

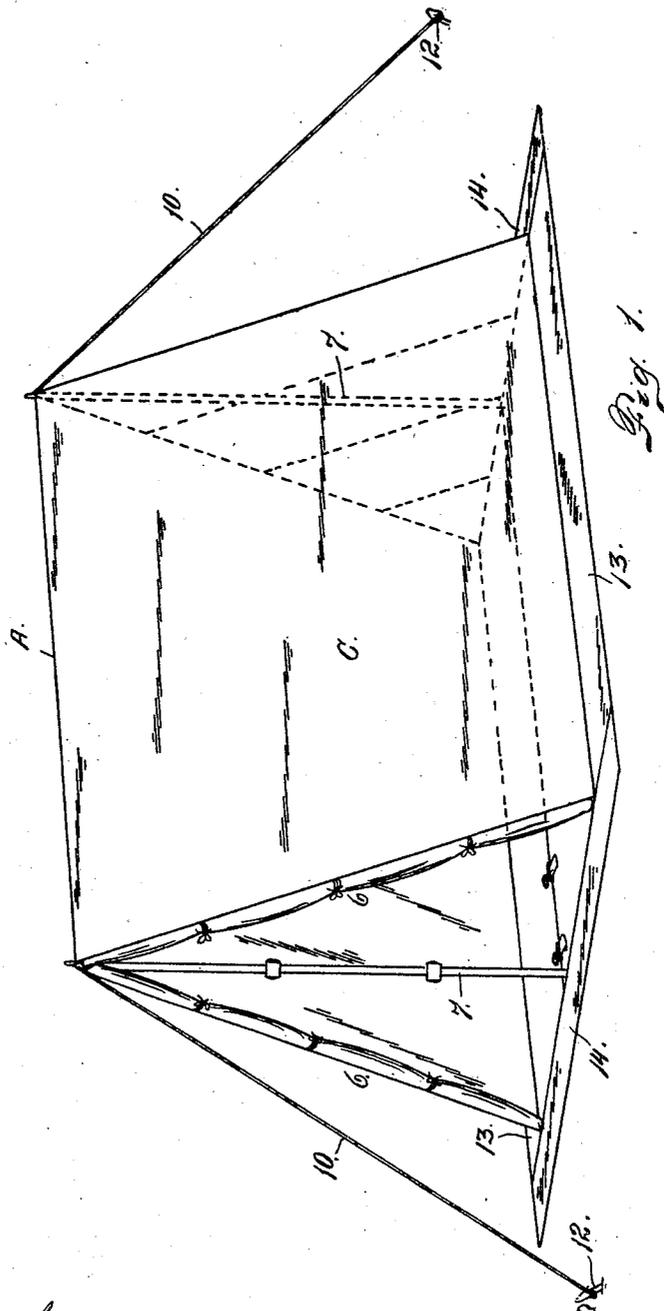
No. 887,029.

PATENTED MAY 5, 1908.

F. W. BURCH.
TENT.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1907.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
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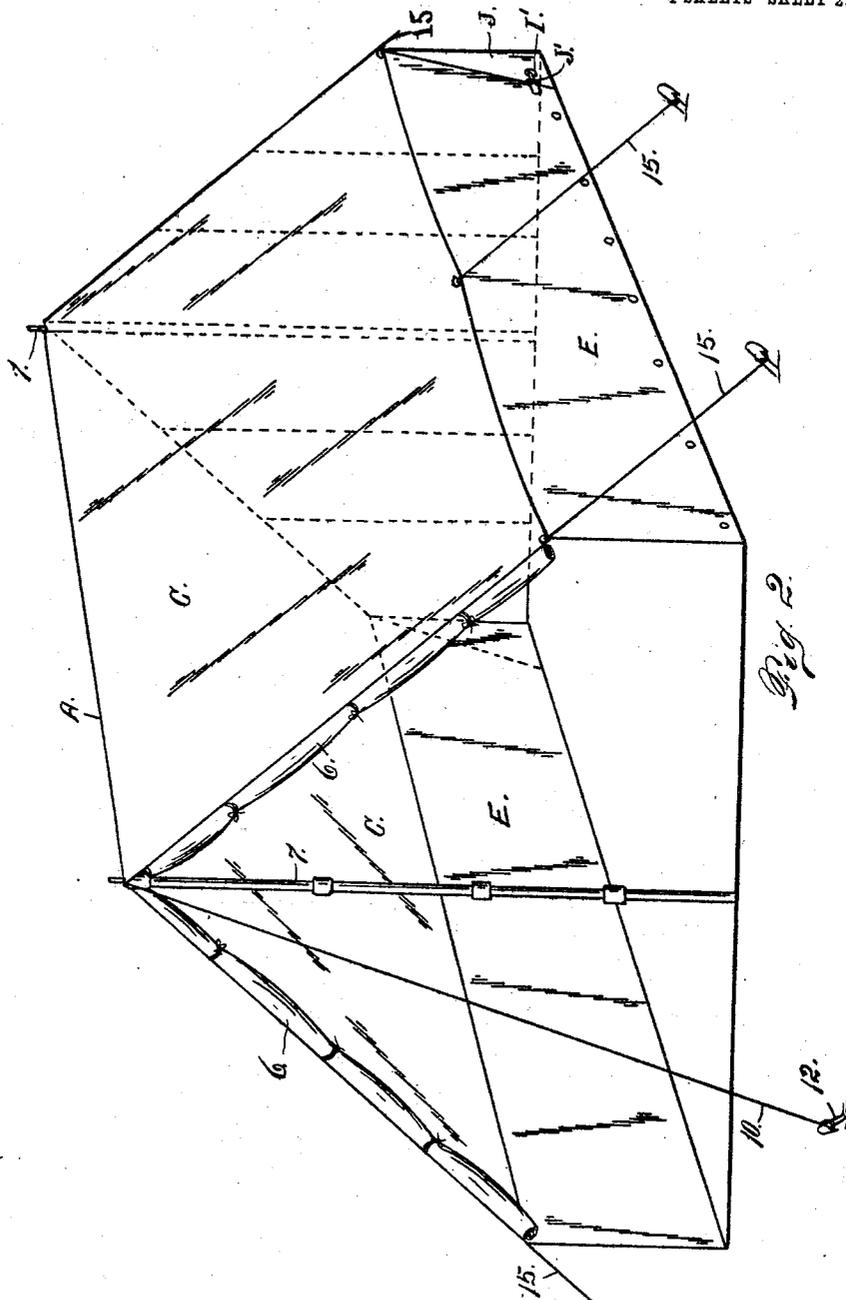
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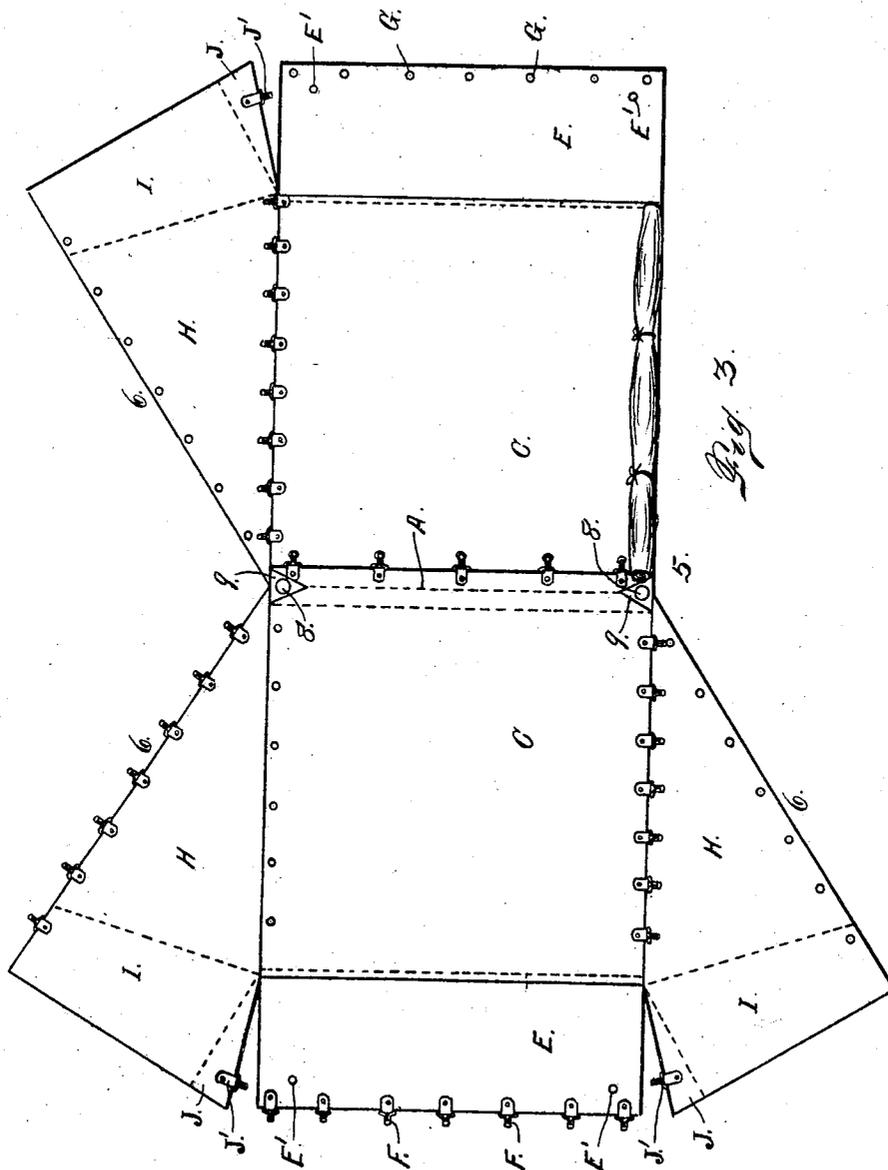
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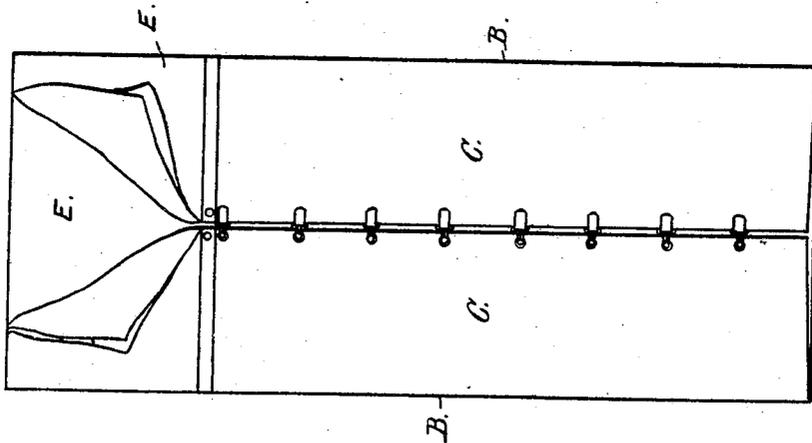
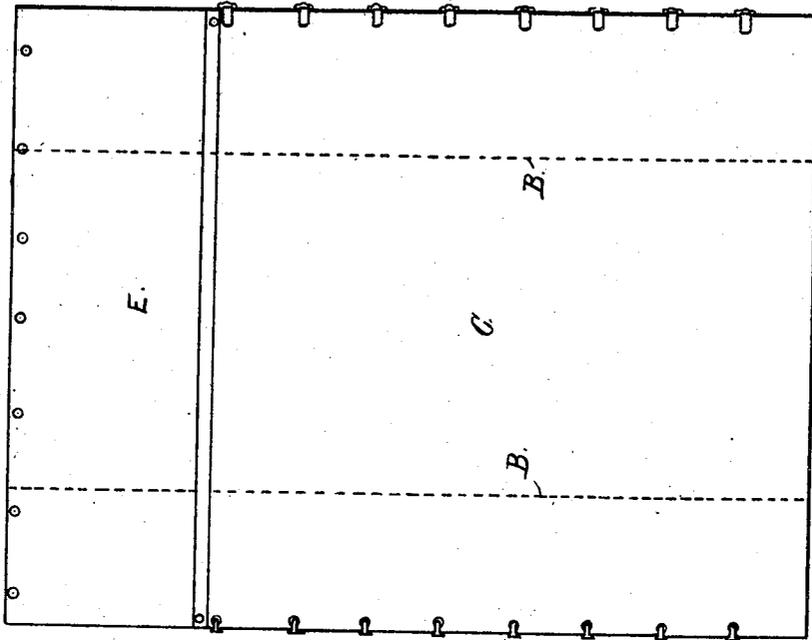
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK W. BURCH, OF PUEBLO, COLORADO.

TENT.

No. 887,029.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 5, 1908.

Application filed June 1, 1907. Serial No. 376,884.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK W. BURCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pueblo, in the county of Pueblo and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tents; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in a tent structure which is adapted to be used either as a tent, a bed sheet or sleeping bag. It is therefore especially adapted for the use of stockmen as well as others who may need an article of this character. My improved structure is also adapted for use either as an ordinary wedge tent, or as a wall tent as may be desired, and to this end the body of the tent is provided on its opposite edges with flap members, either of which is adapted to close the end of the tent when it is in the wedge form, while both of them taken together will close the end of the tent when in the wall form or the form in which portions of the sides of the tent are composed of vertical canvas walls. The body of the tent structure is provided with extensions which in the wedge form of tent, are folded under to form a floor or carpet. These extensions in the wall form of tent, comprise the vertical side members. The flaps which close the ends of the tent, are also provided with extensions which in the wedge form are folded under, but which in the wall form of tent hang downwardly in the vertical position to close the ends at the bottom since to form the wall tent, the structure is simultaneously elevated and extended in width whereby the slope of the roof portion becomes less than in the wedge form. When the wedge form of the structure is used, one of the end flaps on each side is rolled up and secured to the body of the tent. Or if desired both of these flaps could be used, in which event each end of the tent would be double or composed of two layers of canvas. Each end member is also provided with a small triangular part, adapted to pass around the adjacent vertical corner of the tent when in the wall form and fastened, whereby the corners of the wall tent are vertically sealed.

Having briefly outlined my improved construction, I will proceed to describe the same in detail reference being made to the accompanying drawing in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In this drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved tent shown in the wedge form. Fig. 2 is a view of the same structure shown in the wall form. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the structure shown in the flat or extended position, one of the end members or sections being rolled up and secured to the side edge of the body portion. Fig. 4 shows the canvas portion of the tent folded on the line A of the ridge pole to form a bed sheet, the end sections being concealed either by rolling them up or folding them in. Fig. 5 shows the same folded on the dotted lines B in Fig. 4 forming a sleeping bag.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate the body portion or the canvas of my improved tent structure. This canvas body is composed of two members C extending on opposite sides of the ridge pole line A. The canvas body may be divided on the ridge pole line and connected by suitable fastening devices, whereby the canvas portion of the tent may be separated to facilitate its transportation since in this event half of it may be carried by each of two persons. The extremities of the body sections C are provided with extensions E which in the wedge form of tent are folded under and fastened together as shown in Fig. 1 by means of snaps F formed on one member E and adapted to engage openings G formed on the adjacent edge when the two members are folded inwardly to form a floor or carpeting for the tent (see Fig. 1).

The opposite edges of the canvas body are each provided with two triangular members 6. Each of these members is composed of a part H and an extension I, the latter having a small triangular part J integral therewith. Each of the parts H of the triangular member 6, is adapted to close the end of the wedge-shaped form of tent, while the part I in this form is folded underneath to reinforce the carpeting composed of the members E; while in the wall form of tent (see Fig. 2), the two members 6 are employed to close each end of the tent. In this event, the extensions I hang downwardly to the ground while the small triangular part J is passed around the vertical tent corners and secured

to the vertical part E of the side, a snap J' being employed to connect with an eyelet E' in each instance.

In setting up the tent either in the wedge or wall form a pole 7 is located at each end, their upper extremities passing through openings 8 formed in reinforced parts 9, located at the extremities of the ridge pole line A. The only difference between the poles in the wedge form and the wall form of tent, is that in the latter they are necessarily considerably longer. A suitable rope 10 is connected with the upper extremity of each pole where it passes through the canvas from beneath, and is extended downwardly to the ground at each end of the tent and secured by a stake 12.

If desired a sod cloth may be employed, that is to say a strip of canvas extending outwardly from the tent and extending therearound, for the purpose of preventing the water from running under the tent during storms. This sod cloth is illustrated in Fig. 1 and would be used only in the wedge form of tent and would consist of flaps or strips of canvas which would be connected to the body of the canvas on the outside of both the end and body sections of the tent, whereby when the tent is set up as shown in Fig. 1, these parts will have the appearance therein shown. The sod cloth portions at the sides of the tent are designated 13 and the end portions 14. These strips 13 and 14 may be of sufficient length to overlap at the corners. When the structure is used in the form of the wall tent, these sod cloth flaps would simply hang down on the outside and would perform no function. They may be used or not as desired.

In setting up the wall form of the tent, guy ropes 15 must be employed, the same being connected with the tent at the upper edges of the vertical portions thereof (see Fig. 2).

From the foregoing description the use of my improved tent structure will be readily understood. When it is desired to set up the structure in the form of a wedge tent as shown in Fig. 1, the structure shown in Fig. 3 is put in position by the use of the poles 7 whereby the ridge of the tent is at the line A. In this case two of the flaps 6 on opposite sides are rolled up as shown in one instance in Fig. 3. The other two members 6 are used to close the ends of the tent. In this event the edge of the end section may be connected with the body of the tent in any suitable manner. The extensions E are then folded under and connected at their edges in the center of the tent to form a sort of floor or carpet as heretofore explained. The extensions of the end sections H are also folded under in the wedge form of tent. Now when it is desired to change the wedge form to the wall form, the ridge of the tent is raised and

poles of the desired length used. The portions of the tent sloping downwardly from the ridge are also spread apart to a greater extent than in the wedge form of tent, whereby the two end sections 6 are required to close the tent ends. In this form of the structure, the extensions E of the canvas body hang down vertically forming the vertical side portions of the tent, while the extensions I hang down to the ground at the ends. The small portions J are then carried around the corners of the tent and secured as heretofore explained thus virtually sealing the corners. Now when it is desired to change the tent structure into a bed sheet as shown in Fig. 4, the canvas part is taken down and folded on the line A, the triangular extensions 6 being suitably disposed of either by rolling them up or folding them in between the folds of the canvas body. Then in forming the sleeping bag shown in Fig. 5, the double canvas structure is folded inwardly on the lines B in Fig. 4, the adjacent edges being connected as shown in Fig. 5.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A device of the class described comprising a rectangular body part the transverse central portion of which is designed to form the ridge of a tent, a pair of triangular members on each side of said body portion, each of said triangular members having an apex located at one of the extremities of said transverse central portion and means whereby the free side edges of each pair of triangular members may be connected directly to each other or to the side edges of the body part with the triangular parts overlapping.

2. A device of the class described comprising a rectangular body part the transverse central portion of which is designed to form the ridge of a tent, a pair of triangular members on each side of said body portion, each of said triangular members having an apex located at one of the extremities of said transverse central portion, a floor or wall forming part carried at each end of the body part, a similar floor or wall forming part at the outer end of each triangular part.

3. A device of the class described comprising a rectangular body part the transverse central portion of which is designed to form the ridge of a tent, a pair of triangular members having an apex located at one of the extremities of said transverse central portion, a floor or wall forming part carried at each end of the body part, a similar floor or wall forming part at the outer end of each triangular part, said floor or wall forming parts at the outer ends of the triangular parts being each provided with a triangular extension designed to overlap the adjoining edge of the corresponding part of the body when the device is used as a wall tent.

4. A device of the class described comprising

5 ing a rectangular body part of flexible material composed of two detachably connected members, triangular members located on opposite sides of the body part with their apices at the end of the line of connection of the members thereof, and a floor forming part carried at an end of the body part.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK W. BURCH.

Witnesses:

N. E. MOTHERWAY,
E. B. WICKS.