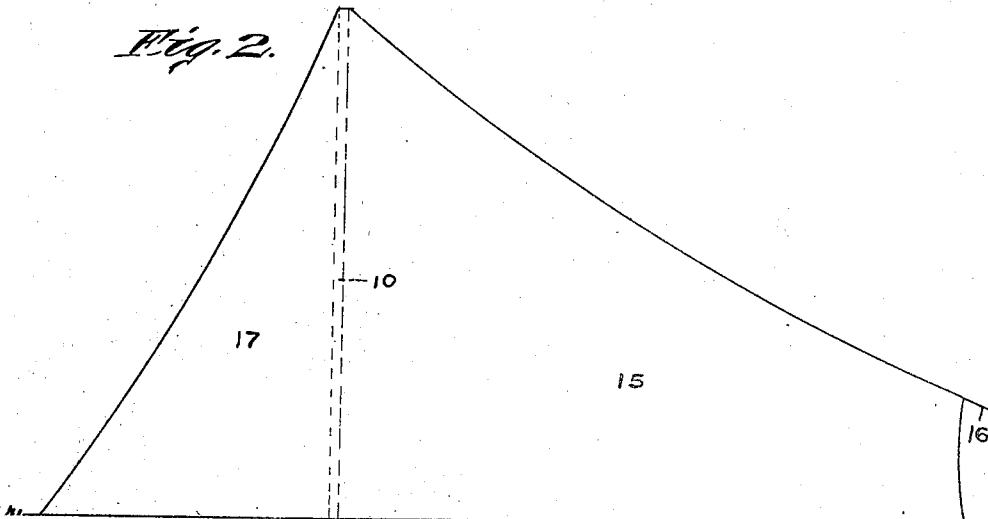
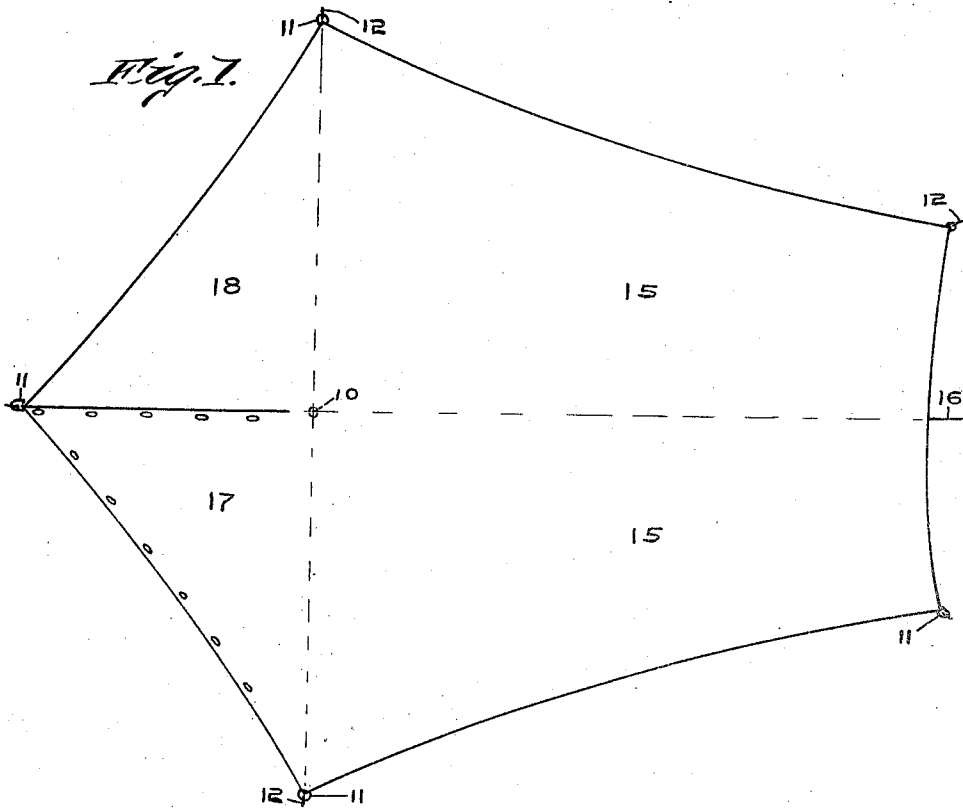


F. EBERHARDT.
 COMBINED TENT AND GROUND FLOOR CLOTH.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 21, 1912.

1,057,628.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:
 L. B. Moorer
 J. H. Swan.

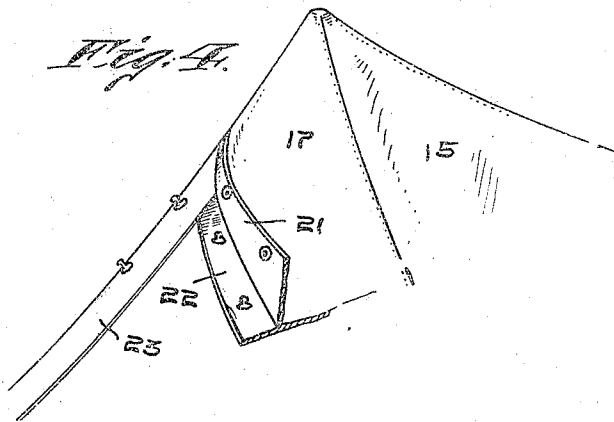
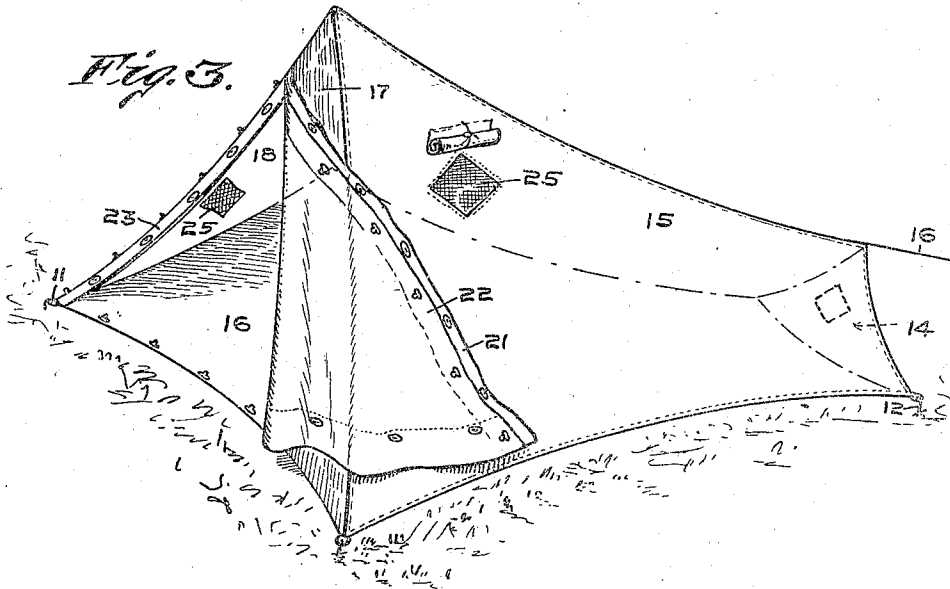
INVENTOR
 Ferdinand Eberhardt,
 By Mintum & Werner,
 ATTYS.

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L. B. Moerner.
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INVENTOR

Ferdinand Eberhardt,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FERDINAND EBERHARDT, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

COMBINED TENT AND GROUND FLOOR-CLOTH.

1,057,628.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.

Application filed December 21, 1912. Serial No. 737,334.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FERDINAND EBERHARDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Tents and Ground Floor-Cloths, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined tent and floor cloth, to be used wherever tents are appropriate or necessary.

The object of the invention is to provide an outing tent for various purposes whereby the sections of the cloth forming the sides, top and bottom will be easily and positively drawn taut to present a smooth surface to more effectively shed the water.

A further object of the invention consists in the provision of a combined tent and floor cloth which may be easily and effectively closed so as to be insect and snake proof.

A further object of the invention consists in the provision of a tent of the above character which is extremely light and portable, easy to set up and take down, and sanitary by the provision of well placed ventilators.

Referring to the drawings, forming a part hereof, in which similar numerals of reference indicate similar parts,—Figure 1 is a top or plan view of one of my proposed styles of combined tent and floor cloth, sufficient to accommodate at least two persons, the above figure showing more particularly the curved outlines of the base of said tent. Fig. 2 is a view showing in profile the curved lines of the tent. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the tent with the door flap open. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail view showing the construction of the door flap whereby the opening can be securely closed against the admission of insects and snakes.

Referring to the drawings, the tent is made out of the usual tent ducking which is subjected to a suitable waterproof process to render the material impervious to water.

The style of tent shown in the drawings is only one of the many designs that may be manufactured, and consists of a class which is used extensively by fishermen and hunters, the tent being sufficiently long to allow two persons to lie full length in a comfortable manner, and weighing about three and one-half pounds allows it to be easily carried on the person. The essential element, however, in the construction of my proposed tent is to so cut and sew together the

various gores and similar members comprising the tent that all the members will be tightly stretched to eliminate all wrinkles from the cloth when the tent is erected. I have found it possible to accomplish this only in one way and that is to cut all of the edges of each member forming the tent on an inwardly projecting curve, as illustrated in the several views of the drawings. It will be noted that each and every edge of the different gores and members forming the tent are cut on curved lines.

The tent is held in its erect position by means of a center pole 10. Each corner of the tent is provided with a ring 11 which is held down by a suitable stake 12, and the tent is also provided with a gable end 14 so as to provide more room for the feet and for luggage. The tension is applied to the comb of the tent by means of a guy-cord 16 extending longitudinally from the gable to a suitable stake.

In erecting the tent, the ground floor cloth 16 is stretched as much as possible when the stakes 12 are set. After the stakes 12 have all been set the center pole 10 is then placed in position and which applies a pull in a vertical direction to the side members 15 and the gore members 17 and 18. The upward movement in placing the pole 10 in position, thereby applying a tension to all the parts forming the tent, has a tendency to move the curved seams between the various parts more nearly straight lines so that the slack in the ground floor cloth 16, the side members 15 and the gore members 17 and 18 and the gable member 14, is all removed, leaving a smooth, unobstructed surface.

In the manufacture of combined tents and ground floor cloths, I have found it to be absolutely impossible to eliminate all wrinkles from the various members forming the tent where the meeting edges of the members are stitched together on straight lines, whereas with the edges cut on curves and tension applied to straighten the curved edges will uniformly stretch the member in all directions.

When the tent is occupied the door-flap of the gore 17 is closed by means of a double row of fasteners 17^a, one row of fasteners being situated along the edge 21 of the flap and the other row on the strip 22 which is stitched to the underside of the gore. The adjacent edge 23 of the gore 18 rests between

the edge 21 and strip 22. By fastening the fasteners on the outside and on the inside of these intermeshing edges, and closing the fasteners 16^a on the floor cloth 16 the tent is securely closed against the admission of insect and snakes. The tent is also provided with suitable ventilators 25 whereby fresh air is admitted to render more sanitary and healthy conditions.

10 Having thus fully described my said invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tent comprising a plurality of flexible sections, said sections being cut on inwardly projecting curved lines and secured together at their meeting edges.

2. A tent comprising a plurality of sections, the meeting edges of said sections being cut on inwardly extending curved lines, and means for securing the curved meeting edges of said sections together.

3. A tent comprising upper and ground sections, all of said sections having their meeting edges cut on inwardly extending curved lines, and means for securing the curved meeting edges of said sections together.

4. A tent comprising upright and ground

sections, all of said sections having their edges cut on inwardly extending curved lines, means for securing the curved meeting edges of the sections together, means for securing the corners of the ground section to the ground, and a center pole for elevating the upper tent sections and for applying tension to all of the sections forming the tent.

5. An insect and snake proof tent comprising a ground floor section having its edges cut on inwardly extending curved lines, upright sections forming the upper portion of the tent, said upper sections having their base edges cut on inwardly extending curved lines corresponding to the curved edges of the ground floor section, and means for securing the curved meeting edges of the upright sections and the ground floor sections together.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at Indianapolis, Indiana, this 14th day of December, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

FERDINAND EBERHARDT. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

F. W. WOERNER,
I. L. LARSON.