Dec. 17, 1957 H. C. STOCKFLETH 2,816,696

UNIVERSAL HAND-CONNECTED BOW QUIVER

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Fig. 2

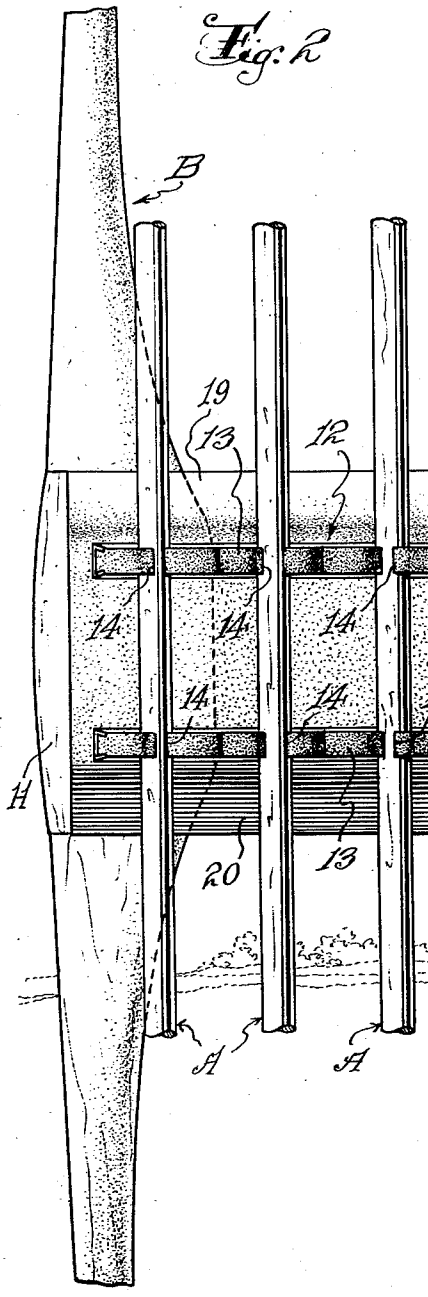
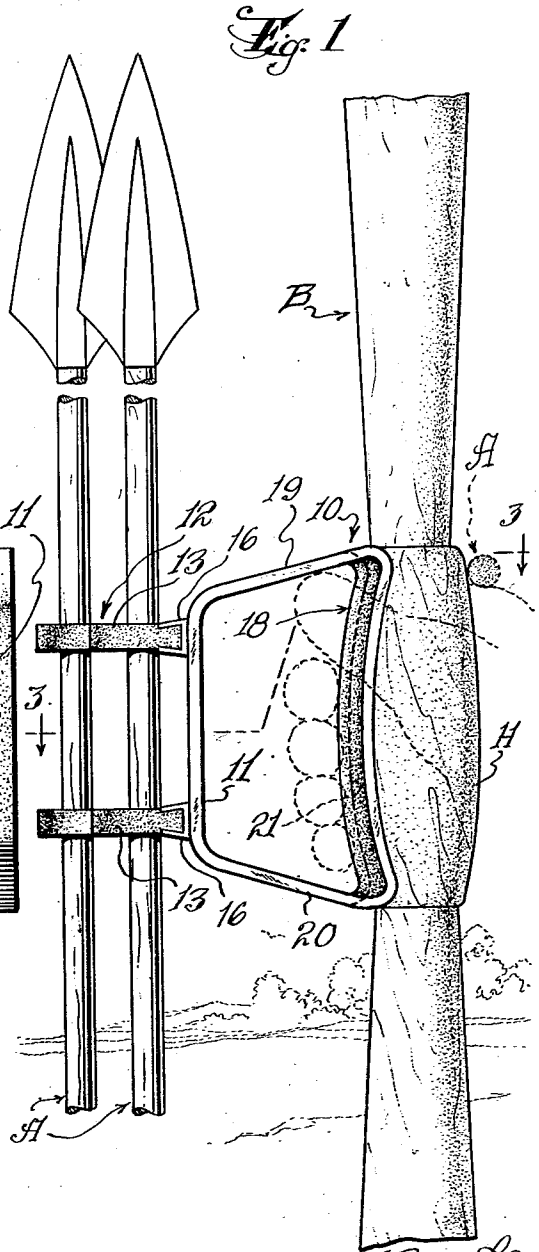


Fig. 1



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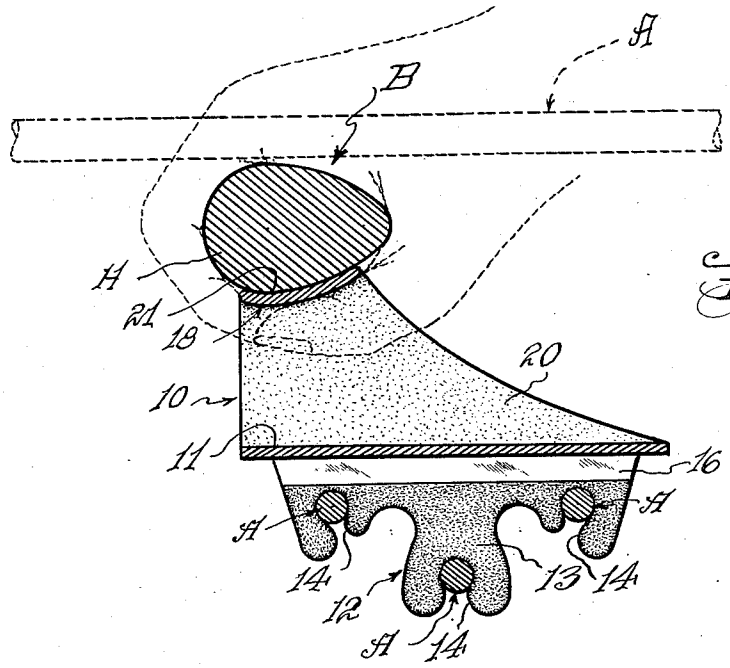
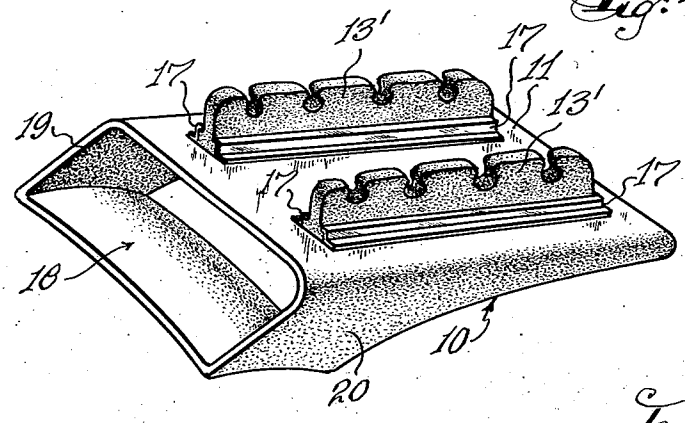


Fig. 3

Fig. 4



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UNIVERSAL HAND-CONNECTED BOW QUIVER

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Application December 3, 1956, Serial No. 626,043

1 Claim. (Cl. 224—1)

The invention relates to bow quivers for use in hunting with bow and arrow, and has particular reference to a quiver which, instead of being integrally affixed to the bow as heretofore, is separate but adapted to be temporarily connected to the bow by the hand that is holding the latter in carrying or shooting positions.

The attached bow quiver of the prior art is objectionable in several respects. It usually is secured to a limb of the bow either above or below the handle by screw or bolt means which weaken the bow. It cannot be separated from the bow when such action becomes necessary under field conditions. When different types or sizes of quivers are desired for interchangeable use on the same bow, as when changing from target practice to hunting live game, loss of time will occur during the change-over.

With the above-mentioned and other disadvantages of the fixedly attached bow quiver in mind, it is the primary object of the present invention to provide a bow quiver of such construction that it may be held temporarily in rigid abutment against the handle of the bow by the same hand that grips the latter but without any other connecting means.

A further object is to provide a hand-connected bow quiver having a supplemental handle which is universal in its application to a bow in that it has a seating face shaped to fit the bow handle on either side thereof so as to adapt the quiver for use with equal facility by both right-handed and left-handed archers.

Another object is to provide a bow quiver of such construction that it will not be in a position to interfere in any way with operational use of the bow to which it is hand-connected.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a bow quiver which is simple and durable in construction, economical to manufacture, effective and efficient in use, and neat and attractive in appearance.

Other objects, features and advantages of the invention will become apparent as the following specific description is read in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a rear elevation of a bow and the quiver hand-connected thereto in shooting position by a left-handed archer, showing the same partly broken away;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same;

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the bow quiver alone, showing a modified form of arrow holding means.

Referring now in detail to the drawings, wherein like reference characters designate corresponding parts in the several views, it will be observed that the improved bow quiver is represented in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, as being bow connected by the right hand of a left-handed archer, his characteristically stronger left hand and arm being used in drawing the bowstring and releasing the arrow.

It may be explained also that the term "bow quiver" as used herein means a quiver that is supported in close

contiguity to the bow instead of being supported by a sling or other means on the back or a shoulder of the archer.

The bow quiver includes a peculiarly shaped body **10** that may be formed from sheet material, such as metal or plastic, by suitable manufacturing processes, such as stamping, pressing, or molding. This body **10** has a flat side plate **11** that is disposed in a vertical plane when the bow B is in vertical shooting position with the quiver hand-connected thereto. Suitable arrow holding means **12** is mounted on the exposed outer face of plate **11**.

Although arrow holding means **12** may be of any desired type, it is preferred to employ a pair of vertically spaced horizontally extending rack flanges **13—13** that project outward from plate **11**. These rack flanges **13—13** may be made of resilient material, such as plastic, rubber, or the like, and have vertically aligned pairs of outwardly opening notches or slots **14** to receive the shafts of arrows A. Each notch **14** is dimensioned to fit the arrow shaft snugly and grippingly and has a constricted throat through which said shaft may be squeezed into the notch during loading of holding means **12** or outwardly therefrom during extraction.

The number of pairs of arrow engaging notches **14** in rack flanges **13—13** will depend upon the operational use for which a particular bow quiver is designed. For target practice at an archery range, a comparatively large quiver with holding capacity for the number of arrows used in shooting a practice score may be desired. However, for hunting live game in the woods and brush a small quiver of from three to six arrow-capacity will be more practical. That is because a bowman may not get in more than one or two shots at game in a whole day of hunting. To carry a large bow quiver would interfere with stalking progress through dense underbrush and thickets, so he likely will choose to carry a quiver of minimum capacity because of its small, unobstructing size.

The mode of attaching rack flanges **13—13** to plate **11** of body **10** is largely a matter of manufacturing design. Rack flanges of the rectangular cross-section disclosed in Fig. 1 may be grippingly compressed between the side walls of U-shaped channel members **16—16** which in turn may be united with plate **11** by suitable means, such as welding, brazing, or riveting. Fig. 4 represents a modified rack flange structure **13'** that is T-shaped in cross-section. In this instance, the wide portion of rack flange **13'** bears flatly against plate **11** and is slidably engaged between S-shaped angle irons **17—17** with sufficient friction to prevent accidental detachment under normal conditions of use. As in the case of the channel members **16—16** in the Figs. 1 to 3 embodiment of the invention, any suitable conventional means may be employed to affix irons **17—17** to plate **11** of body **10**.

An essential element of my hand-connected bow quiver is the loop-type handle **18** which forms an integral part of body **10** and is united to the side of plate **11** opposite to arrow holding means **12** in horizontally spaced relation to said plate by top and bottom walls **19** and **20**, respectively. This handle **18** preferably is of a width which permits it to be included comfortably in the grasp of the archer's hand that holds handle H of bow B, and is located opposite to the front portion of plate **11**. Consequently, walls **19** and **20** of body **10** may be tapered in width from their juncture with handle **18** toward the rear edge of plate **11**, as shown particularly in Fig. 4.

In operational use with a bow, the quiver is positioned with its handle **18** bearing against one side face of the bow's handle H as shown in Figs. 1 to 3. Because the side faces of the handle H of a conventional bow are somewhat convexly curved both horizontally and vertically, the handle **18** of my bow quiver is formed to

present a correspondingly mated horizontally and vertically concave outer seating face **21**. This is done in order that quiver handle **18** may fit evenly and rigidly against bow handle H and thereby insure against any slipping or angular displacement of the hand-connected union of quiver and bow.

Fig. 1 most clearly illustrates my improved hand-connected bow quiver applied to the left side of the handle H of a bow B for use by a left-handed archer, but it is to be understood that it may be used just as readily by a right-handed archer. All that is required for the change-over is to invert the arrows A in holding means **12** so that their heads will be lowermost and then invert the entire quiver and bring its handle **18** to seat against the right side face of bow handle H.

An added advantage of my hand-connected bow quiver is experienced whenever it becomes necessary to re-string a bow in the field to replace a broken or weakened bowstring. To facilitate that operation, the quiver may be quickly laid on the ground where there can be no interference with the strenuous bending of the bow and careful nocking of the string usually involved, nor will there be danger of injury to the arrows in the quiver.

It will be understood that it is intended to cover all changes and modifications of the example of the invention herein chosen for the purpose of illustration which do not constitute departures from the spirit of the invention and scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

A hand-connected bow quiver comprising: a body pressed from rigid sheet material to form a flat plate lying in a vertical plane with reference to the shooting position of a connected bow, top and bottom walls projecting laterally from said plate, and a loop handle integral with said top and bottom walls at the sides thereof opposite to said plate, said handle having a seating face on the side thereof opposite to said flat plate shaped to fit evenly against a side face of the handle of an associated bow to permit inclusion of the loop handle of the quiver in the grasp of the bow-holding hand of an archer; and arrow-holding means located on the side of said flat plate of the body opposite to the loop handle.

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