C. A. HERCULES.

WINDOW TENT.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 5, 1908.

962,707.

Patented June 28, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

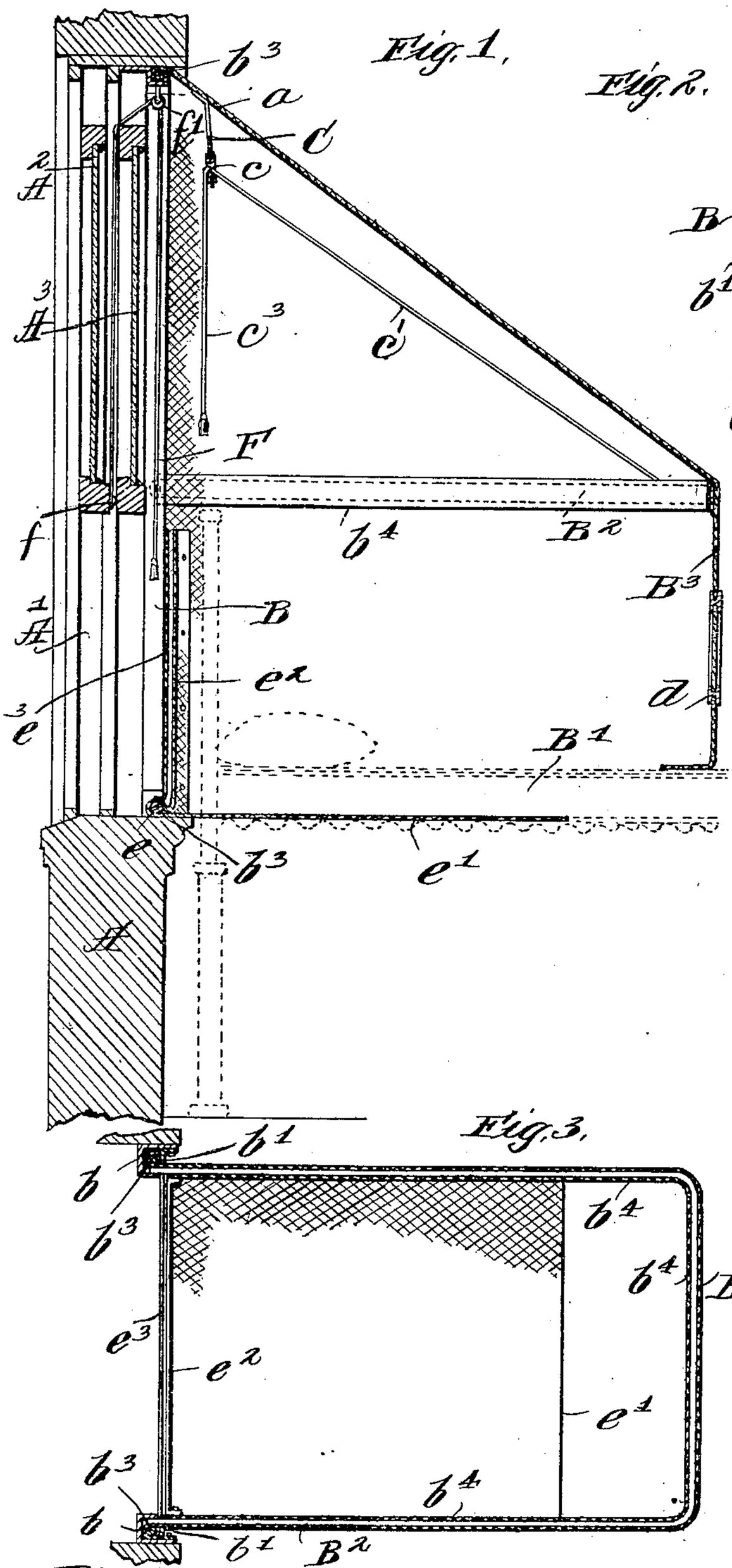

Fig. 2.

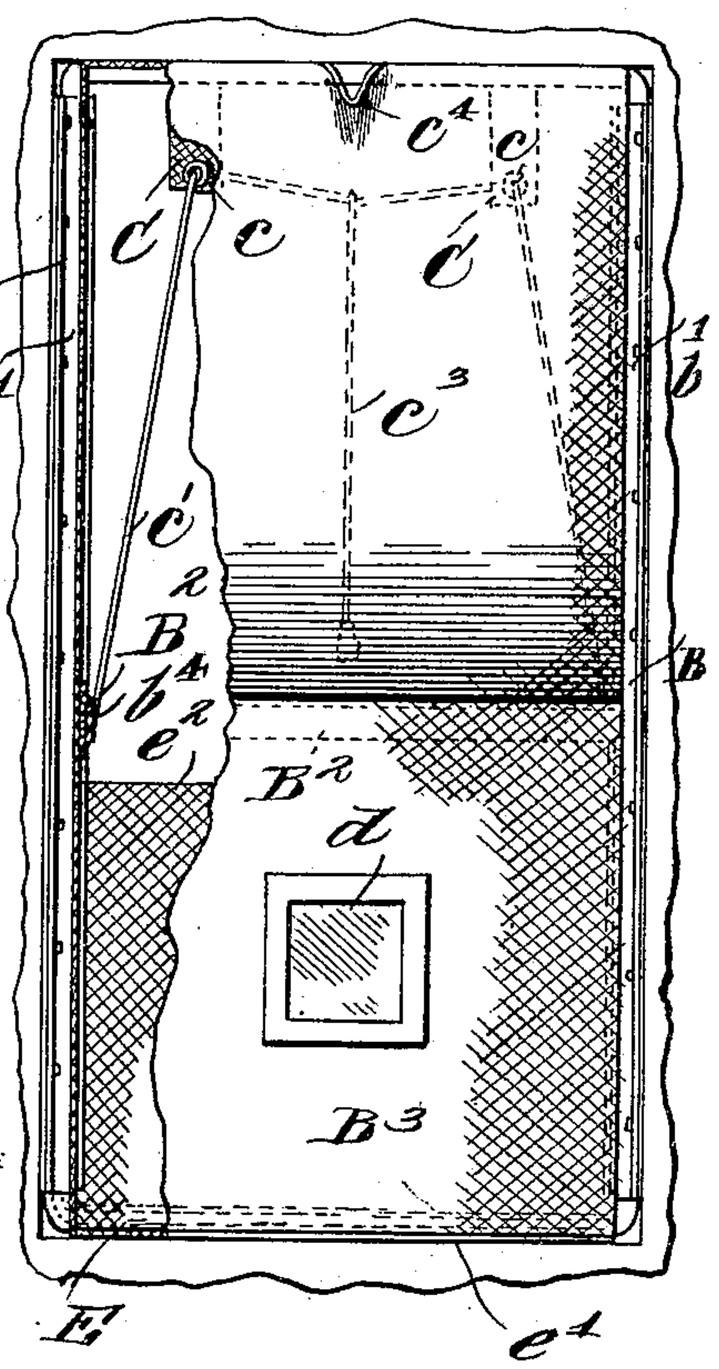

Fig. 4.

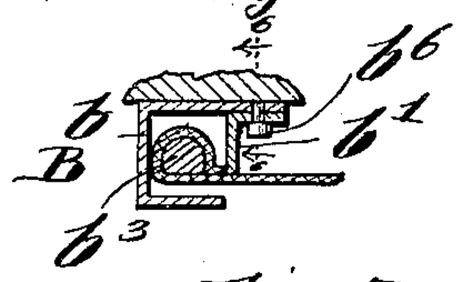

Fig. 5.

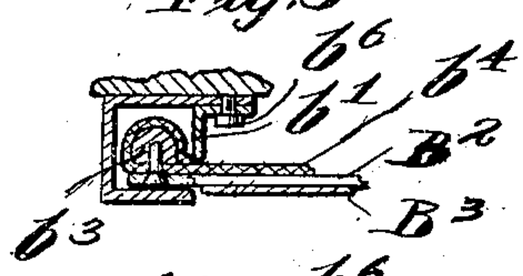

Fig. 6.

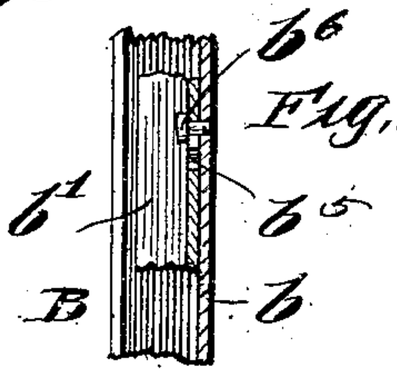

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

G. A. Paulenschmidt

G. W. Johnston

Inventor:

Clarence A. Hercules.

By Howson & King

Attys

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7.

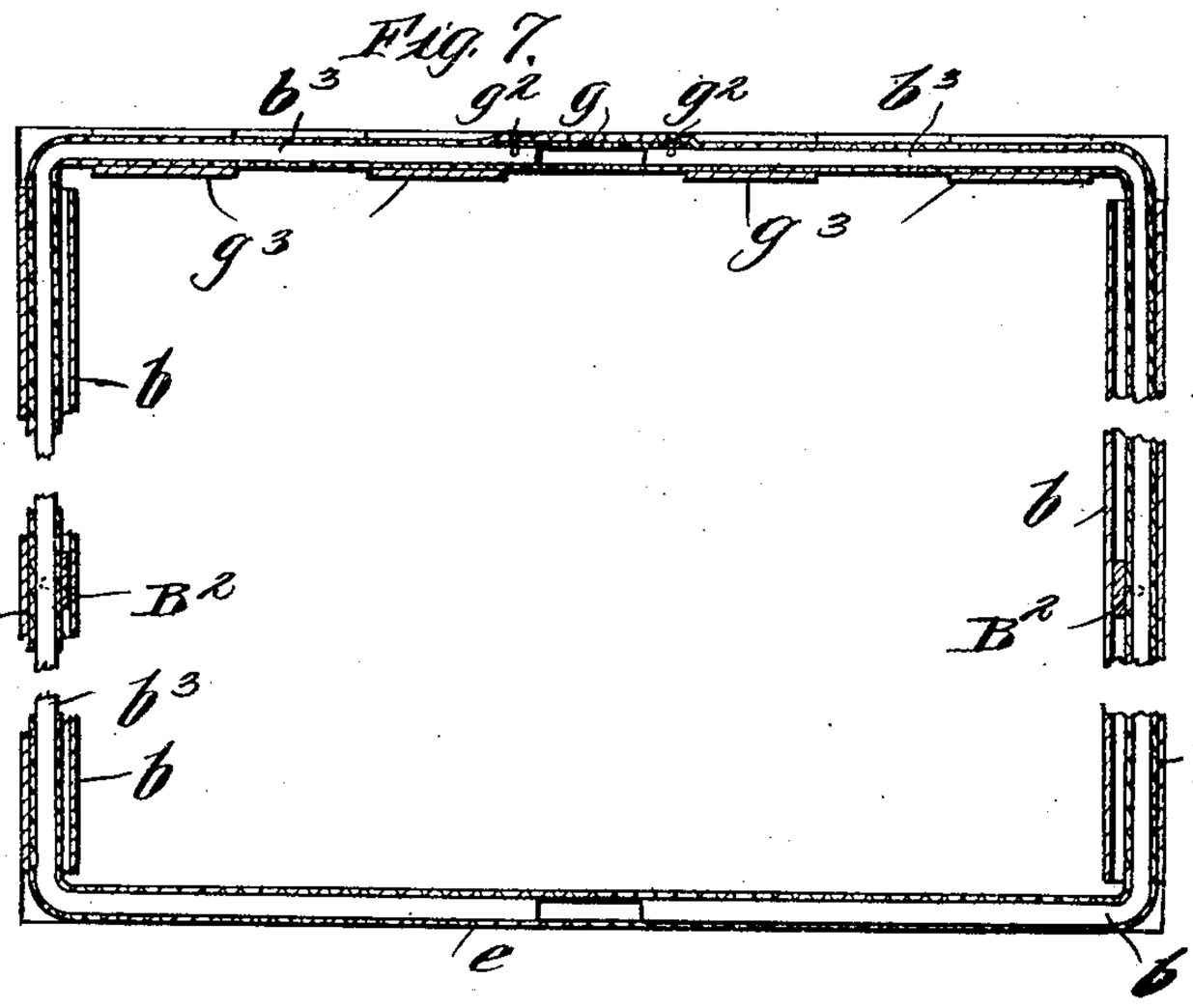


Fig 8

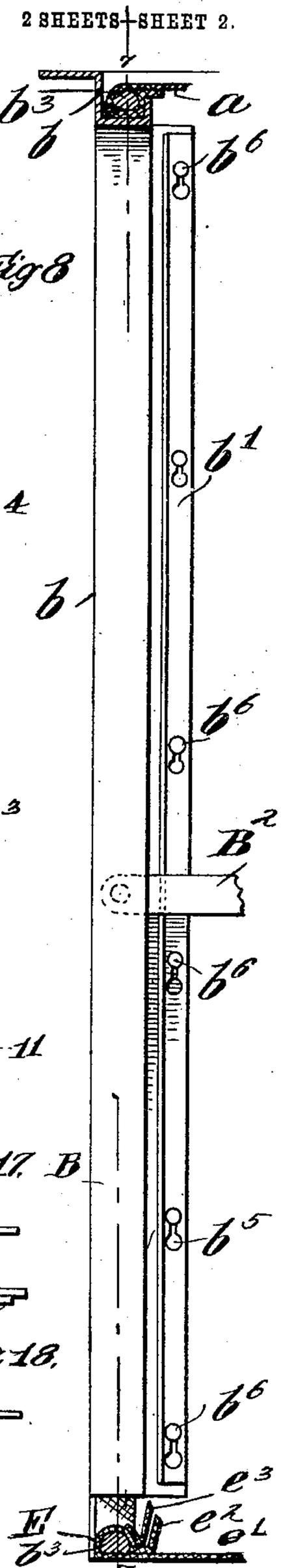


Fig. 9.

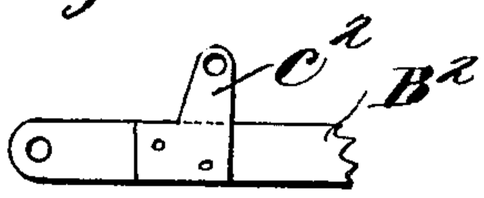


Fig. 11.

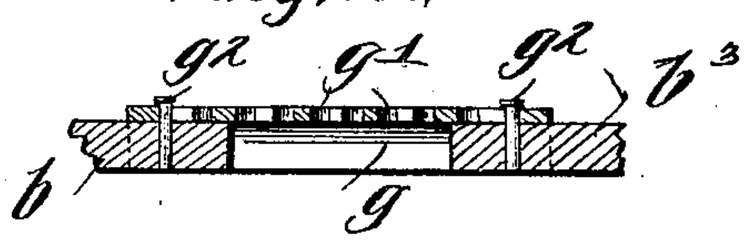


Fig. 10.

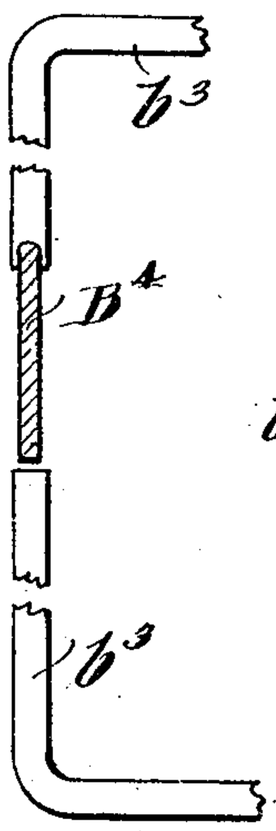


Fig. 12.

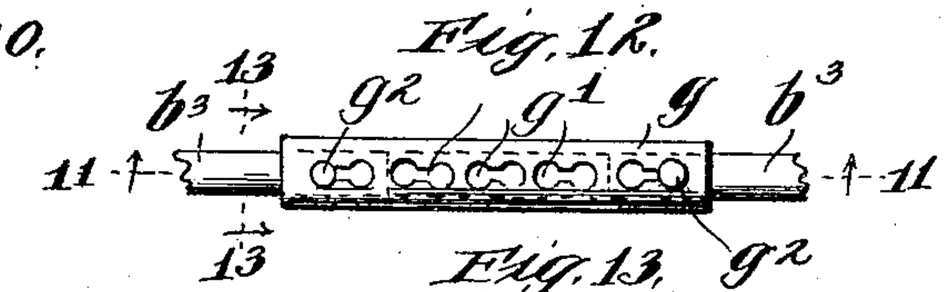


Fig. 13.

Fig. 15.

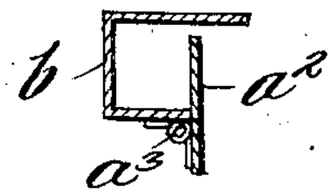


Fig. 16.

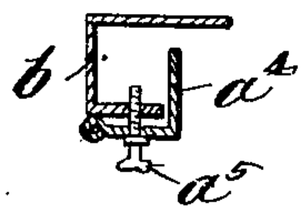


Fig. 14.

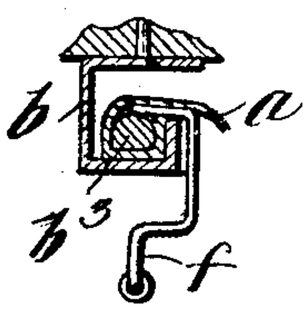
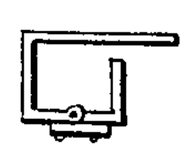


Fig. 17.

Fig. 18.



Witnesses:

G. A. Faubeschmidt

G. W. Johnston

Inventor:

Clarence A. Hercules,

By D. Townsend

Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE A. HERCULES, OF AURORA, ILLINOIS.

WINDOW-TENT.

962,707. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented June 28, 1910.**

Application filed February 5, 1908. Serial No. 414,330.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE A. HERCULES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Aurora, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Tents, of which the following, taken in connection with the drawing, is a description.

The primary object of my invention is to provide a window tent designed to be used more particularly by persons desiring fresh air treatment for lung diseases or the like, or it may be used by any one desiring to sleep in the out door air, and this may be done without materially reducing the temperature of the room.

Another object of my invention is to so construct the tent that it is detachably secured in a window and it not only affords an open air sleeping apartment, but when arranged upon a window having an exposure to the sun it may be used by a patient for the purpose of taking a sun bath as well, as by my invention the whole window is exposed to the sun and the patient may lie upon a couch or sit upon a chair inside of the tent and be entirely screened from the outside.

Under the modern methods of treating tuberculosis by an abundance of fresh air and sun light it will be seen that my invention has a double purpose of providing means for treatment of the patient during the day as well as at night. By the use of my tent I am enabled to provide practically the same conditions afforded by an open air life without depriving the individual of the comforts of the home life. The frame work for my tent is adapted to be inserted inside of the window casing and is easily adjusted to any suitable sized window, and as is shown the attachable frame work of the device replaces the inside strip of the window and it may be placed in the window or removed therefrom without injuring the window frame in any way, and since the frame of the tent is inserted inside of the whole window, the upper sash can be lowered and the lower sash raised admitting a free current of air at all times. By means of pulleys attached to the frame work I have provided for the raising and lowering of the windows without moving from the cot, and without any exposure of the person, and without the person being subjected to a draft.

Another object of my invention is to provide means for ventilating the room in which the tent is arranged and this ventilation will assist in maintaining the current of air within the tent.

The device is so arranged that the current of air passing through the tent may be regulated by raising and lowering the windows. At the bottom of the window I have provided aprons which are fastened to the frame work and which can be raised or lowered to break the draft as desired, or it may be used as a curtain to avoid exposure, or to expel wind, rain or snow.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view illustrating my tent applied to a window; Fig. 2 is an end view with part of the tent covering broken away to show the fastening devices; Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view; Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are details of the means for fastening the tent covering in the window frame; Fig. 7 is an enlarged sectional view on line 7—7 of Fig. 8; Fig. 8 is an enlarged detail of Fig. 1 showing only a portion of the canvas at the top and bottom; Fig. 9 is a modified detail of an attachment to which the cords may be fastened; Fig. 10 is a detail view illustrating a rope filler between the upper and lower sections of the frame; Fig. 11 is a detail section taken on line 11—11 of Fig. 12 showing means of uniting the upper bars; Fig. 12 is a top plan view of Fig. 11; Fig. 13 is a cross section on line 13—13 of Fig. 12; Fig. 14 is a detail view of a modified form of construction illustrating the pulley fastened to the cross bar instead of the frame; Fig. 15 is a modified form of casing showing the use of another form of device for retaining frame work attached to canvas; Figs. 16, 17 and 18 are other modified forms of means for securing the frame holding canvas in place at the side of the window.

In carrying out my invention A represents the wall of a building, and A′ the window frame therein which may be of any

height or width desired; A^2 represents the upper and A^3 the lower sash of the window; these forming no part of my invention a detailed description thereof will not be given.

In the construction of my device I provide a frame B which is adapted to be fitted inside of the window frame in place of the ordinary window strip. To this frame B is secured a metal fastening device *b* shown in detail in Figs. 4 and 5, which extends across the top of the window frame and down each side thereof. A small angle iron *b'* is secured to the plate *b*, one angle or side of which extends at right angles to the plate *b* and forms a casing having the supporting rod b^3 around which the top and side edges of the tent *a* are secured. Various forms for securing the canvas in place may be employed, and I have shown modified forms of constructions in Figs. 15, 16, 17 and 18. In Fig. 15 the same metallic plate *b* is shown secured to the frame, a strip a^2 is secured thereto and held in place by the tension of the spring a^3 as shown. In Fig. 6 I have illustrated an angle a^4 secured by screws a^5 to the plate *b*. The angle *b'* is provided with openings b^5, through which buttons b^6 secured to the plate *b* may be inserted as shown in Fig. 8. If desired the canvas may be provided with button holes and secured over the buttons b^6 between the plate *b* and angle *b'*.

At a convenient point above the cot or bed B' and mediate of the distance between said cot and the top of the window is a metal supporting strip B^2, which is secured to the frame B at each side of the window and extends out as far as desired over the bed. This metal supporting strip is run into a hem b^4 or grooves formed in the canvas for that purpose. A curtain B^3 extends from said metal supporting strip and may be of any length desired to fold over the bed, or it may be long enough to extend over the entire bed if needed.

Suspended from the top of the tent *a* are the tabs C having an eyelet *c* through which is passed the cord *c'* which is secured at each end thereof through the eye c^2 (Fig. 9). A cord c^3 is suspended from the center of the cord *c*. By pulling on this cord the tent may be raised up and folded back against the window and out of the way.

The tent covering *a* is made somewhat wider than the window to which it is fitted and in securing the same to the fastenings along the upper edge, the cloth or canvas forming the tent covering may be gathered at the center as shown at c^4 in Fig. 2. This leaves an opening at the top of the tent which permits a circulation of air therethrough if desired. If the circulation is not desirable the canvas may simply be folded over. By allowing this difference in the width of the window and the width of the tent, the tent is adapted to be applied to windows of different widths. In the curtain B^3 of the canvas covering I have provided a frame *d*, which surrounds an aperture cut in the canvas and between which frame and the canvas may be inserted a sheet of celluloid, mica, or any other light transparent material, which affords a means of vision in the room for the patient.

b^3 is the rod extending around or nearly around the frame B which extends around the window. At the bottom of the frame this rod is inserted through the loop *e* formed by stitching the canvas together to allow one end thereof *e'* to extend under the mattress B' on the bed thereby preventing any air from the inside of the room getting inside of the tent. The other end of this canvas e^2 is brought upwardly in the form of an apron and secured at each side of the window to the buttons *b'* on the metal frame heretofore described, or buttons may be attached to canvas near the frame. A second apron e^3 of the same size and shape as the one just described is stitched or otherwise secured to the canvas just above the rod *e* and is also arranged to be secured to the buttons b^6, or the buttons may be attached to the canvas. The apron e^3 is made of gauze or any very thin light weight material and is adapted to be used simply as a screen from the outside, while the apron e^2 is adapted to be used as a protection against the outside elements.

F is a cord or small rope, one end of which is secured to the bottom of the upper sash at *f* and over a pulley which may be suitably fastened to frame work at top of the window. By means of this cord the upper sash of the window may be raised, likewise the lower sash may be raised by having a rope attached to upper sash and over pulley as is shown above. Either or both of these windows may be lowered by having the other end of the rope attached directly to the sash of the window.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a sectional view of the rod b^3 which extends practically around the window frame. This rod may be constructed of one piece or made in sections to fit different sized windows in which case the sections are held together by an extension arm *g*, which fits over said rod as shown in Figs. 11, 12 and 13. This arm is provided with openings *g'* therein through which the pins g^2 are inserted. The means for retaining said rod in position may be made in sections as shown in Fig. 7 at g^3 if found desirable.

When it is desired to use the tent the frame is inserted in a window with the canvas attached thereto, the strip *e'* extending under the mattress as shown in Fig. 1, and either one or both of the aprons e^2, e^3 are raised and secured at each side of the win-

dow as shown, the lower sash is raised and by loosening the cord *c* the tent will be allowed to fall over the bed as shown in Fig. 1. The side curtains extend down to the bed forming a closed tent over the bed. When it is desired to raise the tent the patient or an attendant has simply to pull down on the cord c^3 and secure the same to a fastening at the side of the frame, and this will hold the tent in raised position.

It will be observed that this tent allows the fresh air to enter the inside of the tent from below and as the air is warmed by respiration of the person and as it comes in contact with the warmer canvas it will ascend and leave the tent from above thereby insuring the patient pure fresh air.

When it is desired to remove the tent from the window all that is necessary is to raise the metal strip b' until b^6 is on a level with b^5 when b' will slide off the buttons b^6. The lower rod b^3 drops out of its own accord. By raising up the rod inserted in the hem of the tent it will drop out of the attached framework. The removable tent can now be set in a very small space out of the way.

I claim:—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination of an adjustable rectangular frame work fitting inside of the window frame, a laterally extending frame pivotally secured to the sides of the aforesaid frame work approximately mediate of the length thereof, one or more aprons secured to the bottom of said rectangular frame work, a tent covering secured to the top and sides of the aforesaid frame work and covering the laterally extending frame and means secured to said tent and to the lateral frame for raising and lowering it, substantially as described.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination of an adjustable frame work fitting inside of a window frame, a laterally extending frame pivotally secured to the sides of the aforesaid frame work and extending inside of the room, a tent covering secured to said frame work and covering the lateral frame, one or more aprons secured to the bottom of the adjustable frame work, and means for fastening said aprons in an upright position, substantially as described.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of an adjustable frame work fitting inside of a window frame, a metallic plate secured to said frame, said plate being bent to form a groove, a rod fitting in said groove, and a tent covering secured by the aforesaid rod, substantially as described.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination of a rectangular frame secured inside of a window frame, a longitudinally adjustable angle plate secured to said frame, a supplemental angle plate secured to the aforesaid plate and forming a recess, a rod in said recess, and a tent covering secured to said rod, substantially as described.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination of an adjustable frame work adapted to fit inside of an ordinary window frame, a grooved metallic plate secured to said frame, a rod in said groove, a tent covering secured by said rod, pulleys secured to the top of the aforesaid frame, and cord attachments secured to the upper and lower window sashes of the window and extending over said pulleys to raise and lower the windows.

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

CLARENCE A. HERCULES.

Witnesses:
G. W. JOHNSTON,
F. H. KING.