

No. 758,642.

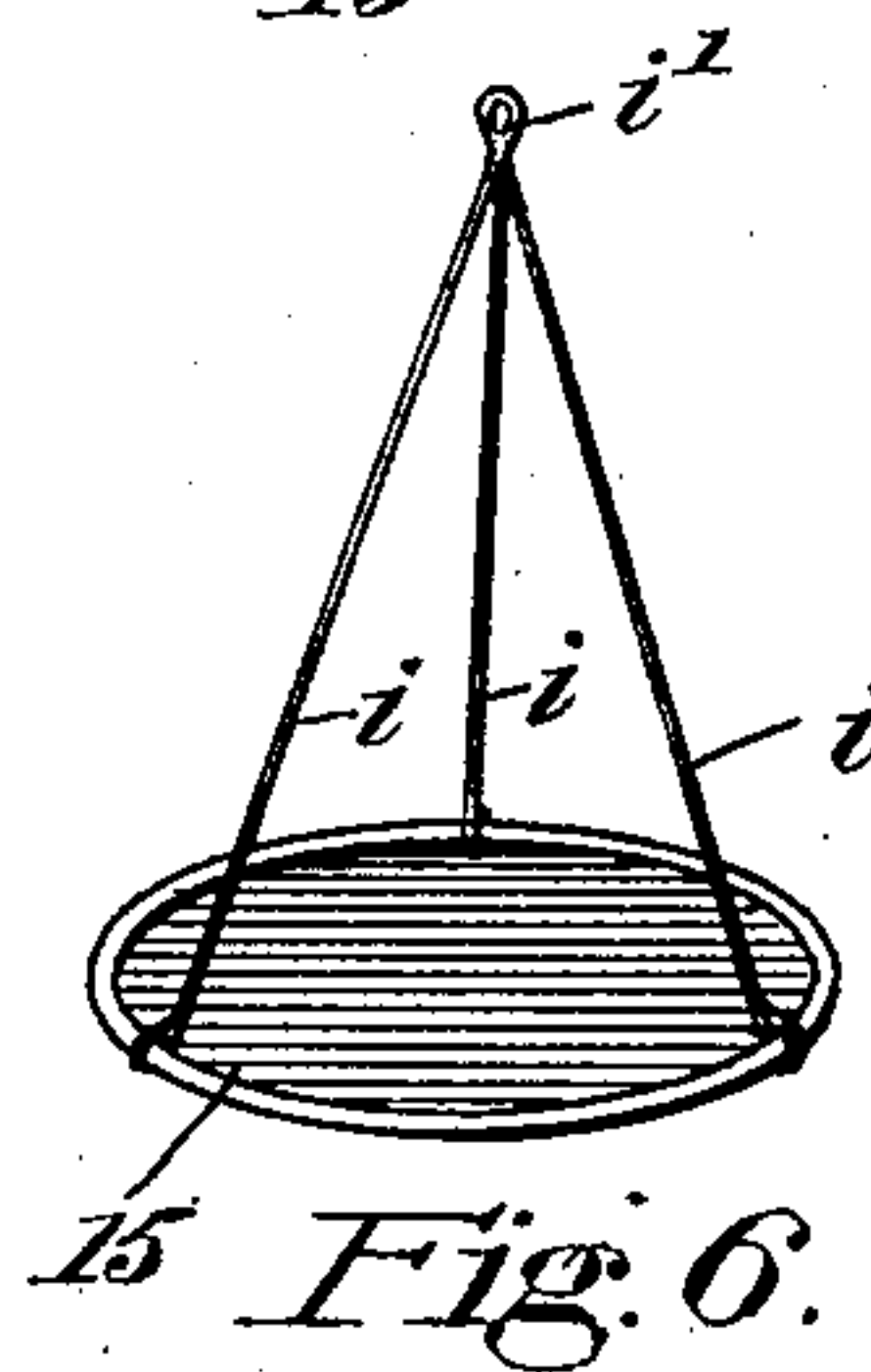
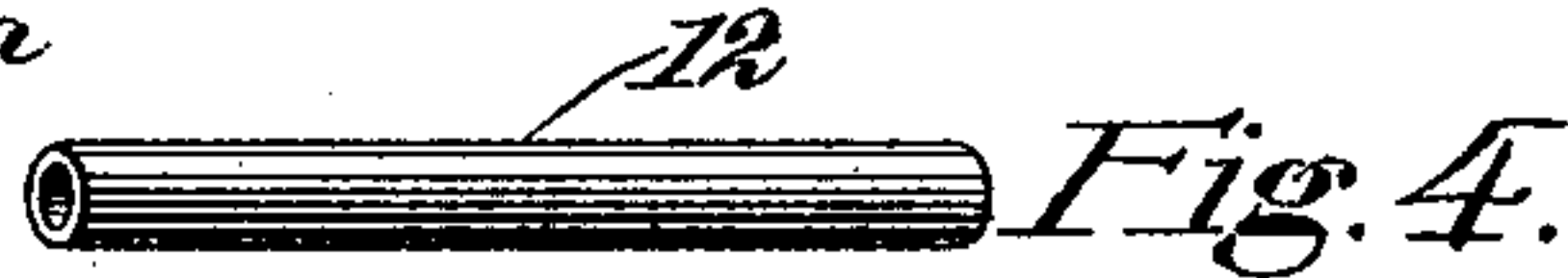
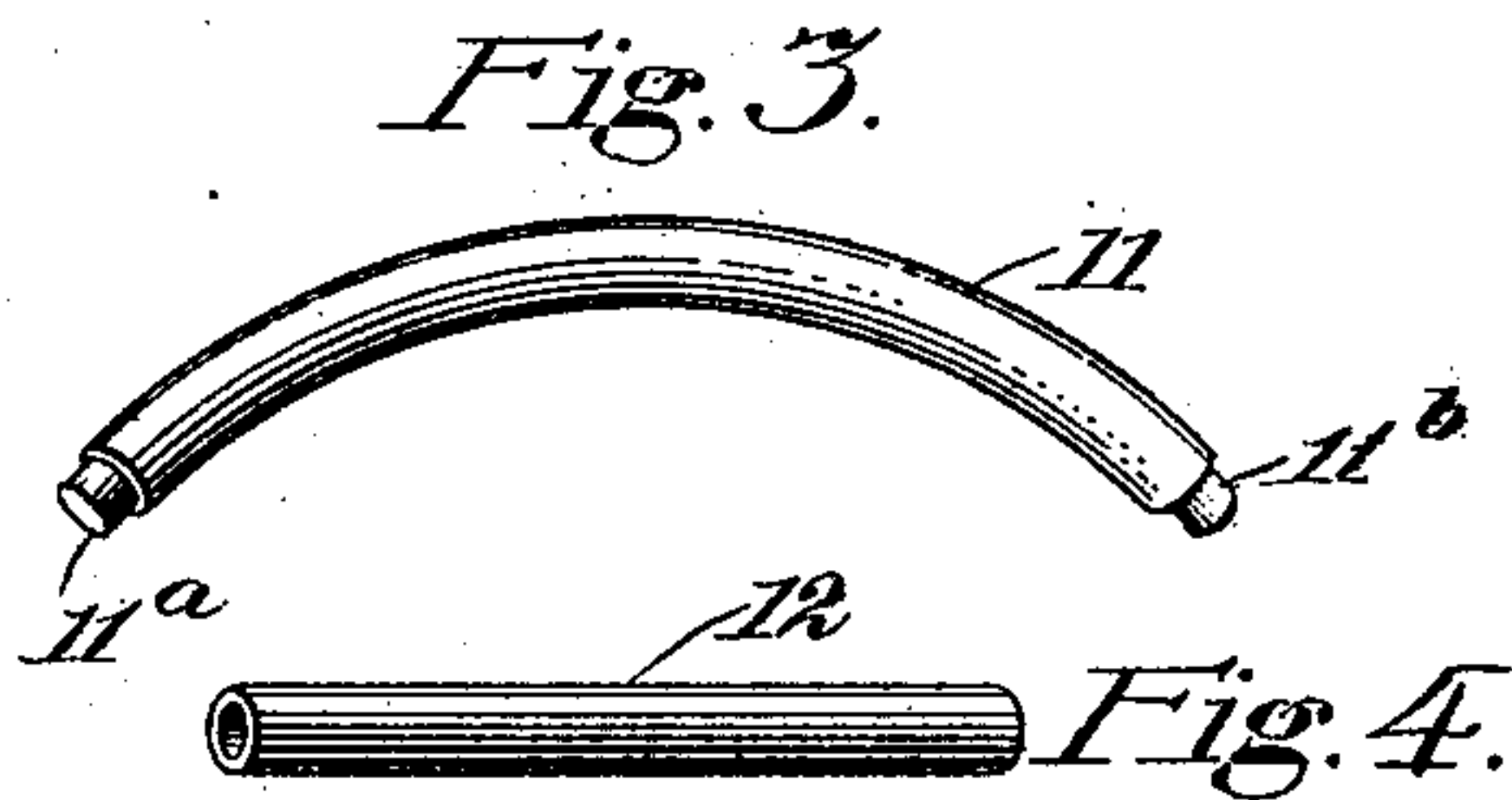
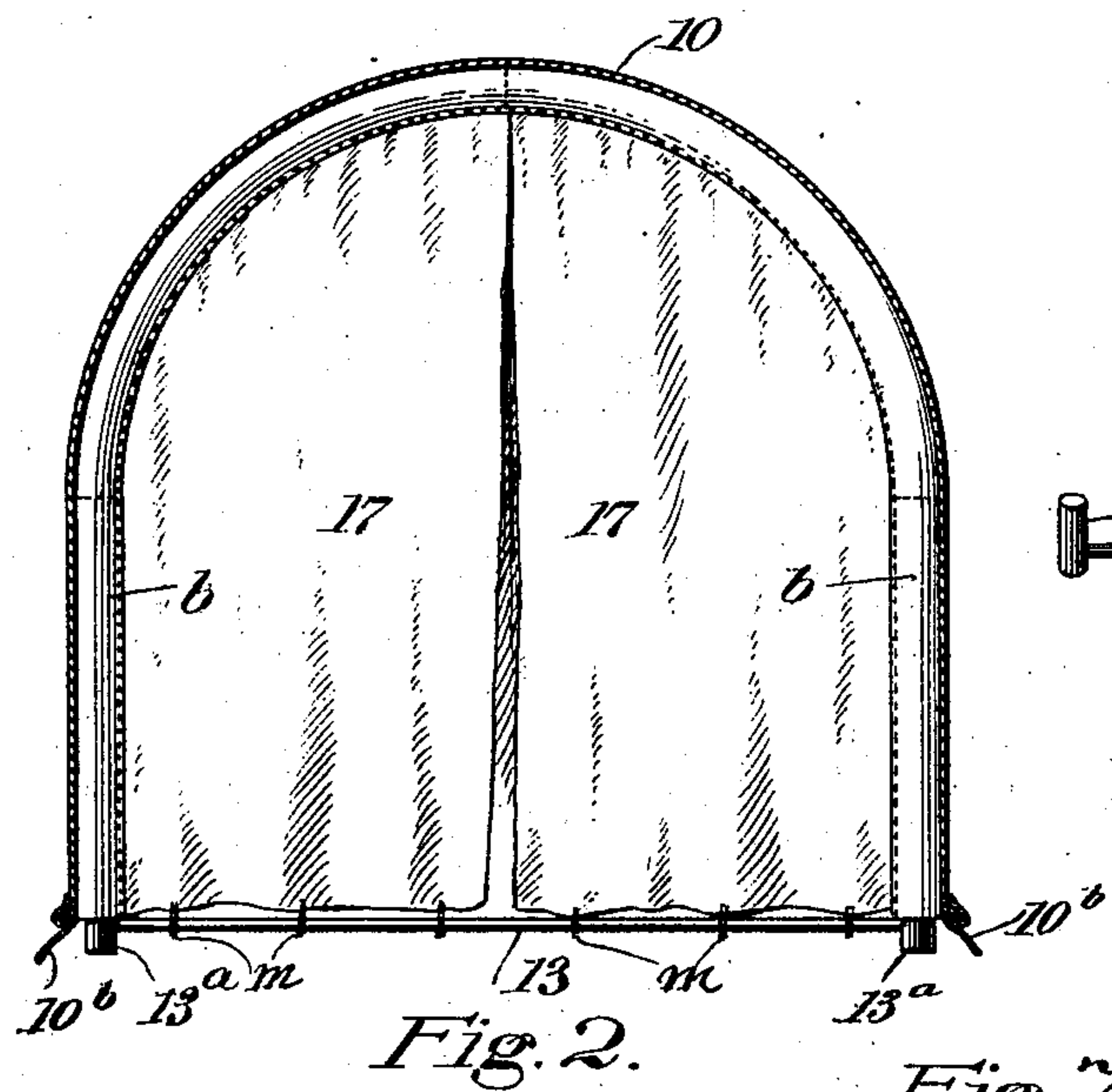
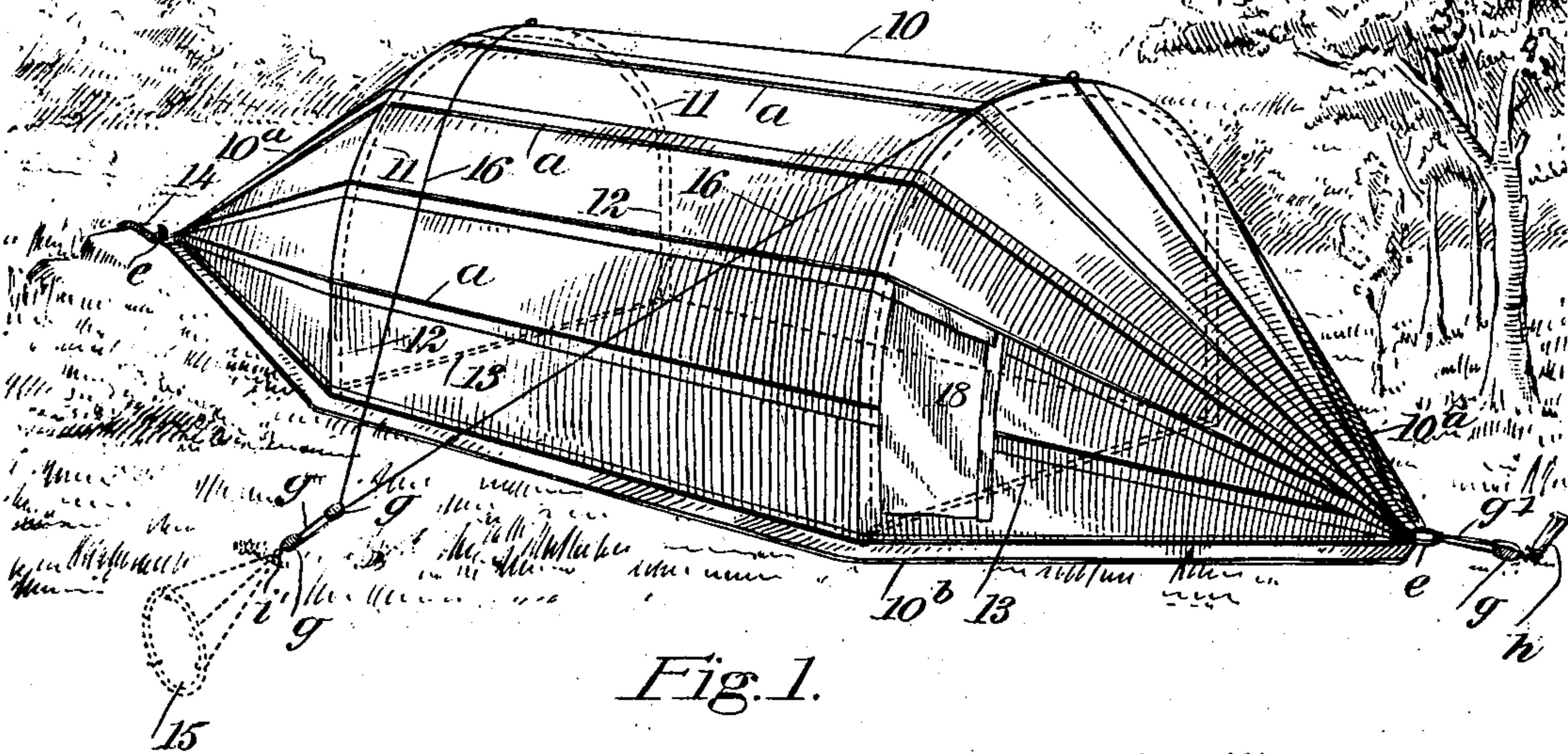
PATENTED MAY 3, 1904.

F. H. GOTSCHÉ.  
TENT.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 19, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

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Wm. Patton

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Frank H. Gotsche

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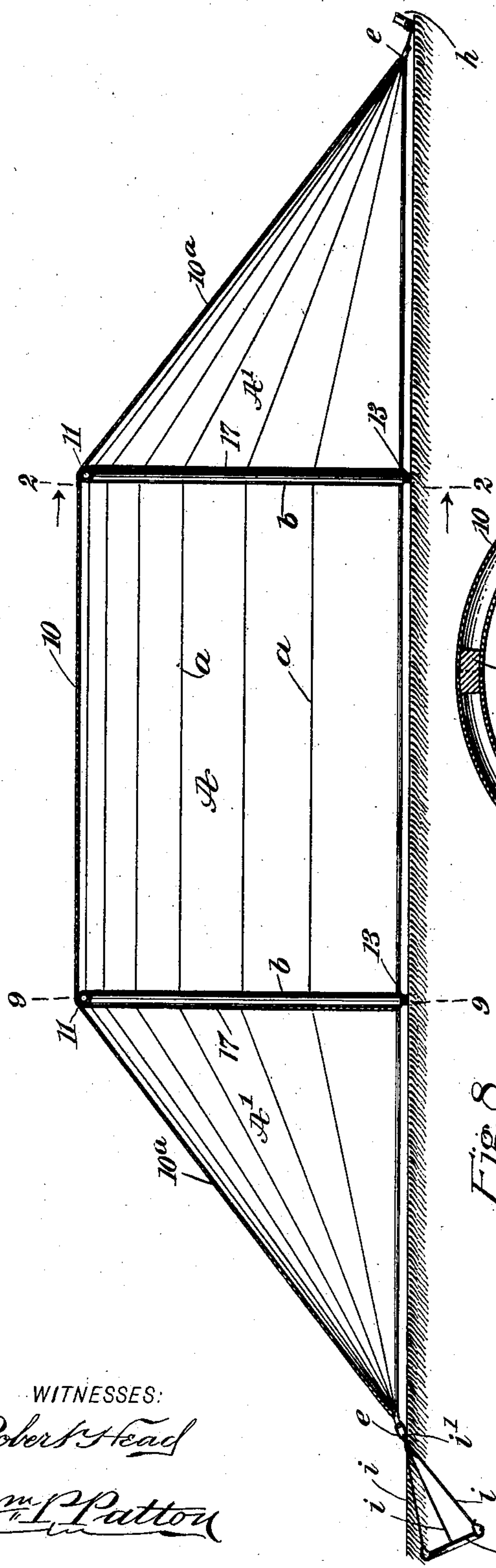


Fig. 8.

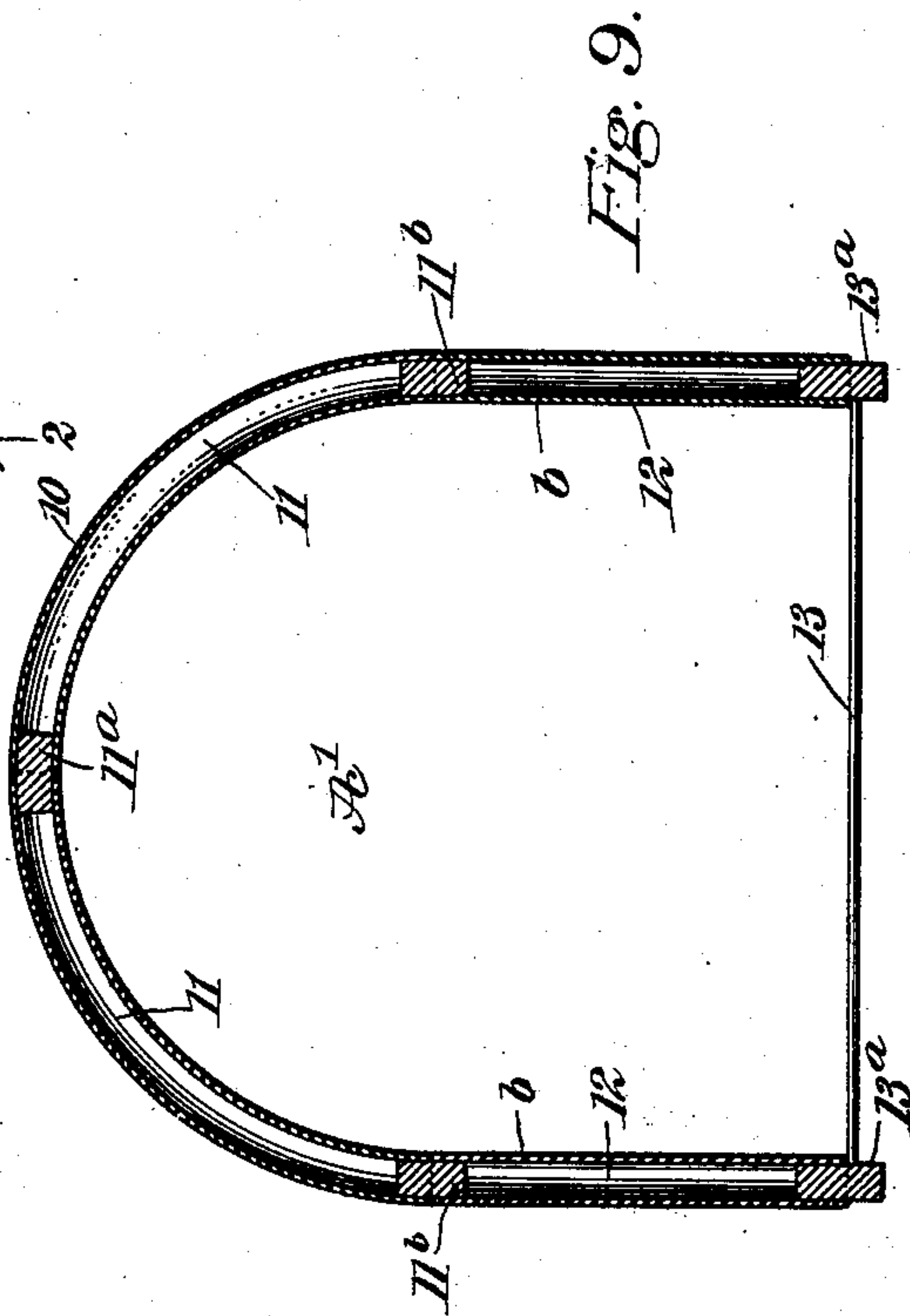


Fig. 9.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK HERRMAN GOTSCHÉ, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## TENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 758,642, dated May 3, 1904.

Application filed December 19, 1902. Serial No. 135,843. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANK HERRMAN GOTSCHÉ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Tent, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a portable tent of novel construction which is light, roomy, very strong and durable, is capable of erection very quickly in a storm-proof and reliable manner, and which may be stably located on rocky ground as well as on sandy or loam soil, the means for supporting the tent dispensing with ridge-poles and upright or inclined poles and numerous belaying-pegs usually employed in the construction and erection of tents.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described, and defined in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved tent erected for use. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the erected tent substantially on the line 2 2 in Fig. 8. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a detail of one of two similar tubular frames that are features of the improvement. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of another member of said frames. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a transverse brace that is a portion of one of the tent-frames. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of an anchor-plate and connections therefor, which are novel details. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of an anchor-hook employed. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal sectional view of the erected tent, and Fig. 9 is a transverse sectional view substantially on the line 9 9 in Fig. 8.

The improved tent comprises the following-described details of construction: A fibrous cover 10 is provided, having an area proportioned to the capacity of the tent of which it is a principal portion, and in a tent of considerable dimensions the canvas material of usual width

is strongly joined at the edges by strapped seams *a*. The portion of the cover 10 which is to inclose the main apartment of the tent has a proper width to render it available as the top and sides of the tent. The side edges of the main portion of the cover 10 are parallel with each other, and from the ends of said side edges the cover is tapered edgewise, so as to provide an angular extension of the cover at each end, as is indicated at 10<sup>a</sup> in Figs. 1 and 8. The tapered ends of the tent-cover are thus formed by tapering the several pieces of canvas material forming the same edgewise toward each end from the terminations of the parallel side edges thereof and sewing them together at their meeting edges, these seams being strapped to insure durability similarly to the strapping of the seams that join the edges of the pieces of fabric forming the main portion of the cover.

For the convenient and reliable erection of the covering 10 10<sup>a</sup> to form a tent two similar arched frames are provided, each frame being preferably formed of tubular sections comprising two arched sections 11 and two straight sections 12. The sections 11 of each supporting-frame may with advantage be formed of light strong pieces of pipe equal in length and similarly bent to form two half-sections of a semicircular arch. The bent sections 11 of each supporting-frame are detachably connected together by the dowel-pin 11<sup>a</sup>, which is secured in the end of one arched section 11 and projects therefrom, said projecting end having a loose engagement within the adjacent end of the other arched section, as is clearly shown in Fig. 9. The two straight frame-sections 12 are also formed of pipe material, having an equal diameter to that of the arched frame-sections 11, and the latter are detachably connected by one end of each with a respective end of a straight frame-section 12 by a dowel-pin 11<sup>b</sup>, secured in one of the frame-sections 11 or 12 and projecting therefrom to loosely engage within the adjacent end of the opposed frame-section, as is likewise shown in Fig. 9. The length of the straight members 12 of each supporting-frame of the tent is such as will afford proper height to the tent when it is erected, and to complete each



of said frames a bottom spacing-brace 13 is provided.

The braces 13 are each formed of a straight tube, preferably of metal, having a dowel-pin 5 13<sup>a</sup> formed or secured on each end thereof and projecting in the same direction at a right angle to the axis of the rod, these dowel-pins being removably inserted within the lower ends of the upright frame-sections 12 when the frames are erected for service. To detachably connect the supporting-frames that have been described with the tent-covering 10 10<sup>a</sup> in a neat and secure manner, a casing 7, of canvas, of proper width and length, is 15 formed or secured across each end of the main tent-covering 10, on the inner surface thereof, these similar casings 7 having such dimensions as will permit the free insertion of a respective frame into and through the engaged casing, as is clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 9. It will be seen that when each of the arched supporting-frames for the tent is inserted in a respective casing 7 and the lower ends of the frame members 12 are connected 25 together in pairs by a brace 13 the tent-covering will assume a distended condition when the lower ends of the parts 12, which may for convenience be designated as "posts," are seated upon the ground, or upon a flooring 30 if this is preferred, and a proper means is employed for stretching the tent-covering.

One feature of the improvement embodies a simple, convenient, and reliable means for stretching the tent-covering into taut condition by an application of pulling strain at the ends of the two semiconical end portions 10<sup>a</sup> of the tent, these details varying somewhat in construction to accommodate the nature of the ground whereon the tent is to be erected. 40 When the land is rocky, it is preferred to employ an anchor-hook 14 for each end of the tent, said hook being shown detached in Fig. 7 and applied at one end of the tent in Fig. 1. As shown in Fig. 7, the hook 14 is bent into 45 loop form at each end, the larger loop serving as an anchor-fluke for hooking upon a fixed ledge of rock, while the other end of the hook is connected with a ring or eye *e* or equivalent device secured at the extremity of 50 the adjacent coniform cover portion 10<sup>a</sup>. At the opposite end of the tent-covering a similar ring or eye *e* is secured, and a small tackle-block *g* and cord *g'* are engaged therewith, the cord also engaging either with another 55 anchor-hook 14, that may be hooked upon a stationary projection, such as a rocky ledge, or, as shown in Fig. 1, a tent-peg *h* may be employed in case there should be firm soil wherein the peg may be driven. It will be 60 evident that if tensional strain is applied by pulling upon the cord *g'* after the cord and tackle-block *g* are connected to the tent, as described, the tent-covering 10 10<sup>a</sup> will be stretched taut and remain in such condition 65 if the cord is belayed in the usual way.

If it is desired to pitch the tent where the soil is sandy, so that an ordinary tent-peg will not be firmly bedded if driven therein, it is of advantage to employ one or more of the plate-anchors 15. (Shown detached in Fig. 6.) The 70 anchor 15 consists of a preferably circular metal plate from the edge of which a plurality of metal connections *i* of equal length extend to a common center, where they are connected together in ring form, as at *i'*. 75 The anchor-plate 15 is of proper area to afford effective service, and to adapt it to anchor one end or both ends of the tent a loose connection is provided between the joined ends of the connections *i* on an anchor-plate 80 15 and a ring or eye *e* on the end portion 10<sup>a</sup> of the tent-covering.

The plate 15 is bedded in the soil deep enough to anchor it securely therein, as indicated in Fig. 8, and, if preferred, a similar plate may 85 be employed to anchor the opposite end of the tent, or a tent-peg may be used if the soil is loam and will hold such an anchorage firmly. With either means for anchoring the ends of the tent-covering in taut condition a rope or 90 cord and (if necessary) a tackle-block are employed, so that if these parts are connected to the end of the tent-cover and upon the anchorage and the cord is pulled upon the tent-cover will be stretched endwise and may be 95 thus secured by holding the cord in its drawn condition by any suitable means. A guy-cord 16 may be used to brace the body of the tent against the force of wind-currents that may press heavily upon the weather side of the 100 tent-covering 10.

When the guy-cord is employed as stated, its ends are secured at the crowns of the arched frames which support the tent-covering and the bight of the cord is loosely connected to 105 a rope or cord *g'* and tackle-blocks *g* as a means for rendering the guy-cord taut, and said cord or rope *g'*, which engages the tackle-block *g*, may have secured engagement either with one of the embedded anchor-plates 15, 110 as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, or with a tent-peg *h*, or in case the ground is rocky a hook 14 may be employed as a means for anchoring the guy-cord and intervening tackle cord and block. 115

A flap of fibrous material, such as 10<sup>b</sup>, (shown in Figs. 1 and 2,) is provided, which extends around the lower edge of the tent-covering 10 10<sup>a</sup> and is thereto attached at one edge of the 120 same, the flap which reinforces the lower edge of the tent material being designed to conform with the inequalities of the ground-surface and seal the lower edges of the side and end walls of the tent against wind, rain, or snow. 125

The interior of the tent may be divided into a main living-room A and two end compartments A' by the pendent curtains 17, that respectively hang from the top of the tent-covering 10 at or near the supporting-frames, and 130



the lower edges of said curtains may be weighted, if desired, so as to hold them in place, or, if preferred, said edges may be secured by cord loops *m* or tie-strings upon the braces 13, as indicated in Fig. 2. If desired, the braces 13 may be utilized as supports for a floor, that may be of canvas or boards sustained at the ends by engagement with the braces in an obvious manner.

10 An entrance is formed in one end wall 10<sup>a</sup> by aperturing the same and closing the aperture with a pliable door 18, adapted when allowed to hang pendent to closely seal the door-opening. The end compartments A' may be  
15 used as storerooms, or one compartment having the entrance in its wall may be utilized as a vestibule to protect the main compartment A from the elements when the doorway is opened.

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

1. A tent, comprising arched supports, a cover over the supports and having semiconical ends extending beyond the said supports, said ends tapering downwardly from the top  
25 of the tent and inwardly from the sides to the longitudinal center of the tent, and means connected with the extremities of the said ends for drawing the cover taut over the supports and anchoring the tent.

30 2. A tent, comprising arched supports, a horizontal brace detachably secured to the ends of each support, a cover fitting over the supports and having semiconical ends extending beyond the supports, said ends tapering downwardly from the top of the tent and inwardly  
35 from the sides to the longitudinal center of the tent, and means connected with the extremities of the conical ends for drawing the cover taut over the supports and anchoring  
40 the tent.

3. A tent, comprising hollow arched supports, horizontal braces, each provided with

a pin at each end for entering the ends of the supports, a cover fitting over the supports and having semiconical ends extending beyond the  
45 supports, said ends tapering downwardly from the top of the tent to the lower edge thereof and inwardly from the sides to the longitudinal center of the tent, and means connected with the extremities of the conical ends for  
50 drawing the cover taut over the supports and anchoring the tent.

4. A tent, comprising an arched support formed of hollow sections detachably connected together, horizontal braces, each provided at each end with a pin projecting at right  
55 angles therefrom and entering the ends of the supports, a cover fitting over the supports and having semiconical ends extending beyond the supports, said ends tapering downwardly from  
60 the top of the tent and inwardly from the sides to the longitudinal center of the tent, and means connected with the extremities of the conical ends for drawing the cover taut over the supports and anchoring the tent.  
65

5. A tent, comprising arched supports, a brace connecting the ends of each support, a cover having semiconical ends, and curtains secured to the top of the cover at the junction  
70 of the body with the ends, the lower ends of the curtains being secured to the said braces.

6. In a tent the combination with tubular arched supports, of braces for connecting the ends of each support, each brace, comprising  
75 a bar provided with a pin at each end for entering the members of the supports.

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

FRANK HERRMAN GOTSCHKE.

Witnesses:

JOHN BLACK,  
D. B. RICHARDS.