

No. 684,086.

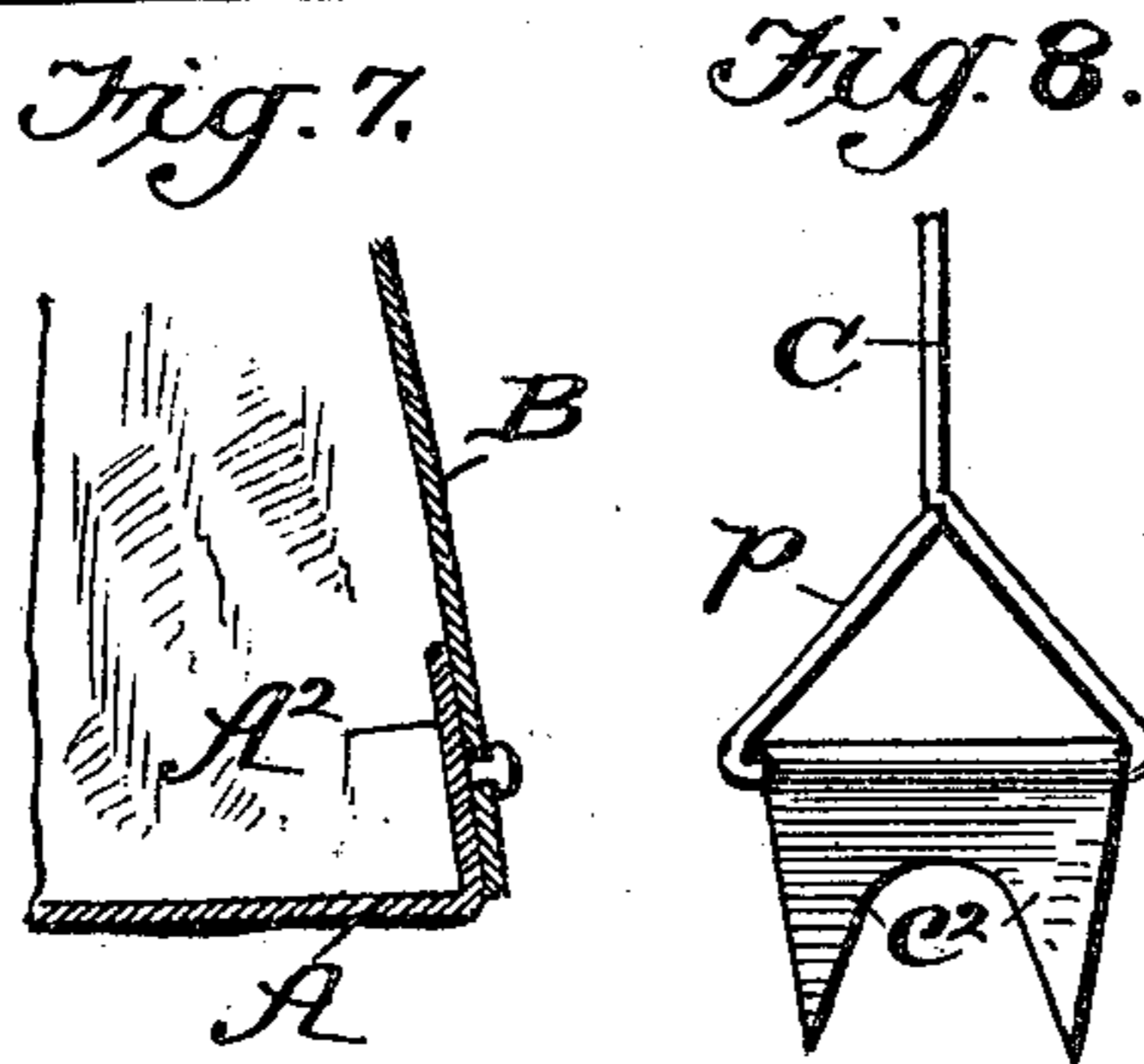
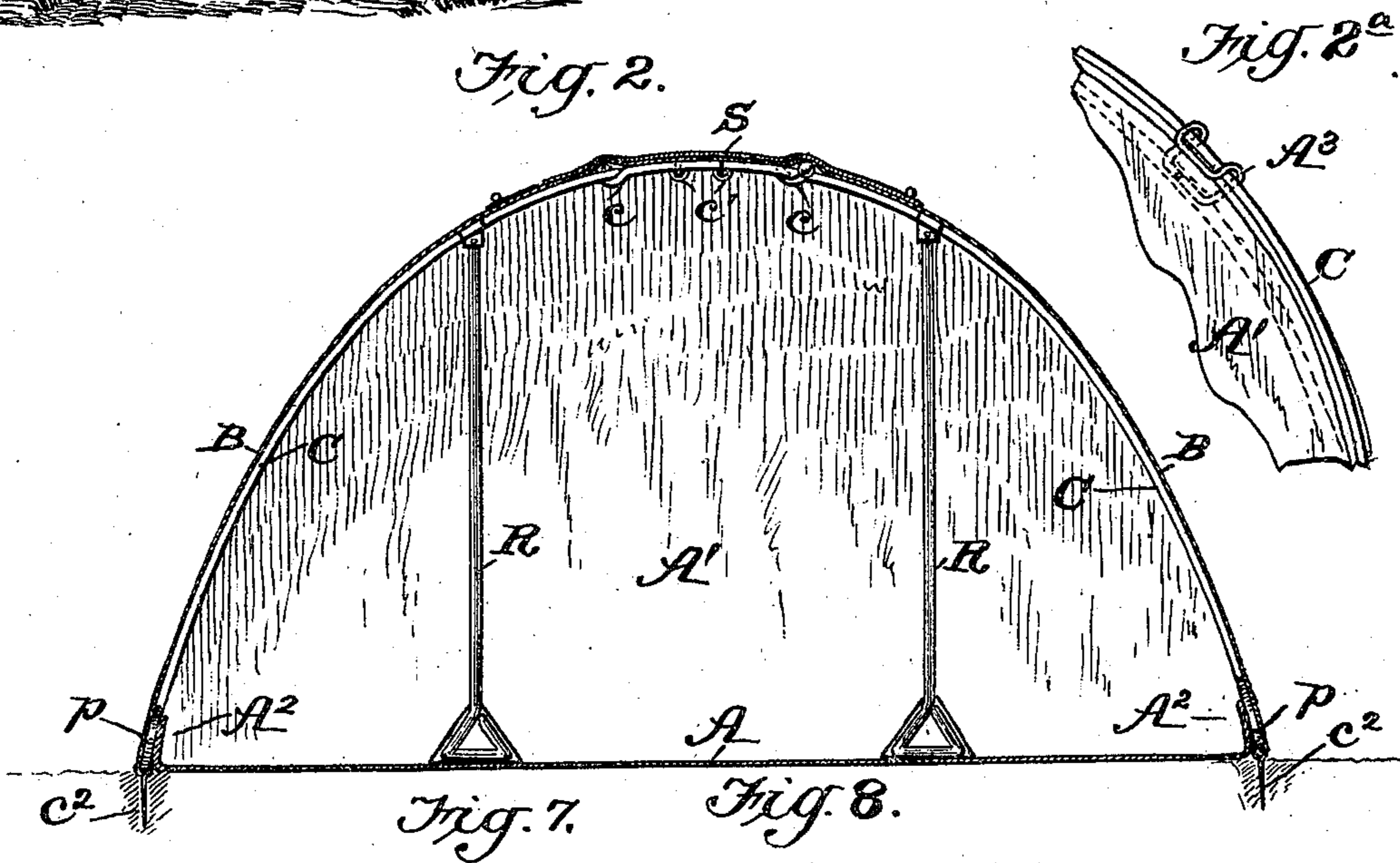
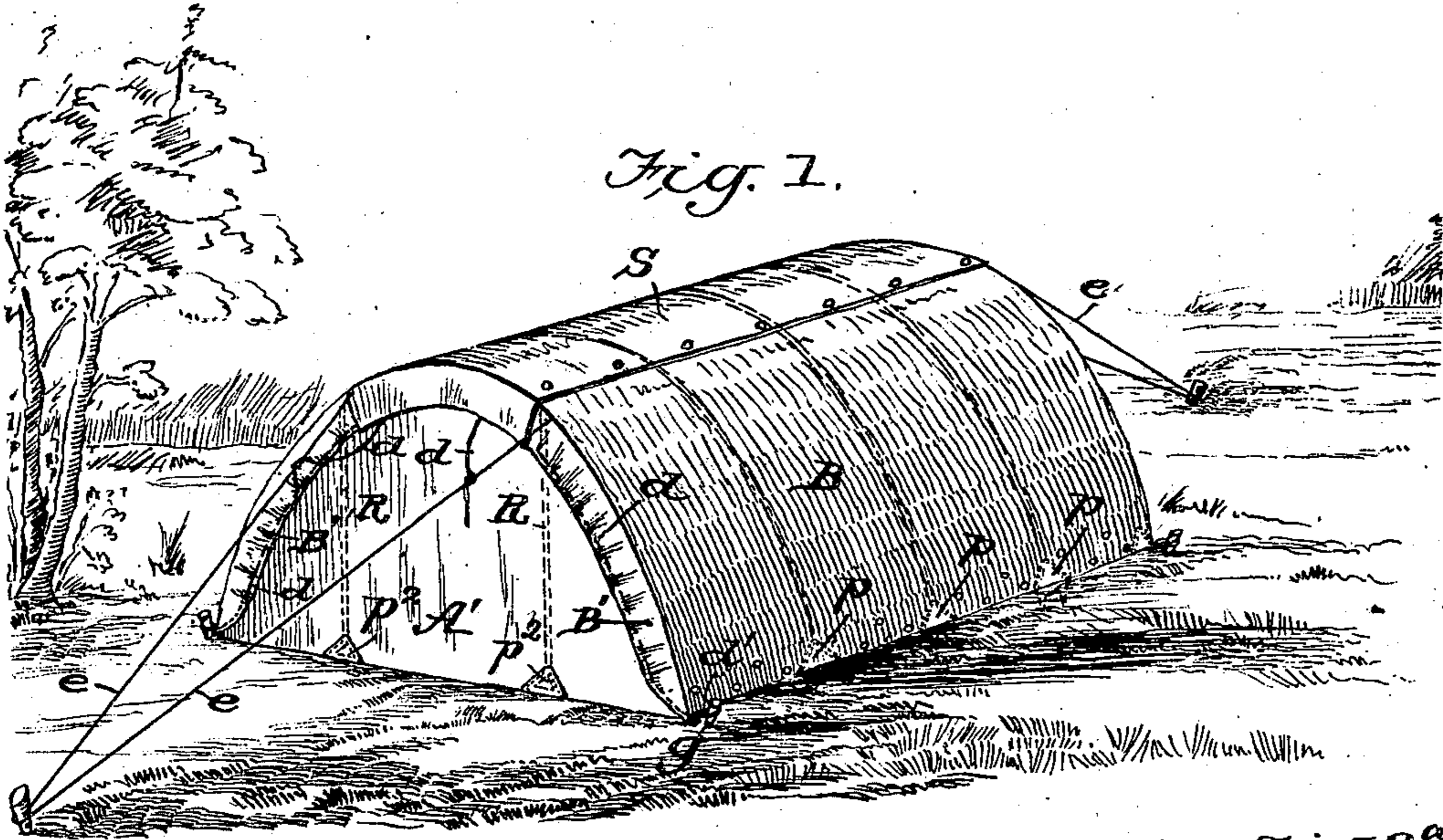
Patented Oct. 8, 1901.

T. D. McCALL.
TENT.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES:
Jos. a. Ryan
Edw. W. Byrne.

INVENTOR
Thaddeus D. McCall
BY *Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEYS

No. 684,086.

Patented Oct. 8, 1901.

T. D. McCALL.
TENT.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3.

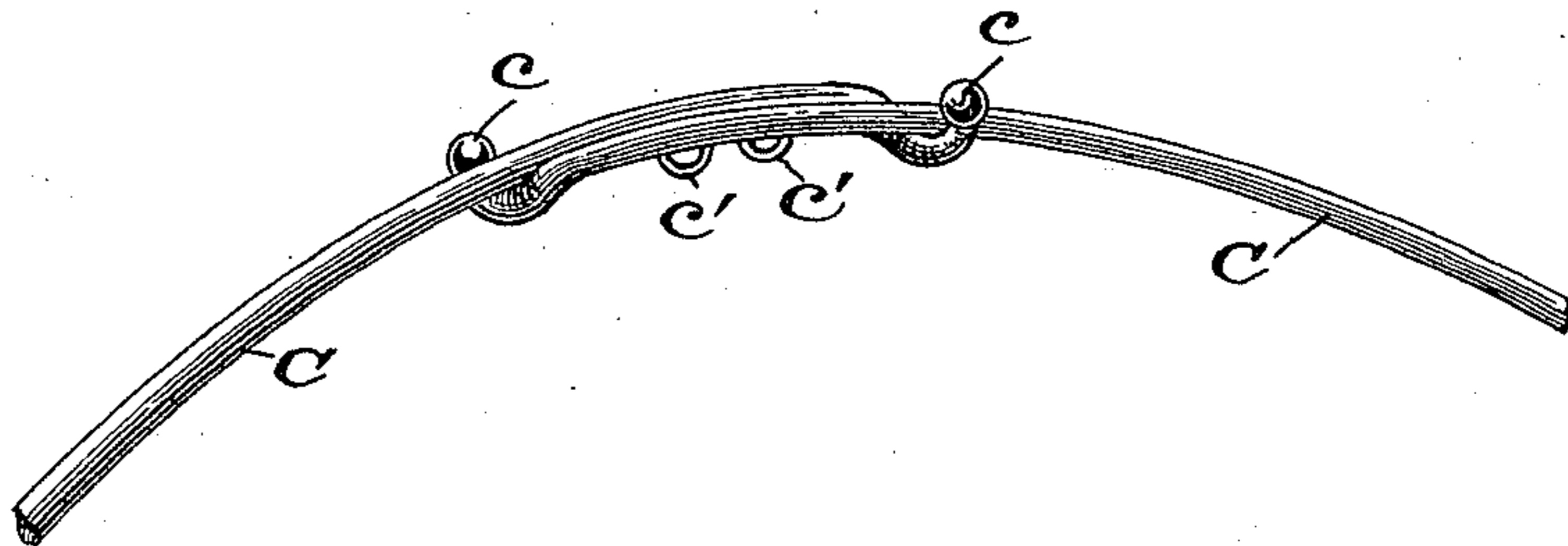


Fig. 4.

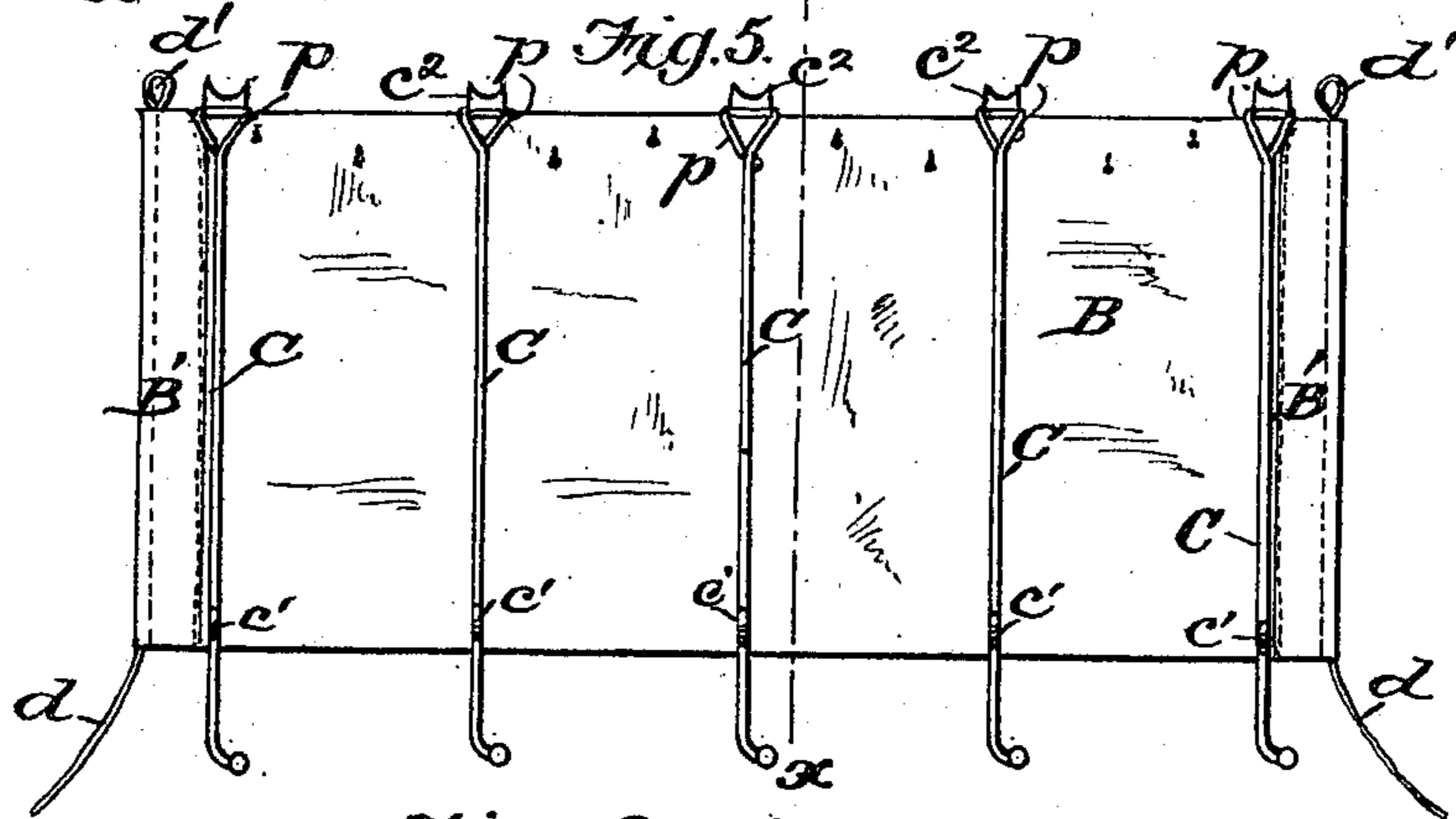
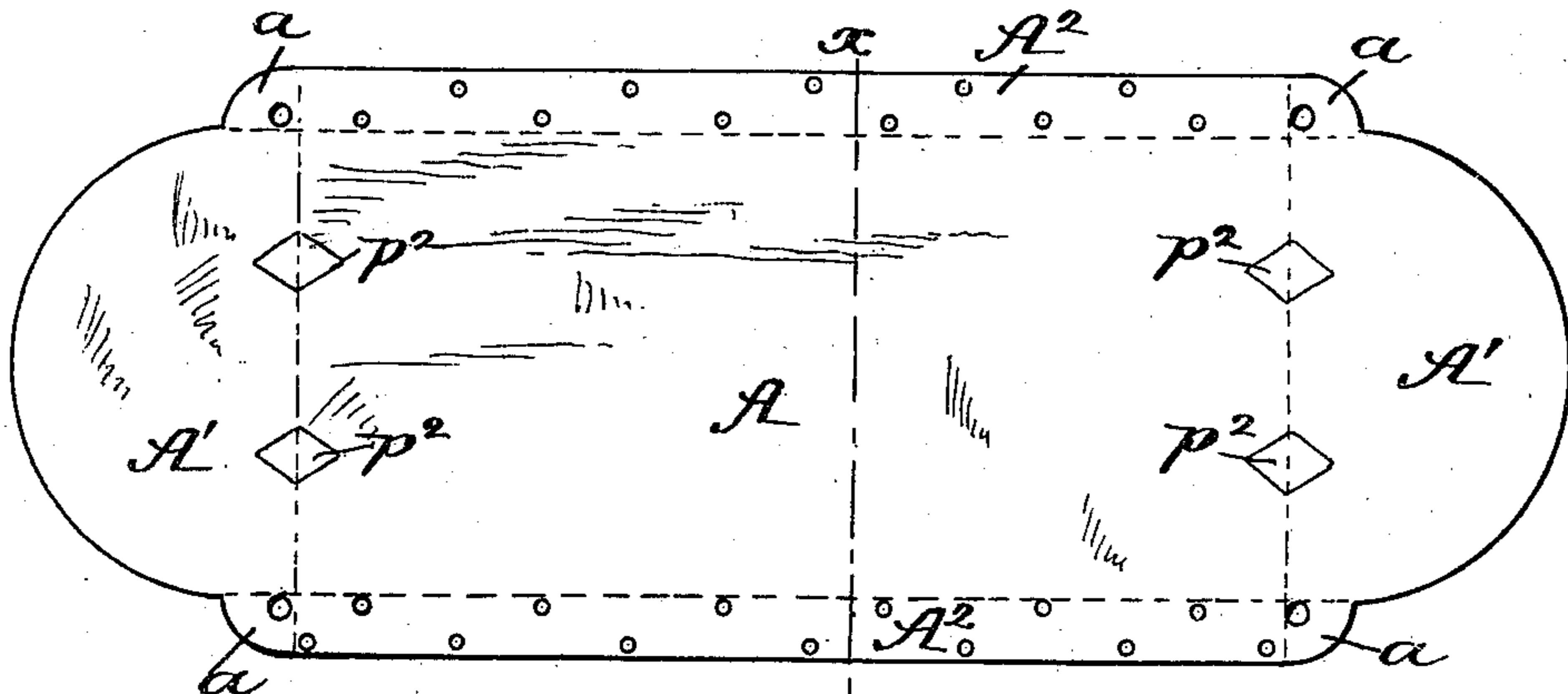
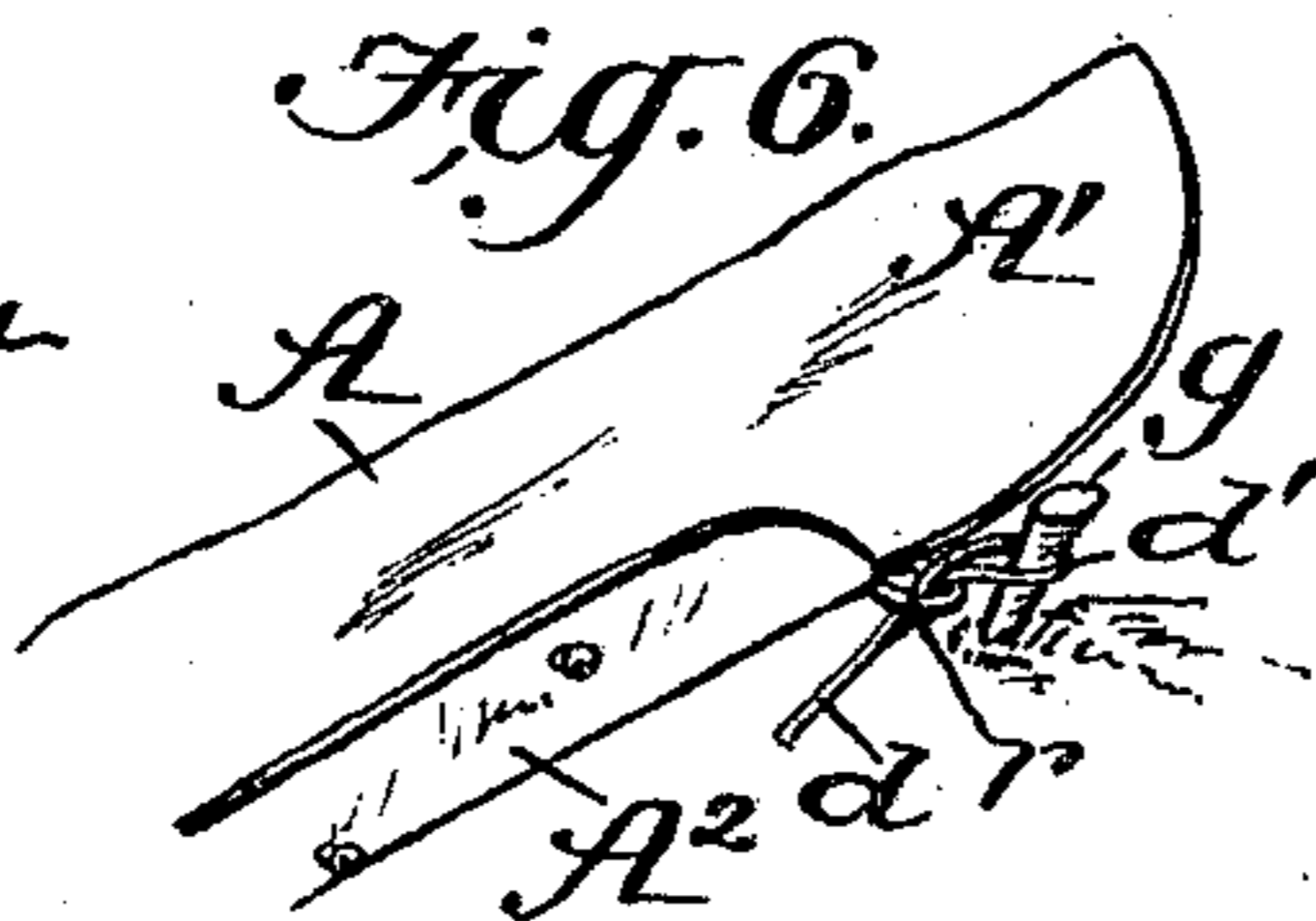


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES:
Jos. A. Ryan
Edw. W. Ryan.



INVENTOR
Thaddeus D. McCall.
BY Munn & Co.
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THADDEUS D. McCALL, OF WICHITA, KANSAS.

TENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,086, dated October 8, 1901.

Application filed February 28, 1901. Serial No. 49,280. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THADDEUS DALE McCALL, of Wichita, in the county of Sedgwick and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tents, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of an improved portable floor-tent designed for the use of one or two persons and which tent shall be of such small proportions and light weight as to be easily carried as a part of the bodily outfit and specially adapted to the needs of the hunter, prospector, civil engineer, or soldier. It consists in the special construction and arrangement of the parts of the same, which I will now proceed to describe with reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the tent set up. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the tent; Fig. 2^a, a detail; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the interlocked distending-ribs. Figs. 4 and 5 are plan views of the bottom of the tent and one of its sides juxtaposed, but laid out flat; and Figs. 6, 7, and 8 are details.

In the drawings, (see Fig. 4,) A represents the bottom or floor of the tent, which is made of canvas. This is formed integral with two semicircular ends A' A', which are to be turned up into a vertical plane to form the ends of the tent, and which floor has also along the sides the two parallel laps A² A², which are to be folded to an upturned position along the dotted lines to receive and connect with the side walls B of the tent, both of which are made alike and extend outside of and overlap the upturned laps A² of the floor, which are provided with buttons that button into holes along the lower edges of the side pieces. (See Fig. 7.) The side laps A² are extended a little beyond the folding-line of the end pieces A', so as to form the little quadrantal pieces a, Fig. 4, which close up the angle between A' and A² to form a weather-tight joint when said parts A' A² are turned up. The side pieces B are also made of canvas and have end flaps B' at each end that have at the extreme edge a marginal hem, in which is permanently arranged a draw-cord d, terminating at one end in a loop d', whose function will be hereinafter explained. Spring-ribs C are arranged transversely to

the side pieces at regular intervals along the same and which when the two side pieces B B are brought together over the floor A form distending-ribs that give a rounded contour to the tent when viewed in cross-section. The tops of these ribs are best seen in Fig. 3 and the bottoms in Fig. 8. To give them a firm footing when the tent is erected and to prevent their lower ends from spreading out or twisting, said lower ends are bent into triangular feet, as seen at p, Fig. 8, which feet have metal anchorage-spurs c², adapted to be forced into the ground by simply placing the toe in the triangular opening and pressing it down. The outer ends of each rib are also fashioned into hooks c, Fig. 3, having each a terminal ball, and when the two ends of two oppositely-facing ribs of the two sides are lapped a sufficient distance the hook of one rib embraces the body of the other rib, while the hook of the other rib embraces the body of the first-named, thus reciprocally locking and making a stiff and braced roof or ridge portion for the tent. The spurs c², entering the ground, hold the ribs C against twisting or spreading at the bottom. To connect the canvas to these ribs, the latter are formed with loops or eyes c', and these are tied or sewed to the canvas with the ribs inside the same much like those of an umbrella. When the two sides of the tent are thus connected, the extension of one piece or canvas over the other may give sufficient closure of the tent at the top; but, if desired, I may use a separate ridge-strip S, which may be disposed longitudinally along the ridge of the tent to cover the joint, and this ridge-strip may be secured by buttons and button-holes, as shown, or by any other suitable means.

The ribs C are normally straight; but when they are connected at the top they spring to a curved form with an expanding action which sufficiently supports the tent-walls without any pole or poles. At each end of the tent, however, I erect two vertical struts R, which have feet at their lower ends that rest upon pads p² and at the top are connected by any suitable clasps to the end ribs at the points where the guy-lines e connect with the tent ends. These guy-lines are fas-

tened to the ground by pegs, and their tension holds the tent stretched longitudinally, while the strut-rods R resist the downward pull of the ropes *e* on the end ribs.

5 When the end flap A' is folded upwardly to close the end of the tent, hook-shaped clasps A³ (see Fig. 2^a) are hooked over the end ribs, and the flaps B' at the ends of the side pieces hang down over the same, and the
10 cords *d* in the marginal hems are then drawn to contract the edges of these flaps and make a tight closure of the joint. The clasps A³ are attached to the edges of the end flaps A', and two or more of said clasps are used. In
15 accomplishing this the loop *d'* at the bottom end of each draw-string is passed through the ring *r*, Fig. 6, attached to the corner of the floor, and a peg *g* is driven through this loop, so as to form a firm anchorage for this end of
20 each draw-cord. The other ends of the draw-cords may be fastened to the guy-rope *e* or they may be fastened to each other.

I do not claim, broadly, the spring expanding-ribs, as these are shown in my prior patent, No. 659,981. In my present invention
25 the expanding-ribs are made to lap past each other and are formed with terminal hooks that reciprocally lock to form a stiff and unitary arched support without any ridge-pole.

30 If desired, the entire tent may when made large enough for two persons be made in two sections joined together in the middle on the transverse dotted line *x*, Figs. 4 and 5, so that one-half of the tent may be carried by
35 each person.

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

1. A tent having two side pieces, each side
40 piece being provided with a series of spring distending-ribs having at the top hook-shaped ends adapted to lap past and reciprocally lock into each other to form a continuous stiff and arched expanding support for the
45 canvas substantially as described.

2. A tent having springing side ribs formed

at the bottom into loop-shaped feet provided with anchorage-spurs as described.

3. A tent having two side pieces, each side piece having spring-ribs with enlarged feet
50 at their lower ends and terminal hooks at the top interlocking as described.

4. The combination with a tent having a bowed and elastic end support; of two vertical strut-rods arranged one on each side of
55 the center and connected to the bowed end support and having enlarged feet at their lower ends and guy-ropes connected to the end of the tent at the points of connection of these strut-rods with the bowed end sup-
60 port substantially as described.

5. A tent consisting of a bottom section of fabric with projecting side flaps and end flaps, and detachable side pieces with trans-
65 versely-arranged distending-ribs, said side pieces being detachably secured to the side flaps, and the end flaps being arranged to be turned up to form the end walls of the tent substantially as described.

6. A tent comprising a bottom of fabric
70 having end flaps to form the end wall of the tent, and side sections of fabric having transverse spring-ribs and also end flaps having draw-cords in their edges adapted to contract the edges of the end flaps of the side pieces
75 over the end flaps of the floor-sections substantially as described.

7. The combination in a tent, of a floor-section having a ring attached to its edge, a side piece of fabric having end flaps with
80 draw-cords in the edges of said end flaps, said draw-cords being formed with a terminal loop adapted to be passed through the ring, and a peg extending through the loop of the draw-cord outside of the ring to ef-
85 fect an anchorage of the tent to the ground, substantially as described.

THADDEUS D. McCALL.

Witnesses:

PAUL CANANKAF,
BERNARDINO ALONSO.