

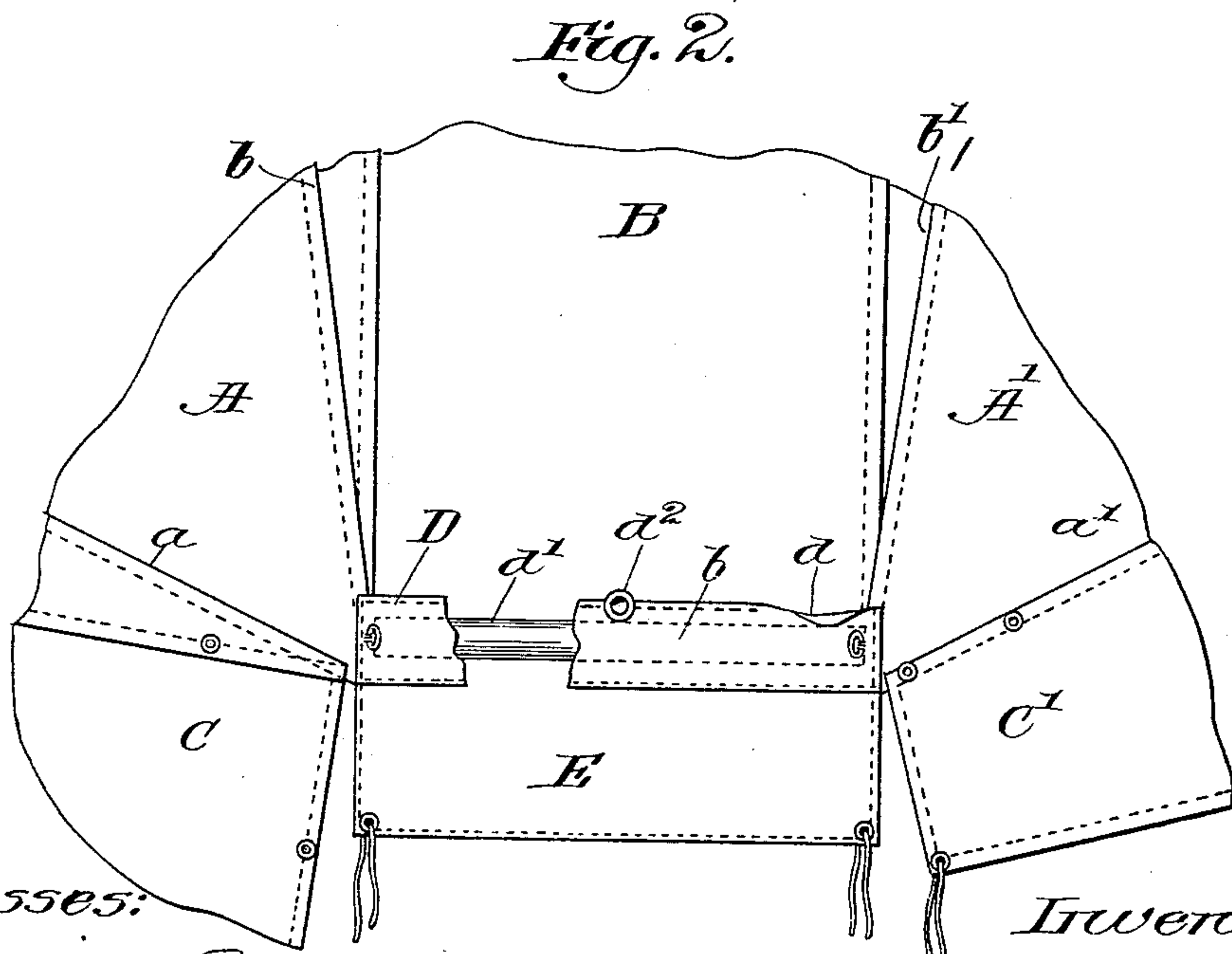
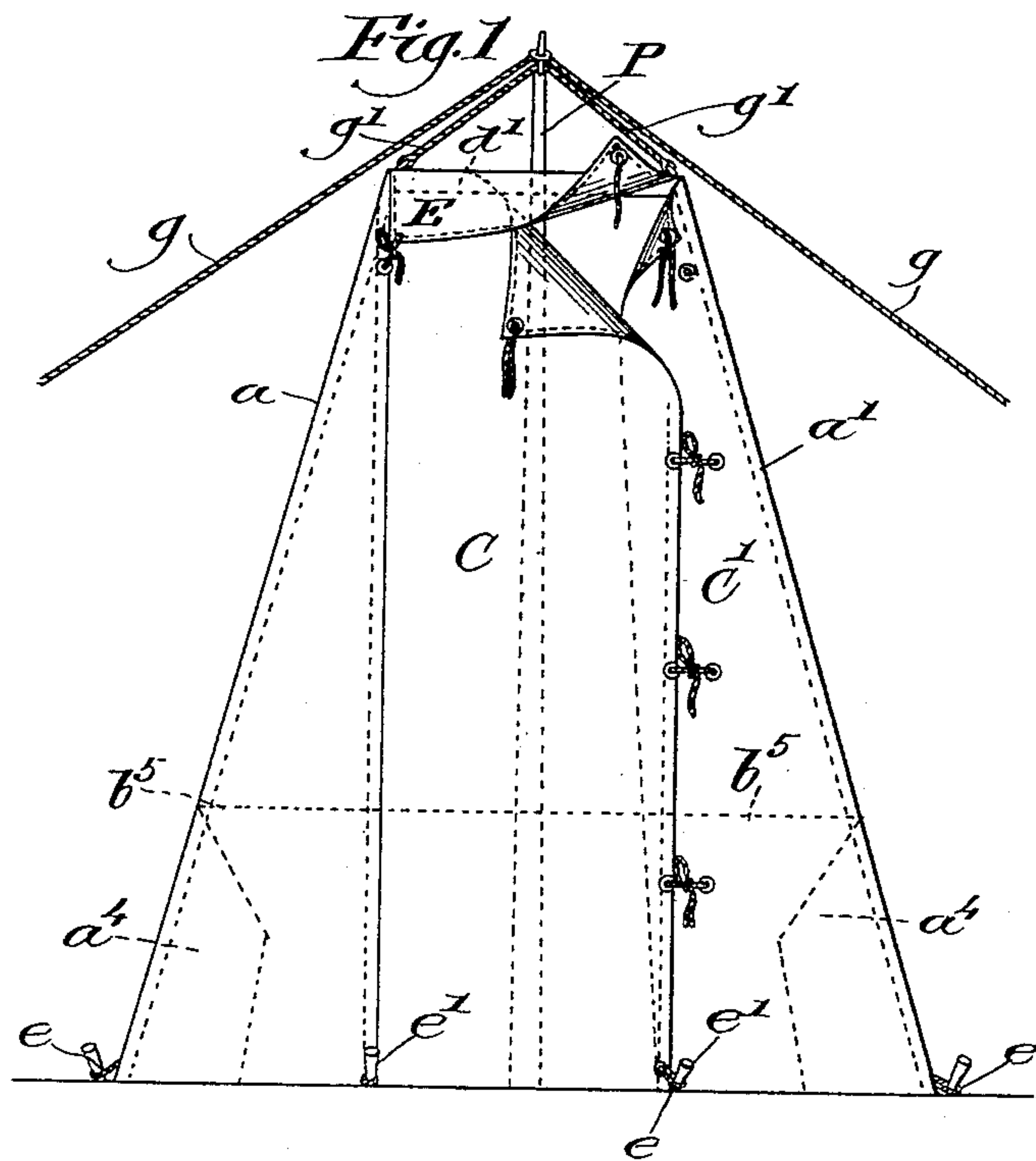
(No Model.)

T. C. PHELPS.
TENT.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 602,587.

Patented Apr. 19, 1898.



Witnesses:

A. C. Hammond.

Walter E. Lombard

Inventor:

Thomas C. Phelps
by Crosby & Gregory
attys.

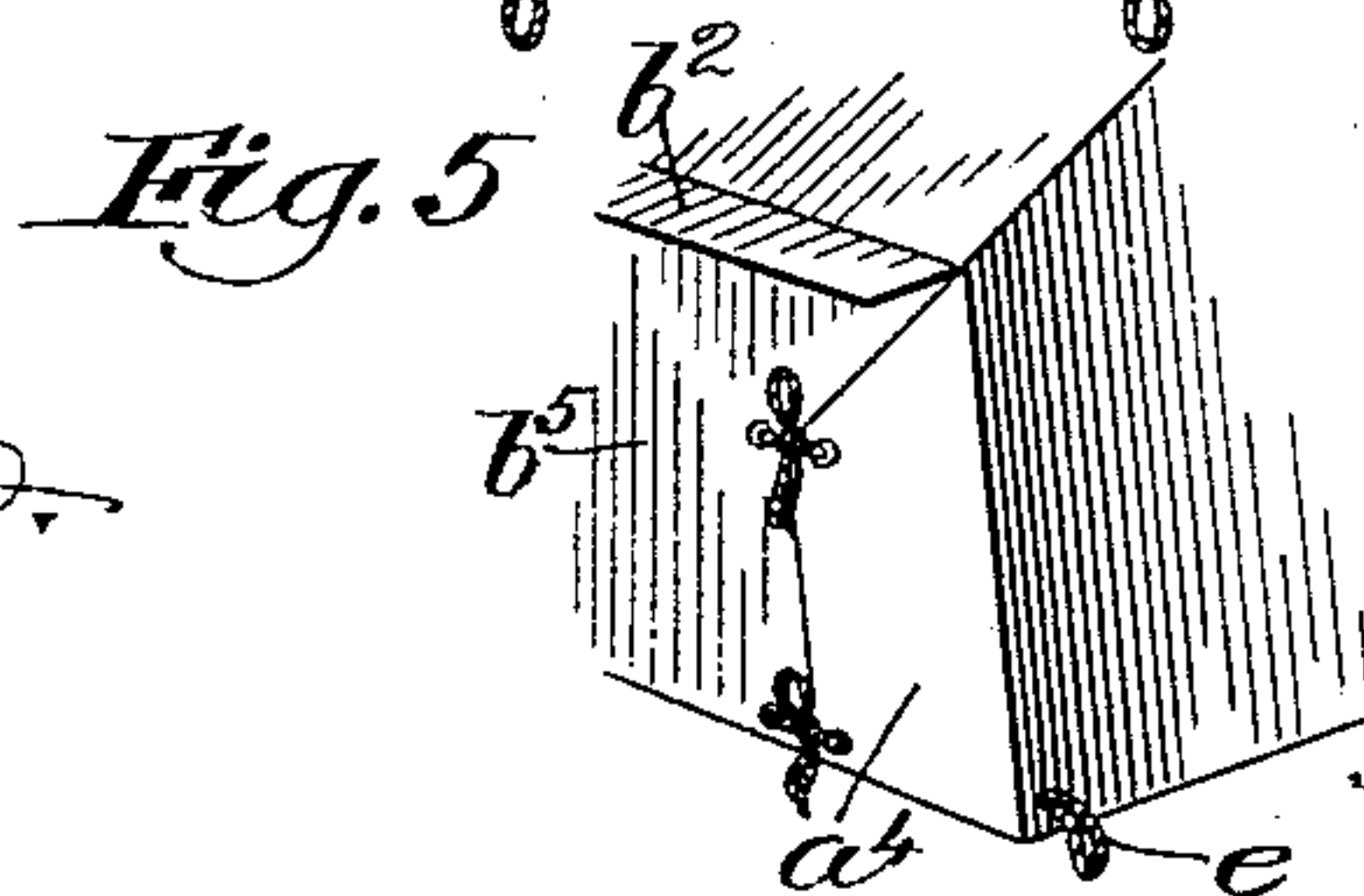
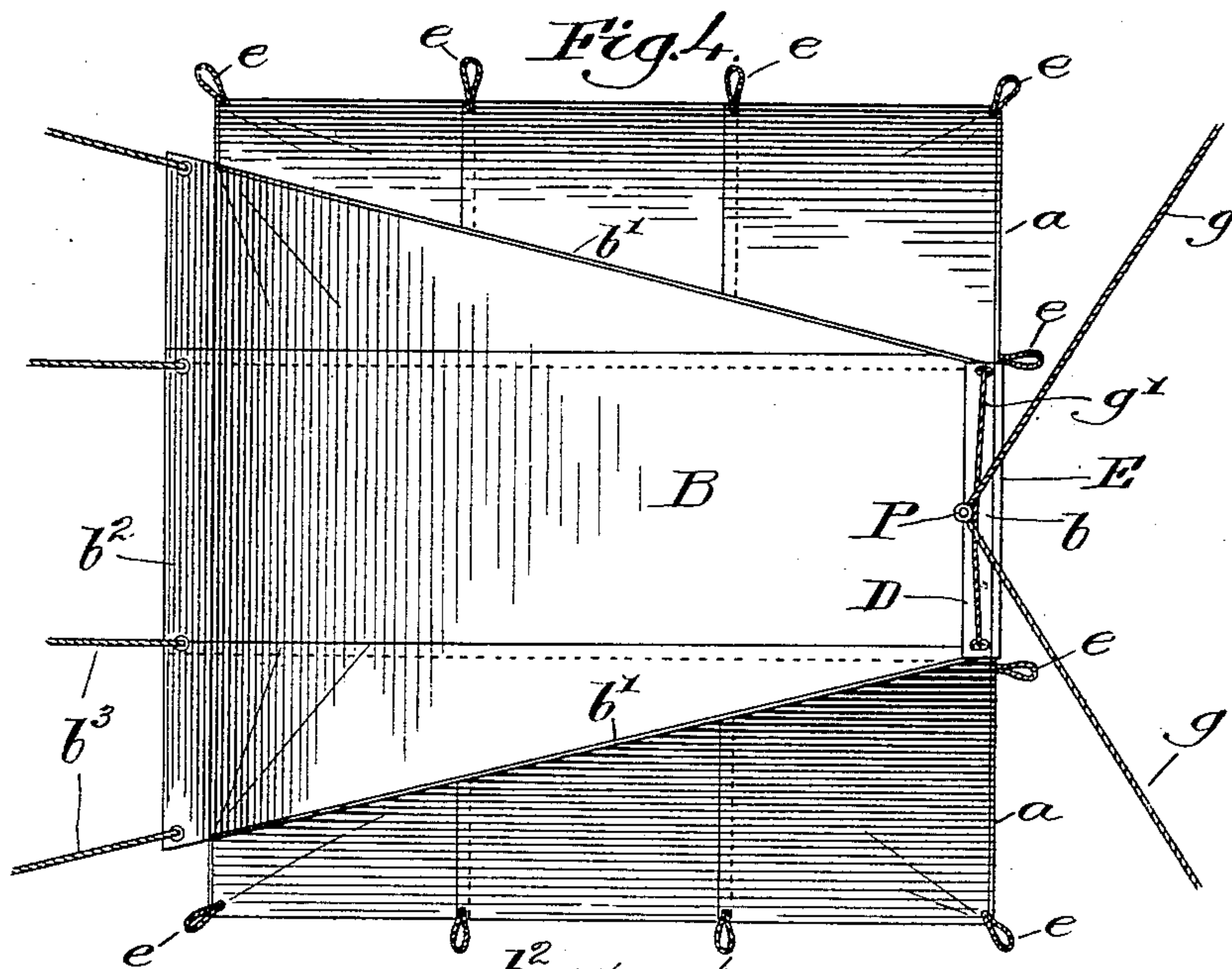
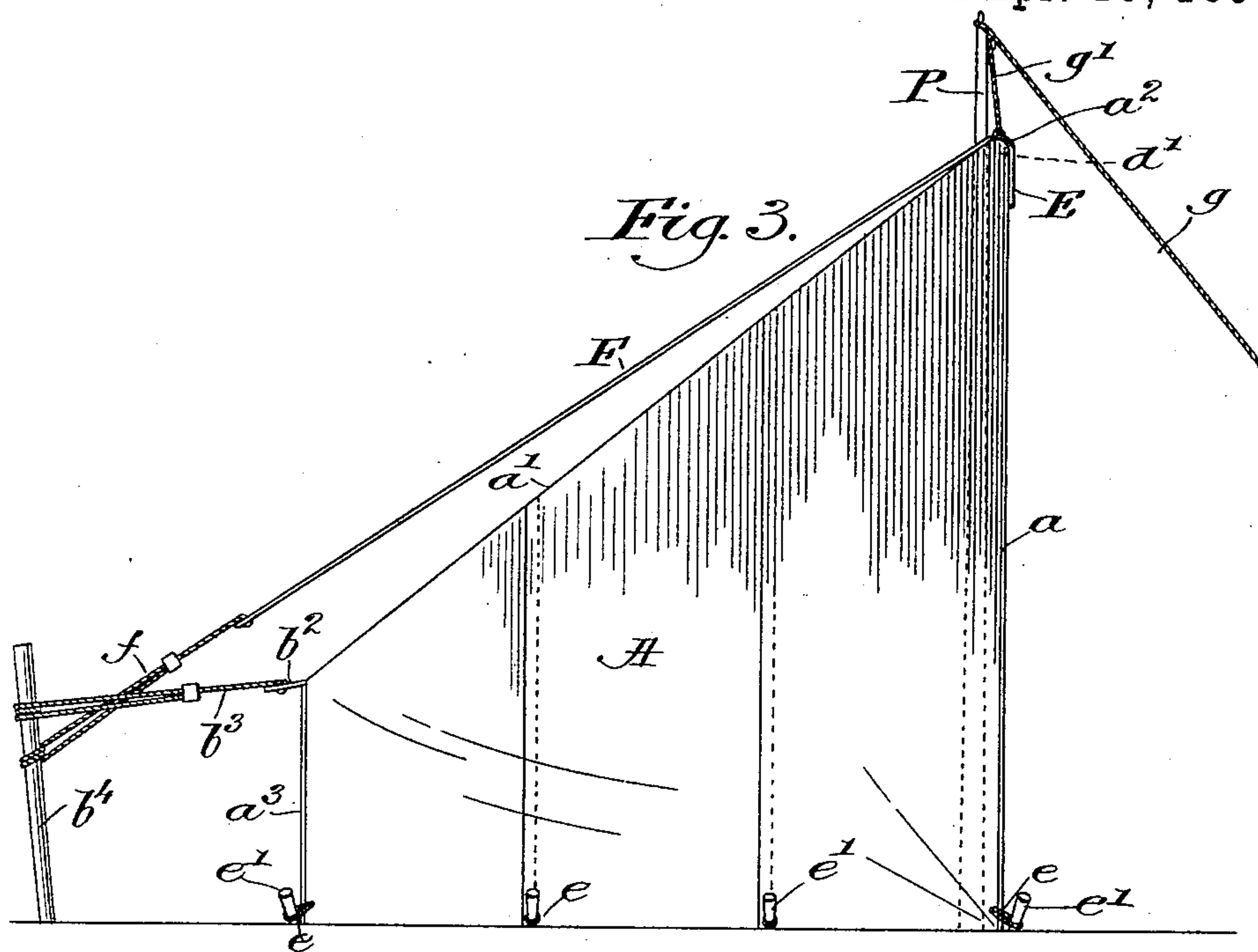
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS COLEMAN PHELPS, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

TENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,587, dated April 19, 1898.

Application filed April 6, 1896. Serial No. 586,367. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS COLEMAN PHELPS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tents; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention is an improvement in tents, and has for its main object the provision of a roomy tent with a minimum amount of material.

Various A-shaped and pointed-top tents have heretofore been produced, but as has been experienced by all who have used such tents they must either be of undue height or else when low they afford insufficient head room and are otherwise cramped and inconvenient. Accordingly I have devised the hereinafter-described tent, in which there is sufficient space at the top for all desired head movement of the person or persons who may be in the tent, and the floor-space of the tent is a maximum for the extent of tent cloth or material employed in the manufacture of the tent.

In general terms my improved tent comprises slightly-flaring side walls of a general triangular shape, said side walls being separated from each other a considerable distance at their top edges, where they are connected by a rearwardly-sloping roof or rear wall of a rhomboidal shape, the shortest side thereof being at the top or ridge of the tent, said ridge extending across the tent at and above the entrance, which is preferably closed by overlapping flaps. In connection with the latter I preferably employ an overhanging hood or flap, which makes a tight waterproof closure at the top of the entrance adjacent the ridge, and I also employ in the preferred embodiment of my invention a fly normally extending rearwardly, but capable of a variety of uses in connection with other features of the tent, all as will more fully hereinafter appear.

The details of construction of my invention and further advantages thereof will be more fully understood in the course of the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, illustrative of a pre-

ferred embodiment of my invention, and the latter will be more fully defined in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved tent, parts being turned back in order to show the construction thereof. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plan view of the ridge and parts adjacent thereto supposed to be spread out flat. Fig. 3 is a side elevation. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the tent as shown in Fig. 1, the fly being omitted in Fig. 4; and Fig. 5 is a perspective detail of one of the rear corners of the tent.

The main part of the tent, as herein shown, comprises sides A A', which are substantially similar in shape, a roof or rear wall B, and front flaps C C' for closing the front entrance of the tent, as shown in Fig. 1.

The sides and, in fact, any and all of the various parts of the tent may be made up of as many pieces or widths of material sewed or otherwise secured together as may be found convenient, according to size and other conditions of manufacture, the sides A A' having a substantially straight vertical edge a and a rearwardly-sloping upper edge a' , forming a more or less sharp angle a^2 at the top of the tent and having an approximately vertical short rear edge a^3 , the tent being secured in usual or any preferred fashion, being herein shown as provided with loops e , adapted to be fastened over pins e' .

The back B of the tent, as stated, is preferably in the form of a rhomb, having its shortest side b at the ridge of the tent and having its divergent edges $b b'$ coincident with and secured to the edges b' of the side walls, a stiffening piece or strip b^2 being secured thereto at the lowermost edge of the back B, in which are fastened in usual manner guyropes b^3 , adapted to be secured over posts b^4 , as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

A back piece b^5 extends downwardly from the back B, as shown in Fig. 5 and indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 1, said back piece being overlapped at a^4 by the corner of the side piece in order to prevent the entrance of any drafts of air at the corner and provide a neat strong joint, one thickness of cloth supporting to a large degree the other.

The ridge of the tent will be more clearly understood by reference to Fig. 2, where it

will be seen that I secure an oblong strip of material D to the back B adjacent its short uppermost edge *b* and forming therewith a pocket for the ridge-pole, said strip D being
 5 stitched or otherwise secured thereto throughout most of its extent, but preferably being left unstitched adjacent one corner, as indicated at *d*, in order to receive a bar or ridge-pole *d'*, which serves to rigidly maintain the
 10 sides apart and keep the tent in its proper form.

Adjacent the ridge I form an aperture having a ring *d*² therein in usual manner, through which a supporting-pole P is extended, as
 15 will be readily understood, viewing Figs. 1 to 3. Of course, if preferred, the pole P may be inserted directly in the ridge-pole through an aperture formed therein in usual manner; but I prefer to make it as shown, in order
 20 that a simple straight bar *d'* may be used as a ridge-pole, in which case if it should be broken it may be readily replaced without any particular preparation, as would otherwise be necessary, my construction also giving
 25 greater strength and thereby permitting the use of a smaller and lighter ridge-pole *d'*.

At the front edge *b* of the roof or back piece of the tent I preferably secure a flap or hood piece E, adapted to extend down over the
 30 closing-flaps C C', as clearly shown in Fig. 1, thereby effectually keeping out all rain and drafts of air and making a tight and neat joint.

The tent in its details, as far as described,
 35 is strong and self-bracing; but I prefer to employ guy-lines *g*, extending from the pole P, and brace-ropes *g'*, connecting the latter with the ends of the ridge of the tent. Preferably also secured adjacent the ridge of the
 40 tent is a fly F, which may be extended, as shown in Fig. 3, and secured by ropes *f* to the stakes *b*⁴, or it may be carried forward in a reverse slant, so as to provide an awning or protection for the front of the tent when the
 45 entrance thereto is open.

When the tent is guyed and supported, as illustrated to best advantage in Fig. 1, it will be understood that the flaps may be turned
 50 back, and also either or both of the sides may be raised more or less or entirely thrown back over the top of the tent without materially disturbing the stability of the tent.

From the above description it will be evident that my improved tent possesses a great
 55 many features of practical advantage for outing purposes and other uses to which small tents are usually put, and I do not, therefore, deem it necessary herein to explain the capabilities of use more in detail than is done
 60 above.

A main advantage of my invention, and indeed one of the leading objects had in view, is the provision of a considerable space at the
 65 top of the tent, so that one or more persons may move around in the tent without any material inconvenience to their standing up straight and moving to a reasonable extent,

as permitted by the amount of floor-space which the tent may have, it being understood that my tent will ordinarily have a height
 70 slightly greater than that of its average occupant.

Another main object of my invention is the accomplishment of all the features of advantage above set forth without the usual waste
 75 of material which A-shaped tents and other pointed tents necessarily have.

My tent has not only all the advantages set forth and all the usual advantages of small tents, but it has increased floor-space and
 80 increased general interior space, with a decrease of tent material in its construction, this point being of prime importance in the manufacture of tents in quantity.

While I have herein described my invention
 85 in all the details of its preferred embodiment, I wish it understood that I am not limited strictly thereto, but that many changes in form, arrangement, and details of construction may be resorted to without departing
 90 from the spirit and scope of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tent comprising substantially triangular sides, a roof or back of rhomboidal shape
 95 to which said sides are secured, said back having its shortest edge at the highest point of the tent, a pocket adjacent said edge, a ridge-pole in said pocket, and means for supporting
 100 the tent, substantially as described.

2. A tent, comprising substantially triangular sides having their front edges approximately vertical, a back or roof of rhomboidal
 105 form secured to the rearwardly-sloping top edges of said sides, and having its shortest edge at the top of the tent adjacent the uppermost angle of said triangular sides, flaps for closing the entrance of the tent between
 110 said vertical edges, a short hood-piece extending from the top edge of the back and adapted to overhang and inclose the top ends of said flaps, and means for supporting the tent, substantially as described.

3. A tent, comprising substantially triangular sides having their front edges approximately
 115 vertical, a back or roof of rhomboidal form secured to the rearwardly-sloping top edges of said sides, and having its shortest edge at the top of the tent adjacent the uppermost angle of said triangular sides, flaps
 120 for closing the entrance of the tent between said vertical edges, a short hood-piece extending from the top edge of the back and adapted to overhang and inclose the ends of said flaps,
 125 a fly secured adjacent said hood-piece and adapted to extend rearwardly above said back of the tent, and means for supporting the tent, substantially as described.

4. A tent comprising substantially triangular sides having their front edges approximately
 130 vertical, a back or roof of rhomboidal form secured to the rearwardly-sloping top edges of said sides and having its shortest

edge at the top of the tent adjacent the uppermost angle of said triangular sides, flaps for closing the entrance of the tent between said vertical edges, said back terminating 5 short of the ground edge of the tent, a back piece depending from the lower end of said back and extending to said sides, and the sides having a projecting corner-piece lapping over and adapted to be secured to said back piece, 10 substantially as described.

5. A tent comprising substantially triangular sides having their front edges approximately vertical, a back or roof of rhomboidal form secured to the rearwardly-sloping top 15 edges of said sides and having its shortest edge at the top of the tent adjacent the uppermost angle of said triangular sides, flaps for closing the entrance of the tent between said vertical edges, a central aperture in said 20 back to receive a supporting tent-pole, and a transverse ridge-bar adjacent and independent of said pole, whereby said bar may be re-

moved without interference with said pole, substantially as described.

6. A tent comprising substantially triangular sides having their front edges approximately vertical, a back or roof of rhomboidal form secured to the rearwardly-sloping top edges of said sides and having its shortest edge at the top of the tent adjacent the uppermost angle of said triangular sides, flaps 30 for closing the entrance of the tent between said vertical edges, said back having a ridge-bar removably contained in a pocket formed on said back and means to support the tent, 35 substantially as described.

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

THOMAS COLEMAN PHELPS.

Witnesses:

WALTER L. HARGROVE,
JOHN A. CONKEY.