No. 612,636. Patented Oct. 18, 1898.

E. ZUSI.

TENT SLIP.

(Application filed Aug. 25, 1898.)

(No Model.)

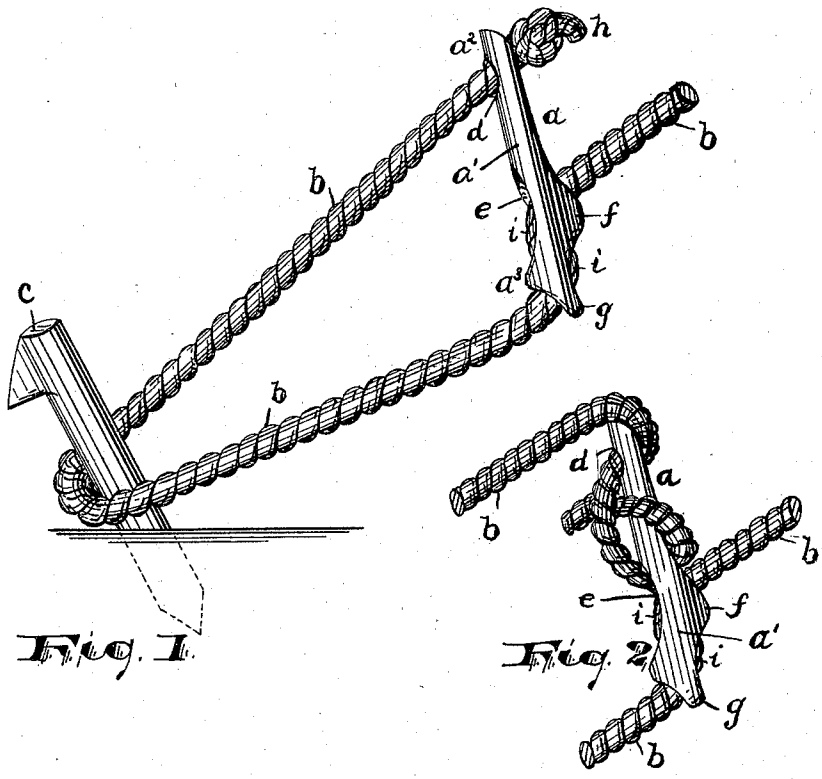


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



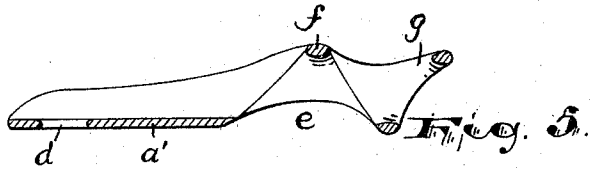


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD ZUSI, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

TENT-SLIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,636, dated October 18, 1898.

Application filed August 25, 1898. Serial No. 689,472. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD ZUSI, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tent-Slips; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The objects of this invention are to provide a metal tent-slip which will not bend the cord or rope at such a sharp angle as to cause it to rapidly wear out, to provide a tent-slip which can be cast without using a core and which will be devoid of sharp edges such as wear and cut the rope or cord, to thus reduce the cost and labor of manufacture, to provide a slip which will not hold the water to swell and rot the cord or rope, and to secure other advantages and results, some of which may be hereinafter referred to in connection with the description of the working parts.

The invention consists in the improved tent-slip and in the arrangements and combinations of parts thereof, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth, and finally embraced in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several views, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my tent-slip in fastening position. Fig. 2 shows a modified manner of securing the free end of the cord to the tent-slip. Fig. 3 is a top view of the tent-slip with its concave side uppermost. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line x, Fig. 3; and Fig. 5 is a central longitudinal section on line x', Fig. 3.

In said drawings, a indicates the tent-slip, b a tent cord or rope, and c a peg or stake driven into the ground and around which the cord is passed in the usual manner. The body portion a' of said tent-slip is trough-shaped, as shown in Fig. 4, and at or near one end a^2 of said body portion is a perforation d, centrally disposed with reference to the width of the body portion and of suitable size to admit the end of the cord or rope for the purpose of fastening it to the tent-slip.

Near the opposite end a^3 of the body portion from that having the perforation d and in the same central line with said perforation is formed an oval or elliptical opening e. Said opening may be any suitable size, but is preferably of greater width transversely than the perforation d and of a length at least double its width. Above said opening e a bridge f, formed integral with the body portion, extends between the opposite upwardly-curved edges of said body portion a', said bridge being curved upward so as to conform at its under surface more or less closely to the cord or rope b as it lies in the concaved side of the body portion.

At the extreme end a^3 of the body portion having the opening e and bridge f is a guard g, consisting of a U-shaped loop formed integral with said body portion and projecting from the ends of the upwardly-curved edges of the body portion. Said end guard extends outwardly in the general direction of the greatest length of the body portion and preferably is slightly inclined away from the convexed side of said body portion.

In using my improved tent-slip the end of the rope or cord is passed through the perforation d and knotted, as at h, to prevent withdrawal. The cord is then carried around the tent-peg c and upward to the other end a^3 of the tent-slip, where it passes between the guard g and end of the body portion, then under the bridge f, and, bending around the side of said bridge next to the perforated end a^2 of the body portion, extends upward to its point of attachment to the tent.

The tent-slip when in use has its convexed or rounded side facing toward the tent-peg c, as shown in Fig. 1.

To adjust the length of the tent cord or rope, the end a^2 of the slip into which the cord is knotted is pressed toward the rope, extending upward to the tent, so as to bring the concaved side of the body portion against said rope. In this position the tent-slip can be slid freely along the rope to any desired position; but as soon as strain is brought to bear upon the tent-rope the perforated end of the slip

stands out from the rope at a greater or less angle, as is common in tent-slips. This causes the bridge *f* and end a^3 of the body portion to engage opposite sides of the rope with a strong frictional contact, and a bend or hitch is obtained, as will be understood, and the slip is held rigidly in its place on the rope. It will be noted that the cord or rope at said bend or hitch is free to bulge or round outwardly, as at *i i*, and thus less sharp or acute bending is secured around the end a^3 of the body portion and the bridge *f*, which is less wearing on the rope. Moreover, said rope is not so likely to "bind" in case of swelling. The opening *e* in the body portion further permits the escape of any water following down the rope *b* or grooved side of the tent-slip and which would otherwise collect in the recess or angle between the rope and tent-slip and be held there to soak into and rot the rope. Said opening *e* is preferably made of sufficient length to allow the end of the cord to be passed therethrough after running through the perforation *d* and fastened to the tent-slip without tying a knot, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

A very important advantage of my tent-slip is that the construction described can be cast in a single piece without using a core. This not only lessens the labor and expense of casting, but the tent-slip also comes from the mold without any sharp or rough edges, such as are necessarily formed by the use of a core and which have to be removed by comparatively expensive toolwork.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A tent-slip comprising a body portion perforated near one end for securing the cord thereto and having an opening near the other end, a bridge *f*, arched above said opening, and an end guard *g*, substantially as set forth.

2. A tent-slip cast in one integral piece and having a trough-like body portion with a large opening near one end, a bridge *f*, opposite said opening, and an end guard *g*, projecting from the upturned edges of said body portion adjacent to said opening, substantially as set forth.

3. The herein-described tent-slip having a trough-like body portion with an opening near one end whose length is at least twice its breadth, a bridge *f*, extending from edge to edge of the body portion above said opening, and a U-shaped end guard extending from the upwardly-curved edges of the body portion obliquely out from the end of said body portion, substantially as set forth.

4. A tent-slip having openings opposite the points of bending of the rope around the contact edges whereby said rope is allowed to round outward as it bends, substantially as set forth.

5. A tent-slip having one end perforated to secure the end of the tent-cord thereto, and means adjacent to the other end for receiving a portion of the cord and bending the same at an angle to the general direction of the rope when strain is brought on the rope, said slip having an opening between its said ends exposing the said bent portion of the cord, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of August, 1898.

EDWARD ZUSI.

Witnesses:
CHARLES H. PELL,
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