

G. C. SETCHELL.
 ARCHER'S BOW.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1909.

982,748.

Patented Jan. 24, 1911.

Fig. 1.

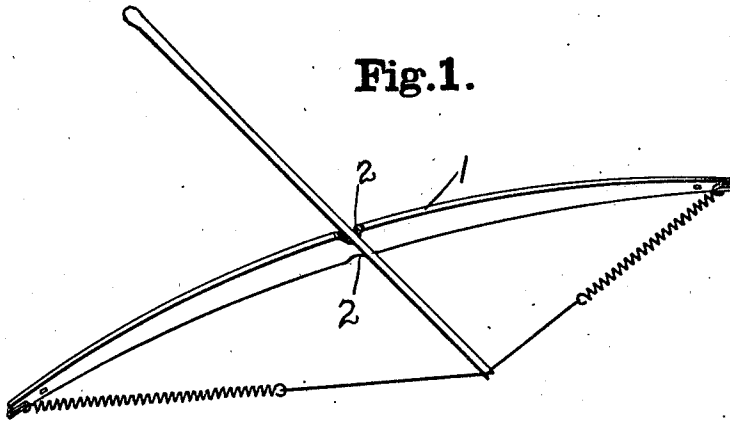


Fig. 2.

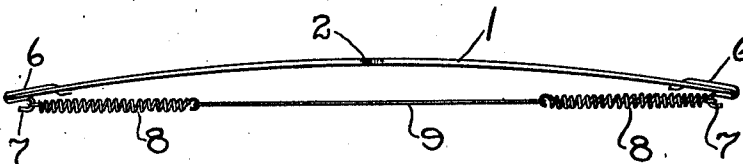


Fig. 4.

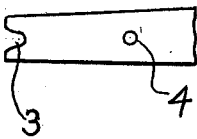
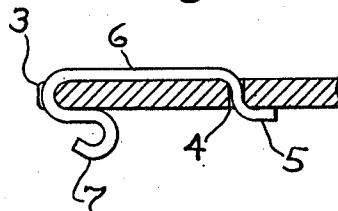


Fig. 3.



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ARCHER'S BOW.

982,748.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 24, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. SETCHELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Edgewood, in the town of Cranston, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Archers' Bows, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

The object of this invention is to provide a bow for shooting arrows in which the impelling power is a resilient bow used in combination with springs attached to the bow cord.

The invention consists of certain novel features of construction, as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1— is a perspective view of my improved spring actuating bow cord with the arrow in position and the cord drawn back as in action. Fig. 2— shows a side elevation of the bow with the bow string in its normal position. Fig. 3— is an enlarged view showing a portion of the end of the bow in section, illustrating the means for attaching the spring to the end of the bow. Fig. 4— is a top view of the end portion of the bow showing the notch and the hole for receiving and retaining the hook member.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the bow which may be made of wood, metal, or any other suitable material. The same being preferably resilient, or semi-resilient. It may be straight, if desired, when in its normal position but is preferably bent slightly, as illustrated in Fig. 2, to resemble a bow under a slight tension. This bow member is preferably provided with notches 2—2 on its opposite edges near the middle portion to receive and guide the arrow. The ends of the bow stick are preferably notched as at 3, see Fig. 4, and also provided with a small hole 4 a short distance in from the ends thereof.

In order to provide a simple and inexpensive but strong and durable attaching device to which the impelling springs may be readily connected I have taken a piece of wire passed one end 5 through the hole 4, bent this end so as to engage the inside of the bow, then carried the body of the wire 6 along the outside of the bow, around through

the notched portion 3 and back against the underside of the bow bringing the end around in the form of a hook as at 7. In this manner a simple, effective and inexpensive attaching device is provided which is firmly secured in a most simple manner to each end of the bow.

The essential feature of my improved bow is that coiled springs 8—8, preferably helically wound, are attached to each end of the bow cord 9, the opposite ends of said springs being connected to the hook members 7—7 on the bow. The cord 9 connecting the ends of the two springs may be of any suitable material, such as leather or string, extending from one coil to the other, if desired.

A bow constructed with my improved impelling cord is much more effective than the old style bow where the driving power lay alone in the spring of the wood. The tension may be readily regulated to suit various requirements by employing springs of different power.

The portion 1 of the bow, being made of a single flat piece of metal, will always yield in the proper direction when in use, and especially when made in the smaller sizes may be formed at a single operation as by being stamped out so as to not only give the proper shape from end to end but also form all notches and holes. And owing to the fact that the springs 8 have simply a hooked engagement with the hooks 7 and with the cord 9, springs of different strength can be readily changed for each other so as to alter the power of the bow.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

An article of the character described comprising a bow member, an attaching hook formed at either end of said bow, the back of the hook engaging the underside of the bow, the body of the hook wire passing over the end and along the front of the bow, and the end of the wire passing through the body of the bow to fasten the same, coil springs attached to said hooks, and an arrow engaging cord connecting the opposite ends of said springs.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE C. SETCHELL.

Witnesses:

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