

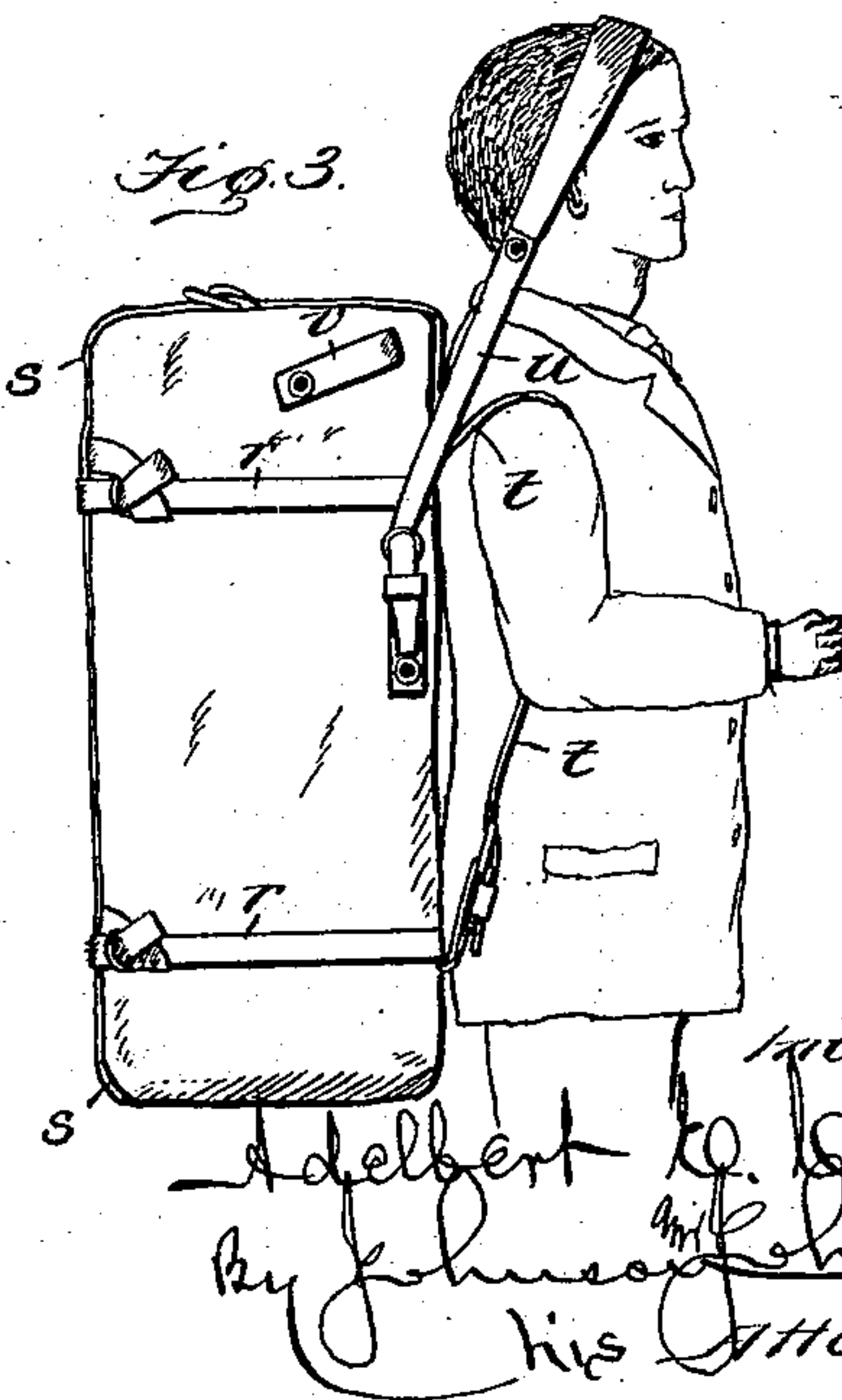
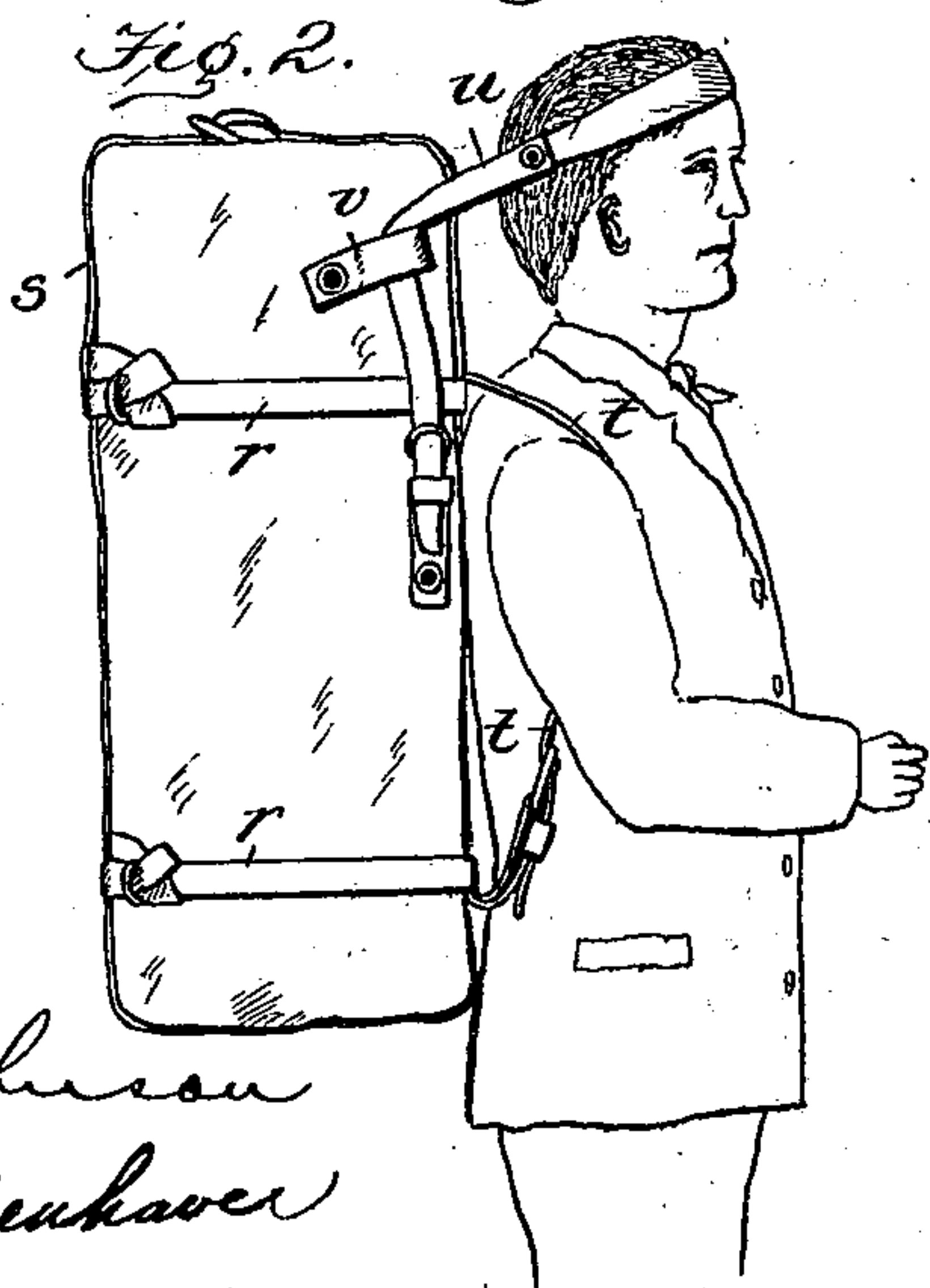
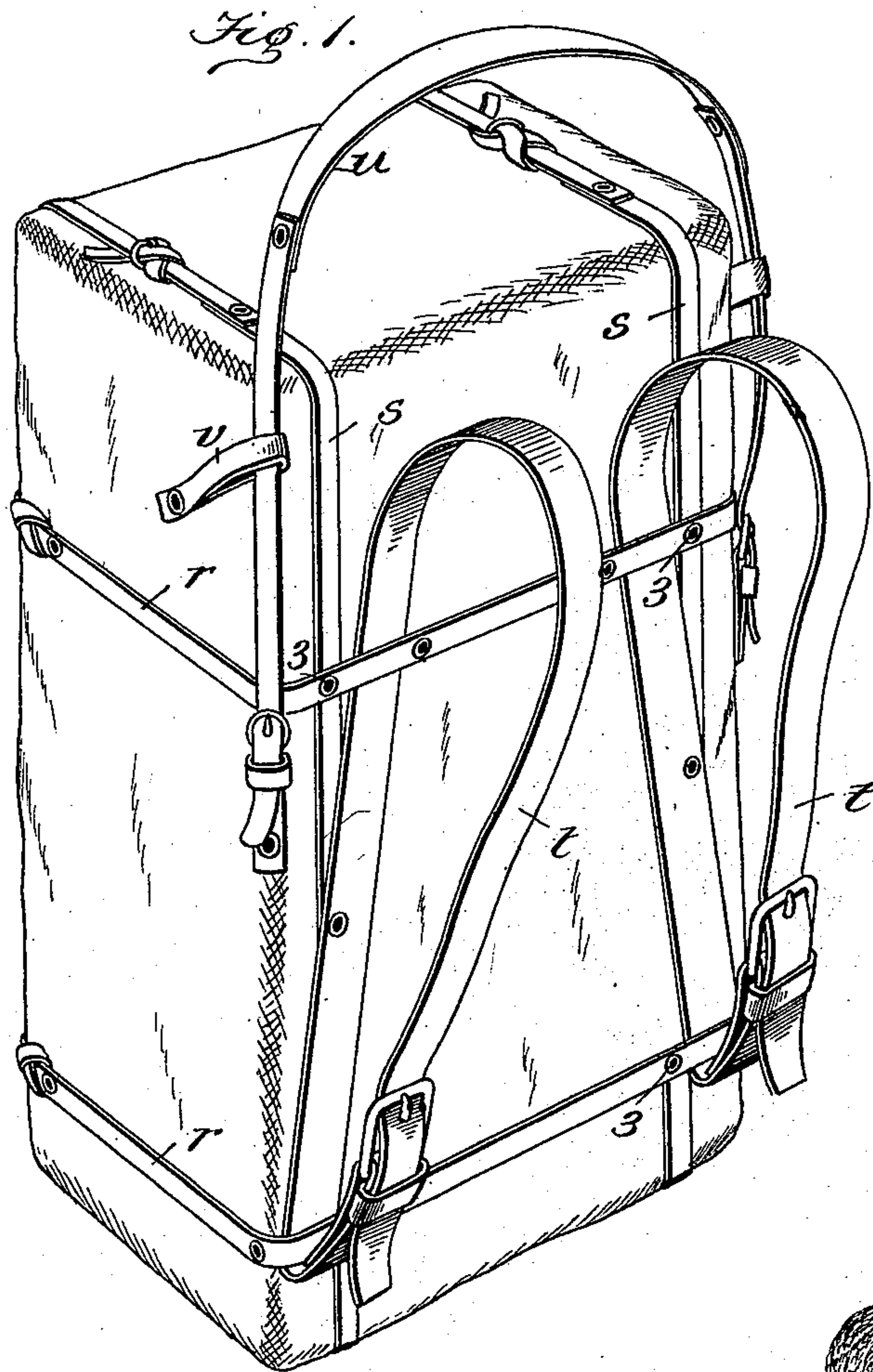
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. E. CARR.
COMBINED TENT, BED, AND KNAPSACK.

No. 510,239.

Patented Dec. 5, 1893.



Witnesses

August Johnson
J. M. Copenhaver

Inventor

Adelbert E. Carr
By Johnson & Johnson
his Attorneys.

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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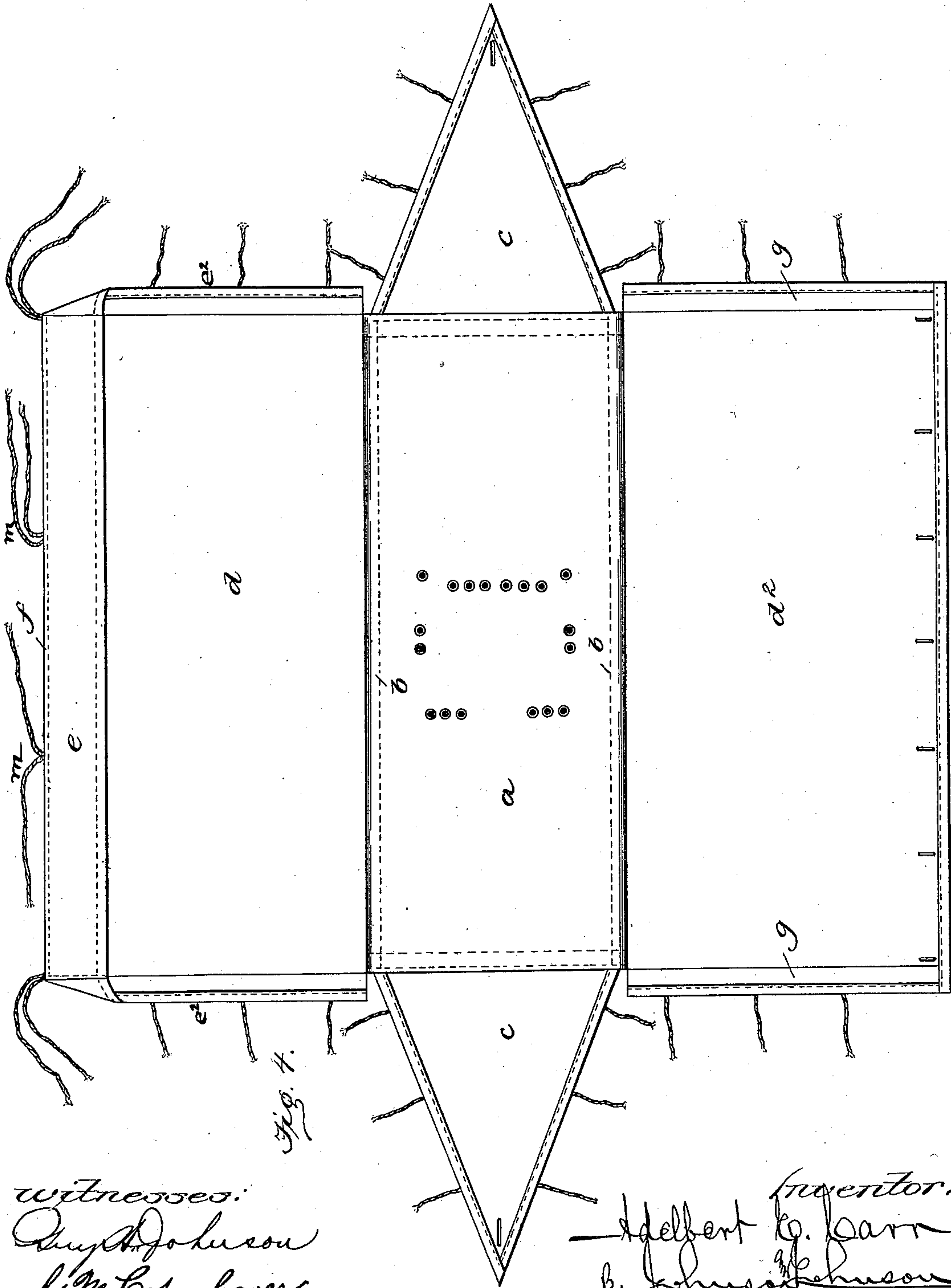


Fig. 4.

witnesses:

Amos Johnson
J. M. Coppenhaver.

inventor:

Adelbert E. Carr
by Johnson & Johnson
his Attorneys

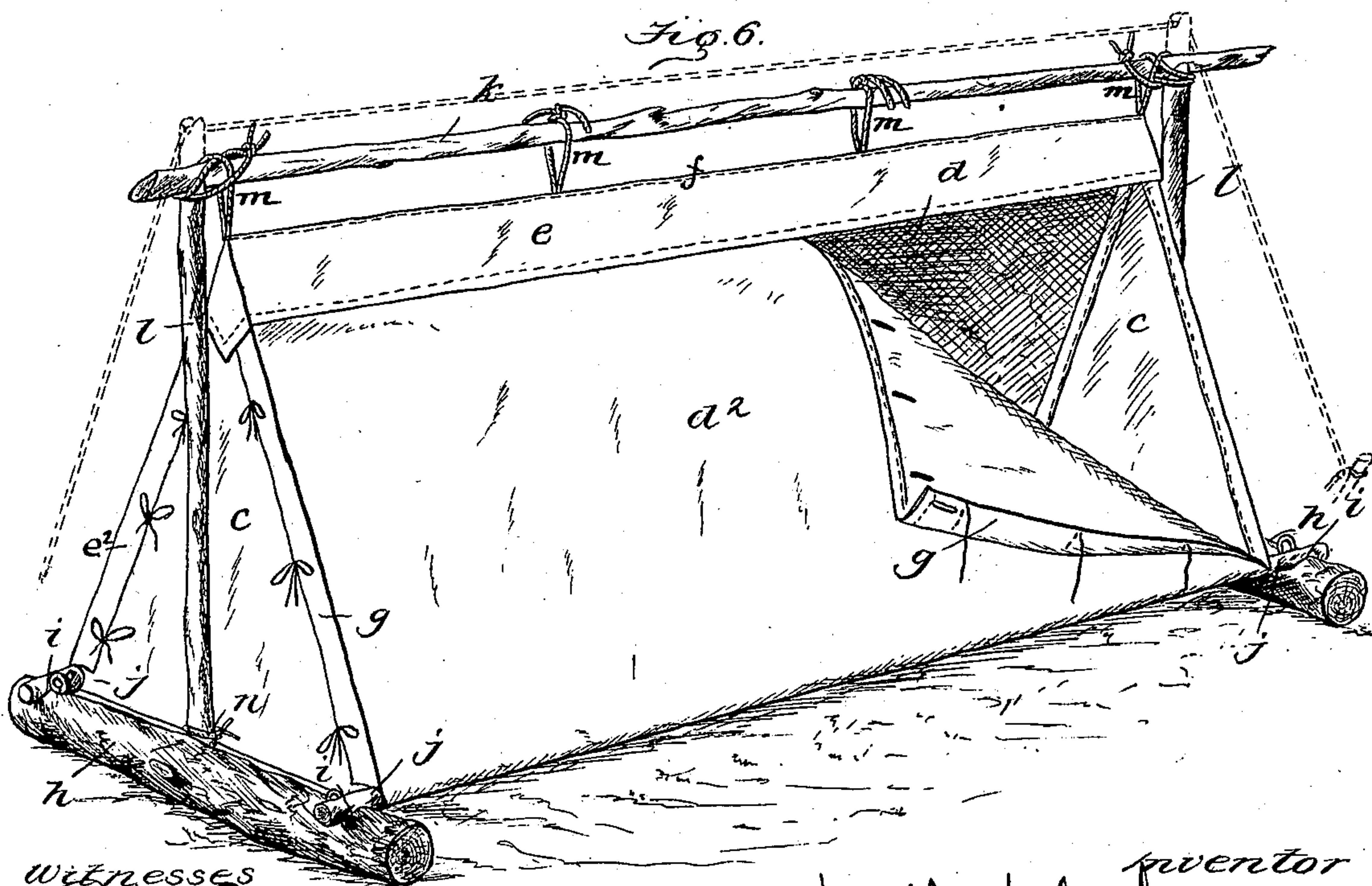
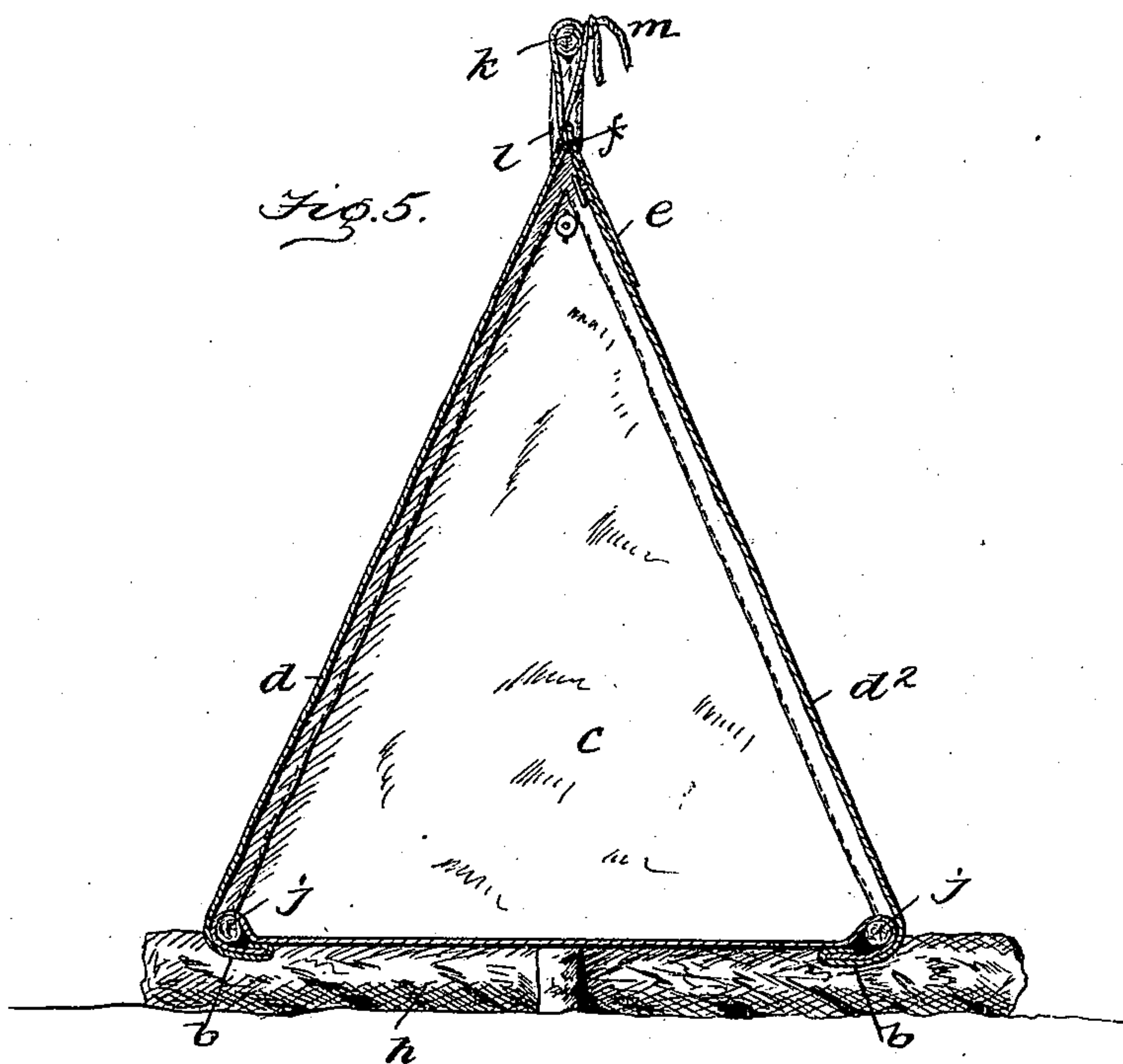
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Adelbert C. Carr
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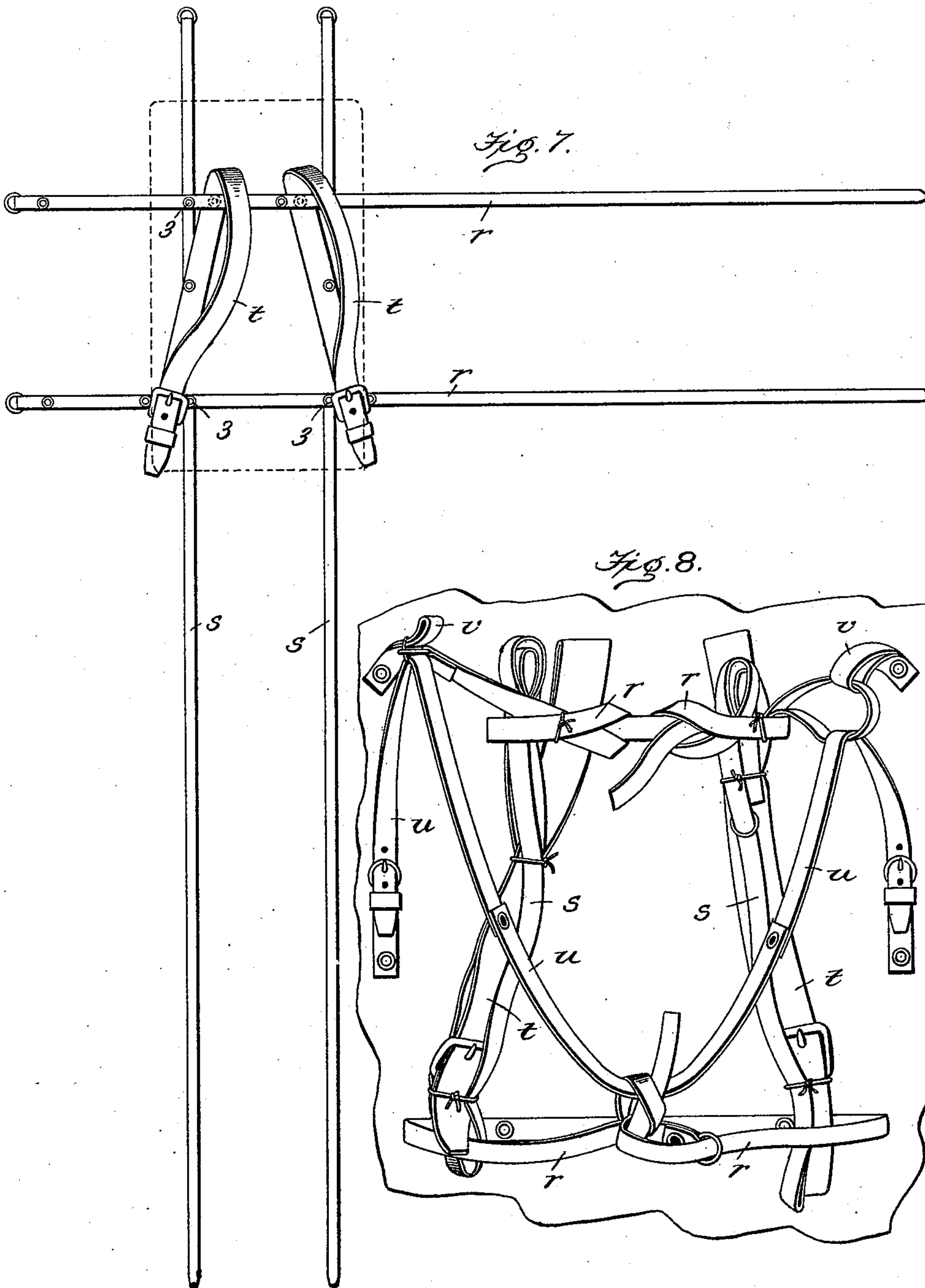
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witnesses
J. M. Johnson
J. M. Copenhaver.

Inventor
Adelbert E. Carr
By J. M. Johnson
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADELBERT EMERSON CARR, OF TOWER, MINNESOTA.

COMBINED TENT, BED, AND KNAPSACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 510,239, dated December 5, 1893.

Application filed July 27, 1893. Serial No. 481,618. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADELBERT EMERSON CARR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Tower, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Tent, Bed, and Pack-Strap, of which the following is a specification.

I have produced what I call a "pack-cloth" having a construction adapted to be formed into a tent and bed for use of tourists, explorers, miners, photographers, homesteaders, engineers and sportsmen, whereby to afford them means for shelter and for sleeping wherever they may be camping out. Its construction is such that the bed-sacking-bottom forms the pack-cloth within which the tent walls, blankets, cooking utensils, provisions, &c., can be put in a pack and bound by harness fastened on the outer side of said bed-sacking, and which also has the head and shoulder straps used for carrying the pack in the manner of a knap-sack. The bed-sacking has sewed to its edges pieces of cloth suitable to form the side and end walls of the tent and this single thing when set up forms the bed-sacking and walls of the tent. The bed-sacking serves to secure the tent to supporting poles, which can be cut at the place of camping and secured upon two logs, one at each end of the tent, thus avoiding the trouble and inconvenience of carrying tent poles or frame parts, as these can be obtained and trimmed at the place. In connection with the harness I provide the bed-sacking with loops adapted to be used with the head-strap to bring the weight of the pack on the bearer's shoulders; or when not using these loops, the weight can be transferred to the hips, using the head and shoulder straps as may be desired so that the bearer can change the position of the pack to shift the weight, as some persons cannot carry the weight on their hips, while others cannot carry it on their shoulders, and the provision for this change is important and advantageous.

The accompanying drawings illustrate in Figure 1 my invention of a pack-cloth and tent-bed in the form in which it is used as a pack-cloth put up with food and cooking utensils, and harnessed for being carried like

a knap-sack. Fig. 2 shows the pack as carried with the head-strap connected to support the load on the shoulders of the bearer. Fig. 3 shows the pack as carried with the head-strap connected in the usual manner to support the load on the hips of the bearer. Fig. 4 shows in diagram the bed-sacking and its connected side and end pieces, which, when erected for use, form the side and end walls of the tent and its weather strips. Fig. 5 is a vertical cross section of the packing-cloth when erected to form the tent bed; and Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of the tent-bed as erected from my pack-cloth, and ready for use, the side wall at one end being partly open. Fig. 7 shows the pack-harness spread out; and Fig. 8 shows the harness as it is tied up on the underside of the bed sacking when the tent is in use.

Referring to Fig. 4, the pack-cloth is made of a bed-sacking *a*, say about three feet wide and of a length suited for an adult, and having its longest edges doubled and formed with wide seams, *b, b*. It may be made of thin leather, cloth or light water-proof fabric, and at each end thereof is sewed a triangular piece *c, c*, the side edges having side pieces *d, d²* sewed thereto, preferably by the same line of stitching which forms the side seams. It is these ends and sides thus sewed to the bed-sacking that form the walls of the tent, and, with the sacking-bottom, make the closure a tent and bed. One of these side pieces *d*, has a return piece *e* along its unattached edge, which, when the tent is erected, hangs down over and outside of the top edge of the other tent wall *d²*, and forms a ridge weather-strip or lap for the tent, and this weather-strip may be a part of the tent wall or separately attached by stitching. In either case I prefer to stitch in a cord *f* along the strip ridge for greater strength. This ridge weather-strip I prefer to extend as laps *e²* along the end edges of the side wall *d*, so as to lap the outer sides of the end tent walls down to the bed-sacking. The other side piece *d²* forms the front side of the tent and has a weather-strip or lap *g, g*, at each end, which lap on the outer sides of the end walls. The upper edge of this front wall is provided with suitable fastenings, such as buttons, loops, or

snap for attachment to the inner side of the ridge weather-strip or lap. This construction places the upper edge of the front tent-wall within the ridge weather-strip of the rear tent-wall and the end weather-strips of the front wall outside of the end walls, so that at the four corners and at the ridge, the closure and its bed-sacking are protected from the weather.

To erect the tent, I cut at the place of camping two logs, h, h , and make deep notches i, i , in each about three feet apart. Then I cut and trim two stout poles j, j about eight feet long, and draw the seamed edge parts b of the bed-sacking over them so as to expose the ends of the poles which I then place in the notches of the log, so that the sacking is held taut, and secure them if desired. I then cut a ridge-pole k and two end poles, l, l and drive the latter into the ground at the middle of the length of the logs and tie the ridge-pole into the upper notched ends of the end poles. The bed-packing being supported by its seam on connected poles in the notches of the cross logs, I then tie the cords m of the weather-strip-ridge of the rear tent wall to the ridge-pole and close in and fasten the front wall to the ridge weather-strip in the way described. It is obvious that the front wall may be left open and rolled up at its connection with the bed-sacking when desired. This construction places the ridge pole above the tent and to this ridge-pole the rear wall of the tent is stretched and tied so that it becomes the fixed part to which the end and front walls are then attached. The bed-sacking is tied to the end poles by cords n . In this way upon logs cut at the camp-ground, the tent can be erected with its bed supported above the ground and providing a dry closure, and this without regard to the selection of a dry and level place in which to pitch the tent.

Having provided a combined tent and bed I have made the construction such that the bed-packing forms the sack within which the tent wall parts, blankets, food and cooking utensils, can be put and carried like a knap-sack. For this purpose I have provided a suitable harness and applied it centrally to the outer side of the bed-sacking, so that the latter can be folded up to compactly cover the tent wall parts and the various articles needed, and be bound into a pack. The harness which I have provided consists of straps connected in pairs r, r, s, s , so that one pair, r, r , will pass around and bind the sides of the pack near each end, while the other pairs will pass around and bind the ends of the pack. These several pairs of straps are eyleted or riveted together and to the bed-sacking at 3, so as to form a parallelogram; and to these straps so connected I secure shoulder straps t, t , such as are used in knap-sacks. To this harness attached side of the bed-sacking I also attach a head strap u , and I provide the bed-sacking with loops v , at points which, when the pack is

made, will be at the opposite corners at the upper end of the pack. The shoulder-strap and the head-strap are arranged for use in knap-sacks, for supporting the pack upon the hips of the bearer, but the provision of the loops v , gives the advantage of allowing the head-strap to be passed through them and thereby engage the pack so as to hold it above the hips and support it upon the shoulders of the bearer. This adjustment of the pack so that its position upon the bearer may be changed from his hips to his shoulders and vice versa, is not only important in rendering the load easier to carry, but in providing means whereby it may be carried in one position by a person who cannot carry it in the other position. The ends of the pack-straps are preferably tied into rings, but the head-strap is fastened by buckles so that it may be passed through the loops when such adjustment of the head-strap is desired.

When the tent is in use the pack harness is tied up close to the bottom of the bed-sacking to keep it dry and clean, as seen in Fig. 8.

The setting of the bed-sacking poles in the deep notches of the logs is sufficient to hold the poles in their positions, but it is obvious that the notches may be dispensed with and the poles secured apart by bolts, or pins, which, as they are driven, serve to move the poles apart and stretch the sacking.

The fixing of the harness centrally to the outer side of the bed-sacking gives the advantage of allowing the sacking, as the stoutest part, to be folded compactly to inclose the articles, and having its ends lapping each other on the outer side of the pack with the straps closely bound over the laps, and at the same time bring the shoulder and head-straps in their proper positions.

It is obvious that engineers' tools and instruments can be packed so as to be carried either in horizontal or vertical position.

In striking tent, it is only necessary to untie the end wall cords, and unfasten the front wall, then untying the ridge-pole cords and laying these wall parts down upon the bed-sacking. Then withdraw the poles from the sacking seamed-loops and placing the needed things upon the middle part of the sacking, fold it compactly and fasten the pack with the harness straps and the party is ready to move on carrying his tent-bed and camp things in the pack.

As the strain in carrying the pack is upon the shoulder straps, I utilize the pack-straps to bind the shoulder-straps to the bed-sacking, and thereby prevent the tearing out of the strap fastenings.

I have shown and described the tent as having a bed-sacking formed with side seams to receive supporting poles, but it is obvious that the side edges of the bed-sacking may be provided with straps arranged to be buckled around the poles.

It is obvious that instead of the ridge-pole,

I may use a ridge-rope, and fasten it over the tops of the end poles, securing it to the ground by pins at each end of the tent.

I claim as my invention—

- 5 1. A tent and bed pack-cloth comprising a bed-sacking having side and end pieces forming tent walls, one of the side walls having a lapping ridge weather strip, substantially as described.
- 10 2. A tent and bed pack-cloth comprising a bed-sacking having triangular end walls, a side wall having ridge and end weather-laps or strips, the other side wall having end weather-laps or strips, and adapted to be fastened to the inner side of the ridge weather-strip or lap, to form a tent and bed-closure, substantially as described.
- 15 3. A tent and bed pack-cloth comprising a bed-sacking having side seams, triangular end walls and side walls sewed to the edges of the sacking, one of said side walls having a ridge weather-strip or lap extending along its edges to the sacking, the other side wall adapted to be fastened on the inner side of the ridge weather-strip, in combination with poles in the sacking seams and suitable means for supporting the tent walls, substantially as described.
- 20 4. A combined tent bed comprising a pack-cloth formed of a bed-sacking having tent walls sewed thereto, one of the side walls having a continuous edge weather-strip or lap, the ridge part whereof forms a fastening and cover for the upper edge of the other side wall, in combination with poles to which the sides of the bed-sacking are fastened, a ridge-pole above the tent to which the ridge-lap forming wall is tied, and suitable means for supporting said ridge-pole.
- 35 5. A combined tent-bed comprising a bed-sacking having side and end pieces sewed thereto forming tent walls, one of the side

walls having a ridge-weather strip and the bed-sacking having centrally secured to its other side harness for securing said bed-sacking when formed into a pack and having shoulder and head-straps, substantially as described. 45

6. A combined tent-bed comprising a bed-sacking having side and end pieces sewed thereto forming tent walls, and having centrally fastened to its outer side harness pack-straps, and carrying shoulder and head-straps for the pack, and loops arranged for adjusting the head-strap whereby to hold the pack to bring the weight upon the hips or upon the shoulders, substantially as described. 50 55

7. A tent and bed forming pack-cloth, comprising a bed-sacking having sewed thereto end and side pieces forming tent walls, one of said side pieces having a return ridge weather-strip or lap extending along the ends to the sacking and fastened to the end walls, the other side piece adapted to be fastened to the inner side of the said ridge weather-strip or lap, the latter having ridge tie-cords and the bed-sacking having centrally fastened on its outer side suitable pack straps and shoulder and head-straps, and suitable means for fastening said bed-sacking to supporting side poles, substantially as described. 60 65 70 75

8. A tent forming fabric consisting of a bed-sacking part, end parts and a covering part forming the side walls and ridge, in one piece, in combination with suitable means for supporting and fastening said parts together to form a tent-closure, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed this specification in the presence of witnesses.

ADELBERT EMERSON CARR.

Witnesses:

WM. H. HILLIARD,
W. H. CAMPAIGNE.