Aug. 25, 1931. R. F. WARREN 1,820,412

TENT

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Fig. 1.

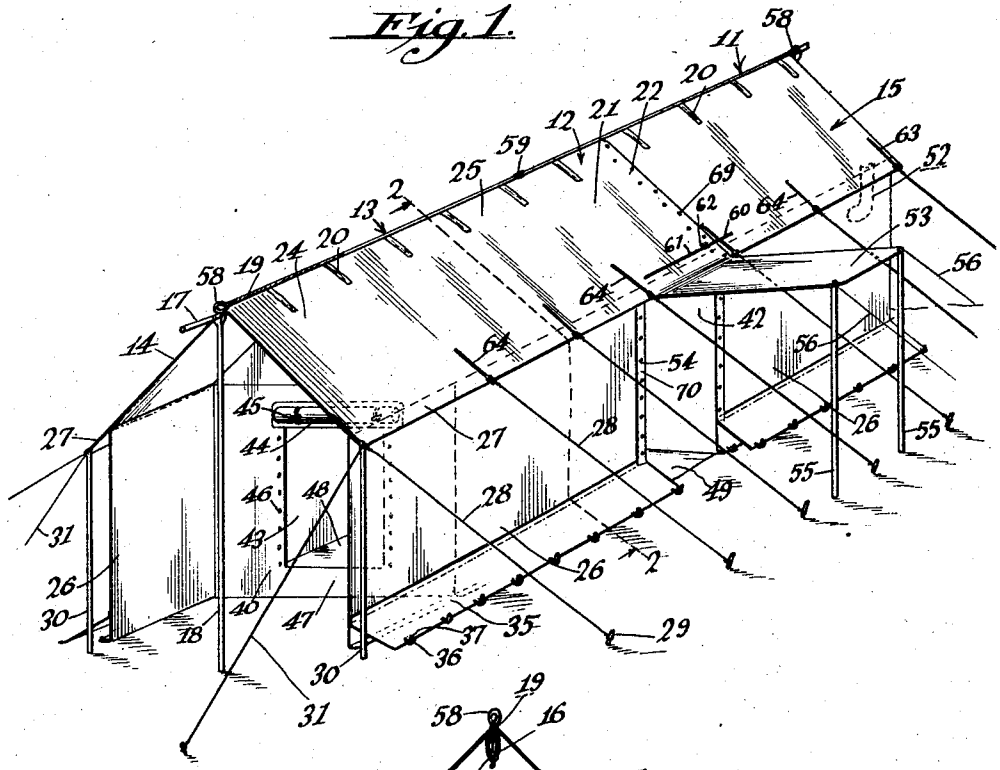
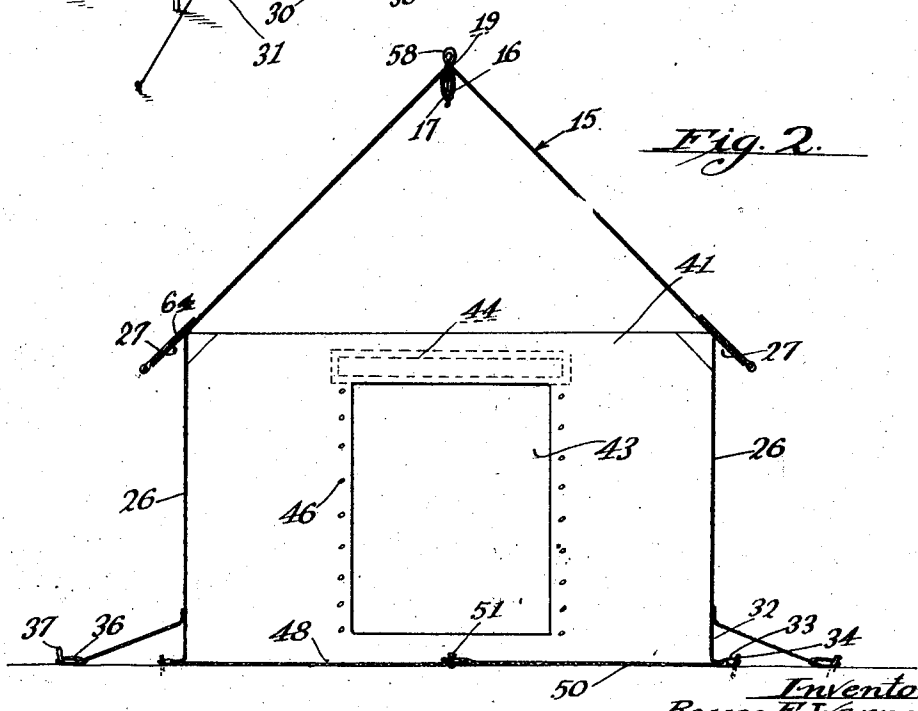


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

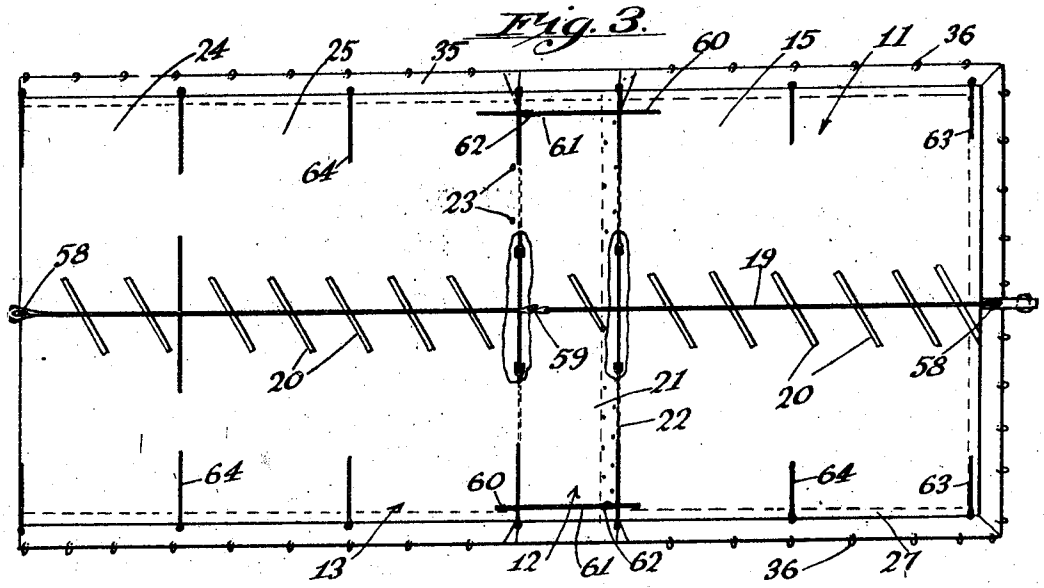


Fig. 4.

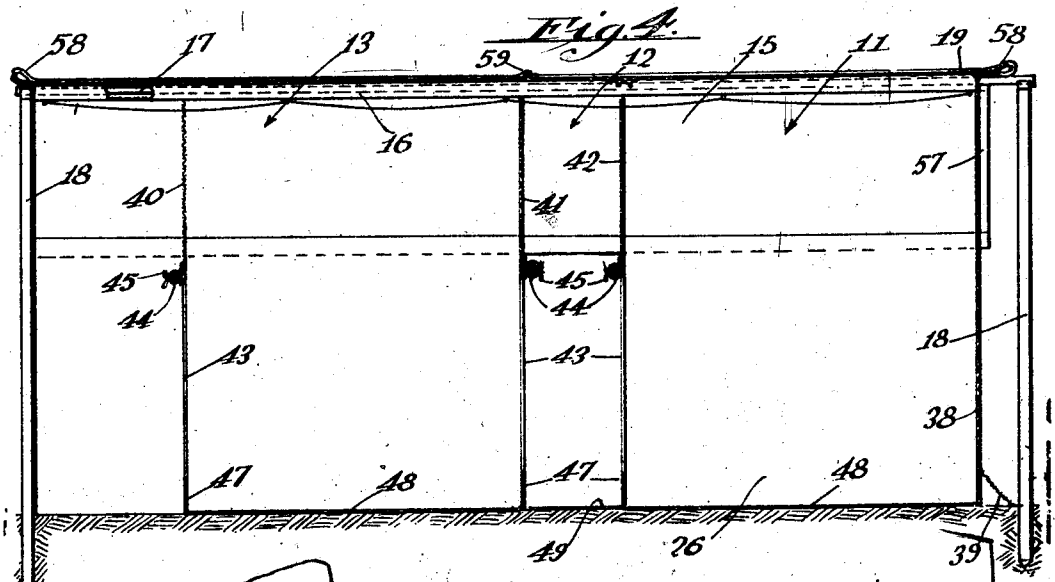


Fig. 5.

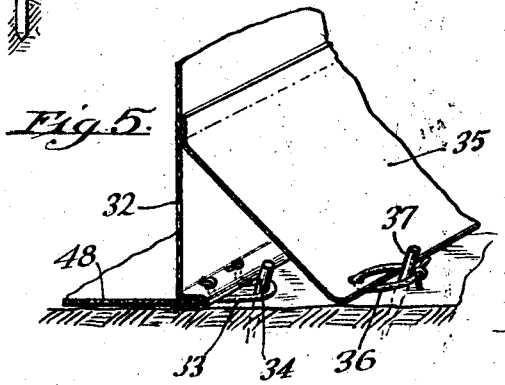


Fig. 6.

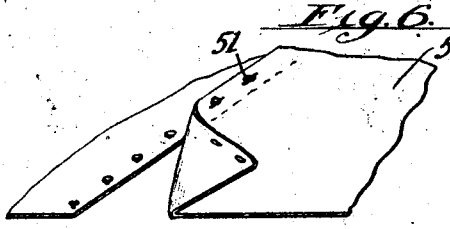
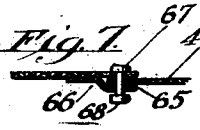


Fig. 7.



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Patented Aug. 25, 1931 1,820,412

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ROSCOE F. WARREN, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

TENT

Application filed December 15, 1927. Serial No. 240,174.

My invention is a tent which may be adapted to a number of different uses and combinations.

An object of my invention is the construction of a tent having certain features which allow two or more small tents to be connected together, forming a large tent with a passageway between; and also having roof, wall and floor constructions preventing rain, snow and wind from blowing or running into the tent. In my tent construction the walls have a particular arrangement whereby water is shed and runs free of the tent, thereby eliminating the necessity of digging ditches adjacent the tent walls to carry off rain water.

Another object of my invention is constructing the tent so that it may be supported by a ridge pole on the inside of the tent, this ridge pole passing through a sleeve extending from end to end of the tent, or the ridge pole may be placed outside of the tent and the roof of the tent strapped or lashed thereto by lashings.

Various other features of novelty and improvement over the prior art will be apparent from the following description, taken in connection with the drawings. One form of my tent assembly is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tent made up of a plurality of units.

Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 3 is a plan of the tent showing the roof partly broken away, illustrating the interior partitions.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through the tent at substantially the ridge.

Fig. 5 is a perspective detail showing the shedding cloth, the lower part of the tent wall and the floor.

Fig. 6 is a detail showing a removable section of the floor covering.

Fig. 7 is a perspective detail showing the manner of door fastening.

Referring to the general construction, the tent illustrated is shown as formed with a rear section 11, an intermediate section 12 forming a passageway, a forward or main tent body 13 and a porch structure 14. Each of these has a roof 15, in the ridge of which there is constructed a sleeve 16, the sleeve being made of canvas of suitable strength and of sufficient diameter to allow passage of the ridge pole 17 therethrough, which pole may be of even diameter throughout or may be cut from a tree and be of greater diameter at the butt end. The sleeve must be of such diameter as to accommodate the largest pole utilized. Each end of the ridge pole is supported on tent posts or poles 18.

In addition to the sleeve 16 the ridge of the tent is provided with a bolt rope 19 which has a series of straps or lashings 20 secured thereto, so that the ridge pole may be placed outside of the tent and the lashings secured thereto instead of placing the ridge pole through the sleeve. This also is a convenient way of supporting the tent from branches of a tree or the like, or by a rope slung between two supporting structures.

The roof structure 21 of the passageway section has a joining line 22 with the roof sections of the other portions of the tent and is preferably secured thereto by fasteners 23 or the like, so that this passageway section may be fitted in between the two tent units if desired, or the two tent units may be utilized separately as small tents. The roof section 24 of the porch structure is preferably continuous with the roof section 25 of the front tent unit.

In each of the tent units, the porch structure and the passageway structure have side walls 26. The roof projects in the form of eaves 27, to which guy ropes 28 are secured, these being attached to pegs 29 in the usual manner. At each corner of the tent it is desirable to have short posts 30 engaging the ends adjacent the eaves and having forwardly and rearwardly extending guy ropes 31 bracing the tent from opposite ends.

In the side wall construction the lower part 32 of the wall has loops 33 attached thereto which are fitted over ground pegs 34 and secured to the lower part of the wall structure there is a shedding cloth 35 running lengthwise of the tent walls, this having cordage loops 36 fitted over ground pegs 37, the ar-

rangement of these parts being particularly shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 5. The rear end 38 of the rear tent unit may also have a shedding cloth, as indicated at 39; but this is not necessary at the forward end if a porch structure is used. But if there is no porch structure, it is advisable to have such a shedding cloth and to have the roof projecting beyond the forward end wall 40 of the tent.

Each of the tent units have partition walls 41 and 42, these being shown as having openings 43. The front wall 40 also has an opening 43. These openings are closed by canvas door strips 44 which may be folded up in the form of a roll and secured with lashing straps 45, and when forming the door closure the door structure is secured by fasteners 46. At the doors the walls 40, 41 and 42 may have a raised sill 47 if desired, so that it is necessary to step over this portion of the canvas to enter the tent units.

Each tent unit is provided with a floor 48 secured to the lower part 32 of the walls and also to the tent ends 40, 41, 42 and 38. There it also a canvas floor structure 49 at the partition. In one or more of the tent units or in the passage, it is desirable to have a floor section, indicated at 50, which is secured by fasteners 51 so that this may be turned back and a stove or a fire placed directly on the ground. If a stove is used a stove-pipe 52 may extend outwardly through one of the walls of the tent and at a sufficient distance above the eaves to give proper draft, this stove-pipe being properly heat-insulated from the wall to prevent fire.

It is desirable at the passageway to have a section 53 of the side wall securable to the side walls of the tent units by fasteners 54 so that this section may be lifted and supported on poles 55, there being brace ropes 56, if desired, or the poles being secured firmly in the ground. Thus, this part when lifted up as shown in Fig. 1 forms a shelter.

It will be noted that in my tent provision is made for adequately shedding the water so that but little will drip on the side or end walls unless there is a severe wind blowing at the time; for instance the eaves project a considerable distance from the side wall, and therefore the water dropping off the eaves strikes the shedding cloth and is run clear of the lower part of the tent wall and of the tent floor. In addition, at the rear end of the tent there is a slight extension 57 so that the water in a rain storm, unless driving on the end of the tent, will be prevented from wetting such end. The object of keeping the side walls dry or comparatively dry is to allow the full size of the tent inside to be utilized and as the side walls are not saturated with water, if any person or article touches the inside of the walls, the water will not come through as is the case with ordinary tents when the canvas is saturated.

The sleeve 16 is attached on the inside of the tent to the ridge in such a manner that it may be renewable, as the sleeve is required to undergo considerable wear and tear in thrusting the ridge poles therethrough; but this construction prevents rain and snow from blowing into the tent, and prevents wear on the roof of the tent proper. There are times in camping when it is difficult to secure a smooth ridge pole, and frequently a tree cut to form the pole will have sharp branches and in such cases the ridge pole may be supported above the tent and the ridge of the tent secured thereto by the straps or lashings 20.

There are other times when no suitable support is at hand except perhaps two trees, and in such case the bolt rope 19 may be drawn tight between such trees by suitable tackle, the opposite ends of the ridge bolt rope having thimbles 58. In this construction for building up a large tent from two or more smaller tents I utilize a hook and eye 59 on the sections of the ridge rope and in each case the ridge rope extends beyond each of the unit tents a sufficient distance so that when hooked together there is a space provided for the alleyway.

In order to form re-enforcing at the corners, ropes 60 are secured on approximately the line of the junction of the roof and the side walls, and at the alleyway these are extended, as indicated at 61, and attached by hooks and eyes 62. Also at the corners of each of the unit tents there are re-enforcing ropes 63 extending partly towards the ridge and also intermediate ropes 64 which take the main portion of the strain of the guy ropes and distribute this to the fabric structure of the tent roof.

In order to make the tent storm-proof, the doors are formed with a double lip closure, this being illustrated particularly in Fig. 7. The door strips 44 are provided with eyes 65 and on the fabric of the end walls of the tent there is a lip strip 66. Fasteners 67 preferably have their base secured to the tent wall or to the lip strip, as desired, and pass through the eyes in the door structure having rotatable knobs 68, either on the inside or outside, thereby providing tight fastenings.

In order that the alleyway between the two tent units may also be water-tight, I prefer to form the roof construction so that the roof section 21 over the passageway is an extension of one or the other of the tent units; and it is secured to an extension of the other unit similar to the end extension 57 by means of turn button fasteners 69, which may be of a construction similar to that used in the doors, and if desired, the connection may be made with the double lip construction as for the door fastening. The section 53 forming the side wall or end door of the passageway

is also secured by the fasteners 54 in the same manner as the other doors, that is the strips 70 at the edges of each of the tent units are formed with the double lip structure, the same as the end walls for the doors so that this side wall section may be secured in a water-tight and weather-proof manner.

A tent constructed in accordance with my invention is of particular value for winter camping, for in this case the snow melting on the roof from the heat inside of the tent runs off the wide eaves and drops down on the shedding cloth. As this shedding cloth also is covered with snow, which does not melt from the internal heat of the tent, the water drops on this and forms a crust of ice on the surface of the snow. Then when it is desired to fold the tent for packing and transporting, the snow and ice may be readily removed from the shedding cloth, and the whole tent is found to be practically dry and without any parts frozen; whereas it is found that most of the damage to tents in freezing weather is due to the snow melting on the tent roof and running down the tent walls, whereby these become covered with ice and the canvas of the tent readily cracks and cuts when an attempt is made to pack it when there is ice on it.

Various changes may be made in the principles of my invention without departing from the spirit thereof, as set forth in the description, drawings and claims.

I claim:

1. In a tent a roof and a wall structure, and a shedding cloth attached to the wall structure adjacent the lower part thereof and being distinct from the roof and from the wall structure, and means to attach the shedding cloth to the ground in a position spaced outwardly from the position in which the lower part of the wall engages the ground.

2. In a tent a roof, a vertical wall structure connected thereto, a shedding cloth distinct from the roof and from the wall structure and connected to the wall structure adjacent the lower part and extending outwardly therefrom, means to secure the lower edge of the wall to the ground, and means to attach the lower edge of the shedding cloth to the ground spaced outwardly from the attachment of the wall structure whereby the lower section of the wall structure, the shedding cloth, and the ground form substantially a triangle considered transversely.

3. In a tent a roof, a wall structure, secured thereto and extending downwardly substantially vertically, a shedding cloth secured to the wall adjacent its lower edge, means to attach the lower edge of the wall to the ground, means to attach the outer edge of the shedding cloth to the ground spaced outwardly from the attachment of the wall, the lower part of the wall, the shedding cloth, and the ground forming substantially a triangle considered transversely, and the roof having eaves extending outwardly from the wall, whereby the drip from the eaves drops on the shedding cloth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

ROSCOE F. WARREN.