M. SHERMAN.

OCTAGONAL PORTABLE SUMMER HOUSE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1914.

1,193,833.

Patented Aug. 8, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

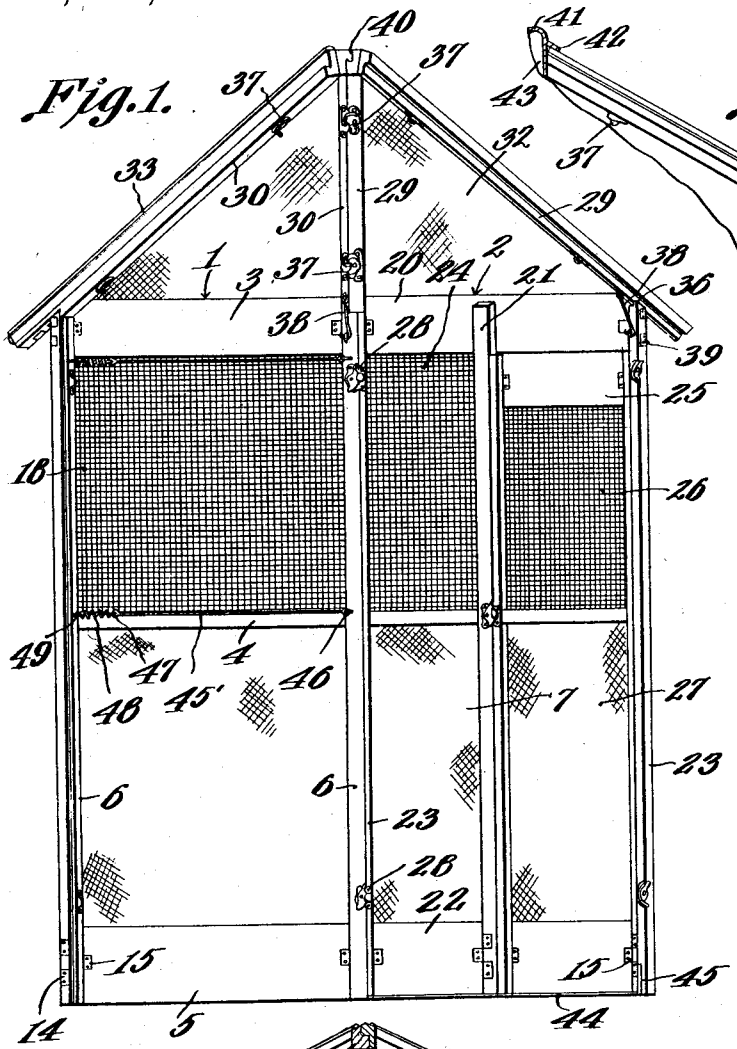


Fig. 2.

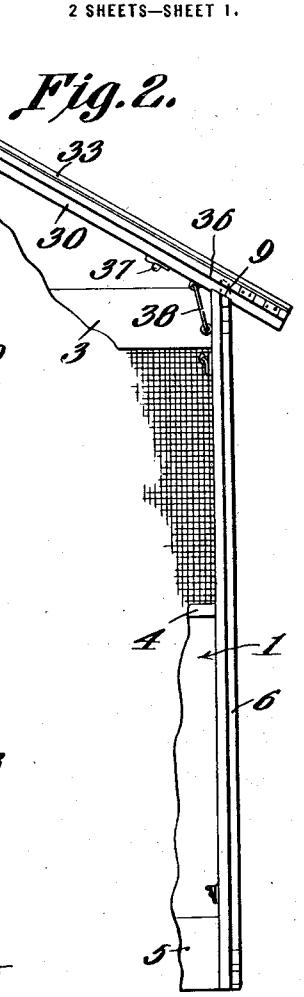


Fig. 3.

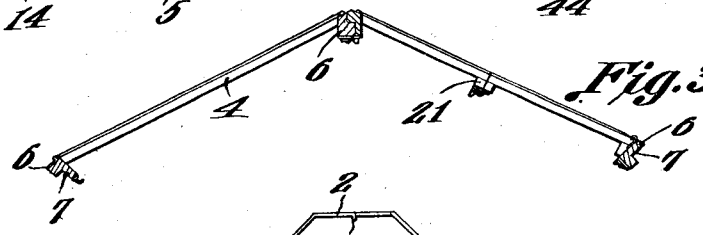
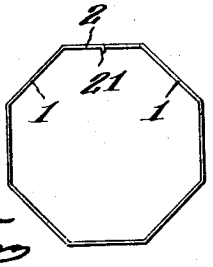


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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OCTAGONAL PORTABLE SUMMER HOUSE.

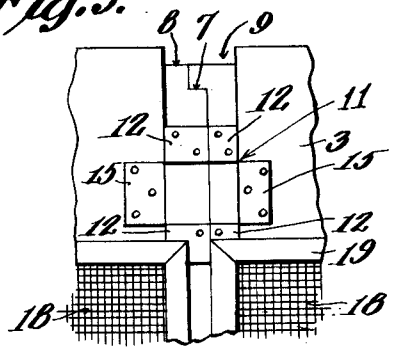
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.



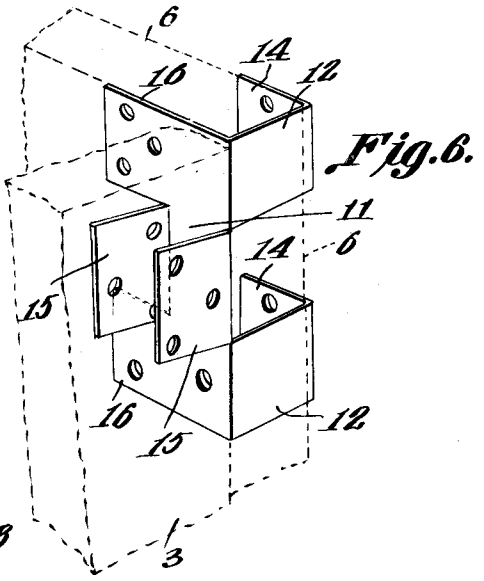


Fig. 6.

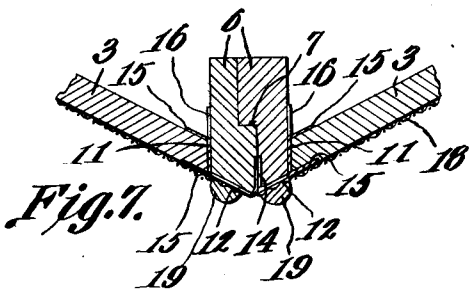
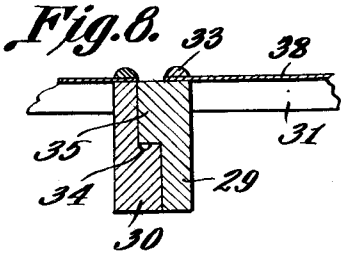


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.



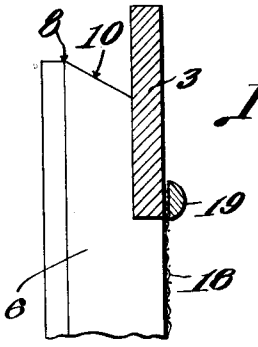


Fig. 9.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OCTAGONAL PORTABLE SUMMER-HOUSE.

1,193,833. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 8, 1916.

Application filed June 3, 1914. Serial No. 842,728.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MYRON SHERMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Redlands, in the county of San Bernardino and State of California, have invented a new and useful Octagonal Portable Summer-House, of which the following is a specification.

The device forming the subject matter of this application is a portable house of octagonal form.

One object of the present invention is to provide in a portable house, a novel coöperation between the wall forming panels and the roof sections.

The invention aims to provide a portable house which may be knocked down and set up readily, without the use of tools.

It is within the scope of the invention to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the present invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is an elevation showing two sections of the portable house constituting the subject matter of this application, set up and interlocked, it being presupposed that the observer is looking outwardly upon the interior of the structure; Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section; Fig. 3 is a fragmental cross section; Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic top plan of the wall of the house, the view being introduced for the purpose of depicting the general outline of the structure; Fig. 5 is a fragmental elevation showing the upper portions of a pair of meeting wall panels, the roof being removed; Fig. 6 is a perspective view delineating a joint or connection employed; Fig. 7 is a fragmental horizontal section taken through the stiles of a pair of wall panels; Fig. 8 is a fragmental vertical section taken through the rafters of a pair of roof sections; Fig. 9 is a fragmental vertical section showing the coöperation between one of the stiles of a wall panel and the top rail thereof.

The portable house forming the subject matter of this application preferably is octagonal in outline as shown in Fig. 4 and comprises a plurality of wall panels 1 and 2. These panels 1 and 2 are of the same general construction saving for the fact that sundry minor modifications are made in the panel 2 in order to permit the same to accommodate a door. Each wall panel 1 comprises a top bar 3 a midrail 4 and a bottom bar 5, these parts being terminally connected to upright stiles 6, the styles 6 of any one wall panel 1 being recessed, respectively, upon their inner and outer edges, so as to fit together as indicated clearly at 7 in Fig. 7, thereby to afford a wind and weather proof joint.

As indicated at 8, the upper ends of the stiles 6 of adjoining wall panels 1 are located below the upper edges of the top bars 3 thereby to define openings 9 above the upper ends of the stiles 6 and between the ends of the top bars 3, this detail being most readily understood from Figs. 5 and 9. Further, the upper ends of the stiles 6 are downwardly and outwardly inclined as shown at 10.

In order to secure the top bar 3 and the bottom bar 5 to the upright stiles 6, recourse is had to a structure which is clearly shown in Fig. 5.

Interposed between the end of the top bar 3 and the side face of the stile 6 is the plate 11 preferably fashioned from metal. Adjacent its upper and lower ends, the plate 11 is provided along its edges with projecting wings 12. The wings 12 extend across the forward edge of the stile 6 and are secured thereto, the wings 12 terminating in rectangularly disposed tongues 14 secured to the side face of the stile 6. Projecting from the rear edge of the plate 11 are wings 16 which are secured to the side face of the stile 6. Intermediate its upper and lower ends and upon its forward and rear edges, the plate 11 is provided with projecting wings 15. The end of the top bar 3 lies between the wings 15 and the wings 15 are secured respectively to the forward rear faces of the top bar.

The construction above outlined may be employed for holding the bottom bar 5 in place on the stiles 6.

The space between the top bar 3 and the midrail 4 may be covered by a wire screen 18 held in place by a bead frame 19.

The door carrying panel 2 is of the general construction above outlined and includes a top bar 20, a vertical jamb 21, a bottom rail 22 extended between the jamb and one of the stiles 23. The upper portion of the panel 2 to one side of the jamb 21 is closed in by a screen 24. Located between one stile 23 and the jamb 21 is a movable door 25 including a screen 26. The lower portion of the door and the lower portion of the door carrying panel 2 may be closed in by canvas, as indicated at 27, and the lower portions of the wall panels 1 may be closed in in a similar manner.

The stiles 6 of the respective panels 1 and the stiles of the panels 1 and the door carrying panel 2 are united by a cam latch and keeper mechanism 28.

A plurality of roof sections are provided, each roof section being of triangular form. Each roof section comprises, as clearly shown in Fig. 7, a rafter 29, a rafter 30 and an outer end rail 31 extended between the rafters. The rafter 30 is provided with a projecting shoulder having an upwardly opening longitudinal groove 34 and the rafter 29 is provided with a shoulder 35 which overhangs the groove 34 and coöperates with the shoulder on the rafter 30. The spaces defined by the rafters 29 and 30 and the end rail 31 are closed in by means of canvas 32 or the like, held in place by a bead strip 33.

The projecting ends of the rafters 29 and 30 of adjacent roof sections set down into the notches 9 and to prevent the roof sections from sliding downwardly along the inclined shoulders 10 on the upper ends of the stiles 6, the rafters 29 and 30 are cut away so as to form shoulders 36 engaging the inner faces of the stiles 6.

The rafters 29 and 30 of adjoining roof sections are connected by cam latch and keeper mechanism 37. Hooks 38 are pivoted to the rafters 29 and, coöperating with eyes 30 on certain of the stiles 6, constitute means for holding down the roof.

The apices of the roof sections coöperate to define an opening 40 closed by means of a cap 41 including a flange 42 overlapping the exposed faces of the roof sections, and a flange 43, extended into the opening, as will be clearly understood from Fig. 2.

Reverting to certain peculiar features of the door carrying panel 2, it will be observed that a threshold is formed by a metallic bar 44 provided at its ends with upstanding arms 45. One of these arms 45 is attached to the inner face of one of the stiles 23 and the other arm 45 is bound between the end of the bottom rail 42 and the corresponding stile.

A plurality of curtain holders may be provided, adapted to hold curtains adjacent the screens 18. Each curtain holder comprises a flexible element 45′, such as a wire, secured at 46 to one stile 6, the inner end of the flexible member 45′ being united as shown at 47 to a retractile spring 48 secured at its outer end as shown at 49 to the other stile 6. Owing to the construction above outlined, the flexible element 45′ is always held taut.

The device herein disclosed comprises a few parts and when those parts are assembled, there is presented a knock-down house which will be found to afford adequate protection against the elements.

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

1. In a portable house, wall panels each including a stile and a top rail, the top rails extending above the stiles to define openings above the ends of the stiles and between the ends of the top rails of the respective panels; and roof sections having rafters, the rafters of two adjacent roof sections being received in the openings.

2. In a portable house, wall panels each including a stile and a top rail, the top rails extending above the stiles to define openings above the ends of the stiles and between the ends of the top rails of the respective panels; and roof sections having rafters, the rafters of two adjacent roof sections being received in the openings, the upper ends of the stiles being downwardly and outwardly inclined, and the rafters having shoulders in their lower edges which engage the upper ends of the stiles.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MYRON SHERMAN.

Witnesses:
FRANK E. GUNDLACH,
RUBY STOKES.