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ARCHERY BOW AND STRING

Original Filed Sept. 22, 1955

FIG. 1

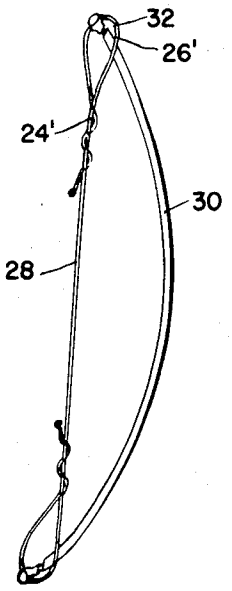
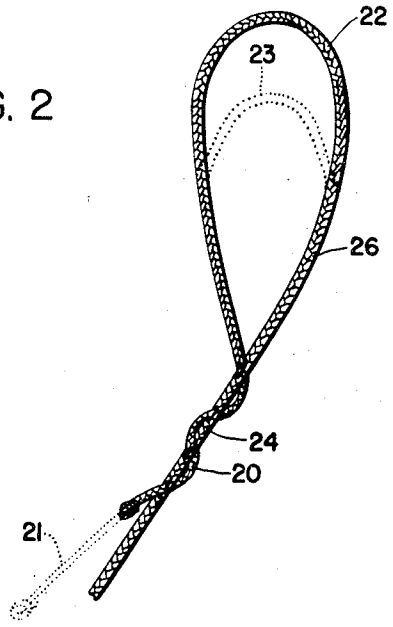


FIG. 2



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ARCHERY BOW AND STRING

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5 Claims. (Cl. 124—23)

This is a division of our co-pending application, Serial No. 535,811 filed September 22, 1955.

This invention relates to a novel means of forming an adjustable bight or terminal loop in an archery bow string.

The novel features which are believed to be characteristic of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, both as to its organization and method of operation may best be understood by reference to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 illustrates a bight according to the invention applied to braided archery line; and

Fig. 2 is an enlarged showing of the adjustable loop.

In Fig. 2 there is shown an adjustable splice made by making several passes of the free end **20** of a bight **22** through a portion of the standing line **24** as illustrated in Fig. 2. When the now secured loop **26** formed from the bight **22** is placed about an object and tension placed on the standing line **24**, the loop remains fixed and the braid of the standing line **24** locks tightly and securely about the end **20**. When, however, tension is removed from the portion **24** the free end **20** will freely slide in either direction relative to standing line **24**. In this manner the diameter of the loop **26** may be increased or decreased with a consequent slight adjustment in the effective length of the line.

With reference to Fig. 1, a very useful adaptation of the adjustable loop or splice shown in Fig. 2 may be employed. The loop **26'** of Fig. 1 is formed in the manner of the loop **26** of Fig. 2 and may be slipped about the notch or shoulder **32** of an archery bow **30** in a manner well known in this art. As the nylon braid **28** ages it may increase slightly in length or, conversely, the permanent bend in the bow **30** may increase. The length of the line **28** may be shortened by reducing the diameter of the loop **26'**. Thus, by removing the loop **26'** from the notch **32** of bow **30** the tension on the standing part **24'** of the line **28** is removed and the diameter of the loop may be reduced or increased as desired. Upon replacement on the bow, the loop **26'** will again remain fixed in adjusted position due to tension on standing part **24'**. As shown in the dotted line position in Fig. 2 the smaller loop **23** results when the end is moved to position **21**. The result is a shortening of line **28**.

Referring again to Fig. 2, a slip knot or splice is formed by a reversal of parts **20** and **24**. That is, let end **20** be considered as the standing part of the line and **24** be considered as the end of the line. In such a case if the loop **26** be placed about an object and tension placed on **20**, the loop **26** will throttle the object in the manner of a slip-knot or hangman's noose.

We claim:

1. An archery bow comprising a resilient flexible member and a bow string, said member having means formed thereon to engage a bight of said string, said bight being formed as a loop whose free end is inserted substantially transversely through the body portion of said bow string whereby the size of said bight may be varied when said bow string is not under tension to effectively adjust the length of said bow string and said standing portion when said bow is strung under tension will retain its adjusted length.

2. The combination as claimed in claim 1, further characterized in that said free end passes through the body portion of said bow string at least twice, said bow string being under tension to lock said free end, said free end being slidable in said body portion when tension is removed from said bow string.

3. An archery bow comprising in combination a resilient flexible member and a bow string, said member having loop engaging means formed in one end thereof, an adjustable loop on said string to engage said loop engaging means, said loop being formed by passing the free end of said string substantially transversely at least twice through the standing portion of said string so that said free end will move freely through said standing portion when in a relaxed condition and said free end and said standing portion are locked when said loop is under tension, whereby said loop when not under tension may be increased and decreased in size to effectively adjust the length of said bow string, and said adjustment will be retained on said bow string when said bow is flexed.

4. An archery bow comprising in combination a resilient flexible member and a bow string, said member having loop engaging means formed on each end thereof, adjustable loop means on each end of said string to engage said loop engaging means respectively, said loops each being formed by passing a free end of said string substantially through the standing portion of said string at least twice so that said free ends may be moved freely through said standing portion when said bow string is in a released or unstrung position and said free end and said standing portion are locked when said bow string is under tension or strung, whereby said loop when not under tension may be increased or decreased in size to effectively adjust the length of said bow string and said adjustment may be retained on said bow string when said bow is strung.

5. An archery bow comprising a resilient flexible member and a bow string, said member having means formed thereon to engage a bight of said string, said bight being formed as a loop whose free end is threaded into and out of the body portion of said bow string whereby the size of said bight may be varied when said bow string is not under tension to effectively adjust the length of said bow string and said standing portion when said bow string is strung under tension will retain its desired length.

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