July 19, 1927. 1,636,507

A. J. GOODMAN

TENT

Filed May 26, 1925 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

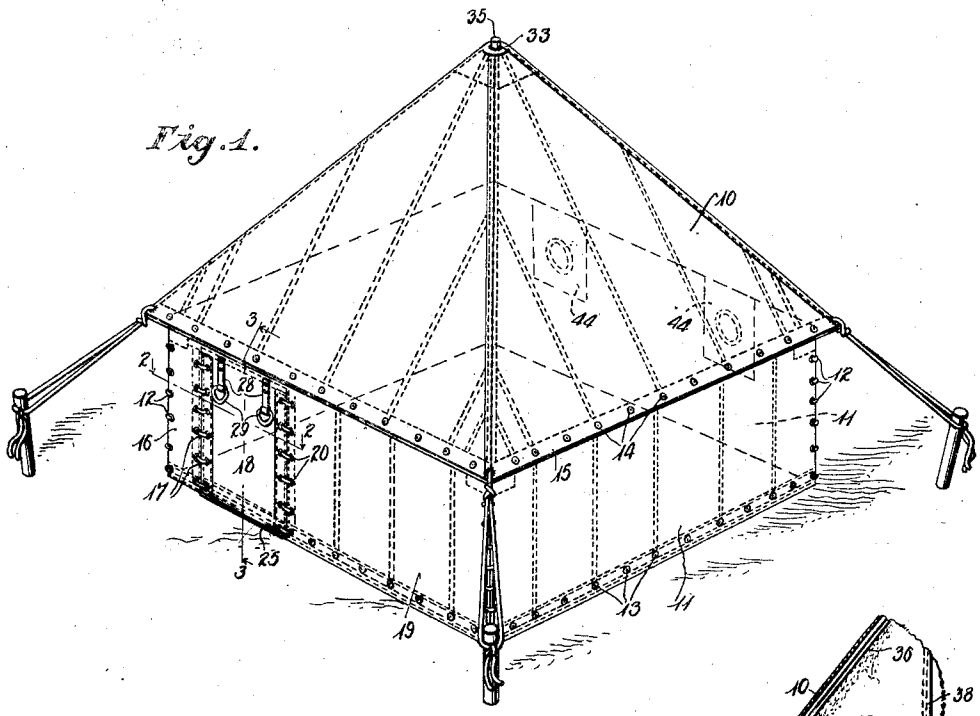


Fig. 2.

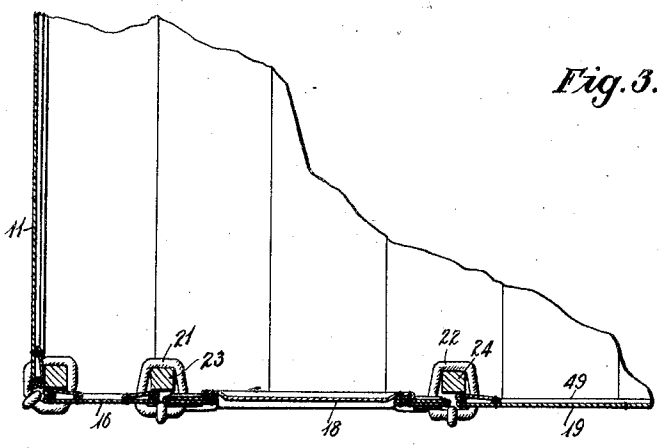
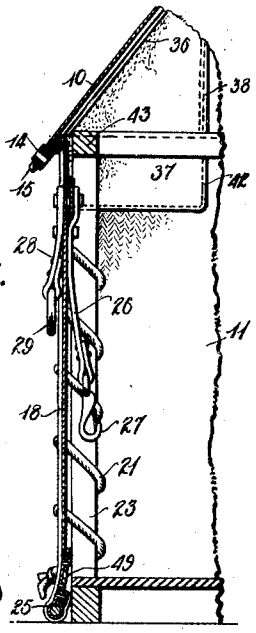


Fig. 3.



Inventor

A. J. Goodman

By Brown & Phelps

Attorneys

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Fig. 4.

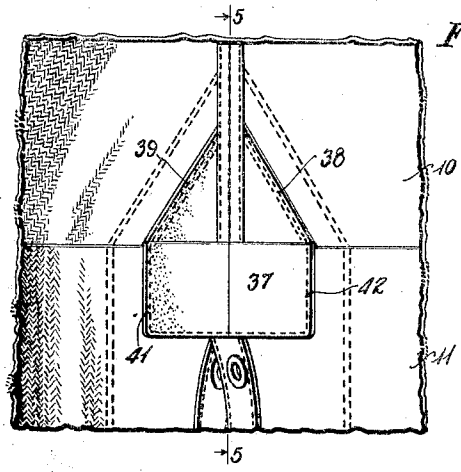


Fig. 5.

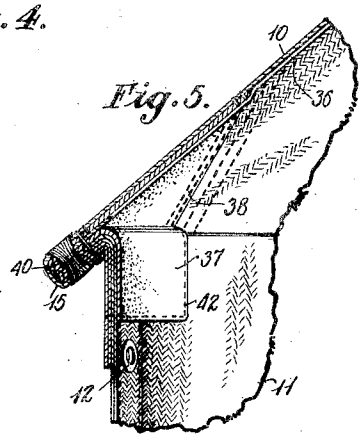


Fig. 6.

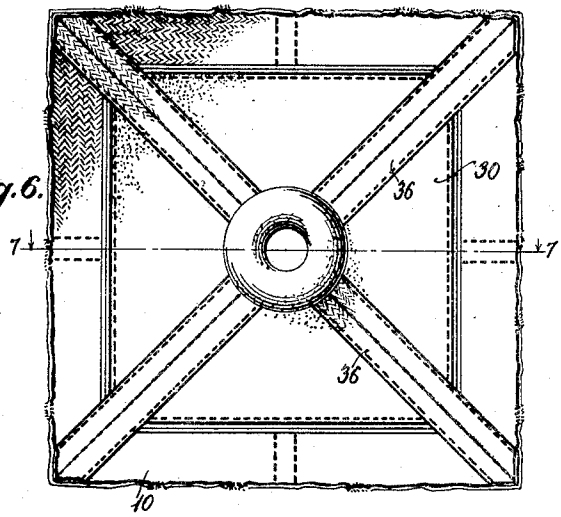


Fig. 8.

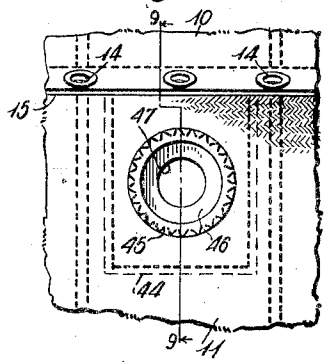


Fig. 9.

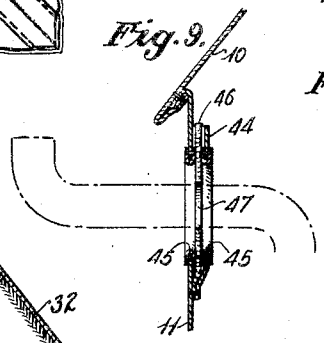


Fig. 10.

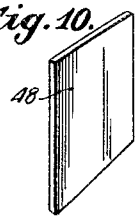
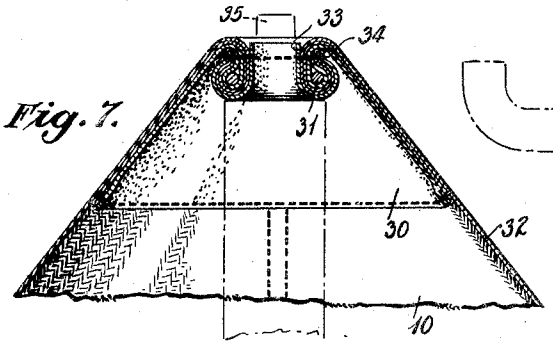


Fig. 7.



Inventor

A. J. Goodman

By Brown & Phelps

Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT J. GOODMAN, OF REIDSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FIFTH TO R. L. WATT, OF REIDSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

TENT.

Application filed May 26, 1925. Serial No. 32,921.

The invention relates to tents and has as an object the provision of a tent suitable for contractors' use; in other words, a tent which may be erected and left standing for long periods of time.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a tent which is so constructed throughout its details as to withstand the action of the elements for long unbroken periods of time.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a tent with a novel means of reinforcement of the pin opening in the apex.

A further object is the provision of a tent having a novel reinforcing structure at its corners adapted to take the wear of contact of such corners with a frame.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a novel stove-pipe opening for a tent.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a novel door for a tent.

Other objects will appear from the following description when read in connection with the accompanying drawing showing an illustrative embodiment of the invention, wherein

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the complete tent;

Fig. 2 is a detail horizontal section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a detail vertical section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a detail elevation from the interior of a corner of the tent;

Fig. 5 is a detail vertical section on line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a detail bottom plan view of the apex of the tent;

Fig. 7 is a vertical section on line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a detail elevation of the stovepipe opening;

Fig. 9 is a detail vertical section on line 9—9 of Fig. 8; and

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a plate for filling the stovepipe opening when not wanted for use.

As shown, the invention is embodied in a tent having a roof 10 and side walls 11. The side walls are preferably formed separable at the corners and provided with closely spaced eyelets for lacings 12.

In view of the heavy service which the tent is designed to withstand, the eyelets 13 in the bottom of the side walls and the eyelets 14 at the eaves of the tent are spaced substantially one-half the usual distance.

As shown at 15, Fig. 3, the roof of the tent is brought down and turned under, enclosing the edges of the side walls, and stitching, as well as the eyelets 14, is utilized to hold the parts in position. The eaves are made wider than is usual in tents of this class to give ample space for the eyelets and to, in some measure, protect the side walls of the tent.

To provide a door in the tent, a narrow wall member 16 is provided adjacent one corner of the tent, which member is laced to the adjacent side wall in the same manner as are the remaining corners of the tent. This member 16 is provided with a row of eyelets 17 in its free edge. A door flap 18 of the desired width is provided to fill the door opening between the wall member 16 and the wall member 19, which latter wall member has eyelets 20 corresponding to the eyelets 17.

The door member 18 is formed of sufficient width to provide a generous lap upon the adjacent wall members, whereby a tight joint may be made and lacings 21—22 may be passed through the eyelets in the door and in the wall members 16 and 19 and also about frame members 23—24 placed at each side of the door opening. It is preferred to secure the door flap to the side walls a substantial distance below the eaves of the tent whereby the side wall of the tent, in which the door is placed, may be continuous at the eaves, the upper edge of the door flap, together with the upper edge of the wall members 16 and 19 being turned into the eave member.

A hem 25 is turned in the bottom edge of the door flap and a stick is preferably placed in this hem to provide a weight for the bottom edge of the door as well as for convenience in rolling up the door. To hold the door in rolled-open position, there are shown straps, one pair of which, 26, is shown provided with snaps 27 and the remaining pair, 28, provided with rings 29 for engagement by the snaps when the door is rolled open.

To reinforce the apex of the tent and to resist the wear of the usual iron pin passing through the apex, there is shown a reinforcement 30, preferably formed of leather, al-

though rawhide or resistant fabric material may be utilized. A metal ring 31 is provided, about which the canvas 32 of the tent roof, with the reinforcement 30, is turned, the edge of the reinforcement terminating at 33. Stitching 34 is then passed through the multiple thickness of the roof and reinforcement, thus constricting the opening in the ring 31 to such an extent as to form a tight fit with the pin shown in dotted lines at 35, Fig. 7.

The corners of the roof are shown as reinforced by interiorly placed strips of heavy tape at 36, and triple rows of stitching are utilized to fasten the parts together.

The tent is designed to be erected upon a frame of suitable material, as scantling, preferably placed upon a floor. To rest upon the corner of the frame and take the consequent wear, a reinforcement at the corner is shown in the form of a sheet of material 37, which may be the same material utilized at 30, and preferably is of a good grade of leather. This material, which may be an integral sheet of material, at each corner, is secured to the roof member by rows of stitching 38—39, is turned into the eaves as at 40, and is secured to adjacent side walls by stitching 41—42. There is thus formed a pocket-shaped corner, interiorly lined with the reinforcing material, and which will thereby fit neatly upon the frame members indicated at 43, Fig. 3.

To provide for the passing of a stovepipe through the tent wall, a pocket is formed by means of an interiorly placed sheet of material 44, as shown in Fig. 9, stitched at its bottom and lateral edges to the wall of the tent adjacent the eaves. Registering openings are formed in the wall of the tent, and in the sheet 44, which are considerably in excess of the size of the pipe which is to pass, and which is indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 9. The edges of the openings in the sheet 44 and in the wall of the tent are bound, as shown at 45, Fig. 8.

To hold the pipe in spaced relation to the edges of the openings and heat insulated therefrom, a sheet of material 46 may be slipped into the pocket and formed with an opening 47, closely fitting the pipe to be used. Preferably a plurality of openings is formed when the tent is constricted, two being shown in Fig. 1.

In the event that but one stove is to be set up, or none at all, the openings not wanted may be closed by a solid piece of material 48, such as shown in Fig. 10, which need not be of the fireproof material of which the sheet 46 is formed.

The bottom edge of the tent walls, as well as that of the door 18, are preferably reinforced by an added strip of material 49 stitched to the edge of the canvas and having its bottom edge enclosed in the hem thereof. This strip of material will assist in resisting the strain upon the eyelets which are passed through the hem and the reinforcing strip.

If it is desired to erect the tent without a frame, guy ropes may be passed through the eyelets in the eaves of the tent and fastened to pegs in the well known manner.

It will be obvious that the bottom edges of the tent may be pegged to the ground by means of ropes passed through the eyelets 13 if no floor is to be provided.

I claim:

1. A tent comprising a roof, walls secured to the edge of said roof to form eaves one of said walls having a door opening, a door flap lapping a substantial distance over the margins of said opening, said flap turned into a continuation of one of said eaves and secured to said roof, said flap also secured to said margins downwardly from said eave, and means to lace the flap to said margins when the door is closed.

2. A tent comprising a roof member, a reinforcing member secured to its interior about an apex opening, a metallic ring, said roof and reinforcement turned about said ring, whereby to bring the reinforcement exposed within the opening and stitching passed through the turned portions of the roof and reinforcement, to bind the same about the ring.

3. A tent comprising a roof member, side walls joining said roof member to form a corner, a sheet of reinforcing material fastened to the interior of said roof member and to the interior of the joining side wall members and turned into the juncture of the latter with the roof member to form an eave corner, said eave extending in two directions from said corner, whereby to provide an interior pocket lined with resistant material to take the wear of a frame member.

4. A tent comprising a roof member, wall members secured to said roof member at eaves of substantial width, said wall members secured together a substantial distance downward from the eave to form a corner, a sheet of reinforcing material secured to the inner surface of the roof and joining wall members, turned into the eave to reinforce the corner thereof and secured to the wall members through said substantial downward distance, said eave extending in two directions from said corner, whereby to provide an interior-lined pocket to take the wear of a frame member.

ALBERT J. GOODMAN.