No. 755,369. PATENTED MAR. 22, 1904.

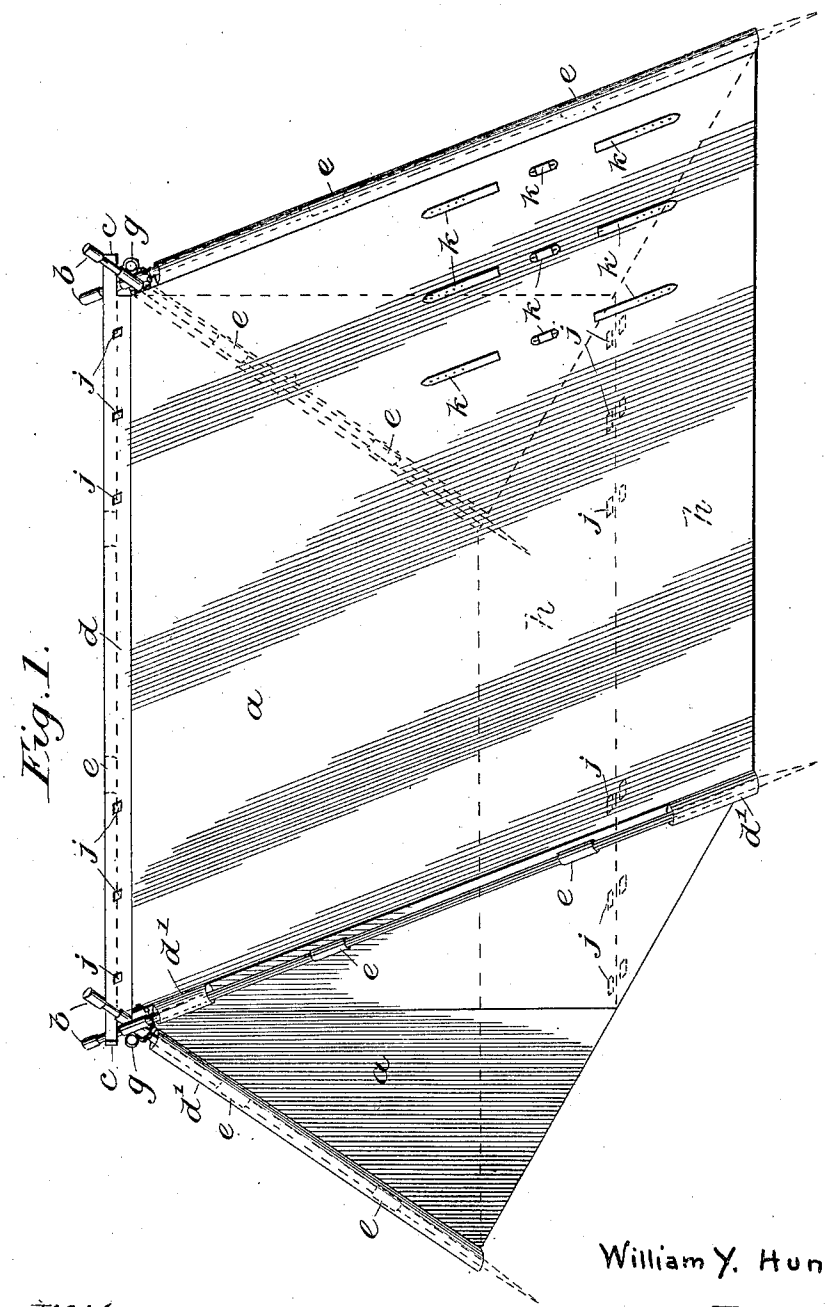
W. Y. HUNTER.

TENT.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 2, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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Inventor:
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 755,369. PATENTED MAR. 22, 1904.

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. IV.

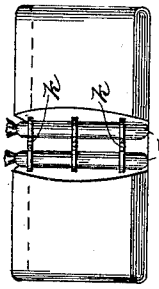


Fig. VIII.

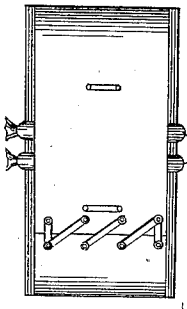


Fig. III.

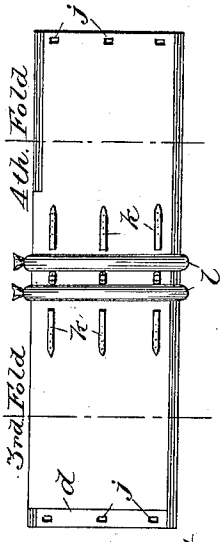


Fig. VI.

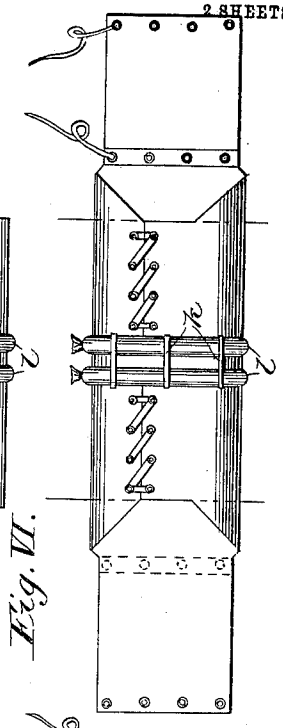


Fig. II.

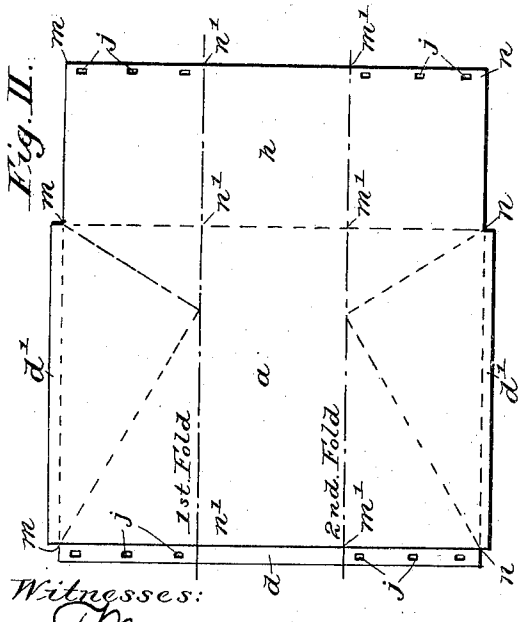
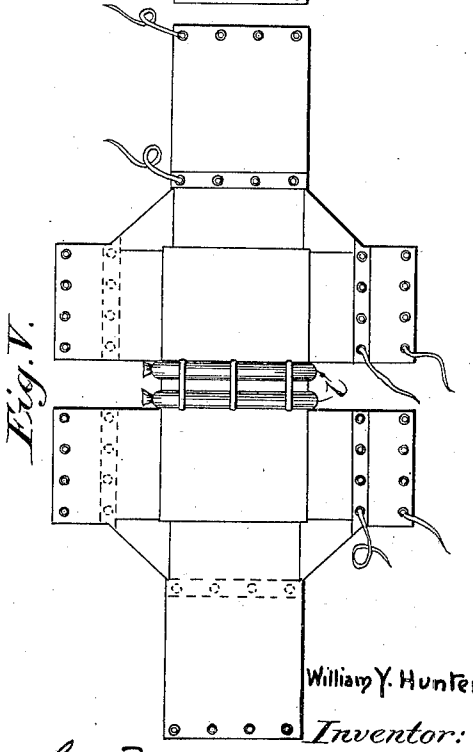


Fig. V.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 755,369. Patented March 22, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM YEATES HUNTER, OF MIDDELBURG, TRANSVAAL.

TENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,369, dated March 22, 1904.

Application filed December 2, 1902. Serial No. 133,637. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM YEATES HUNTER, captain second battalion, Eighth "The King's" (Liverpool) Regiment, presently stationed at Middelburg, in the Colony of the Transvaal, do hereby declare the nature of my invention and in what manner the same is to be performed to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement.

The main object of this invention is to provide a tent of lighter, simpler, and more convenient design than others at present in use and capable of being easily and rapidly pitched by one person without the use of ropes, pegs, and similar impedimenta. It may also be so folded and secured as to form bags for the carrying of clothing, stores, and the like and when thus folded will fit the pack-saddle in general use for horses, mules, camels, and other animals. The valise accessory serves not only to hold and protect the tent and poles and the contents of the former when folded and packed, as stated above, but also to increase the carrying capacity of the whole by the use of flaps in the manner hereinafter described.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the methods by which my objects are attained.

Figure I is a perspective view of one adaptation of the invention, showing the tent erected and having one of the sleeves used to hold or secure it to the upright poles torn away to exhibit the joints of the said poles. Fig. II is a plan of the tent folded along a central line with the base or floor, forming a component part thereof, (*vide* Fig. I,) drawn out and the doors tucked in for folding purposes. Figs. III and IV show the tent partly and completely folded, respectively, the poles being contained in the small detached bags strapped to the middle. Figs. V, VI, and VII are plans of the valise fully opened, partly folded, and completely folded over the packed tent, respectively.

a is the tent supported by the compass-poles *b*, with ridge-pole *c* resting thereon. This tent is formed of a single sheet of material, such as duck or canvas, having a centrally-disposed sleeve *d*. Each of these poles, as shown in the drawings, is made in three parts joined together by means of ordinary telescope joints at the points marked *e*. The ridge-pole *c* passes through the sleeve *d*, and the compass-poles *b* are inserted through the sleeves *d'* at the four corners of the tent and are provided with iron spike-shoes at their bottom ends and caps at their top ends to protect them when driven into the ground. These compass-poles are also provided with drilled iron bands *f* to protect and strengthen them at the points of intersection, where pins *g*, suspended at each end of the tent from one of the crossed poles by a small chain, pass through and retain them in position.

n is the floor of the tent.

If necessary, an additional pin may be inserted from above through the tent and ridge-pole at each end of the latter and immediately behind the intersection of the compass-poles for the purpose of keeping the tent taut in case of shrinkage due to wet weather. These pins are, however, not shown in the drawings.

The whole operation of erecting the tent may be easily performed in a few minutes by one person.

In case the bottom of the tent should exhibit a tendency to slide up the poles, it may be retained in position by means of straps secured to suitable pegs at the base of the said poles; but this is not a difficulty that I have yet experienced. As an additional precaution to hold the tent down in the event of exceptionally windy weather a couple of detached guy-ropes and pegs for the same may be carried. These ropes may be secured to the pegs from the upper projecting ends of the compass-poles at each end of the tent.

A number of eyelets *j* are inserted into the sleeve which contains the ridge-pole and also from end to end along the middle of the floor, which eyelets are intended to receive the straps *k*, shown on the outside of the tent when the latter is folded and arranged as hereinafter explained.

To pack the tent, the poles are withdrawn, taken to pieces, and placed in the bags *l*. (Illustrated in Figs. III to VII.) The tent is then spread out, as indicated in Fig. II, the sleeve through which the ridge-pole passes being shown on the left side and the floor on the

right, while the doors at each end are tucked in, as shown by the dotted lines. The method of folding consists in bringing over the points *m* so that they lie immediately above the points *m'* and then taking the points *n* across to the points *n'*, thereby producing the position illustrated in Fig. III. The two ends are next brought in to the center, the straps *k* passed through the overlapping eyelets in the inner double folds. The bags containing the poles are placed in position, as shown, and the straps passing over them are secured to the buckles in the middle. The outer folds of the tent being left free form two capacious and strong bags, one on either side of the poles. A quantity of clothing, kit, or stores may be placed in these bags, and the packed tent is then ready to be put on the animal's back or in the valise, if one is used. Any ordinary tent of similar shape to that illustrated in the drawings, but without the floor, may be packed in the same way by merely transferring the eyelets to the bottom edge of each side and placing the straps or their equivalent transversely over the middle of the top.

The valise accessory is shown spread out in Fig. V, with the packed tent in the middle. It is provided with a number of eyelets and laces, by means of which its several flaps are secured in position over the tent, as illustrated in Figs. VI and VII. These flaps admit of sufficient adjustment to enable the load to be increased by the addition of more clothing or other matter between their respective folds. When finally closed and laced together, the bundle is placed on the animal's back, to which it is secured by means of a surcingle.

If desired, the valise may obviously be used separately as a holder for kit or stores, and straps and buckles might likewise be used as a substitute for the sleeves containing the poles.

Having now particularly ascertained and described my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A tent, the covering whereof consists of a substantially rectangular piece of material having a transverse sleeve adapted to receive a pole, said covering further having sleeves at the margins thereof adapted to receive poles, and eyelets formed in said first sleeve and in the edges of said covering remote from said first sleeve, said covering being adapted for folding whereby said eyelets may register with each other, and straps carried by said covering and adapted to coöperate with said eyelets when said covering is folded.

2. An **A**-tent, the covering whereof comprises two substantially similar parts and a transverse sleeve at the meeting-line of said parts, said sleeve being adapted to receive the ridge-pole of the tent, other sleeves formed in the edges of said parts and adapted to receive the **A**-poles, flaps carried by said parts and adapted to constitute doors when said tent is erected, eyelets formed in said first sleeve and in the edges of said parts, said eyelets being adapted to register when said covering is folded, and straps carried by said covering and coöperating with said eyelets.

3. An **A**-tent, the covering whereof comprises two substantially rectangular parts having a transverse sleeve at the meeting-line thereof adapted to receive a ridge-pole, other sleeves for the **A**-poles of said tent, the edges of said parts being adapted to be turned under whereby said covering may constitute also a floor for said tent, eyelets in said edges and eyelets in said transverse sleeve and straps carried by said covering which may coöperate with said eyelets when said covering is folded.

4. A tent comprising a covering having a transverse sleeve adapted to receive a ridge-pole, other sleeves, **A**-poles carried therein, a pin connecting said **A**-poles at their point of intersection, flaps carried by said covering and constituting doors for said tent when erected, eyelets formed in said covering, straps carried by said covering and adapted to coöperate with said eyelets when said covering is folded.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM YEATES HUNTER.

Witnesses:

HUGH WILFRED GOVE,

HERBERT MCCARTEN TAYLOR.