

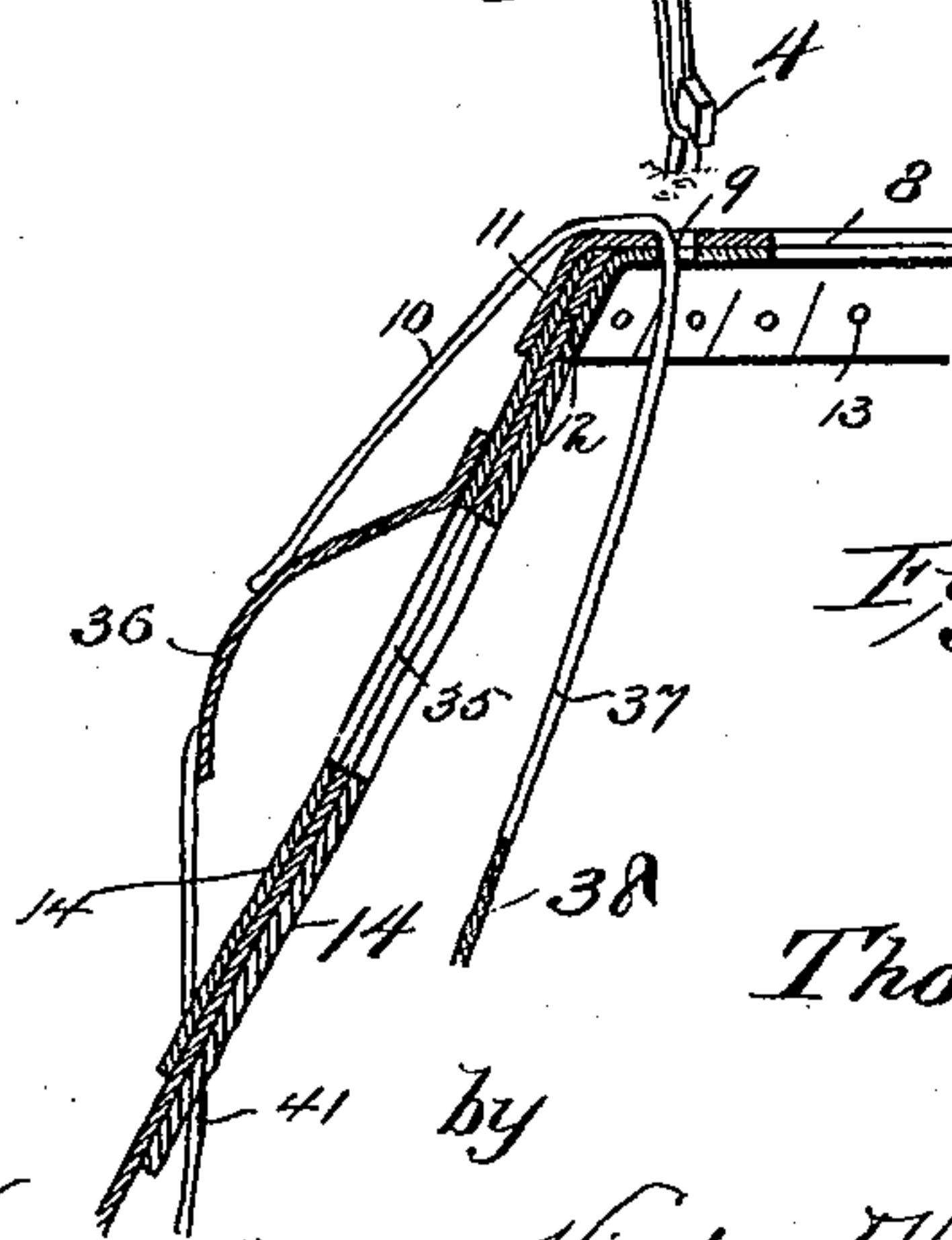
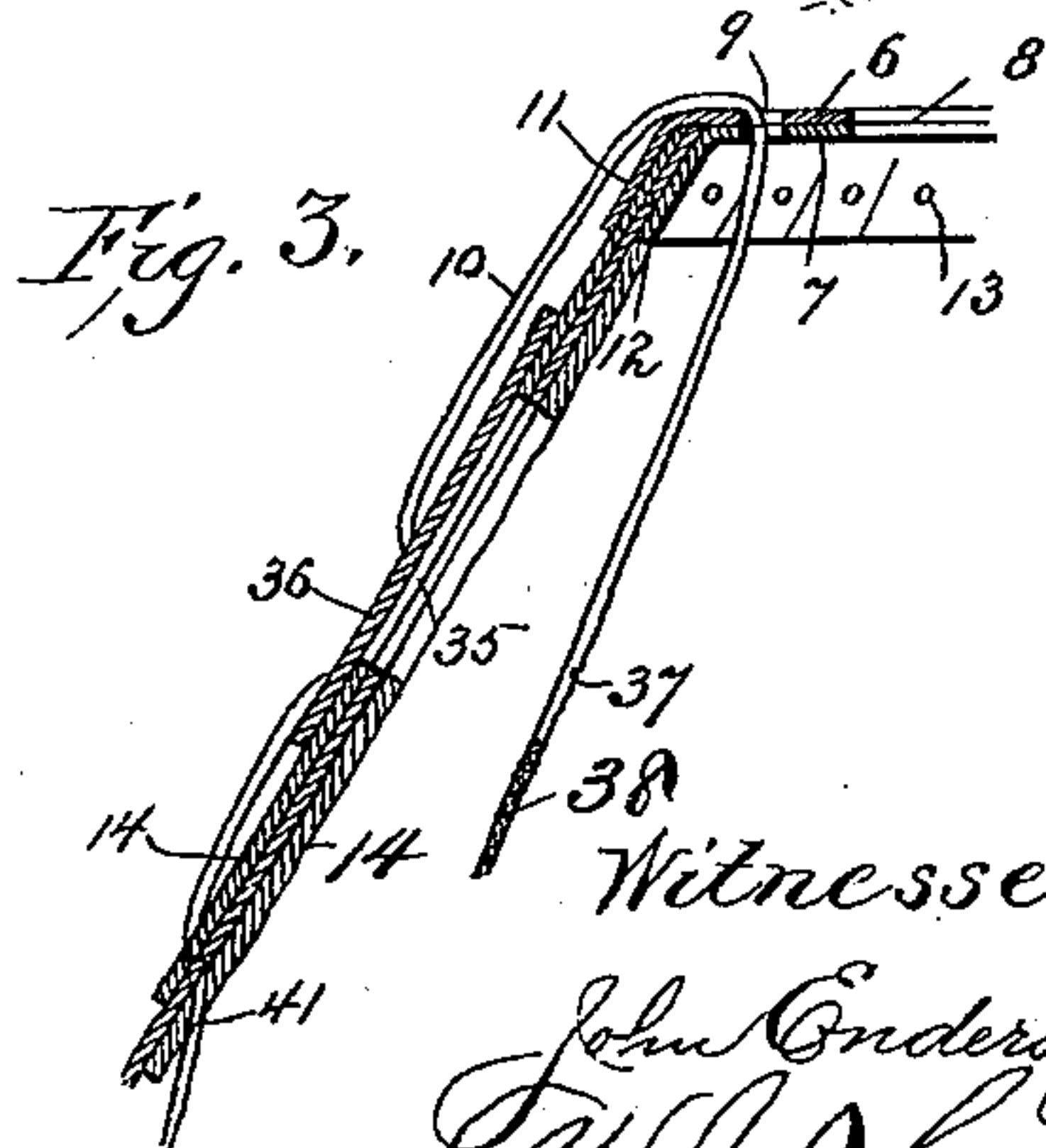
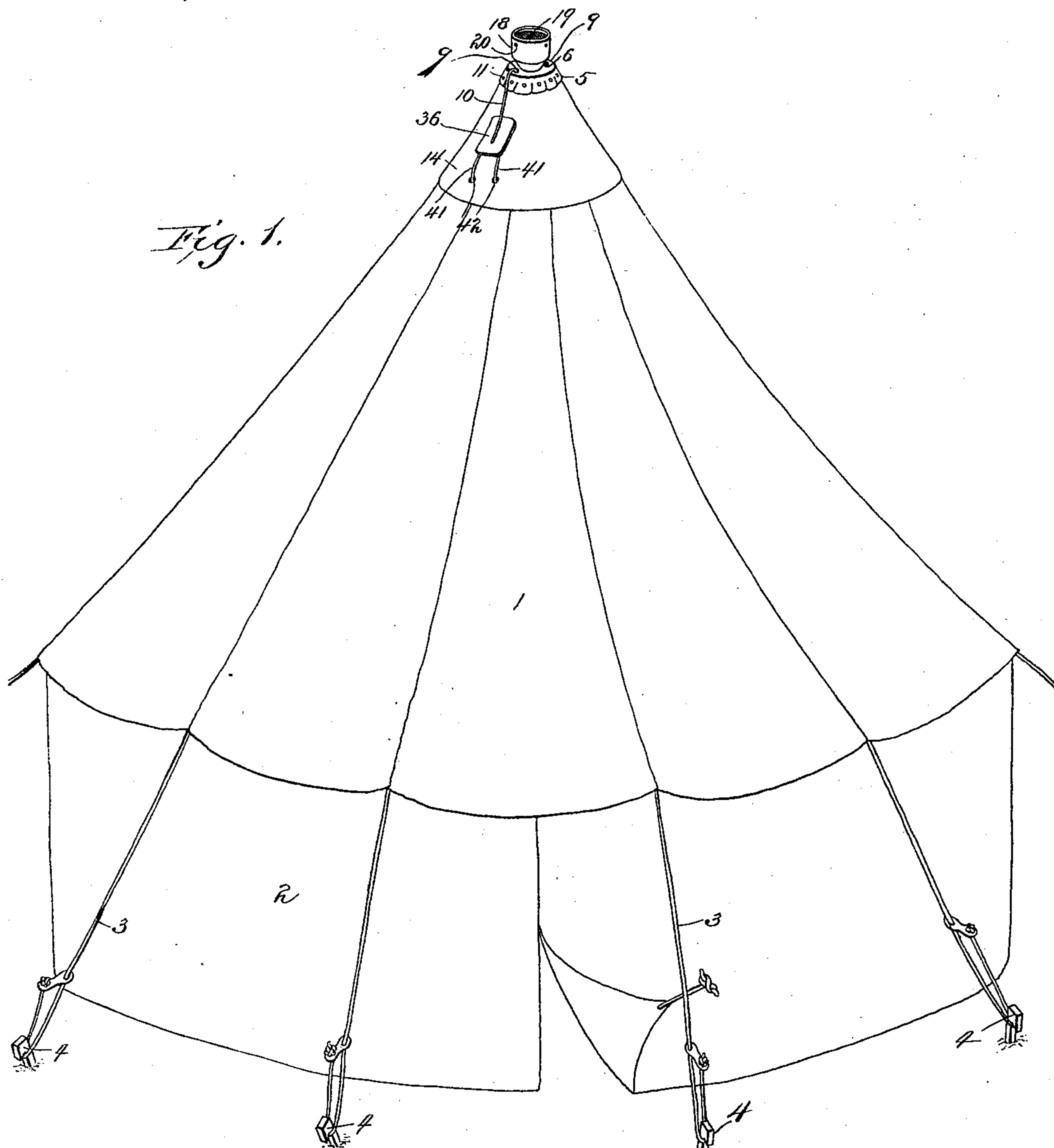
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. MOORE.
TENT.

No. 512,890.

Patented Jan. 16, 1894.



Witnesses:
John Anders, Jr.
W. J. Sankey.

Inventor
Thomas Moore,
by
Higdon Higdon Longan
Att'ys.

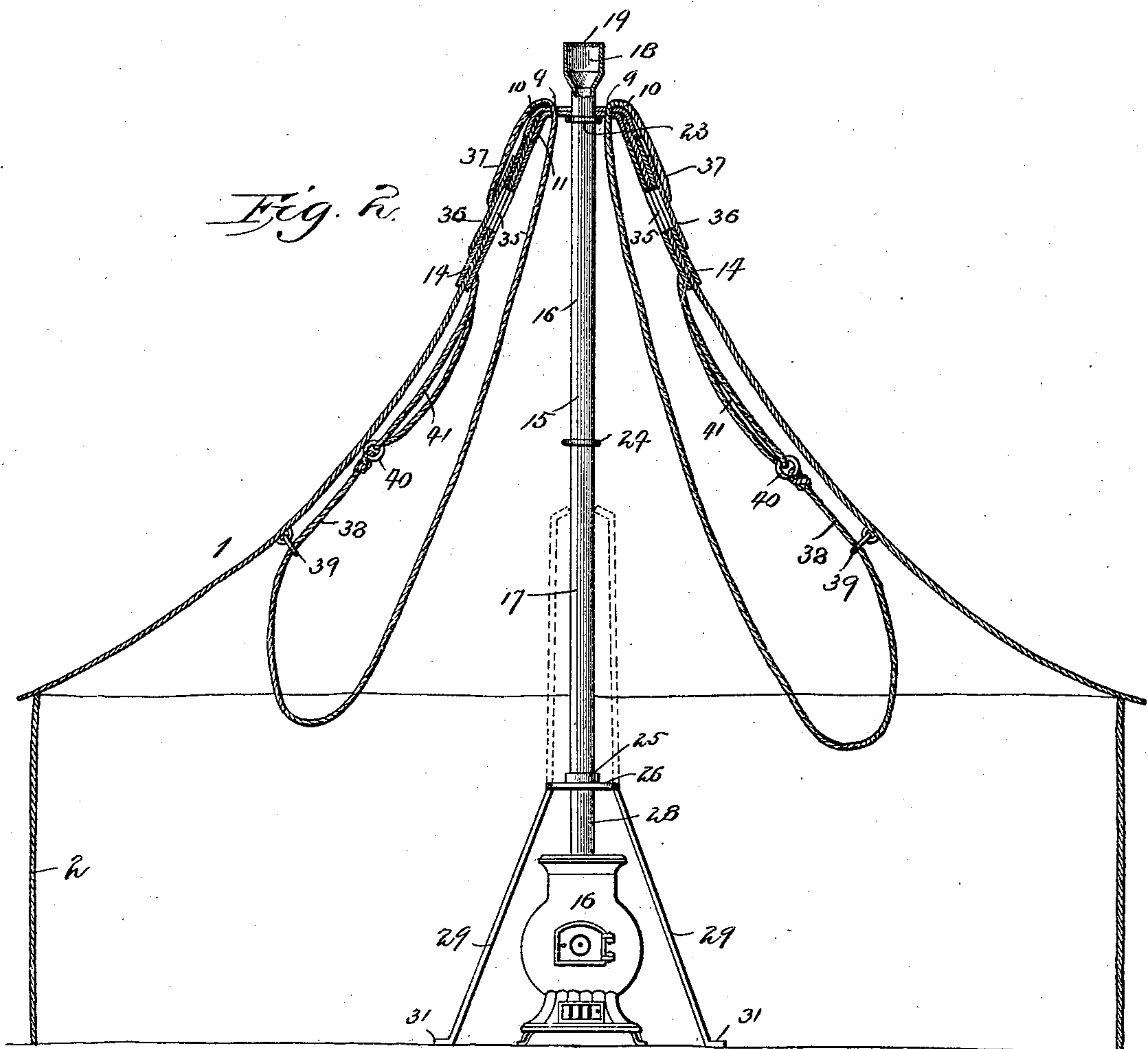
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TENT.

No. 512,890.

Patented Jan. 16, 1894.



Witnesses:

John Anders Jr.
L. L. Tracey.

Inventor
Thomas Moore

by
Higdon & Higdon & Longan
Attorneys.

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

T. MOORE.
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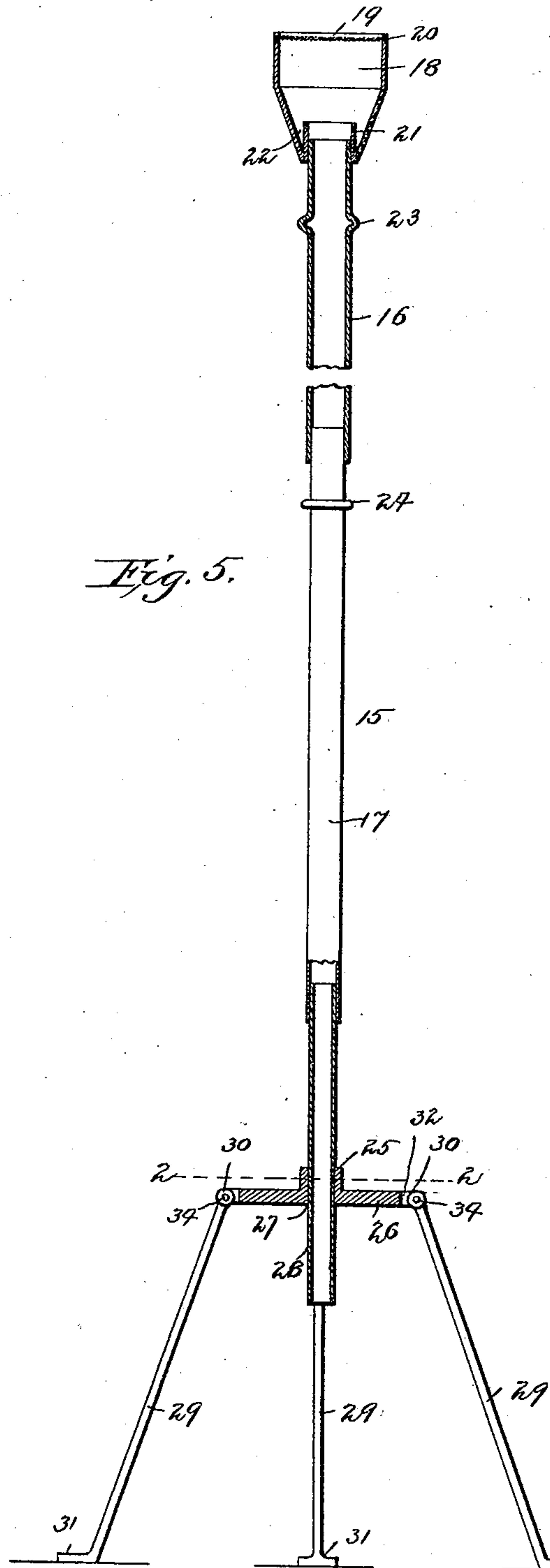


Fig. 5.

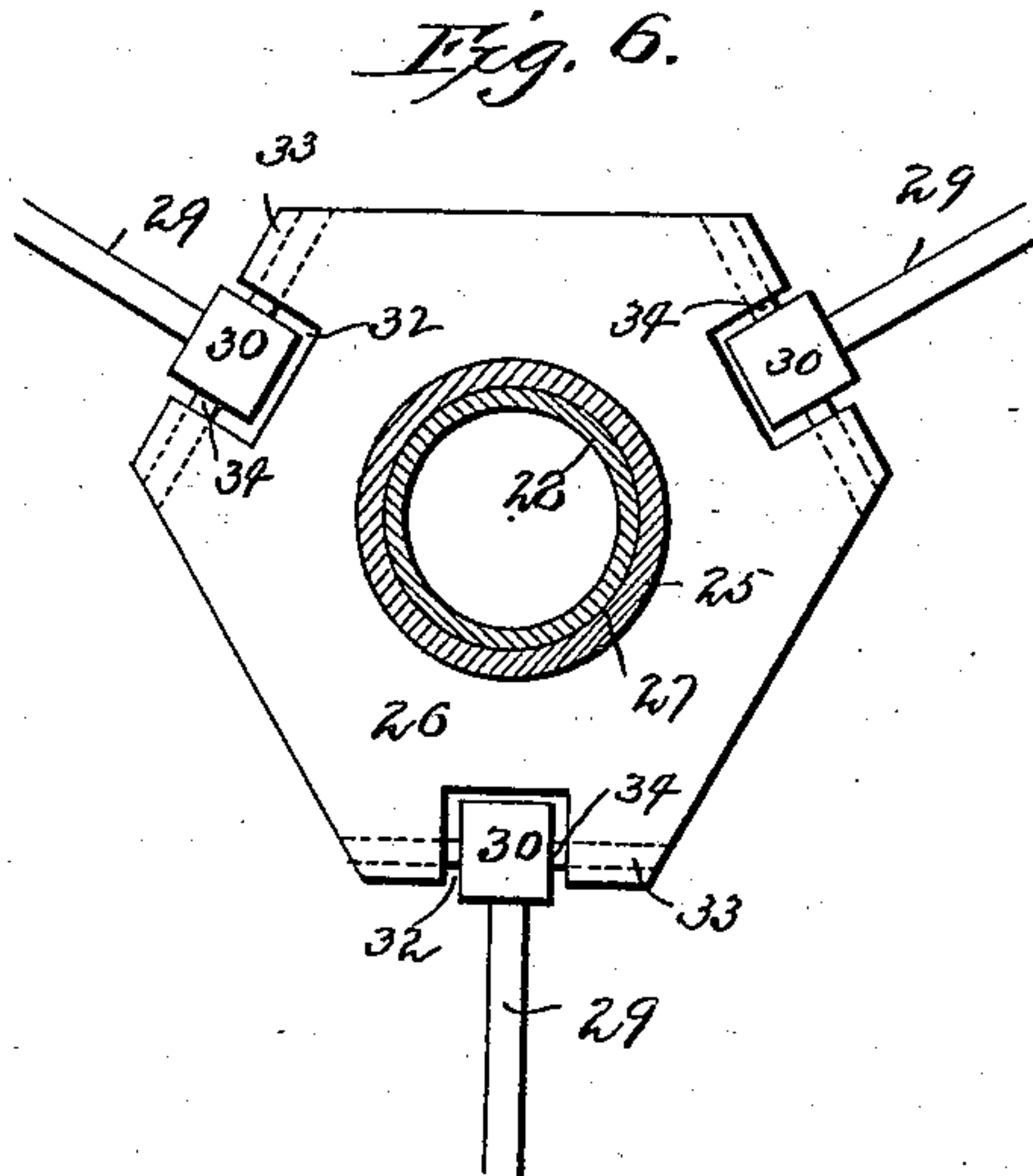


Fig. 6.

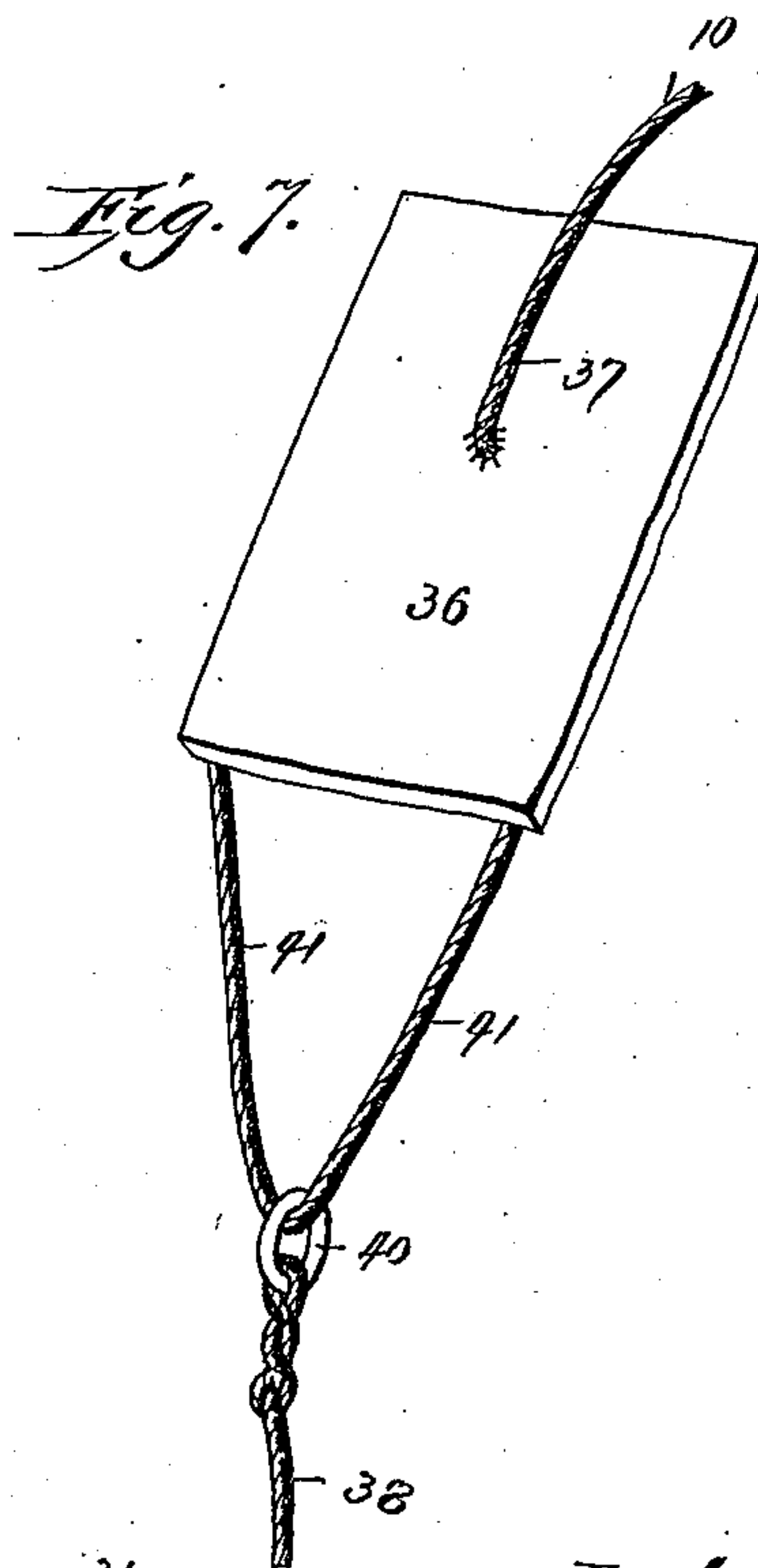


Fig. 7.

Witnesses
John Anders Jr.
L. L. Tracy

Inventor
Thomas Moore

by
Higdon & Higdon & Douglass
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS MOORE, OF CHEYENNE, WYOMING, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
LEOPOLD KABIS, OF SAME PLACE.

TENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 512,890, dated January 16, 1894.

Application filed May 18, 1893. Serial No. 474,680. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS MOORE, of the city of Cheyenne, Laramie county, and State of Wyoming, have invented certain new and
5 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 hereof.

My invention relates to improvements in
10 "tents" and consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and designated in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide an
15 improved tent which shall be very convenient and comfortable for the occupant during cold or wet weather, simple in construction and of reasonable cost.

My improved tent is especially adapted for
20 military uses.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tent embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of same. Fig. 3 is a detail section, showing portions of the metallic cap and connecting parts, with the ventilating valve in a closed position. Fig. 4 is a similar view to the last, with the ventilating valve open. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional elevation of my combined pole and stove pipe, and connections. Fig. 6 is a sectional plan view taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a detail elevation of one of the ventilating valves and connections, enlarged.

1 indicates the roof of the tent and 2 the
35 vertical sides thereof. These are preferably made of canvas and provided with the usual guy ropes 3 and pegs 4 for securing them to the ground in setting the tent.

The tent may be made of any desired size.
40 The roof of the tent is preferably conical and is provided with a conical cap 5 made up of two separate metallic plates 6 and 7, each having a central aperture 8 and registering apertures 9 located one upon each side of said
45 central aperture, through which pass wire cables or chains 10—37 for a purpose hereinafter mentioned. The metallic plate 7 is of smaller diameter than the plate 6. Each of these plates is provided with a downwardly
50 extending marginal flange 11, and the smaller plate is located within and beneath the larger

plate with the upper surface of the smaller plate in contact with the lower surface of the larger plate, and the upper edge 12 of the material of which the roof of the tent is composed is located between the adjacent flanges 11 of both plates and is securely clamped between them by means of rivets or bolts 13 passed through the flanges of both plates. (See Fig. 4.) The combined stove pipe and
60 pole projects upward through the central aperture 8 formed in the cap 5.

The inner and outer surfaces of the roof of the tent at points adjacent the metallic cap, are covered by means of sheets of asbestos or
65 other fire proof material 14. These protecting sheets of asbestos extend downward from said cap a considerable distance, as shown in Fig. 1. They form a very effective protection against burning or scorching of the roof of
70 the tent at points closely adjacent the stove pipe, and against sparks. The plates which compose the cap may be made of either sheet or cast metal in any proper manner.

15 indicates a tubular pole, which is constructed to act both as a pole and as an outlet for the products of combustion from the stove 16. The tubular pole 15 is preferably made in two separate sections 16 and 17 of suitable length and diameter for the purpose
80 required. It will be observed that the said pole extends upward and engages the central opening 8 of the metallic cap, and terminates at its lower end a distance above the ground, so that the stove 16 may or may not be used.
85 The lower end of said pole is supported by means hereinafter described. Loosely mounted upon the upper end of the upper section 16 of the pole is a spark arrester 18 having its upper end open and of greater diameter
90 than the diameter of said pole. A wire netting or a sheet of other reticulated material 19 is secured across the upper end of said spark arrester, the marginal edge of said sheet engaging holes 20 formed in the wall of the
95 spark arrester adjacent its upper end. A short pipe 21 is fixed within the spark arrester, so that its upper end projects free therein a distance above the lower end thereof. The body of the spark arrester 18 tapers
100 downward so that its diameter at the lower end corresponds to the diameter of the pipe

21, thereby forming an annular space 22 within the spark arrester surrounding the pipe 21 therein. The upper end of the section 16 of the pole loosely engages the interior of the pipe 21, so that the dead sparks which accumulate in the annular space 22 around the pipe 21 may be removed from time to time. The metallic cap rests upon the collar or projection 23 located upon the upper section 16 of the pole at a point adjacent its upper end. A similar collar 24 is located upon the lower section 17 adjacent its upper end and when the pole is in position the lower terminal of the upper section rests in contact with this collar upon the lower section. The lower end of the spark arrester 18 rests in contact with the upper surface of the metallic cap 5 during operation. This construction prevents the spark arrester and the sections of the pole from settling downward, and yet permits each of said parts to be detachable and separable at will.

The combined pole and pipe should of course be made of sheet metal of sufficient thickness to support the weight of the tent. The lower end of the pole is preferably supported upon a tripod, with the lower terminal of the lower section 17 in contact with a vertical flange 25 formed upon the head 26 of said tripod. This head is provided with a central aperture 27 through which passes loosely a joint of pipe 28. The lower end of this joint of pipe connects with the stove 16 while the upper end loosely engages within the lower section 17 of the pole. The pipe 28 does not act to support the weight of the tent to any degree, as its upper portion engages the section 17 telescopically, and it may be removed at any time, as may also the stove. This is clearly shown in Fig. 5.

29 indicates the legs of the tripod, each of which is provided with a perforated upper end or eye 30, and has its lower end provided with a foot 31 having a considerable area which engages the ground and prevents the leg from sinking into the earth when the weight of the tent is placed upon it. The feet 31 may be secured to the legs in any preferred manner. The head 26 of the tripod is provided with sockets 32 and perforated projecting ears 33 adjacent to each socket. The perforated upper ends of the legs 29 are located in the sockets 32 so that their perforations are in alignment with the perforations in the ears 33, and pins or bolts 34 are passed into these aligned perforations, and are properly secured therein. In this manner the legs of the tripod are securely hinged or pivotally connected to the head of the tripod, so that said legs may be folded into closed relation when the tent is to be packed, or properly adjusted while the tent is in use.

The pole 15 makes a tight joint with the central aperture 8 of the metallic cap.

35 indicates openings for ventilation, formed preferably one upon opposite sides of the tent closely adjacent the metallic cap 5.

These openings are cut through the material of which the tent is composed, and are preferably rectangular. These openings are normally covered by means of flexible valves 36 which have their upper edges securely stitched or otherwise fixed to the exterior of the tent just above the upper edges of the openings 7 so that their lower edges will be free. These valves are controlled from the interiors of the tents by means of suitable ropes or cords now to be described. The valves are of sufficient size to completely cover and overlap said openings, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. As the devices for controlling each valve are identical I will limit my description to a single set of same.

10—37 indicate a wire cable or chain engaging an opening 9 in the cap 5 so that one of its ends is located upon the exterior of the tent and is connected to the outer surface of one of the valves 36 at a point considerably below the upper end of said valve. This cable or chain may be secured to the valve by means of stitches or in any known manner. The opposite end of this cable or chain depends within the tent and is connected to a cord or rope 38 which extends downward within convenient reach of the occupant of the tent and is held adjacent the side of the tent thereat by means of a ring or similar device 39. This ring or device 39 is secured to the interior of the tent in any known manner. In passing through the ring or the device 39 the cord or rope 38 is extended upward and is connected to another ring or device 40. Two short ropes or cords 41 have their lower ends connected to the rope or cord 38 within the tent and their upward portions extending upward and out of the tent through apertures or holes 42 and have their upper ends connected to one of the valves 36. The cords or ropes 41 are preferably connected to the extreme lower end of the valve, so that said valve may be stretched tightly over the opening which it covers during use.

The operation is as follows: In setting the tent the parts are placed in the positions hereinbefore described. The tent may be stretched tighter at any time without going outside thereof, by simply moving the lower ends of the legs 29 of the tripod inward a suitable distance thereby forcing the pole upward and stretching the tent. In taking down the tent the stove 16 is first removed, by sliding upward the loose piece of pipe 28 into the lower section 17 of the pole until it is disengaged from the stove, and then the legs 29 are removed from the ground and folded upward, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, until they lie alongside of the lower section of the pole, in which position they occupy very little space. The manner of separating the other portions of the device is apparent and need not be described. When ventilation is desired, the cords or ropes 38 are pulled, thereby causing them to move in the holes or

apertures 9 in the metallic cap, and remove the valves 36 from the opening 35 as shown in Fig. 4. When it is desired to close the ventilating openings, the cords or ropes 38 are pulled upon at a point above the rings or devices 39, thereby exerting a corresponding pull upon the short ropes or cords 41, causing them to move in the openings 42 in the tent, and pull the valves 36 downward and stretch the same tightly upon the exterior of the tent over the said openings 35, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The products of combustion from the stove 16 pass upward through the tubular pole 15 and make their exit through the spark arrester 18, and any sparks being arrested by the reticulated sheet of material 19 stretched across the upper portion of said spark arrester, and falling into the annular space 22 surrounding the pipe 21 may be removed from time to time in the manner hereinbefore stated. The sheet of asbestos paper 14 thoroughly protects the adjacent parts of the tent from the heat of the combined pole and pipe. The legs 29 of the tripod are preferably made of common gas pipe with the eyes 30 and the feet 31 applied thereto in any known manner. By making them tubular in this manner they will have ample strength and yet be quite light.

I am aware that a combined stove pipe and tent pole is not broadly new, and I, therefore, make no claim to such when used alone.

What I claim is—

1. The improved tent constructed with a crown-piece or cap 5, made up of two separate metallic plates 6 and 7 each having a central aperture 8 and downwardly extending marginal flanges 11, one of said plates being of less diameter than the other and located within the same, said flanges being secured together and the edge of the tent material clamped between the same, substantially as herein specified.

2. In a tent, a metallic crown piece or cap constructed with a central perforation and having the edge of the usual tent material riveted thereto, a covering of asbestos or fireproof material placed upon the interior of the tent adjacent said metallic crown piece or cap, and a tubular pipe arranged to engage the perforations in said crown piece or cap and carry off the products of combustion from the stove located within the tent, substantially as herein specified.

3. In a tent, a metallic crown piece or cap constructed with a central perforation and having the edge of the usual tent material riveted thereto, a cover of asbestos or fire proof material placed upon both the interior and exterior of the tent adjacent said metallic crown piece or cap, and a tubular pipe arranged to engage the perforation in said crown piece or cap and carry off the products of combustion from a stove located within the tent, substantially as herein specified.

4. A combined metallic tent pole and stove pipe constructed to carry off the products of combustion and support the tent, in combination with the spark arrester 18 having its upper end open and of greater diameter than the diameter of said pole, a wire netting 19 secured across the upper end of said spark arrester, the marginal edge of said netting engaging holes 20 in the wall of said spark arrester adjacent its upper end, the body of the spark arrester tapering downward, a short pipe 21 fixed within the spark arrester with its upper end projecting free therein a distance above the lower end thereof and forming within the spark arrester an annular space 22 surrounding said pipe 21, the upper end of said tubular pole projecting a distance within the pipe 21, substantially as herein specified.

5. In a tent, the improved tent constructed with a metallic crown piece or cap 5 having an aperture 9 therein and connected to the tent material, a fire proof cover 14 of asbestos, or like material, located adjacent said crown piece, said tent material and said fire proof covering having a ventilating opening 35 formed therein adjacent the said metallic cap, a valve 36 having its upper edge secured to the tent above the upper edge of said opening with its lower edge free, means passing through the opening in said metallic cap and engaging said valve for removing same from said opening, and means which engage said valve and pass to the interior of the tent for stretching said valve over said opening, substantially as herein specified.

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

THOMAS MOORE.

Witnesses:

EDWARD A. GAY,
LUSHER S. GAY.