

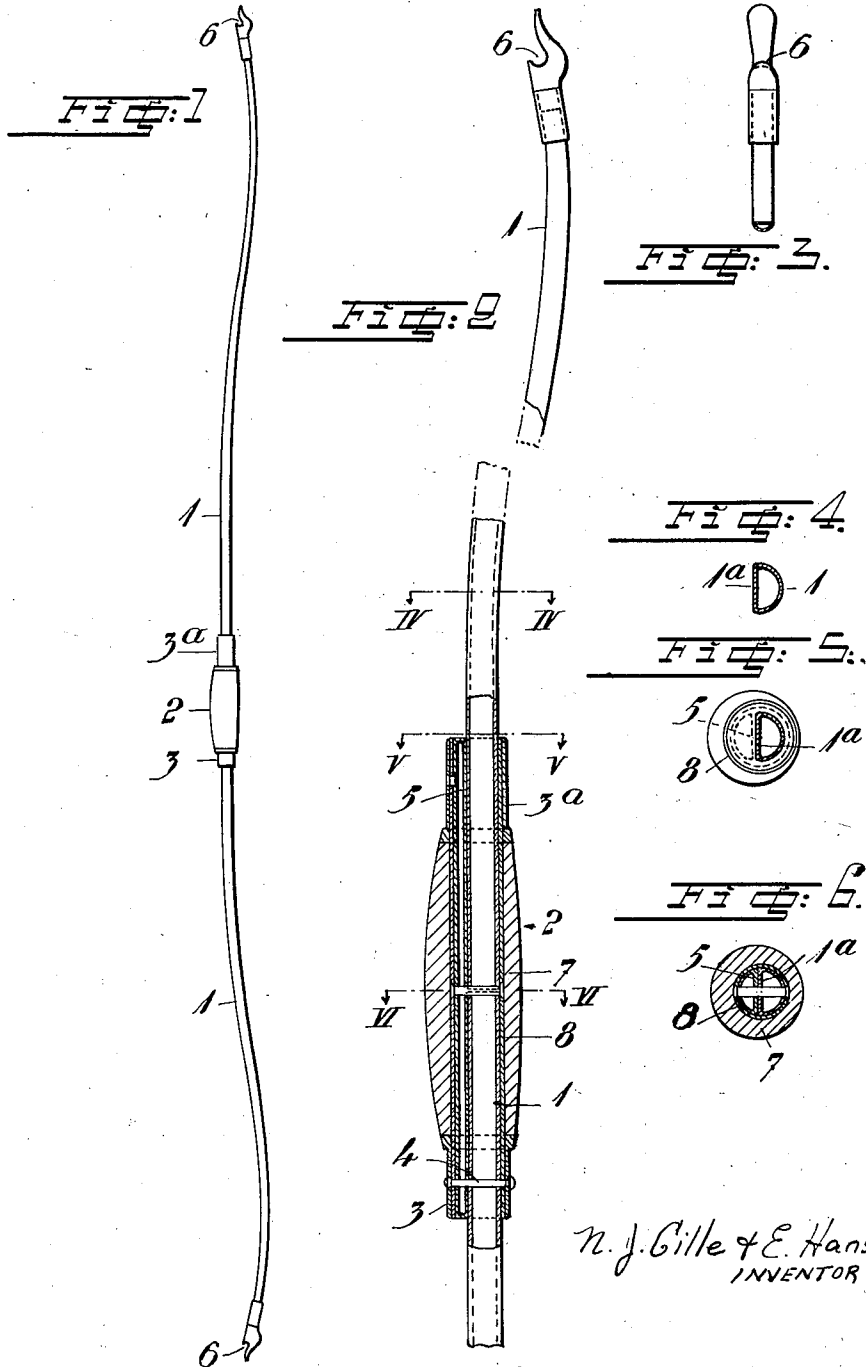
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BOW

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BOW

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1 Claim. (Cl. 273—107.5)

Bows have up to now usually been manufactured of wood, for which purpose, however, only certain very rare kinds of wood with high elasticity can be used. Yet it is very difficult to have the bows entirely free from knots and this is a great drawback since if there are knots in the bows, they will easily break at the knot-places. Besides, the bows made of wood are especially sensitive to alterations in the temperature so that at high temperatures, when the resinous substances become softened, the bows will be too slack, whereas they will be too fragile in case of frost. They are also sensitive to moisture.

The present invention has for its object a bow, consisting of a steel tube, tapering towards the free ends and being curved in any suitable way. Also the thickness of the metal in the tube may decrease, if wanted, towards the free ends. The steel tube is conveniently flattened on the one side so as to have D-form in cross section. This flattened side is turned forward towards the mark, as a greater resistance to bending and a higher efficiency in shooting is then produced than should the cross section be round.

A convenient form of the invention is shown on the annexed drawing, where Fig. 1 shows a total view of the bow with belonging handle. Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal section through a part of the same on a larger scale. Fig. 3 shows the one end in plan view. Fig. 4 is a section along the line IV—IV of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 shows a section along the line V—V, and Fig. 6 shows a section along the line VI—VI of Fig. 2.

1 designates the steel bow and 2 is a handle in the middle of same, which is conveniently provided with an exterior cork-layer 7, rubber, leather or the like. The bow may either consist of a steel tube D-shaped in cross section and tapering towards the outer ends, or it may consist of two steel tube parts connected together by the handle. As shown in Fig. 4 the steel tube is D-shaped in section which is of a certain advantage.

The handle consists of a sleeve 8 round which the cork layer 7 is applied. Into the sleeve 8 is introduced a sleeve 5 which is also D-shaped

in section. The bow-tube may as stated consist of two parts 1. When both ends of the tube parts 1 are introduced into the handle this sleeve 5 together with the D-shaped tube parts fill up the space within the sleeve 8, the wall 1a (Fig. 4) of the ends of said tube parts 1 then being applied against the flattened surface of the sleeve 5 as shown in Fig. 5. On the one end of the handle (the lower one in Fig. 2) there is on sleeve 8 applied a sleeve 3, which applies against the cork layer 7 and is fastened to sleeves 8 and 5 and the adjacent tube part 1 by means of a pin 4, so that the lower part of the bow is firmly connected with the handle. On the other end of the handle there is a sleeve 3a, which also applies to the cork layer and surrounds the sleeves 8 and 5. This sleeve 3a is longer than the sleeve 3 and serves as a support for the arrow, when shooting. The upper part of the bow is adapted to be detachably introduced into the handle, thus enabling the disconnecting of the bow when transported.

At the ends of the bow part 1 there are provided scores 6 through which the bow string 6' passes.

The bow may either have the form shown in Fig. 1, where its parts are feebly curved backwards from the handle, or even it may be feebly curved forwards from the handle.

We claim:

A bow comprising tube parts formed of curved steel stock the width and thickness of which decreases towards the outer ends, said parts being D-shaped in cross section, a handle for connecting the inner ends of the bow parts together consisting of an outer sleeve, a cork layer surrounding said sleeve, an inner sleeve D-shaped in cross section, said inner sleeve being introduced into the outer sleeve together with the bow parts, means for firmly connecting one bow part with the handle, the other bow part being adapted to be removably mounted in the handle, and a string connecting the free ends of the bow parts.

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