Aug. 26, 1947. B. PEARSON 2,426,283

ARCHERY BOW

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Fig. 1.

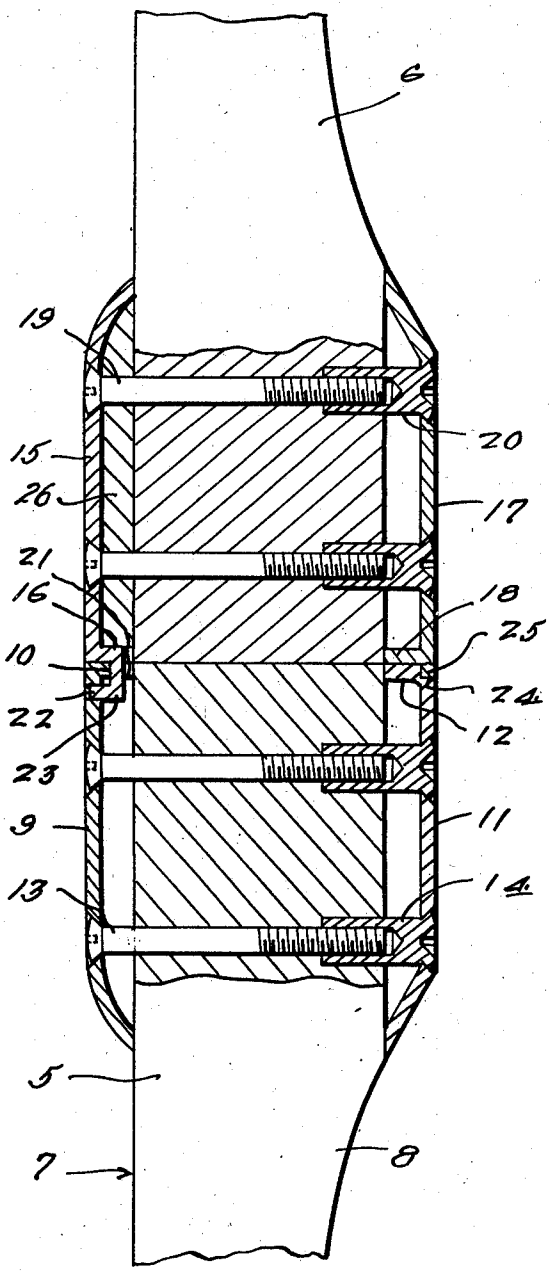
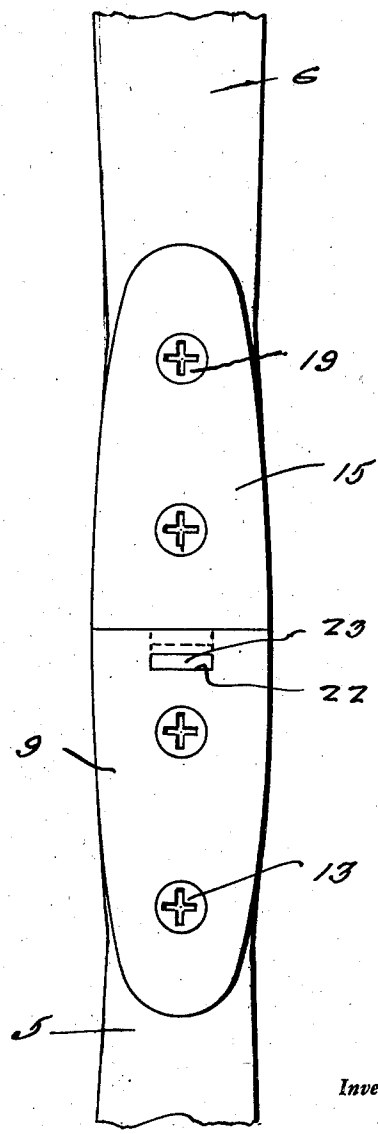


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

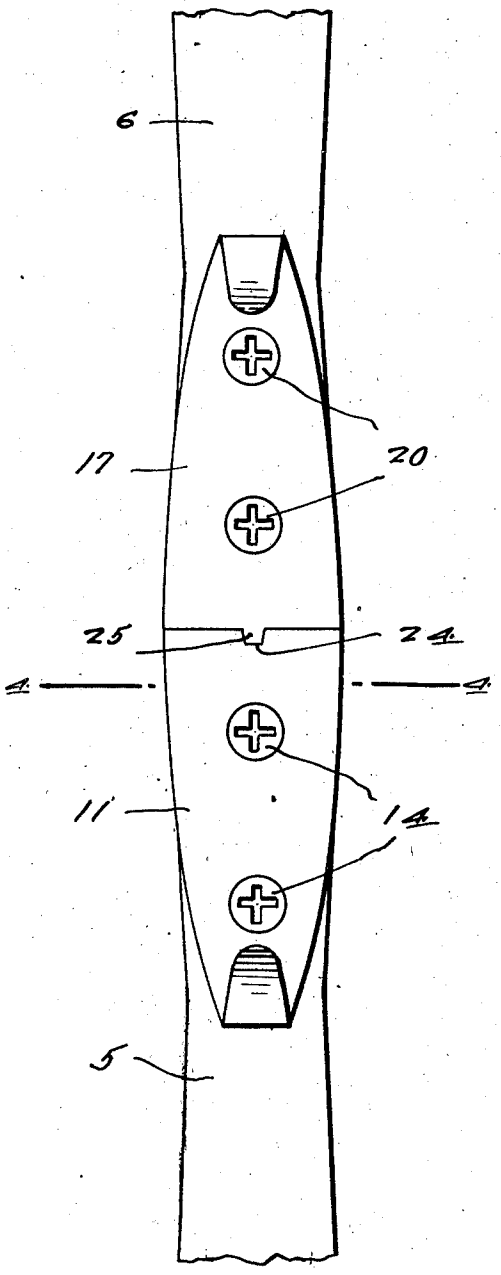


Fig. 4.

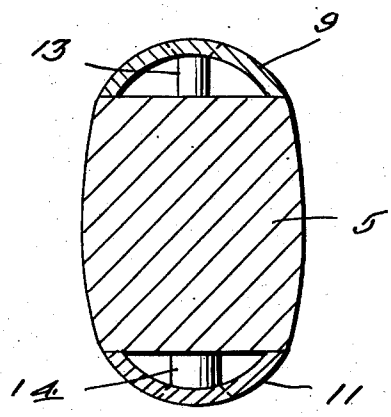


Fig. 5.

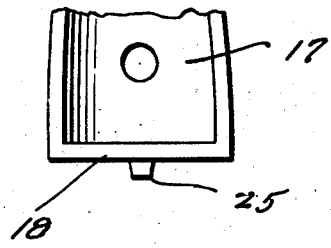
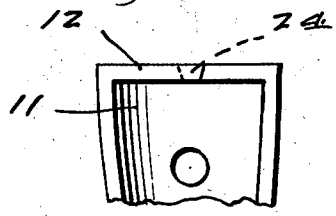


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,426,283

ARCHERY BOW

Ben Pearson, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Application December 18, 1943, Serial No. 514,828

1 Claim. (Cl. 124—23)

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The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in archery bows and more particularly to a take-down bow embodying means for easily and quickly connecting the limbs of the bow together and for providing a strong and dependable union therebetween.

An important object of the invention is to provide an interengaged joint for the limbs and means for tightening the joint to take up looseness due to use.

Another object is to provide a connector of this character adapted to automatically separate should the bow string break, and thus relieving the limbs of the bow from strain and breakage occasioned by the unnatural flexing of the bow resulting from a broken string.

A further object is to provide a connector capable of carrying added weight, thus improving cast and smoothness of the bow in action without increasing the hazard of limb breakage due to a broken string.

A still further object is to provide a device of this character of simple and practical construction, which is neat and attractive in appearance, relatively inexpensive to manufacture and otherwise well adapted for the purposes for which the same is intended.

Other objects and advantages reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary longitudinal sectional view of the abutting ends of the limbs forming the bow with the connector attached thereto.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary rear elevational view.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary front elevational view.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on a line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary detail of one of the front connecting plates and showing the lug thereon, and

Figure 6 is a similar view of the other front connecting plate showing the notch for receiving the lug.

Referring now to the drawings in detail the numerals 5 and 6 represent the limbs of an archery bow having flat abutting ends. The rear surfaces of the limbs, that is, the surfaces farthest from the archer are designated at 7 while the front surfaces are shown at 8.

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A plate 9 is placed against the rear surface of the limb 5, the plate being of concavo-convex form to space the plate from the surface of the limb and one edge of the plate is formed with a flange 10 in the plane of the abutting edge of the limb.

Bolts 13 are carried by the plate 9 and pass through the limb 5 with their threaded ends received in internally threaded sockets 14 carried by the plate 11.

The limb 6 is also provided at its rear surface with a similar plate 15 having a flange 16 at one edge for abutting the flange 10 and a plate 17 is provided at the front surface of the limb and likewise is formed with a flange 18 for abutting the flange 12. The plates 15 and 17 are secured to the bow by bolts and sockets 19 and 20.

The abutting flange of the plate 9 is formed with an elongated opening 21 and a similar opening 22 is formed in the surface of the plate adjacent the opening 21 for receiving a hook-shaped lug 23 on the abutting flange of the plate 6, the lug permitting a hinged action between the limbs at the rear surface of the bow.

The flange 12 of the plate 11 is formed with a notch 24 adapted to receive a lug 25 on the flange 18 of the plate 17 to align the front plates. One or more of the plates may be provided with a weight 26 which is secured within the concaved inner face of the plate to regulate the weight of the bow to suit individual archers.

When the bow string (not shown) is attached to the ends of the limbs 5 and 6, the sections will be held against separation, but should the string break, the abutting ends of the limbs will be free to swing at the rear connected edges of the plates and thus relieve the bow from the sudden strain resulting when tension is taken off the limbs by a broken string.

It is believed that the details of construction and manner of use of the device will be readily understood from the foregoing without further detailed explanation.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

An archery bow composed of a pair of limbs having one end in abutting engagement, plates secured to the front and rear surfaces of the limbs at their abutting ends, one of said rear plates having a pair of openings therein adjacent said abutting end arranged in right angular relation and a hooked lug carried by the other rear

plate adapted for engagement in said openings to provide a hinged connection between the limbs.

BEN PEARSON.

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