

April 21, 1936.

P. A. HAGLUND

2,038,077

SKI

Original Filed June 12, 1934

Fig. 1.

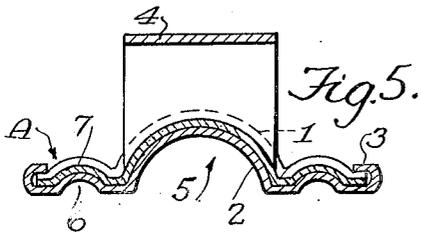
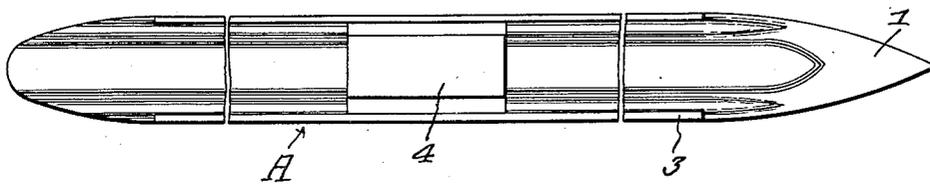


Fig. 2.

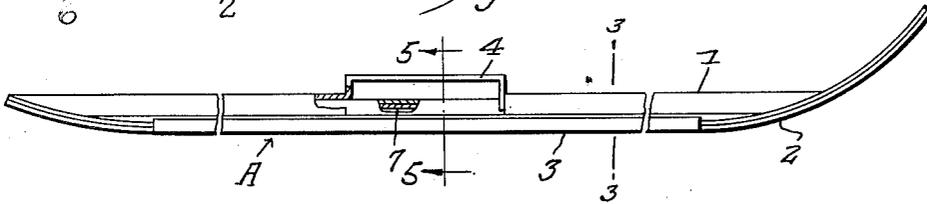


Fig. 3.

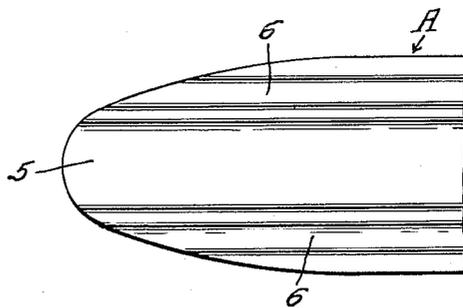
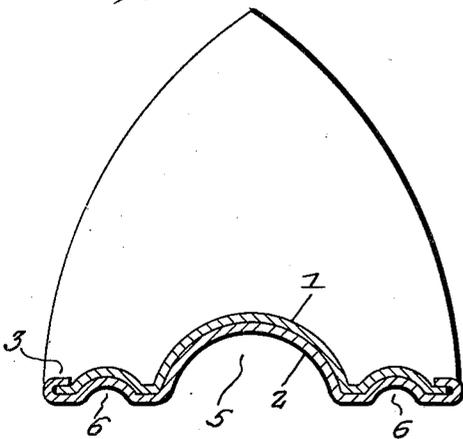


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SKI

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Renewed February 7, 1936

2 Claims. (Cl. 208—184)

This invention relates to an improvement in skis, the general object of the invention being to make the ski of metal so that it will have great strength and there is practically no danger of its being broken, and to so form the ski that it can be used on ice and hard snow as well as soft snow.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing and specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

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

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the ski.

Figure 2 is a side view with parts in section, and

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Figure 2,

Figure 4 is a fragmentary bottom plan view.

Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Figure 2.

As shown in these views, the ski A is formed of upper and lower strips 1 and 2 of metal, the strips being secured together in any suitable manner and with the edges of the lower strip bent over the edges of the upper strip or piece, as shown at 3. The upper strip has its central portion cut and bent upwardly, forwardly and downwardly, to provide the foot rest 4 to which the foot is connected in any suitable manner. The metal is also bent to provide the longitudinally extending large groove 5 in the central portion of the lower face of the ski, and the small grooves 6, one on each side of the large grooves.

This improved ski can be manufactured in large quantities and at a much reduced cost from the wooden skis. They cannot be broken, as often happens with the wooden skis and this is an im-

portant point, particularly where the skis are used by persons far from civilization. With this type of ski, the ski can be made shorter and lighter than skis now in use and a perfect balance can be obtained, with the rear end slightly heavier than the front end, which causes the toe to automatically lift at each forward step. The grooves prevent side slipping of the ski so that it can be used on ice and hard snow, as well as soft snow.

In order to strengthen the ski and to increase the pliancy thereof extra plies or sheets of metal may be inserted between the upper and lower strips at the center of the ski, as shown at 7, in Figure 2.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A ski formed of metal and having a longitudinally extending groove in its bottom part, the ski including two strips of metal placed one on the other, with the upper strip cut and bent upwardly to form a foot rest.

2. A ski of the class described comprising an elongated body including upper and lower strips of metal fastened together to form a solid body, the body being pressed to provide a centrally arranged longitudinally extending groove in its bottom and a small longitudinally extending groove on each side of the large groove, a portion of the upper strip having a cut out portion bent upwardly, forwardly and downwardly, to form a rigid foot rest.

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