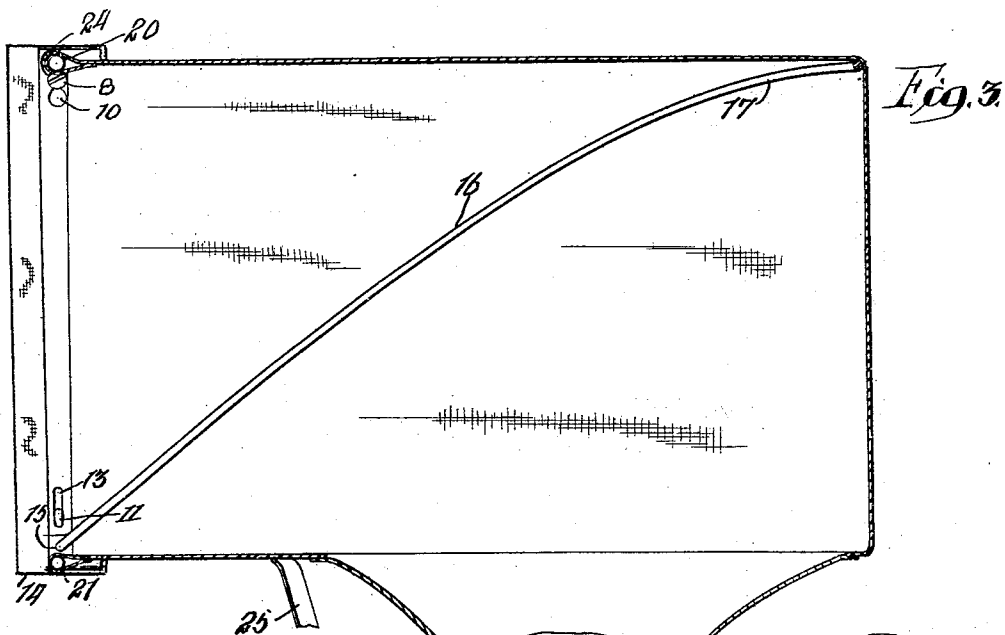
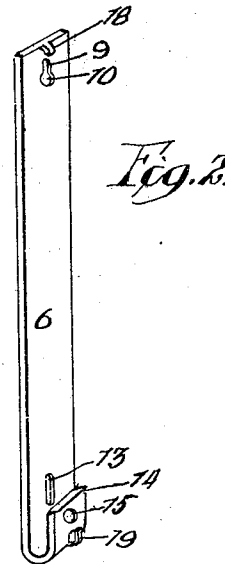
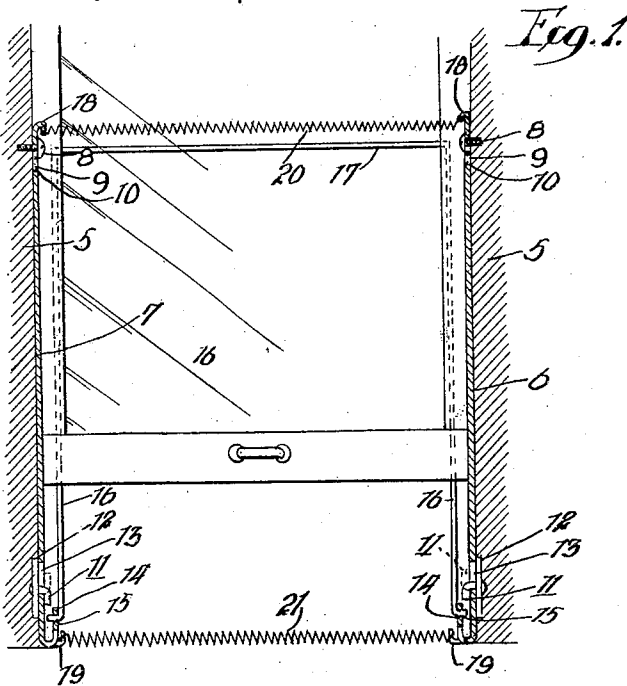


W. E. WALSH.
WINDOW TENT.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 8, 1909.

930,002.

Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

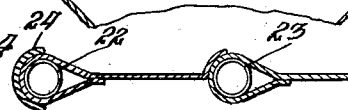


Witnesses:

M. P. Ford

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Fig. 4.



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Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. WALSH, OF MORRIS, ILLINOIS.

WINDOW-TENT.

No. 930,002.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

Application filed March 8, 1909. Serial No. 482,098.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. WALSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Morris, in the county of Grundy and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Tents, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to construct a tent which is adapted to fit the casings of windows of varying dimensions, and more particularly to the construction of means for supporting the mouth of the tent body to permit it to accommodate itself to various distances between casings of windows, eliminating the use of side curtains and other devices of similar nature generally employed for that purpose.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the tent frame and the plates for supporting the same; Fig. 2 a perspective of one of the plates; Fig. 3 a cross section through the body of the tent; and Fig. 4 an enlarged detail showing a modified form of construction for supporting the mouth.

Secured to the fabric constituting the side walls of the mouth of the tent body and adapted to be attached to a window casing 5, on either side thereof, are plates 6 and 7, secured by means of screws 8 entered into the casing and passing through slots in the upper portion of the plate, the slots terminating in an enlarged opening 10 through which the head of the screw is adapted to be drawn in removing the plates, the screws and slots forming a fastening means for the plate at its upper portion. The fastening means for the lower portion consists of a hook 11 pivotally mounted in a plate 12 set into the body of the casing. The hook 11 is entered through a slot 13 in the lower portion of the plate 6, and after being entered there-through is turned downwardly, forming a locking means for securing the plate in position.

The ends of the plates 6 and 7 are bent to form upwardly extending ears 14, which are provided with holes 15 through which the turned ends of the side rods 16 of a frame 17 for supporting the tent body are adapted to be entered. Formed on the upper and lower edges of the plates 6 and 7 are hooks 18 and 19 adapted to retain coil springs 20 and 21, respectively, these springs constituting the supporting means for the upper and lower walls of the mouth of the tent. The fabric is mounted in a loose condition

upon these springs, so that, when they are expanded to accommodate themselves to casings of a wider diameter than usual, sufficient fabric will be had to accommodate the increase in size, and when the springs are retracted to permit the frame to be inserted into casings of smaller dimensions, the fabric can then be puckered so as to accommodate itself to the smaller space.

The plates 6 and 7, being secured to the casing by means of a fixed screw entered through a slot and by a pivot hook entered through a slot, it will readily be seen that, by the turning of a pivotal hook so that it is in a position to permit its hooked end to pass through the slot in the plate, the plate can be drawn from engagement with the casing at its lower end, and then, by a slight upward movement, the head of the screw can be drawn through the enlarged opening 10 of the slot 9 and the plate entirely removed from position, thus making an arrangement by which the tent can be removed and placed in another window without any particular difficulty and with no re-arrangement of the parts. This arrangement of securing the tent in position is especially desirable because it permits of the easy removal of the tent when not in use, thus leaving the window unobstructed at such times; and, as this is generally during the day, the advantage of such an arrangement is obvious. When the tent has been removed, nothing will be left upon the window casing except the screws and hooks for securing the plates, thus leaving no protruding parts that will interfere with the usual advantages of a window.

If it is desired to add a broader support for the upper and lower walls of the mouth of the tent, a double set of springs 22 and 23, as shown in Fig. 4, may be substituted for the single spring; and secured to the fabric surrounding the outer edge of the springs can be placed a piece of felt 24 to fill in the space left between the glass and the front end of the fabric, so that, when the window is open, no air can escape by this means into the room. It will also be seen that by this method of securing the tent in position the window can be opened to varying distances, so that the user may regulate the amount of air entering into the tent by raising and lowering the window.

In using springs for supporting the mouth of the tent, sufficient rigidity is afforded to

hold the mouth in proper position, and means for adjusting the tent to a window of various dimensions is afforded without the use of telescoping rods, side curtains, or other more complicated expensive means. The side rods 16 of the tent frame 17 are of a sufficient resilient nature to enable their ends to be entered into the holes 15 of the ears 14, even when the window is considerably larger than usual; and, furthermore, the resilient nature of each side arm will hold their ends under a spring tension in the holes 15, thus securing them firmly in position. The construction of the frame for supporting the fabric comprising the tent body is one which allows the fabric to be easily removed therefrom for the purpose of cleansing, which is important in window tent construction. Suitable straps 25 are located upon the body of the tent, so that, if desired, the tent can be swung upward and held in such position by means of the straps.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a window tent, the combination of a flexible tent body having a laterally adjustable mouth supports of an extensible nature for the upper and lower walls of the mouth of the tent body for permitting an enlargement or contraction of the mouth, a framework supporting the body of the tent, and means for securing the framework and the supports to the window casing, substantially as described.

2. In a window tent, the combination of supports for the upper and lower walls of the mouth of the tent, consisting of coil springs, a framework supporting the body of the tent, and means for securing the framework and the springs to the window casing, substantially as described.

3. In a window tent, the combination of supports for the upper and lower walls of the mouth of the tent, consisting of coil springs, a framework supporting the body of the tent, and plates to which the framework and springs are secured fastened to the fabric constituting the side walls of the mouth of the tent, and adapted to be attached to the side of the window casing, substantially as described.

4. In a window tent, the combination of supports for the upper and lower walls of the mouth of the tent, consisting of coil springs, a framework supporting the body of the tent, plates secured to the fabric constituting the side walls of the mouth of the tent, having slots in their upper and lower portions, a screw entered through the slot in the upper portion and a pivoted hook entered through the slot in the lower portion, securing the plate to the window frame, said

pivoted hook being adapted, when swung upward, to permit the plate to be withdrawn therefrom and to be withdrawn from engagement with the screw at the upper portion, and means for securing the framework and springs to the plate, substantially as described.

5. In a window tent, the combination of springs supporting the upper and lower walls of the mouth of the tent, plates secured to the fabric constituting the side walls of the mouth of the tent and adapted to be attached to the side of the window casing, and hooked ends formed on the side plates to which the springs are adapted to be attached, the lower ends of said plates being turned upwardly to form ears having openings therein through which the ends of the side rods of the frame supporting the tent body are adapted to be entered, substantially as described.

6. In a window tent, the combination of springs supporting the upper and lower walls of the mouth of the tent, a framework supporting the body of the tent, means for securing the framework and the springs to the sides of the window casing, padding attached to the fabric at the upper and outer edge of the mouth of the tent body to fill the space between the fabric and the glass of the window, and straps located on the tent body for holding the tent in a folded position, substantially as described.

7. In a window tent, the combination of springs supporting the upper and lower walls of the mouth of the tent, a framework supporting the body of the tent, plates attached to the fabric constituting the side walls of the tent and adapted to be attached to the side of the window casing, retainers formed on said plates for retaining the springs, and ears formed on said plate and adapted to have entered therethrough the intumed ends of the side rods of the supporting frame, said side rods being of a resilient nature, substantially as described.

8. In a window tent, the combination of coil springs supporting the upper and lower walls of the mouth of the tent body, the ends of the fabric of the upper and lower walls loosely surrounding the springs so that the fabric may adapt itself to the various expansions of the springs to fit window casings of various dimensions, a frame for supporting the tent body, and means for securing the springs and side rods of the frame to the window casing, substantially as described.

WILLIAM E. WALSH.

Witnesses:

MARGARET L. SMITH,
EDITH M. SMITH.