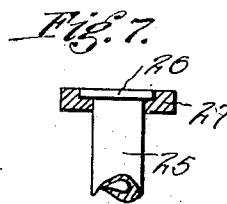
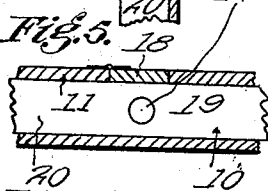
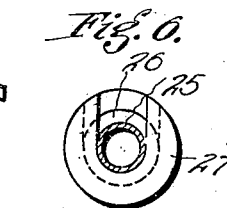
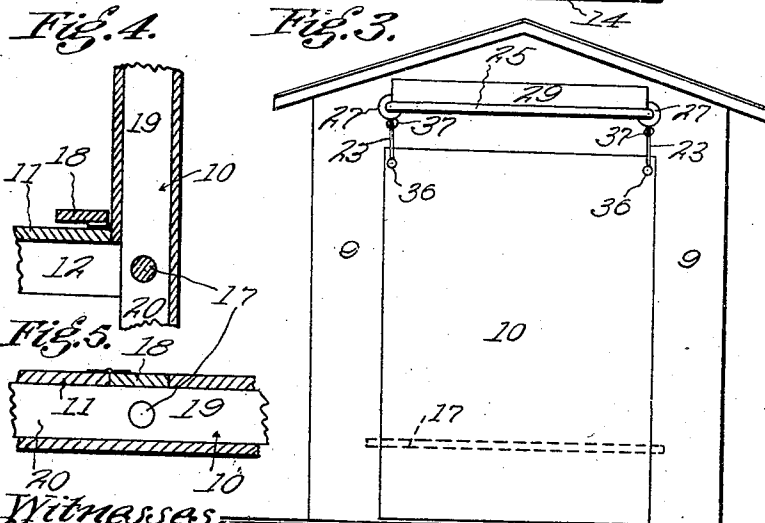
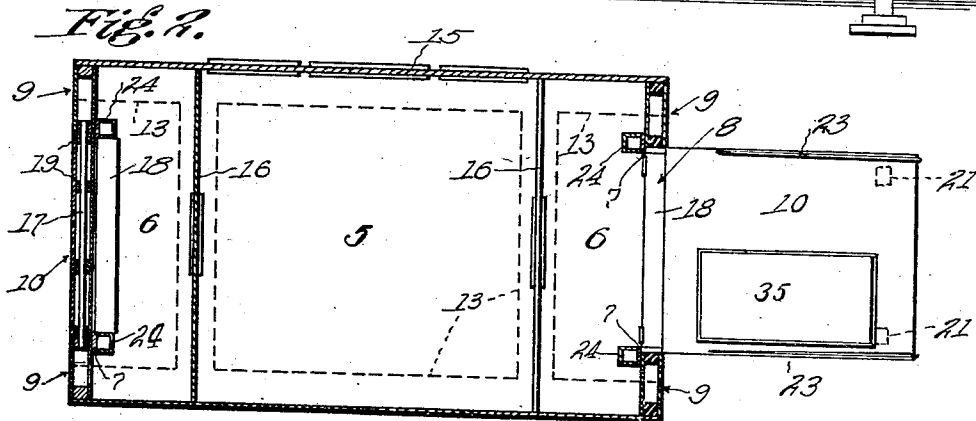
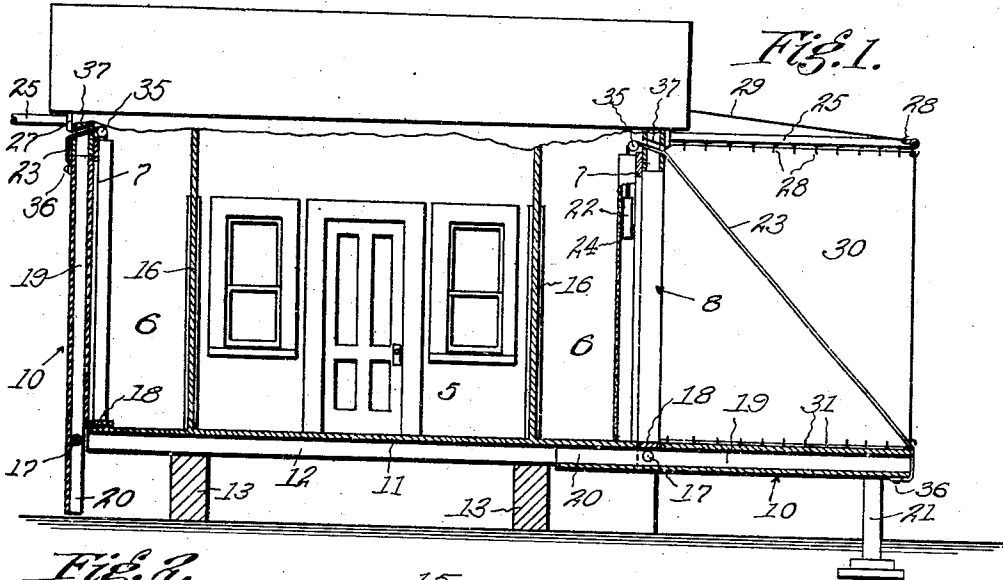


T. COSGROVE.
 COLLAPSIBLE COTTAGE CONSTRUCTION.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1909.

935,744.

Patented Oct. 5, 1909.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS COSGROVE, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

COLLAPSIBLE-COTTAGE CONSTRUCTION.

935,744.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 5, 1909.

Application filed April 6, 1909. Serial No. 488,213.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS COSGROVE, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Collapsible-Cottage Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to a construction which is peculiarly adapted for use in a cottage of small size designed for summer outings, but it will appear in the following that it may be used in connection with a cottage or house of any size or design, not being restricted to use in the particular form shown.

The primary idea in this invention is that of affording a means for the making of a complete or semi outdoor sleeping apartment, porch, or living room; and also to make provision for the complete and tight closure of the main part of the house structure when the out door room is not in use. This is done in the present construction by pivoting one of the side walls of the structure at its bottom to the frame of the house structure so that it may be swung outwardly to form a continuation of the floor. This extension to the floor may then be inclosed with an awning or other means, either partially or wholly. In the present showing the whole of the opposite end walls of the cottage are illustrated as operable in this manner, but it is apparent that any portion of any of the walls may be used for the purpose of forming the extension to the floor, this extension being used for any purpose desired. For instance, it is possible to thus form an upper balcony extension for a bedroom, hall or living room.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a cottage embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view showing the joint at the bottom of the swinging wall, the wall being in its upright position. Fig. 5 is a similar view with the wall down to form the floor extension. Figs. 6 and 7 are detail views showing the method of attachment of the awning frame to the house structure.

Referring now to the drawings, a small cottage structure is shown with a central room 5, used for kitchen and dining room, and side rooms or closets 6, used in this case for sleeping apartments when expanded.

In Fig. 1 the left end of the house is shown in its normal position, end wall portion 10 being in place to close tightly that end of the house. On the right the end wall portion is shown in its lowered position and the awning in position to form an inclosed sleeping apartment of the extension thus formed.

Floor 11 is supported on joists 12 and foundation walls 13, the side walls running from end to end while the end walls are moved back to provide room for the swinging wall portions. The structure of the cottage is formed of side walls 14 and 15, end walls 9 and two partition walls 16 separating the interior into the rooms above noted. End wall portions 10 are mounted on pivots 17 which may be conveniently made of hard wood shafts or other suitable material. These pivots extend horizontally through studs 19 of the end wall portions and project on each side into the adjacent studs in the end walls 9 as shown in Fig. 2. As clearly illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, the inner facing of the end wall portions fits snugly against floor 11 when the portion is up, while there is a gap left when the portion is down. This gap is closed by a small strip 18 hinged to the edge of the floor so as to be thrown back as shown in Fig. 4. When the end wall portions are up in position they fit tightly into their openings 8 in end walls 9 as shown, casings 7 around the inner edges of the openings projecting to form stops against which the wall portions rest. Stud 19 of the pivoted wall portions project below floor 11 as at 20, these projecting ends being adapted to engage with the lower face of the floor when the side walls are swung to their lower position as shown. The outer siding on the studs also project below so that it engages with the lower faces of the joists. This construction makes a rigid and strong connection between the main floor and the extensions. The outer ends of side walls 10 rest upon posts 21 when in their lowered position, these posts affording a solid support for the floor extensions. The side walls are counterbalanced to the desired extent by weights 22 which hang in boxes 24, cords 23 connecting the walls with the weights. Boxes 24 are constructed on the backs of the casings 7 and pulleys 35 are mounted on the tops of the casings above the boxes. Cords 23 are secured to the outside of portions 10, as at 36, and pass over the ends of the portions upwardly to the end

walls 9 above opening holes 8. Holes 37 admit the cords to the interior of the house whence they pass over the pulleys to the weights in the boxes.

5 On the upper part of each end of the house above openings 8 is mounted an awning frame 25. This awning frame may be constructed of pipe and have flanges 26 on its ends. Mounted on the side of the house
10 are brackets 27 into which the flanges and the end of the frame are adapted to fit, the frame being thus removably supported. Hooks 28 are provided at convenient intervals on the frame for the attachment of top
15 awning 29 and side awning 30. Side awning 30 is also hooked at 31 to the edges of the extended floor, the side awning being thus held tightly in position.

For use as a sleeping apartment the top
20 or side awnings may be removed just as the user desires. In the right hand end of Fig. 2 a box or other bed 35 is shown attached to wall 10, the bed being horizontal when the wall is swung downwardly to form an extension floor.

25 Having described my invention, I claim:—

1. A house structure, comprising a floor, and a side wall hinged to the edge of the floor and projecting both above and below the floor, the portion projecting below the floor adapted to engage with the lower surface of the floor when the wall is swung downwardly to form an extension thereof. 30

2. A house structure, comprising a floor, a side wall hinged to the edge of the floor and projecting both above and below the floor, the portion projecting below the floor adapted to engage with the lower surface of the floor when the wall is swung downwardly to form an extension thereof, and a strip
35 hinged to the floor and adapted to be swung to a position between the edge of the floor and the edge of the wall when the same is in its lowered position. 40

In witness that I claim the foregoing I
45 have hereunto subscribed my name this 31 day of March 1909.

THOMAS COSGROVE.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. BARKELEW,
ELWOOD H. BARKELEW.