

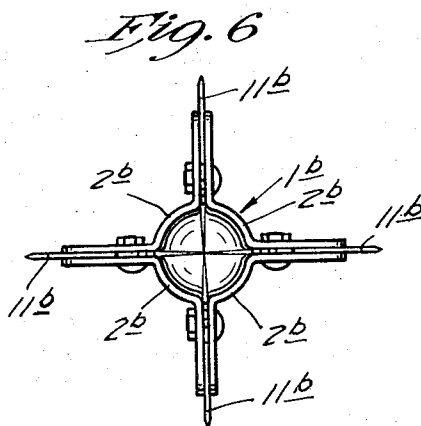
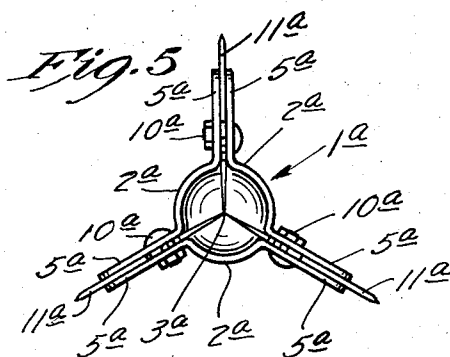
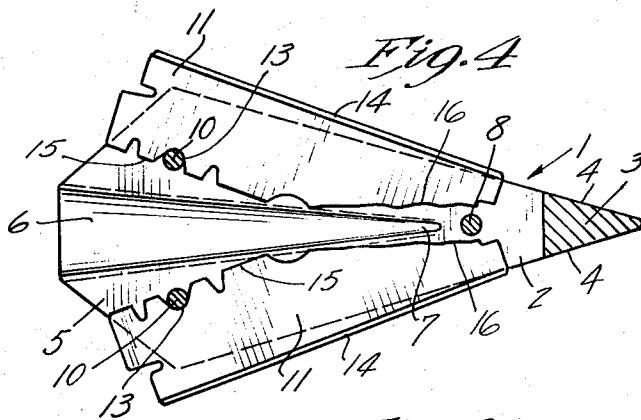
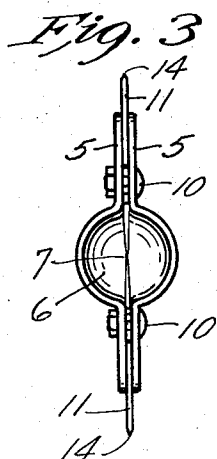
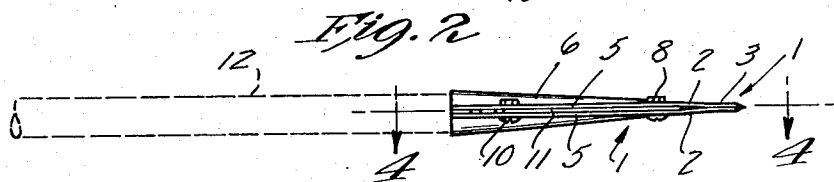
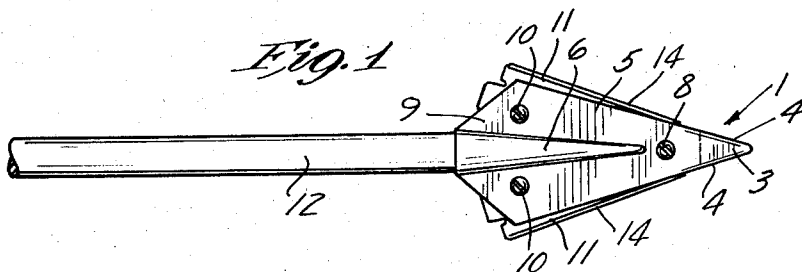
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2,880,000

ARROWHEAD CONSTRUCTION

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ARROWHEAD CONSTRUCTION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 273—106.5)

My invention relates to improvements in arrowheads and more particularly to arrowheads of the type used in hunting of wild game and the like.

The primary object of my invention is the provision of a device of the class above described in which the sharp diverging side edges of the arrowhead may be quickly replaced with a minimum of skill.

A still further object of my invention is the provision of a device of the class immediately above described wherein the arrowhead includes a plurality of circumferentially spaced head members which are secured together at their forward ends to provide a multi-edged tip, said members rearwardly of said tip defining cooperating clamping jaw elements the side edges of which form rearward extensions of the edges of said tip, the rear portions of said members being formed to provide a central shaft-receiving socket, relatively thin cutter blades receivable between each pair of said circumferentially spaced jaw elements, and means for clamping said jaw elements together, said means positively limiting radially inward movement of said blades with respect to said head, whereby the cutting edges of said blades are disposed laterally outwardly with respect to said jaws.

A still further object of my invention is the provision of a device of the class immediately above described in which said means comprises clamping screws which extend through said members, said clamping screws further releasably clamping the arrow shaft in said socket.

A still further object of my invention is the provision of a device of the class immediately above described in which each of said blades is provided with a notch along its inner edge for the reception of one of said clamping screws, whereby to also limit said blades against rearward movements with respect to said head.

A further object of my invention is the provision of a device of the class above described in which said cutter blades may be formed by the breaking of a conventional double edge razor blade along its longitudinal axis, the screw-receiving openings in said razor blades forming said notches.

A still further object of my invention is the provision of a device of the class above described wherein the cutting edges of said blades diverge rearwardly from the adjacent outer edges of their respective jaw elements.

A still further object of my invention is the provision of a device of the class generally above described which is relatively inexpensive to produce, which has a minimum of working parts, which is rugged and durable in construction, and which may be readily maintained in a highly efficient operating condition with a minimum of skill and with a minimum of financial outlay.

The above and still further objects of my invention will become apparent from the following detailed specification, appended claims and attached drawings.

Referring to the drawings wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views:

Fig. 1 is a view in top plan of my novel structure;

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Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of the structure of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a view in front elevation;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view as seen substantially from the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a view corresponding to Fig. 3 but showing a slightly modified form of my invention; and

Fig. 6 is a view corresponding to Fig. 3, but showing a still further modified form of my invention.

Referring with greater particularity to Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive of the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates in its entirety an arrowhead constructed in accordance with my invention and comprising a pair of cooperating matching head-forming members 2. As shown, the members 2 are stamped from conventional sheet metal and are welded or otherwise secured together at their front ends to provide a pointed tip 3 having rearwardly tapering opposite edges 4. Rearwardly of the pointed tip 3, the opposite edges of the head members 2 define cooperating jaw elements 5 which form rearward divergent extensions of the edges 4 of the tip 3. The rear portions of the head members 2 are formed to provide a central shaft-receiving socket 6, the pointed front portion 7 of which terminates in spaced relation to the tip 3, as shown particularly by Fig. 4.

Interposed between the front end portion 7 of the socket 6 and the tip 3 is a clamping screw 8 which extends transversely through the head-forming members 2, as shown particularly in Figs. 1 and 2. Extending transversely through the head-forming members 2 on opposite sides of the socket 6 adjacent the rear end portions 9 of the members 2 are clamping screws 10 identical in all respects to the clamping screws 8. The clamping screws 8 and 10 have dual functions, namely, they not only lock between the cooperating jaw elements 5 elongated thin cutter blades 11, but also clamp the forward end portion of a conventional arrow shaft 12 within the sockets 6.

Preferably and as shown, the blades 11 are of the type which may be formed from breaking conventional double edge safety razor blades along their longitudinal axes. It is well known that such razor blades are provided with longitudinally spaced central screw-receiving openings which define notches 13 when the blades are so broken in two. When so broken in two, the blades 11 are provided with longitudinally extending outer cutting edges 14 and inner longitudinal edges 15. One end of the blades is preferably broken or otherwise cut away as indicated at 16 to enable the front portion of the cutting edge 14 to project laterally outwardly from the cooperating jaw-forming elements 5 only a relatively short distance. However, the clamping screws 10 are so positioned with respect to the width of the blades 11 that the cutting edges 14 of the blades 11 diverge rearwardly from the adjacent outer edges of the respective jaw elements 5 as shown particularly in Figs. 1 and 4. This construction greatly increases the cutting action of the head 1 as it becomes progressively imbedded into the flesh of an animal into which it is projected. It should be obvious that when the screws 10 are received within the notches 13 of the blades 11, that said blades will be securely anchored against rearward movement with respect to the head 1. It should likewise be obvious that when the blades 11 become dull, or when it is found desirable to place the head 1 on a different shaft 12, that this may be done by merely loosening the clamping screws 8, 10 and subsequently removing said blades 11 and shaft 12 and suitably replacing same. Thereafter, the clamping screws 8, 10 are merely retightened.

In the modified structure of Fig. 5, the head 1a is provided with three circumferentially spaced head-

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forming members 2a, the forward ends of which are secured together to form the tip 3a. Clamping screws 10a releasably clamp the cooperating jaw elements 5a together about the blades 11a.

The structure of Fig. 6 differs from that of Fig. 5 only in that the head 1b is made up of four head-forming members 2b, whereby to provide, if desired, a head having four circumferentially spaced rearwardly tapering replaceable blade elements 11b.

My invention has been thoroughly tested and found to be completely satisfactory for the accomplishment of the above objects and while I have shown a preferred embodiment thereof, it should be understood that same is capable of modification without departure from the scope and spirit of the appended claim.

What I claim is:

In a device of the class described, a head comprising a plurality of plate-like members secured together at their forward ends to provide a multi-edge pointed tip, said members rearwardly of said tip defining cooperating pairs of circumferentially spaced elongated clamping jaw elements the side edges of which form rearwardly divergent extensions of the edges of said tip, the rear portion of

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said members being formed to provide a central shaft-receiving socket, elongated relatively thin cutter blades one each for each of said jaw elements, one longitudinal edge of said cutter blades defining a cutting edge and the other longitudinal edge having a notch adjacent its rear end, clamping screws projecting transversely through said plate-like members in spaced relation to the side edges thereof and clamping said blades between said clamping jaw elements, one clamping screw associated with each pair of jaw elements being so spaced as to be received in the notch of its associated cutter blade and limiting inward and rearward movement of said blade with the pointed edge thereof extending laterally outwardly from the side edges of the jaw elements.

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