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1,962,006

INDIVIDUAL MAUSOLEUM

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FIG. 1.

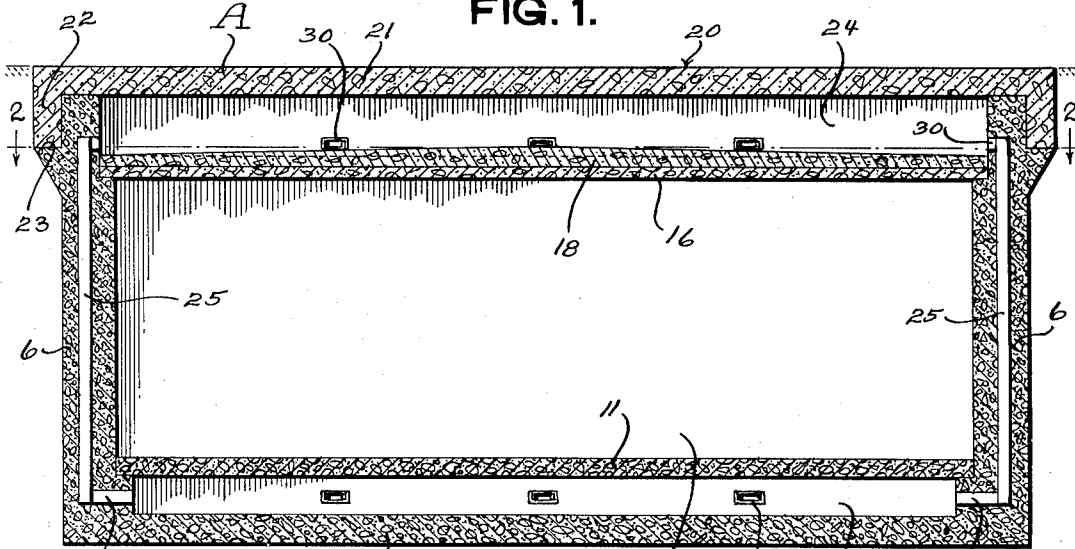


FIG. 2.

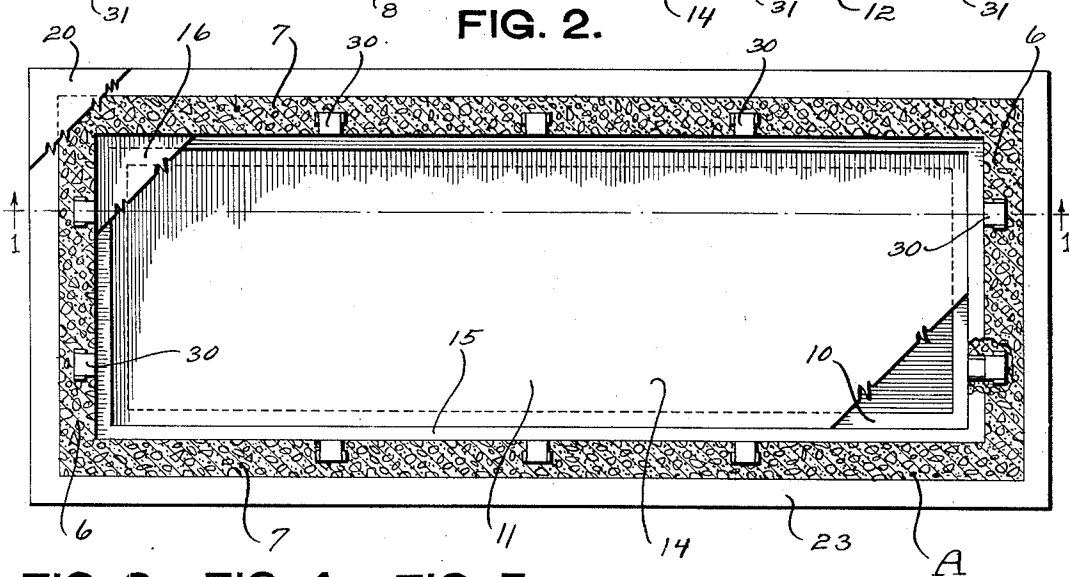
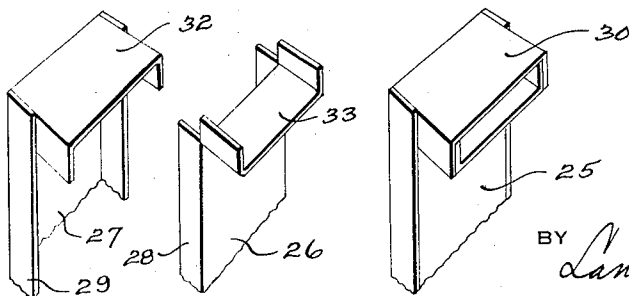


FIG. 3. FIG. 4. FIG. 5.



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INDIVIDUAL MAUSOLEUM

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2 Claims. (Cl. 72—7)

The present invention relates to mausoleums for burial of the dead and the primary object of the invention is to provide an improved individual mausoleum embodying features of construction for removing and retaining the sealed casket chamber free from moisture and dampness.

A further object of the invention is to provide a mausoleum which may be constructed from concrete or other suitable plastic material moulded and so formed as to retain the casket chamber perfectly dry thru capillary attraction and atmospheric absorption of all moisture within the casket chamber.

A further object of the invention is to provide a mausoleum of the surface type intended to be partially embedded in the earth and embodying superposed casket and dead air chambers, with means for providing communication between the dead air chambers whereby moist air from a dead air chamber below the casket chamber is conducted to a dead air chamber above the casket chamber thru convection.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of a novel arrangement whereby the lid or cover section forming a seal for the top of the body portion of the mausoleum, acts as an evaporating plate whereby moisture within the mausoleum is dissipated thru atmospheric absorption.

A still further object resides in the novel manner of constructing the air conductor tubes providing communication between the dead air chambers arranged above and below the casket chamber, and the arrangement of the tubes to serve as reinforcing means for the side walls of the body portion.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification and in which drawing:—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section thru the mausoleum, showing the lid or cover section in sealing relation over the body portion to provide a dead air chamber above the casket chamber, the section being taken on the line 1—1 of Figure 2.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figures 3 and 4 are fragmentary perspective views showing the formation of the companion tube forming sections for providing the L's at the ends of the air conducting tubes.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of one end of one of the air conducting tubes.

Referring to the drawing in detail and wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, the mausoleum comprises a body portion A cast

from concrete or a similar plastic material which may be treated or in any other ways prepared for rendering the same water-proof. The body portion 5 is formed to provide end walls 6, side walls 7 and a flat bottom wall 8, the body portion being open at its upper side. While the body portion A is preferably cast from concrete and treated in some suitable manner to render the walls thereof impervious to air and moisture, the body portion may be constructed of any suitable water-proof material. Provided in slightly spaced relation above the bottom wall 8 is a continuous internal shoulder forming a lower seat 10 extended inwardly of each of the walls 6 and 7.

Adapted to rest at its marginal edges upon the upwardly facing shoulder or seat 10 is a flat, precast plate or slab 11 of water-proof material and sealed in any preferred manner at its marginal edges to the body portion A. This horizontal partition forming plate or slab 11 forms a lower air chamber 12 and a casket chamber in sealed relation above the air chamber 12. The plate 11 also provides a flat bottom wall or floor for the casket chamber 14.

Formed in the body portion A adjacent the upper open side thereof is a continuous internal shoulder providing a seat 15 formed by offsetting the walls 6 and 7 at their inner surfaces. Adapted to rest at its marginal edges upon the shoulder or seat 15 is a flat plate or slab 16 forming a cover for the casket chamber 14. This plate or slab 16 is cast from concrete or other suitable plastic material and is of a porous nature capable of readily absorbing any moisture within the chamber 14. After the slab 16 is in place, a soft plastic sealing binder 18 is placed over the entire upper surface of the slab for sealing the joint between the marginal edges of the slab and internal surface of the walls 6 and 7. This sealing binder 18 is also of a porous nature and as will be observed is disposed in a thin layer over the entire upper surface of the slab 16. The slab 16 may be cast in one or any number of sections for handling purposes, and when cast in sections, the sealing binder 18 will seal the joint between the slab sections.

A molded cover or lid 20 is provided for closing the upper open side of the body portion A and this lid is preferably formed of concrete or other suitable plastic material of a porous nature. The lid 20 is of rectangular shape in plan embodying a flat plate portion 21 provided at its marginal edges with depending flanges 22 adapted to rest at their lower edges upon an externally formed shoulder 23 provided about the upper portion of the body portion A. As will be observed in Figure 1, when the flanges 22 rest upon the external surface 23, the mar-

ginal portions of the flat plate portion 21 rests upon the upper edges of the walls 6 and 7. The lid 20 when in position provides an upper air chamber 24 of slightly greater dimensions in top plan than that of the casket chamber 14. Thus it will be seen that the casket chamber 14 is arranged between upper and lower dead air chambers each having an outline in top plan substantially equal to the casket chamber.

Embedded to extend vertically in each of the walls 6 and 7 of the body portion A is a suitable number of convection or air transfer tubes 25 for providing communication between the lower and upper chambers 12 and 24 respectively. These tubes 25 are placed in the walls during casting of the body portion and serve the dual function of air transfer tubes and also as reinforcements for the walls 6 and 7. These tubes 25 are relatively flat and are formed of sheet metal strips bent into channel-shape to provide inner and outer sections 26 and 27 respectively. The inner section 26 is slightly smaller in cross section than the outer section 27 so that the side flanges 28 thereof will fit inwardly of the side flanges 29 of the outer section 27. The upper end of each tube is formed with an L extension 30, while the lower end of each tube is formed with an L extension 31 and these extensions 30 and 31 are formed as integral parts of the sections 26 and 27. The L extensions 30 and 31 are preferably formed by cutting the flanges 29 of the outer tube section 27 and bending the end portions of the section at a right angle along the web of the section in the direction of the flanges 29 as shown by example at 32 in Figure 3. The end portions of the inner tube section 26 are cut along the flanges 28 and bent at a right angle along the web portion in an opposite direction from the flanges 28 to provide an extension forming section 33 as shown by example in Figure 4 for inter-fitting with the section 32 to form a hollow L extension. In Figures 3, 4 and 5, the arrangement for providing the hollow L extension 30 at the upper end of the tube is shown and it will readily be seen from this illustration how the lower L extension 31 can be formed. The only difference between the upper and lower L extensions 30 and 31 is that the upper L extensions are considerably shorter than the lower L extensions. As will be observed, the open ends of the extensions 30 and 31 extend flush with the inner surfaces of the walls 6 and 7 and this is to permit ready removal of the inner form when casting the body portion A and also allow for ready placing of the upper sealing slab 16. The lower L extensions 30 open into the lower air chamber 12 substantially midway between the upper and lower surfaces of the chamber, while the upper L extensions 30 open into the upper chamber 24 above the sealing binder 18.

Thus it will be seen that the casket chamber 14 is disposed between upper and lower air chambers which are sealed off from the casket chamber and have communication with one another thru the convection tubes arranged in the vertical walls of the body portion. Any suitable number of the tubes 25 may be provided but it is preferred that the end walls 6 each have at least two of the tubes and the side walls 7 each have at least three of the tubes.

In use of the improved mausoleum, the casket

may be lowered into the chamber 14 and then the upper slab 16 placed upon the internal seat 15 and sealed by the binder 18. The lid 20 is then placed in sealing relation over the upper open side of the body portion A to provide the upper air chamber 24. The mausoleum is intended to be embedded in the ground so that merely the upper surface of the lid 20 is exposed to the atmosphere. Due to the exposure of the lid 20 to the atmosphere, a thermic action will be created between the air chambers 12 and 24 whereby moisture and dampness from the lower chamber 12 will be conveyed by convection to the upper air chamber 24 and disposed of thru the porous lid 20 by capillary action and atmospheric absorption. Thru exposure of the lid 20 to the atmosphere, the air within the upper chamber 24 will be at a higher temperature than that of the lower chamber 12 so that a thermic action is created in the series of tubes 25 for drawing the moist air from the lower chamber 12 into the upper chamber 24. Moisture from the dead body placed in the chamber 14 will be absorbed by the top slab 16 and sealing binder 18, both of which are of porous material. Moisture in the chamber 14 will in this manner be transferred to the upper chamber 24 where it is absorbed by the porous lid 20 and disposed of thru atmospheric absorption.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a novel and improved construction for individual mausoleums has been provided wherein the interior and contents of the casket chamber will be retained dry and free from moisture thru the provision of sealed air chambers arranged above and below the casket chamber and having communication one with another. It will further be apparent that a novel arrangement has been provided whereby all moisture within the mausoleum is disposed of thru capillary action and atmospheric absorption.

Changes in detail may be made to the form of invention herein shown and described, without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. A mausoleum including a body portion cast of plastic material and having vertical end and side walls, a series of super-posed chambers sealed to the atmosphere with the intermediate chamber providing a casket chamber sealed from the other chambers, and a plurality of flat moisture transfer tubes embedded in the side and end walls of the body portion and having outlets into the chambers arranged above and below the casket chamber, said tubes being respectively flattened in substantially the same plane as the respective walls.

2. A mausoleum comprising a body portion cast of plastic material of a water-proof nature including bottom, end and side walls, a lower water-proof partition plate in the body portion defining a lower air chamber, an upper partition plate of absorbent material defining a casket chamber therebelow, a sealing binder of plastic material and of an absorbent nature disposed over the upper partition plate, a lid of absorbent material disposed over the body portion and defining an upper air chamber, and convection tubes embedded in the end and side walls of the body portion and having extensions at their ends opening into the upper and lower air chambers.

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