T. GARVEY.

TENT SECURING MEANS THEREFOR.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 7, 1920.

1,402,592.

Patented Jan. 3, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

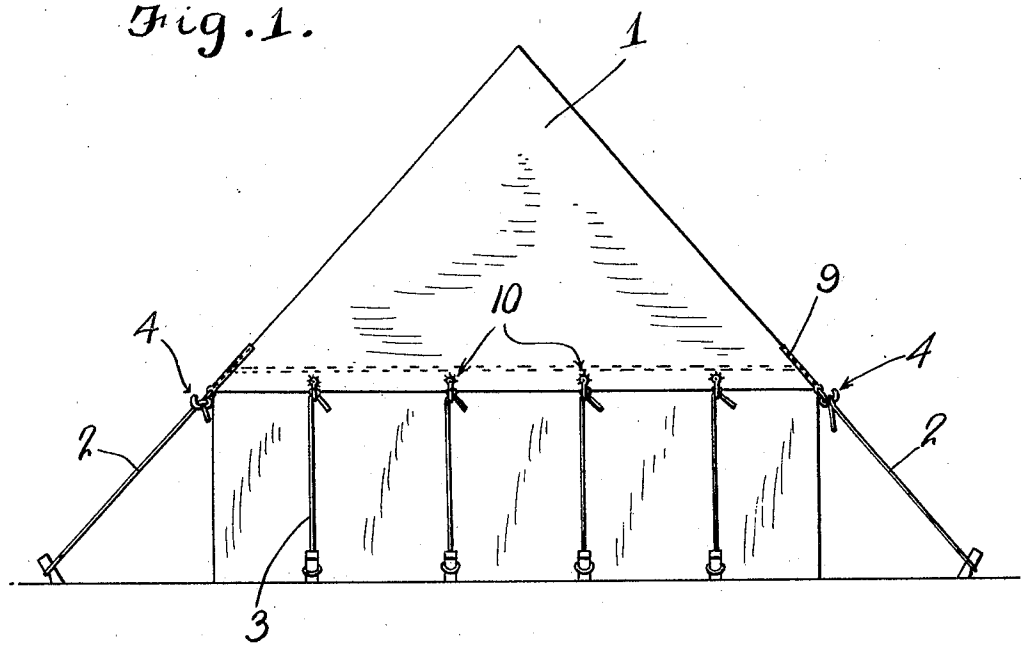
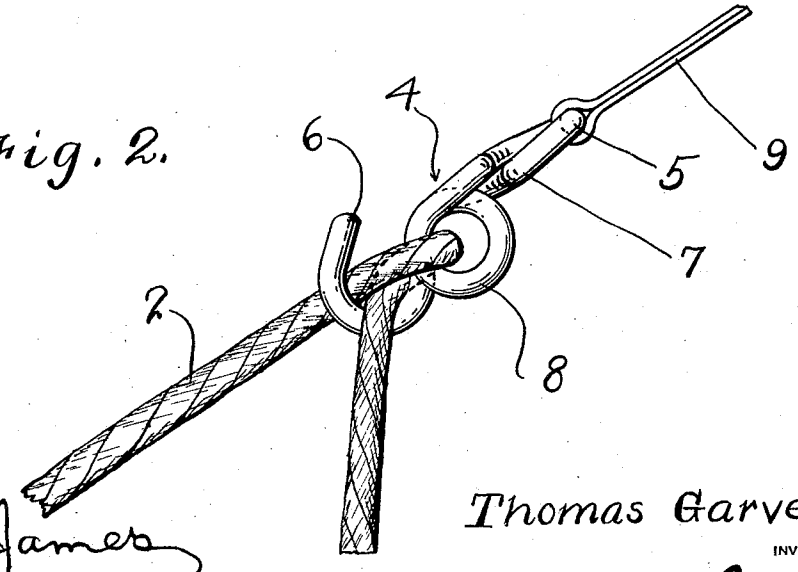


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

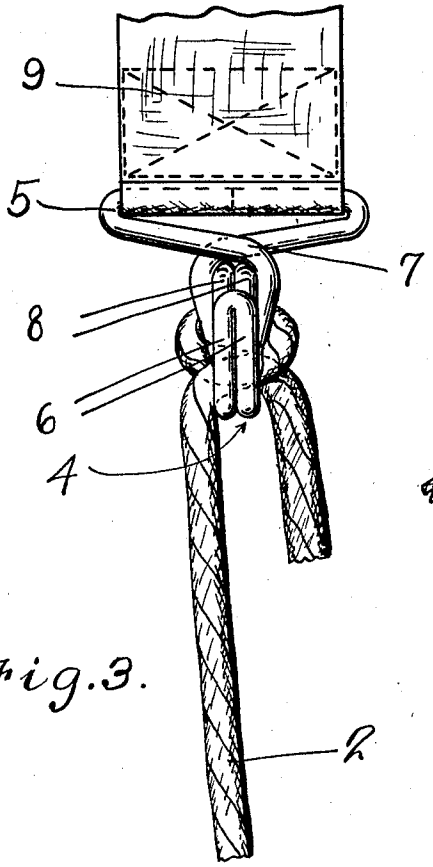
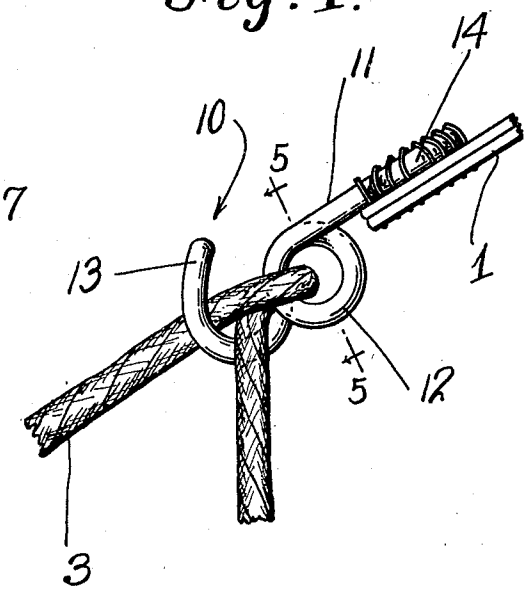


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



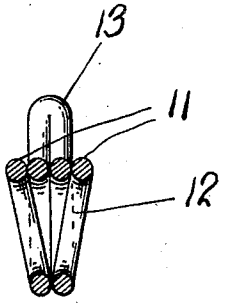


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS GARVEY, OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

TENT-SECURING MEANS THEREFOR.

1,402,592. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Jan. 3, 1922.**

Application filed September 7, 1920. Serial No. 408,473.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS GARVEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norfolk, in the county of Norfolk and State of Virginia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tent-Securing Means Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention has for its object to improve tents more particularly pyramid tents by the provision of simple, easily manipulated and safe means whereby the tent may be secured or anchored to the ground.

To the attainment of the foregoing the invention consists in the improvement as hereinafter described and definitely claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, hereby made a part hereof:—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing a tent secured through the medium of my improvement.

Figure 2 is an enlarged detail view illustrating the application of one of the corner hooks of the tent and the arrangement of the anchoring rope relatively thereto.

Figure 3 is an elevation taken at right angles to Figure 2.

Figure 4 is an enlarged elevation showing one of the intermediate hooks and the arrangement of the anchoring rope relatively thereto.

Figure 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the views of the drawings.

In general the pyramid tent 1 is of the ordinary well known construction, and its corner anchoring ropes are indiated by 2, and its intermediate anchoring ropes are indicated by 3. In conjunction with the corner ropes 2 I employ corner hooks 4. These hooks 4 are identical in construction and therefore a detailed description of the hook illustrated in Figures 2 and 3 will suffice to impart a definite understanding of all. By particular reference to Figures 2 and 3 it will be noted that the hook 4 is made up of a loop 5, a bill 6, a shank 7 intermediate of the loop 5 and the bill 6, and an eye 8 carried by the shank 7 on the back thereof.

The complementary rope 2 is arranged in the manner shown relatively to the hook 4—i. e., the rope is threaded through the eye 8 and its portions are crossed in the bill 6. This will be better understood when it is stated that in practice the end of the rope 2 is raised over the point of the hook bill from right to left and is drawn downwardly between the hook and the eave line and is fastened to the tent peg. From this it follows that to tighten the eave line it is simply necessary to draw on the right hand end of the rope 2. The loop 5 of the hook is secured in the bight of a canvas band 9 that is secured to the tent.

Any desired number of intermediate hooks 10 may be employed in conjunction with the tent according to the size thereof. The said intermediate hooks 10 respectively comprise a shank 11, Figures 4 and 5, an eye 14 at the heel end of the shank, a bill 13 at the forward end of the shank, and an eye 12 carried by the shank 11 at the back thereof. There is one rope 3 employed in conjunction with each intermediate hook 10. The eye 14 of each intermediate hook 10 is secured by strong stitching or other means in the edge portion of the tent as illustrated; and it will also be noted that each of the ropes 3 is to be arranged as shown in Figures 3 and 4 relatively to the eye 12 and the bill 13 of its respective hook 10—i. e., in the same manner that each rope 2 is arranged relatively to its hook 4.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that my novel hooks contribute materially to simplicity and ease of adjustment under all conditions, even when the ropes are drawn or swollen. It will also be noted that my novel hooks are adapted to permit of slippage of the ropes with the result that there is no liability of tent pins being pulled or the ropes broken.

My novel hooks may be made of any metal or alloy or other material compatible with their use, and while I prefer to connect the hooks with the tent in the specific ways set forth I do not desire to be understood as confining myself to such specific connections inasmuch as it is within the purview of my claimed invention to attach the hooks to the tent in any appropriate manner.

Manifestly my novel hooks are applicable to any kind of tent, and are calculated to save rope and obviate the necessity of employing other appurtenances.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:—

As a new article of manufacture, a hook comprising a straight shank, a loop at the rear end of the shank, a bill at the forward end of the shank and extending at opposite sides of the line of the shank, and an eye immediately in rear of the bill and extending from the opposite side of the shank, with reference to the mouth of the bill and resting in the same longitudinal plane as the shank and the bill.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

THOMAS GARVEY.