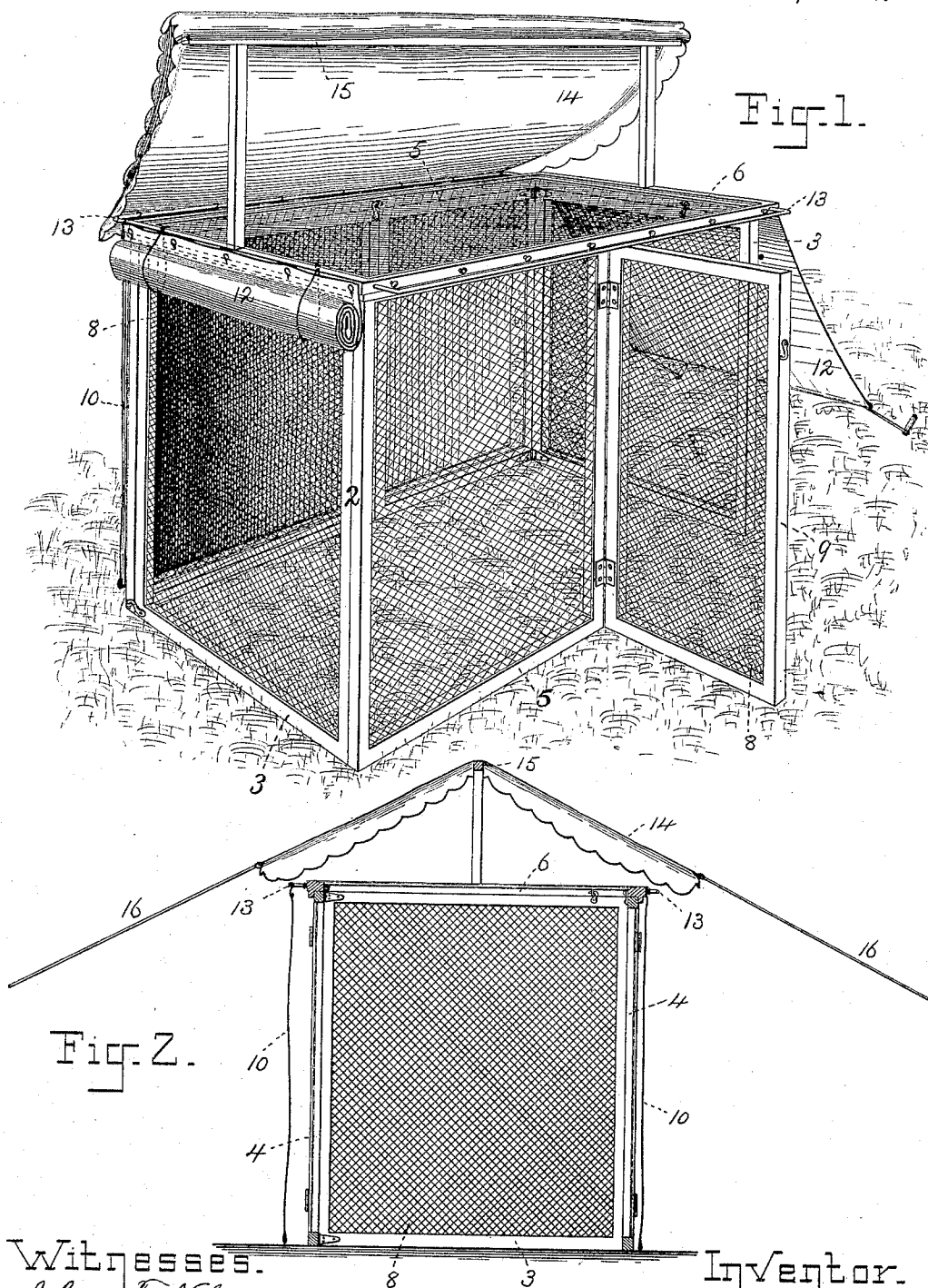


(No Model.)

L. L. DAVIS.
TENT.

No. 487,319.

Patented Dec. 6, 1892.



Witnesses.

John F. Nelson.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LYDIA L. DAVIS, OF MENDON, MASSACHUSETTS.

TENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,319, dated December 6, 1892.

Application filed June 29, 1892. Serial No. 438,395. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LYDIA L. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mendon, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, (post-office address South Milford,) have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tents; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in tents, and its object is to keep out insects and thereby stop the annoyance consequent upon their presence.

For camping outfits my invention is particularly useful, since the occupant of the tent is not only protected against the weather, but insects are excluded, and if they do enter are easily disposed of.

My invention further consists in such an arrangement of the side walls that the textile or cloth portions can be removed or raised. By such combination of parts ventilation is easily provided, while mosquitoes, black flies, gnats, or other troublesome insects are kept out.

The advantages are obvious in a tent containing my invention, since, primarily, obnoxious insects are excluded from the interior; secondly, the exterior textile portions shield the occupants from rain and wind, while the frame enables any or all of the canvas to be raised for purposes of ventilation. Moreover, the knockdown construction of said frame permits the whole tent to be snugly and compactly packed together.

The drawings herewith presented show, in Figure 1, a perspective view of a tent embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section.

The primary object of my invention, as above premised, is to provide, in connection with a canvas tent, such a device or light structure as will exclude insects from the interior. To this end I have planned a knock-down structure at 2, composed of end and side walls, respectively, 3 4, the side walls

consisting of panels 5, preferably of folding sections and of the same dimensions as the ends for economy in packing. The top 6 may likewise be constructed after the manner of the side walls. These several portions of the structural part of the tent are made up of a light strong framework, upon which is stretched fine wire-netting 8 of such mesh as to prevent the entrance of flies or other insects therethrough. Said sections are furnished with hooks and staples, so that the structural parts can be quickly put together or taken apart. A door 9 permits of ingress and egress.

The ordinary canvas or waterproof portions composing the tent are made separate, as shown, the flexible sides 10 and ends 12 being adapted to be mounted either upon a support or wire 13, which projects about the frame at the top after the style of the eaves in a house, or such coverings may be fastened directly to the frame. The latter method is adopted generally in wet weather.

The roof portion is shown at 14 as mounted upon a removable rafter or longitudinal beam 15, while guy-ropes 16 extend out in the usual manner to prevent the tent from being overturned in a high wind.

The construction of the frame portions may be modified, since there are many obvious and different ways of putting the same together to form a knockdown structure; but what I consider as the gist of my invention is the combination with an exterior textile or canvas portion of an interior frame covered wholly or in part with reticulated material, the attendant advantages being that hitherto an ordinary canvas tent was required to be closed in order to exclude the entrance of annoying insects, while in this tent if the weather is fair the roof portion may be thrown back, as shown in Fig. 1, and insects kept out. The side and end walls may likewise be raised, such parts being preferably left down on the windward quarter.

It is evident that this tent combines perfect protection against the weather, while good ventilation is attained and insects are excluded. However, if any should enter such can readily be killed with smoke by confining the latter. This can be effected by clos-

ing down the textile portions, while the smoke can be dispersed by raising such.

In making the roof-rafter I have limited its length to that of a roof or floor diagonal. Hence in packing it does not project and is not in danger of being broken during transportation.

Nothing is more conducive to enjoyment in camp life than pure air, free from annoying insects, particularly at night when sound sleep is desired after a busy day, and this form of tent, it is believed, will accomplish the desired result of free circulation of air with shelter from the weather and protection from insects.

What I claim is—

1. A wall-tent composed of a structural frame covered with reticulated material upon the sides, ends, and top, combined with textile fabric adapted to inclose said frame, the wall portions being removably attached at the top only to said frame and the roof portion located thereabove in order to permit air-circulation between the reticulated material and the textile fabric, substantially as explained.

2. In combination with a knockdown structure having ends, sides, and top composed of framework covered with reticulated material, an elevated rafter, a roof of flexible fabric

supported upon said rafter, and guy-ropes to secure said fabric, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a rectangular frame consisting of the ends 3, sides 4, top 6, and the reticulated material which covers the same, with means for ingress and egress to the space inclosed by said frame, of a wire extending about the frame near its top and the exterior flexible material adapted to inclose said frame and protect it from the weather, substantially as explained and set forth.

4. In a wall-tent, the combination, with a knockdown structure having ends, sides, and top covered with reticulated material, of a series of textile wall portions removably attached at the top to said structure, a roof portion located above the frame, together with means for holding the free lower ends of the walls, and roof portions at any distance from the structure for free air-circulation, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LYDIA L. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

FRANK H. HALL,
HORACE A. BROWN.