F. L. PLANT.

GOLF CLUB.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1920.

1,409,966. Patented Mar. 21, 1922.

Fig. 1.

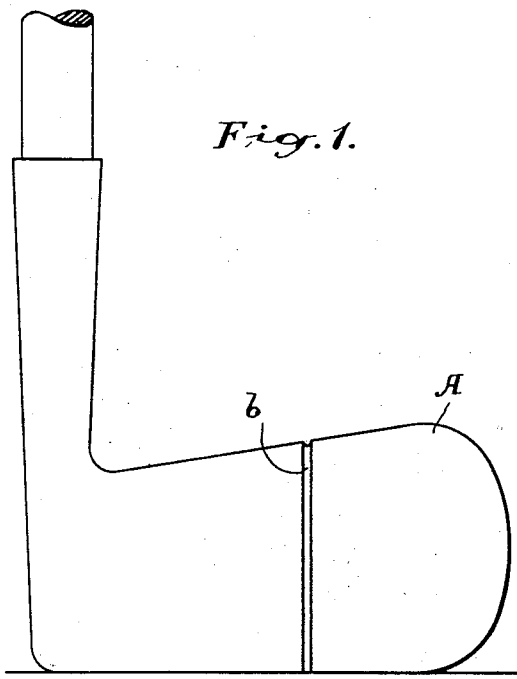
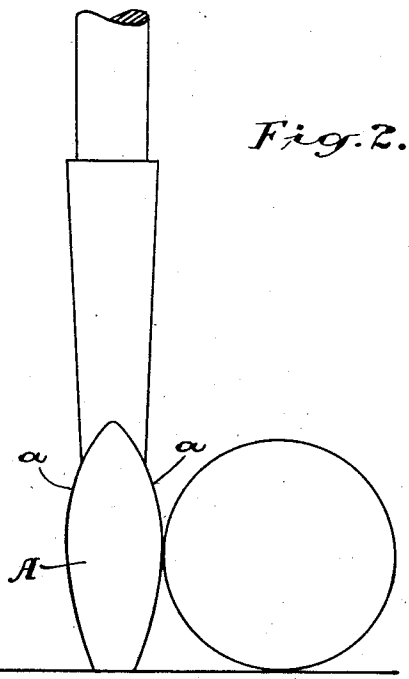


Fig. 2.



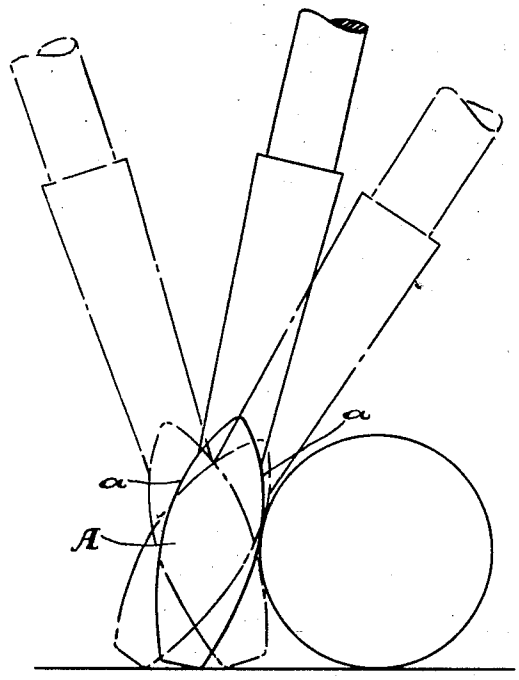


Fig. 3.

Inventor.

Frederick L. Plant.

by H. J. S. Dennison Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK L. PLANT, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

GOLF CLUB.

1,409,966. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 21, 1922.

Application filed April 26, 1920. Serial No. 376,749.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK LORNE PLANT, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and resident of the city of Toronto, county of York, Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Golf Clubs, as described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, that form part of the same.

The principal objects of the invention are to enable the golfer to putt the ball with greater accuracy and to ensure the imparting of a rolling impetus to the ball.

Further objects of the invention are, to facilitate the proper alignment of the club with the direction of the stroke and to devise a form of club which will be equally effective for right or left hand use.

The principal feature of the invention consists in forming the club with convexed surfaces adapted to strike the ball above its center, the convexed sides of the club meeting at the top and the bottom being arranged substantially at right angles to the axis of the handle.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevational view of my improved putter.

Figure 2 is an end elevational view showing the transverse curvature of the blade surface as related to the ball.

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic view showing the manner of engagement of the curved surfaces with the ball with the club held at various angles.

Many of the inaccuracies in putting a ball result from the transverse angle at which the club strikes the ball in the arc of its swing, that is to say, the player swings the club in a horizontal arc and if the club does not strike the ball at a point directly in alignment with the hole, the ball will not go towards it and the difficulty is to judge the sweep of the swing. The present invention proposes to eliminate the horizontal swing and to enable the golfer to use a pendulum swing. This is accomplished by reason of the fact that the club is made with its bottom edge substantially at right angles to the axis of the handle. The club will then be swung directly in line with the hole.

The blade A of the club constructed according to this invention is formed with a double convexed curve *a*—*a* which curves meet in a straight line at the top and in direct alignment with the centre line of the handle. The end surface rounds into this edge and it produces an effect which as the light strikes the club from either one side or the other clearly delineates the top line and the player can judge whether this line is in right angular relation to the line of required direction of the ball or not.

In order to ensure the club striking the ball with proper balance a groove *b* is cut in the face thereof perpendicularly to the base line. This line is readily discernible because the club is made of shiny metal and the groove exhibits the bright surface.

It will be noted that the convexed curvature of the surfaces *a*—*a* ensures the striking of the ball at a point above the horizontal centre and in the diagram shown in Figure 3 very exaggerated positions of the club and ball are shown but in all practical instances the curved surface of the club strikes the ball above the horizontal centre with the result that the ball is caused to turn in the direction in which it is driven and the rolling effect not only ensures true movement in the direction given but also ensures the maximum travel of the ball.

This is a very important feature because it is well known that if the ball is struck below the horizontal centre it will have the rotating movement reverse to its direction of travel which will cause it to check its speed and also cause it to digress from its proper course by reason of its frictional contact with the ground surface.

It will be seen from this description that as both sides of the club are formel exactly the same that it can be used equally well by a right or left hand person and that excellent results will be obtained in the play therewith.

What I claim as my invention is:—

A golf club having a blade arranged with its central plane in line with the axis of the handle and formed with convexed sides and having balancing guide marks arranged intermediate of the length of the blade and perpendicular to the bottom of the blade.

FREDERICK L. PLANT.