(No Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# A. S. COMSTOCK.

## TENT.

No. 444,605. Patented Jan. 13, 1891.

FIG. 1.

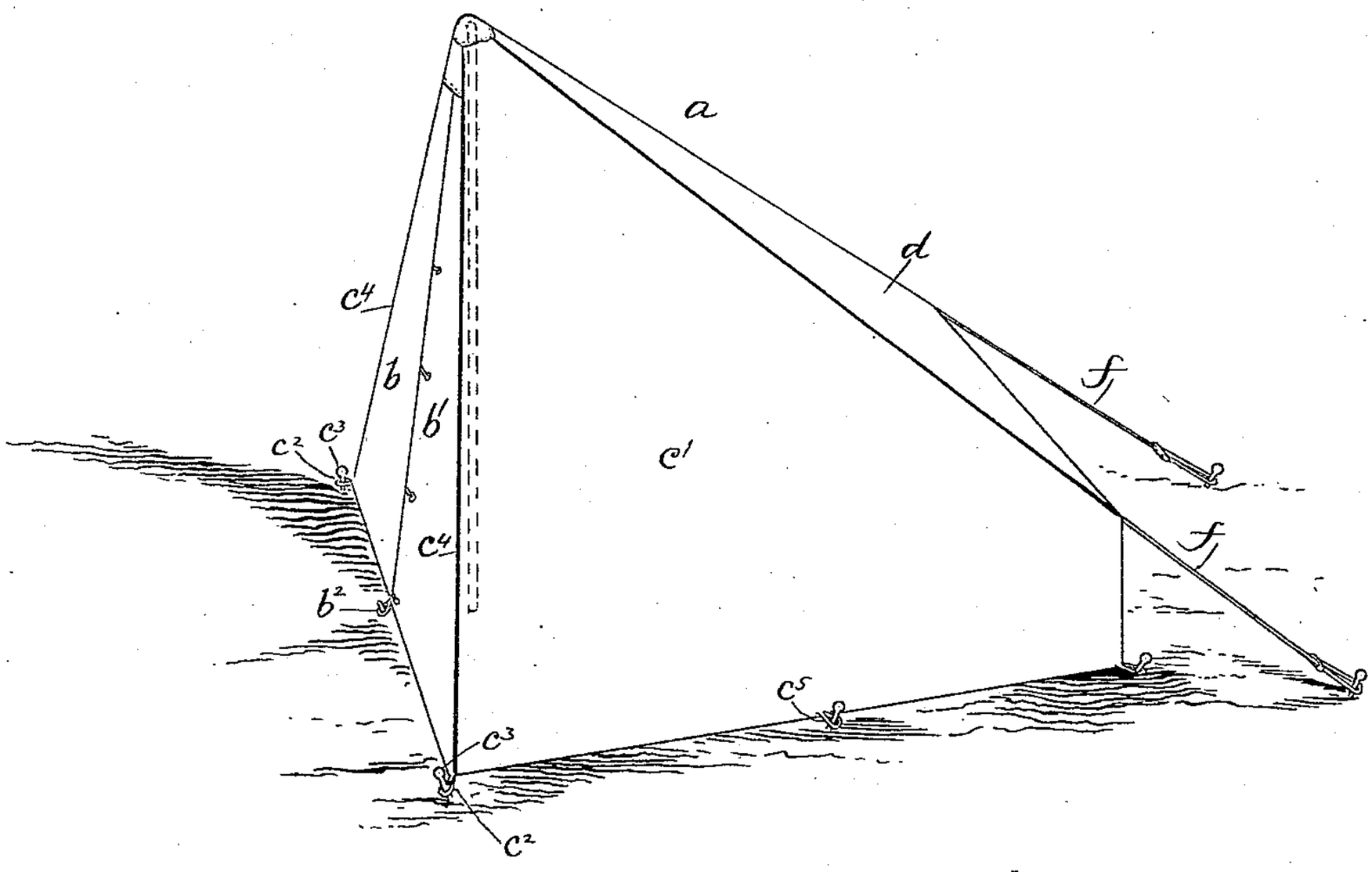
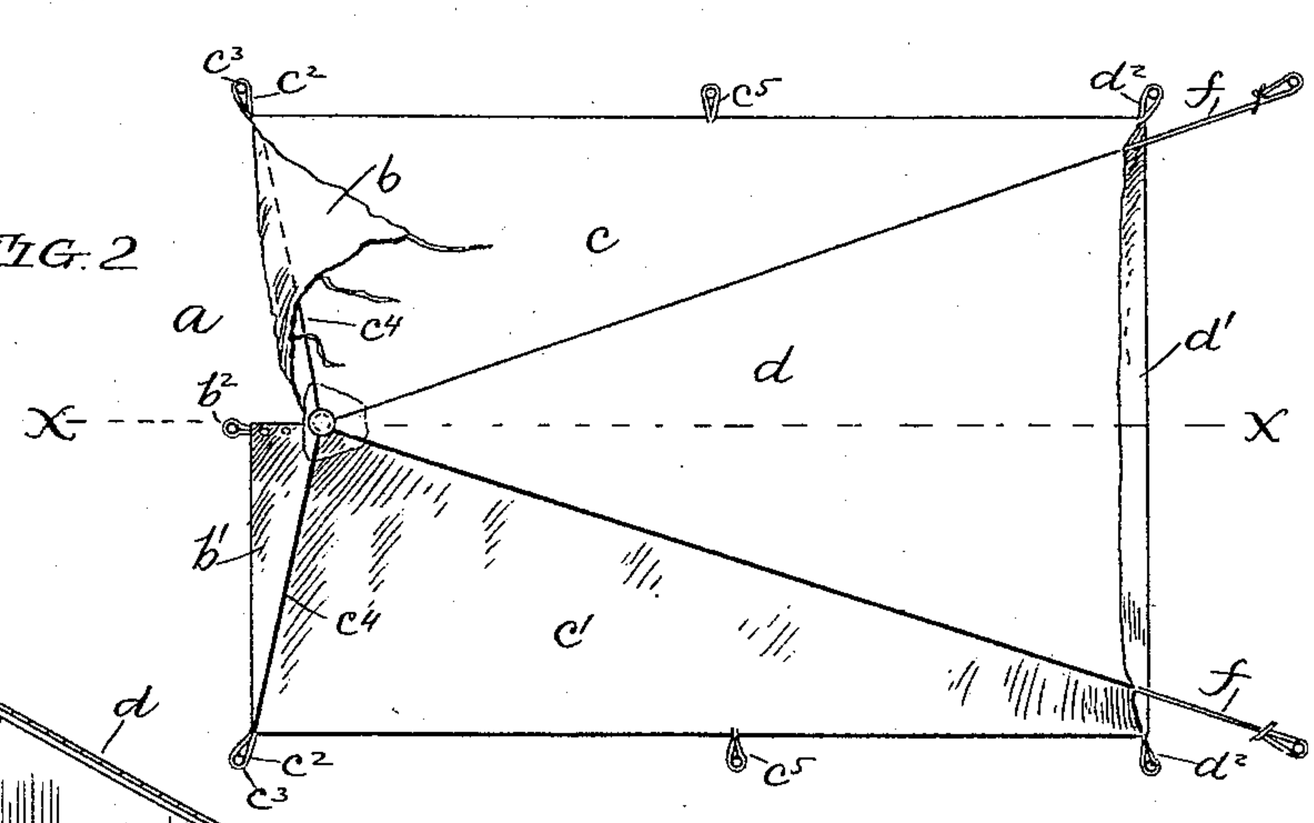



FIG. 2.



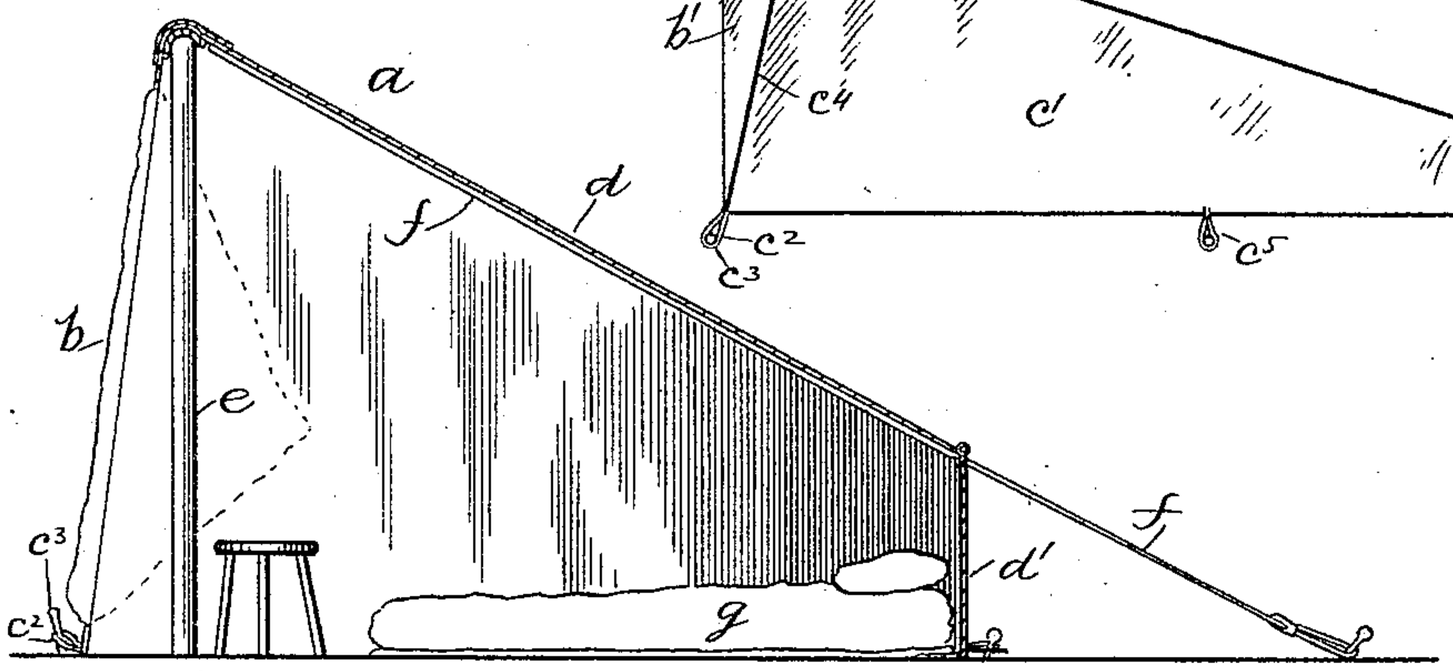




FIG. 3.

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By Gridley & Hitchcock
his Attys.

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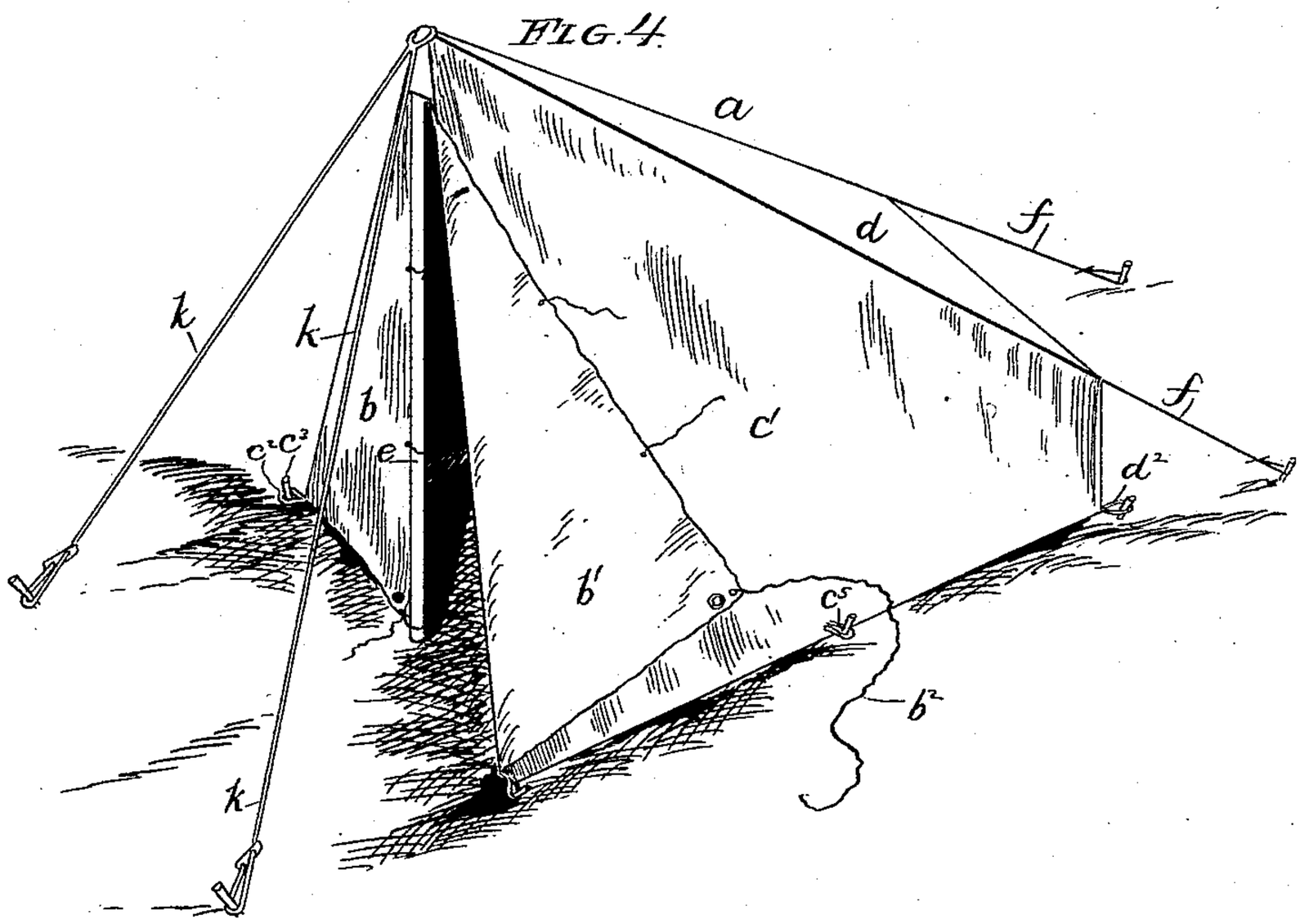
# A. S. COMSTOCK.

## TENT.

No. 444,605. Patented Jan. 13, 1891.

FIG. 4.



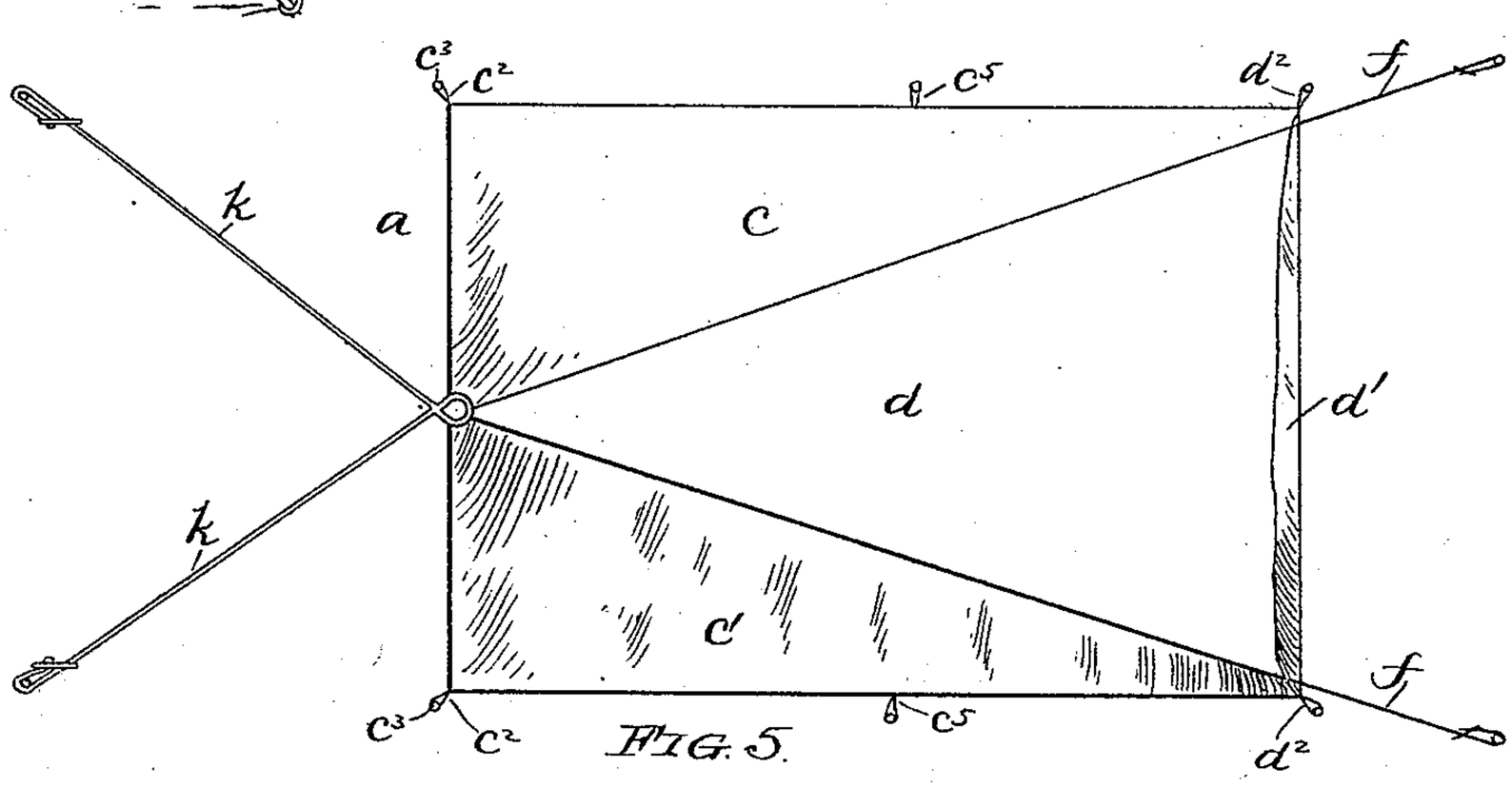




FIG. 5.

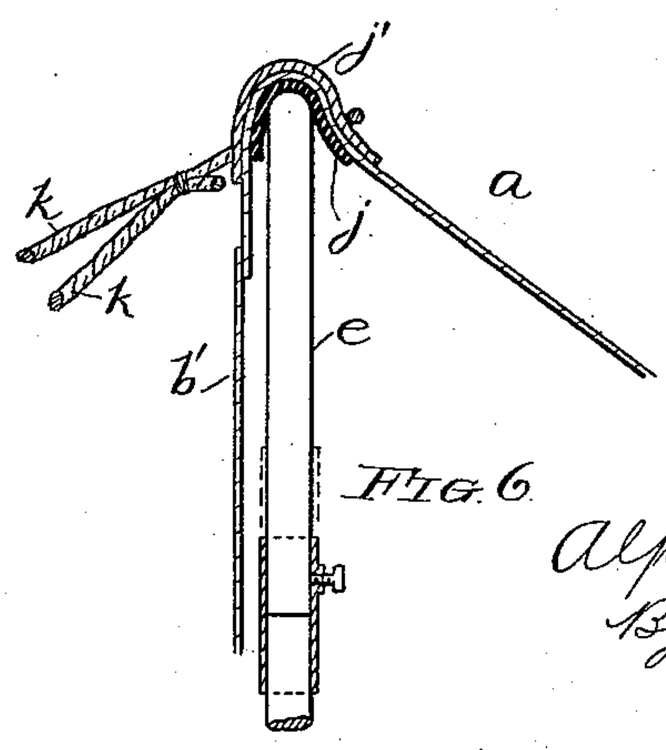



FIG. 6.

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# A. S. COMSTOCK.

## TENT.

No. 444,605. Patented Jan. 13, 1891.

FIG. 7.

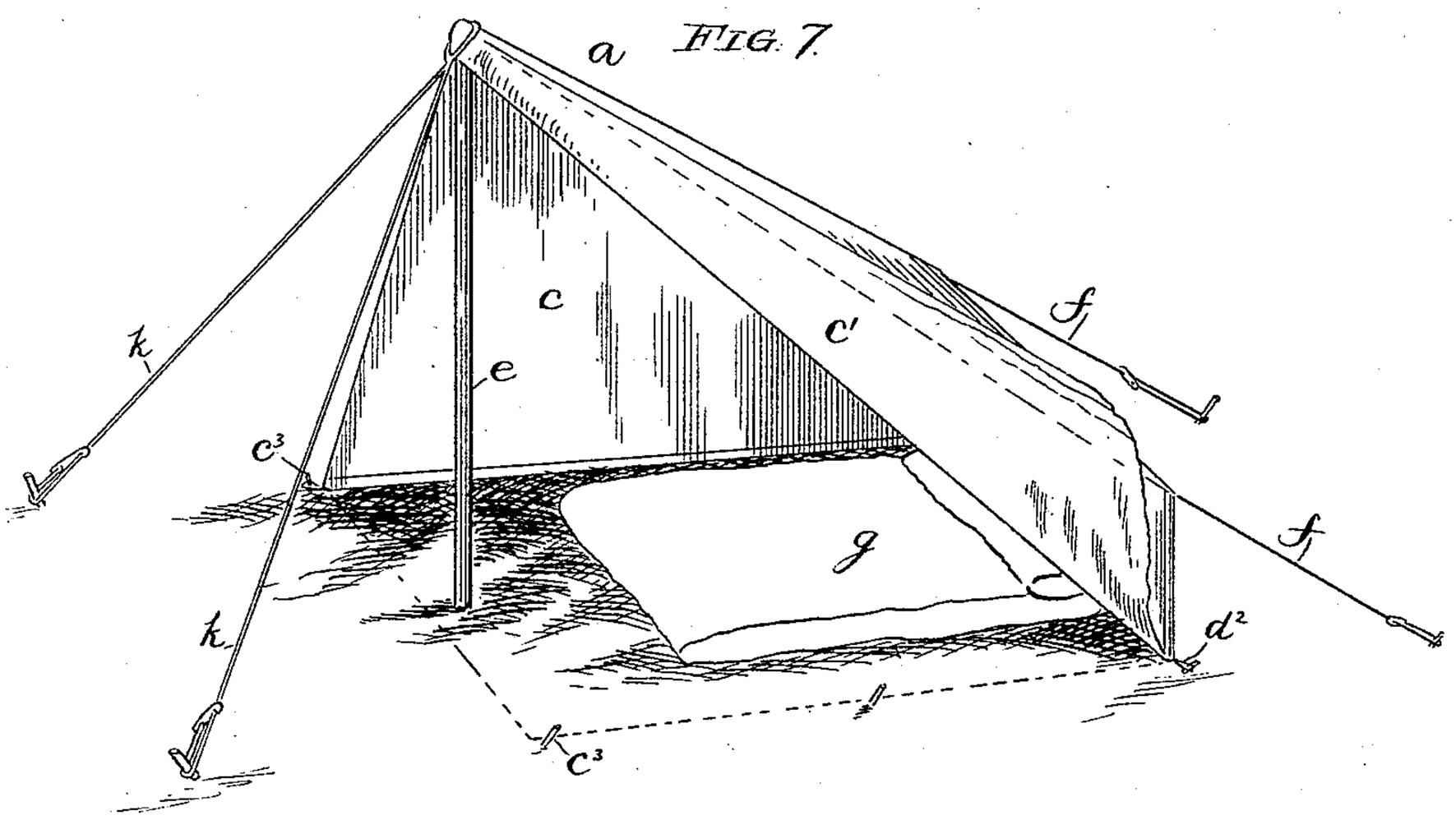
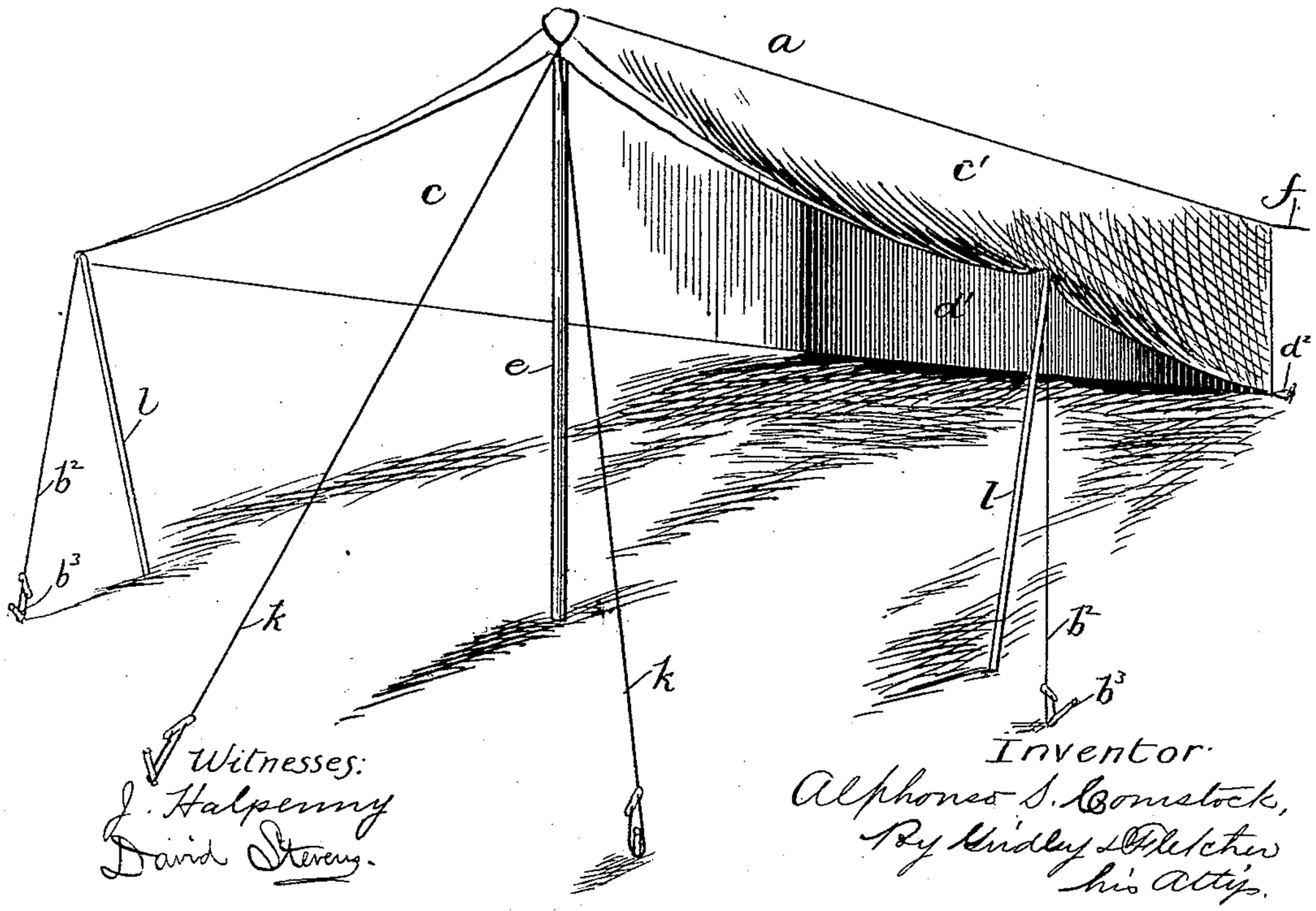



FIG. 8.

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(No Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

# A. S. COMSTOCK.

## TENT.

No. 444,605. Patented Jan. 13, 1891.

FIG. 9.

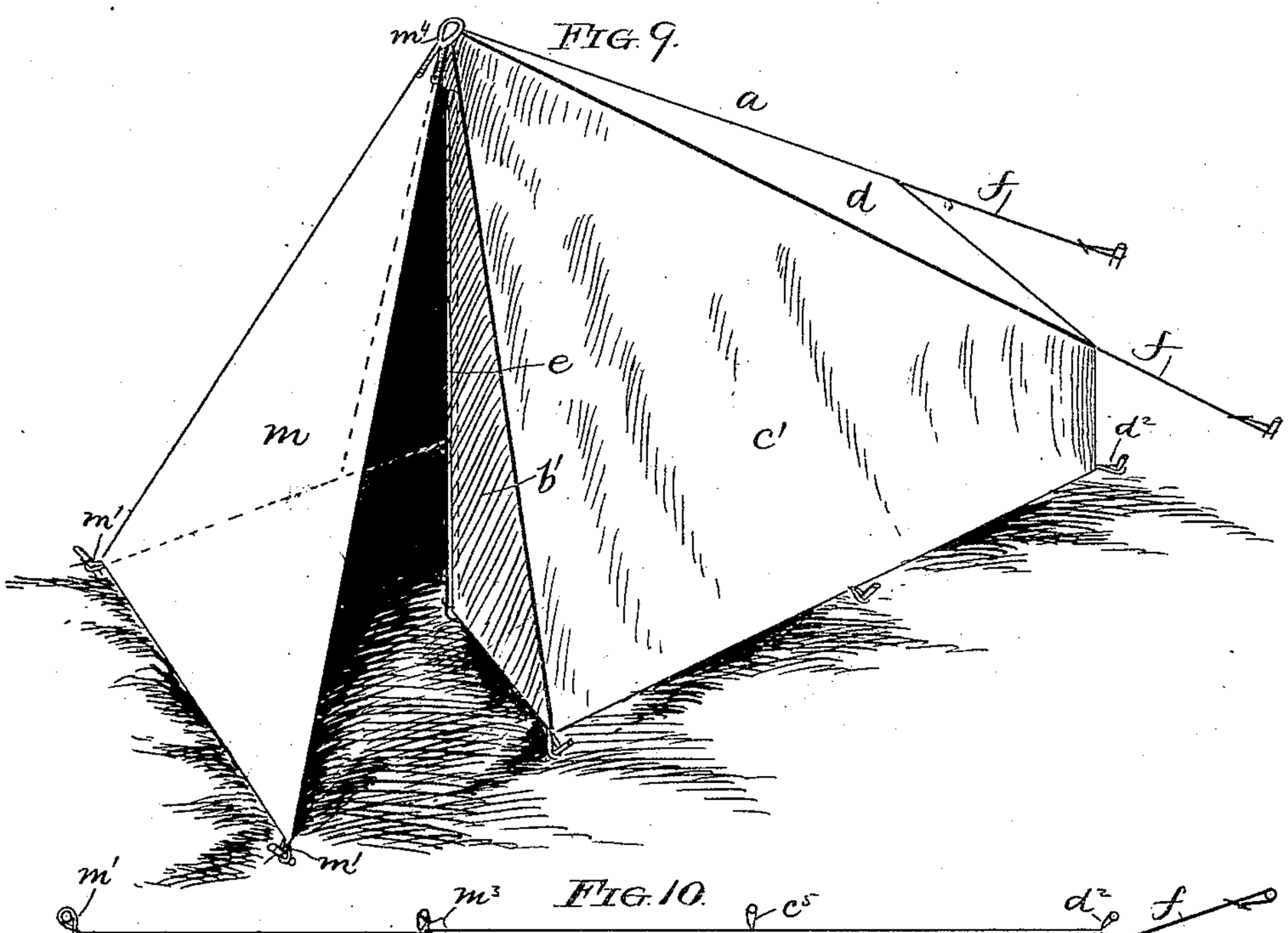



FIG. 10.

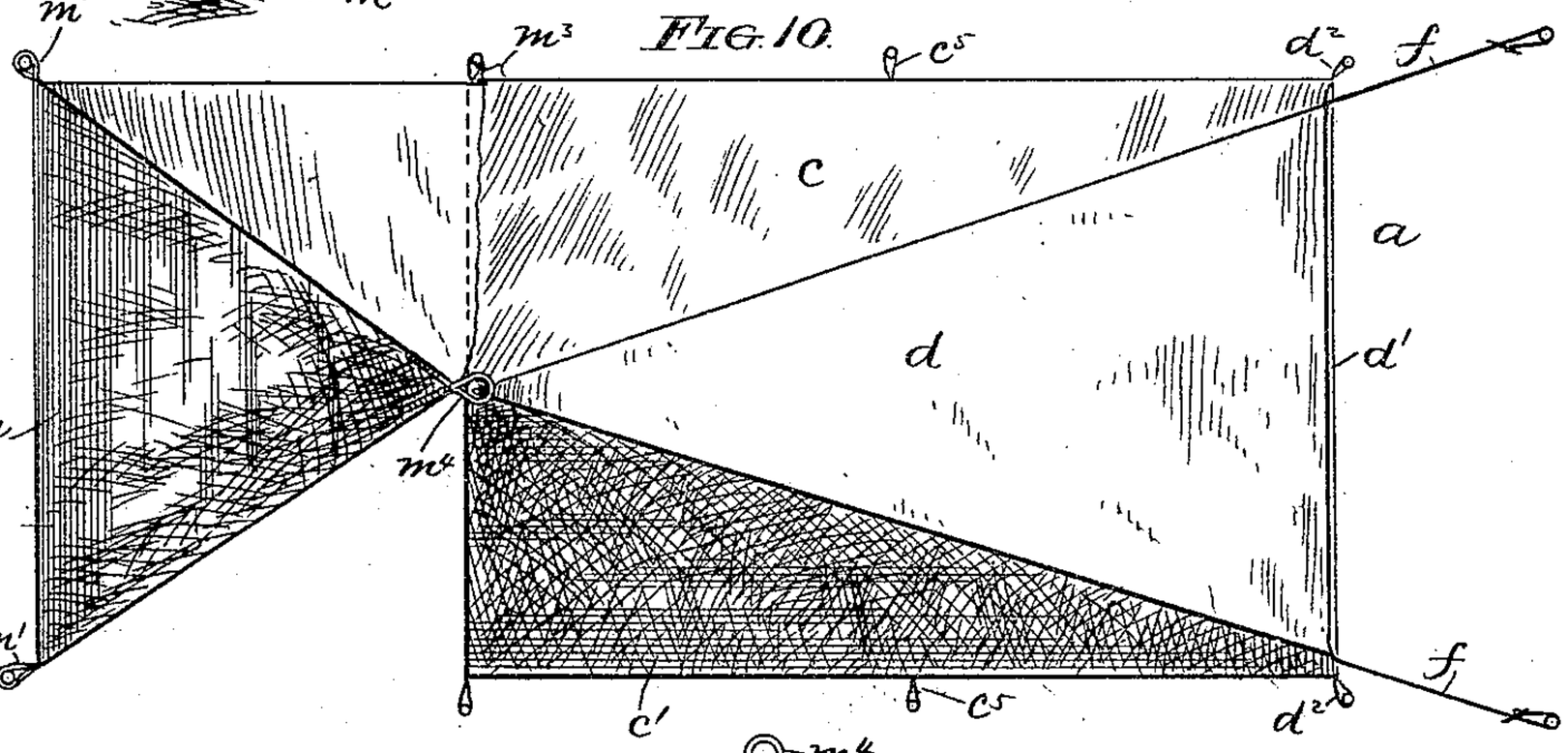
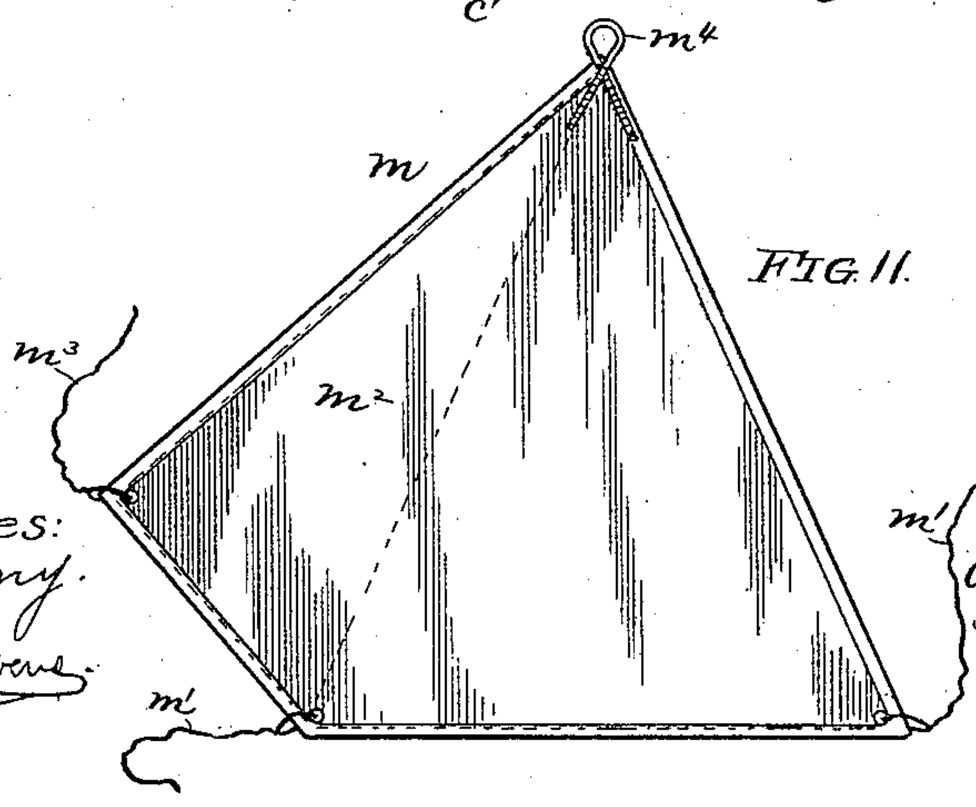



FIG. 11.

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his Attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALPHONSO S. COMSTOCK, OF EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

## TENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,605, dated January 13, 1891.

Application filed September 15, 1890. Serial No. 364,939. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALPHONSO S. COMSTOCK, of Evanston, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tents, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tent embodying the features of my improvement as it appears when closed. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, showing one flap open. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view thereof, taken upon the line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a front perspective view showing one flap of the tent open and additional guy-ropes for supporting the same. Fig. 5 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view in detail of a portion of the top of the tent and pole, showing the manner of re-enforcing the same and of adjusting the tent-pole. Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing the front and one side of the tent open. Fig. 8 is a like view illustrating both sides as raised to form an awning. Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing my improved reversible storm and sun shield applied thereto. Fig. 10 is a plan view of the same, and Fig. 11 is a detail view showing said storm and sun shield as it appears when detached.

Like letters of reference in the different figures designate corresponding parts.

The primary object of my invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and compact tent which may be so constructed as to afford the maximum amount of available room in proportion to its size, requiring but one tent-pole for ordinary use, and so placed as not to interfere with the space within the inclosure, and which may be readily adjusted to serve as an awning for the shelter of a comparatively large party without changing the construction or lessening the supports of the tent proper. Moreover, I desire to provide an adjustable and reversible screen to be utilized in forming a doorway to said tent to shield the entrance from sun and storm in one or another direction, and when the tent is transported may be utilized as a wrapper within which to fold and tie the latter, all of which is hereinafter more particularly described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, *a* represents my improved tent, which consists, preferably, of five pieces of canvas or other suitable material cut, respectively, in triangular form and joined together, so that when set up for use it may inclose an oblong rectangular space, substantially as shown in Fig. 2. The pieces *b b'*, cut, respectively, in the form of a right-angle triangle, serve to form the front of the tent. The parts *c c'*, cut substantially in the form indicated, constitute the sides, and *d d'* the top and rear, respectively. The pole *e* is placed at the front of the tent, being the point of convergence of the angles formed by the front, top, and sides, and serves as a point of bearing from which guys *f f* may be stretched in line with the rear corners of the tent, as more clearly shown in Fig. 2, which guys, when tightened, after fastening the loops $c^2$, attached to the lower front corners of the sides, serve to render taut the front corner-seams $c^4$, and thus firmly brace the structure, while at the same time the rear end *d'* is raised and the rear corners made taut, thus affording a space at the rear of the tent sufficiently high to enable a bed *g*, Figs. 3 and 7, to be placed and utilized therein. Loops $c^5$ $d^2$ may be attached to the sides and rear corners for the purpose of securing the tent to stakes, as shown in conjunction with said loops.

In order to prevent wear and enable the fabric to endure the necessary strain, the parts should be re-enforced at the point of convergence of the sections, a piece of leather *j* being placed upon the inside and a piece of canvas *j'* upon the outside, Figs. 3 and 6, to serve as a bearing for the end of the pole, and the latter to receive the wear of supplemental guy-ropes *k k*, which I prefer to employ in connection with said tent not only to brace it the more firmly, but for the purpose hereinafter stated. The flaps *b b'* may be secured to each other and to a stake $b^2$, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, or to the tent-pole, as shown in Fig. 4. The latter means of fastening is employed when the guy-ropes *k* are used. The employment of the latter enables the front of the tent to be vertical and the pole *e* to be in line therewith, as shown in Figs. 4

and 5. Otherwise I prefer to slant the front somewhat as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. Another advantage of the guy-ropes *k* is that either the front flaps *b b'*, or these, together with the sides *c c'*, one or both, may be loosened and thrown back, as shown in Fig. 7, which is often desirable when a mere shade is desired, without interfering with the stability of the tent-support. By attaching ropes $b^2$ $b^2$ to the lower corners of the flaps *b' b'*, attaching them to stakes $b^3$ $b^3$, Fig. 8, and training the ropes over poles *l l*, the tent may be converted into an awning and its shading capacity thereby greatly increased, which is often a great advantage.

The guy-ropes *k k* are of still further utility in connection with my improved reversible screen *m*. (Shown in use in Figs. 9 and 10 and detached in Fig. 11.) The main portion of the screen *m* is made in the form of an isosceles triangle to fit over the ropes *k k*, to the stakes of which it is tied by means of cords *m' m'*. An auxiliary flap $m^2$ is adapted to fit the space between one of the guy-ropes *k* and the front of the tent, a cord $m^3$ serving to secure it in the proper place. A loop $m^4$ permits it to be attached to the top of the tent over the tent-pole. By reversing the shield it may be placed upon one or the other side of the tent-entrance, thereby serving as a shield either against storm or sun. When in position, a passage-way is formed into the tent, as clearly shown in Fig. 9, which permits the tent-door to be opened without admitting either storm or sun.

Owing to the novel construction of my improved tent, the maximum of available room may be obtained at a minimum cost, while the various desirable changes which may be readily made therein render it of great value.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. An oblong tent having its apex at the front end, from whence it is supported by means of a single pole, guy-ropes extending from the pole in line with the rear corners, and a front section arranged in a plane oblique to the axis of the pole, whereby said front may be rendered taut to oppose the tensional strain of said guy-ropes, substantially as shown and described.

2. A tent having its front, sides, and rearwardly-slanting top arranged to converge to a single point forming the apex of the tent, at which point it is supported by means of a single pole located at the front of said tent, and means for bracing the same, substantially as described.

3. An oblong tent having its apex at the front end, from whence it is supported by means of a single pole, guy-ropes extending from the pole in line with the rear corners, and supplemental guy-ropes extending forward obliquely to the plane of the front of the tent, substantially as shown and described.

4. An oblong tent having its apex at the front end, from which it is supported by means of a single pole, guy-ropes extending from the pole in line with the rear corners, supplemental guy-ropes extending forwardly in lines oblique to the plane of the front of the tent, and a reversible flap *m*, adapted to fit over said front guy-ropes and form a continuation of one of the sides of the tent, thereby serving as a storm-screen to protect the doorway, substantially as shown and described.

5. The combination, with a tent having a pole at the front and forwardly-projecting guy-ropes, of the trapezium-shaped flap *m*, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 28th day of August, 1890.

ALPHONSO S. COMSTOCK.

Witnesses:

D. H. FLETCHER,

J. B. HALPENNY.