No. 876,822. PATENTED JAN. 14, 1908.

J. MAXWELL.

BURIAL CASE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 29, 1905.

Fig. 1.

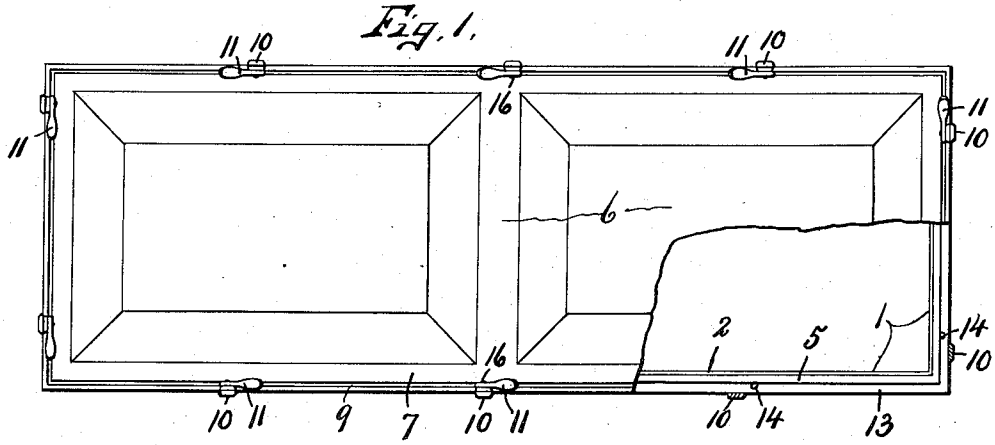


Fig. 3.

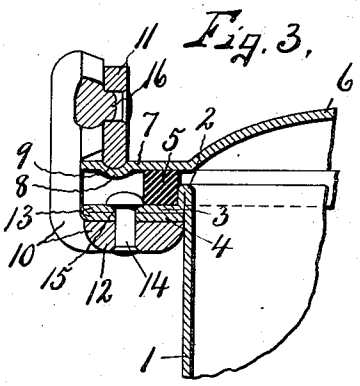


Fig. 2.

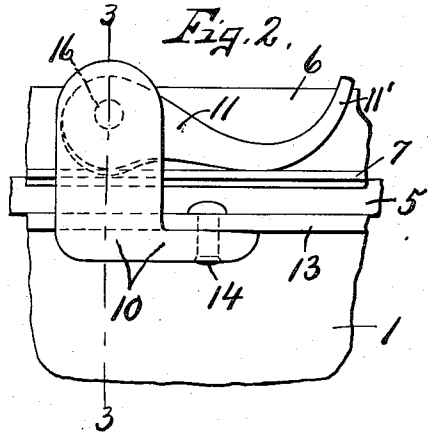


Fig. 4.

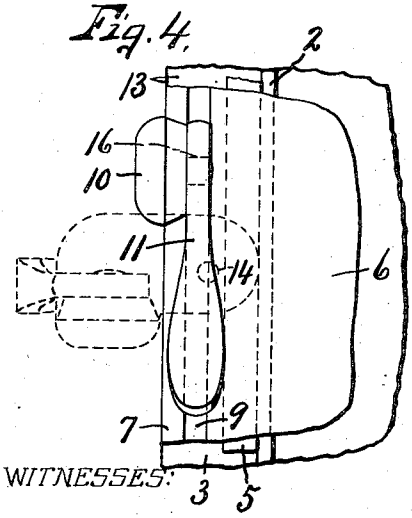
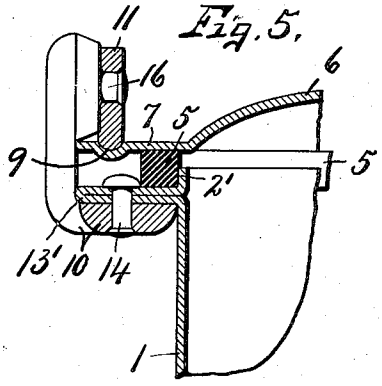


Fig. 5.



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JOHN MAXWELL, OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK.

BURIAL-CASE.

No. 876,822. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 14, 1908.

Application filed December 29, 1905. Serial No. 293,777.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MAXWELL, of Oneida, in the county of Madison, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Burial-Cases, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in sheet metal burial cases or rough boxes for receiving the casket and hermetically sealing the same therein for the purpose of excluding air and moisture and preventing the escape of gases, and refers more particularly to certain improvements upon burial cases shown in my Patents Nos. 759,728, May 10, 1904, and 800,930, October 3, 1905.

One of the purposes of my invention is to reinforce the marginal flange which surrounds the upper edge of the sheet metal box upon which the packing or gasket rests so as to better resist the clamping pressure of the lid thereon, and to also reinforce the marginal edge of the lid by producing therein a groove running entirely around the margin of the lid for receiving clamping members whereby the lid is more securely held against lateral displacement or sliding upon the packing.

The invention, therefore, contemplates the association of the lid with the box together with the fastening means by which the lid is clamped to the box.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a top plan view of a sheet metal rough box or burial case embodying the features of my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation of a portion of the case and lid, showing particularly the means for clamping the lid to the box. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a top plan of the parts seen in Figs. 2 and 3. Fig. 5 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 3, showing a modified form of reinforcing flange around the upper edge of the box.

In order to demonstrate the practicability and utility of my invention I have shown a sheet metal box —1— of rectangular form having its upper marginal edge folded outwardly and downwardly a limited distance upon itself forming a vertical shoulder —2—, said marginal edge being bent outwardly in a substantial horizontal plane forming the horizontal ledge or seat —3—, the outer edge of which is returned in a horizontal plane beneath the ledge and against the side of box —1— forming a reinforcement —4— to stiffen the ledge —3— against downward compression when the lid is fastened in place. The shoulder —2—; ledge —3— and reinforcement —4— are co-extensive with the lengths of the sides and ends of the box.

A gasket or packing —5— is seated upon the upper face of the ledge —3— and preferably against the vertical shoulder —2— at the inner side of the ledge, which shoulder forms an abutment to retain the gasket in operative position against inward displacement, but is preferably of less height than the gasket so as to allow ample room for compression of the gasket by the lid when the latter is clamped upon the marginal flange of the box formed by the ledge —3— and its reinforcement —4—.

A suitable sheet metal lid —6— is formed with a horizontal marginal flange —7— which is adapted to rest upon the upper face of the gasket —5—, the sides and ends of said ledge being depressed longitudinally for forming a reinforcing rib —8— and groove —9—, the rib —8— serving to stiffen the marginal flange —7— and at the same time forms a convenient groove for receiving one of the clamping members presently described. The cover or lid 6 is of sheet metal and the flange 7 projects beyond the gasket 5; so that the rib 5 also comes beyond the gasket, the object to be hereinafter explained. These clamps are arranged at intervals around the margin of the box —1— and its lid —6—, and each preferably consists of a horizontally swinging bracket —10— and a cam lever —11—.

The bracket —10— is formed with a lateral horizontal offset —12— fitting against the underside of the flange —3— and its reinforcement —4, and is hinged to said flange 3—4 by a rivet or equivalent stud —14— which is passed through an aperture —15— in said flange 3—4. The remaining portion of the swinging bracket 10— extends upwardly at the outside of and in close proximity to the outer edges of the flanges —3—4— and —7— of the box and lid respectively, and in this instance projects some distance above the upper face of the ledge —7— of the lid —6— and is provided with a laterally projecting stud —16— to which is pivoted the cam lever —11—, as best seen in Fig. 2.

The swinging bracket —10— is hinged to

swing upon a vertical axis while the cam lever —11— swings upon a horizontal axis at one side of the swinging axis of the bracket —10— a sufficient distance so that the bracket —10— may be swung laterally upon the pivot —14— to throw the cam-lever bodily to one side of the vertical plane of the marginal edge of the lid —6— and flange 3—4— so that the lid, when unclamped may be lifted vertically without interference with the clamping device. This arrangement of the cam device leaves the lid entirely free from any attachments, and furthermore, when the bracket is swung into operative position bringing the cam levers —11— over the marginal flange —7— of the lid the inner face of the bracket engages and forms an abutment for the outer edge of the lid, and the cam-portion of the lever —11— is brought into vertical alinement or registration with the groove —9—, so that when the cam lever is rocked to the position shown in Fig. 2, that is, flat down against the flange —7—, the high point of the cam enters the groove —9— and firmly presses the marginal flange —7— of the lid —6— against the underlying packing or gasket —5—. The overhanging portion 7 of the lid 6 yields to the pressure of the cam and thus still further increases the grip of the lid upon the gasket, and enables the material of the lid to adapt itself to the gasket, and to conform thereto, as will be obvious. This entrance of the cam lever into the groove —9— also serves to hold the lid against lateral displacement and tends to centralize it upon the box, this centering and retention of the lid being also aided by the swinging of the clamping members or brackets —10— into operative position.

The cam lever —11— is provided with an upwardly curved hand-engaging portion —11′— at one side of its swinging axis —16— whereby the lever may be readily rocked into and out of the groove —9—, and when swung upwardly out of the groove, the bracket —10— may be swung laterally a sufficient distance to throw the cam lever out of the path of the vertical movement of the lid.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a box —1— having its upper marginal edge bent outwardly in a horizontal plane and then returned upon itself in an upper plane for forming a horizontal marginal ledge 13′—, the inner edge of the upper return portion being turned up vertically to form an abutment or marginal shoulder —2′—. In both of these boxes the ledges 3—4 and 13′ are reinforced by doubling the thickness of the stock, and aside from the differences just pointed out, the construction of the box, lid and clamping devices are the same as those shown in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive.

What I claim:

A burial case comprising a body having a portion folded upon itself near the upper edge to form a reinforced flange with a vertical shoulder extending above the flange, a gasket seated upon said flange and bearing against said shoulder, a lid bearing upon said gasket and projecting beyond the same and spaced from said flange, and a cam device swinging from said flange and operating upon said projecting portion of the lid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 22d day of December, 1905.

JOHN MAXWELL.

Witnesses:
F. H. AUBEUT,
A. H. HOGG.