

(No Model.)

W. H. LUSHBAUGH.
TENT.

No. 318,382.

Patented May 19, 1885.

Fig. 1.

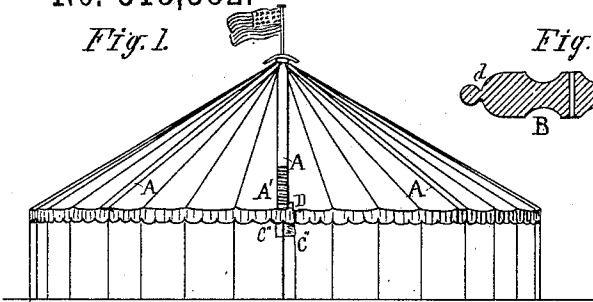


Fig. 2.

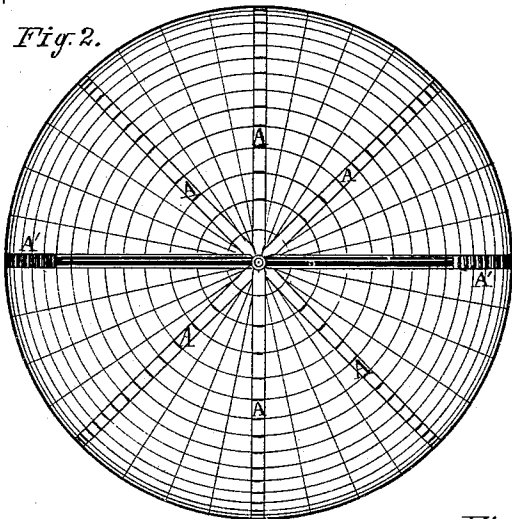


Fig. 3.

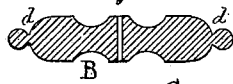


Fig. 4.

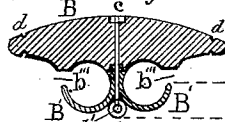


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

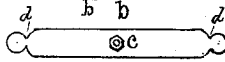


Fig. 7.

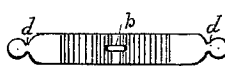


Fig. 8.

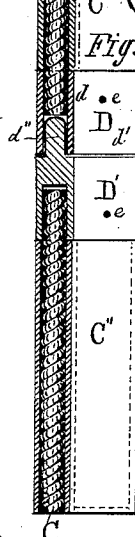


Fig. 9.

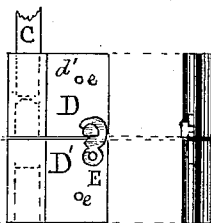


Fig. 10.

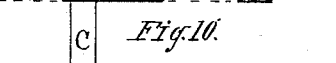


Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

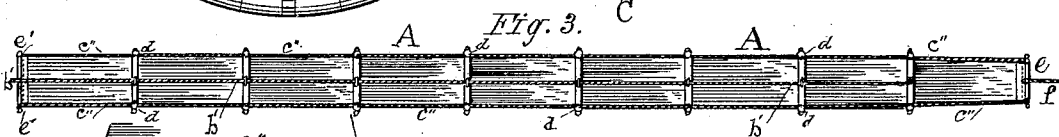


Fig. 14.

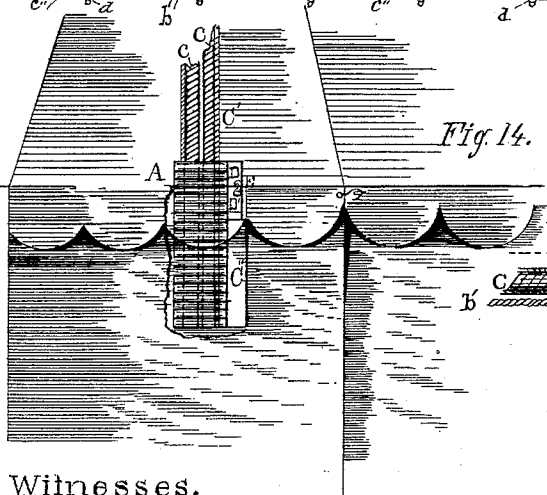
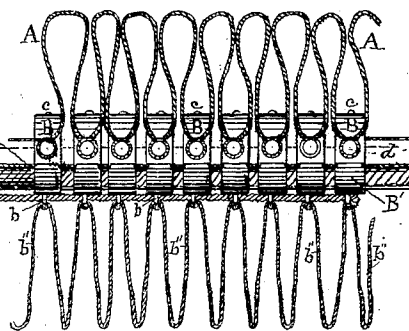


Fig. 15.



Witnesses.

Wm. R. Singleton
Wm. Mac Grotty

Inventor.

Wm. H. Lushbaugh

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. LUSHBAUGH, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

TENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,382, dated May 19, 1885.

Application filed August 22, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WM. H. LUSHBAUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tents, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in the construction of large canvas tents, which will be hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is an elevation of a tent. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the roof of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an under side view of the piece of canvas which covers the joints of the roof. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7 are several views of the sliding lacing-clamp. Fig. 8 is a modification of the wood stock of Fig. 4. Fig. 9 represents the guide-clasp; Fig. 10, another view of Fig. 9; Figs. 11 and 12, two views of the sliding lacing-clamp attached to the canvas. Fig. 13 is an enlarged view of the covering-piece drawn down; Fig. 14, a partial elevation of the device in Fig. 9 attached to one of the sections.

Very large tents for showmen are made in any convenient number of sections, which have heretofore been connected together upon the ground and then raised all together. The purpose of my invention is to raise the roof-cover a section at a time, and afterward to connect these sections by means of a sliding covering cap-piece, which, when duly adjusted, will hold the adjoining edges of the sections as securely as the present mode of lacing. To effect this I use the following described devices:

A represents this covering cap-piece, which is made of canvas about fourteen inches wide. On the underside, about fourteen inches apart, are the sliding lacing-clamps B. (Shown in Fig. 3.) These sliding clamps B (shown in Figs. 4 to 8) are the principal features in my improvements. A wooden stock, B, which may be made of the form shown in Fig. 8, is turned in a lathe, or of the shape in Fig. 4, with depressions on the ends *d d*, for a purpose to be explained.

B' B' represent a double hook of metal, which is secured to the stock B by an eyebolt,

b, which passes through a hole in B', and is secured by a rivet or nut, *c*, on top of the stock B. The manner of securing these stocks is as follows: The cords *c'*, which are sewed to the strip of canvas A, are also wound once around the ends of B at the necks *d d*, and are thus secured. A cord, *b'*, is passed through the eyes of the bolts *b b* from the bottom to the top of the covering-cap A, and the cord is made fast to the top eyebolt, so that when pulled down it draws downward all the clamps B one upon the other, as represented in Fig. 13, where the strip of canvas A is shown as being folded back in loops at the bottom of the roof, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2 at A'. A smaller cord, *b''*, is fastened to each eye of the bolt *b*, as seen in Fig. 13, where the cord *b''* is shown in loops dropping down. The binding-cords *c'' c''* on each side of the canvas strip, which are wrapped around the ends *d d* of the clamps B, are fastened at the upper end to a rod, *e*. There is also a rod, *e'*, at the lower end, to which the cords are also fastened. The cord *b''* is also fastened to these rods, so that when the hoisting-cord *f* is pulled the cords *b''* and binding-cords *c'' c''* are drawn upon alike, and the covering-piece A moves smoothly to its place from bottom to the top. The cord *b''* is the down-haul. The hooks B' B', as seen in Figs. 4 and 12, are made to clasp and retain the binding-ropes C C of the sections of the tent-roof cloths. The space *b'''* between the hook B' and the stock B is so made that the canvas will pass easily therein.

Fig. 9 shows the device by which the clamps are entered on the binding-ropes C C. One side of the covering-cap A is placed on the edge of a roof-section. (Seen in the drawings.) The left side of A is attached to the right edge of the roof-section permanently by the hook of clamp B when the sections are made up in the shop. The clamps are all entered over the binding-rope C on the left side only of A.

When the tent is to be put up, the other or right side of the covering-cap A is to be entered upon the binding-rope C of the left edge of the adjoining section C', Fig. 12. To accomplish this I provide the device shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

D is a clasp of sheet metal, formed as shown in section Fig. 11, with a tube, *d*, and wings

d'. D' is a similar clasp, except that the upper part of the tube is solid and has a projecting dowel or pin, d'', to enter the tube of D, as shown in Fig. 9. These clasps are fastened to the canvas C' by rivets e. To the lower side of D' is attached a narrow strip of canvas, C'', with binding-rope C, similar to the section of the cover, to which clasp D is attached. The cords C C enter the tubular part of the clasps D D', as seen in section Fig. 9. When the covering cap-piece A is to be put up, the hooks B' are entered one at a time over the cord C of C' until they are all run over the clasp D and onto the section C' of the roof-cover. D' is secured to D by a hook, E, as seen in Fig. 10, and in broken lines in Fig. 14. By pulling on the cord f the covering-cap A is drawn up to the top of the roof and fastened there. From inspection of Fig. 12 in section it will be seen that the clamp-hooks B' B' will securely hold close together the binding-ropes C C of the adjoining sections, and the covering-canvas of A will overlap the joint about six or seven inches on each side and keep out the rain. When the covering-cap A is to be removed, the upper cord f is released, and by pulling on the down-haul b' the sliding clasps B B' are run down, as shown in Fig. 13, and as seen in Fig. 2 at the sides A' A'. The ordinary method of lacing together the edges of tent-roofs is by means of loops of cords which successively pass through holes in the edges of the sections; consequently the rain-water runs through these holes. More-

over, the whole roof must be thus laced and unlaced upon the ground. Now, in my system each section can be raised separately, and the lacing of them together is done after they are in place.

It is generally the case when circus-tents are to be removed that the audience must disperse before anything can be done. In my tents the covering-pieces A can all be run down and detached before the close of the performance. Also, in very hot weather these covering-caps can be lowered and the edges of the sections will open and serve as ventilators.

I claim—

1. The series of clasps substantially as shown, having double hooks and covered by a cap of canvas, in combination with the sides and roof-sections of a tent, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The metal clasps D D' and guide-piece C', in combination with a tent-section and the covering cap-piece A, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination of the covering cap-piece A, having a series of lacing-clasps, and the two edges of the sections of a tent-roof, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. LUSHBAUGH.

Witnesses:

WM. R. SINGLETON,

WILLIAM MACGROTTY.