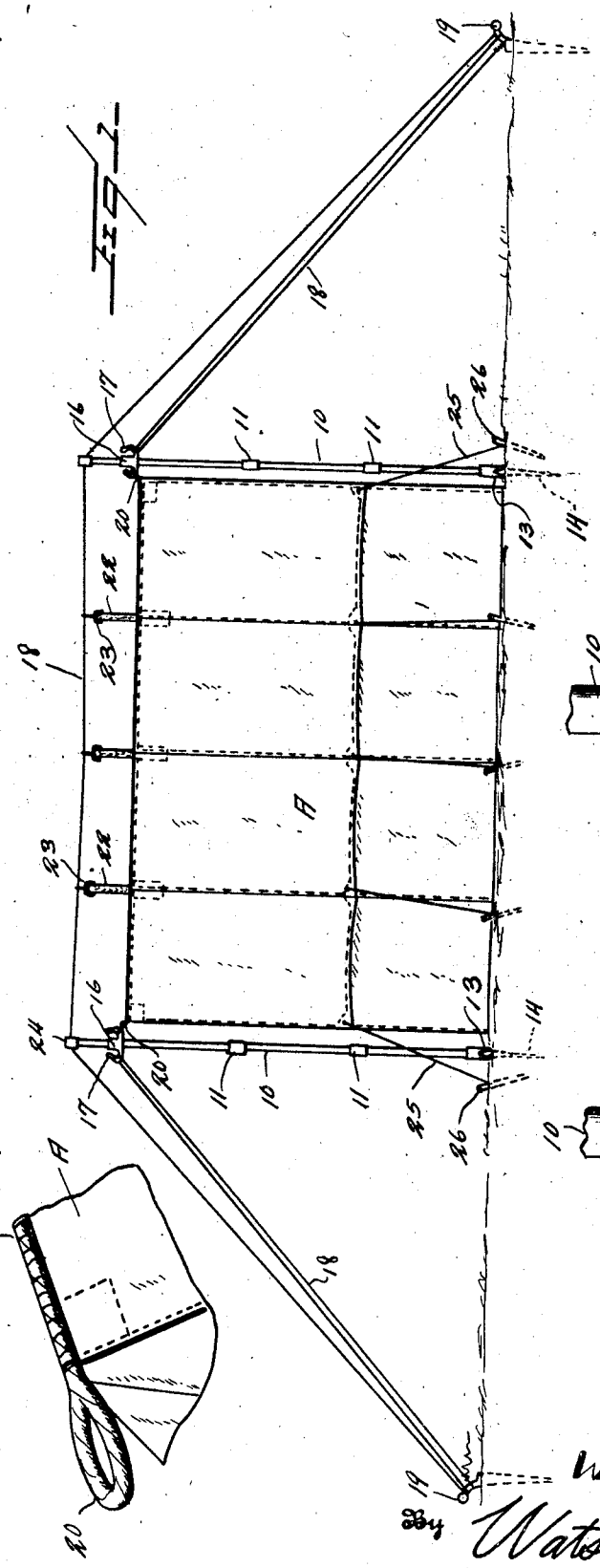
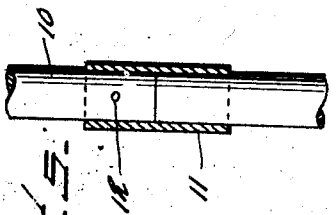
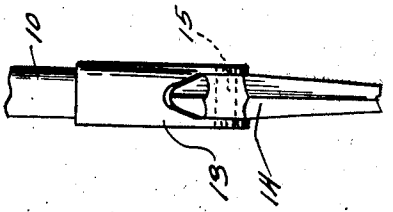
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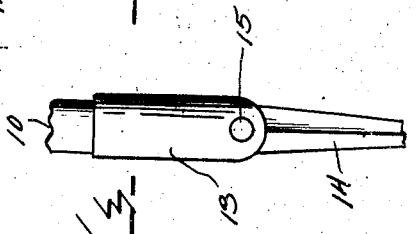
TENT SUPPORTING FRAME

Filed Feb. 5, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1









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TENT SUPPORTING FRAME

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Fig. 6.

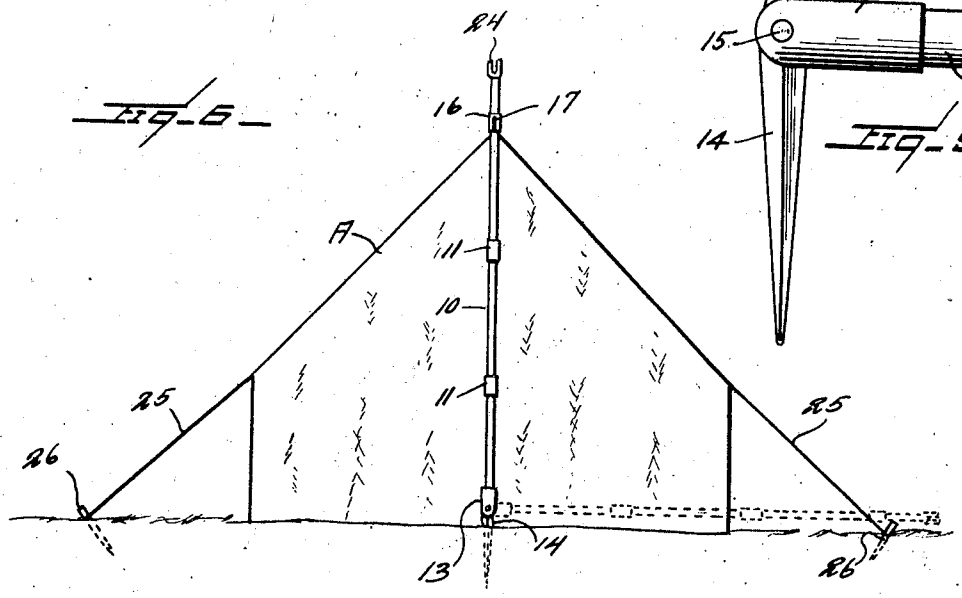


Fig. 9.

Fig. 7.

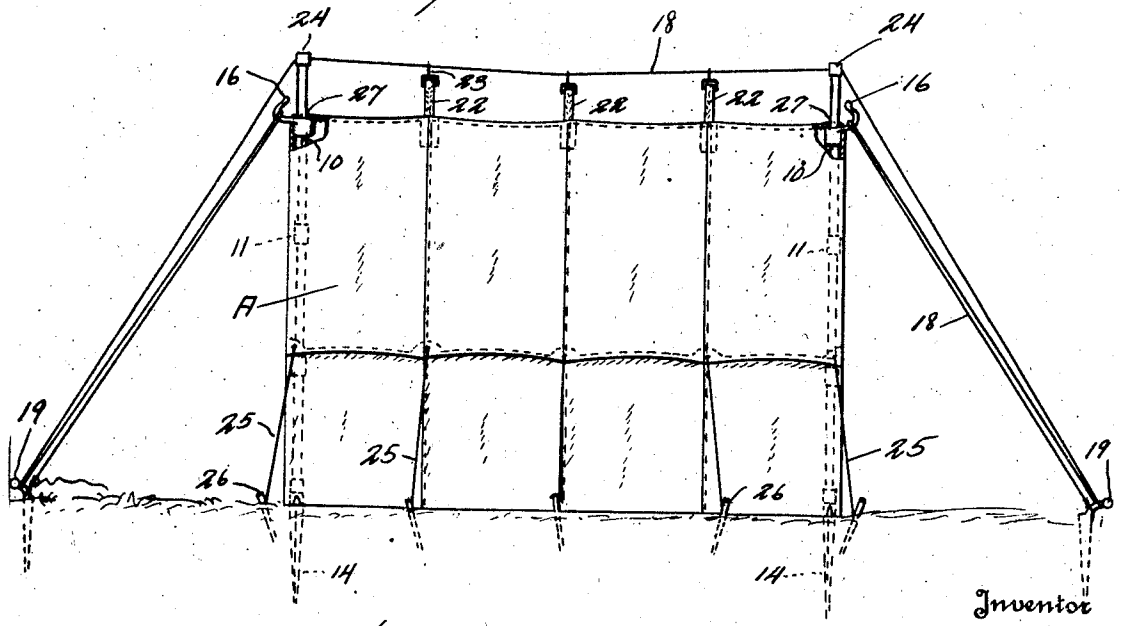
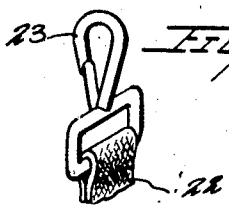


Fig. 8.



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Patented Oct. 8, 1929 1,730,565

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TENT-SUPPORTING FRAME

Application filed February 5, 1929. Serial No. 337,690.

This invention relates to tents and particularly to a supporting frame for tents and the general object of the invention is to provide a supporting frame and tent so constructed that the tent may be put up by one man even in a strong wind and when put up will not blow down.

A further object is to provide what may be termed a poleless and leverless tent, which may be stretched taut while the tent is lying on the ground and then readily raised.

A further object is to provide a tent support or supporting framework to which the tent is detachably connected so it may be readily engaged with the framework of the tent or readily disengaged therefrom.

Other objects will appear in the course of the following description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a tent and tent supporting frame constructed in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary perspective view of one corner of the tent showing the manner of connecting the ridge rope to the tent;

Figure 3 is an elevation of the lower end of one of the tent poles;

Figure 4 is an elevation of the lower end of one of the tent poles;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary elevation partly in section showing a joint of a tent pole;

Figure 6 is an end elevation of the tent shown in Figure 1;

Figure 7 is an elevation partly broken away showing the tent having slightly different connection to the supporting frame or poles thereof;

Figure 8 is a perspective view of the snap hook used in connecting the tent to the supporting cable or rope;

Figure 9 is a side elevation of one of the tent poles and the peg to which it is pivoted, the pole being turned at right angles to the peg to permit a hammer or mallet to be used for driving the peg.

Referring to Figures 1 to 5, it will be seen that the supporting frame of the tent consists of the two end tent poles designated generally 10. These are formed in sections as shown in Figure 5, the sections being connected by sleeves 11 and by transverse pins 12. The lower end of the lowest section of each pole is received in a socket 13 which is cleft to receive the upper end of a peg or sharpened post 14 which may be driven into the ground to any desired depth and which is connected to the socket 13 by a pivot pin 15 so that the socket and the tent pole may be turned horizontally and the tent peg or the tent post may be driven and then the socket and pole connected thereto.

The purpose of pivoting each tent pole 10 to its peg 14 is to permit the tent poles to be turned over into an approximately horizontal position upon the ground.

Adjacent the upper end, each tent post, as illustrated in Figure 1, is provided with a collar 16 having hooks 17. These hooks are adapted to be engaged respectively with a guy rope 18 which extends upward from a peg 19 around the hook 17 and downward again to the peg 19 and then through the upper ends of the tent poles and downward to the opposite tent peg 19 and to the opposite hook 17. A ridge rope 21 is disposed within the apex of the tent and is formed with a loop 20 engageable with one of the hooks 17. It is thus an easy matter to hook the tent on to the hooks 17 of the two tent poles. The ridge of the tent is provided with tabs 22 of canvas, leather or like material which are sewed to the tent, each of these tabs carrying at its upper end the snap hook 23 as shown in Figure 8.

The cable 18 passes through eyes or fork 24 formed at the upper ends of the upper sections of the tent poles 10 and the snap hooks 23 are adapted to be engaged over this cable 18 so that the crest or ridge of the tent is supported by the cable 18.

Figure 7 shows a tent construction which is identical with that shown in Figure 1 except that the tent poles 10 pass through the ends of the tent at 27 and are disposed inside of the tent instead of being disposed outside of the tent.

The tent, therefore, is not engaged by a loop to a hook on the tent pole, but is nearly entirely supported by means of the straps or

tab 22 engaged with the cable 18, the ends of the tent, however, being supported by the sleeves or collars upon which the hooks 16 are formed as shown in Figure 7. Of course, lateral guy ropes 25 are attached to the tent walls in either construction and extend out to the tent pegs 26 so as to stretch the tent laterally.

In order to set up the tent, pegs 19 are driven and the pegs 14 for the tent poles 10 are driven in place. The tent is then stretched out on the ground so that the bottom of the tent lies between the pegs 14. The tent poles 10 are then inserted in the sockets 13 and the cable 18 is then attached to the hooks 17 and brought around the pegs 19 as shown. The pegs 26 are to be driven on that side of the tent which is lying on the ground and the guy ropes 25 attached thereto. This is all done before any attempt is made to raise the tent. The tent is then lifted to a vertical position and then stretched laterally by the opposite series of guy ropes 25 and pegs 26. The cable 18 at one end is attached to one of the pegs 19, then carried up over the hooks 16, then downward to the peg 19, then up to the cleft end 10 of the adjacent tent pole, then carried over to the tent pole down to the other peg 19, back to the adjacent hooks 16 and then again to the peg 19. This permits the cable 18 to be tightened at any time and this will tighten the cable over its entire length. It will be obvious that with the tent pole pegs or post 14, that the tent poles may be turned over either one side or the other as desired in setting up the tent.

It will also be obvious that when the socket 13 is turned over out of alinement with the peg or post 14 that the peg or post may be driven into the ground.

While I have illustrated one continuous cable 18 extending around the pegs 19 and connected to the post 10, I do not wish to be limited to this, as a plurality of cables may be used.

The height to which the poles will extend above the top of the tent will, of course, depend upon the size of the tent. Those portions of the poles which extend above the top of the tent slip into the slip joints and constitute the upper sections of the tent poles.

It will be seen that there are no levers with this mechanism required to put the tent in place or to raise it, that the tent supporting frame is very simple in construction and easily applied and easily used. Obviously the details might be changed without departing from the spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:—

1. A tent supporting structure including tent poles, each tent pole including a sharpened post adapted to be driven into the ground and to which the tent pole is hinged, a cable extending through the ends of both tent poles and adapted at its ends to be connected to pegs, devices for attachment to the tent along the ridge thereof and adapted to be detachably engaged with said cable, guy wires attached to the posts adjacent the upper ends thereof and adapted to be connected to the ground engaging pegs, and guy ropes and pegs for the sides of the tent.

2. A tent structure of the character described comprising tent poles disposed adjacent the ends of the tent, a sharpened post for each tent pole and with which it is hingedly connected, each tent pole at its upper end being formed with a fork and just below its upper end with a hook, guy ropes adapted to be connected to said hooks and to tent pegs, a cable extending through said forks and at its ends adapted to be connected to tent pegs and a tent, the ridge of which is provided with a plurality of flexible tabs having means for detachably engaging said cable, the sides of the tent being provided with laterally stretchable guy ropes adapted to be engaged with pegs in the usual manner.

3. A tent structure of the character described, comprising a tent proper, a tent supporting frame including members having hinged ground engaging pegs whereby the frame may be turned from a horizontal position to a vertical position and vice versa, and a cable extending over said frame and adapted to be engaged at its ends with pegs and stretched in a direction transverse to the direction of movement of the frame on its hinges, said tent having at its ridge means for detachably engaging said cable and having means whereby it may be stretched laterally.

4. A tent structure of the character described comprising a pair of tent poles, supporting pegs, one for each tent pole adapted to be driven into the ground, the lower end of each tent pole being pivotally connected to the corresponding peg, a cable having sliding engagement with the upper ends of the tent poles and adapted to be connected to tent pins whereby it may be stretched taut, and a tent having along its ridge a plurality of flexible tabs, each carrying means whereby it may be detachably engaged with said cable, the ends of the tent being formed for engagement with said poles, and the side walls of the tent having guy ropes whereby the tent may be stretched laterally and pegged.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

WALTER J. FLINTJER.