

Jan. 15, 1929.

1,699,094

M. CHADIRJIAN ET AL

TENT

Filed June 2, 1926

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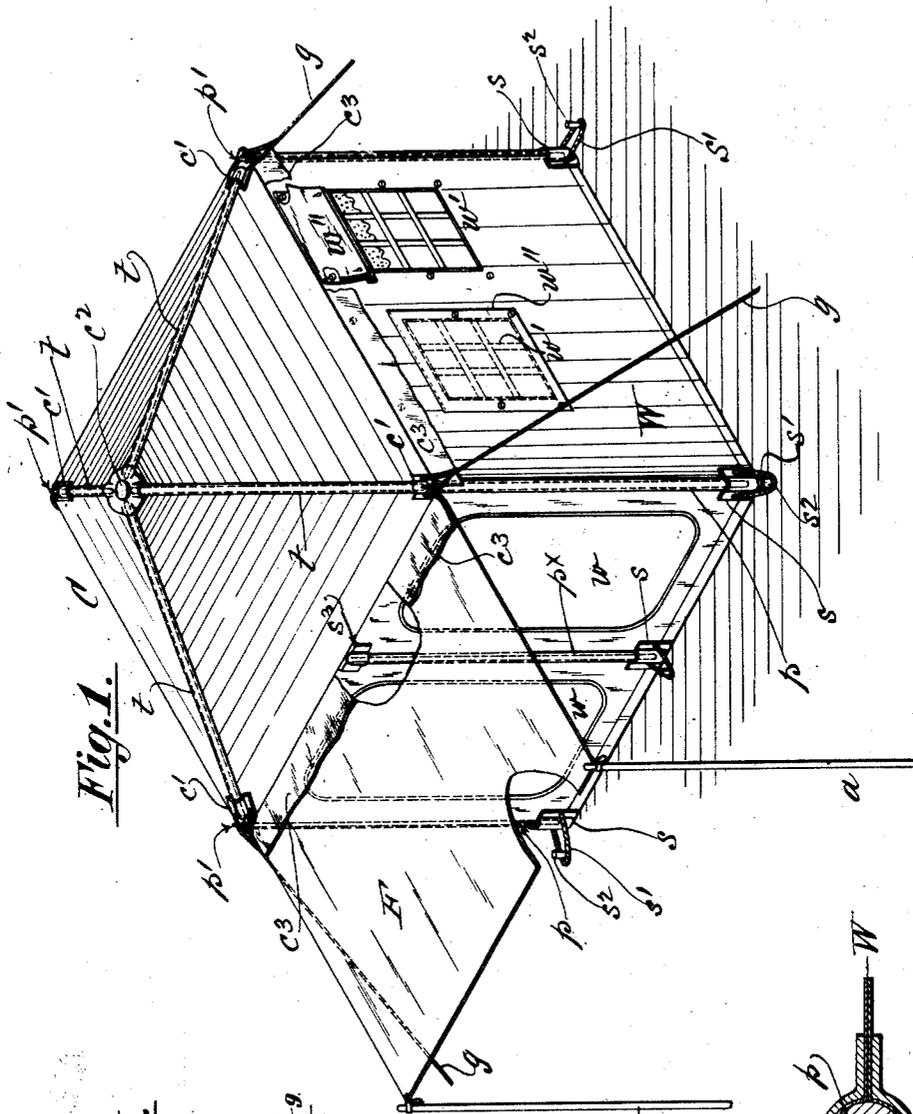


Fig. 1.

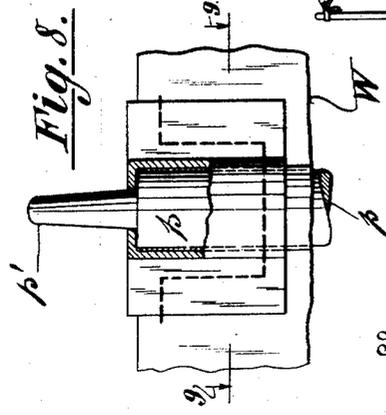


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

Inventors:  
*Malkon Chadirjian,*  
*Oscar Chadirjian,*  
By their Attorney,  
*Leo. W. Miatt*

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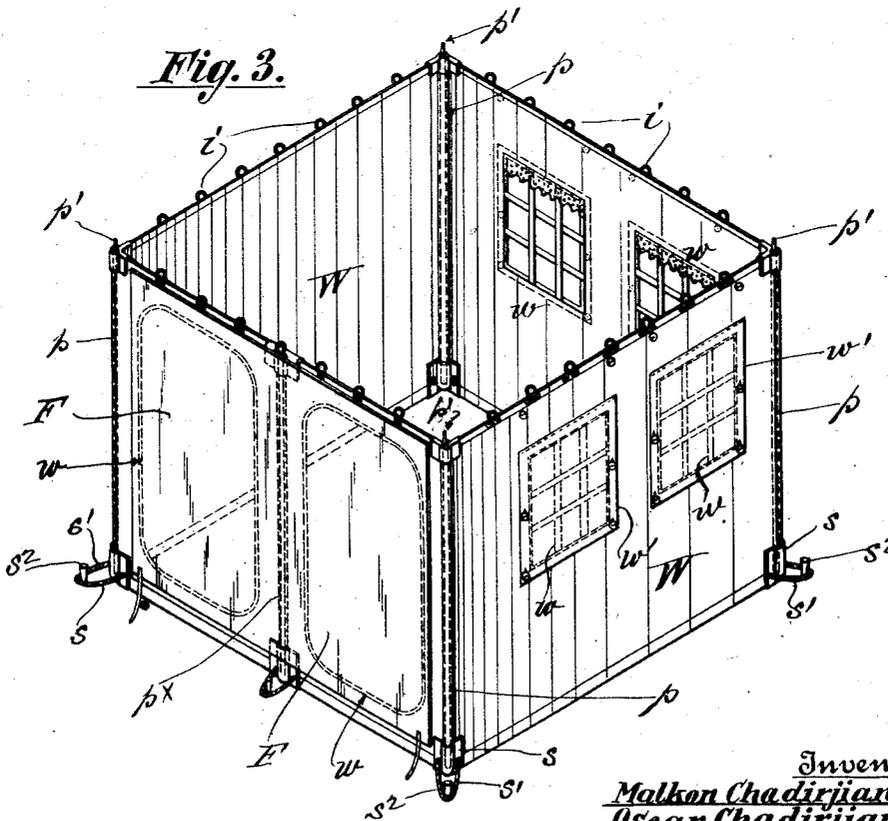
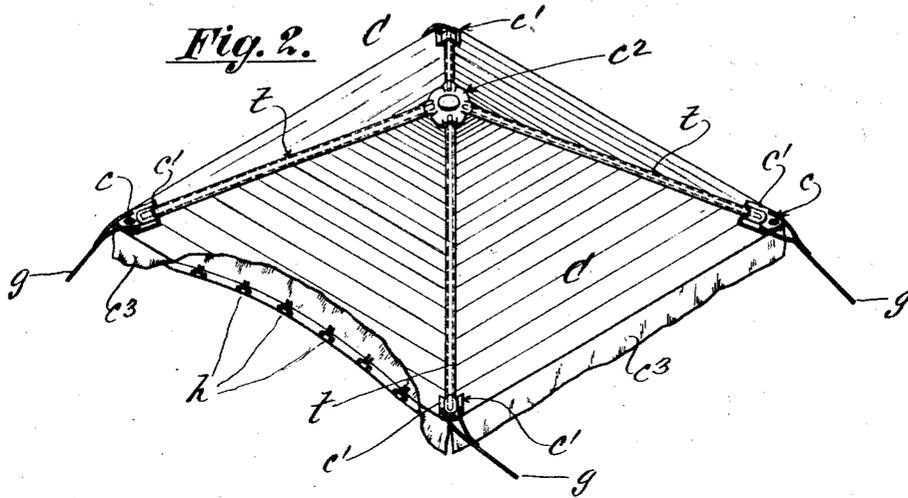
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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



Inventors:  
Malkon Chadirjian,  
Osear Chadirjian,  
By their Attorneys, *Geo. W. Niath*

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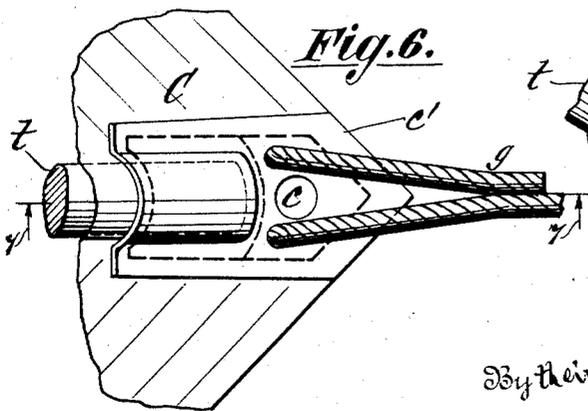
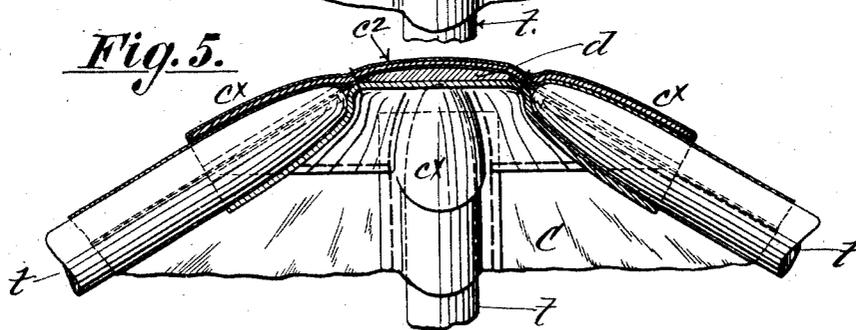
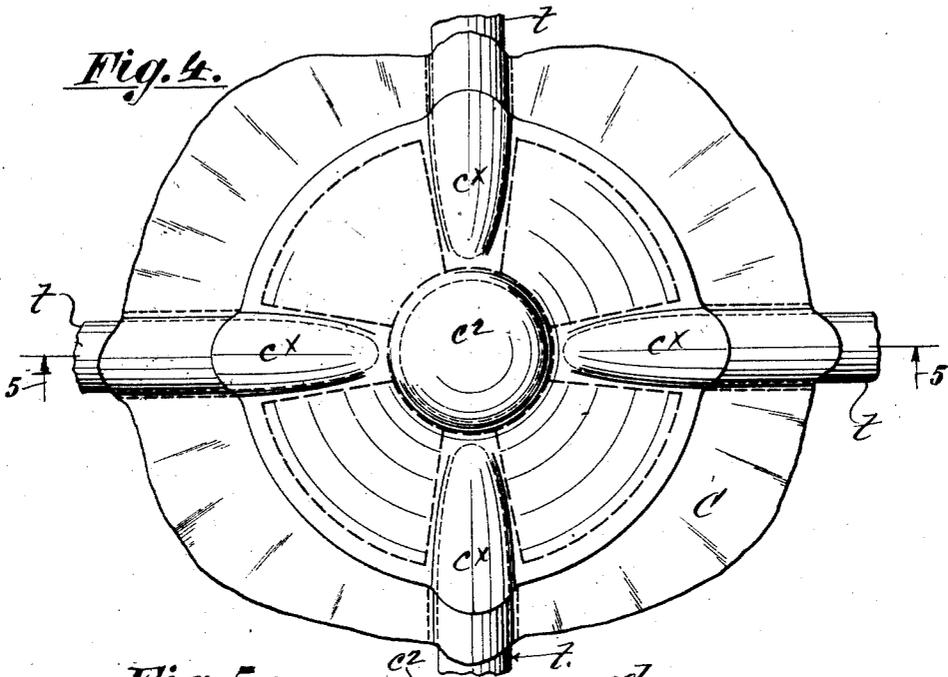
1,699,094

M. CHADIRJIAN ET AL

TENT

Filed June 2, 1926

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



Inventors:  
Malkon Chadirjian,  
Oscar Chadirjian,  
By their Attorney, Leo. P. Nieth

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MALKON CHADIRJIAN, OF CORONA, AND OSCAR CHADIRJIAN, OF ELMHURST, NEW YORK.

## TENT.

Application filed June 2, 1926. Serial No. 113,150.

While not necessarily limited thereto, our improvements are designed more particularly for embodiment in single compartment tents of the lawn, camping, or analogous types, our object being, primarily, to obviate the necessity for centre or other medial supporting poles within the area enclosed by the walls of the tent, thus attaining a free and unobstructed interior, and secondarily to otherwise so construct the component parts of the tent, considered in a unitary sense, that it may be quickly and conveniently set up or disassembled according to requirements,—the invention consisting in the specific combination, construction and arrangement of component parts described and claimed whereby these and other advantageous results are attained, all as hereinafter fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings we illustrate a practical embodiment of the essential features of our invention in a portable tent of the character designated, although we do not limit ourselves to the identical form and construction of parts shown by way of exemplification, since changes may be made in minor details, and equivalent mechanical expedients resorted to, with like results, and without departing from the spirit and intent of our invention in this respect.

With this understanding:—

Fig. 1, represents a perspective view of our improved tent as set up for use, parts being broken away to more clearly show certain details of construction and arrangement;

Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the top or canopy apart from the side walls of the tent;

Fig. 3, is a perspective view of the lower portion or wall section of the tent;

Fig. 4, is a top view of the apex cap of the roof canopy;

Fig. 5, is a sectional elevation thereof taken upon plane of line 5—5, Fig. 4;

Fig. 6, is a top view of one of the corner sockets of the canopy;

Fig. 7, is a sectional elevation taken upon plane of line 7—7, Fig. 6;

Fig. 8, is a sectional elevation in detail showing the upper extremity of one of the corner posts and adjacent parts;

Fig. 9, is a transverse section taken upon plane of line 9—9, Fig. 8.

Our improved tent comprises, essentially, two integral sections, namely, the wall section W, with its accessories, and the roof or canopy section C, and connections.

The wall section W, preferably consists of a single piece or continuous strip of canvas, or the equivalent thereof, sufficient in length and extent to constitute the four sides of the tent when erected, as will be seen by reference more particularly to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, of the drawings,—the roof canopy section C, being also a substantially one piece structure.

One or more door openings *w*, are formed in the front side of the wall section W, and windows *w'*, are provided on one or more of the other sides thereof, according to requirements or preference. Flexible material is used in the construction of said windows *w'*, so that they are foldable with the wall section W. Said wall section W, has incorporated therewith four equi-distant corner rods or posts *p*, the upper extremities of which are formed with tenon pegs *p'*, for copulative engagement with mortise holes *c*, formed for the purpose in the socket shoes *c'*, in which the outer ends of the truss rods *t*, are enclosed, said truss rods *t*, being connected at their upper extremities through the medium of the apex cap *c*<sup>2</sup>, of the roof canopy C, so that when the latter is mounted and positioned on said upper extremities of the corner posts *p*, as in Fig. 1, of the drawings, the roof canopy C, will secure the wall section W, in extension, the said corner posts *p*, thus functioning as supporting legs for said roof canopy C.

When two door openings *w*, are formed in the front wall of the section W, as shown in the drawings, an intermediate auxiliary stiffening rod or post *p*<sup>x</sup>, may be provided for the purpose of preventing looseness or sagging of the material between the said door openings, the said auxiliary post *p*<sup>x</sup>, being incorporated, like the corner posts *p*, permanently within the wall sheet W.

The aforesaid connection between the canopy section C, and the wall section W, by means of the tenon pegs *p'*, on the upper extremities of the corner posts *p*, is supplemented by copulative means such as the hooks *h*, and eyes *i*, shown more particularly in Figs. 2 and 3, of the drawings, in which the hooks *h*, are shown as attached to the edges of the canopy C, and the eyes *i*,

as attached to upper edges of the wall section W, although this arrangement of copulative means may obviously be reversed, or equivalent copulative expedients substituted with like results, the object being to afford a close and substantial union between walls and canopy when the tent is erected and installed for use.

The edges of the canopy section C, are also preferably provided with flap strips  $c^3$ , which cover and conceal the conjunctive upper edges of the wall section when the canopy is in position thereon; and the windows  $w'$ , may be provided with external closure curtains  $w''$ , which may be supported in raised position as indicated on the right hand side of Fig. 1.

The lower ends of the corner posts  $p$ , are seated in flexible leather sockets  $s$ , attached to the bottom edge of the wall section W, and functioning as bearing shoes for direct contact with the ground, to which they may be anchored by means of loops  $s'$ , and pegs  $s^2$ , as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, of the drawings, thus acting in conjunction with the tenon pegs  $p'$ , and mortise holes  $c$ , in the socket shoes  $c'$ , at the upper extremities of the poles  $p$ , to stabilize the structure when erected as in Fig. 1, which also shows the use of corner guy ropes  $g$ , for a like purpose.

The medial auxiliary post  $p^*$ , between the door openings  $w$ , is likewise seated at its lower extremity in a bearing shoe  $s$ , and its upper extremity rests in a flexible leather cap  $s^3$ , secured to the upper edge of the wall section W.

F, is a front side flap articularly connected at its upper edge with the corresponding upper edge of the wall section W, and adapted for use as a door closure as indicated in Fig. 3, or as an awning as shown in Fig. 1, of the drawings, in which latter case the otherwise loose edges and corners of the flap F, are supported upon awning poles  $a$ .

The apex cap  $c^2$ , of the canopy section C, is permanently incorporated therewith, as will be seen by reference more particularly

to Figs. 4 and 5, of the drawings. It is provided with a central stiffening disc  $d$ , and reinforced with leather, and is formed with four sockets  $c^*$ , for the reception and support of the inner ends of the truss rods  $t$ , the outer extremities of which are, as before stated, seated in sockets formed for the purpose in the leather mortise shoes  $c'$ , at the corners of the canopy C, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, said truss rods  $t$ , being also enclosed in and between the two-ply body portion of the canopy C.

By our construction and arrangement of parts the tent may be quickly and conveniently set up and installed for use and with like facility be taken down and folded and rolled compactly for storage for transportation. The connective means between wall section and canopy section insure a substantially rigid tent structure when installed without resort to centre or interior pole supports, thus affording an unobstructed interior for the full area of the space enclosed.

An incidental advantage attained by our construction and arrangement of parts is that we are thereby enabled to dispense with the use of nails or other metal work, since even the hooks and eyes  $h, i$ , may be non-metallic,—thus obviating any danger of impairment of the structure by rust, etc.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

In a tent, a canopy section having a flexible apex cap provided with truss rod receiving sockets, mortise shoes on said canopy section and corresponding in number to the truss rod receiving sockets in the apex cap, said mortise shoes having truss rod receiving sockets therein, truss rods fitting in the sockets of said apex cap and mortise shoes for maintaining the canopy section taut, and angle posts coacting with said mortise shoes for supporting said canopy section.

MALKON CHADIRJIAN.  
OSCAR CHADIRJIAN.