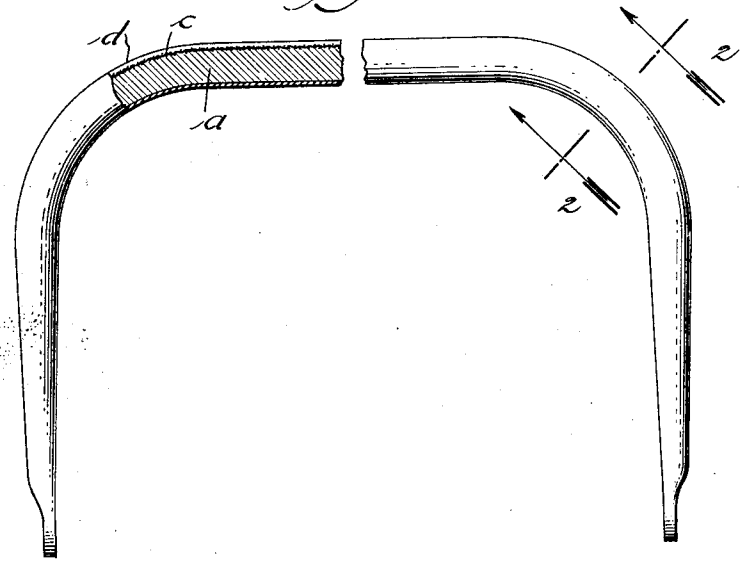
June 5, 1928. 1,672,181

A. H. STOKES

BOW

Filed June 18, 1925

Fig. 1.



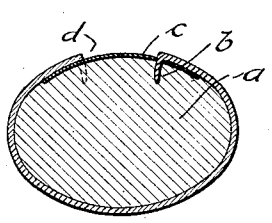


Fig. 4.

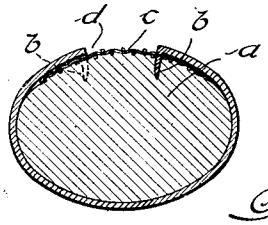


Fig. 2.

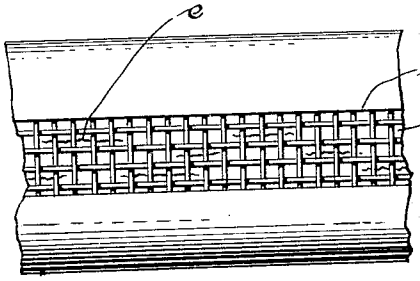


Fig. 3.

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Patented June 5, 1928. 1,672,181

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR H. STOKES, OF OWOSSO, MICHIGAN.

BOW.

Application filed June 18, 1925. Serial No. 37,927.

This invention relates to bows and bow sockets. In my prior Patent, No. 1,149,965, issued August 10, 1915, I have described and claimed a combination bow and bow socket preferably with a notched wood filler. It was found necessary to notch the wood in order to bend the same around the quarter or arch of the bow. Wooden bows are ordinarily bent by first steaming them and then bending them.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a bow or combined bow and bow socket construction in which the filler can be bent without either notching or steaming. Obviously this invention is useful in other arts where it is desired to bend wood.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of the bow with my improved filler in place.

Fig. 2 is a cross section of the same taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary plan view at the quarter.

Fig. 4 is a cross section showing a modified form of bow construction, using a fibrous protective covering.

Bows are ordinarily made of wood and wood has to be steamed in order to bend it at the quarter points of the top. They are ordinarily inserted in metal bow sockets which are fastened to the body. My Patent, No. 1,149,965, shows an improved metal bow construction, and preferably I employ in this bended construction a wooden filler, but in order to permit the filler to be bent successfully, it is necessary to notch the same.

In the present invention I have devised a bow structure which permits the use of wooden filler but which does not require notching. To this end, I take a piece of metal, blanked out to get the suitable blank formation. This is wrapped around a wooden core *a*, and the projecting points *b* are driven into the wooden core, but over a suitable wire mesh *c*, or other suitable flexible material which may be pierced by a tack, and which is spread over the top of the core. The edges of the blank do not meet, but leave an open space *d* which affords a tacking surface.

The bow structure may now be bent in suitable dies or forms at its ends to form the quarter arches of the bow. The wood in bending may splinter somewhat and it is the purpose of the wire mesh to prevent the splinters raising up above the surface of the bow. This splintered effect is indicated roughly at *e* in Fig. 3.

The wood, if desired, may be soaked in oil or other suitable solutions in order to more advantageously prepare it for this rough distortion brought about by the action. The splintering, however, will only be on the outside of the curve and the wire mesh, or other tack penetratable material, will serve to hold it down. At the same time the wire mesh presents an opening through which the tacking may be done.

I have called this a bow construction, but obviously it may be, as shown in my previous patent, a combination of bow and bow socket, or other shapes. Hence in the claims I will simply refer to it as a bow construction.

In Fig. 4 I substitute for the wire mesh, a flexible tack penetratable material such as canvas or other material. This construction entirely covers the wood and in some instances may be preferred to the protective covering of wire mesh.

What I claim is:

1. In a bow construction, the combination of a heavy metal tubular member having a longitudinally extended opening around the arched quarter portion of the bow, a wooden filler lying in said tubular member and bent around the arched portion, tack-penetrable means for holding down the wooden splinters that would otherwise project at the arched portion through the opening in the tubular member, and integral prongs on the heavy tubular member penetrating the tack-penetrable means and driven into the wooden filler.

2. In a bow structure, the combination of a tubular member which is open around the quarter portion of the bow, a wooden filler

within the tubular member which is exposed at such opening, a strip of tack-penetrable material over-lying the wooden filler at the opening and under-lying the edges of the tubular member, prongs on the tubular member adjacent the edges thereof which are driven into the wooden filler through the tack-penetrable material, whereby the several parts are securely fastened together and the strip of tack-penetrable material is prevented from shifting along the curved surface of the filler.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

ARTHUR H. STOKES.