July 30, 1940. B. BOGGS 2,209,672

ARROW

Filed Oct. 27, 1939

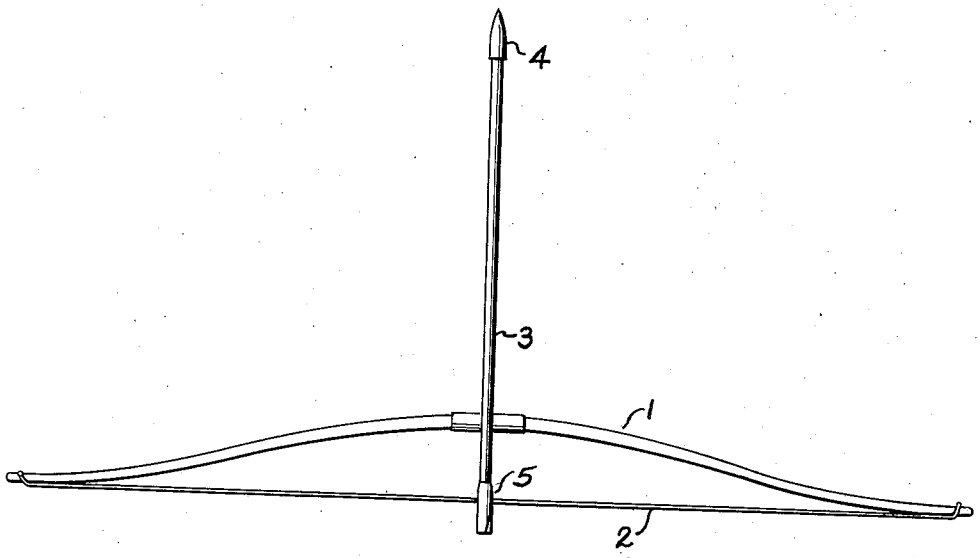


Fig. 1.

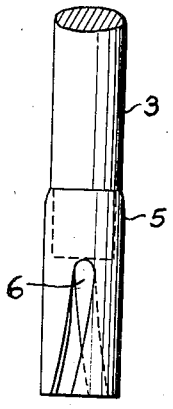


Fig. 2.

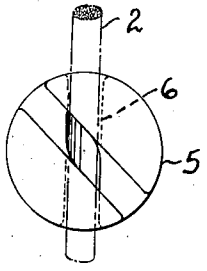


Fig. 4.

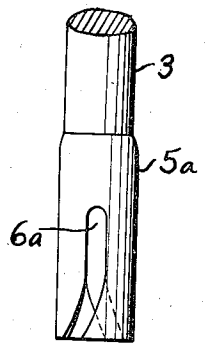


Fig. 3.

Inventor
BURL BOGGS

By

E. V. Hardway.
Attorney

Patented July 30, 1940 2,209,672

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,209,672

ARROW

Burl Boggs, El Campo, Tex.

Application October 27, 1939, Serial No. 301,531

5 Claims. (Cl. 273—106.5)

This invention relates to an arrow.

An object of the invention is to provide means on an arrow arranged to co-act with the bow cord to cause the arrow to rotate, or spin, about its longitudinal axis, in flight.

It is customary to provide a feather on the rear end of the arrow shaft to cause the arrow to follow an approximately straight course in flight. This feather, on account of its friction with the air, retards the movement of the arrow and in case it becomes wet will become of a distorted shape and cause an irregular movement of the arrow in its flight. It is an object of the invention to provide an arrow equipped with means for causing the arrow to spin about its longitudinal axis and thus follow a comparatively straight course and thus also dispense with the necessity of using a feather.

With the above and other objects in view the invention has particular relation to certain novel features of construction, operation and arrangement of parts, an example of which is given in this specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figure 1 shows a plan view of a bow and arrow, the latter embodying the invention.

Figure 2 shows an enlarged, fragmentary plan view of the arrow.

Figure 3 shows an enlarged, fragmentary plan view of another embodiment, and

Figure 4 shows a rear end view.

In the drawing the numeral 1 designates a bow of conventional construction having the cord 2. The numeral 3 designates the shaft of the arrow which terminates, at one end, in the head 4 and whose other end has a ferrule 5 permanently attached thereto and preferably formed of metal. The free end of the ferrule has a deep slot 6 to receive the cord. As illustrated in Figure 2 the slot 6 is twisted from its inner end throughout its length. In use the cord may be seated in the slot 6 and when the arrow is shot, as it leaves the cord, the slot 6 will impart a spinning movement to the arrow which will cause it to follow a comparatively straight course.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 3 the ferrule 5*a* has a deep slot 6*a* to receive the cord 2. The outer end only of this slot 6*a* is twisted or spiralled as shown in said figure so that a sudden spinning movement will be imparted to the arrow just as it leaves the cord. The cord will thus have a less retarding effect on the flight of the arrow than would be the case if the slot were spiralled throughout its length as illustrated in Figure 2.

The drawing and description are illustrative merely, while the broad principle of the invention will be defined by the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. An arrow having a twisted, cord receiving, slot at its butt end.

2. An arrow having a cord receiving slot at its butt end whose sides are spiralled.

3. An arrow the butt end of whose shaft is provided with a longitudinal twisted slot to receive a bow cord.

4. An arrow the butt end of whose shaft is provided with a longitudinal slot whose sides have spiralled portions engageable with a bow cord to cause the arrow to spin about its longitudinal axis in flight.

5. An arrow the butt end of whose shaft is provided with a longitudinal cord receiving slot, said slot being straight at the inner end and spiralled at the outer end to cause the arrow to spin about its longitudinal axis in flight.

BURL BOGGS.