Dec. 25, 1934. D. ROSENBAUM 1,985,694

COMBINATION TENT

Filed May 17, 1933

Fig. 1.

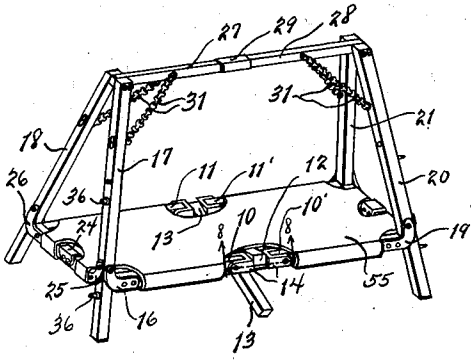


Fig. 2.

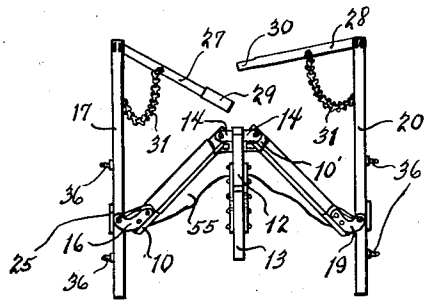


Fig. 3.

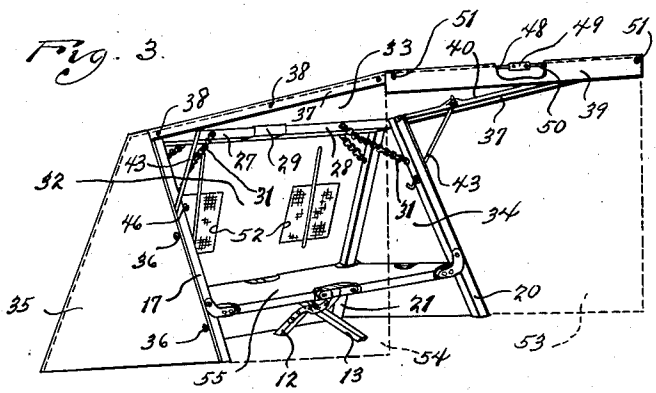


Fig. 4.

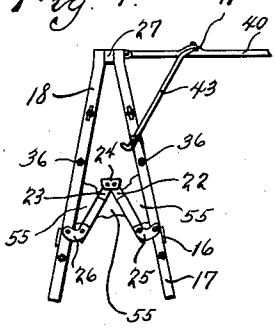


Fig. 5.

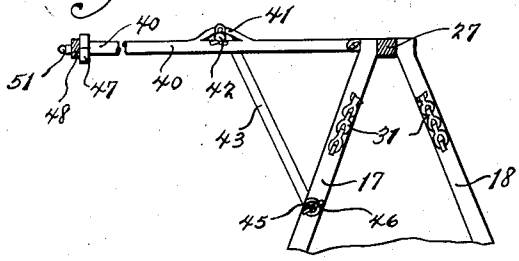


Fig. 6.

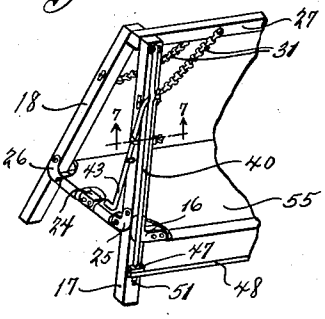


Fig. 7.

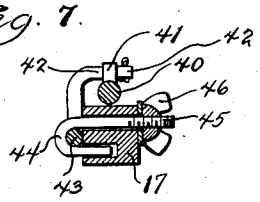
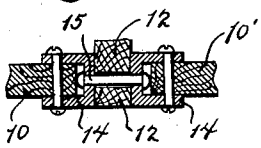


Fig. 8.



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COMBINATION TENT

David Rosenbaum, Detroit, Mich.

Application May 17, 1933, Serial No. 671,469

1 Claim. (Cl. 5—117)

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in a combination tent in which there is provided a collapsible structure which may be collapsed into compact form and which, when extended, will serve to provide a cot and a tent.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a device of this class wherein the supporting structure of the tent and the cot may be constructed in such a manner that it may be very easily and quickly folded into compact position or extended into operative position.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a device of this class which will be simple in structure, economical of manufacture, durable, and easily and quickly assembled.

Another object of the present invention is the provision of a device of this class so arranged and constructed that one of the side walls of the covering or tent-forming fabric may be used as an inclosure body or as a canopy at will.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a device of this class in which the supporting frame-forming structure will carry movable supporting members which may be moved into supporting position at will.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention will be best understood by a reference to the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this specification, and in which,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the invention with the covering removed.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of the supporting structure in partially collapsible form.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the invention showing the covering used as a canopy.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary side elevational view of the supporting structure in the position shown in Fig. 3 with the covering removed.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view showing one of the canopy supporting arms in elevation.

Fig. 6 is a fragmetary perspective view illustrating the canopy supporting arms in inoperative position.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 8—8 of Fig. 1.

In constructing the invention, I employ a construction for forming the cot similar to a construction now commonly known and used in the formation of a collapsible cot. In the invention I employ side rails 10 and 10′ at one side of the cot, and side rails 11 and 11′ at the opposite side. Supporting legs 12 and 13 are extended diagonally across each other and connected pivotally to each other at their point of crossing. The members 10 and 10′ are in alignment with each other, and connected pivotally on adjacent ends of the members 10 and 10′ is a clevis 14 and between these clevises lies the upper end of the supporting leg or brace 12. A pin 15 projects through the supporting leg 12 and through each of the aligning clevises 14 so that this leg 12 at this end is pivotally connected to the clevises. The end of the leg 13 is similarly connected to the clevises 14 which are mounted on the adjacent ends of the side rails 11 and 11′. An arcuate clip 16 serves to pivotally connect the opposite end of the rail 14 to a supporting leg 17 and a similar clip serves to connect the end of the rail 11 to the supporting leg 18. Similar retaining clips 19 connect the rails 10′ and 11′ to the supporting legs 20 and 21 respectively. The legs 19 and 21 are connected at their lower ends in the same manner as are the legs 17 and 18. This connection is made by means of the arcuate clips 25 and 26 which serve to pivotally connect to the legs 17 and 18 respectively, one end of the rods 22 and 23. The opposite ends of the rods are pivotally connected by a toggle link 24. These members 22 and 23 and the side rails 10 and 10′ and 11 and 11′ serve as a supporting frame for a canvas or fabric covering 55. As clearly appears in all of the figures the supporting legs project upwardly from the level of the cot proper, and the upper ends are secured together by pins which project therethrough. The pin which secures the upper ends of the legs 17 and 18 together also serves as a pivot for the supporting beam section 27, which is adapted, when in operative position, to extend horizontally in alignment with the supporting beam section 28 which is pivotally connected by the upper ends of the supporting legs 20 and 21. The supporting beam section 28 has a reduced end 30 which is adapted to slip into a metallic sleeve 29 carried by the supporting beam section 27. When the portion 30 is engaged in the sleeve 29, a single supporting beam is formed, as clearly appears in Fig. 1 and Fig. 3. These supporting beam sections 28 and 27 are each connected adjacent their pivoted ends to the supporting legs 20 and 21 and 17 and 18 respectively. It will be noted that when in assembled position as shown in Fig. 1, the supporting legs are inclined to the vertical, and the chain 31 serves

to resist a further inclining movement of the supporting legs 17 and 18, and these chains are normally retained taut at all times.

When the frame is assembled as shown in Fig. 1, the fabric or canvas covering may be mounted on the frame. This covering is formed to fit the supporting structure and comprises a rear wall 32, a front wall 33, and side walls 34 and 35. Projecting outwardly from the supporting legs are snap fastener studs 36 adapted to engage in openings or grommets 38 carried by the various parts adjacent their edges and in the front wall 33 carried by the flanges or flaps 37 and 39. Pivotally mounted at one end on the supporting legs 17 and 20 adjacent the upper ends thereof is a canopy supporting arm 40, which is provided intermediate its ends with an eyelet 41 through which is projected the angularly turned end 42 of a brace 43. The opposite end of this brace 43 passes through a locking hook 44 which is extended through the supporting leg 17 or 20, as the case may be, and provided with a wing nut 46, threaded on its threaded portion 45. The construction is such that the rods or supporting arms 40 may be elevated to the desired position, and by tightening of the wing nut 47, secured in this position. Each of the rods 40 projects through an opening formed in one end of the connecting brace sections 48 and 50, the opposite ends of which are pivotally connected by the toggle link 49. A reduced extension 51 is formed on each of the rods or arms 40 over which may be snapped a grommet carried by the flap 39. When the rods 40 are moved into the position shown in Fig. 3 and the front wall 33 of the covering engages over the ends of the rods 40 as shown in Fig. 3, a canopy is projected outwardly from the tent structure. Side curtains 53 and 54 may be mounted on the supporting rods 40 if desired, and thus a larger space is inclosed by the covering. It is obvious that if two of the structures are used, they may be placed with the ends of their sections 33 in engagement when extended into canopy form, and thus a larger tent-like structure is provided with a cot at each end. When it is desired to enclose the cot when a single unit of the structure is used, a loosening of the wing nut 46 will permit the canopy to swing downwardly so that the arms 40 will lie in the position shown in Fig. 6 and the rod sections 48 and 50 will lie extended as shown in Fig. 6 and serve as a means for preventing a flapping of the front wall section 33 of the covering.

When it is desired to collapse the structure, the covering is removed and the rails 10 and 10' and 11 and 11' are bent upwardly at their center as shown in Fig. 2. This will bring the lower ends of the supporting legs 17 and 20 and 21 and 18 into approach so as to relieve the tension on the chains or restraining cords 31 and permit a disengagement of the end of the beam section 28 from the sleeve 29. Thereupon the section 28 may be swung downwardly to lie between the legs 20 and 21 and the section 27 may be swung downwardly to lie between the legs 17 and 18. The connecting sections 22 and 23 may then be bent upwardly as shown in Fig. 4 and the legs 17 and 18 and 20 and 21 folded inwardly upon each other. The sections 10 and 10' and 11 and 11' are then folded inwardly so as to lie in engagement with the supporting legs 12 and 13, and the supporting legs 20 and 21 and 17 and 18 will lie in engagement with the sections 10 and 10' and 11 and 11' so as to provide a compact structure. The covering may then be used as a wrapping for the supporting frame so that the device while occupying a small amount of space may still be possessed of an attractive appearance and free from projecting parts which might serve to scratch or mar a vehicle in which the same may be transported. As shown in Fig. 3, windows 52 may be formed in the rear wall 32 in a well-known manner if desired.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred form of my invention, I do not wish to limit myself to the precise details of structure shown but desire to avail myself of such variations and modifications as may come within the scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In a device of the class described, a cot forming structure having a pair of oppositely disposed side rails, each of said rails comprising a pair of sections in alignment with each other; a pair of supporting legs pivotally connected together intermediate their ends and extending at their upper ends between the adjacent ends of the aligning sections of said side rails; pins respectively aligned with each side rail turnably mounted in the upper end of the adjacent leg and projecting therethrough on both sides of the leg, clevises mounted one on each projecting end of each pin and lying between the leg and the adjacent end of a side rail section and means pivotally connecting the inner end of each side rail section to the adjacent clevis.

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