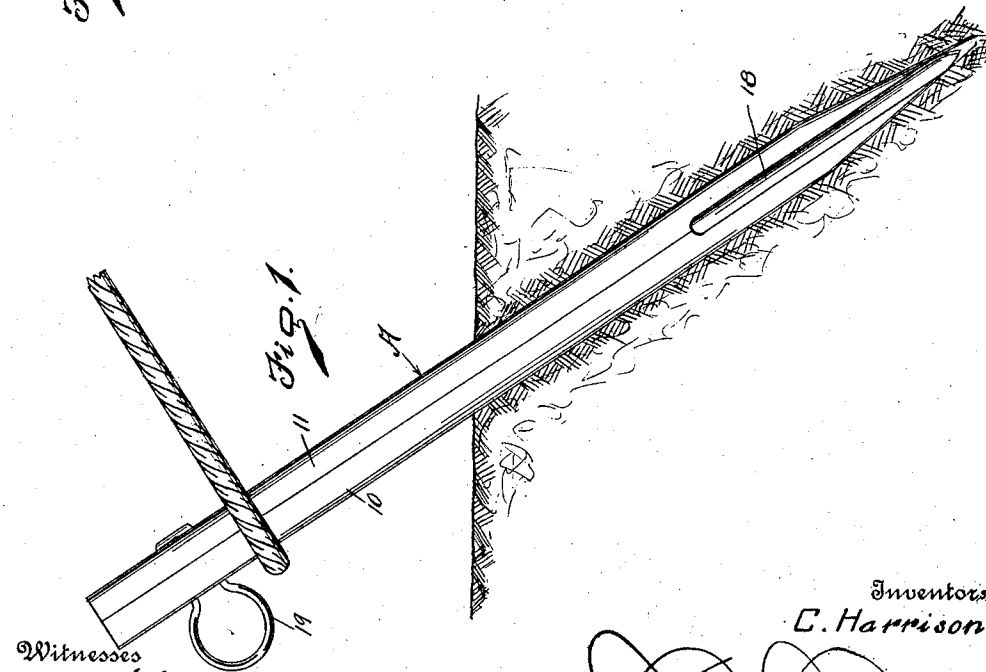
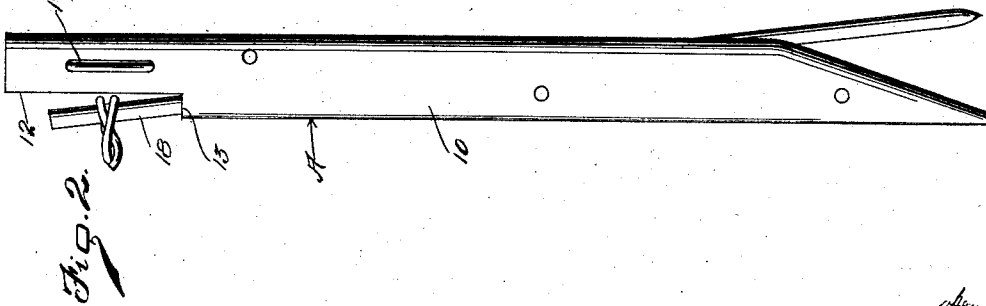
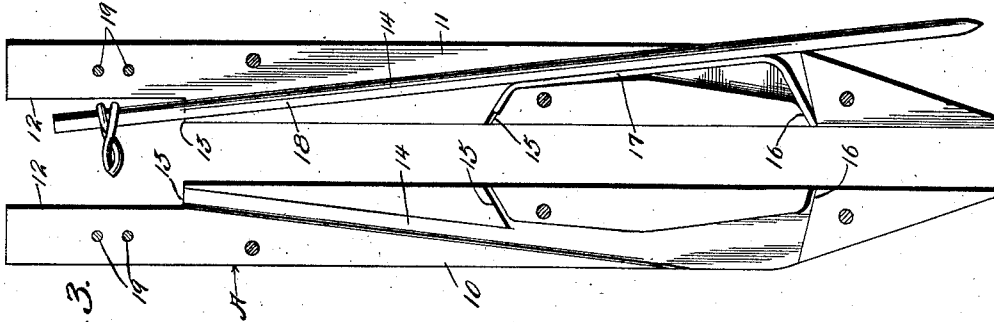


C. HARRISON.
 PICKET AND TENT PIN.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1912.

1,034,109.

Patented July 30, 1912.



Witnesses

[Signature]

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By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HARRISON, OF FISHTAIL, MONTANA.

PICKET AND TENT PIN.

1,034,109.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 30, 1912.

Application filed February 27, 1912. Serial No. 680,217.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES HARRISON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fishtail, in the county of Carbon, State of Montana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Picket and Tent Pins; 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.

This invention relates to picket and tent pins.

The object of the invention resides in the construction of a pin which may be utilized in tethering animals or in securing the guy ropes of tents, said pin including an improved construction of locking means which will serve to efficiently secure the pin against removal from the ground in which it is embedded.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a pin constructed in accordance with the invention, same being shown embedded in the ground and having the guy rope of a tent secured thereto, Fig. 2, a front view of the pin showing same embedded in the ground in substantially a vertical position, which position it would occupy when utilized in tethering animals, and Fig. 3, a view showing the riveted sections of the pin separated and the inner faces of said sections exposed.

Referring to the drawings the pin is shown as comprising a body A formed of sections 10 and 11 suitably riveted together. The sections 10 and 11 are provided at their upper ends with corresponding cutaway portions 12 forming resultant shoulders 13. Before the sections 10 and 11 are riveted together they are provided in their inner faces with corresponding grooves 14 respectively and these grooves open at their upper and lower ends through opposite sides of the body A respectively when the sections 10 and 11 are riveted together. It will be fur-

ther noted that the grooves 14 are so positioned as to mate with each other when the sections 10 and 11 are riveted together and thus form a continuous passage opening at its ends through opposite sides of the body A respectively. The inner faces of the sections 10 and 11 are further provided with mating grooves 15 and 16, the latter of which is disposed at the lower end of the groove 14, while the former are disposed intermediate the ends of the grooves 14. These grooves 15 and 16 open at one end into the grooves 14 respectively and at their other end through the same side of the body A. Disposed in mating grooves 15 and 16 are the upper and lower angle terminals of a leaf spring 17, the intermediate portion of this spring being positioned in mating grooves 12 and projecting at its lower end across said mating grooves. Removably mounted in the mating grooves 12 is a locking pin 18, which when driven completely home projects at its lower end a considerable distance beyond the lower limit of the grooves 12 and forms in conjunction with the lower end of the body A a wedge which will efficiently resist any tendency of the body A and locking pin 18 to work upwardly in the ground in which it is embedded. The upper end of the body A has secured thereto a suitable eye member 19 to which may be attached one end of a tether when it is desired to utilize the pin in tethering animals.

It will be noted that the manufacture of the pin is facilitated by forming the body A in two sections and by the employment of the spring 17. The action of the spring 17 is such that it constantly tends to force the lower end of the pin 18 away from the lower end of the body A so that no great care need be exercised in making the groove 12 of a size to snugly receive the locking pin. The spring 17 possesses an additional utility in that in forcing the lower end of the locking pin away from the lower end of the body A the friction between both the locking pin and the body with the ground will be increased.

What is claimed is:

A picket and tent pin comprising a body formed of a pair of connected corresponding sections provided in their inner faces with mating grooves forming a passage extending diagonally through the body and opening through the lower end of the side

wall thereof and further provided with mating grooves forming a pair of passages extending substantially transversely of the body and opening at corresponding ends
5 into said diagonal passage, a locking pin slidable in said diagonal passage and having its lower end disposed exteriorly of the body, and a leaf spring having angular terminals one of which is anchored in the uppermost transverse passage and the other
10 slidable in the lowermost transverse pas-

sage, the intermediate portion of said spring frictionally engaging the locking pin to hold the latter against sliding in said diagonal passage. 15

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

CHARLES HARRISON.

Witnesses:

B. F. CUPP,
SIMON KERN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
