

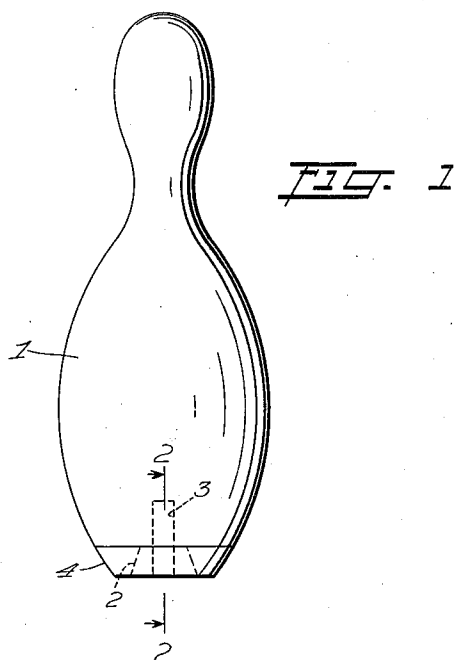
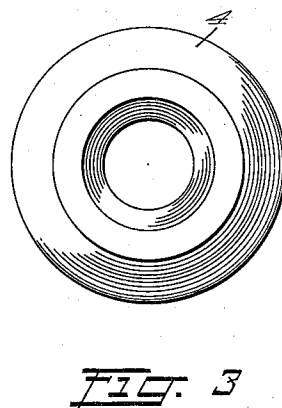
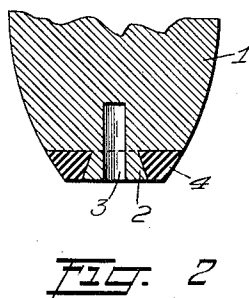
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BOWLING PIN

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BOWLING PIN.

Application filed June 11, 1926. Serial No. 115,268.

My invention relates to improvements in the construction of bowling pins, and it consists in the combinations and arrangements herein described and claimed.

5 An object of my invention is to provide a construction which may be made from an old pin that has been rendered useless through wear, thereby effecting an economy in the use of material which would otherwise be thrown away.

10 A further object of the invention is to provide a reconstructed bowling pin which has all the advantages of a new pin.

15 A further object is to provide a pin which is precisely of the same dimensions as the original worn pin from which the reconstructed pin is made.

20 Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification, and the novel features of the invention will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming part of this application, in which

25 Figure 1 is a side elevation of the pin constructed according to my invention,

Figure 2 is a section along the line 2—2 of Figure 1, and

30 Figure 3 is an enlarged view of a portion of the device.

When bowling pins have been used for a few months in bowling alleys which have a steady patronage, they become so worn as to be useless. The greatest wear generally occurs at the bottom edges of the pin, which become nicked and worn so as to prevent the pin from standing upright.

40 Attempts have been made to use these worn pins by cutting off a portion of the bottom so as to give the pin a new surface upon which to rest. This is objectionable, for while the pin may be used, it is, of course, shorter than it was originally by the amount which has been cut off, and bowlers object to such pins, since they are not of the regulation size.

45 In carrying out my invention, I make use of a worn pin. Thus in Figure 1, the pin 1 may be worn at its lower edges, so that it may be useless. In order to reconstruct it, I cut an annular groove around the bottom of the pin, which is of sufficient width

to remove the worn portions. The inner edges of this annular groove are tapered so as to leave a tapered core 2. In Figure 2, I have shown this core with the bore 3 extending up through it and into the body portion of the pin. The bore 3, it will be observed, is in the pin originally, being for the purpose of spotting the pins with pin setting devices.

60 Around the core 2 I place a rubber ring 4. The edges of this ring, which abut the body portion 1 of the pin, and the tapered sides of the core 2 are treated with glue or other cementing material, and the rubber is stretched over the flared end of the core, and the ring is pressed firmly in position and caused to adhere to the core and to the body portion.

70 The ring is, of course, of a predetermined size, being of such a size and thickness as to completely fill the annular groove and to bring the contour of the pin back to normal.

75 I have found that pins constructed in this manner from old worn out pins, will last substantially as long as new pins.

Furthermore, the use of the rubber ring provides a slightly resilient bottom portion which gives the pin a firm setting and also provides it with a lower outer edge that is not easily nicked or splintered.

80 The fact that the core is tapered prevents the ring from having any tendency to separate from the body portion of the pin, so that the ring is held firmly in position at all times.

In lieu of rubber, I may use other material, such as fiber, which may be pressed into the groove and secured to the body portion and to the core in the manner stated.

90 I claim:

A bowling pin having a central integral core at its bottom, said core being of relatively large diameter at its end and uniformly tapered to a smaller diameter toward the body portion, and a resilient ring disposed about said tapered core, the inner and upper edges of said ring abutting the surfaces of the core and the body portion, respectively, and the outer portions of the ring being flush with the outer abutting surfaces of the body and the core.

GEORGE PHILLIP GEISER.