

A. W. BARNARD.

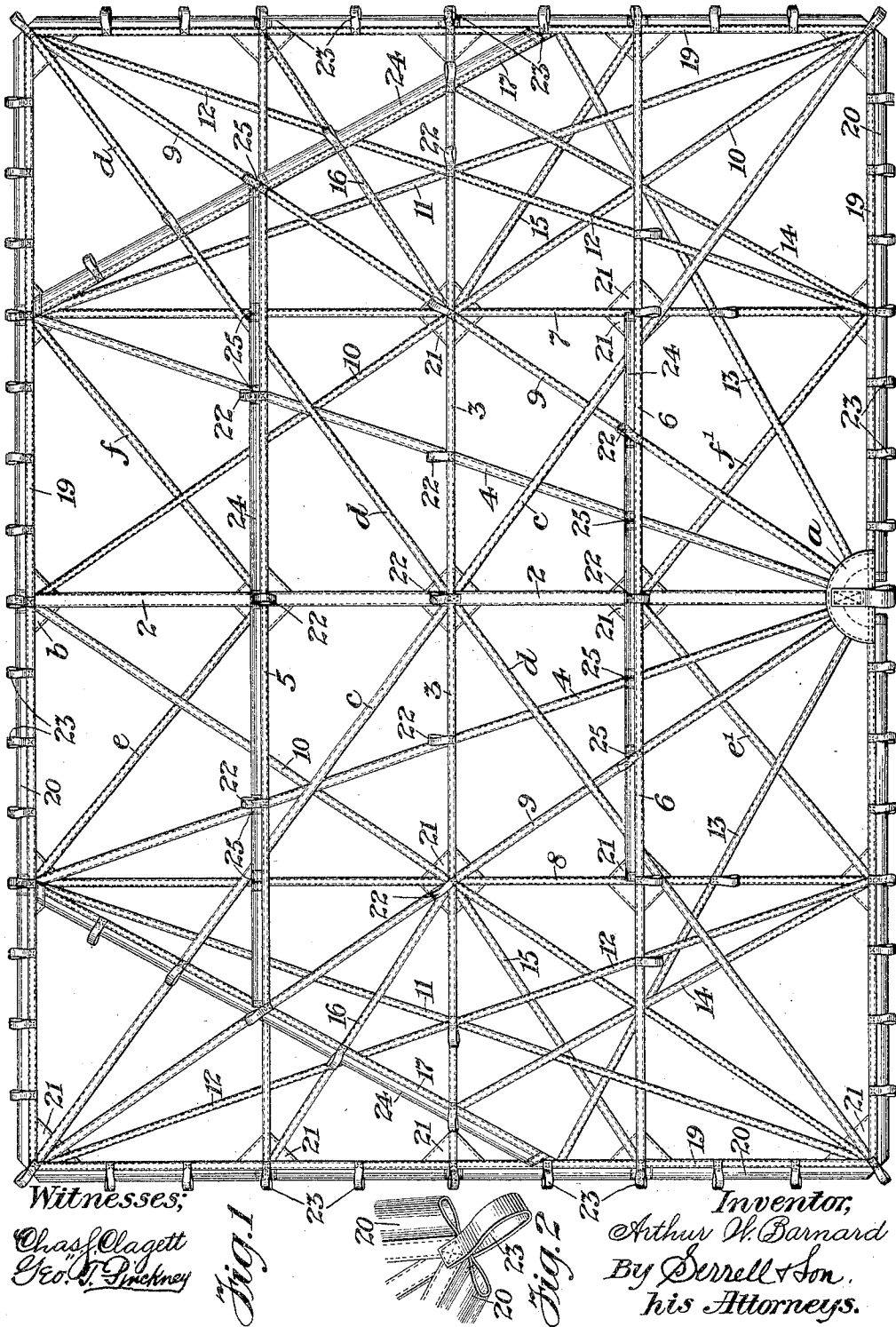
TENT.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 28, 1912.

Patented Mar. 3, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

1,089,103.



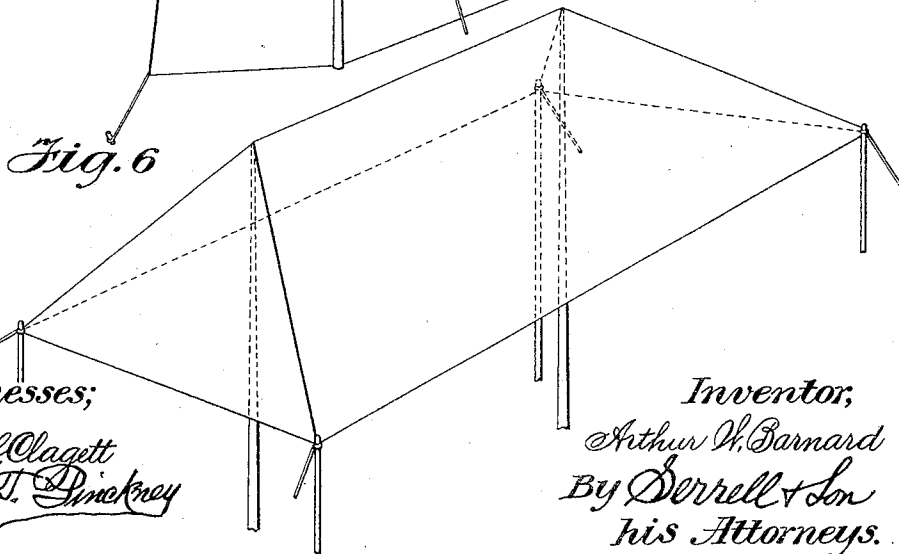
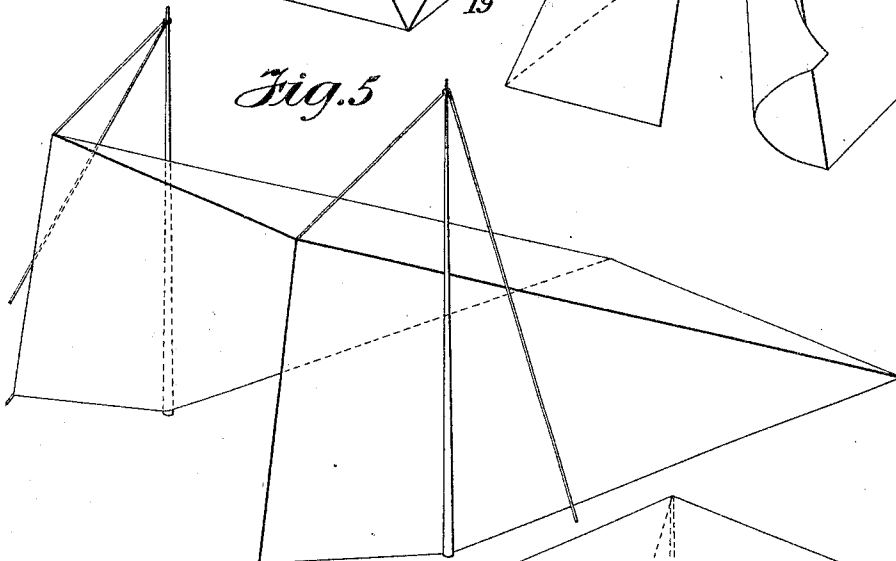
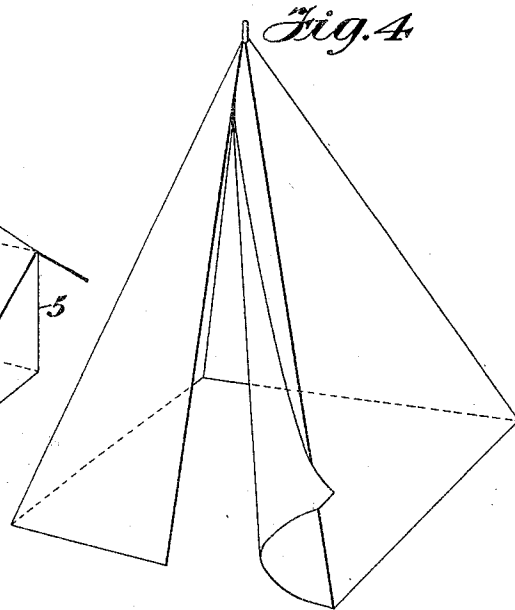
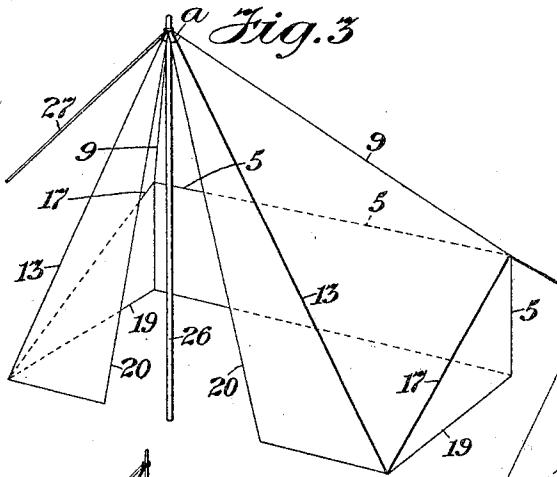
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses;
Chas. Claggett
Geo. T. Dineen

Inventor,
Arthur W. Barnard
By Berrell & Son
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR W. BARNARD, OF RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
W. C. CRAIG, OF RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

TENT.

1,089,103.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 3, 1914.

Application filed May 28, 1912. Serial No. 700,170.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR WILLIS BARNARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ridgewood, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tents, of which the following is a specification.

Tents of many and various forms and configurations have heretofore been made, and names designating the numerous forms have been applied thereto, and the materials, of which tents have been made, are almost as numerous as the styles of tents and the names applied thereto. It is, however, a well-known fact that for each particular style or form of tent, a fabric or material composing the essential part thereof is specially prepared and shaped and is not adapted to other styles of tents; hence those camping out are confined to the style of tent for which the material is cut, or must carry along the material for more than one style of tent; this is often burdensome and inconvenient.

My invention has no reference to any particular style or form of tent, or any particular character of material, as all materials used for such purpose are adapted to my improved tent.

My invention relates to a rectangular form of suitable material, adapted by its peculiar construction and the arrangement of its parts for various well-known styles of tents, or in other words, a rectangular form of suitable material may be prepared along certain predetermined lines to answer for a plurality of tents of well-known form, not for every form or style of tent, but for approximately six styles of tents. Again, it is within the scope of my invention to prepare other rectangular forms of suitable material along similar predetermined lines, adapting the same to a plurality of other forms of tents so that at all events the camper using the tent of my invention possesses in one rectangular form of suitable material the possibility of any one of some six forms of tents for use, according to the condition and location where the tent is to be put up, all of which is hereinafter more particularly described.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents a rectangular form of fabric prepared along certain predetermined lines, hereinafter more fully described. Fig. 2 is an elevation at

one corner of the said rectangular form of material. Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are diagrammatic perspective views illustrating forms of tents which may be made from the form of material of my invention when folded along certain predetermined lines. Fig. 3 may be styled an automobile tent; Fig. 4 a miner's tent; Fig. 5 a lean-to tent, and Fig. 6 a canopy or cover for a tent, where the sides hang vertically of any suitable material.

By special reference to Fig. 1, it will be noticed that the rectangular form of fabric there illustrated is provided with lines or tapes running in predetermined directions. These are for strengthening the folds of different tents. Also there are strengthening pieces at the intersection of the tapes and loops on the edges of the intersection of the tapes and other places which are for the attachment thereto of guy ropes or tension devices. I further prefer to employ tubular edges and tubular parts otherwise arranged, not only for strength but to receive rods, &c., for various purposes.

a is a main strengthening piece centrally at one edge and *b* a strengthening piece at the opposite edge.

2 and 3 are central crossing tapes, one running across the narrower form of the rectangular part of suitable material, and the other running at right angles centrally across the longer portion. *c*, *d*, are diagonal crossing tapes which also cross the intersection of the tapes 2, 3, and extend between distant corners.

4 are inclined tapes which run all the way across in an inclined direction from *a* to the opposite edge.

5 and 6 are tapes which are parallel to one another and parallel with the central tape 3 and coming between the central tape and the respective opposite edges.

7 and 8 are tapes which extend across the narrower part of the rectangular form of material between the central tape 2 and the respective ends, and are parallel with the tape 2. The tapes 9 run diagonally from the main strengthening piece *a* to the opposite corners. The tapes 10 run in the opposite direction from the strengthening piece *b* to opposite corners, hence the strips 9 and 10 cross the central tape 3 and also the tapes 7 and 8 and extend to the respective distant corners. The tapes *e*, *f*, and *e'* *f'*

run parallel to the tapes *c*, *d*, but nearer the opposite edges. The long tapes 11 occupy similar reverse positions to the tapes 4, and the tapes 12 are the reversed counterpart of the tapes 11, and I prefer to employ inclined tapes 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, running in different predetermined directions, and all said tapes suitably secured to the surface of said rectangular form of material and preferably on one side thereof. This rectangular form of material is preferably provided with marginal tapes 19, and beyond the same with tubular edge members 20, and I have shown and prefer to employ strengthening pieces 21 of various shapes at the numerous intersections of the lines of tapes, and at these places, and at their intersections, I have shown and prefer to employ loops 22, at predetermined places upon the respective tapes, as well as loops 23 along at the respective edges of the rectangular form of suitable material, and I have shown also, in close proximity to the parallel tapes 5 and 6, sectional tubular members or pockets 24 which are cut through at suitable places represented in the drawing at 25. These latter, according to the style of tent that is to be made up, may have passed through them lengths of poles, or sticks, or rods, or ropes, so as to assist in securing the tent of the form desired or the flaps of the tent together.

Comparing Fig. 3 with Fig. 1, for illustration, I have designated in Fig. 3, at the folds, the lines of tapes by similar numerals upon which the rectangular form of suitable material or fabric is folded to produce this particular tent. For instance, the side inclined fold is made on line 17 from the margin to its intersection with the line or tape 5, which becomes the back line between the vertical and inclined parts, the upwardly inclined parts from the corners to the pole are folded on lines or tapes 9 and 13, the front flap being formed by the triangular pieces at the lower right hand and left hand corners of Fig. 1 beyond the strengthening strip *a* and below the inclined tapes 13.

Figs. 3 to 6, inclusive, are only diagrammatic as illustrating forms of tents which may be made by folding the rectangular form of suitable material shown in Fig. 1 either along the lines of the tapes indicated thereon or along lines that extend between predetermined points or ends of the fabric, and it is believed not to be necessary to go into a detailed description on the lines on which these several forms of tents are made. In Fig. 3, the member 27 is simply a guy rope pulling against the upright pole 26 as against the fastening of the tent at the other side of the pole so as to keep the pole upright and the tent taut.

By further reference to Fig. 1, it will be

noticed that there are three pockets 24, shown in Fig. 1 on each side of the central tape 2 and that each of these are divided or cut across so as to be open at the place 25, the said pockets coming adjacent to the tapes 5, 6 and 17. These are adapted, in whole or in part, at either side of the cut 25 to receive a pole or equivalent device for strengthening and stiffening a part of the tent according to the particular shape thereof and the manner of folding the fabric. The tubular marginal members 20 are also adapted to receive rods, poles or strengthening and stiffening devices and the loops 22 and 23 are adapted to have connected to them guy ropes or tension devices for holding the tent down to pins driven in the ground, and more or less of them are employed in this relation, according to the shape of the tent that is made out of this rectangular form of suitable material.

I do not limit my invention to the precise arrangement of tapes and tubular members and loops shown in Fig. 1, as any similar and suitable arrangement, according to the styles of tents which it is desired to be able to make, is believed to come well within the spirit of my invention.

The tent cloth or similar suitable material employed by me should be, and preferably is, non-combustible, non-inflammable, cinder proof and fire-proof, rain, snow and water-proof, as well as mildew-proof. These qualities, however, are presumed to be the qualities imparted to any tent cloth or material.

The characteristics of my improvement in tent cloth or suitable material lends facility and the easy and quick erection of a tent of whatever form is desired, because having the same arranged with predetermined characteristics or markings, makes it possible to more quickly determine the form of the tent and to place the same in position.

I claim as my invention:

1. A tent cloth comprising a sheet of rectangular fabric, marginal tapes secured to the edges of the tent cloth, a series of spaced intersecting tapes secured to one surface of the tent cloth and running parallel with the edges thereof, a series of tapes secured to the said side of the tent cloth and running across the aforesaid series of tapes, both series of tapes adapted to indicate positions at which the material is to be folded to construct tents of different configurations, and means connected to the tent cloth for attaching the same to supporting and tension devices.

2. A tent cloth comprising a sheet of rectangular fabric, marginal tapes secured to the edges of the tent cloth, a series of spaced intersecting tapes secured to one surface of the tent cloth and running parallel with the edges thereof, a series of tapes secured to the said side of the tent cloth and running

across the aforesaid series of tapes, both series of tapes adapted to indicate positions at which the material is to be folded to construct tents of different configurations, and
 5 tubular fabric members running lengthwise with and secured to predetermined tapes.

3. A tent cloth comprising a sheet of rectangular fabric, tapes secured to one surface thereof and passing through the center
 10 of the fabric in opposite directions, tapes also secured to the surface of the fabric and running in directions diagonally to the aforesaid tapes, marginal tapes secured to the said fabric, strengthening pieces secured to the said fabric at the points of intersection of said tapes, tubular members
 15 running parallel with and secured to the said marginal tapes, and other tubular members running parallel with and secured to predetermined intermediate tapes.
 20

4. A tent cloth comprising a sheet of rectangular fabric, tapes secured to one surface

thereof passing through the center of the fabric and parallel with the edges thereof, tapes also running parallel with the aforesaid tapes secured to the surface of the fabric and placed intermediate of the aforesaid tapes and the edges of the fabric, other tapes also secured to the surface of the said fabric and running in directions diagonally
 25 to the aforesaid tapes, strengthening pieces secured to the said fabric at the points of intersection of the said tapes, marginal tapes, tubular members running parallel with and secured to the marginal tapes,
 30 other tubular members running parallel with and secured to predetermined intermediate tapes, and fabric loops secured in predetermined positions to the said tapes.

Signed by me this 17th day of May, 1912. 40
 ARTHUR W. BARNARD.

Witnesses:

BERTHA M. ALLEN,
 J. B. LE BLANC.

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