March 31, 1925. 1,531,622

J. E. PARSONS

OUTING TENT

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Fig. 1.

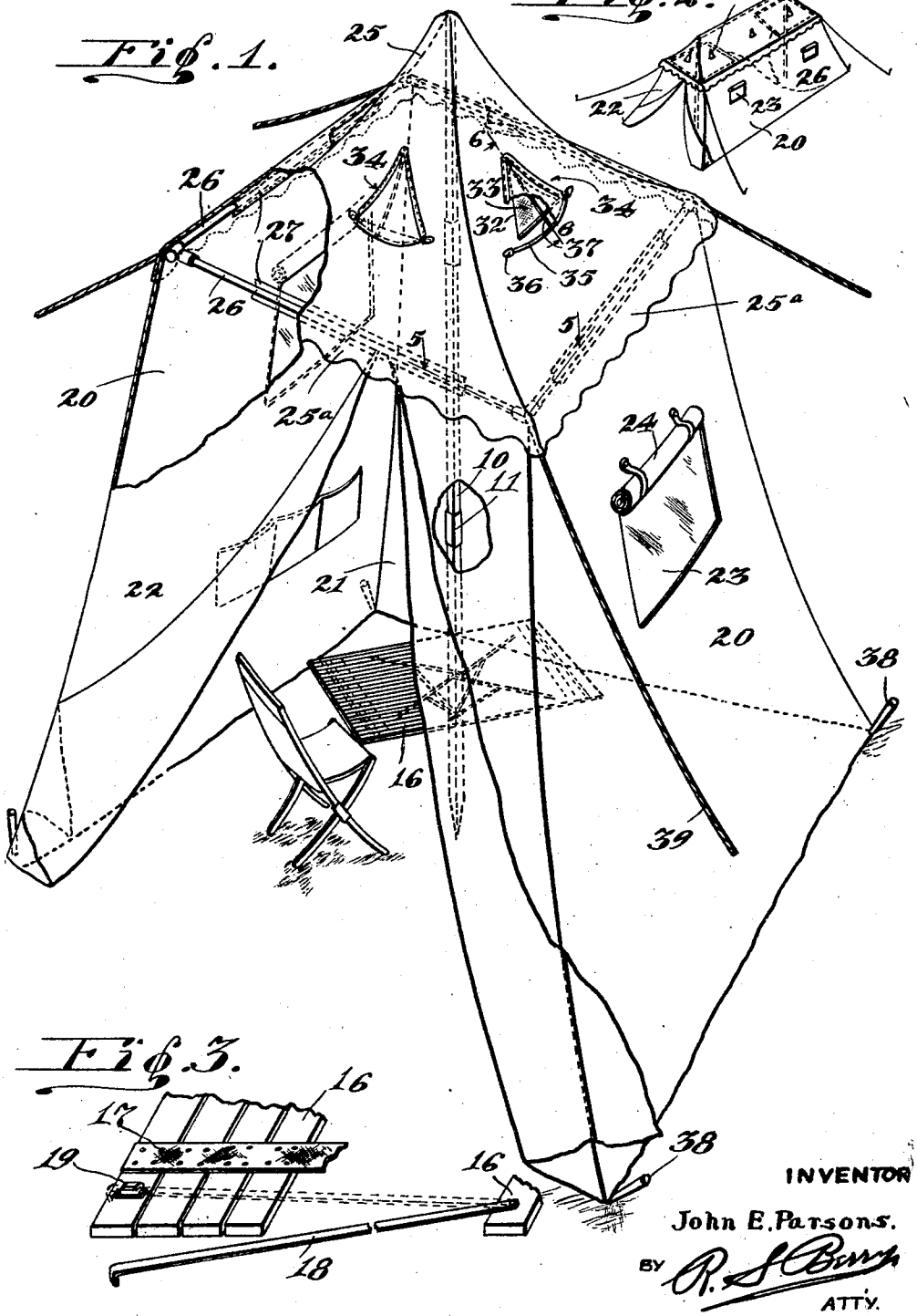


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

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Fig. 4.

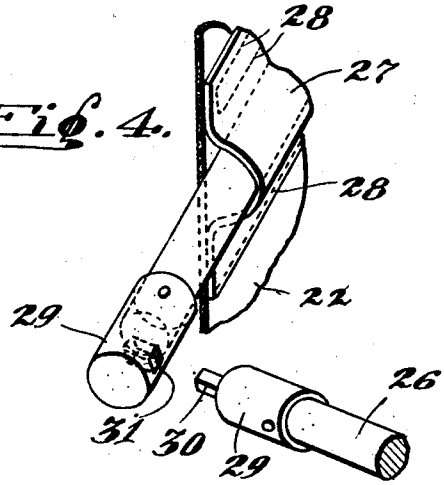


Fig. 5.

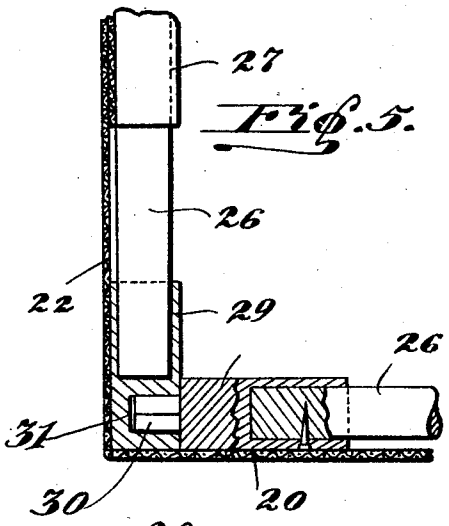


Fig. 6.

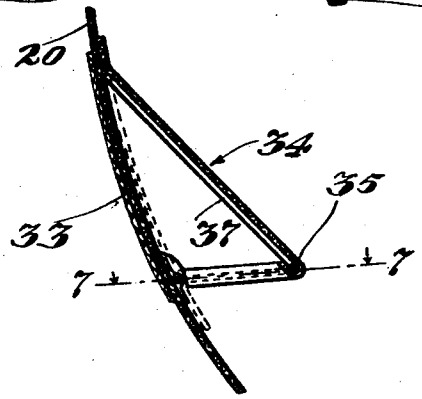


Fig. 7.

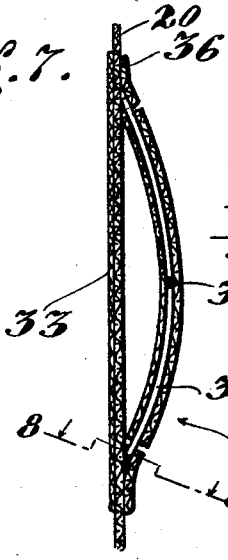


Fig. 8.

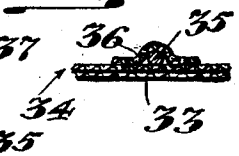


Fig. 9.

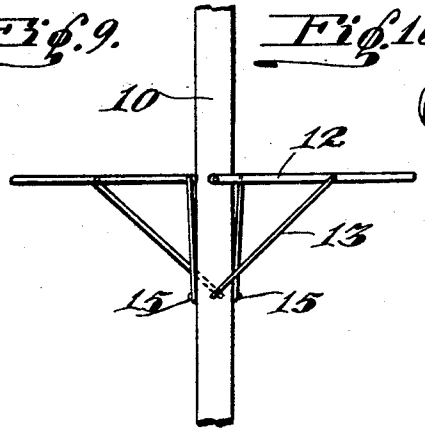


Fig. 10.

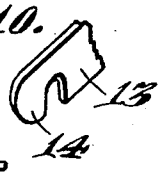
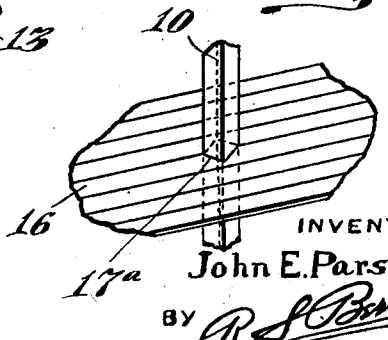


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. PARSONS, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

OUTING TENT.

Application filed August 30, 1921. Serial No. 496,864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. PARSONS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in an Outing Tent, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to tents, and has for its pricipal object the provision of a tent with relatively simple and efficient ventilation openings that are constructed so as to permit the free ingress and egress of air and at the same time preventing rain, dust and insects from entering the ventilation openings.

With the foregoing and other objects in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts that will hereinafter be more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tent constructed in accordance with my invention and with parts broken away in order to more clearly illustrate the construction of the tent.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a modified form of the tent and in which a pair of supporting frames are utilized.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of the end portion of the folding table forming a part of my invention.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of the parts of the spreader frame that are utilized as a support for the top of the tent body.

Figure 5 is an enlarged horizontal section taken approximately on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is an enlarged detail section taken approximately on the line 6—6 of Figure 1.

Figure 7 is a horizontal section taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a detail section taken on the line 8—8 of Figure 7.

Figure 9 is an elevational view of the lower portion of the center pole of the tent and showing the supporting frame work for the folding table.

Figure 10 is a perspective view of the end portion of one of the braces forming a part of the table supporting means.

Figure 11 is a detail perspective of a portion of the center pole of the tent and showing a portion of the folding table in position thereupon.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawings which illustrate a practical embodiment of my invention, 10 designates the center pole of the tent, which pole may be formed of any suitable material either metal or wood and it is preferably formed in sections, the adjacent ends of which may be connected to each other in any suitable manner, preferably by means of telescopic joints 11. Pivotally connected to the lower section of the center pole are the inner ends of a series of table supporting arms 12 and pivotally connected to the intermediate portion of each arm is the upper end of a brace member 13, the lower end of which is provided with a hook 14 that is adapted to engage a suitable pin or projection 15 that is seated in the center pole or upright 10. The parts just described provide a simple and practical folding support for a folding table and which latter is made up of a series of relatively narrow slats 16 of wood or analogous material that are connected to each other by flexible members 17 of leather, tape or the like, and which are preferably located on the under side of said slats adjacent to their ends.

Formed through the center of the table body thus constructed is an aperture 17ª for the accommodation of the lower section of the tent pole and when the sections of the pole are being assembled the table body is slipped downwardly upon the upper portion of the lower section until said table rests upon the folding arms 12 and which latter are swung into a horizontal plane, as illustrated in Figure 9. To firmly retain the folding table in open position brace members 18, preferably small metal rods, are pivotally connected at one end to one of the side slats forming the body of the table and the opposite end portion of each brace member being adapted to engage in a retaining hook 19 that is secured to the under side of the slat on the opposite side of the table, (see dotted lines Figure 3). The body of the tent comprises a pair of side walls 20, a rear wall 21 and a front wall that is divided on a centrally arranged vertical line to form

a pair of side sections or flaps 22, all of which walls are preferably formed of flexible material, such as canvas.

If desired the side and rear walls may be provided with openings that are closed by section 23 of thin flexible, transparent material, such as celluloid in order to provide windows and suitable means; preferably flaps 24 of fabric may be arranged on said walls for the purpose of closing said windows. The top 25 of the tent is preferably constructed from four substantially triangular sections of fabric, such as canvas, the same being combined with each other so as to form a pyramidal structure, the apex of which rests on the upper end of the center pole 10 and the lower portions of the walls of said pyramidal top being secured to the upper edges of the walls 20, 21 and 22 that form the tent body.

In the construction of the top 25 I prefer to arrange the same so that the lower portions 25^a of the sections forming said top extend downwardly a short distance below the upper edges of the walls of the body of the tent, thus providing aprons or depending flaps which tend to shed rain from the joints between the walls of the body of the tent and the top thereof. The spreader frame that supports the walls of the tent body and retains the same in open position comprises four rods 26 formed of light weight material that is resilient to a certain degree and each rod is secured to the upper portion of one of the side walls of the tent by means of a narrow strip of fabric 27 that overlies the intermediate portions of the rod and the upper and lower edges of said fabric strip being secured to the corresponding tent wall in any suitable manner, but preferably by rows of stitching 28 (see Figure 4).

Secured in any suitable manner to the ends of the rods 26 are joint members 29, one of which is provided on its outer end with an outwardly projection tenon 30, preferably square or noncircular and which is adapted to enter a corresponding opening or recess 31 that is formed in the adjacent joint member 29. Inasmuch as the rods 26 are formed of resilient material their intermediate portion may be sprung or flexed slightly in order to permit the tenons 30 to be seated in the aperture or recesses 31. Each section of the pyramidal top 25 is provided adjacent to its center with a substantially triangular opening 32 over which is arranged a section 33 of reticulated fabric, preferably mosquito netting and arranged on the exterior of the section of fabric forming the top and disposed immediately over said opening 32 is a triangular section 34 of fabric, such as canvas, the side edges of which are secured in any suitable manner to the top section.

Each of the overlying sections of fabric 34 has sufficient fullness to permit its lower portion to bulge or extend outwardly away from the lower portion of the opening 32 and in order to retain the lower portion of said section 34 in such position a resilient member 35 preferably of wire is secured in the lower edge of the overlying section 34 and with the ends of said resilient member 35 projecting beyond the sides of said section 34 in order that they may be detachably positioned in small pockets or keepers 36, preferably of fabric, and which are stitched to the tent top section at points beyond the lower corners of the opening 32.

Arranged on the underside of each overlying section 34 and at a centrally arranged point thereon is a vertically disposed wire member 37, the upper end of which bears against the apex of the fabric section 34 and the lower end of which is adapted to rest on top of the central portion of the flexible member 35. The parts just described provide simple and efficient means for retaining the fabric section 34 in open or distended position directly over the opening 32, thereby permitting the ready ingress and egress of air through a screened opening 32 and at the same time preventing rain, dust and the like from entering said opening.

Thus it will be seen that I have provided a relatively simple, strong and durable supporting frame work for a tent body and top and which supporting frame work may be readily disconnected or taken apart to permit the tent to be packed for storage or transportation, and the arrangement of the supporting members being such that the entire structure including the tent body and top may be very compactly bundled while not in use.

When the tent is set up for use the lower edges of the walls of the body of the tent may be secured to the ground in any suitable manner, preferably by means of pins, such as 38, and the upper portion of the tent is braced by suitable cords or cables 39, the upper ends of which are secured to the corners between the walls of the body of the tent and the lower edges of the tent top 25 and the lower ends of said cables being anchored to pins or stakes that are driven into the ground at short distances away from the tent.

By utilizing a pair of the tent poles and folding spreader frames an elongated tent of the type illustrated in Figure 2 may be produced.

A tent of my improved construction may be easily and cheaply produced, is capable of being quickly set up or taken down and is very effective in performing its intended function. Various changes in the size, form and construction of the various parts of my

improved tent may be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without departing from the spirit of my invention, the scope of which is set forth in the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. The combination with a tent canvas having a ventilator opening, of a triangular fabric section secured at two opposite sides to the canvas on opposite sides of the opening, said section having a fullness so that the unattached lower side of the section may bulge away from the canvas, pockets beyond the lower corners of the opening, a resilient wire secured to the lower edge of the section and projecting beyond the sides of the section, said wire being bowed and having its ends detachably seated in said pockets to hold the section bulged, and a wire member extending from the apex of the section to the center of the bowed wire and forming a brace.

2. The combination with a tent canvas having a ventilator opening, of a fabric section secured to the canvas on opposite sides of the opening, said section having a fullness so that it may bulge away from the canvas, a resilient wire secured to the lower edge of the section having end portions projecting beyond the sides of the section, and pockets adapted to detachably receive the ends of said wire and operable to hold the wire in a bowed position to hold the section in a bulged condition.

JOHN E. PARSONS.