(No Model.)

J. A. STEELE.

TENT.

No. 386,563. Patented July 24, 1888.

Fig. 1.

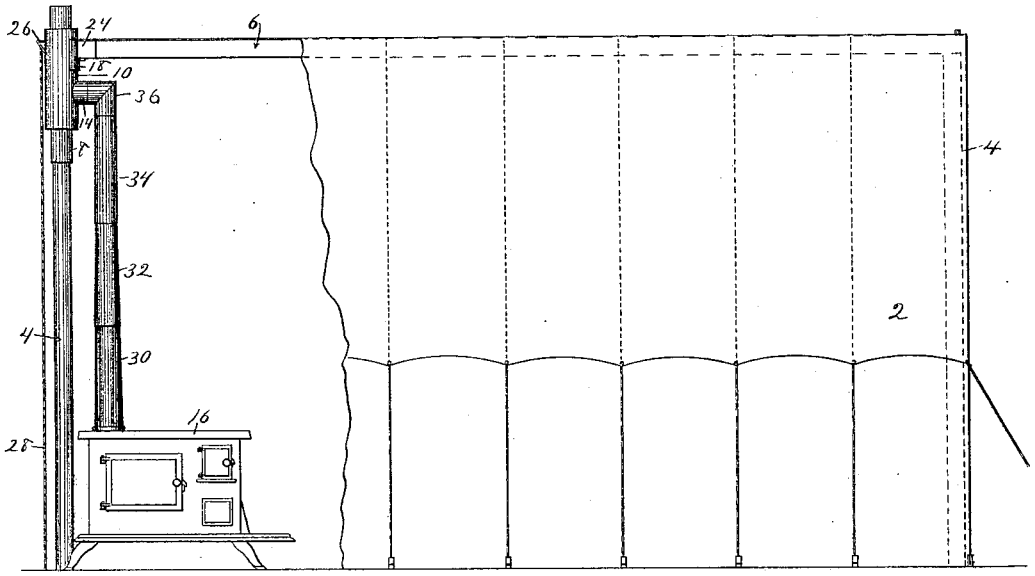


Fig. 2.

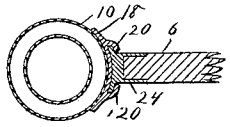
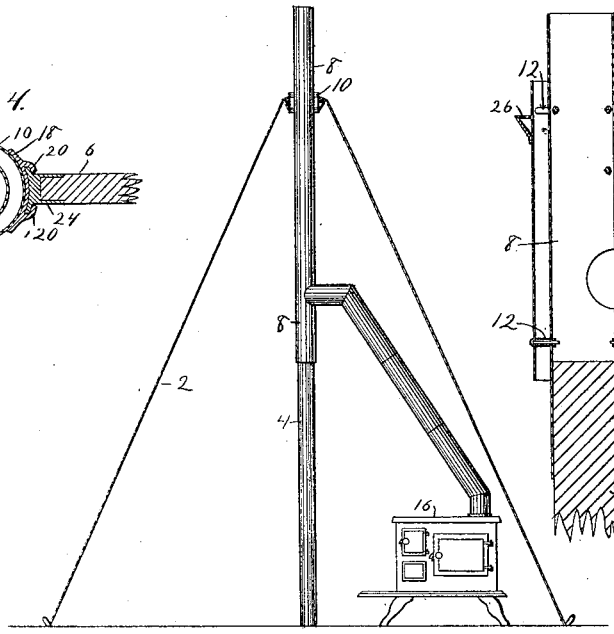
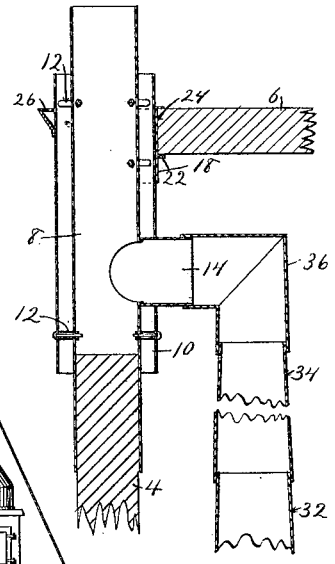


Fig. 3.





Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. STEELE, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

TENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,563, dated July 24, 1888.

Application filed December 7, 1887. Serial No. 257,202. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. STEELE, of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain Improvements in Tents, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the construction of the pole of a tent, whereby I am enabled to use a portion of it for a flue or chimney and avoid the liability of burning or scorching the canvas; and it consists, generally, in the construction and combination hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation and partial section of a tent, showing my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a section showing a modification in the construction of the tent. Fig. 3 is a section of a portion of the pole embodying my improvement, and Fig. 4 is a detail.

In the drawings, 2 represents a tent, which may be of the style commonly known as a "wall-tent," as shown in Fig. 1; or it may be the style known as a "Sibley," as shown in Fig. 2.

In the style shown in Fig. 1 the tent is supplied with the two end poles or supports, 4, and the ridge-pole 6, which form a frame, over which the canvas covering of the tent is secured. One of the end poles 4 is shortened at the top and a hollow metallic pipe or flue, 8, is placed upon it, the lower end of the said pipe forming a socket, into which the pole is securely fastened, the pipe thus making a continuation of the said pole, which extends to any desired distance above the ridge-pole 6. An outer casing, 10, is placed around the pipe 8, and preferably extends from the point of intersection with the ridge-pole 6 downward a suitable distance within the tent, and this casing may be securely braced and fastened to the pipe 8 by thimbles 12, placed at intervals around the pipe between it and the casing, and having bolts passing through them and through the walls of the said pipe and secured by suitable nuts on the said bolts. Other devices may be used for securing the casing to the pipe without departing from my invention.

A branch pipe, 14, is preferably connected with the pipe 8 at a short distance above the end of the pole 4. This pipe passes through an opening in the casing 10 at the side toward the interior of the tent, and is connected by means of suitable elbows and pipe with the stove 16.

I prefer to connect the ridge-pole 6 to the casing in such a manner that it can be easily disconnected when the tent is taken down. A yoke or clamp, 18, is secured to the outer casing, 10, and provided with inwardly-projecting flanges 20 upon the two sides and a stop or rest, 22, at the bottom, forming a recess open at the top between the said flanges, into which the outwardly-flanged end support, 24, secured upon the ridge-pole, is inserted from the open top and rests upon the stop 22.

As the force exerted upon the ridge-pole when the tent is in position will always be in a downward direction, the said pole and casing will be securely and firmly held in their proper position. A support, 26, may be placed upon the outer surface of the casing 10, opposite the point where the ridge-pole is joined, in order to support the peak of the tent. A hole is cut in the canvas sufficiently large to receive the casing 10, and the peak will then rest upon the ridge-pole 6 upon one side of the casing and upon the support 26 upon the other, allowing the said casing to project through the upper portion of the tent and communicate with the open air. The end wall or fly, 28, extends down from the support 26 and forms a covering for this portion of the tent, and is protected from coming in contact with the heated flue 8 by the casing 10, which forms an interposing air-space between the said pipe and the canvas. The heated surface of the pipe 8 will cause an upward draft or passage of air through this space and prevent the heating of the said outer case, and at the same time furnish a means of ventilation for the interior of the tent, and a firm support is made for the stove-pipe.

The stove-pipe which I prefer to use is formed in sections, as 30, 32, and 34. Each section is made slightly cone-shaped. The lower section projects into the section above, this section into the next, and so on, and the elbow 36 is secured to the upper section and to the branch pipe 14. When it is desired to take down and pack the pipe, the section 32 can be placed inside the section 30 and the section 34

inside the section 32. This enables me to closely pack the pipe.

Any number of sections can be used, and will take up no more room in packing than a single section. By providing the firm support made by the pipe 8, secured to the pole, as described, I hold the pipe as firmly and securely as in any ordinary stove, and without liability of being displaced or being blown down, as is the case when the pipe is extended through the canvas of the tent.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a modification of my improvement as adapted for use in a Sibley tent. In this construction, as there are no end walls to protect and no ridge-pole to attach, I am enabled to shorten the outer casing, making it simply a ring for the protection of the canvas, to which the said canvas is secured. In other respects it is substantially similar to that already described.

What I claim is—

1. In a tent, the combination, with the upright pole 4, of the pipe 8, secured to said pole, the outer casing, 10, secured to and surrounding the pipe 8 and forming an interposed air-space between said pipe and the canvas covering of the tent, substantially as described.

2. In a tent, the combination, with the upright pole 4, of the pipe 8, secured to the said pole, the outer casing, 10, secured to and surrounding the pipe 8 and forming an interposed air-space between said pipe and the canvas covering of the tent, and the ridge-pole 6, secured to said casing 10, substantially as described.

3. In a tent, the combination, with the pole 4 and the pipe 8, secured thereto, the outer casing, 10, surrounding said pipe, and the ridge-pole 6, secured to said casing 10, of the branch pipe 14, connected to the pipe 8, the elbow 36, and the sections of pipe secured thereto or arranged to be placed one inside the other, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 2d day of December, 1887.

JOHN A. STEELE.

In presence of—
R. H. SANFORD,
A. C. PAUL.