Nov. 9, 1943. G. H. BUDD 2,333,915

TREATMENT TENT

Filed Jan. 10, 1942

Fig. 1.

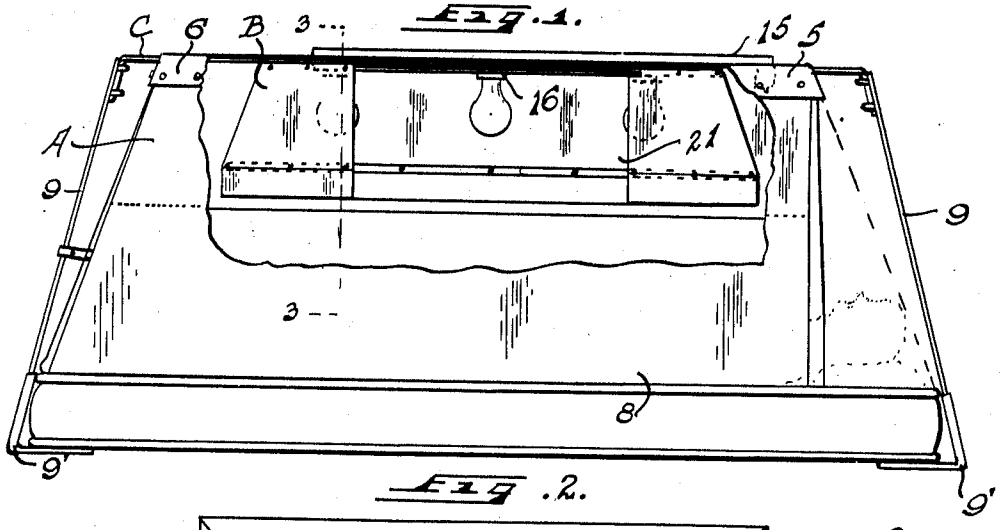


Fig. 2.

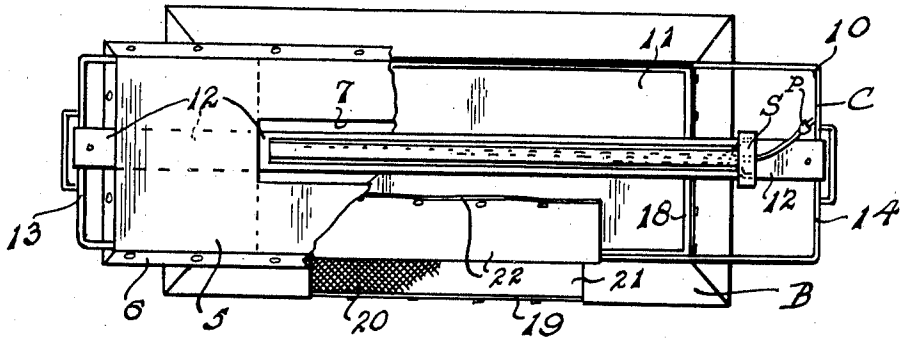
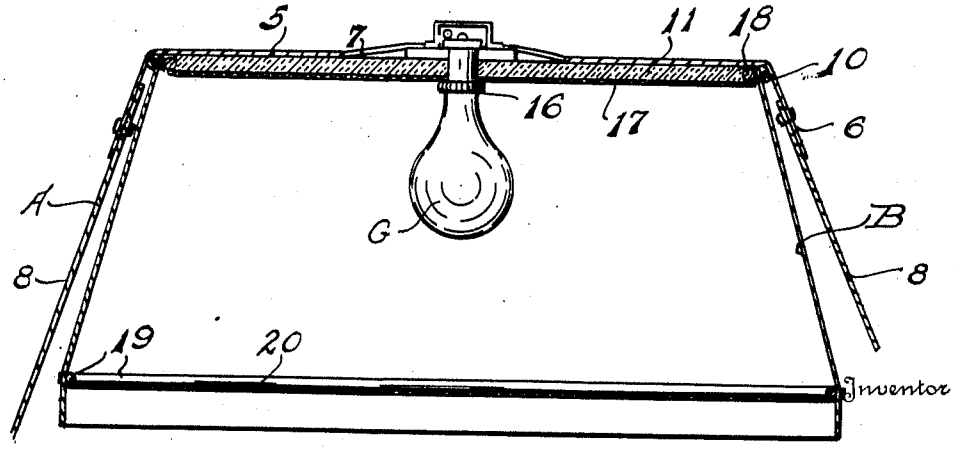


Fig. 3.



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2,333,915

TREATMENT TENT

George H. Budd, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application January 10, 1942, Serial No. 426,331

1 Claim. (Cl. 135—1)

My invention relates to treatment tents of the type utilized for giving sun baths, heat treatments and the like and has for its object to provide a tent within a tent, with the inner tent provided with reflecting inner walls eliminating the need of individual reflectors behind the globes.

A further object is to provide a small tent mounted within a larger tent, the inner tent being provided with a screen covered bottom to prevent any chance of the person using the tent from being burned by touching the globes, or to insure that no glass from one of the globes should fall onto the person should one of the globes be broken while in use.

A still further object is to provide a tent within a tent with the inner tent provided with a row of sockets in which light and ray emitting globes may be inserted, the top of the inner tent being formed of a suitable framework in which an asbestos sheet or other heat insulation is carried and with a screen carried under the sheet to hold it in place, and with the bottom of the inner tent being closed by a screen, and with the inner walls of the inner tent made to reflect heat, light and color onto the body of the user, thereby insuring against fire hazard, personal injury and insuring the user of the full benefit of the heat and rays of the globes.

A still further object is to provide a tent within a tent, with the inner tent carrying a base framework covered with screen to prevent and eliminate danger and through such construction provide an economically manufactured treatment tent, eliminating danger and high priced labor and costly equipment such as reflectors and the like using just the best type of fabric for the outer tent at much less cost. When so constructed the resulting tent assembly is foldable into a small space and easily stored or packed for shipment. The tent is also easily and quickly set up or taken down after use.

As before stated the bottom of the inner tent being wider than the top and wider than the framework supporting the two tents, there will be no danger of the walls of either tent touching the globes thereby eliminating fire hazard.

These objects I accomplish with the device illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which similar numerals and letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views and as described in the specification forming a part of this application and pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawing in which I have shown my invention,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my tent mounted ready for use, parts cut away to show the inner tent, with the flap raised on the inner tent to show the interior thereof.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the inner tent and top framework for both tents parts cut away with the cover for securing the outer tent to the framework shown part cut away.

Figure 3 shows a section on line 3—3 of Figure 1 to show the details of the inner tent structure and portions of the outer tent walls.

In the drawing I have shown the outer tent as A and the inner tent or canopy as B. The framework for supporting the two tents is of a type similar to that patented by me under Patent No. 2,210,060, dated August 6, 1940. In this framework there is a central longitudinal support framework C rectangular in form and supported at each end by inserting depending brackets into sockets formed in the top of the end pieces 9. The framework C is made of a rectangular metal frame 10 which is supported by the ends 9 and the lower ends of the end pieces 9 are formed as inwardly bent or hinged foot pieces 9' adapted to be inserted under each end of a mattress on a bed or the like. The framework is not shown complete, not being a part of this application other than some such an end support device must be employed to support the famework C. Medially of the framework extending longitudinally from end to end thereof and secured to each end, and if necessary to each side piece, I provide a narrow spacer and support strip 12, made of wood, metal or other suitable material, with the ends secured to the ends 13 and 14 of the frame 10 by suitable means.

On the top of the strip 12 there is an electrical conduit 15, which conduit carries the wiring from the switch box S to the sockets 16 for providing electrical current. The sockets 16 carry the light globes G. The switch S is mounted near the head end of the frame 10 so that the person using the tent will have easy access to the switches to control the globes G within the tent B.

An asbestos or similar fire resistant sheet 11 is carried in a rectangular frame 18 smaller in width and shorter in length than the frame 10 but having the sides parallel with and substantially abutting the inner edges of the frame 10. A screen 17 is secured to the frame 18 under the sheet 11 to hold the sheet 11 firmly in place and prevent it being broken. The frame 18 and sheet 11 are secured by means of the assembling of the sockets 16, said sockets being passed through the screen 17 and sheet 11 and through the strip

12, and when so placed the assembly of the sockets will lock the entire assembly together for the roof of the inner tent B. If needed thumb screws may be employed to hold the assembly mentioned to the frame 10 to support the inner tent B from the frame 10. The frame 18, asbestos sheet 11 and screen 17 form the top of the inner tent and the side walls of the inner tent are secured to the perimeter of the frame 18 by suitable snap fasteners, or the like, and the inner tent hangs down from the frame 18 supporting the lower frame 19. The frame 19 carries a closure screen 20 over its inner area to protect the user from being burned or from falling glass should one of the globes G break while in use. The frame 19 is wider and longer than the frame 18, so that when suspended by the sidewalls the sidewalls will diverge outwardly instead of hanging down vertically. This is to give greater room within the inner tent B for the globes G and to more evenly reflect the heat, light and/or color therefrom down onto the user. The walls of the inner tent B are made with inner coating of reflecting material or the entire walls may be made of a reflecting material and these walls are secured to the perimeter of the lower frame 19 by suitable snap fasteners secured around the perimeter of the frame 19 by solder, riveting, spot welding or by covering the frame 19 with fabric and securing the snap fasteners to the fabric in the conventional manner. An opening 21 is provided in one side of the inner tent B through which the globes G may be inserted or removed from the sockets 16 as desired, or when packing for storage or shipping. A closure flap 22 is provided to normally close the opening 21 when the tent is in use. The specific structure of the inner tent makes it possible to use it in any tent should need arise but primarily it is to be used as illustrated. A cover 5 is provided for the frame 18 and its assembly, with the ends of the strip 12 passed through pockets in each end of the cover 5.

The perimeter of the cover 5 hangs down around the frame 19 on each side and along each end as flaps 6, with the end flaps 6 spaced in from the ends 13 and 14 of the frame 10. A central opening 7 is provided in the cover 5 to permit easy access to the wiring conduit 15 and the socket parts of the sockets 16. The outer tent A is made of two identical sidewalls 8 secured together at their ends by suitable means such as slide fasteners, snap fasteners, or buttoned placket, so that when used the tent will be substantially sealed from outer atmosphere. To insure this sealing the top edges of the sidewalls 8 are secured inside the depending flaps 6 by suitable means such as snap fasteners. Thus any tendency for the heated air within the tent to escape is defeated and the heat is held within the tent by the flaps 6.

The ends of the sidewalls 8 where they meet and are secured together may be at any place around the entire perimeter of the tent at the option of the user, as the snap fasteners will be spaced equal distance apart in each instance so that the side walls will fit together and to the flaps 6 at any position therearound. As shown the meeting of the sidewalls is at each end thereof. Each of the sockets 16 is made to carry its individual light circuit and control switch so that any one individually may be turned on or off at the pleasure of the user and all of the switches are carried in the main switch box S which is provided with a wire and plug P for connecting the device to any source of electrical energy available.

It will be obvious that equivalent means may be employed for the slide fasteners and snap fasteners mentioned in the above specifications and such changes together with other modifications are considered within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention I desire to secure by Letters Patent and claim:

A treatment tent of the class described comprising an inner small tent mounted suspended within a larger outer tent with the base line of the inner tent spaced up from the base of the outer tent; a screen bottom on the inner tent; and means to illuminate the interior of both tents from within the inner tent.

GEORGE H. BUDD.