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BEACH TENT

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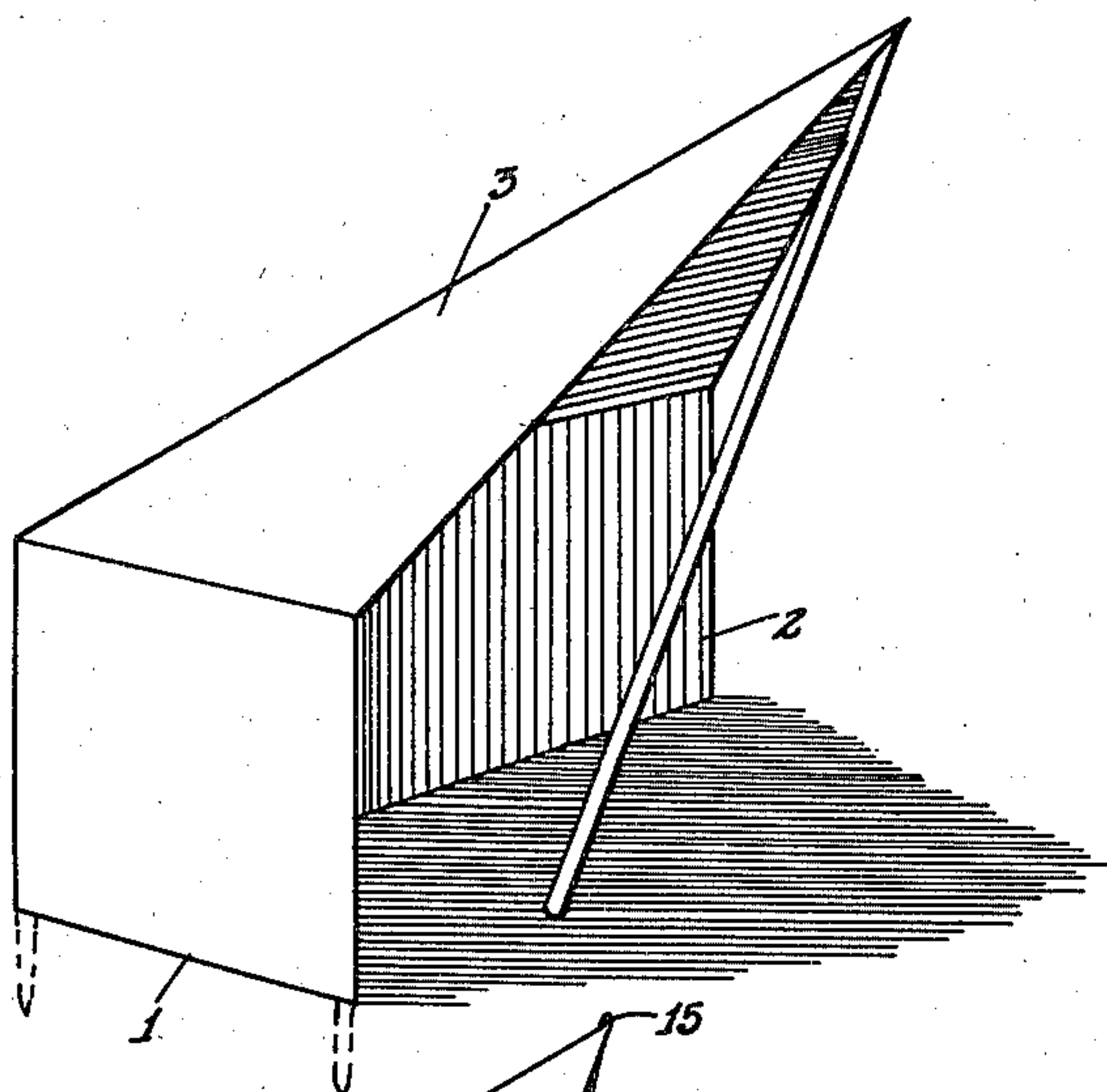


Fig. 1.

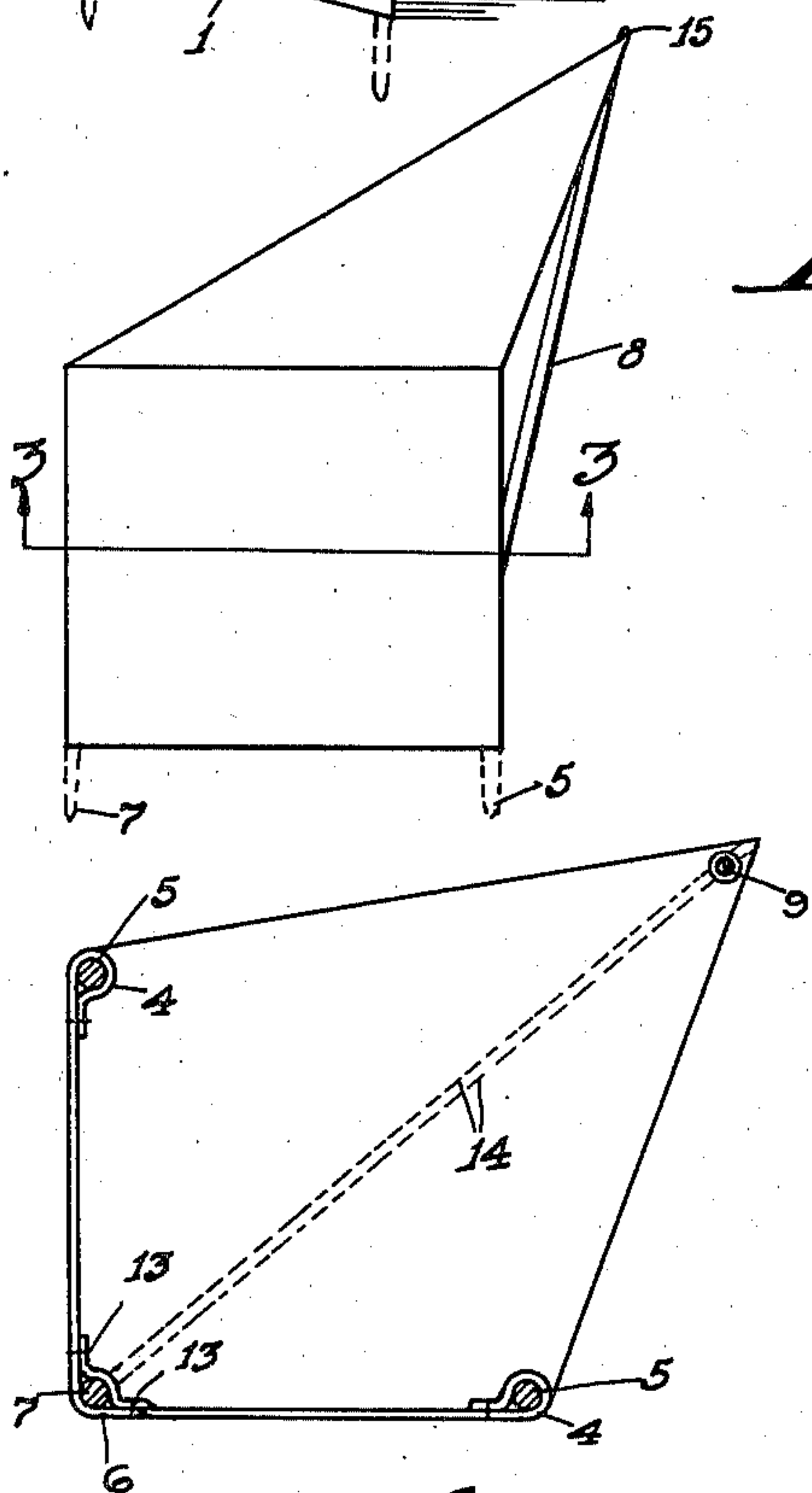


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

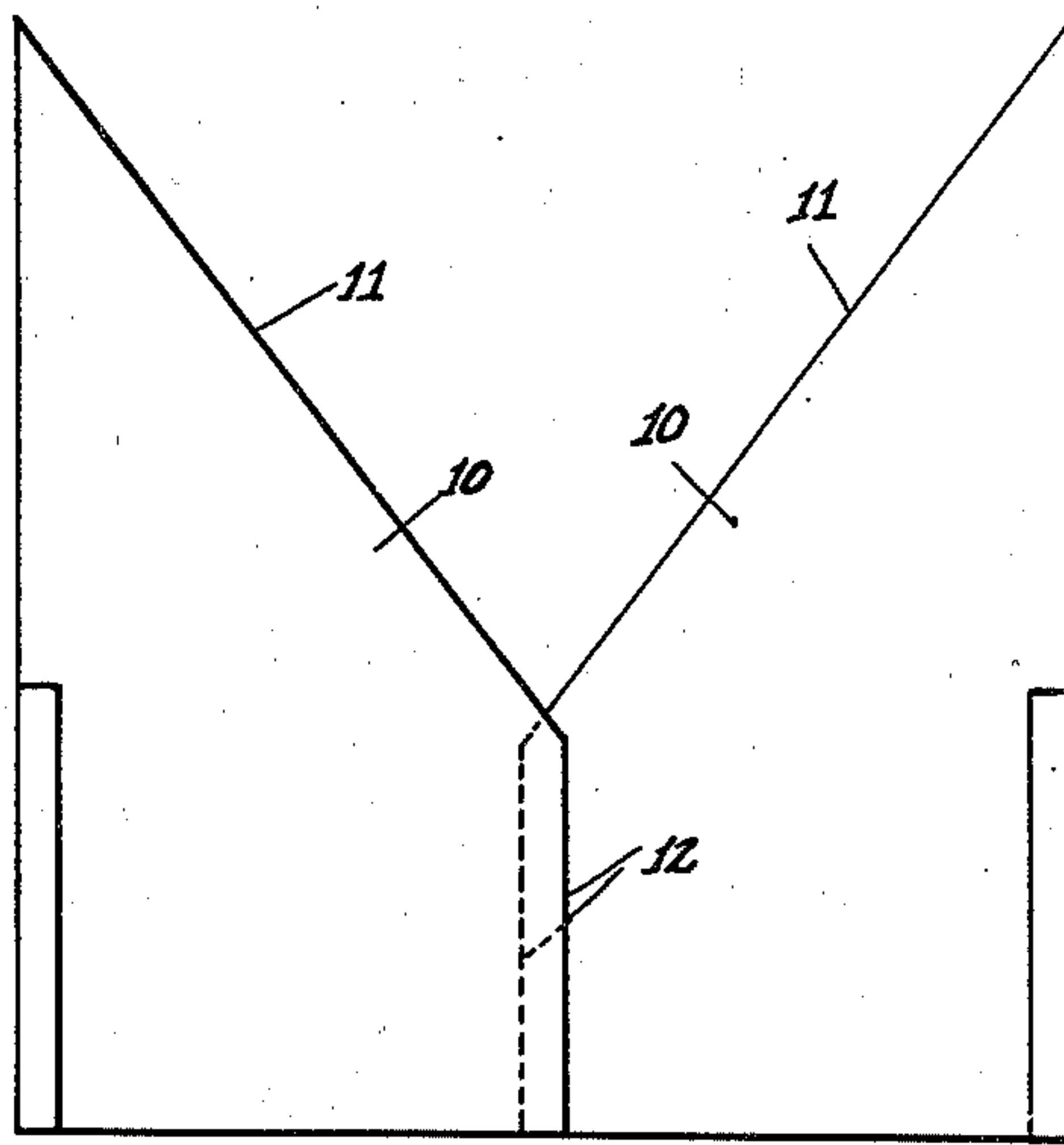


Fig. 4.

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BEACH TENT

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3 Claims. (Cl. 135—5)

The present invention relates to a beach tent especially adapted for use as a sun shade and wind protector.

A satisfactory device of this character must be readily folded into a light compact bundle for carrying, must be readily set up and taken down without the use of any tools and must also provide shelter against the wind, as well as protection from the sun, when set up. The principal object of the present invention is accordingly to provide a beach tent incorporating the above characteristics, which will also be inexpensive and durable.

Other and further objects and advantages of the invention will appear from the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a tent embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the tent in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the tent, along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the manner in which the material for the tent is cut.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the different figures.

With reference first to Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, the tent has side walls 1 and 2 which, when the tent is set up, extend approximately at right angles to each other, and a four-sided top 3. The top and the side walls are continuous, with the side walls depending from two of the edges of the top. The opposite edges of the material forming the side walls are provided with wide hems 4 to receive stakes 5 which are pointed at their lower end, and where the two side walls come together there is also a hem 6 for a stake 7. This latter stake, as well as the stakes 5, are just long enough to extend to the upper edges of the side walls for holding the side walls in the vertical position shown. A longer stake 8 engages a grommet 9 provided in the free corner of the four-sided top and extends into the ground as shown in Fig. 1, to hold the top in stretched condition.

In the formation of the tent two trapezoidal-shaped pieces 10, Fig. 4, are cut from a strip of material, such as canvas, with the diagonal edge 11 of each piece extending at the same angle to the side edges of the material so that there will be no waste. The two complementary trapezoidal-shaped pieces, which as shown have one of the non-parallel sides extending substantially at right angles to the parallel edges and with the other non-parallel side extending diag-

onally, are then placed with their shorter parallel edges 12 together, as shown, and these edges are then sewed together by spaced lines of stretching 13, forming the hem 6. The diagonally extending edges of the two trapezoidal-shaped pieces are then brought into overlapping relation and sewn, as by lines of stitching 14, thereby forming the complete tent structure. Obviously the hems 4 are subsequently provided, either by folding over the edge of the material, as shown, or by applying a separate piece of material to the tent structure.

In use, the device which is normally carried in a small bundle, is unrolled, and the stakes 5 and 7 are placed in the ground until the lower edges of the side walls engage with the ground surface. The stake 8 is then inserted in the ground, preferably on an angle, as shown, and the pin 15 on the upper end of the stake then engages with the grommet 9 to hold the top of the tent in stretched condition. The tent is taken down and collapsed for carrying by pulling the four stakes out of the ground, folding the side walls against each other and wrapping the stakes and the canvas together into a compact bundle, as will be apparent. The stakes 5 and 7 are preferably left in position in the hems, in which they fit tightly enough so that they will not slide out accidentally.

It will be apparent that the angularity of the diagonal edge 11 may be varied to control the amount of material in the top. Obviously, the position of the top, when the tent is set up, is controlled by the angular relation of the side walls which may be varied somewhat, as desired. The thickness of the side walls and the size of the hems is greatly exaggerated in Figs. 3 and 4, and it will be understood that the side walls are not, of necessity, integral with the top section, except for convenience in manufacture.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the tent involves a relatively simple structure which can readily be set up for use or taken down and formed into a bundle for carrying, and that in the formation of the tent there is no waste in the material used in making the device.

I claim:

1. A beach tent formed from two similar and trapezoidal-shaped pieces of material having one of the non-parallel edges of each piece substantially perpendicular to the parallel edges and the other non-parallel edge making an angle substantially greater than a right angle with the shorter parallel edge, said pieces having their shorter parallel edges secured together and hav-

ing said other non-parallel edges located adjacent to each other, with said other non-parallel edges secured together to form the top.

- 5 2. A beach tent formed from two similar and trapezoidal-shaped pieces of material having one of the non-parallel edges of each piece substantially perpendicular to the parallel edges and the other non-parallel edge making an angle substantially greater than a right angle with
10 the shorter parallel edge, said pieces having their shorter parallel edges secured together and having said other non-parallel edges located adjacent to each other, with said other non-parallel edges secured together to form the top, and open
15 seams provided adjacent the line of attachment of the short parallel edges and adjacent the longer parallel edges to receive tent poles.

3. A beach tent formed from two similar and

trapezoidal-shaped pieces of material having one of the non-parallel edges of each piece substantially perpendicular to the parallel edges and the other non-parallel edge making an angle substantially greater than a right angle with
5 the shorter parallel edge, said pieces having their shorter parallel edges secured together and having said other non-parallel edges located adjacent to each other, with said non-parallel edges secured together to form the top, open seams
10 provided adjacent the line of attachment of the short parallel edges and adjacent the longer parallel edges to receive tent poles, and a grommet in the top adjacent the end of the line of attachment of the free edges to receive the end
15 of a supporting pole.

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