

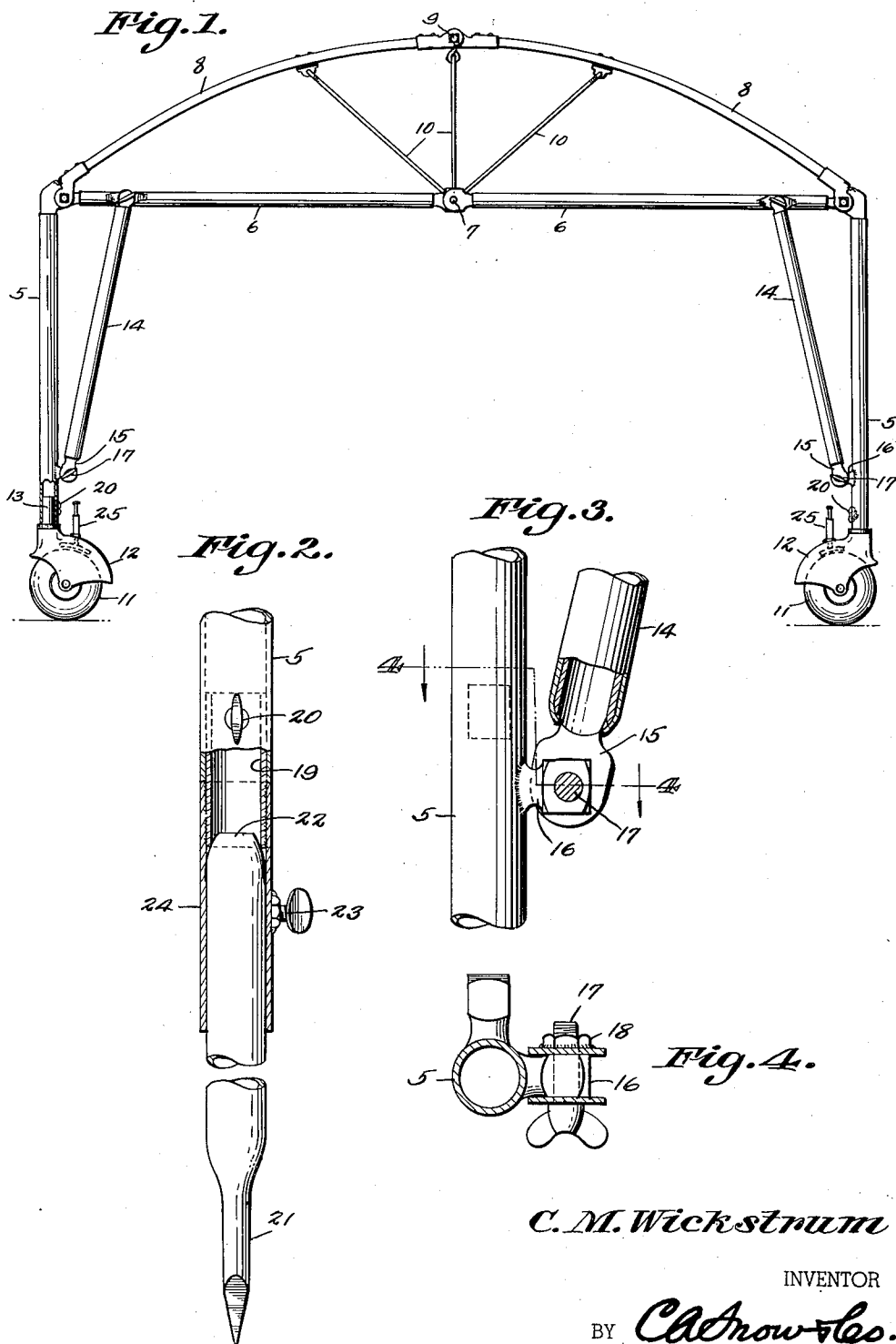
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ROLLING CHAPEL TENT CONSTRUCTION

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ROLLING CHAPEL TENT CONSTRUCTION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 135—4)

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This invention relates to chapel tent construction and aims to improve generally the construction as set forth in my Patent No. 1,738,219, in that means have been provided for supporting a chapel tent used in funeral services, in such a way as to provide mobility for the moving of the chapel tent from grave to grave, without dismantling the frame or removing the canvas covering.

An important object of the invention is to provide wheel supporting means so constructed and arranged that the wheels may be readily and easily removed or replaced, so that the chapel tent may be staked down to hold the tent in proper place under wind pressure.

Still another object of the invention is to so construct the frame of the tent that the corner posts to which the supporting wheels are attached, will be held firmly against movement with respect to the roof section of the tent, when being moved from place to place.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts, hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Referring to the drawing:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a frame wherein supporting wheels are mounted in the ends of the corner posts.

Fig. 2 is a fragmental elevational view partly in section, illustrating one of the stakes used in lieu of the supporting wheels.

Fig. 3 is a fragmental detail view illustrating the manner of securing the angular brace rods used in bracing the corner posts of the tent frame.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the structure of the frame is substantially the same as that shown in my Patent No. 1,738,219, granted December 3, 1929, and includes corner posts 5 which are tubular in formation and have pivotal connection at their upper ends, with the upper horizontal brace tubes 6 that are pivotally connected at their inner ends, by means of the pivot 7.

Curved members 8 also connect with the upper ends of the corner posts 5 and tubes 6, the curved members 8 being pivotally connected at 9. Brace rods 10 connect the brace tubes 6 and curved members 8 and form a part of the roof structure.

The reference character 11 indicates wheels which are in the form of casters, each wheel including a hood 12 formed of metal, the hood covering substantially the entire upper portion of the wheel supported thereunder, to the end that any dirt which may be picked up by a wheel will be concealed, lending a pleasing appearance to the structure and at the same time insuring against persons close to the wheels, contacting dirt which may be on the wheels when moved over a muddy surface. Extending upwardly from the hood of each wheel, is a pin 13, the pins of the wheels being of diameters to fit closely within the open ends of the hollow corner posts, but at the same time permit of free rotary movement of the pins within the device to allow the wheels to swivel when the tent is being moved from place to place on the wheels.

In order that the corner posts 5 will be held rigidly in vertical positions, angular brace tubes 14 are provided, the upper ends of the tubes 14 being pivotally connected to the tubes 6, the lower ends of the tubes being connected with the corner posts 5 at points adjacent to the lower ends of the corner posts, the ends 15 of the brace tubes 14 straddling the lugs 16 that extend from the brace tubes, where they are secured by the bolts 17 and nuts 18.

After the chapel tent has been moved to the desired position for services, it may be desirable to secure the tent against wind pressure, in which case the wheels 11 may be removed and the tubes 19 positioned within the corner posts, the tubes being held in place by means of the winged screw 20.

The tubes 19 extend below the lower ends of the corner posts 5 and over which the extension tubes 24 are positioned, adding the required height to the corner posts when the spikes are used. The spikes 21 are now fitted within the lower ends of the extensions 24 until the upper curved ends 22 thereof rest within the lower ends of the tubes 19. The spikes may now be secured by means of the set screws 23 that pass through threaded openings formed in the extension tubes.

It will, of course, be understood that the usual canvas covering will be used with the frame for completing the tent structure, the covering being such that it may be folded into a small and compact article when not in use.

The brakes 25 form a part of each wheel structure and afford means for securing the wheels against movement when the tent has been properly positioned.

From the foregoing it will be seen that due to the construction shown and described, I have pro-

vided a chapel tent which may be readily and easily rolled from grave to grave without the necessity of removing the canvas covering or dismantling the supporting frame.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

In a tent construction, a frame including a roof section and hollow corner posts having open lower ends, tubes removably secured within the open ends of the corner posts, portions of the tubes extending below the lower ends of the corner posts, tubular extensions fitting over the ends of the tubes resting against the ends of said corner posts, spikes having tapered inner ends fitted within the tubular extensions, the tapered ends of the spikes resting against said tubes, restricting movement of the spikes within the tubes, and

set screws extending through the tubular extensions engaging the spikes, securing the spikes against displacement.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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