E. P. JONES.

COMBINED TENT, HAMMOCK, AND SLEEPING BAG.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1912.

1,116,074.

Patented Nov. 3, 1914.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

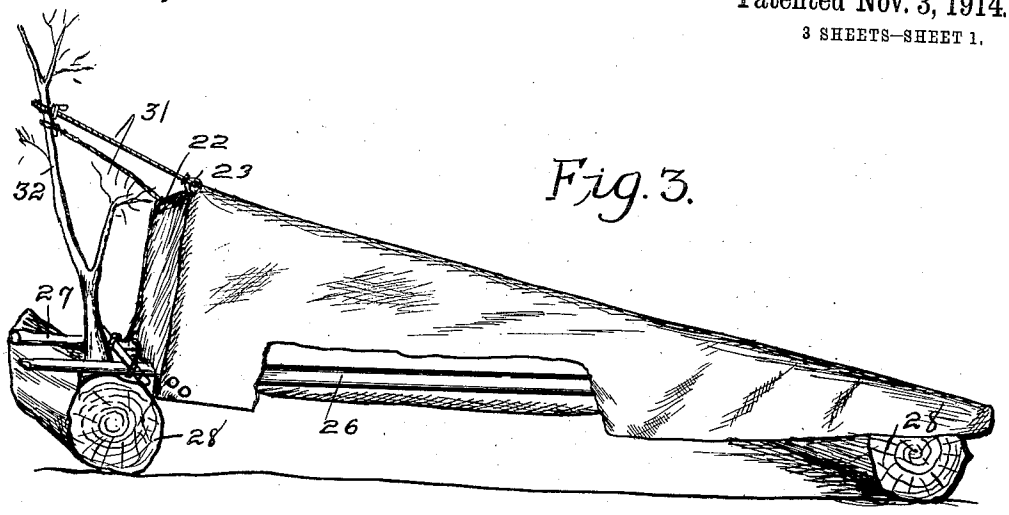


Fig. 3.

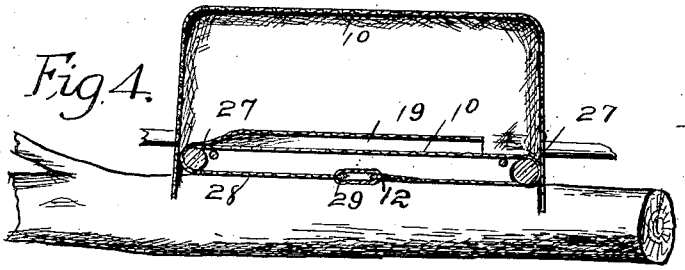


Fig. 4.

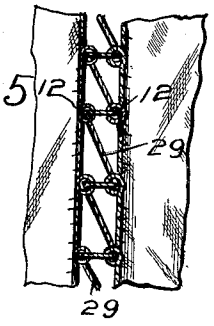


Fig 5

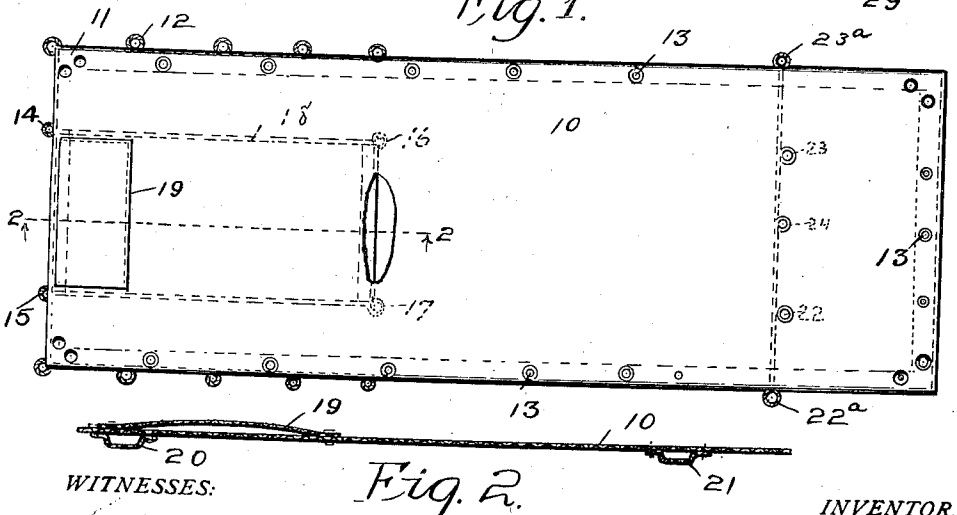


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

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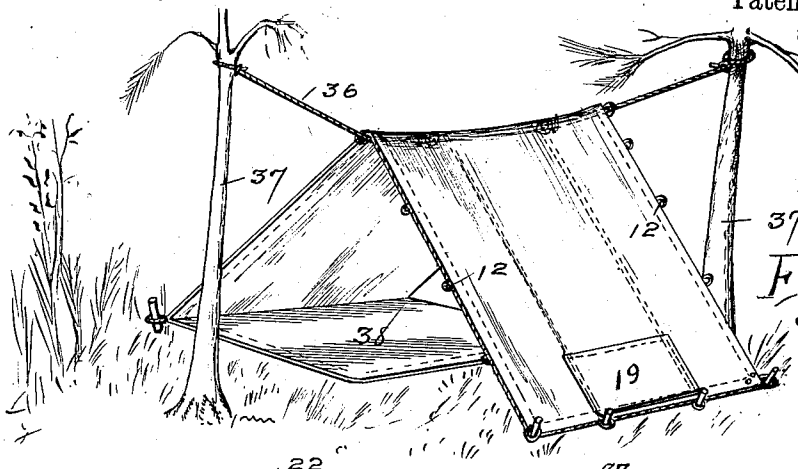


Fig. 10.

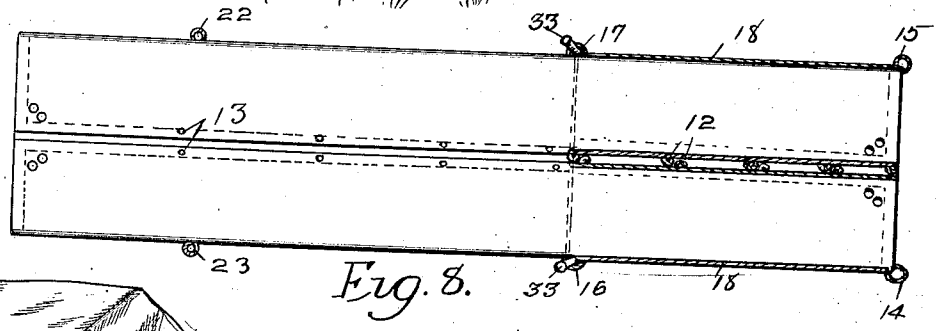


Fig. 8.

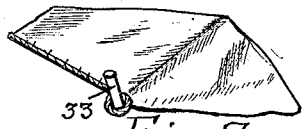


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

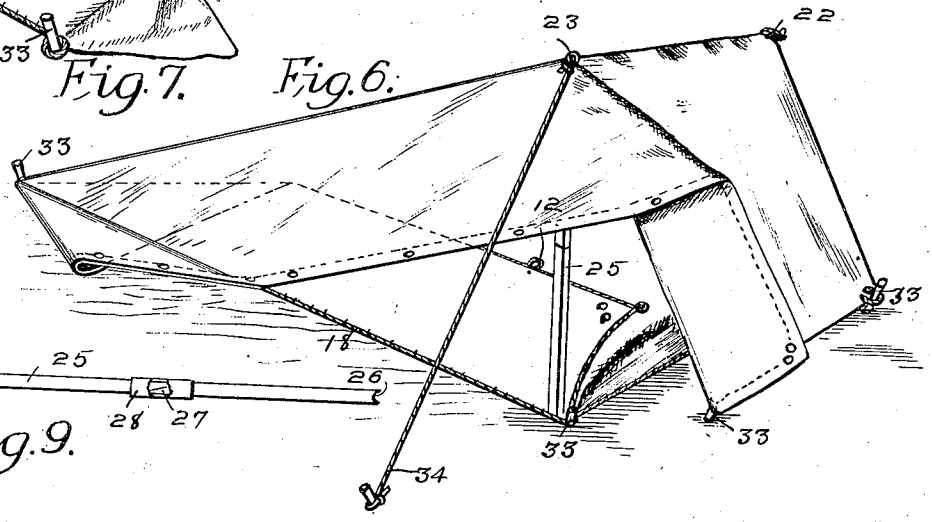


Fig. 9.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 13.

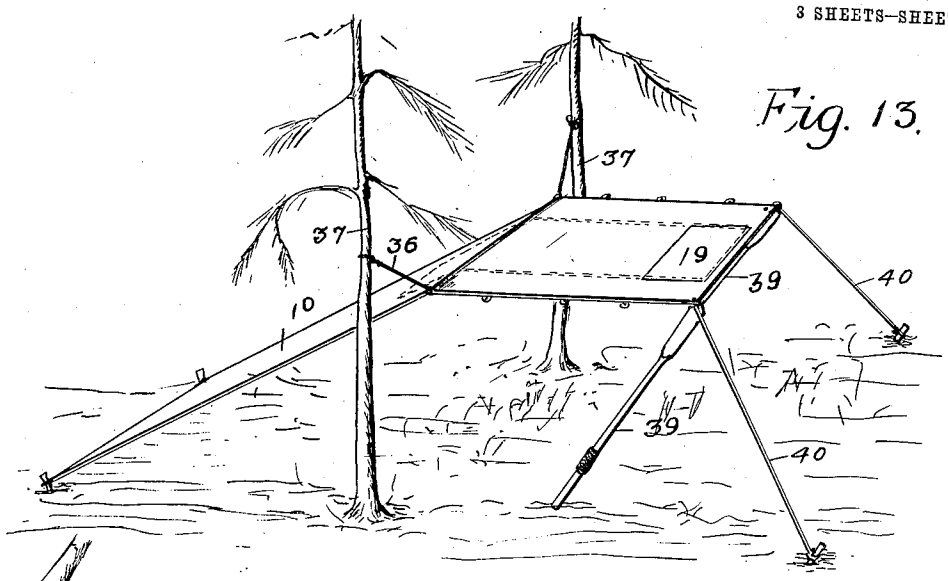


Fig. 12.

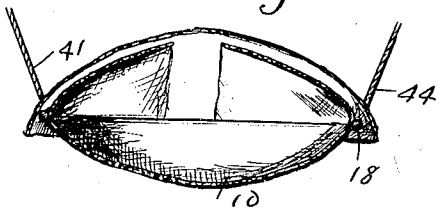
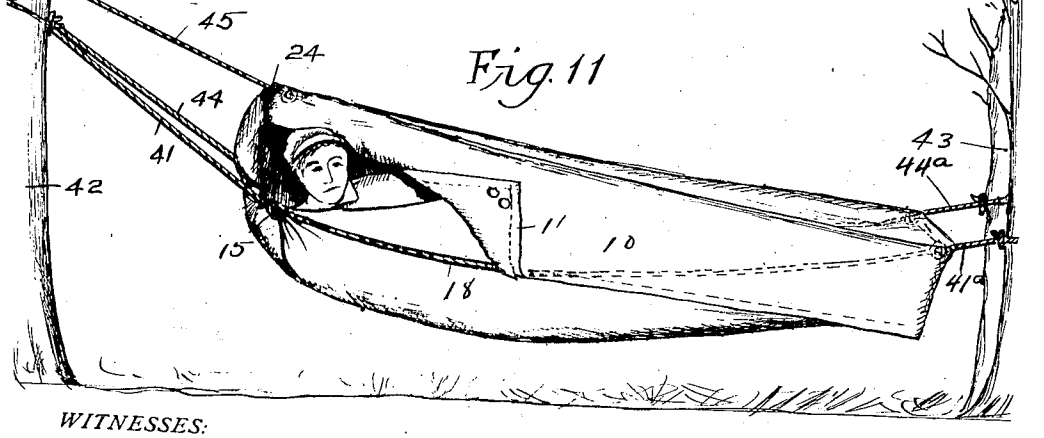


Fig. 11



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMBINED TENT, HAMMOCK, AND SLEEPING-BAG.

1,116,074. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 3, 1914.

Application filed October 14, 1912. Serial No. 725,752.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD PAUL JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Des Moines, in the county of Polk and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Tents, Hammocks, and Sleeping-Bags, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a combined tent, hammock and sleeping bag of peculiar construction, made of a single piece of suitable material of such size and shape and provided with such attachments that it may be readily formed into tents of various shapes and kinds, or into a hammock or a sleeping bed or the like.

My invention consists in certain details, in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts of the device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter set forth, pointed out in my claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a plan view of my improved device in which the tarpaulin or canvas is laid out flat. Fig. 2 shows a vertical sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a perspective view of the canvas formed into a sleeping bag, a portion of the side of the canvas being cut away. Fig. 4 shows a central, transverse, vertical, sectional view through the sleeping bag shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 shows an inverted plan view of the small portion of the bottom of the bed shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 shows a perspective view of the canvas formed into a tent. Fig. 7 shows a detailed view of one corner of the tent shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 shows a plan view of the canvas with the edges folded over to the center and forming a tent shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 9 shows a plan view of the spreaders used with my improved tent. Fig. 10 shows a perspective view of the canvas made into another form of tent. Fig. 11 shows a side elevation of the canvas formed into a sleeping hammock. Fig. 12 shows a central, vertical, transverse, sectional view of the hammock shown in Fig. 11. Fig. 13 shows a perspective view of the canvas stretched as a shelter tent or lean to.

My improved device comprises a rectangular piece of canvas or other suitable material which I have indicated in the accompanying drawings by the reference numeral 10. The length and breadth of the canvas 10 may be varied to suit the desires of the user. On each side of the canvas 10, at one end thereof, I sew a rope 11 or other suitable reinforcing device, provided with loops 12 at regular intervals. The rope 11, on each side of the canvas 10 preferably extends for a distance of about seven feet.

I preferably bind the edge of the canvas with a suitable tape or the like and provide around the edge of the canvas a plurality of eyelets 13. On that end of the canvas on which are secured ropes 11, I secure preferably on the under side of the canvas a rope, tape, selvage, seam or suitable reinforcement 18 preferably in the form of a rectangle, as shown in the dotted lines in Fig. 1, the reinforcement being provided into loops or fastening devices 14, 15, 16 and 17. The rectangle formed by the rope 18 is preferably about seven feet long and three or three and one-half wide with its greatest length running the long way of the canvas and with its sides placed equal distances from the sides of the canvas, to which are secured the ropes 11. To the upper surface of the canvas 10, between the sides of the rectangle formed by the ropes 18 and near the loops 14 and 15, I sew a rectangular piece of canvas 19 which is secured on three sides to the canvas 10 but open at one end, and is of proper shape to receive a pillow or suitable material for making a pillow.

To the lower surface of the canvas 10, at each end of the rectangle formed by the rope 18, I sew the sides or edges of transverse strips of canvas 20 and 21 which are designed to receive supporting bars or stretchers which will be hereinafter more fully described. The strips 21 and 20 are so located that their ends are adjacent to the loops 16 and 17, and 14 and 15 respectively. Toward the other end of the canvas 10 from that on which the pillow canvas 19 is secured, I secure to the under side of the canvas, a transverse rope, tape, flap or other suitable reinforcing means having at its ends the loops 22^a and 23^a and having in line with the loops 16 and 17 the loops 23 and 22, and at its center the loop 24, shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, and shown in Fig. 11.

I preferably use my improved tent with spreading bars 25, one of which is illustrated in Fig. 9, composed of two bars which have notches 26 at their outer ends and have their inner ends 27 beveled and detachably secured together by a ferrule 28 which is secured to

one of the parts of the spreader bar 25 and receives the beveled end of the other part telescopically. The distance between the rope in which the loops 22 and 23 are formed and the adjacent end of the rectangle formed by the rope 18, is preferably about seven feet, but may be varied as desired. The distance from the loops 23 to the nearest end of the canvas 19 may be about five feet but may be varied as desired.

It is my purpose to construct my tent in such a manner that the canvas may be readily used for a great variety of purposes some of which I shall now proceed to illustrate.

In sections where standing trees are scarce or where it is difficult to find trees in the right position, the canvas 10 can be readily formed into a comfortable cot in the following manner: Spreader bars 25 are inserted between the strips 20 and 21 and the canvas 10 with their ends received in the loops 14 and 15, and 16 and 17. Parallel poles 26 and 27 are secured to the loops 15 and 17, and 14 and 16, respectively and are rested at their ends upon stones or logs 28 or any other suitable support. The sides of the canvas 10, adjacent to the rectangle formed by the rope 18 are folded around and under the poles 26 and 27, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4 and their edges are secured together by lacing a rope 29 through the loops 12 or the upper eyelets 13. The portion of the canvas 10 included within the rectangle hereinbefore mentioned, then forms a suitable bed. The upper end of the canvas is then folded up over the bed portion and the corners at which the loops 22 and 23 are located are held in elevated position by ropes 31 secured to the branches 32 of logs or to stakes or to other suitable supports. The sides of the other portions of the canvas may be dropped down, forming a perfect shelter and the end of the canvas at the head of the bed will form a shelter at that end, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

If it is desired to form a combined tent and sleeping bed with my improved canvas 10, the sides thereof are folded over to the center as shown in Fig. 8. Pine boughs or the like may be placed below the portion inclosed within the rectangle hereinbefore mentioned and the corners of the rectangle may be staked down by stakes 33 driven through the loops 14, 15, 16 and 17. The spreader bars 25 may then be stood in vertical position one of them adjacent to the loop 14 and the other adjacent to the loop 15, and the long end of the canvas may then be folded back and supported by the upper ends of said spreader bars, as shown in Fig. 6. The portion of the canvas at the end opposite that which secures the loops 14 and 15 may be dropped down and staked to the ground by stakes 33 inserted through rope loops secured to the eyelets 13 in the canvas. Guy ropes 34 may be secured to the loops 22 and 23 for holding the spreader bars 25 in position. The sides of the canvas adjacent to the rectangular portion may be folded in, as shown in Fig. 8, forming a substantial sleeping bag.

A shelter tent may be readily formed from my canvas 10 by staking down the corners adjacent the loops 14 and 15, extending the canvas from a rope 36 which is secured to trees 37. The loops 22 and 23 may then be staked down and the end of the canvas opposite that contained in the rectangle, hereinbefore referred to, may be folded in to form a floor 38, as clearly shown in Fig. 10. I can readily and easily form a shelter tent for protection from rain, wind or sun by staking down the end of the canvas opposite that on which the loops 14 and 15 are secured, and extending the canvas over the rope 36 secured to the trees 37, and the end of the canvas which includes the rectangle may be supported by boat oars 39 or any other suitable support and held in position by means of guy ropes 40. The canvas 10 can be readily and easily formed into a convenient and comfortable hammock, with the aid of rope, in the following manner: The sides of the canvas are folded over to the center, as shown in Fig. 8. The rope 41 is then secured to a convenient support, such as the trees 42, and secured to the loop 15. A similar rope 41^a is secured to the loop 17 and is then fastened to a support 43. A rope 44 is fastened in the same way to a tree 42 and to the loop 14 and a rope 44^a is secured to the loop 16 and the support 43. The canvas is thereby suspended above the ground. The long end of the canvas is folded up over the rectangle inclosed by the rope 18, as shown in Figs. 11 and 12. The rope 45 may then be secured to the loop 24, and to the tree 42 above the ropes 41 and 44. The portion of the canvas between the loop 24 and the adjacent end of the canvas may be dropped down to form a flap to protect the head of the user of the hammock. The spreader bars 25 are secured in position between the strips 20 and 21, and the canvas 10, with their ends engaging the loops 14 and 15, and 16 and 17.

It will be understood that the central portion of the canvas from end to end may be of heavier material than the sides, and that in such case the seams would furnish suitable reinforcing means 18. The rectangle hereinbefore referred to may be of heavier material than the rest of the canvas in which case the seam furnishes reinforcing means. Loops, rings, eyelets, or any suitable fastening devices may be used.

I could readily show a large number of other illustrations of the various ways in which my improved device may be used. It may be used as a duffle bag or as an automobile trunk.

It will be understood that the examples given are simply for purposes of illustration and do not by any means exhaust the number of uses to which the canvas 10 may be put. It will also be understood that the size and the details of construction of my improved tent may be varied in many particulars without departing from the essential purposes of my invention, as defined in the appended claim.

My tent is of comparatively inexpensive construction and is of very light weight. It may be made of any suitable material, such as khaki, ordinary canvas, balloon silk or the like. I have found that I can make the tent nineteen feet long, of balloon silk, and the whole thing, exclusive of loose ropes to carry with it, weighs about six pounds. It can be made of very heavy canvas over nineteen feet long, and seven feet wide, and will then weigh less than eighteen pounds. As illustrated herein, my improved tent can be utilized in a great many different ways and for a large number of purposes.

I claim as my invention:

In a device of the class described, the combination of a rectangular sheet of fabric, reinforcing strips forming a rectangle, arranged at one end of said sheet, the sides of said rectangular reinforcing strips being spaced apart from the sides of said sheet, loops formed at the corners of said reinforcing strips and adapted to receive ropes for suspending said sheet, loops secured to the sides of said sheet adjacent to the reinforcing strips, adapted to receive a rope for lacing the sides together to thereby form at one end of said sheet, walls of double thickness capable of receiving horizontal supporting bars between them, spreader bars, and loops arranged at intervals in a line across said sheet, near the end opposite that to which said reinforcing strips are secured, some of said latter loops being in line with the loops at the corners of the reinforcing strips, for forming a hammock, tent or sleeping bag.

Des Moines, Iowa, October 4, 1912.

EDWARD PAUL JONES.

Witnesses:

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L. ROBINSON.