

(No Model.)

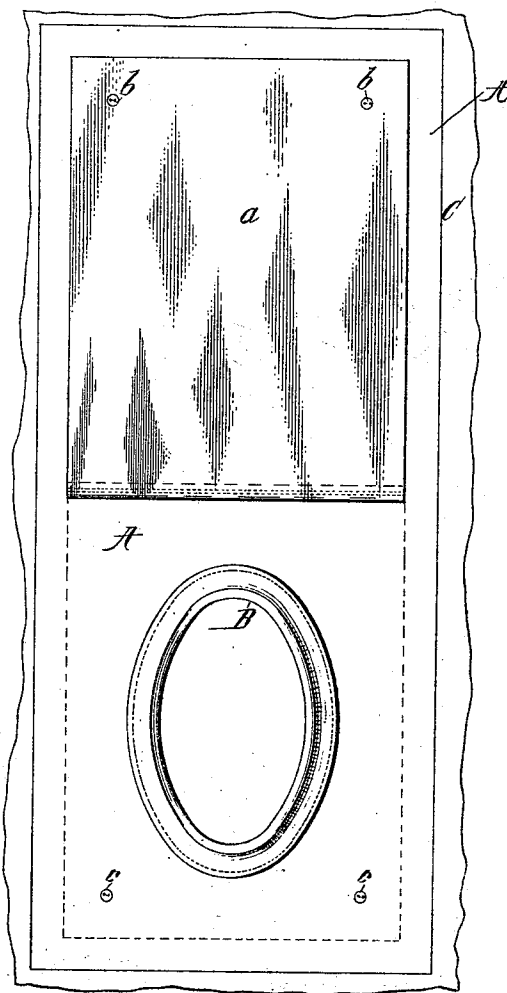
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. C. BROWN.
STOVEPIPE SHIELD FOR TENTS.

No. 511,502.

Patented Dec. 26, 1893.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
John Buckler
Henry Siet,

Inventor:
W. C. Brown
By J. H. Mac Donald
Attorney.

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Fig. 2.

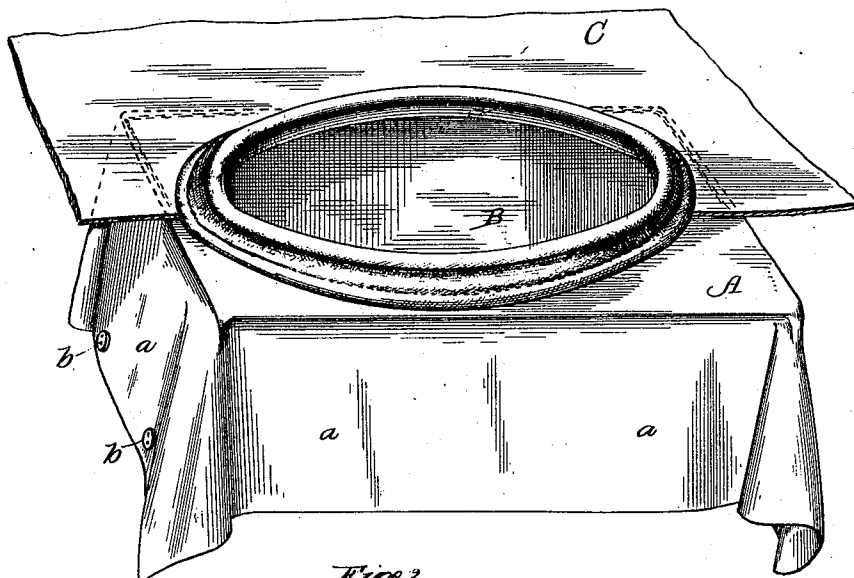


Fig. 3.

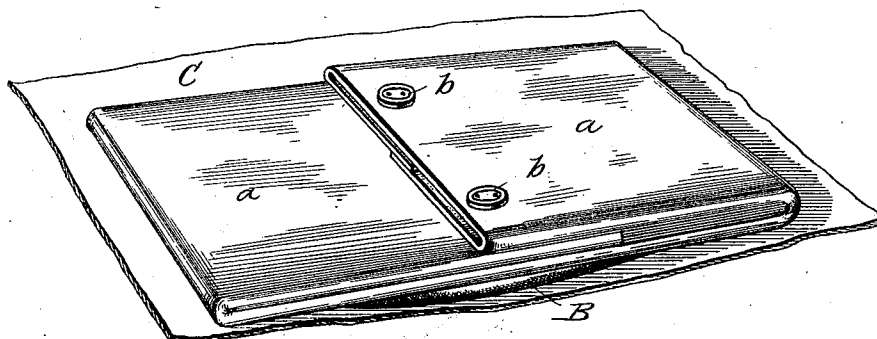
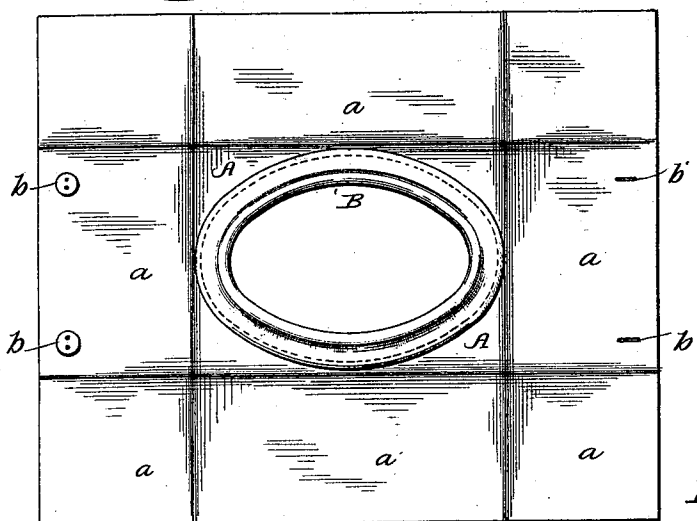


Fig. 4.



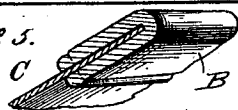
Witnesses.

Victor J. Evans.

J. D. Johnson.

Inventor.

Fig. 5.



W. C. Brown.

By J. H. Macdonald
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

STOVEPIPE-SHIELD FOR TENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,502, dated December 26, 1893.

Application filed March 29, 1893. Serial No. 468,155. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CAREY BROWN, of the United States Army, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Grant, in the county of Graham and Territory of Arizona, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stovepipe-Shields for Tents; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to a shield to protect tents at the point where the stove-pipe passes through the tent wall.

Heretofore it has been customary to cut in the roof of the tent, a hole considerably larger than the diameter of the pipe and rivet to the canvas a piece of tin or leather having an opening just large enough to admit the pipe. Tin is most commonly used but is objectionable for the reason that it cuts the canvas when folded, is a ready conductor of heat, quickly oxidizes, and in high winds the noise occasioned by the pipe scratching against the tin is most unpleasant to the ear. Leather chars readily, and after use becomes hard and brittle. In the Sibley and conical wall tents these defects are more apparent. Even when the cap is drawn as close to the pipe as safety will allow, a hole is left at the apex of the tent for the escape of hot air, and at the precise point where the tent should be closed. This arrangement is unsafe, for, after the most careful adjustment, the pipe will touch the canvas-covered iron ring, even if the edges of the night cap are sufficiently secured. At this point a fire is difficult to extinguish owing to the height of the tent.

The device here presented is intended to obviate the objections stated. This I accomplish by facing the stove-pipe opening with asbestos, and providing a flap, or flaps which are utilized to cover the opening when the stoves are not in use.

In the accompanying drawings—Figures 1 and 4 are plan views of the shield; Fig. 2—a perspective view of same; Fig. 3—a plan view showing the flap folded over the pipe

opening and Fig. 5—a sectional view showing the shield secured to the canvas.

For the ordinary forms of tents the shield consists of a rectangular piece of canvas, A, provided with a flap, *a*, and having an elliptical opening a little larger than is necessary to admit the stove pipe, said opening having a grommet or facing, B, of asbestos; the flap is adapted to fold back and be buttoned to the tent roof when the stove is in use, or be folded over the opening when the stove is not in use. In the "conical wall" "Sibley" tents, the grommet is sewed or worked into the "night cap" in the side farthest from the straight edges and the shield secured thereto at that point. This allows the tent to be preferably closed and gives a firm support for the upper joint of the pipe.

I prefer to use commercial asbestos tape (although a lighter tape may be used) for the reasons that it is readily obtained, is perfectly fire proof, a non-conductor of heat, tough, flexible and practically unaffected by moisture. I may, however, use any other material possessing such qualities, without departing from the spirit of my invention.

The single flap shown in Fig. 1 (turned back and secured to the tent roof by buttons, *b*, and, as indicated by the dotted lines folded over the opening and secured by buttons, *c*,) is usually sufficient for the ordinary "service" or "wall tent" to exclude water and air. In "outing" tents, generally of light canvas, it may be preferable to have the flap arranged as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, so as to provide a greater thickness of material over the opening to exclude air and rain. The asbestos grommet is almost as flexible as canvas, wears well, even with rough usage, and it is therefore apparent that replacements and repairs will be reduced to a minimum.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a tent, a grommet for the pipe opening, said grommet consisting of flexible non-conducting fire-proof material, suitably secured to the canvas, as set forth.

2. In a tent, a non-conducting grommet for the pipe opening, and a flap attached to the tent to close said opening, as set forth.

3. The combination with a tent having an opening for a stove pipe, of a shield having an opening conforming to the pipe opening in the tent, said shield opening being covered with a fire proof material, and a flap for cov-

ering the tent opening, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

W. C. BROWN.

Witnesses:

ALBERT BUPTOLD,
CUNO VON GAUSIG.