June 5, 1928.

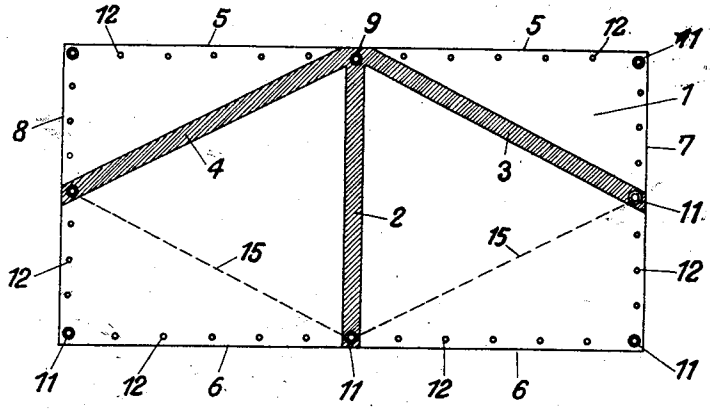
1,672,338

J. P. LILLESÖ-PETERSEN

TARPAULIN

Filed July 24, 1926

Fig.1.



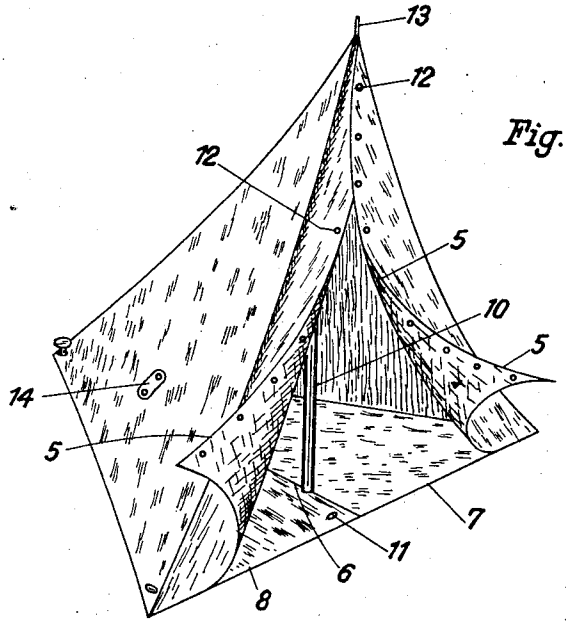


Fig.2.

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Patented June 5, 1928.

1,672,338

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JENS PETER LILLESÖ-PETERSEN, OF COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

TARPAULIN.

Application filed July 24, 1926, Serial No. 124,725, and in Denmark August 1, 1925.

This invention relates to a tarpaulin for use, for instance, in connection with motor-cars, and the like, which is so designed that it can, with the aid of a tent pole and pegs, be converted into a tent of pyramidal shape.

The invention is illustrated diagrammatically and by way of example on the accompanying drawing, on which Figure 1 is a plan of the tarpaulin, and Figure 2 shows it converted into a tent.

The piece of fabric constituting the tarpaulin is of rectangular shape. There are affixed to it three bands 2, 3, 4 which are apt to stand a certain tension to which they may be subjected. The bands start from the middle of one of the long sides 5 of the tarpaulin; the band 2 passes across the tarpaulin and ends at the opposite side 6, and the bands 3 and 4 form an obtuse angle and they terminate each near the middle portion of the two short sides 7 and 8. Where the bands meet, at the side 5, there a hole 9 is provided which can receive a projection 13 or the like forming the upper end of the tent pole 10, and similar holes 11 are provided at the other ends of the three bands, these holes being intended to receive cords or the like for connecting the tarpaulin with pegs driven into the ground, whereby the tent walls can be kept in proper position, as in Fig. 2.

The numeral 12 denotes press buttons or equivalent means by which the halves of the side 5, the halves of the side 6, the parts of the side 7, and the parts of the side 8 can be connected with each other, as required to establish a properly closed tent, that is to say, a three-sided pyramidal tent having a bottom also formed by parts of the tarpaulin.

The triangular portions separated from each half of the tarpaulin by the bands 3 and 4 serve to form the entrance curtains of the tent, as appears from Fig. 2, said portions being adapted to be connected with each other so as to close the respective side of the three-sided pyramidal tent by the pressbuttons 12 located at their free rims. The triangular portions located between the remaining parts of the sides 7 and 8, the halves of the side 6, and the dotted lines 15 (Fig. 1), serve to form the bottom of the tent, and the triangular tarpaulin portions located between said dotted lines, the bands 3 and 4, and the band 2 serve to form the two undivided sides of the tent, the third being formed by the first mentioned triangular portions on the entrance side.

The tent pole 10 may be multi-parted so as to be adapted to be taken to pieces, these latter being provided, of course, with means for connecting them with each other in order to form the pole 10. This latter when being undivided may be wrapped into the tarpaulin for transporting the whole, or the tarpaulin may be folded up and the pole pieces (in the case of the pole being adapted to be taken to pieces) packed thereinto. Loops 14 or equivalent members may be provided on the undivided tent walls in order to receive connecting and carrying strop or the like for use when the tent is in collapsed state.

I claim:

1. A three-sided tent with a floor, comprising an elongated rectangular tarpaulin, three bands disposed upon the tarpaulin defining corners of the set-up tent, one of said bands extending from the mid point of one long side to the mid point of the other long side, the other two bands extending from the mid point of the first long side to the mid points of the two short sides respectively, the tent when erected being additionally creased along two lines extending from the mid point of the second long side to the mid points of the short sides respectively.

2. A three-sided tent with a floor comprising an elongated rectangular piece of material, attaching means at the mid points of the four sides respectively, the attaching means at one of the long sides being adapted for attachment to the upper end of an upright pole, the other three attaching means being adapted for attachment to pegs to be driven into the ground.

3. The method of forming a three-sided tent with a floor from an elongated rectangular tarpaulin which comprises attaching the mid point of one of the long sides to the upper end of a pole, attaching the mid points of the other three sides to ground pegs whereby three creases are formed on

lines extending from the mid point of the first-mentioned side to the mid points of the other three sides respectively, said creases forming the three corner edges of the tent, and additionally creasing the tarpaulin on lines extending from the mid point of the long side having the peg attaching means to the mid points of the short sides respectively, the triangular sections thus defined at the corners of the rectangular tarpaulin forming the floor of the tent.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JENS PETER LILLESÖ-PETERSEN.