H. THIESSEN & R. LAGE.

PORTABLE CAMP.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 21, 1916.

1,285,467.

Patented Nov. 19, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

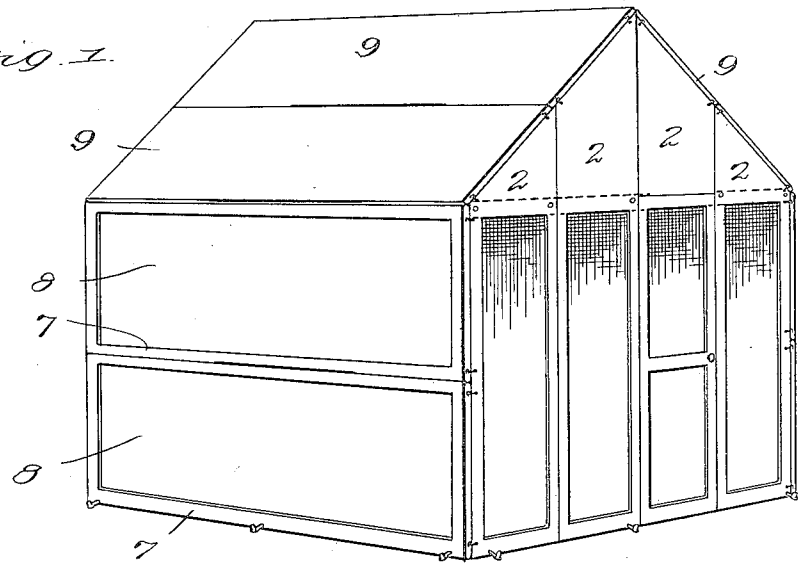
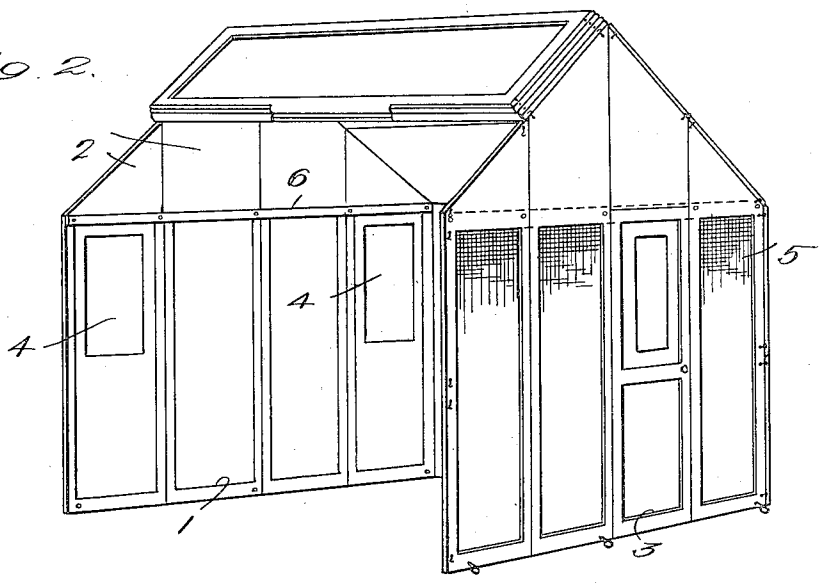


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

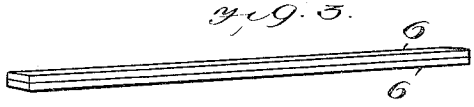


Fig. 4.

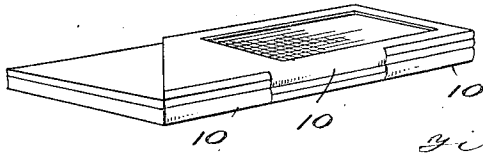


Fig. 5.

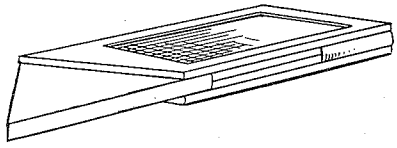


Fig. 6.

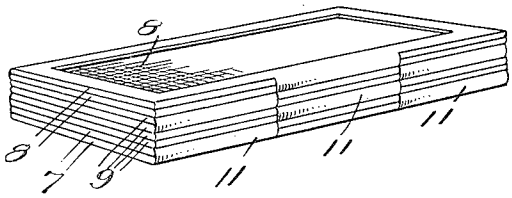


Fig. 7.

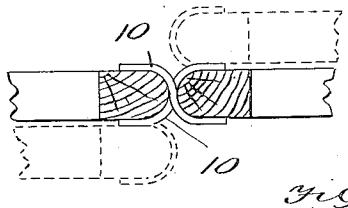


Fig. 8.

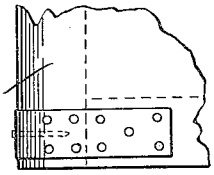


Fig. 10.

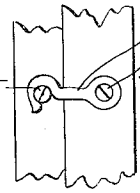


Fig. 9.

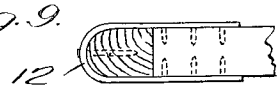
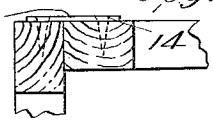


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY THIESSEN AND RUDOLPH LAGE, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

PORTABLE CAMP.

1,285,467. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 19, 1918.

Application filed November 21, 1916. Serial No. 132,563.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY THIESSEN and RUDOLPH LAGE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Davenport, in the county of Scott and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Camps, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention is an improvement in portable camps, especially adapted for the use of automobile and camping parties, the same being composed of a frame and end and side walls and a roof, which are so connected as to form a rigid structure and adapted to be disconnected or collapsed for storage and transportation.

The details of construction, arrangement, and combination of parts are as hereinafter described.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the camp set up.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the camp partially folded.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the reinforcing and brace bars for the end walls.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the end walls in folded condition.

Fig. 5 is a similar view looking from the opposite side.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the side walls and roof folded together.

Fig. 7 is an end view showing the hinged connection.

Fig. 8 is a partial plan view of one of the panels showing the method of reinforcing the frame.

Fig. 9 is an end view of Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a partial side view showing the manner of connecting the walls.

Fig. 11 is an end view of Fig. 10.

In the present embodiment of the invention, a building is provided consisting of similar end walls, and combined side walls and roof. Each of the end walls consists of four units which are in the form of open rectangular frames 1, and each frame has an extension 2 at its upper end which is beveled at one side of the unit, and the extensions 2 are of such length that when the units of any end wall are set up, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a gable will be formed. One of the units in one end wall is a door, as indicated at 3, and two of the units in the opposite end wall have windows indicated at 4. Each frame is closed by a suitable sheet 5 of light flexible material, as for instance wire cloth, and the units of each end wall when set up are reinforced and braced in alined position by means of the bars 6, secured to the tops of the frame sections or units. One of these bars is arranged at each end of the building and they are of a length to extend the full width of the end wall.

Each side wall is composed of two panels in the form of open frames 7, having a sheet 8 of light flexible material closing the same, and the panels of each side wall are hinged together in the same manner as the panels in the end walls. The uppermost panel of each side wall is hinged to the adjacent panel 9 of the adjacent side of the roof, and the roof in the present instance, is composed of the four panels, two at each side. These panels 9 are preferably frames covered with canvas or the like in order that they may shed water. The adjacent roof panels are hinged together. This hinged connection shown in Figs. 4 to 7 inclusive, consists of strips 10 of flexible material, and the strips are so arranged that adjacent panels may be folded in either direction, as indicated in Fig. 7. Each panel is connected to the adjacent panel by three hinged strips 10, one of the strips being arranged at the center and the other two at the ends of the panel.

This arrangement permits the units to fold in either direction. The panels of the side wall and roof are similarly connected, each pair of adjacent panels being connected by three strips 11, and the arrangement is the same, so that the panels may fold in either direction. The members of the frame of each unit are connected together by the U-shaped strip 12, shown more particularly in Figs. 8 and 9. The outer corners of the side members of each frame are rounded as shown in Fig. 9, and these U-shaped members 12 are slipped over the ends of the side members and the adjacent ends of the adjacent end members, and are secured to both side and end members as shown, by means of nails or screws. When the walls are set up, the panels of the end walls and of the roof are connected to the edges of the side walls by means of the hooks 13, shown more especially in Figs. 10 and 11. Each of these hooks 13 is pivotally connected to the end frame as indicated at 14, and each hook is adapted to engage a screw 15 on the adjacent panel of the side wall or roof.

We claim:

A portable building comprising end walls having a gable shape and composed of vertical panels or sections hinged together so that they may be folded upon each other alternately and in opposite directions, and a combined end wall and roof construction, comprising a series of longitudinal panels of about the same width as the end wall panels and approximately of the same length as the longest of the end panels, similarly hinged together side by side so that they may be folded over upon each other alternately in opposite directions, and means for attaching the ends of the side wall sections to the sides of the outer end wall sections and the ends of the roof sections to the inclined ends of the end wall sections.

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Witnesses:
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MAY MEYER,
E. MIEKLEY.