

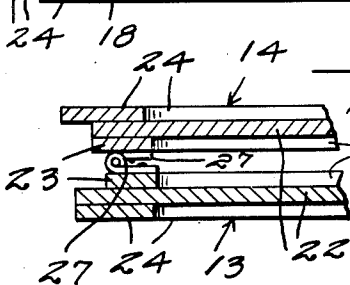
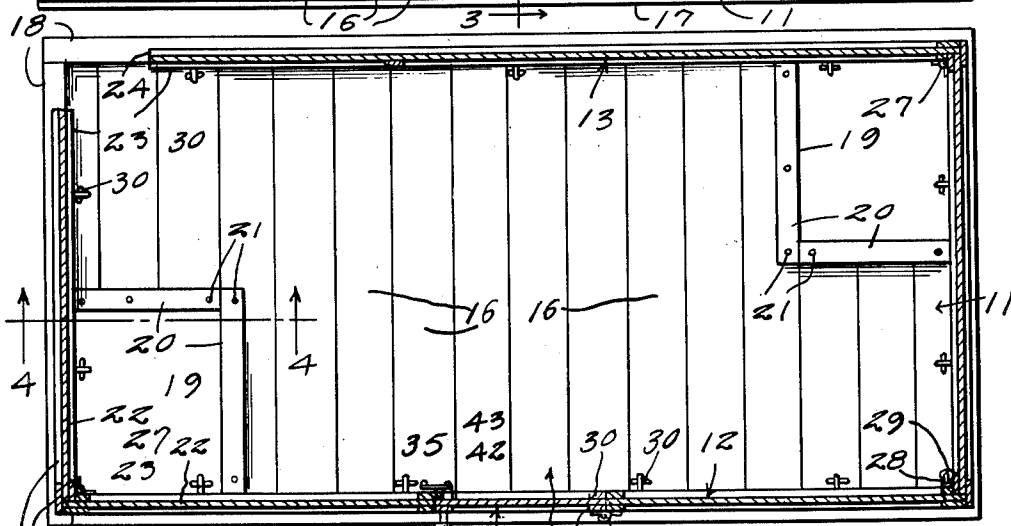
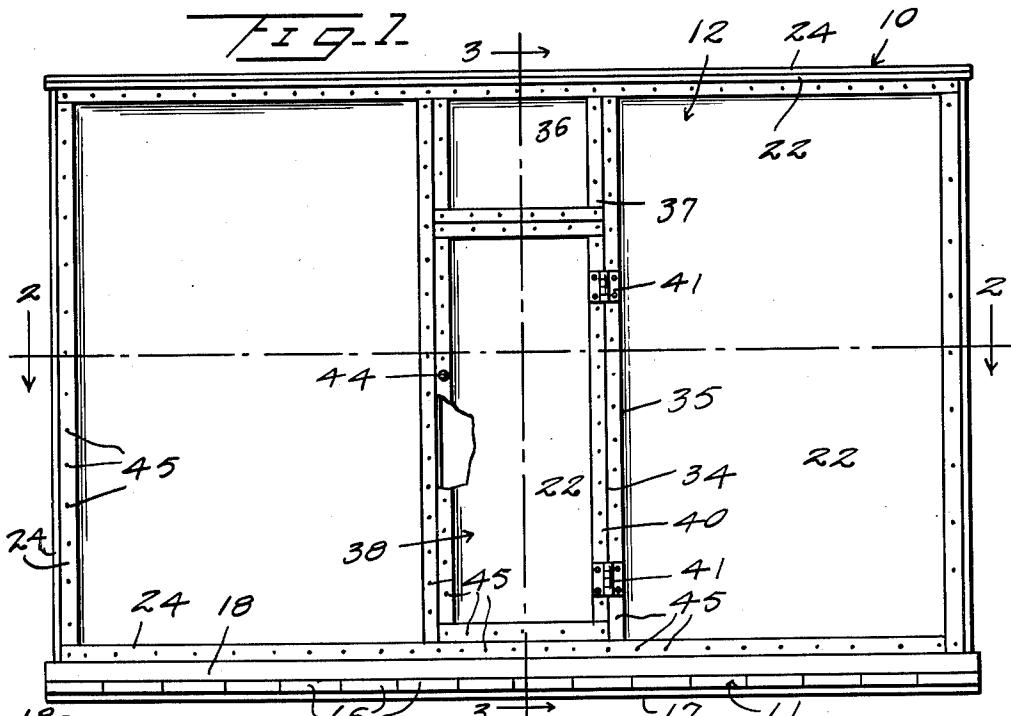
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J. B. RADART  
PORTABLE ENCLOSURE

2,615,209

Filed June 3, 1949

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1



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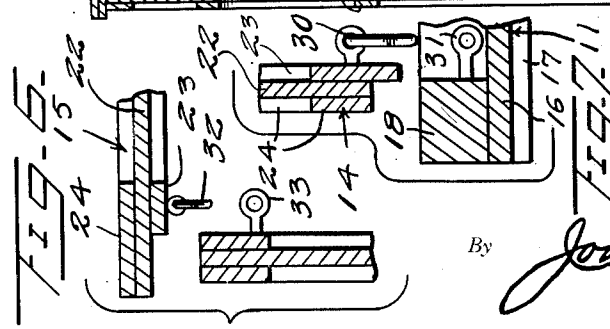
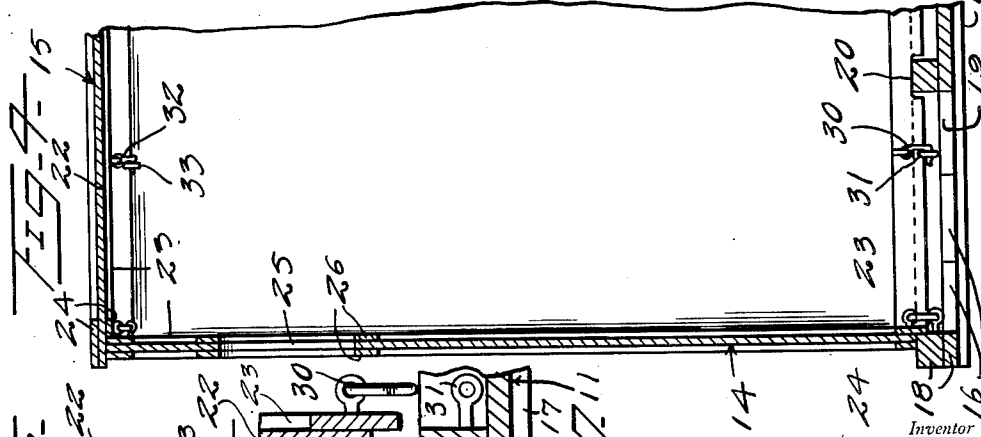
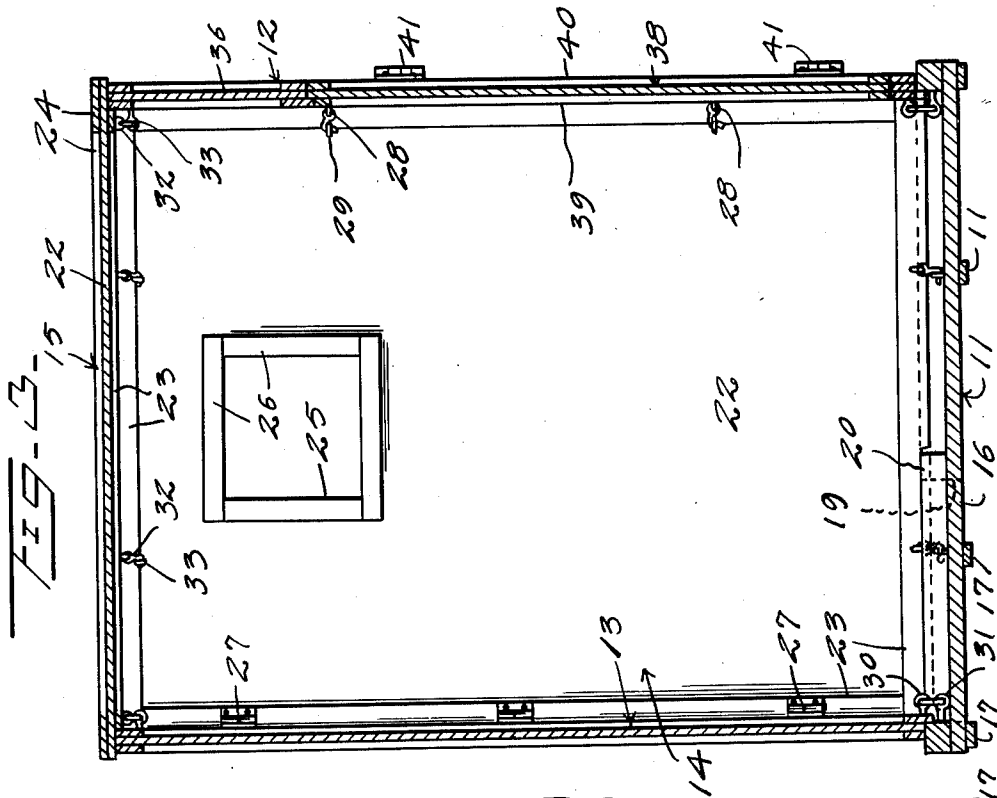
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## PORTABLE ENCLOSURE

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Application June 3, 1949, Serial No. 96,915

1 Claim. (Cl. 20—2)

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This invention relates to a portable enclosure which is capable of being readily assembled or dismantled and which may be stored in a compact bundle in a dismantled condition or conveniently carried as a bundle on a carrier mounted on top of an automobile.

More particularly, it is an aim of the present invention to provide a portable enclosure primarily adapted for use for winter fishing through ice to afford shelter and protection to the user or which may be employed as a portable enclosure for hunters.

A further object of the invention is to provide a portable enclosure which is extremely light in weight and which is composed of only four parts, when dismantled, which may be conveniently stacked in a compact bundle.

Still a further object of the invention is to provide an enclosure which will be relatively warm and which may be heated by a portable stove or other heating means.

Still a further object of the invention is to provide an enclosure having novel interlocking means for connecting the side and end walls thereof together and for connecting said walls to the roof and floor of the enclosure.

Various other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter become more fully apparent from the following description of the drawings, illustrating a presently preferred embodiment thereof, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view showing the enclosure assembled;

Figure 2 is a horizontal sectional view thereof taken substantially along a plane as indicated by the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view of the enclosure taken substantially along a plane as indicated by the line 3—3 of Figure 1 and on an enlarged scale;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary longitudinal sectional view, taken at right angles to Figure 3 and substantially along a plane as indicated by the line 4—4 of Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary sectional view showing portions of a side wall and end wall in a folded or collapsed position;

Figure 6 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical sectional view showing a portion of a side wall and a portion of the roof in spaced, disconnected relationship, and

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 but illustrating a portion of an end wall and a portion of the floor.

Referring more specifically to the drawings, the

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novel portable enclosure in its entirety is designated generally 10 and includes generally a floor 11, a front wall 12, a rear wall 13, corresponding end walls 14 and a roof 15.

The floor 11 is composed of a plurality of boards 16 which extend transversely thereof and which are disposed with their edges in abutting engagement. Each of the boards 16 is suitably secured to a plurality of wood strips or cleats 17 which extend along the underside thereof and longitudinally of the floor 11 and which are adapted to rest on a supporting surface for supporting the boards 16 in a slightly elevated position. The boards 16 are also connected by strips 18, likewise preferably formed of wood and which combine to form a frame extending along the sides and ends of the floor 11 and which are secured to the upper sides of the boards 16. The floor 11 at diagonally opposed corners thereof is provided with openings 19 and the boards 16, around said openings 19, are reinforced by portions of the frame 18 and by additional reinforcing strips 20 which are secured to the upper surfaces of the boards 16 along the inner edges of the openings 19, preferably by driven fastenings 21.

Each of the walls 12, 13 and 14 is preferably composed of a strip of heavy pressed paper 22 which is reinforced along its edges by an interior frame 23 formed of laths and likewise on its outer side by an exterior frame 24 which is likewise formed of laths. In lieu of the pressed paper strips 22, plywood may be employed.

The end walls 13 are each preferably provided with an opening 25 forming a window and which is reinforced around its edges on its inner and outer sides by lath frames 26 and which openings may, if desired, be provided with a pane of any suitable, preferably flexible transparent material. One end wall 14 is connected adjacent one vertical edge thereof to the front wall 12 by hinges 27 which are secured to the inner frame members thereof, as best illustrated in Figure 5, and the other end wall 14 is similarly hinged to the rear wall 13. Said hinged corners are located diagonally to one another, as best seen in Figure 2. The other ends of the front and rear walls 12 and 13 are provided with hooks 28 which are fastened to the inner frames 23 thereof for engaging eyes 29, fastened to the inner frames of the end walls 14 and which hooks and eyes are internally disposed with respect to the enclosure. As illustrated in Figure 5, the outer frames 24 of the end walls 14 overlie the inner frames and strips 22 thereof and the in-

ner frames of the front and rear walls are inset with respect to the outer frames thereof and the strips 22. The strips 22 and outer frames 24 of the front and rear walls also project outwardly beyond the inner frames 23 and strips 22 5 of the end walls so that an overlapping interlocked joint will be formed by said parts 22, 23 and 24 when the end walls are disposed at right angles to the front and rear walls, as illustrated in Figure 2.

Likewise, the inner frame members or laths 23 at the bottom edges of the front and rear and end walls extend downwardly to below the outer frames and strips 22, as seen in Figures 3 and 4 and said bottom interior frame members 23 are 15 of a size to fit snugly against the inner surfaces of the frame 18 and so that the bottom edges of the lower frame members 24 and strips 22 will rest on the upper surfaces of the frame members 18. Accordingly, it will be noted that the floor 20 16, including the frame 18 is larger than the cross sectional area of the front, rear and side walls when extended, as seen in Figure 2. The bottom interior frame members 23 of the walls 12, 13 and 14 are provided with hooks 30 for detachably 25 engaging eyes 31 which are anchored to and project inwardly from the frame 18 for detachably securing the walls 12, 13 and 14 in upright, extended positions on the floor 11.

The upper edges of the walls 12, 13 and 14 have 30 their portions 22, 23 and 24 disposed flush, as illustrated in Figure 6. The roof 15 is likewise composed of a pressed paper or plywood strip 22, and inner lath frame 23 and an outer lath frame 24. As best seen in Figures 4 and 6, the inner 35 lath frame 23 of the roof 15 is inset to fit within the upper edges of the walls 12, 13 and 14 and so that the roof piece 22 will rest on the upper edges of said walls and extend outwardly slightly beyond the outer frame 24 thereof. The inner 40 frame 23 of the roof 15 is provided with depending hooks 32 for detachably engaging eyes 33 which are anchored to and project inwardly from the upper edges of the inner frames 23 of the walls 12, 13 and 14 for detachably fastening the 45 roof thereon.

The front wall 12 is provided with a door 50 opening 34 which extends upwardly from the upper edge of the bottom portion of its frame and which is reinforced by an exterior and interior frame formed of lath strips 35 and said front wall is provided with a panel portion 36 disposed above the door opening and reinforced by an additional lath frame 37 on both sides 55 thereof. A door, designated generally 38 which is composed of a strip of the material 22 sized to fit the door opening 34 and which is reinforced on its inner side by a lath frame 39 and on its outer side by a lath frame 40 is hingedly mounted 60 in the door opening 34 by vertically spaced externally disposed hinges 41. The upright side portion of the inner frame 35, opposite to the edge of the door opening provided with the hinges 41, overlies said door opening as seen at 42 to provide a stop against which the free edge of the door abuts when in a fully closed position. A 65 hook and eye fastening 43 which is mounted on the interior of the enclosure 10 detachably retains the door 38 in a closed position and a knob 44 on the outer side of said door is utilized to open the door, when in an unlatched position. The complementary internal and external lath frames are connected together and to the strips 22 by driven fastenings 45, as best seen in Fig- 70 ure 1.

From the foregoing it will be readily apparent that by disengaging the hooks 28 from the eyes 29, the hooks 30 from the eyes 31 and the hooks 32 from the eyes 33, that the roof 15 can be detached from the walls 12, 13 and 14 and said walls detached from the floor 11 after which the end wall 14 which is hinged to the front wall 12 may be swung to a folded position against the inner side thereof and the other end wall similarly 10 positioned against the inner side of the rear wall 13. These two units may then be laid upon the floor 11 and the roof 15 superimposed thereon to position the dismantled enclosure 10 as a compact bundle formed of four parts which may be conveniently stored or transported as on the roof 15 carrier of an automobile, not shown. Like- 15 wise, the enclosure may be readily assembled by setting up the front wall and one end wall on the floor 11 and attaching said parts by the hook and eye fastenings 30, 31 after which the other end wall and rear wall 13 are similarly assembled on the floor 16. The other two ends of the walls 20 12 and 13 are then connected to the free ends of the end walls 14 by the hook and eye fastenings 28, 29 after which the roof 15 is applied and secured by the hook and eye fastenings 32, 33.

The enclosure 10 is adapted to be disposed, when used for fishing on a frozen body of water, with the openings 19 disposed over two holes cut in the ice so that the occupants may fish through such holes and the openings 19. The enclosure 10 may be heated by a small portable stove and at least one of the window openings 25 maintained open to afford ventilation and escape for products of combustion when a heater is employed.

Obviously, the enclosure 10 may be made in various sizes and various other modifications and changes are likewise contemplated and may obviously be resorted to, without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as herein- 55 after defined by the appended claim.

I claim as my invention:

A portable enclosure of the character described composed entirely of four units including two substantially flat rigid units and two corresponding units each formed of two rigid sections, the sections of each of said last mentioned units being hingedly connected at complementary ends thereof, said rigid sections forming walls, fastening means detachably connecting the free ends of the section of the two units when the sections of each unit are disposed at right angles to one another, each of said sections including marginal portions composed of at least three plies, certain of said plies being disposed in stepped relationship, and the plies of different sections being arranged in different 60 stepped relationship to provide interfitting lapped joints between the sections which are hingedly connected and the sections which are connected by said fastening means, one of said rigid flat units comprising a floor having an up- standing marginal frame, said sections having bottom edges resting on said frame and provided with internally disposed depending flanges each forming one of said marginal plies and en- 65 gaging against a part of the inner side of the frame of the floor and cooperating with the fastening means and hingedly connected portions of the sections and said lapped joints to maintain said sections in rigid upright positions, and said other rigid flat unit constituting a roof supported 70 on the upper edges of said sections in overlapping

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relationship thereto and having cleats on its inner side abutting against the inner surfaces of said sections for maintaining the upper portions of said sections rigid with respect to one another.

JOHN B. RADART.

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