against the entrance of air or water and its other end initially left open for the reception of the cartridge —2—, but when the cartridge with the record —3— therein is placed within the shell section —4— the open end of the latter will be closed and hermetically sealed by a cap section —6—, preferably of the same material.

That is, the periphery of the open end of the main section —4— is reduced in diameter to form an annular groove —7— for receiving the adjacent end of the cap section —6—, the radial depth of the groove —7— being substantially equal to the radial thickness of the surrounding portion of the cap —6— so that the periphery of the latter will be substantially flush or coincident with the periphery of the main section —4—, as shown in Figures 1, 3 and 5.

The inner shell or cartridge —2— is of less diameter and length than the corresponding dimensions of the outer shell —1— and preferably comprises an axially elongated tubular section —8— and opposite end or cap sections —9—, the ends of the tubular section —8— being threaded externally while the cap sections —9— are threaded internally for screw engagement with the threaded ends of the section —8—.

The cartridge sections —8— and —9— are preferably made of a harder tougher and stronger metal than the outer shell —1— and are also non-corrodible for durability and longevity and for better protection of the inclosed record —3— against malicious removal.

The record —3— preferably consists of a sheet of animal or vegetable parchment of less axial width than the cartridge section —8— but of any suitable length capable of being rolled up and inserted into either end of the tube of the section —8— between the ends thereof.

The parchment is preferred for its lasting qualities against deterioration by the elements and the records thereon are made in permanent ink, such as india ink or analogous substance.

It is obvious, however, that this record scroll —3— may be made of thin non-corrodible metal with the records engraved or otherwise impressed therein.

In order that the device may be permanently retained in some particular position or relation to the deceased the outer shell —4— may be provided with a pair of peripherally spaced eyelets —10— permanently secured thereto to project outwardly from the peripheries thereof for receiving the adjacent ends of a pair of non-corrodible chains —11— adapted to be placed around the wrist or ankle of the deceased and permanently locked together by any suitable lock —12— and keeper —13—, the lock —12— being secured to the outer end of one of the chains —11— while the keeper —13— is secured to the outer end of the other chain and is adapted to be inserted in a slot —12′— in the end of the lock —12— for locking engagement therewith by any suitable mechanism, commonly used in ordinary locks.

The object in using the chains —11— is to permit the device to be attached to such part of the body as may be desired without injury to those parts, the length of the chains depending upon the part of the body to which the device is to be applied.

When it is desired to use this device the scroll —3— with the desired inscriptions is rolled up and placed within the tubular section —8— of the cartridge —2— after which the end caps —9— are firmly screwed upon the corresponding ends of the section —8— and sealed by solder or otherwise to form liquid and air tight joints.

The cartridge with the scroll therein is then pressed within the outer shell —1— after which the cap section —6— is placed in operative position upon the section —4— and soldered or otherwise permanently sealed in place to form a liquid and air tight joint therewith.

The locking members —11— may then be placed around the ankle or wrist of the deceased and the keeper —13— inserted into the lock —14— to permanently hold those parts in engagement with each other thereby retaining the container as a whole in proper relation to the body and reducing to a minimum the liability of displacement from the body in case the latter is removed.

In Figure 6 the parchment roll is partially unwound to show more clearly the record strips as —3′— which are rolled between the convolutions of the roll, the object being to utilize the parchment material for protecting the records on the strips.

These strips are adapted to bear the records of separate items in the history of the deceased and owing to the somewhat oily nature of the parchment, the latter serves to protect the strips of paper against deterioration.

What I claim is:—

In a mortuary record container, outer and inner tubular shells unattached to each other, the interior length and interior diameter of the outer shell being appreciably longer than the corresponding outer dimensions of the inner shell to allow for endwise and radial movement of said inner shell within the outer shell when the shells are assembled for use, the inner shell having both ends provided with removable caps having annular flanges for engaging the inner walls of the outer shell and normally holding the major portions of both shells in spaced relation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of June, 1928.

HANS P. HANSEN.