Jan. 15, 1957 W. M. ALLEN 2,777,437

BOW STRING GUIDE

Filed March 21. 1955

FIG. 1.

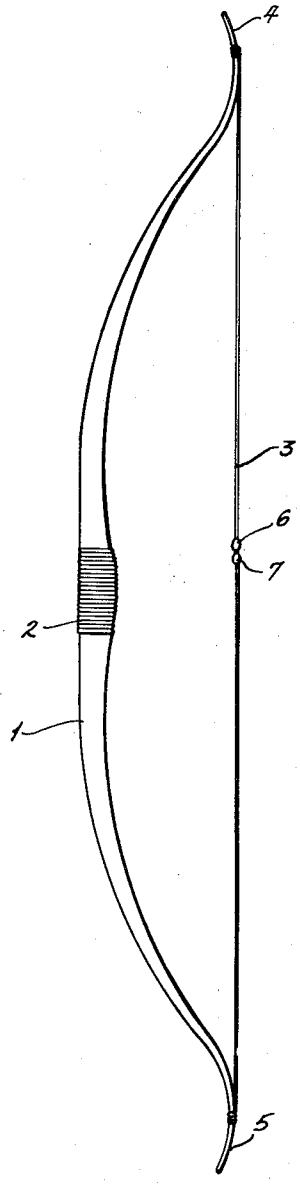


FIG. 2.

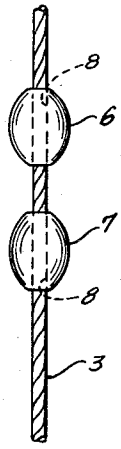
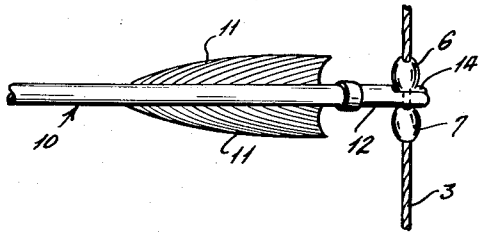


FIG. 3.



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BOW STRING GUIDE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 124—30)

This invention relates to bows of the kind used by archers.

It has long been recognized that for consistent accuracy, it is desirable that the notch of each successive arrow be placed at the same point along the bowstring. To this end, some archers knot the bow string to provide a marker. Such a practice has several objectionable features. In the first place, it is difficult to locate the knot in exactly the right place. Secondly, it weakens and tends to distort the bow string. Thirdly, it is difficult to untie the knot to change its position after the bow string has once been tightened with the knot in it. Fourthly, it is difficult to tie a knot of sufficient size to ensure that it will not inadvertently be pulled into the notch if the arrow is hastily fitted to the string.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a simple, effective, guide device on a bow string, which does not in any way distort the bow string, which does not interfere with the proper release of an arrow, and the position of which may be adjusted along the bow string but which remains in position unless manually adjusted.

Other objects will become apparent to those skilled in the art in the light of the following description and accompanying drawing.

In accordance with this invention generally stated, a locating device is provided on a bow string, which consists of one or preferably two resilient beads with a bore smaller than the diameter of the bow string at the desired notch-receiving place. The bow string is threaded through the beads and the resilience of the beads serves to mount them securely on the string.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a view in side elevation of a strung bow upon the bow string of which is mounted a locating device constructed in accordance with one embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the locating device shown in Figure 1; and

Figure 3 is a fragmentary view in side elevation showing the nock of an arrow fitted between the upper and lower parts of the device shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Referring now to the drawing for an illustrative embodiment of this invention, reference numeral 1 indicates a bow having a central grip 2 and a bow string 3. The bow string 3 is stretched tight between an upper end 4 and a lower end 5 of the bow. Commonly, the bow string 3 will be releasably held in one or more notches, not here shown, in the upper end 4 of the bow.

Mounted on the bow string 3 are an upper bead 6 and a lower bead 7. Each of the beads 6 and 7 is made with a bore 8 which is normally of smaller diameter than the diameter of the bow string 3 at the point along the bow string at which the beads 6 and 7 are mounted. The beads 6 and 7 are made of resilient material such, for example, as rubber.

The beads 6 and 7 are positioned along the bow string with respect to the grip 2 in such a way as to locate between them the area in which it is desired to place the notch of an arrow. The beads 6 and 7 are spaced with respect to one another only sufficiently far to permit the insertion of the nock of an arrow. This is illustrated in Figure 3 where an arrow 10, with feathers 11, a nock 12 and a notch 14 is fitted to the bowstring between the beads 6 and 7.

In mounting the beads 6 and 7 on the bowstring 3, it is only necessary to thread an end of the bowstring through the bores 8 of the beads, and to pull the beads along the bowstring into the desired position. It can be seen that their position can easily be adjusted. At the same time, it has been found that, contrary to what might be expected, the beads remain in position when the bow is used, until they are manually moved.

The beads 6 and 7 are preferably quite small. They can, for example, be about the size of the protruding end of an ordinary pencil eraser, or even smaller, although they can be made larger if it suits the fancy of the archer. Similary, while the spheroid shape illustrated has been found particularly suitable, the shape of the beads may be varied, so long as the nock of the arrow does not bind between them.

It can be seen that only one of the beads may be used, if the nock of the arrow is laid carefully against it each time. However, the use of two of the beads is preferred for several reasons. When a single bead is used, the archer must remember on which side of the bead he is to fit his arrow, and the necessity for laying the arrow close against the bead tends, when a single bead is used, to cause the bead to be pushed out of position.

Numerous variations in the construction of the locating device of this invention will occur to those skilled in the art in the light of the foregoing disclosure. For example, the bore of the beads may be made slightly crooked. While this will tend to hold the bead more tightly when the bow string is taut, it suffers from the disadvantage that the crookedness of the bore tends to distort the bow string, although with a slight disalignment of the bore and easily deformable bead, the tendency of the bead to cock the bow string will be negligible.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

In combination with the bowstring of an archer's bow, an arrow nock locating device comprising a lower bead and an upper bead, each of said beads being spheroidal in shape, made of resilient material and having a bore of a diameter normally less than that of the bowstring in the area of the bowstring at which an arrow is to be fitted, said bowstring extending through said bore, said upper and lower beads being mounted to define between them the upper and lower boundary respectively, of the nock-receiving area, said area being substantially as wide as the arrow at the nock.

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