

S. A. POE & A. F. J. WORSTMAN.
 PORTABLE HOUSE.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1912.

1,065,269.

Patented June 17, 1913.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

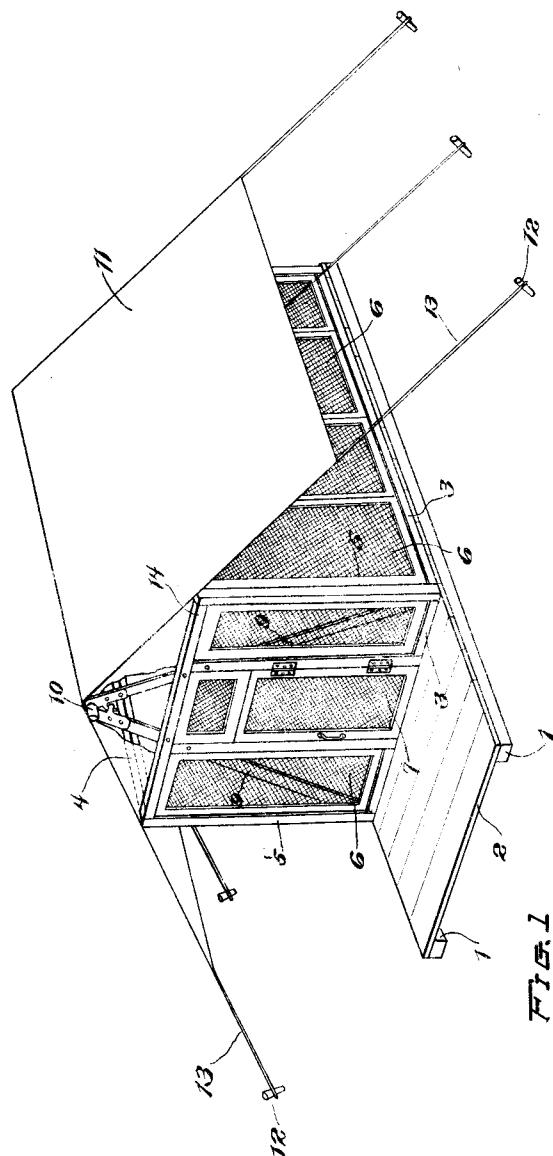


FIG. 1

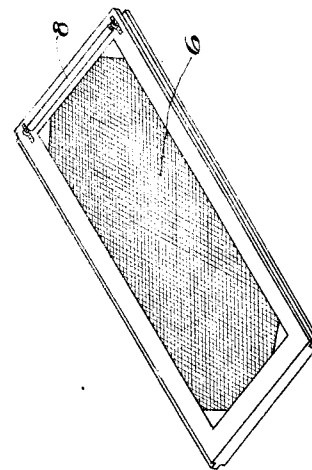


FIG. 2

Witnesses

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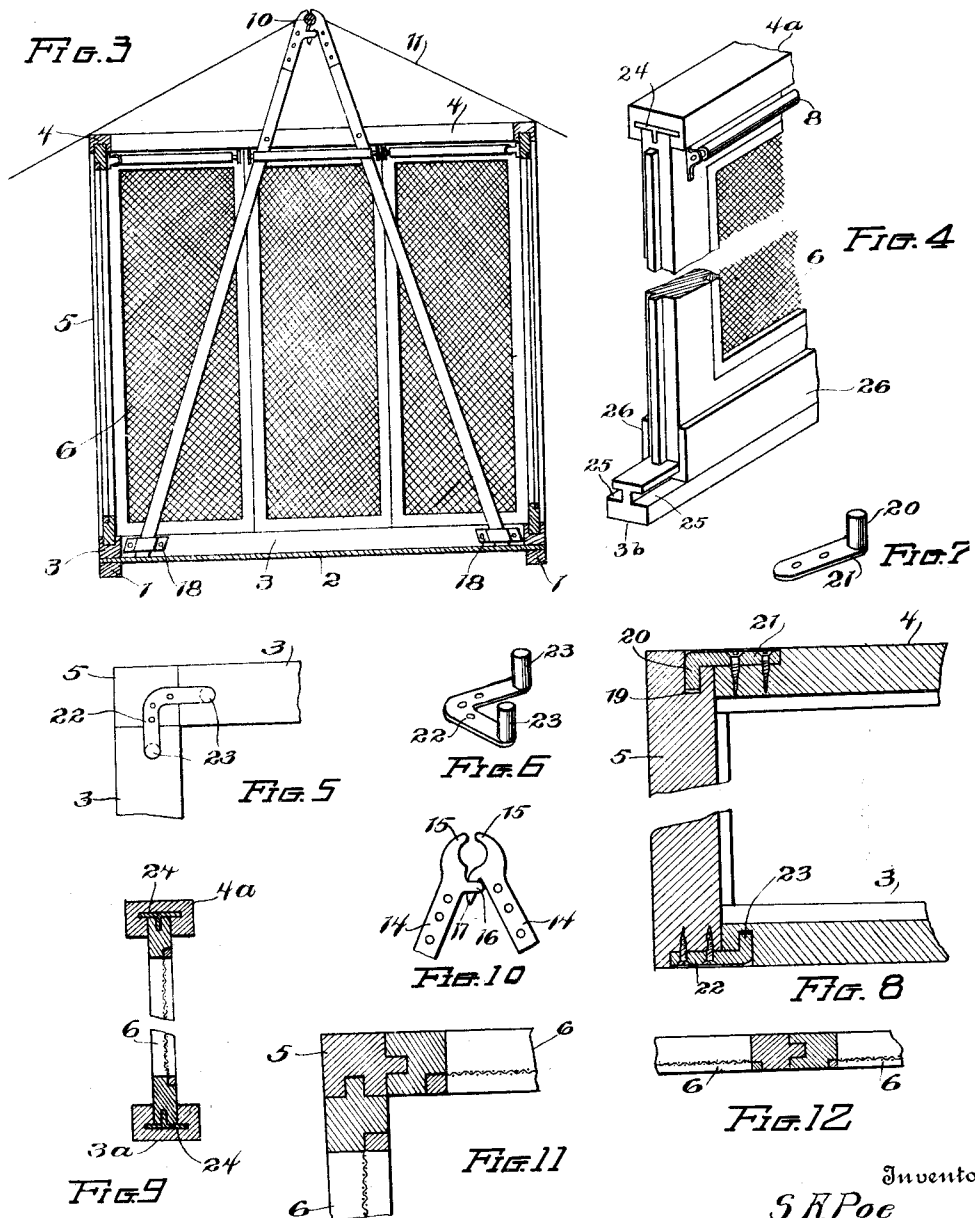
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIDNEY ALLAN POE AND ALVIN F. J. WORSTMAN, OF CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

PORTABLE HOUSE.

1,065,269.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SIDNEY A. POE and ALVIN F. J. WORSTMAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Cairo, in the county of Alexander and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Portable Houses, of which the following is a specification.

The invention is primarily designed to supply a structure of the nature of a tent which is light, portable and capable of being quickly set up or taken apart and folded into a compact form.

The invention further contemplates a portable and knockdown structure of the character herein stated which will exclude rain and wind and which will afford protection against insects, such as flies, mosquitos, gnats and the like, while at the same time admitting of perfect ventilation and which will enable privacy being had when desired.

The invention consists of the novel features, details of construction and combination of parts, which hereinafter will be more particularly set forth, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claim.

Referring to the drawings, forming a part of the specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portable house embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the panels. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross sectional view of the house. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of a modified form of panel and channel beams supporting the same. Fig. 5 is a detail view of one of the corner posts and channel beams, showing means for connecting the same. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the fastening for connecting the lower ends of the posts and the lower channel beams. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the fastening for connecting the upper channel beams to the upper ends of the posts. Fig. 8 is a sectional view of one of the corner posts and the channel beams showing the fastenings for connecting the respective parts. Fig. 9 is a sectional view of a panel and channel beams, showing a modified form of joint. Fig. 10 is a detail view of the irons for connecting the upper ends of the braces and ridge pole. Fig. 11 is a horizontal section of one of the corner posts and portions of the adjacent panels. Fig. 12 is a horizontal section of portions of adjacent panels.

Corresponding and like parts are referred

to in the following description, and indicated in all the views of the drawings, by the same reference characters.

The superstructure or house proper is mounted upon a base which comprises sills 1 and floor boards 2. Channel beams 3 are placed upon the base with their channel sides uppermost and are secured thereto in any suitable way. The channel beams 3 are arranged at the sides and ends of the structure and receive the lower ends of the walls which are fitted into the channels thereof. Other channel beams 4 are located above the respective transverse and longitudinal lower channel beams 3 with their channel sides facing downwardly so as to receive the upper ends of the inclosing walls of the structure. Corner posts 5 connect with the meeting or abutting ends of the respective upper and lower channel beams, the corner posts having grooves and tongues. The grooves and tongues are provided upon adjacent sides of each corner post and are adapted to receive the matching edges of the adjacent panels of the inclosing walls. The corner posts 5 may be secured to the channel beams in any convenient and substantial way to admit of the parts being readily separated so that the structure may be quickly taken apart or set up.

The end and side walls of the structure are formed of panels 6, which are adapted to have their upper and lower ends slipped into the channels of the upper and lower channel beams. The vertical edges of the panels are formed with tongues and grooves which are adapted to match, each of the panels having a tongue at one edge and a groove at the opposite edge so that when the panels are assembled the tongues and grooves match and interlock, thereby holding the panels in fixed position while at the same time enabling the formation of close joints. It is to be understood that when the several panels are assembled the end and side walls of the structure are completely inclosed, the several panels filling the spaces formed between the corner posts and the upper and lower channel beams. It is further noted that provision is had for ingress and egress by means of a suitable doorway, which is closed by means of a door 7 hinged to one of the panels bordering upon the door opening. Each of the panels 6 consists of a frame and a screen cloth covering the frame, said screen cloth

being either of metal or other fabric of a mesh to exclude insects or capable of admitting light and air. Each panel has a curtain 8 which may be drawn to cover the screen so as to secure privacy and exclude rain, wind and dust. The curtains 8 may be mounted upon spring rollers in the accustomed manner to admit of their rolling when not required for immediate service.

Braces 9 are located at opposite ends of the structure and incline upwardly from the lower outer corners of the end walls. The braces 9 meet some distance above the plane of the upper ends of the inclosing walls and support a ridge pole 10 over which is stretched a canvas cover 11 forming the roof or top of the structure. The braces 9 are connected in any manner to the upper and lower channel beams and to the panels forming the end walls, thereby strengthening and bracing the structure as a whole in addition to forming a support for the ridge pole and roof of cover. The cover 11 is stretched over the ridge pole and extends some distance beyond the side walls of the structure and is connected to pegs 12 by means of ropes or cords 13. The parts 12 and 13 in conjunction with the cover 11 assist materially in holding the structure in place against wind.

It is to be understood that the several parts are adapted to be connected in a substantial manner and in a way to admit of the parts being quickly assembled and made secure or separated when the structure is to be reduced to a knockdown form. The braces 9 have irons 14 secured to their upper ends, each of the irons having a hook 15 at its upper end and said hooks gripping the ridge pole when the parts are assembled. One of the irons has an eye 16 and the other iron has a hook 17 which is adapted to pass through the iron 16 to connect the two irons. When the lower ends of the braces 9 are spread the hooks 15 of the irons 14 are brought together and grip the ridge pole 10 placed between them. The lower ends of the braces 9 are fitted into keepers 18 secured to the inner sides of the lower end channel beams near the extremities of said beams.

Each of the corner posts has an opening 19 in its upper end to receive a projection 20 at the outer end of a strap 21 secured to the end of the upper channel beam 4. An angle iron 22 is secured to the lower end of each corner post and its members are formed

with projections 23 which enter openings formed near the ends of the lower channel beams 3. It is to be understood that the fastenings 21 and 22 may be constructed in any manner and attached to the respective parts in any convenient and substantial way.

In the modifications shown in Figs. 4 and 9 the upper channel beams 4^a have lateral grooves extending from the bottoms of the channels to receive edge portions of plates or T bars 24 secured to the upper ends of the panels. This construction results in the formation of a lock joint between the upper channel beams and the panels. As indicated in Fig. 9 the lower channel beam 3^a is similar in formation to the upper channel beam 4^a in that lateral grooves extend downwardly from the channel and receive edge portions of a plate or key bar 24 secured to the lower end of the panel. As indicated in Fig. 4 the lower channel beam 3^b has grooves 25 in opposite sides to receive the lower flanges of L bars or strips 26 secured to opposite sides of the lower part of the panel. This results in the formation of a double lock joint.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while we have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which we now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, we desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claim appended hereto.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new, is:—

In a portable structure the combination of a ridge pole for supporting the cover, and braces for the ridge pole, one of the braces having a laterally extending eye and the other brace having a pendent projection to enter the eye and forming connecting means for the braces, the upper ends of which grip the ridge pole.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

SIDNEY ALLAN POE.
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Witnesses:

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