June 6, 1944. I. KANTOR 2,350,684

TENT

Filed April 22, 1942

Fig. 2.

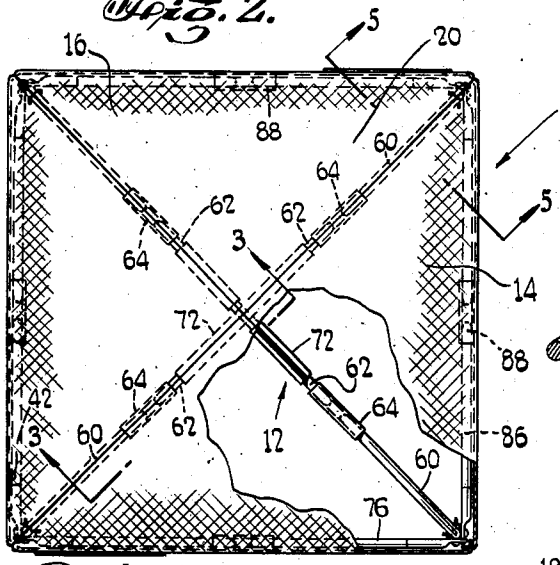


Fig. 5.

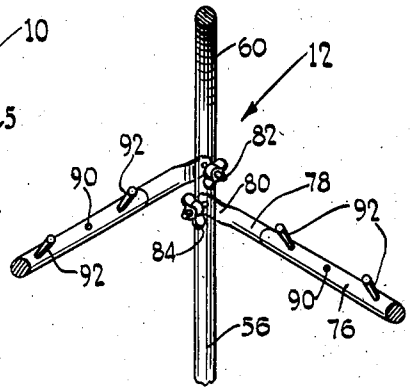


Fig. 6.

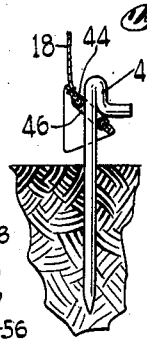


Fig. 7.



Fig. 1.

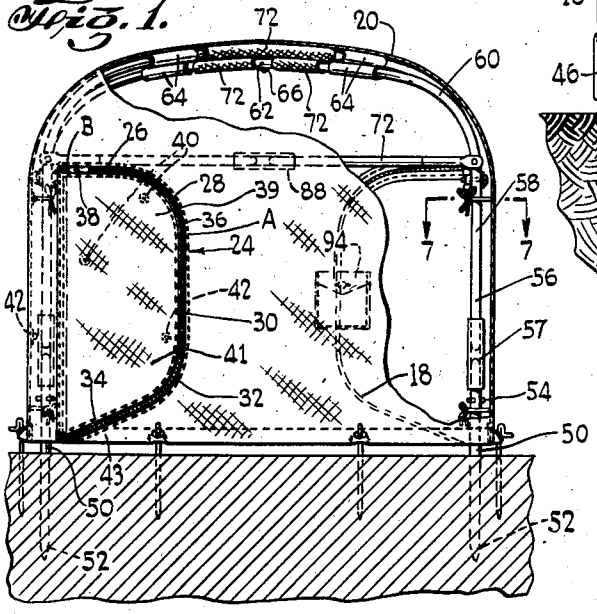


Fig. 4.

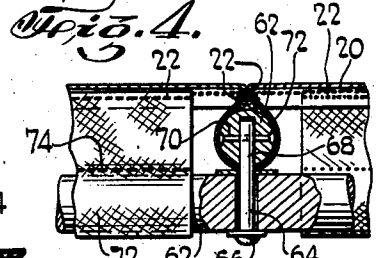
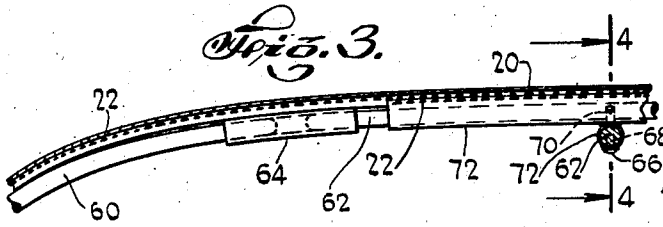


Fig. 3.



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TENT

Israel Kantor, Bronx, N. Y.

Application April 22, 1942, Serial No. 439,958

9 Claims. (Cl. 135—1)

This invention relates to tents.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a tent having a skeleton frame of improved construction for supporting a covering hood.

Another object of my invention is to provide a tent having a disassemblable skeleton frame whose several parts are rigidly secured to each other in such manner that the frame may be erected or taken down with great ease and speed.

Another object of my invention is to provide a tent having a skeleton frame of the character described, which includes ridgepoles permanently attached over substantially their full length to a covering hood.

An additional object of my invention is to provide a tent having a covering hood of novel shape and construction.

Yet another object of my invention is to provide a tent which comprises relatively few and simple parts, which is economical to manufacture, which is rugged and durable in construction, and which, withal, is highly efficient in use.

Other objects of this invention will in part be obvious and in part hereinafter pointed out.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter described, and of which the scope of application will be indicated in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing, in which is shown one of the various possible embodiments of this invention,

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view, partially broken away, of a tent embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a top view thereof with a portion of the canvas covering hood removed to disclose the construction of the skeleton frame;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken substantially along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 and illustrating the mode of attachment between elements of the skeleton frame and between a ridgepole and the canvas hood;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view taken substantially along the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view taken substantially along the line 5—5 of Fig. 2 and illustrating the mode of attachment between a pair of bracepoles and one of the corner posts;

Fig. 6 is a detail view showing of one of the tent pegs; and

Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional view taken along the line 7—7 of Fig. 1 and illustrating the mode of attachment between the canvas hood and one of the corner posts.

Referring now to the drawing, 10 denotes a tent constructed in accordance with my invention and comprising a skeleton frame 12 and canvas covering hood 14. The hood and frame are so relatively proportioned and shaped that when the hood is in position on the frame it will be tautly stretched thereover and will closely follow the outline of the frame. Any suitable outline may be selected, which will provide the desired interior configuration, shed rain, and lend itself to a strong frame construction.

The outline of the canvas hood and the skeleton frame hereinafter described, differs from the usual tent construction in that it is polygonal in plan and has vertically extending side walls spanning substantially the full height of the tent. The roof, furthermore, deviates from the horizontal only enough to shed rain and to arch and thereby strengthen the ridgepoles.

The hood 14 consists of four sections 16 of a suitable material such as canvas, each of which may, if desired, comprise one or more panels. Said sections each include a rectangular portion 18 which serves as a side wall for the tent and a generally triangular portion 20 which forms a quarter of the tent roof. Heavy thread is employed to sew the sections together along lines of stitching 22.

One or more walls 18 of the canvas hood are provided with novel means for entry or exit from the tent, which means is so constructed and arranged that it may additionally be used to form windows. In accordance with my invention, such means comprises a slit 24 of unique shape extending from adjacent the roof to the lower edge of the wall 18. The slit has a substantially horizontal branch 26 at its upper end which is joined by a broadly curved portion 28 to a vertical run 30 extending down almost to the lower edge of the hood. This vertical run is joined by another broadly curved portion 32 to a branch 34 which slopes down to and terminates at the bottom edge of the hood adjacent one of the corners thereof.

The two opposite edges of the slit are provided with cooperating slide fastening stringers 36 which may be engaged by a cam slider 38. The lower ends of the stringers 36 are constructed in a manner well known to the art to permit separation of the stringers at this point.

When it is desired to provide a window in the side wall, the cam slider 38 is advanced from the position B it assumes when the slit 24 is fully

closed to an intermediate position, such as indicated by the reference character A. A flap 39 comprising a portion of the side wall can then be swung either inwardly or outwardly about the line AB. The ability to use said slit 24 to form a window, it will be noted, arises from the fact that two parts of the slit are angularly disposed. If desired, snap fasteners 40 may be provided on the inner surface of the tent to hold the flap 39 in its inner position when the window opening is of an optimum size. When slider 38 is disposed adjacent but not at the lower end of the slit, the resulting flap 41 can be swung in or out like the door for entry or exit. Another set of snap fasteners 42 may be provided to maintain said flap in open position. When the stringers 36 are completely separated the same snap fasteners 42 can be used to keep the door flap 41 out of the way and in this position the bottom strip 43, which might cause tripping, can be swung back out of the way.

The ability to use the flap 41 as a door when the stringers are not completely separated, like the ability to use the flap 39 as a window, is due to the unique shape of the slit 24.

Along the bottom edge of the canvas hood 14 I provide a plurality of apertures 44 which are reinforced by metal grommets 46. Said apertures and grommets are designed to cooperate with tent pegs 48 which are driven into the ground after the tent is erected in order to draw the hood tightly down on the frame and to prevent the bottom edges of the hood from flapping.

The skeleton frame 12 comprises a plurality of wooden stakeposts 50, one for each corner of the tent, which have their ends 52 pointed to facilitate driving. A dowel pin 54 extends through each post adjacent the upper end thereof. Said pin is employed as a hand grip for uprooting the stake post and also functions as a stop for the joint hereinafter described, which is used to connect a stakepost with a wooden cornerpost 56. The dowel pin 54 is so arranged when the stake 50 is driven that it will lie catercornered between two adjacent side walls 18.

The cornerposts 56 are attached to the upper end of each of the stakeposts 50 by means of a tubular joint 57 whose bore is adapted to receive said stakepost and cornerpost at opposite ends thereof in a tight, rigid, frictional fit. The ends of the stakeposts and cornerposts which are received in the said tubular fitting 58 are rounded off for convenience of assembly. The cornerposts 56 each comprise a straight portion 58 aligned with its associated stakepost 50 and a rounded portion 60 extending from the upper end of the straight portion. The curvature of said rounded portion is determined by the desired outline of the tent and is substantially the same as the curvature of the overlying part of the hood 14. The free ends of each pair of diagonally opposite rounded portions 60 are connected to opposite ends of a ridgepole 62 by means of tubular members 64, similar to the members 57. Said ridgepoles are arched to conform to the desired configuration of the tent.

In accordance with my invention, these ridgepoles 62 are pivotally connected to each other, preferably at their centers, by a pin 64 whose head 66 abuts the lower ridgepole 62 and whose shank 68 is locked in the upper ridgepole by a thin rod 70. Said ridgepoles are each permanently attached throughout substantially their entire length to the roof of the covering hood 14 so that after the skeleton frame has been disassembled, the two ridgepoles may be relatively angularly rotated into substantial registration, and the hood wrapped therearound. The ridgepoles are secured to the roof by doubled canvas strips 72 which are formed into loops to receive said ridgepoles. The upper ends of the loops are stitched to the roof of the canvas hood by the same line of stitching 22 which connects two sections of the hood. Adjacent the pivotal connection between the ridgepoles 62, the loops holding the under ridgepole may be lengthened to permit said under ridgepole to pass beneath the upper ridgepole and still be suspended from the roof of the hood. Where the loops are thus lengthened, an additional row of stitching 74 may be provided to tightly secure the ridgepoles to the canvas strip 72.

In order to rigidify the skeleton frame, I also provide wooden bracepoles 76 interconnecting the cornerposts 56. Said bracepoles are provided at either end thereof with metal ferrules 78 having a projecting strap 80. Said strap is apertured to receive a bolt 82 which passes through a bore in a cornerpost 56 and is secured by a butterfly nut 84. The bracepoles may comprise two sections 86 joined by a tubular member 88 in which their adjacent ends are tightly, frictionally and rigidly received. I may conveniently provide a series of apertures 90 in the bracepoles 76 which are inclined upwardly from the horizontal and are adapted to frictionally receive wooden pegs 92 on which various articles can be hung.

A patch-pocket 94 attached to one of the side walls 18 is used to hold the pegs 92, nuts and bolts 82 and 84, and tent pegs 48 when the tent is taken down. Tapes 96 may be attached to the corners of the hood where they can be tied around the stakeposts and cornerposts to better secure the hood to the skeleton frame.

It will thus be seen that there is provided a device in which the several objects of this invention are achieved, and which is well adapted to meet the conditions of practical use.

As various possible embodiments might be made of the above invention, and as various changes might be made in the embodiments above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawing is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

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

1. A tent comprising a disassemblable skeleton frame including a plurality of stakeposts, each of which has a cornerpost rigidly and frictionally secured thereto, diagonally opposite cornerposts being connected by ridgepoles rigidly and frictionally secured thereto, said ridgepoles being permanently pivotally interconnected, and a covering hood of the same shape as said skeleton frame, said ridgepoles being permanently secured over substantially their entire length to said hood, said hood having a slit therein running from the roof to the bottom thereof, said slit having portions angularly disposed with respect to each other, and means to detachably attach the opposite edges of said slit.

2. A tent comprising a disassemblable skeleton frame including a plurality of stakeposts, each of which has a cornerpost rigidly and frictionally secured thereto, diagonally opposite cornerposts being connected by ridgepoles ridgidly and frictionally secured thereto, said ridgepoles being

permanently pivotally interconnected, said cornerposts having bracepoles detachably connected thereto, said bracepoles spanning the space between adjacent cornerposts and being substantially horizontally disposed, and a covering hood of the same shape as said skeleton frame, said ridgepoles being permanently secured over substantially their entire length to said hood, said hood having a slit therein running from the roof to the bottom thereof, said slit having portions angularly disposed with respect to each other, and means to detachably attach the opposite edges of said slit.

3. For use with a disassemblable skeleton frame including cornerposts which are adapted to be interconnected by transecting ridgepoles, a covering hood comprising a flexible covering member, a pair of ridgepoles, means to pivotally interconnect said ridgepoles, and means to permanently attach each of said ridgepoles over substantially its entire length to said covering member.

4. For use with a disassemblable skeleton frame including cornerposts which are adapted to be interconnected by transecting ridgepoles, a covering hood comprising a flexible covering member, a pair of ridgepoles, means to pivotally interconnect said ridgepoles, and means to permanently attach each of said ridgepoles over substantially its entire length to said covering member, said last named means comprising canvas loops pendent from and secured to said covering member and surrounding said ridgepoles.

5. For use in a tent, a skeleton frame comprising a plurality of stakeposts, a cornerpost associated with each of said stakeposts, a plurality of tubular members in which adjacently disposed ends of said stakeposts and cornerposts are tightly frictionally and rigidly received, transecting ridgepoles connecting diagonally opposite cornerposts, said ridgepoles being permanently pivotally interconnected at their point of transection, and a plurality of tubular members in which adjacently disposed ends of said cornerposts and ridgepoles are tightly frictionally and rigidly received.

6. For use in a tent, a skeleton frame comprising a plurality of stakeposts, a cornerpost associated with each of said stakeposts, a plurality of tubular members in which adjacently disposed ends of said stakeposts and cornerposts are tightly frictionally and rigidly received, transecting arched ridgepoles connecting diagonally opposite cornerposts, said ridgepoles being permanently pivotally interconnected at their point of transection, and a plurality of tubular members in which adjacently disposed ends of said cornerposts and ridgepoles are tightly frictionally and rigidly received.

7. For use in a tent, a plurality of stakeposts, a cornerpost associated with each stakepost, a plurality of tubular members in which adjacently disposed ends of said cornerposts and said stakeposts are tightly frictionally and rigidly received, said cornerposts being rounded at the ends thereof spaced from said stakeposts, transecting arched ridgepoles, and a plurality of tubular members in which the ends of said ridgepoles and the said other ends of said cornerposts are tightly frictionally and rigidly received.

8. For use in a tent, a plurality of stakeposts, a cornerpost associated with each stakepost, a plurality of tubular members in which adjacently disposed ends of said cornerposts and said stakeposts are tightly frictionally and rigidly received, said cornerposts being rounded at the ends thereof spaced from said stakeposts, transecting arched ridgepoles, a plurality of tubular members in which the ends of said ridgepoles and the said other ends of said cornerposts are tightly frictionally and rigidly received, and bracepoles detachably secured to adjacent cornerposts and spanning the space therebetween.

9. For use in a tent, a plurality of stakeposts, a cornerpost associated with each stakepost, a plurality of tubular members in which adjacently disposed ends of said cornerposts and said stakeposts are tightly frictionally and rigidly received, said cornerposts being rounded at the end thereof spaced from said stakeposts, transecting arched ridgepoles, a plurality of tubular members in which the ends of said ridgepoles and the said other ends of said cornerposts are tightly frictionally and rigidly received, and bracepoles detachably secured to adjacent cornerposts and spanning the space therebetween, each of said bracepoles comprising two sections interconnected by a tubular member in which one end of each member is tightly frictionally and rigidly received.

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