Dec. 25, 1962 P. J. GUBASH 3,070,083

BRUSH DEFLECTOR

Filed May 27, 1960

FIG. 1

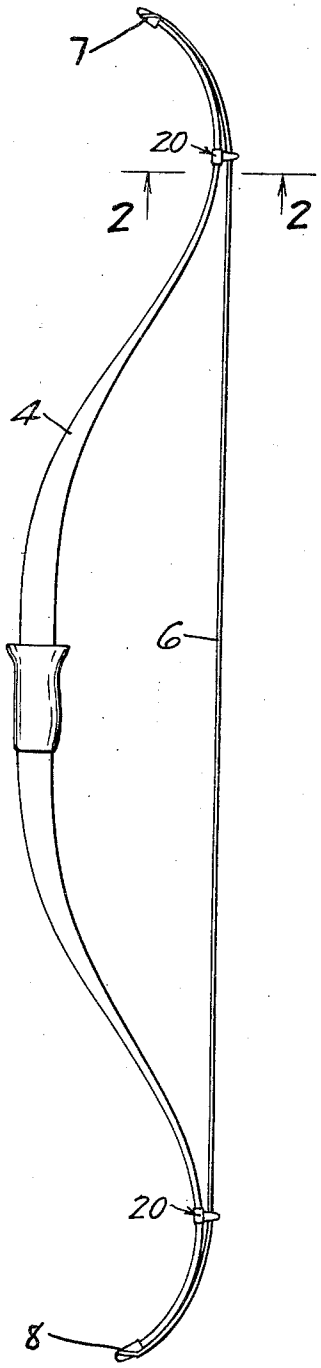



FIG. 2

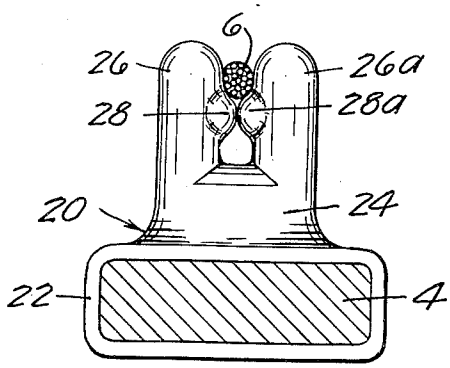



FIG. 3

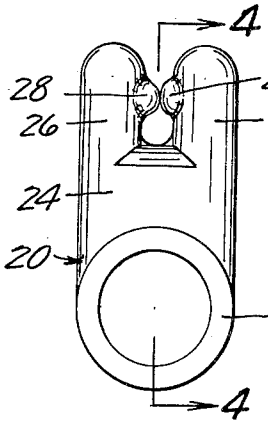



FIG. 4

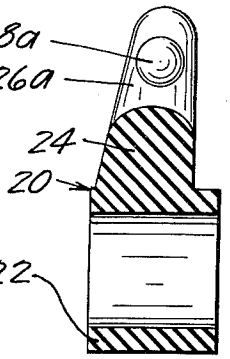



FIG. 5

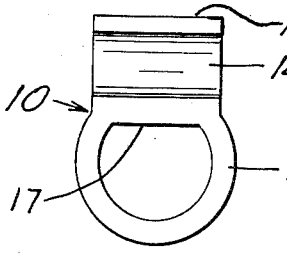
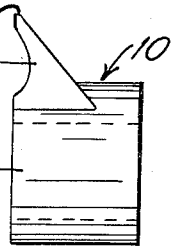



FIG. 6




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# BRUSH DEFLECTOR

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3 Claims. (Cl. 124—23)

This invention relates to brush deflectors for bows.

It is a frequent occurrence to have a twig, grass, or other portion of brush lodge between the bowstring and bow when the same is being carried through the woods. In particular this occurs at the points of tangency between the bowstring and bow at each end of the bow. A recurve bow, which is frequently the preferred type of bow used by the bow and arrow hunter, is particularly susceptible to the catching and occumulation of brush between the bow and bowstring. The taut bowstring likewise is apt to twang when struck by a piece of brush, thus disclosing the presence of the hunter in the woods.

It is therefore an objective of the present invention to provide means for preventing the catching or lodging of brush between the bow and bowstring.

It is a further objective of the invention to provide silencing means for preventing twanging of the taut bowstring on the bow when the former is contacted by a piece of brush or other item while being carried.

It is frequently desired to unstring or loosen the bowstring and yet keep the bowstring and bow together. In fact when transporting bows and arrows in a vehicle, at least some states require by law that the bow be unstrung. This is normally done by loosening one loop of the bowstring from the bowstring notch at one end of the bow. When such a partially unstrung bow is placed in an automobile, particularly when placed in the trunk of an automobile, the bowstring frequently becomes completely disengaged from the bow or tangled up with other objects or paraphernalia carried in the car.

It is therefore a further objective of the present invention to provide means for maintaining the bow and bowstring of a partially or completely unstrung bow in close proximity to each other and to thereby lessen the occasion of undesired entanglements of the bowstring with other objects.

The achievement of these and further objects of the invention will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings in which several forms of the invention are illustrated.

Referring now to the drawings, FIGURE 1 is a side elevational view of a strung recurve bow equipped with my improved brush deflectors.

FIGURE 2 is a bottom view of the deflector as shown in FIGURE 1 taken at the plane 2—2 and showing the bow and bowstring in cross section.

FIGURE 3 is an elevational view of the deflector of FIGURE 2 when removed from the bow.

FIGURE 4 is a side sectional view along the lines 4—4 of FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 5 is an elevational view of an alternate form of my novel brush deflectors.

FIGURE 6 is a side elevational view of the same deflector as in FIGURE 5.

FIGURE 1 illustrates a completely strung recurve bow 4 with the bowstring 6 attached in both the upper bow notch 7 and lower bow notch 8. The bow is equipped with my novel brush deflectors 20 in operative position near the points of tangency of the bowstring and each end portion of the bow.

Referring now to FIGURES 5 and 6, which illustrate one form of my invention, the brush deflector 10 comprices a generally annular base member 12 having a circumferentially laterally projecting body portion 14. The body portion 14 has a distal bearing surface 16 for contact with the bowstring. A deflector 10 in the form of the invention as illustrated in FIGURES 5 and 6 is formed of a rubbery resilient material e.g. vulcanized rubber. As can be readily appreciated, the base 12 is sized and preferably elastic enough to be fairly easily slipped over one end of a bow and into the desired position (i.e. slightly below the point of tangency between the strung bowstring and the bow) thereon and yet be snugly fitted and frictionally retained in place so that it resists dislodgment or slippage along the length of the bow.



The flat portion 17 of the base 12 represents a slight modification from a strictly annular shape; said flat portion helping to prevent the bush deflector from slipping and rotating around the axis of the bow when the brush deflector is mounted on a portion of a bow having an essentially rectangular cross-sectional configuration, such as the recurve bow 4 of FIGURE 1.

With my brush deflectors thus positioned on each end of the bow (as shown in FIGURE 1) they present a relatively flat surfaced block between the bowstring and bow and serve to push aside objects that might otherwise slide along and become wedged between the bowstring and bow at either end thereof when the archer is afield.

FIGURES 2 to 4 illustrate a presently preferred form of my invention. The deflector 20 is made out of vulcanized rubber in an appropriate mold and comprises a generally annular base member 22 having a circumferentially laterally projecting body portion 24. The laterally projecting body portion 24 of the deflector is bifurcated at the most distal portion thereof. The bifurcated portion comprises two terminal projections 26 and 26*a* which together with the portion 24 define a recess for receiving the bowstring. I have further found it advantageous to provide two opposing knobs 28 and 28*a* on the medial aspects of the projections 26, 26*a*. The knobs 28 and 28*a* in particular aid in the retention of the bowstring in the aforementioned recess when the bow is in the unstrung condition and help compensate for variations in thickness of the bowstrings that might be used on different sized bows by presenting a yieldable restriction in the width of the recess. The knobs serve to provide the recess with an upper and lower portion. An additional advantage to this construction is that the bowstring may be pushed past the knobs into the lower portion of the recess and the bowstring will be firmly but removably retained therein. This positive retention of the bowstring by the deflectors also aids in the rapid stringing of a partially unstrung bow, i.e. the lower loop of the bowstring is retained in its bow notch (such as the notch 8 of FIGURE 1) by the lower deflector while the archer bends the bow to attach the upper bowstring loop in the upper notch of the bow.

When the bow 4 is thus completely strung, as shown in FIGURE 1, the brush deflector 20 is positioned just below the point of tangency between the bowstring 6 and the bow at each end thereof. As can be seen with reference to FIGURE 2, the bowstring 6 will normally rest in the upper portion of the recess.

The whole deflector or portions of the deflector which serve to do the actual deflection of brush and the like may be dusted with talc or provided with other coatings in order to enhance the slip characteristics thereof.

While the form of the invention illustrated herein comprises a slip-on attachment for already existing bows, other attaching means such as an adjustable strap, cement and the like may be utilized; or the deflector could be built into a bow during the construction thereof. It will be understood then that deviations may be made from the embodiment particularly shown and described herein without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What I claim is as follows:

1. In combination, a bow and bowstring having at least one brush deflector, said brush deflector having a base mounted on said bow and having a resilient, circumferentially laterally projecting body portion, said body portion being terminally bifurcated into projections, said body portion and projections defining a recess which removably retains said bowstring.

2. A combination according to claim 1 wherein said projections are resilient and have two generally opposed knobs on the medial aspects of said projections, said knobs providing a yieldable restriction in the width of said recess to divide said recess into upper and lower portions and further aid in firmly but removably retaining said bowstring when said bow is in partially unstrung position and said bowstring has been pushed past said restriction into said lower recess.

3. A brush deflector of resilient rubbery material for a bow, said deflector comprising a generally annular base portion having a circumferentially laterally projecting body portion, said base portion defining an opening and being sized so as to be frictionally retained in position when placed on a bow, said body portion being terminally bifurcated to form two projections, said body portion and said projections defining a recess; said projections having generally opposed knobs on the medial aspects thereof which provide a yieldable restriction in the width of said recess.



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