

R. SKANCKE & J. F. AASNÆS.
 COMBINED SLEEPING BAG AND KNAPSACK.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1913.

1,209,771.

Patented Dec. 26, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

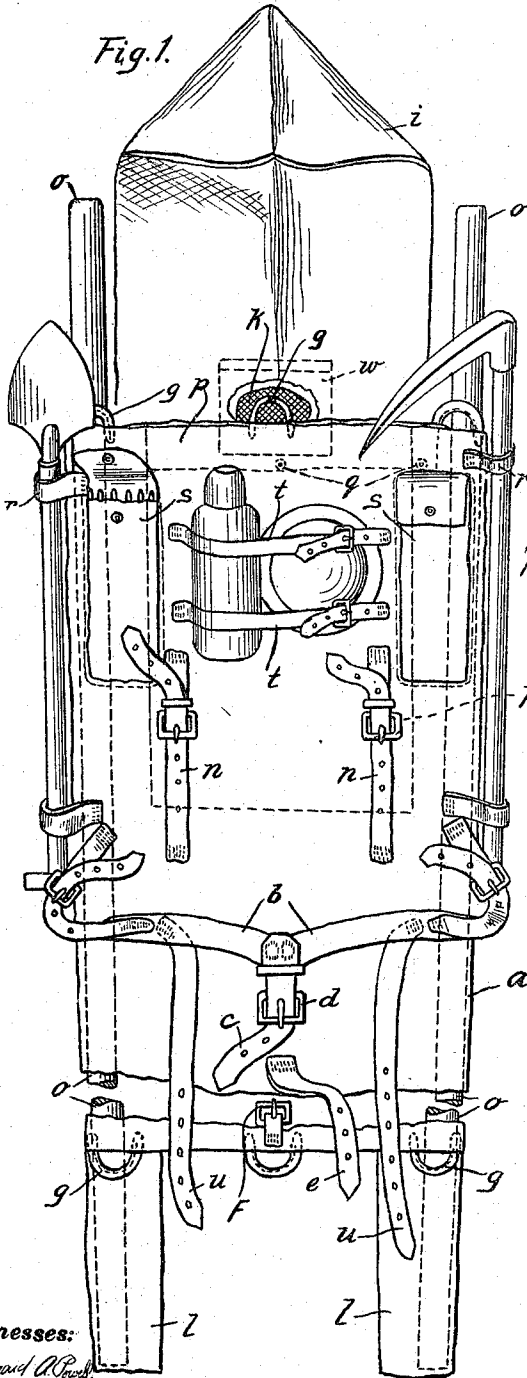
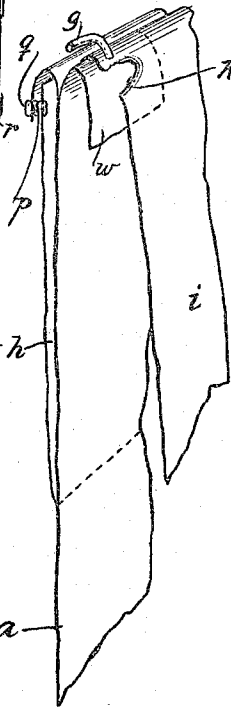


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

Leonard A. Roub
 Franklin E. Low.

Inventors
 Roubel Skancke
 J. F. Aasnæs
 Charles S. Gooding
 Attorney.

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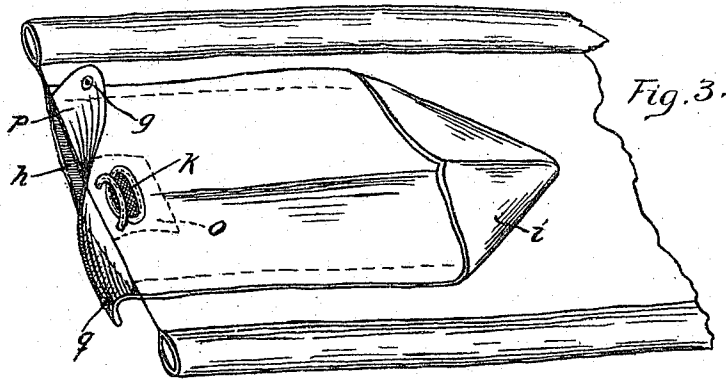


Fig. 3.

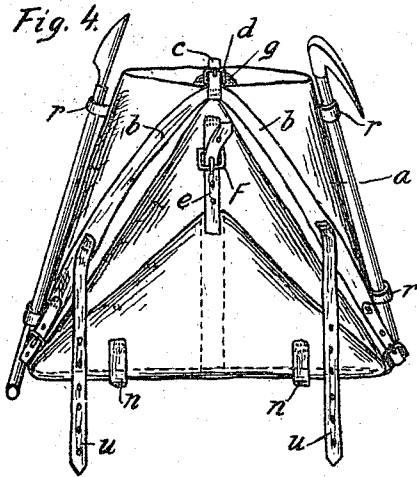


Fig. 4.

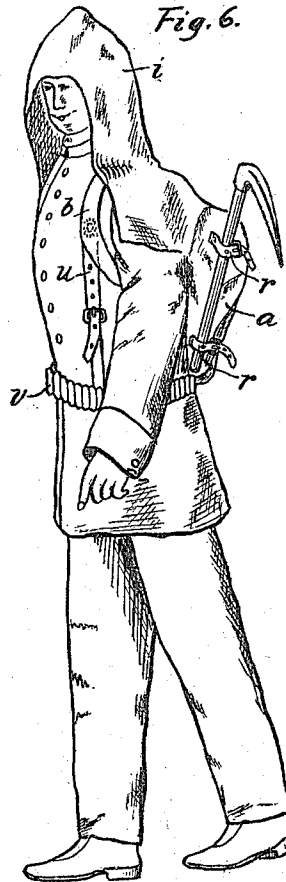


Fig. 6.

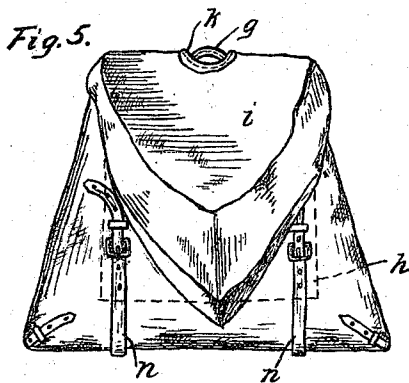


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:

Leonard A. Powell.

Franklin E. Low.

Inventors

Rosch Skancke
 per Jens Fredrik Aasmund
 Charles J. Gooding
 Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROALD SKANCKE, OF CHRISTIANIA, AND JENS FREDRIK AASNÆS, OF SELVIG, IN SANDE, NORWAY.

COMBINED SLEEPING-BAG AND KNAPSACK.

1,209,771.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 26, 1916.

Application filed May 1, 1913. Serial No. 764,837.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROALD SKANCKE and JENS FREDRIK AASNÆS, both subjects of the King of Norway, residing, respectively, at Björn Farmands Gate 11, Christiania, and Selvig, in Sande, both in the Kingdom of Norway, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Sleeping-Bags and Knapsacks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the construction of a combined sleeping-bag and knapsack which can also be used as a stretcher.

The invention combines in one piece three indispensable articles, which hitherto have only existed as separate things, which for instance for military purposes partly belong to the soldier's equipment, partly to the baggage and partly to the ambulance corps.

The advantages gained by this invention are the following:

1. The weight, about 3 pounds, is much less than one half of the combined weight of the knapsack and sleeping-bag, at present in use.

2. Instead of three articles the soldier for instance has only one article to handle.

3. Each soldier is absolutely independent of his comrades, who carry the various parts of the tent, and also of the baggage-vans, which in many cases carry the tents.

4. The soldier can lie down and go to sleep on any sort of ground, and even on snow, as he can dig a hole in same into which he may get or on damp ground, as the material is watertight. The contents of the bag in this case form the head-pillow.

5. The cloak cannot become wet and heavy as it can be kept in a dry state in one of the many parts of the knapsack.

6. The work of the ambulance corps and the transport of the various articles belonging to same is rendered much easier, as the stretchers at present used become quite superfluous. Every man carries his own stretcher, as it is possible in the course of a few seconds to convert the knapsack into a stretcher by inserting or fastening along the edges of same two poles, two lances, a pair of skees, two rifles or two pieces of rope. Even without such facilities the sleeping-bag makes a splendid stretcher, as it can simply be held by the leather straps, which are fastened to the four corners.

7. If speedy aid from the ambulance can-

not be readily obtained, the wounded soldier can protect himself against the influence of the weather by lying down in the bag, ready for transport.

8. The new bag is of the greatest use for all ranks of the service, and it is also very practical and valuable for tourists, aeronauts and explorers, both on account of its light weight and on account of its many practical improvements.

One form of construction is shown by way of example in the accompanying figures.

Figure 1 is the sleeping-bag in extended position with carrying poles inserted, the flap being marked with dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section, in which the back of the sleeping-bag is shown in perspective. Fig. 3 is a part of the back in perspective. Fig. 4 is the sleeping-bag folded together to form a knapsack, seen from the front. Fig. 5, the sleeping-bag folded together to form a knapsack, seen from behind. Fig. 6 is a person equipped with a knapsack and a waterproof hood.

The sleeping-bag is formed by a tubular cover *a* of waterproof material, which narrows downward at one end. To both edges at the lower part of the uppermost third section of the bag two supporting straps, *b b*, are fastened, the free ends of which are fastened to one and the same strap *c*, to which it attached a buckle *d*, which is intended to receive the said strap *c*.

If the bag is to be used as a knapsack, the sleeping bag must first be folded over along the horizontal central line after which the corners below the points at which the supporting straps are fastened must be turned in at both sides toward the central line. The triangular surface thus formed is then turned upward and kept in position by a strap *e*, attached to the bag in the locality of its central line, which strap is fastened to the buckle *f*, which is now at the top edge of the bag. The portions at the corners, which turn upward, must finally be folded together toward the central line in such a way, that all the loops *g* which are fastened along the upper and lower edge of the sleeping-bag, can be received by the strap *c* which is fastened to the buckle *d*, on same. Further, on the inside of the sleeping-bag at its uppermost edge there is arranged a pocket *h*, adapted to receive

articles of clothing or other articles for use, and this pocket may be closed by means of a flap *p*, fastened to the inside of the uppermost edge of the bag, which flap can be closed by means of a patent fastener. When this pocket is filled with articles of clothing, it serves as a pillow for the person resting in the sleeping-bag. On the outside of the bag there are also arranged a couple of straps *n* with corresponding buckles to receive a rug, a tentcloth or the like.

The flap *i*, is formed in the shape of a hood. The opening *h*, necessary to push the loops *g* through, is covered by the flap *w*. The flap *p*, with the patent fastener *q*, closes the pocket *h*. The straps *r* serve to receive a spade and pickaxe. There are also arranged cartridge bags and horizontal straps *t* to carry cooking vessels. The straps *u* fastened to the carrying straps *b*, can be connected with the cartridge belt *v* (Fig. 6), by which means a more equal division of the weight is obtained, and whereby the bag becomes easier to carry.

In order to make the sleeping-bag serviceable as a stretcher, there are at the lower corners of the bag arranged two lengthy pockets *l*, which besides being useful to receive various articles of wear, such as boots, can be turned inside out and serve to receive the ends of the carrying-poles *o*, which can be used as handles. The carrying-poles are pushed through the cover into the ends of the pockets turned inside out, when a wounded man is to be transported in the sleeping-bag, which now serves as a stretcher. Any sort of poles may be used as carrying-poles, for instance skees, when the bag is to be used for the transport of a skee-runner, who has had an accident.

When the sleeping bag is to be used as a

stretcher, the transport can be carried out in such a manner that the wounded person is placed in the bag, so that he is protected against the influence of the weather.

The manner of arranging the utensils, and the particular materials for making the pockets, such as leather, textile fabrics, woven into the material or sewn on, may be varied.

What we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. A combined sleeping bag and knapsack adapted to be used as a stretcher, the said bag being provided at the lower closed corners with pockets, said pockets after being turned inside out being adapted to receive carrying poles.

2. A combined sleeping bag and knapsack adapted to be used as a stretcher, comprising in combination a tubular foldable bag adapted to be folded and fastened to form a knapsack, said bag being provided with a pocket at the upper end of said bag, a flap at the upper edge of said bag for said pocket, a flap formed as a hood, carrying-straps connected to the edges of the upper half, a strap fitted to the middle of the cover, a buckle therefor at the top edge of said bag, cartridge pockets arranged on said cover, and pockets at the lower closed corners of said bag adapted to be turned inside out, and adapted to receive detachable carrying poles passed through said cover and fitting into said corner pockets, substantially as described.

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

ROALD SKANCKE.

JENS FREDRIK AASNÆS.

Witnesses:

M. E. GUTTERSEN,

RUTH LINDSTRÖM.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."