May 6, 1924. 1,492,854

M. M. LARSEN

COLLAPSIBLE CAMP DRESSING CABINET

Filed Dec. 12 1922 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

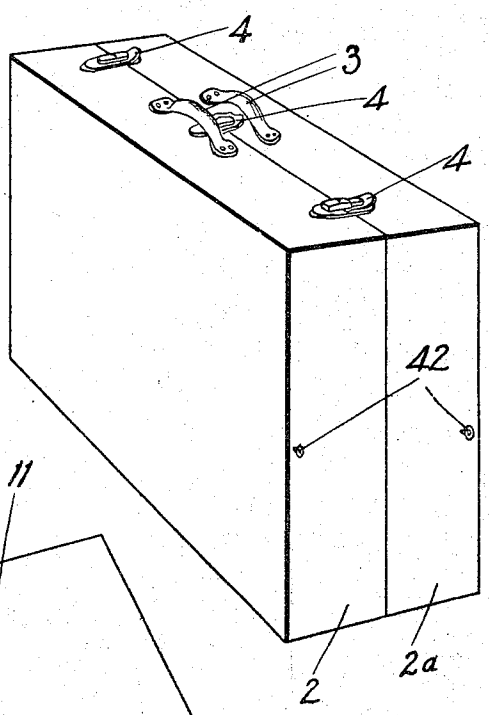


Fig. 1

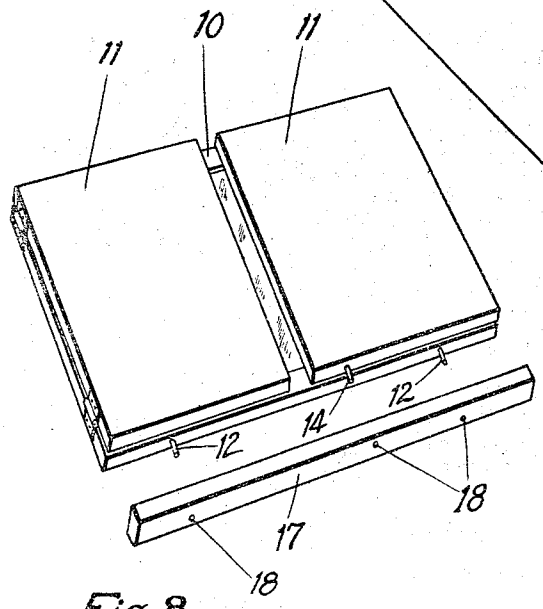


Fig. 8

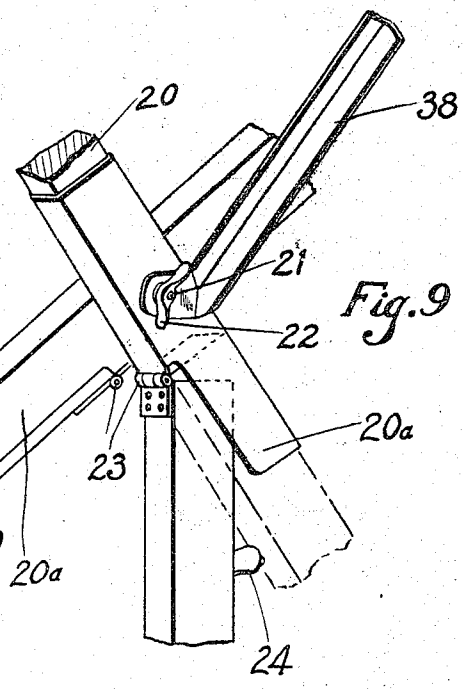


Fig. 9

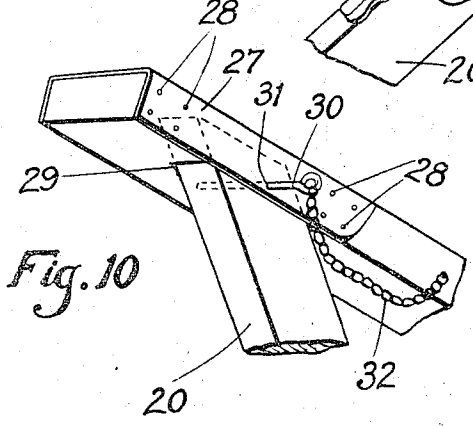


Fig. 10

Inventor
Mads M. Larsen
By Hazard and Miller
Attorneys

May 6, 1924. 1,492,854

M. M. LARSEN

COLLAPSIBLE CAMP DRESSING CABINET

Filed Dec. 12, 1922 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2

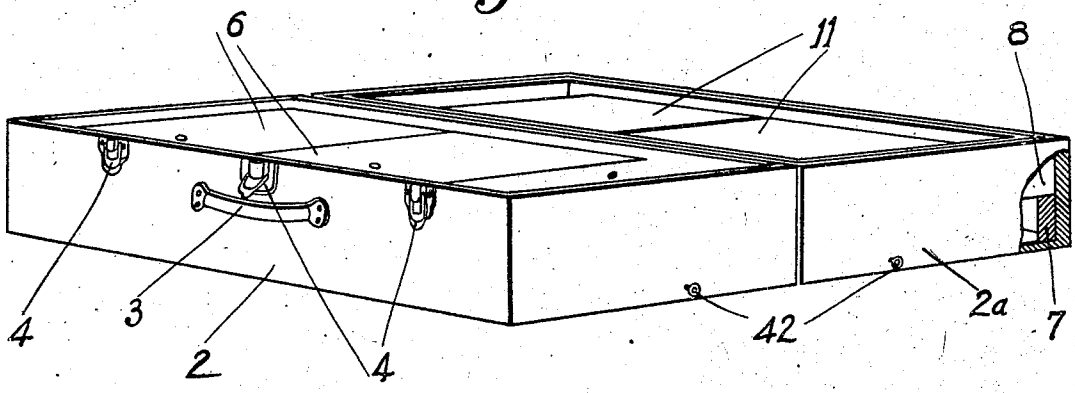


Fig. 3

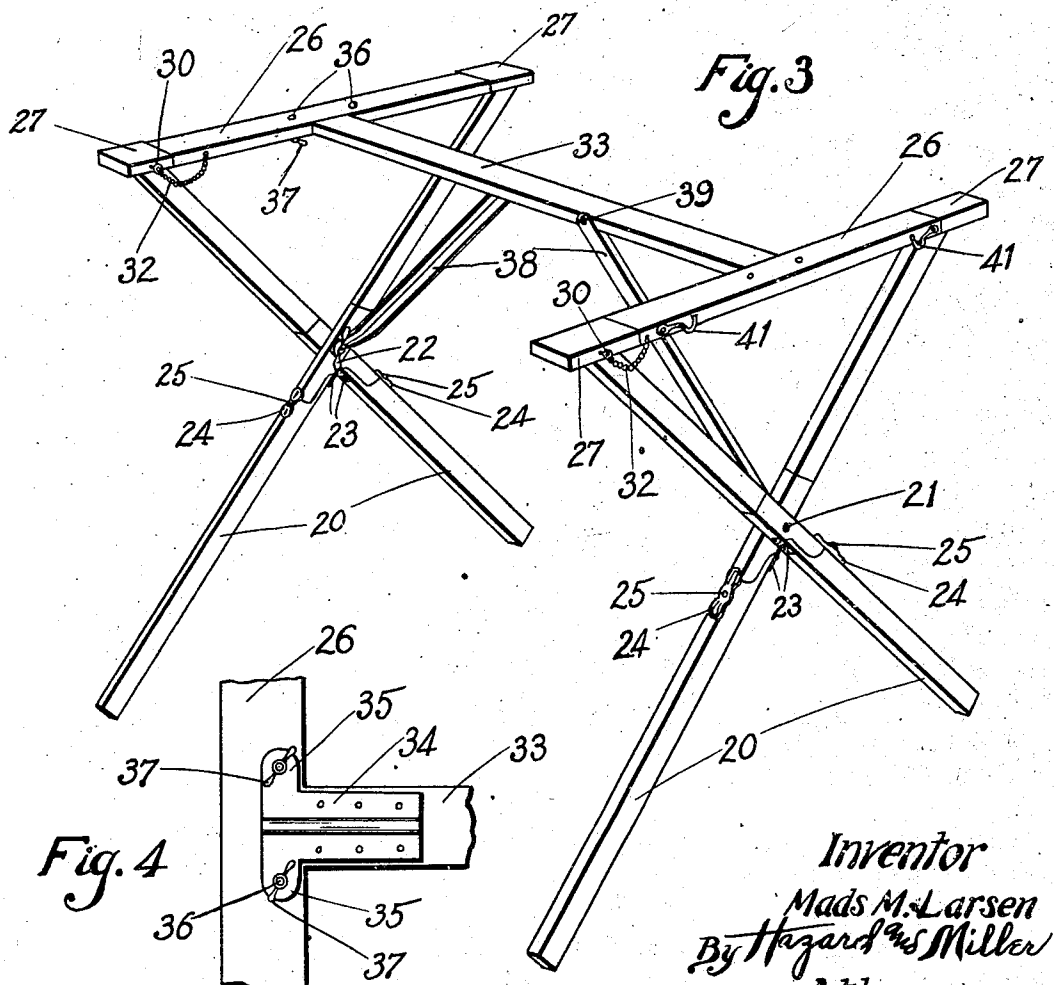


Fig. 4

Inventor
Mads M. Larsen
By Hazard & Miller
Attorneys

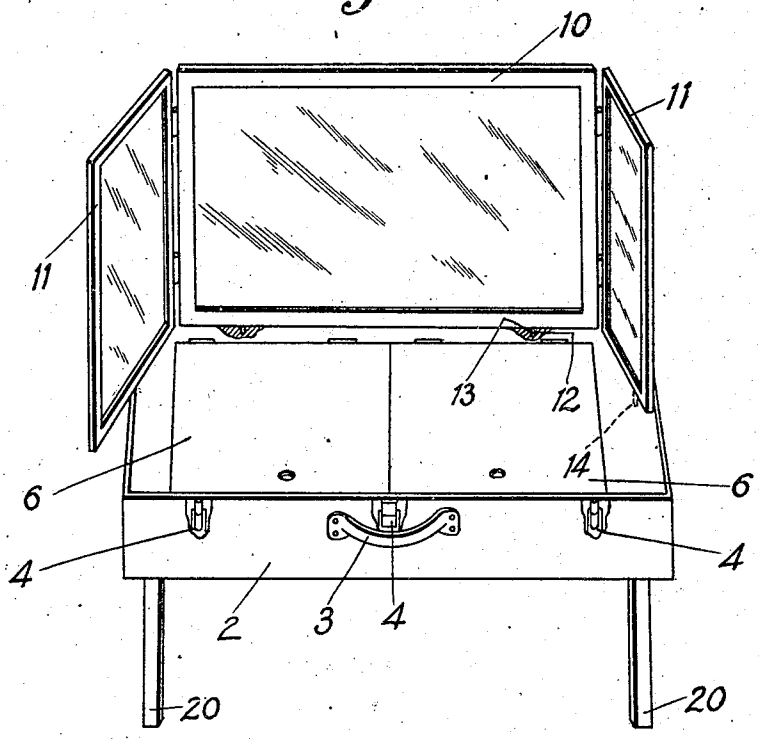
May 6, 1924. 1,492,854

M. M. LARSEN

COLLAPSIBLE CAMP DRESSING CABINET

Filed Dec. 12, 1922 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 5



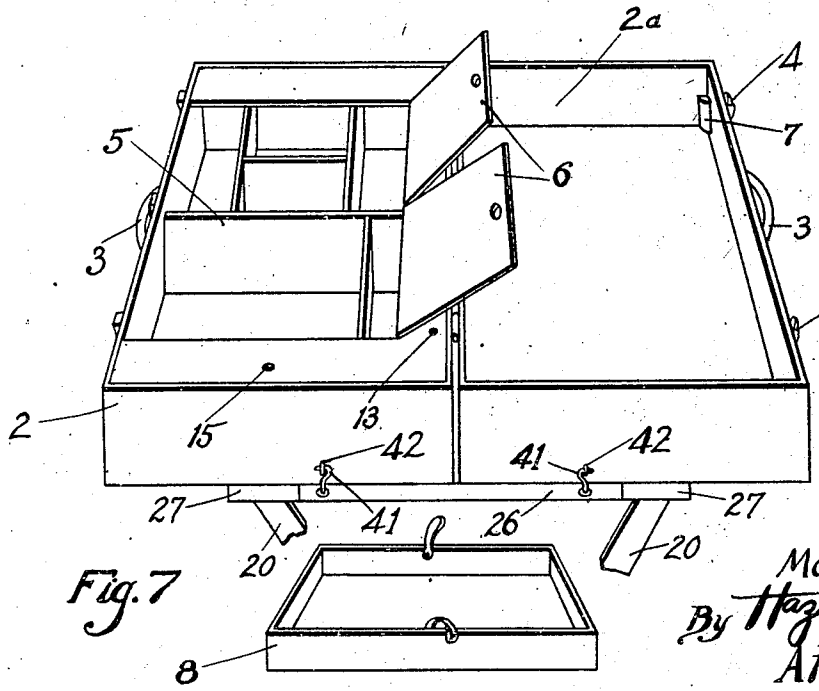


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Inventor
Mads M. Larsen
By Hazard & Miller
Attorneys

Patented May 6, 1924. 1,492,854

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MADS M. LARSEN, OF COLTON, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO MICHAEL A. BAUSCH, OF COLTON, CALIFORNIA.

COLLAPSIBLE CAMP DRESSING CABINET.

Application filed December 12, 1922. Serial No. 606,433.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MADS M. LARSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Colton, in the county of San Bernardino and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Collapsible Camp Dressing Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to camp furniture, and more particularly to a collapsible camp dressing cabinet.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a portable compactly packable dressing outfit. It is another object of the invention to provide a collapsible dressing cabinet including a portable carrying case in which there may be stored for transportation a collapsible supporting stand and a collapsible mirror device and which will also provide a storage space for other impedimenta.

Other objects and advantages will be made manifest in the following specification of an embodiment of the invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the closed portable cabinet.

Fig. 2 is a perspective showing the case opened and partly broken away.

Fig. 3 is a perspective of the erected cabinet stand.

Fig. 4 is a detail showing a fastening device for elements of the stand.

Fig. 5 is a perspective showing the case extended upon the stand and showing a foldable mirror erected thereon.

Fig. 6 is a perspective showing the extended case with top sections thereof lifted to disclose interior compartments; the case being supported on the top of the stand.

Fig. 7 is a perspective of the dismounted tray of the cabinet.

Fig. 8 is a perspective showing the collapsed foldable mirror.

Fig. 9 is a perspective of fragments of a pair of legs.

Fig. 10 is a perspective showing in detail a portion of one of the legs and a portion of its co-ordinate transverse cross piece.

The invention is shown as including a box or case consisting of sections 2 and 2^a of suitable depth, length and width, and which are pivotally connected so as to be opened along a longitudinal medial parting line to the positions shown in Figs. 2 and 6 thus presenting the interior of the case sections upwardly. Longitudinal sides of the sections may be provided with carrying handles 3 and the sections may be secured in closed position by suitable trunk or other fasteners 4.

One of the case sections is provided with a number of compartment forming partitions 5 for receiving toilet impedimenta, and these compartments are adapted to be closed by covers 6. The other section is shown as substantially clear of obstructions in its interior so as to provide for the storage of desired articles of considerable size, and the corners of this section as 2^a are provided with prop blocks 7 upon which may be disposed a removable tray 8 of dimensions slightly less than the interior length and width dimensions of the section 2^a thus forming a space below the inserted tray 8, while the latter is adapted to receive the articles.

In the present case the cabinet is shown as including a mirror device consisting of a main central panel 10 having length and width dimensions such as will permit the mirror section 10 to be placed in the tray 8. Foldably connected to the ends of the mirror are wing mirrors 11 which are adapted to be folded down upon the central section 10 as is shown in Fig. 8, and are adapted to be unfolded as shown in Fig. 5 to be positioned upon the top of the opened cabinet case. The erected mirror is adapted to be held firmly in upright position, and for which purpose the lower rail of the mirror frame is provided with dowel pins 12 adapted to enter dowel holes 13 provided therefor in the top of the cabinet case section 2. One of the wings 11 is also provided with a dowel pin 14 so that when this is swung to open position it can be set in a dowel pin hole 15 provided in the top of the case section 2. The other wing mirror 11 is thus left free to swing to obtain multiplex views by its adjustment as to the stationary mirror elements 10 and 11.

To provide for the secure holding of the mirror in folded position, a retaining element consists of a bar 17 of length about equal to the length of the mirror section 10 and of a width sufficient to provide for dowel pin holes 18 which are arranged to receive the dowel pins 12 and 14 of the folded elements of the mirror when the re-

taining bar 17 is applied to the longitudinal side of the folded mirrors which have the dowel pins. It will be seen that the applied bar locks the mirrors in folded position and prevents them from flapping or swinging when they are stored away in the case.

A feature of the invention consists of a substantial, collapsible stand upon which the dresser cabinet case may be supported in a plane position and which stand is adapted to be readily erected or knocked down, as may be necessary. The stand consists of pairs of legs 20, the legs of each pair being medially overlapped side to side and foldable from a collapsed position to an extended crossed position on pivot bolts 21 which have wing nuts 22 on their threaded ends to serve as a clamping and tightening means. Each leg 20 is divided and the contiguous ends are hingedly connected by suitable hinges 23 which permit the leg sections to be folded back one on the other edgewise. As clearly shown in Fig. 9, one section of each of the legs is provided with a socket or shell 20^a having an extended portion to overlap and receive the contiguous end of the opposite section, the socket thus forming a guide support and reinforce when the leg sections are brought into alinement. A simple turn-button fastener 24 may be pivotally mounted as on a screw 25 to be swung around over the contiguous end of the shell or socket 20^a when the leg sections are alined. The hinges 23 are shown as connected to contiguous flanges of the shell or socket 20^a.

The upper spread ends of the legs 20 are adapted to be fastened in extended position and braced as by means of parallel cross pieces 26 which have their ends provided with sheet metal caps 27 having flanges extending down along the side edges of the cross pieces and being fastened as by nails or other means 28. The ends of the cross pieces 26 are provided with mortises 29, the mortises of each piece 26 being offset so as to provide pockets for the reception of the contiguous ends of the respective pairs of legs 20, and to lock the upper leg ends in the mortises or pockets 29 simple fastening pins or keys 30 are provided and these are adapted to be passed through pin holes 31 provided in respective sides of the cap plates 27. The pins when inserted will pass through the pin holes 31 and into pin holes provided in the upper leg ends. The fastening pins 30 are preferably attached as by short pieces of chain 32 to the cross pieces 26 so as to prevent their loss.

The cross pieces are adapted to be longitudinally connected to secure rigidity as by a longitudinal brace 33, the ends of which are adapted to be abutted against the medial portions of the transverse cross pieces 26 and secured thereto. A simple securing means is shown as including a connecting plate 34, one of which is fastened on the under side of each end of the longitudinal brace 33; the fastening plate 34 having a projecting portion including lateral ears or lugs 35 perforated to receive clamp screws or bolts 36 which are provided in the cross pieces 26. When the stand is to be erected, the longitudinal brace bar 33 is set in abutment against the cross pieces 26 and the clamp screws 36 are projected below the fastening lugs 35 and then wing nuts 37 are set up tight against the lugs and thus securely fastening the longitudinal brace and the cross pieces together. To prevent swaying of the stand structure, as above described, suitable oblique braces 38 are provided. The braces 38 are pivotally connected at their upper ends by pivots 39 to the longitudinal brace 33 and are adapted to be swung down to oblique position and fastened on the pivot bolts 21 of the pairs of legs 20.

After the stand has been erected and the case sections opened and applied thereto as shown in Fig. 6, the case is adapted to be fastened to the stand to prevent accidental dislodgement. Suitable fastening means is shown as including hooks 41 mounted on the cross bars 36 and eyes 42 provided in the ends of the case sections to engage the hooks.

It will be seen that when the case sections are unfolded, the principal mirror section 10 will serve, while it is nested in the respective case section, as a plane top thereby enabling, in combination with the top structure of the section 2, the use of the opened section as a table.

From the above it will be seen that I have provided an extremely simple collapsible dressing cabinet especially adapted for manual transportation and camp purposes and which provides for considerable capacity of storage of the usual toilet articles.

Futher embodiments, modifications and changes may be resorted to within the spirit of the invention as here claimed.

What is claimed is:

1. A collapsible camp dressing cabinet comprising, in combination, a sectional case adapted to be opened with the sections in a common plane, a collapsible stand upon which said opened case is adapted to be arranged, and having end cross pieces flush with the case ends, and means for fastening the opened case to the stand, said fastening means consisting of hooks and eyes provided respectively on the cross pieces and the case ends.

2. In a collapsible camp dressing cabinet, a case comprising sections adapted to be opened in a common plane, a foldable mir-

ror having a principal section of length and width dimensions permitting it to be nested in one of the case sections, said mirror having wing sections adapted to be folded down upon the principal mirror section to be nested in the case, and a fastening bar applicable to edges of and for securing the mirror sections in collapsed, folded relation.

3. In a collapsible camp dressing cabinet, a case comprising sections adapted to be opened in a common plane, a foldable mirror having a principal section of length and width dimensions permitting it to be nested in one of the case sections, said mirror having wing sections adapted to be folded down upon the principal mirror section to be nested in the case, a fastening device for securing the mirror sections in collapsed, folded relation, said device including dowel pins fastened in the mirror sections, and a bar having dowel pin holes arranged to register with the dowel pins when the mirror sections are folded whereby the same are prevented from flapping.

4. In a collapsible stand, a leg section transverse perforated at one end, a cross bar having a recess at each end to receive a leg end, and a pin for fastening an inserted leg in the recess.

5. In a collapsible stand, pairs of legs which latter are pivotally connected, the pivots being coaxial; cross bars for the upper ends of the pairs of legs; a longitudinal brace connecting the bars; and diagonal braces attached to the longitudinal brace and mounted upon the leg pivots.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

M. M. LARSEN.