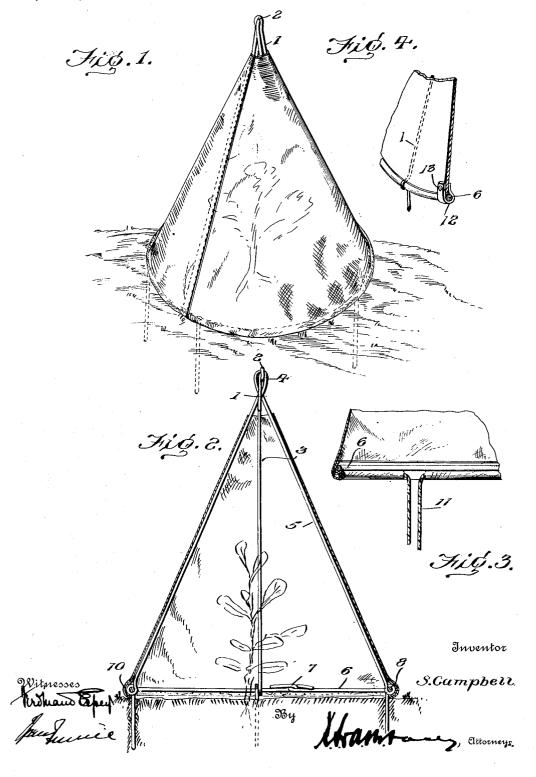
S. CAMPBELL.
PLANT PROTECTOR.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SINGLETON CAMPBELL, OF ABILENE, TEXAS.

PLANT-PROTECTOR.

1,112,052.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 29, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SINGLETON CAMPBELL, citizen of the United States, residing at Abilene, in the county of Taylor and State 5 of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plant-Protectors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to plant protectors and has for its object to provide a pro10 tector which when in place will not be liable to be overturned by wind and which will effectually protect the plants from the elements, although when employed on transplanted plants, will permit of sufficient light 15 reaching them to insure of their proper growth

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this class including a frame and a covering for the frame so arranged 20 thereon that it may be readily replaced

when it becomes worn.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a plant protector embodying the present invention; 25 Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view therethrough; Fig. 3 is a detail fragmentary view illustrating the manner in which the lower edge of the covering for the frame of the device is to be secured. Fig. 4 is a person spective view illustrating a slight modification of the invention.

In the drawings, the frame of the protector is represented as consisting in part of upwardly inclined uprights and a basal string which is mounted upon the uprights above their lower ends. The uprights are preferably formed each from a single length of wire bent to the required shape and one of these wires, indicated by the numeral 1, is bent at a point midway between its ends to form an eye 2 and downwardly diverging legs 3. The other wire is inserted through the eye 2 and at a point midway between its ends is bent to form an eye 4 which embraces the eye 1 at the point of intersection, of its legs 3, as clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The formation of the eye 4 results in downwardly diverging legs 5 which correspond to the legs 3. In order that the protector may be given a conical form, there is provided a basal

a conical form, there is provided a basal ring which is formed from a single length of wire which is bent to annular form and has its ends connected, as at 7. The annulus thus formed is fitted over the apex of the frame, above described, and the legs

3 and 5 are then bent about the annulus, as at 8, whereby to hold the same firmly in place. It will be understood, of course, that the bends 8 are located at equi-distant 60 points upon the annulus, and by referring to Fig. 2, it will be noted that the lower end portions of the legs project below the plane of the annulus so that they may be inserted or driven into the ground about 65 the plant to be protected.

The covering of the protector is preferably formed of cloth, although it may be of any other suitable material, if desired, and it is preferably formed from a single sheet of 70 such material so cut that when disposed about the frame, and stitched, as at 9, it will embrace the frame or specifically the legs 3 and 5 thereof between the apex of the frame and the annulus 6. The lower edge of the 75 covering, thus provided, is stitched to form a hem 10 through which is passed a drawstring 11. After the covering has been slipped over the frame and its hemmed lower edge has been drawn over the annulus 80 6 and the eyes 8, the draw-string 11 is tightened and tied, whereupon the protector is ready for use.

In using the device, the projecting lower ends of the legs 3 and 5 are driven into the soil about the plant to be protected and with the lower edge of the covering resting upon the ground surface or slightly spaced thereabove as may be deemed advisable by the user of the device. In fact, if the plants to be protected require considerable ventilation, the projecting lower ends of the legs need only be driven into the soil for a short distance so as to space the lower edge of the covering above the ground surface.

the covering above the ground surface.

It will be understood that a plant protector constructed as above pointed out is substantial in construction and will not be liable to be blown over by wind and it will, furthermore, be apparent, inasmuch as 100 the covering is of cloth, that the plant inclosed by the protector will be protected from the direct rays of the sun although sufficient light will be admitted to insure the proper growth. In order that the lower 105 ends of the legs 3 and 5 may freely enter the soil, the legs below their bends 8 extend vertically.

While the draw-string 11 is best adapted for use in tightening in place the covering 110 of the protector when this cover is made of cloth, it is not so well adapted for use when

the cover is of stiff paper or like material and in such cases small sheet metal fingers 12 are riveted or otherwise secured, as indicated at 13, to the lower edge portion of the 5 cover, and may be bent beneath the wire 6 so as to hold the cover against upward displacement.

What I claim is:-

1. In a device of the class described, a 10 frame including downwardly diverging legs, an annulus supported by the legs above their lower ends, a flexible covering arranged upon the frame, and means at the lower edge of the covering for drawing the 15 same circumferentially about the frame below the annulus.

2. In a device of the class described, a frame having downwardly diverging legs, an annulus supported by the legs above their lower ends, a substantially conical 20 flexible covering disposed upon the frame and provided at its lower edge with a hem, and a drawstring inserted through the hem and adapted to hold the lower edge of the covering securely about the annulus.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SINGLETON CAMPBELL. [L.s.]

Witnesses:

S. A. WINSHIP, Sallie Phillips.