

(No Model.)

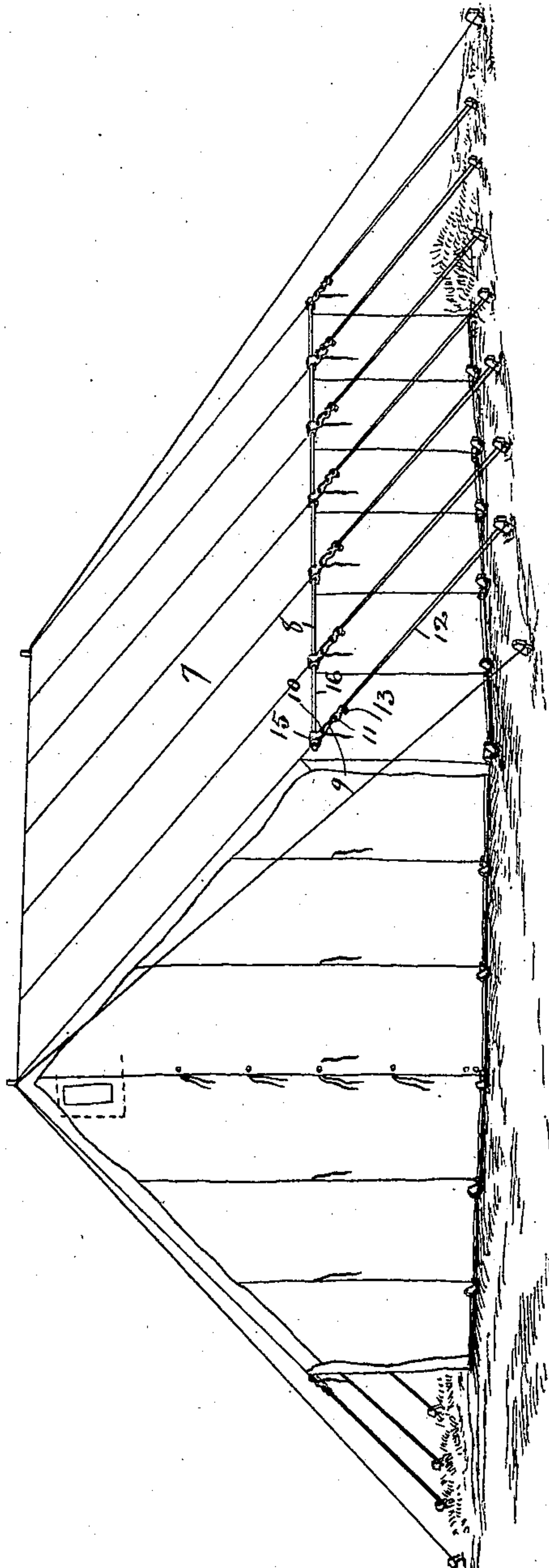
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. C. COOK.
TENT FASTENING.

No. 601,805.

Patented Apr. 5, 1898.

Fig. 1.



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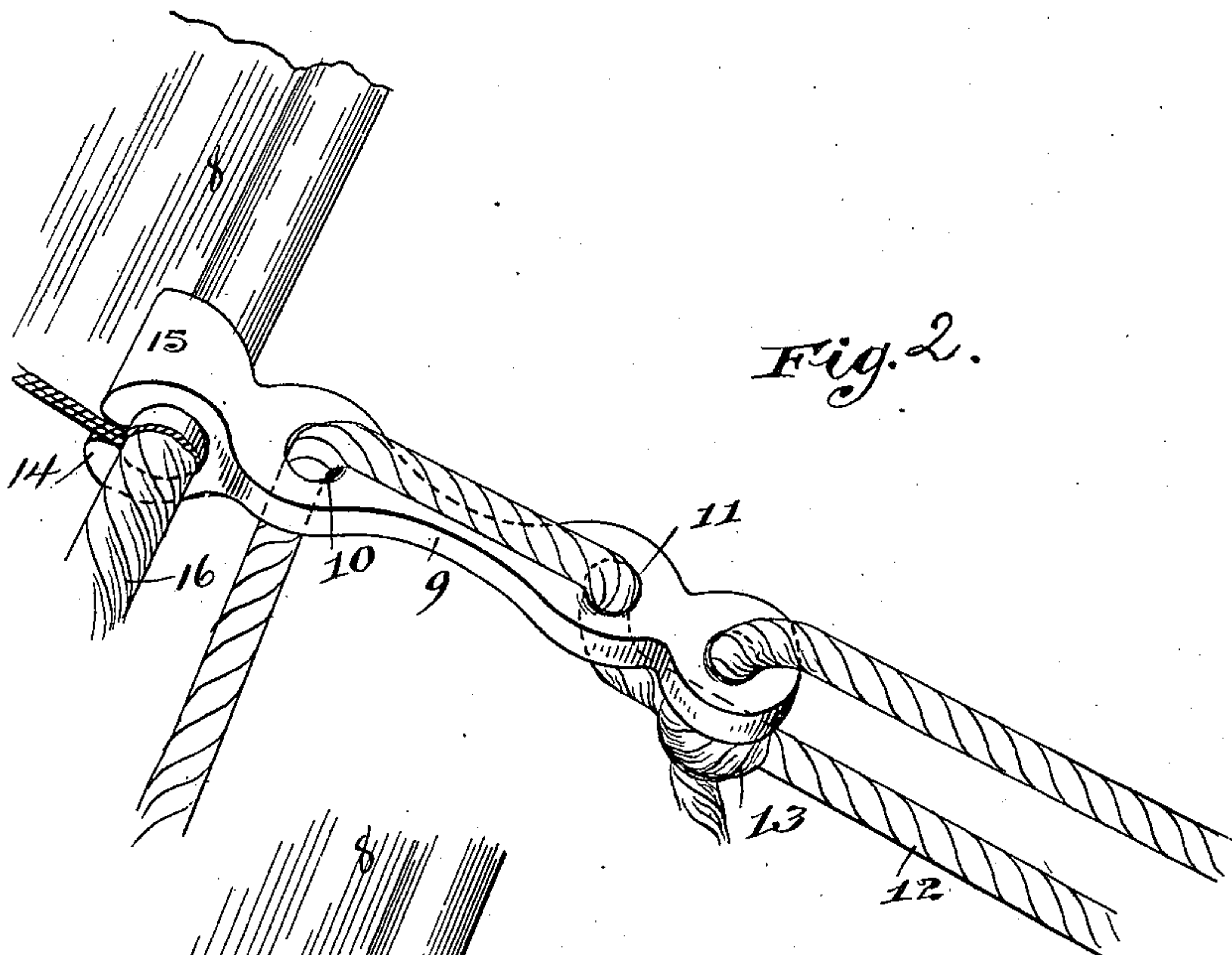


Fig. 2.

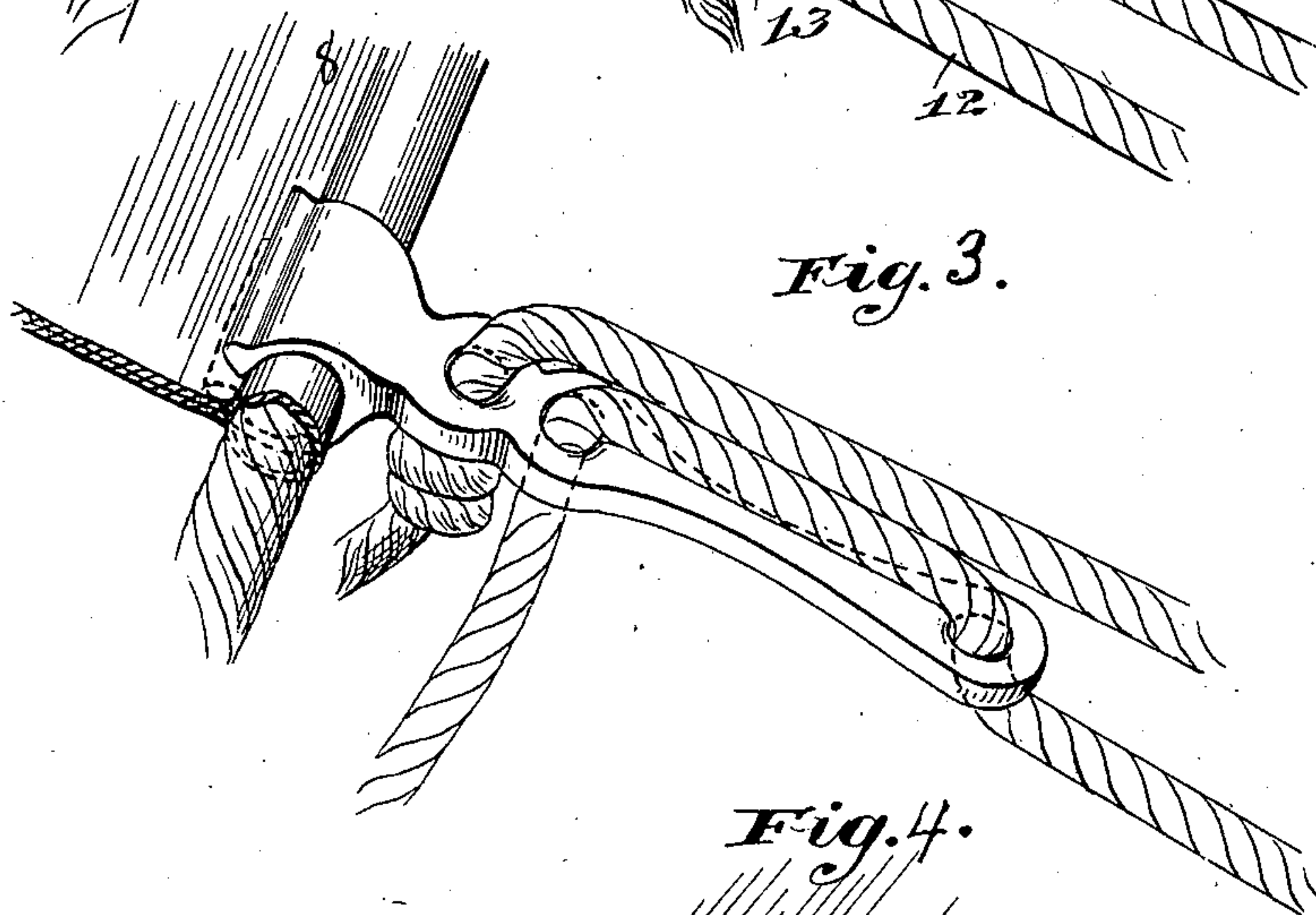


Fig. 3.

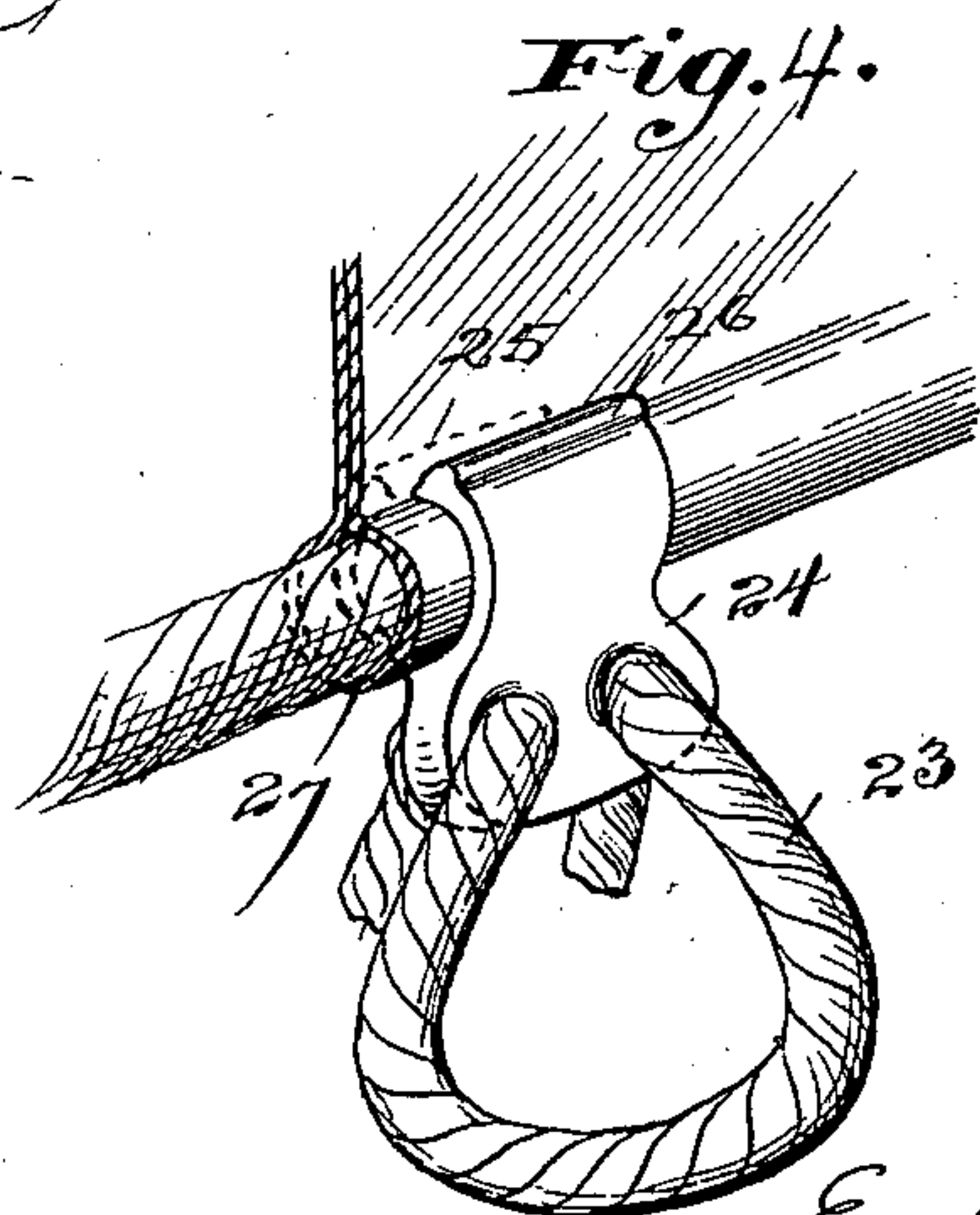


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EGBERT C. COOK, OF OAK PARK, ILLINOIS.

TENT-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,805, dated April 5, 1898.

Application filed March 13, 1897. Serial No. 627,346. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EGBERT C. COOK, of Oak Park, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tents, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in tent-fastenings, and has for its object to provide a strong and durable and readily-adjustable fastening which will place the strain upon the canvas at the points and in the manner adapted to yield the best results.

To this end the invention consists in certain novel features, which will be hereinafter described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tent, showing the application of the tent-slip and guy-rope fastener and the stake-loop. Figs. 2 and 3 are perspective views of the slip and guy-rope fastener, showing two adjustments thereof, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the stake-loop.

In the drawings let 7 represent the tent-roof, and 8 the projecting portion or eave thereof. As usually constructed the margin or eave of the roof is provided with eyelets through which the guy-rope runs. This usual construction is open to the objection that the guy-ropes draw upon the canvas unequally, thus exerting the strain at a single point, and in consequence the canvas must be strong and the eyelet or fastening heavy and secure to withstand such strain. To overcome this objection, I provide a combined tent-slip and guy-rope fastening, which is shown in detail in Figs. 2 and 3 and which consists of a body portion 9, provided with perforations 10 11, through which an end of the guy-rope 12 is run. One extremity of the body is perforated or otherwise adapted for securing an end of the guy-rope, as by knot 13, and the opposite end of the slip is bifurcated to provide curved jaws 14 15, the opposing ends of said jaws being slightly separated. The eave of the tent is doubled upon itself and stitched to form a pocket or casing through which a rope or other filling 16 is drawn, and the slip is connected to the tent by inserting it over the end of the inclosed rope and sliding it to place.

It will be observed that the slip can be affixed to the tent in any desired position by

reason of its being adjustably connected, and therefore a greater or less number of guy-ropes can be secured to the tent. Usually, however, one will be secured at each seam, which, being the strongest part of the canvas roof, is best adapted to withstand the strain. I prefer to form the tent-slip of metal and to provide the apertures 10 11 thereof with angular edges, so that, deflecting the end of the rope therethrough, a sufficient grip will be afforded to prevent it from slipping. The tightening of the guy-rope can be effected by simply drawing the clamped end through the apertures to a new position, and in certain situations—as, for example, where trees or other obstructions interfere with the attaching or stretching of the guy-ropes—the slip may be shifted along the eave of the tent, so as to avoid such obstructions.

In Figs. 1 and 4 I have shown a stake-loop composed of the perforated body 24, having the jaws 25 26, constructed in the manner heretofore described and adapted to adjustably engage the bottom corded edge 27 of the wall of the tent. The looped rope 23 receives the stake, the ends of the rope being passed through the perforations and knotted. As in the previously-described construction the jaws enable the stake-loop to be adjusted along the bottom of the tent, so that a fewer or greater number may be used and obstructions avoided.

In the several applications of my invention the fixture or attaching device is not only more convenient and serviceable than those previously used, but the cording of the margin of the tent wall or roof is a distinct advantage in itself, because the tent is thereby strengthened and the strain on the fastenings is distributed laterally in both directions from the points of attachment. Moreover, it will be observed that the opening of the jaws of the fastening extends in the direction of the body of the device, whereby it lies directly in the line of strain, so that the strain is direct and even upon the canvas, and its edge is not turned up laterally and strained at a right angle over the edge of the jaw.

I claim—

1. The combination, with a tent-section having a corded edge, of a fastening for said section, said fastening having a metal body

provided at one end with curved jaws forming an enlarged and unobstructed opening which receives and is adjustable along the corded edge of the tent-section, said jaws having between their extremities an opening of less width than the corded edge, extending in the line of strain and adapted to admit the body of the tent-section, and the body of said fastening being perforated for the attachment thereto of a rope, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A combined tent-slip and guy-rope fas-

tening consisting of a metal body having open jaws at one of its ends curved to embrace the margin of the tent and adjustable therealong, intermediate separated perforations through which an end of the guy-rope may be run, and having its other end adapted for connection with another strand or end of the guy-rope, substantially as described.

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