L. B. & N. GOLDBERG.

FRAME FOR TENT OPENINGS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 8, 1916.

1,240,133

Patented Sept. 11, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

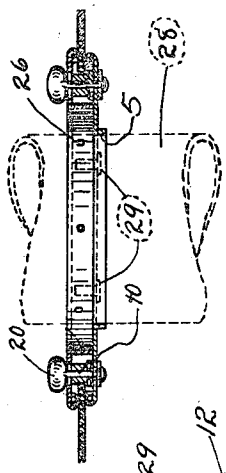

Fig. 3.

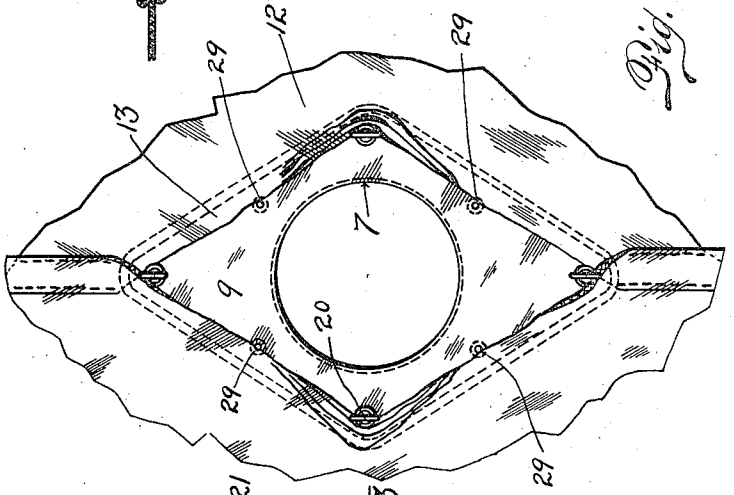

Fig. 2.

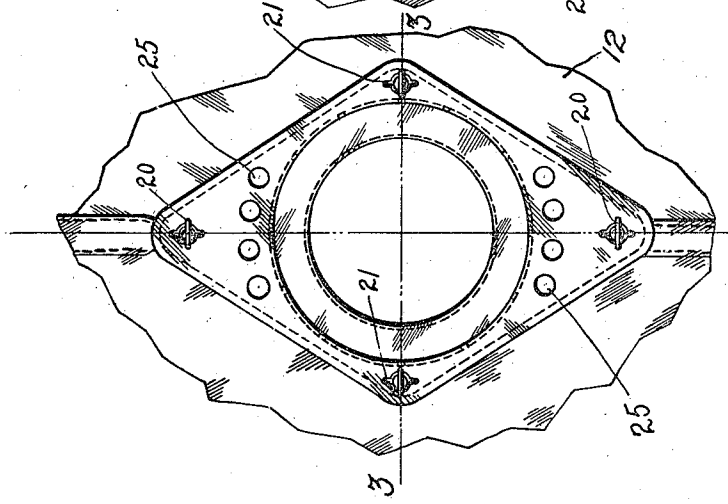

Fig. 1.

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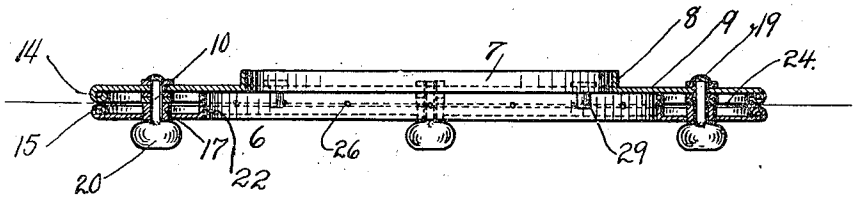

Fig. 4.

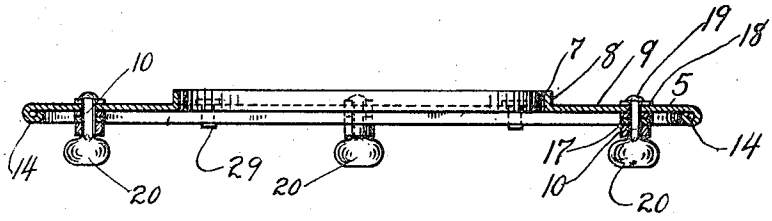

Fig. 5.

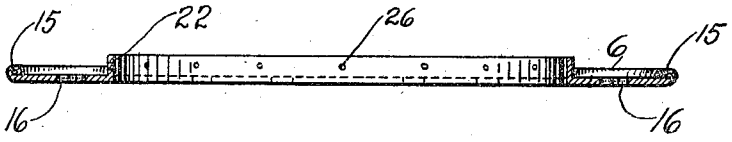

Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS B. GOLDBERG AND NATHAN GOLDBERG, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

FRAME FOR TENT-OPENINGS.

1,240,133. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 11, 1917.

Application filed July 8, 1916. Serial No. 108,097.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS B. GOLDBERG and NATHAN GOLDBERG, citizens of the United States, residing at the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Frames for Tent-Openings; and we do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates generally speaking to improvements in frames for tent openings, and consists of a metallic structure adapted to be applied wherever it may be necessary to form an opening in a tent, simply by cutting a slit in the tent fabric, spreading the fabric apart and inserting the frame, the fabric on opposite sides of the slit, being received by the frame but spaced sufficiently for the required opening, the frame consisting of two coöperating parts placed adjacent each other and adapted to clamp the canvas or tent fabric around the opening. The device is more especially intended for use where it is desired to pass a stovepipe through the tent wall and for this reason, the device might be appropriately termed a tent thimble for stovepipes.

In our improved construction the two superposed plates or members, are connected with each other by means of pins which are swiveled in one member and pass through openings in the other member, these pins being provided with elongated heads which one member of the frame is slotted to receive when the heads are properly adjusted. As these heads are relatively thin, they lock the two plates together when so adjusted that their heads form suitable angles with the direction of the slots or occupy positions crosswise thereof. An important feature of our improvement, consists in the employment of a spacing flange immediately adjacent the central or main opening formed in the two plates, this flange making it impossible for the tent fabric or canvas to work out from between the two plates adjacent the stovepipe, consequently, absolutely protecting the canvas from contact with the stovepipe. It is evident that if by any possibility the canvas or fabric of the tent which is held between the two frame members around the central opening, should work out of the plates of the frame in such a manner as to come in contact with the hot stovepipe, that fire would result. Our object is to completely overcome this difficulty.

Having briefly outlined our improvement, we will proceed to describe the same in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawing, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof. In this drawing,—

Figure 1 is a plan view of our improved device, showing the two members in the assembled relation and applied to a tent in such a manner as to leave an opening for a stovepipe in the frame.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of one member of the device, or the member that is outermost when the device is applied.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken through the device on the line 3—3, Fig. 1, the position of the stovepipe being indicated by dotted lines.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the frame showing the two parts in the assembled relation, the tent fabric, however, being omitted and the parts shown on a larger scale than in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

Fig. 5 is a similar view of the outer member of the device which is shown in detail and on the same scale as in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 but illustrating the coöperating member.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate one member of our improved frame, and 6 the coöperating member. These members are preferably elongated and having the general outline of an oblique-angled parallelogram whose horizontal dimension is considerably shorter than its vertical dimension taken at right angles thereto, the measurements being central in each case. It will be evident, however, that the outline or particular design of the two members is not very material except so far as appearance is concerned. In using the terms vertical and horizontal, we are assuming that the frame is in position and secured to the vertical wall of a tent. Hence, these terms are used only for convenience of explanation. The member 5 which is outermost, is provided with a central opening 7 which determines the size of the stovepipe which is to pass therethrough assuming that the frame is used

to form a stovepipe opening in the tent. This opening is surrounded exteriorly by a flange 8. The body portion 9 of this member 5 is equipped with a number of pins 10 which pass through openings formed in the member, and are swiveled or journaled therein. These pins have flat heads which project interiorly, the bodies of the pins being preferably cylindrical in shape and adapted to fit in openings formed in the two members of the frame. As shown in the drawing, there are four of these pins 10 which are arranged near the outer extremities of vertical and horizontal lines passed centrally through the device when the latter is in place or supported upon the vertical wall of a tent. The pins, are however, set inwardly from the outer edge of the member 5 sufficiently to allow the tent fabric 12 to overlap the edge of the member a suitable distance to permit securely clamping the tent fabric between the two members when the parts are assembled. This overlapping portion is designated 13 and is best illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawing. The edge of this member is beaded as shown at 14, this bead coöperating with a similar bead 15 formed on the corresponding edge of the member 6, the two beads, however, being adjacent and in engagement when the two members are in the assembled relation, thus coöperating to form a shallow chamber between the narrow areas of the two members, beyond the swiveled pins, this chamber being of sufficient magnitude to receive the portion 13 of the tent fabric which will be somewhat wrinkled, due to the fact that it is assumed that none of the tent fabric is removed when the device is applied, the idea being to simply form a slit in the tent fabric or rip a seam, and separate the free edges of the fabric sufficiently to permit the employment of the frame. Hence, if it is desired to remove the frame at any time and place it in another position, the tent fabric may be restored to its normal position and sewed, whereby the opening is closed.

The member 6 is provided with openings 16 whose central portions are large enough to receive the bodies or cylindrical portions of the swiveled pins 10 which, as shown in the drawing, consist of ordinary pins with reduced shanks but to which are applied spacing sleeves 17 for purposes of enlargement. The outer extremities of the pins pass through washers 18 and are upset for riveting purposes as shown at 19. The openings 16 in the member 6, are elongated in one direction to receive the flat heads 20 of the pins when the latter are properly adjusted for the purpose. But when these heads are turned to occupy a position at right angles to that which they occupy when passing through the elongated portions 21 of the opening 16, the two members 5 and 6 are secured in the assembled relation.

The member 6 has a flange 22 which surrounds the main opening 23 therein, this flange engaging the body portion 9 of the member 5 when the parts are assembled, this engagement being preferably at a considerable distance from the opening 7 as best illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawing. This flange not only spaces the two plates around the main openings, but also forms a closure, whereby the shallow chamber 24 is closed interiorly, and it becomes impossible for any portion of the part 13 of the tent fabric, to work toward or come in contact with the stovepipe, for instance, when the device is used as a stovepipe thimble for tents, thus obviating any danger from fire due to direct contact of the tent fabric with the hot stovepipe. As shown in the drawing, the member 6 of the frame is provided with a number of perforations 25, while the flange 22 is provided with a number of relatively small perforations 26. These perforations serve to ventilate the chamber 24 and thus have a tendency to keep the parts cool, when the stovepipe is hot and the metal parts become heated by heat conductivity or radiation or both.

From the foregoing description, the use as well as the manner of applying our improved device will be readily understood. In the first instance a seam is opened or a slit formed in the fabric of the tent, of sufficient size for the purpose, the fabric being parted where the slit is formed, sufficiently to allow the member 5 to pass therethrough and engage the fabric on the outside, the free edges of the fabric being made to overlap the member on the inside as shown at 13 in Fig. 2. The pins 10 are so adjusted that when the member 6 is applied, the flat heads 20 of the pins will pass through the elongated portions 21 of the openings 16 in the member 6. These heads are then turned to occupy a position preferably at right angles to the extensions 21 of the openings, in which event the two frame members are locked securely in place, and the portion 13 of the tent fabric tightly clamped between the two members, and at the same time prevented from moving inwardly toward the stovepipe or beyond the flange 22, and as this flange is itself considerably removed from the opening 7 and consequently from the stovepipe, the tent fabric is at all times held at a proper distance from the stovepipe to remove all danger from fire by actual contact of the fabric with the stovepipe. In the drawing (see Fig. 3), the position of the stovepipe is indicated by dotted lines and the pipe is designated by the numeral 28.

As illustrated in the drawing, the plate or member 5 is equipped with a number of pins 29 whose free extremities are adapted to

engage the coöperating plate or member 6 for spacing purposes when the parts are assembled. These pins also coöperate with the pins 10 to maintain the part 13 of the canvas or tent fabric as far removed as possible from the opening 7 through which the stovepipe passes when the plates are assembled. These may be employed or not as desired.

Attention is called to the fact that the opening 7 when not employed to receive a stovepipe, may be covered by a piece of thin, transparent material as isinglass or mica or by a sheet of fine mesh material, the sheet whether of transparent or mesh material being clamped between the two members 5 and 6 by the employment of the screw pins 29.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is,—

1. A frame for tent openings comprising two coöperating plates adapted to be clamped over the edges of the tent canvas, said plates having central communicating openings, the opening of one plate being considerably larger than that of the other plate, the plate having the larger opening being provided with a flange surrounding said opening and projecting toward and into engagement with the companion plate thereby serving to inclose the canvas edges.

2. A frame for tent openings, comprising two coöperating plates adapted to be clamped over the canvas edges of a straight line opening formed in the tent, said plates being provided with engaging beads surrounding their perimeters for spacing the outer portions of the plates, said plates also having central communicating openings, the opening of one plate being considerably larger than the opening of the other, the plate having the larger opening being provided with a flange surrounding said opening and projecting toward and into engagement with the companion plate thereby serving to inclose the canvas edges.

3. A frame for tent openings comprising two coöperating plates having central communicating openings, one of said plates being provided with a flange for spacing the two plates to form a shallow chamber between them beyond said openings, the said plate and its flange being perforated to ventilate said chamber.

4. A frame for tent openings comprising two coöperating plates adapted to be clamped over the edges of the tent canvas, said plates having central communicating openings, the opening of one plate being considerably larger than that of the other plate, the plate having the larger opening being provided with a flange surrounding said opening and projecting toward and into engagement with the companion plate thereby serving to inclose the canvas edges and forming a shallow chamber between the said plates beyond the communicating openings, the plate provided with the larger opening and its flange being perforated to ventilate said chamber.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS B. GOLDBERG.
NATHAN GOLDBERG.

Witnesses:
GRACE HUSTON,
A. J. O'BRIEN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."