(No Model.)

G. P. PALMER.

TENT.

No. 413,730. Patented Oct. 29, 1889.

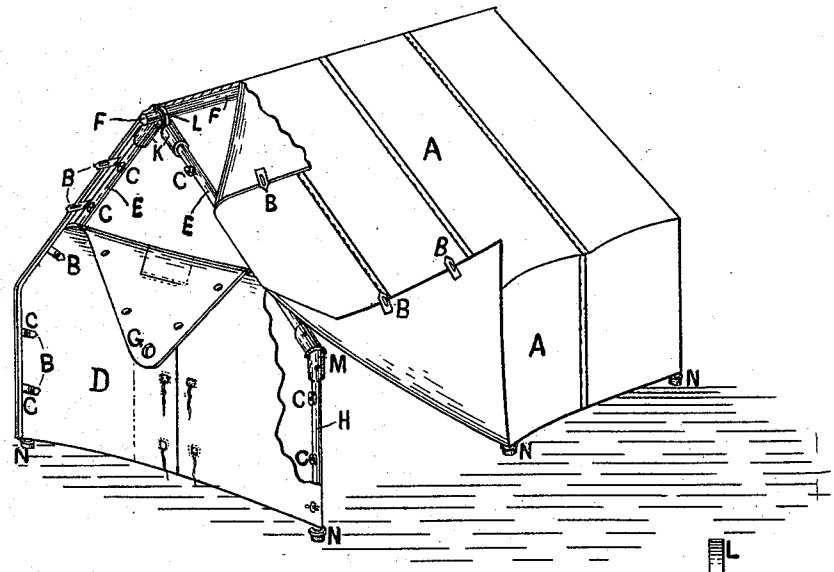


Fig. 1.

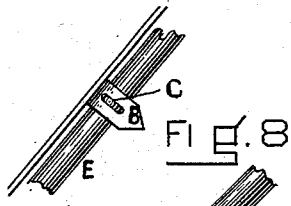


Fig. 8

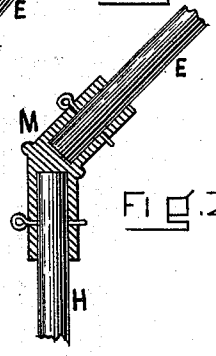


Fig. 2.

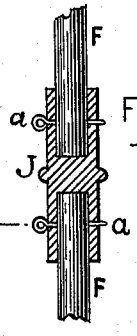


Fig. 3.

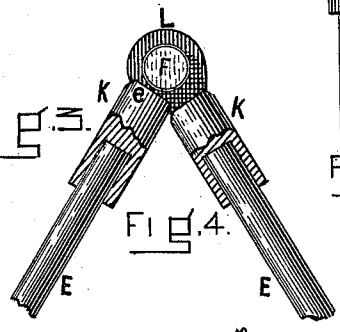


Fig. 4.

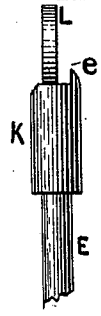


Fig. 5.

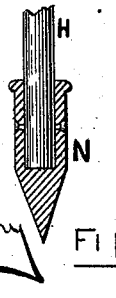


Fig. 6.

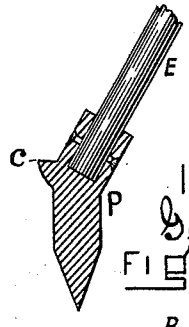


Fig. 7.

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TENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,730, dated October 29, 1889.

Application filed February 7, 1888. Renewed September 26, 1889. Serial No. 325,185. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE P. PALMER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Tents, of which the following is a specifiation.

The object of my invention is to provide a tent which may be folded into a compact bundle for transportation and when desired for use can be spread and set up in an expeditious manner without the aid of "guy-ropes," as usual or heretofore employed for the purpose; and it consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of the several parts of the tent, as hereinafter more fully described, and set forth in the claims.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a wall-tent constructed according to my invention, with the cloth partially removed. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal section of an angle socket-piece connected to pieces of the tent-frame, drawn on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 represents a similar view of a straight socket-piece connected to portions of the frame. Fig. 4 represents a similar view of the top joint or center socket-pieces connected to the ridge-pole and portions of the rafters or frame-pieces. Fig. 5 represents a front elevation of one of the center-joint-socket pieces connected to a portion of the frame. Fig. 6 represents a longitudinal section of a foot or bottom socket-piece connected to a portion of the frame of a wall-tent. Fig. 7 represents a similar view of an angle foot-socket connected to a portion of the frame of an "A-tent," ready to be driven into the ground. Fig. 8 represents a front elevation of a portion of the frame, with a piece of the tent-cloth buttoned thereon and secured by a spring-pin or in any suitable manner.

A represents the top and wall or side cloth covering of a wall or other tent, provided at each end with short straps B, having button-holes or suitable openings to permit the said straps to be connected temporarily to projecting studs or knobs C, secured to the opposite end frame-pieces E at intervals, as shown.

The cloth ends D of the tent are made of suitable shape and size to correspond with the frame of the tent, whether a "wall" or A tent, as desired, and near the top end portion is provided a circular hole or opening G, which is adapted to receive therein the end of the ridge-pole F, which projects horizontally beyond the vertical plane of the rafters or end frame E and posts H, and is temporarily connected thereto by means of corresponding button-holes or openings I, which are passed over the said studs C before the said top canvas or cloth covering A is applied thereon, as shown, and the said end pieces of canvas D and covering A are secured upon the said projecting studs C by means of spring-pins passed through holes formed through the heads of the studs, as shown, or in any well-known manner.

Now, in order that the tent-frame may be as compact as possible for convenient transportation, I construct each piece of the said tent-frame in two or more pieces of wood turned round and of uniform size throughout, or from end to end.

The pieces forming the ridge-pole F may be connected together by a straight metal socket-piece J, as shown in Fig. 3, and secured therein temporarily by removable pins *a*, inserted in holes formed through the metal socket-piece J and wood frame or ridge-pole F, as shown. The wood end frame-pieces E are connected together at their upper ends by socket-pieces K, which may be permanently secured to the ends of the frame-pieces E and adapted to be temporarily connected to the said ridge-pole F by suitable openings formed through the said socket-pieces K, through which openings the said ridge-pole is inserted, or within rings L, formed with the metal socket-pieces K, and provided at one side with a short vertical projection *e*, which contacts with the opposite side of the said ring L when the two socket-pieces K K are brought together in position, as shown in Fig. 4, and the ridge-pole inserted, thus forming a strong lock-joint.

An edge elevation of the socket-piece K is shown in Fig. 5, having said projection *e*.

When it is desired to construct a wall-tent, as shown in Fig. 1, I construct an angle socket-piece M. Within the upper incline or angle-socket is inserted the lower end of the frame-piece, or roof-piece, or rafter H, and in the vertical lower socket the upper end of the vertical post H, the lower end of which is in-

serted and secured in the straight foot-socket piece N, the lower end of which is so formed or made pointed as to be driven into the ground easily and thereby support the tent in position when constructed as shown in Fig. 1. It will be understood that these socketed posts and rafters are provided in pairs at each end of the tent, and one or more pairs at the central or intermediate portions of the tent, as may be desired, varying in number according to the length of the tent.

Now, when it is desired to construct an A-tent, the said angle socket-pieces M are dispensed with and the straight socket-pieces J are substituted and the rafters E inserted, as before, in the upper sockets, and then the posts or extended rafter-pieces H are inserted in the lower sockets and secured, as before. Then the lower ends of the bottom rafter-pieces H are inserted in the sockets of the angle foot-pieces P, which are provided with a projection *c*, by which the pointed lower end portion is adapted to be forced or driven into the ground, so as to support the tent rigidly in position, as above described, thereby dispensing with the usual guy-ropes in both styles of tents.

I contemplate using the straight socket-piece J to connect the two incline or rafter-pieces E when constructing an A-tent, each side rafter being in two pieces each and joined together by the socket mid-length.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A wall-tent consisting of the ridge-pole pieces F, connecting socket-pieces J, rafters E, socket-pieces K, having rings L and projections *e*, posts H, connecting angle socket-pieces M, and socket foot-pieces N, as described.

2. An A-tent consisting of the ridge-pole pieces F, connecting socket-pieces J, socket-pieces K, having rings L and projections *e*, rafters E, and angle-socket foot-pieces P, as described.

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