G. W. FREY.

GOLF STAND.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 11, 1921.

1,408,876.

Patented Mar. 7, 1922.

Fig. 1.

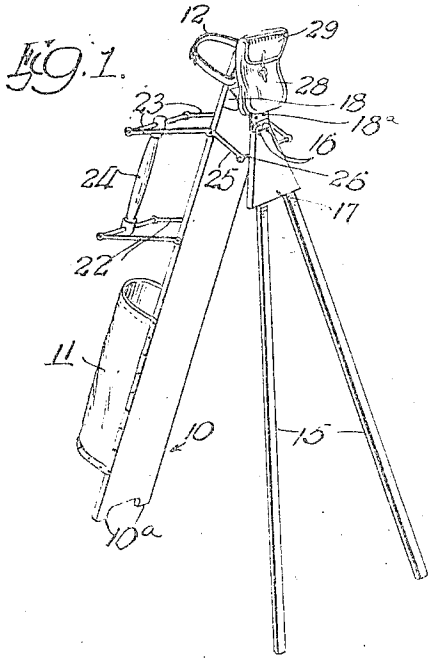


Fig. 2.

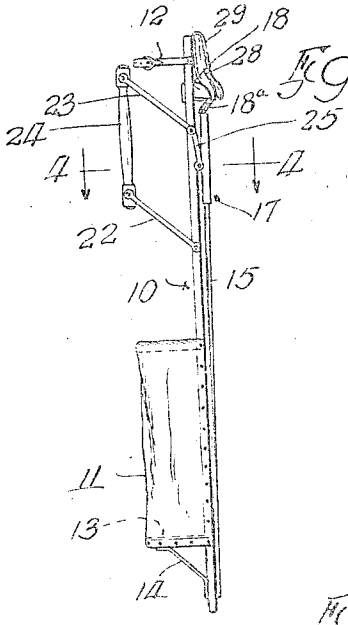


Fig. 4.

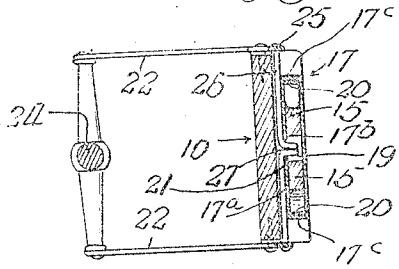


Fig. 3.

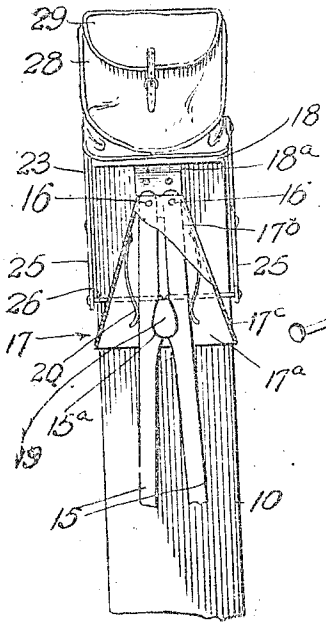


Fig. 6.

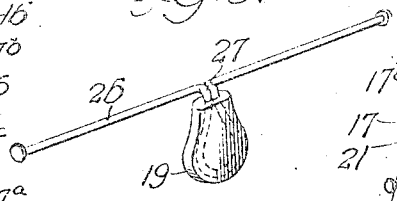
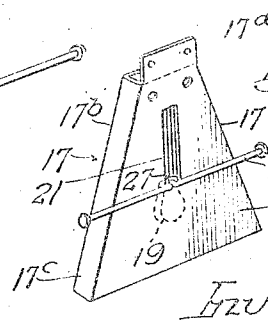


Fig. 5.



Inventor

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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GOLF STAND.

1,408,876. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 7, 1922.

Application filed April 11, 1921. Serial No. 460,416.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. FREY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Ripon, in the county of Fond du Lac and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Golf Stands; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in golf stands, and consists of the matters hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The object of my invention is to provide a golf stand of simple and economical construction, which is capable of holding the usual golf clubs required by a player and also a number of balls, and which may be automatically expanded and set up in and by the act of bringing it to rest upon the ground or other support, and may be as readily and automatically collapsed so as to be conveniently carried, by the reverse action of lifting the stand.

The many advantages of the invention will appear as I proceed with my specification.

Referring now to the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a view representing the improved golf stand set up.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the stand when collapsed, with the parts in the position they occupy when the stand is to be carried.

Figure 3 is a partial view of the stand with the parts collapsed.

Figure 4 is a transverse horizontal section through the stand when collapsed, the plane of the section being indicated by the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a detail inner face view of a hinge member by means of which the legs of the golf stand are connected to the primary member of the stand.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the wedge member and a bar connected thereto, as will be more specifically described later.

Referring now to that embodiment of my invention illustrated in the drawings:—10 indicates the primary member of the stand, which directly supports and carries the golf clubs. Said member is preferably a narrow, oblong, board of light wood, of sufficient thickness to provide the necessary rigidity. It is formed at the bottom to provide spaced feet 10^a, 10^a, so that the bottom end of the board may easily come to rest upon uneven ground. To the front face of the member 10, at the bottom, is attached a bag 11 of canvas or like material, and at the top is secured a strap 12. The bag 11 is open at the top and has a bottom wall 13,—preferably of wood, which is supported by a bracket 14. The bag is constructed of such size and strength as to receive and retain the handle-ends of the clubs. The strap 12 is adapted to embrace the shafts of the clubs near the heads and hold them in upright position against the board 10.

15, 15, indicate a pair of collapsible legs which are hinged to the primary member 10, near its top. Said legs are capable of a joint movement as a unit, towards and away from the primary member 10. They are also capable of an individual secondary movement to separate their bottom ends or to draw them together. When drawn together their lower ends will occupy a space well within the limits defined by the lateral edges of the primary member 10, and when forced apart to bring their bottom ends to the other limit of their secondary movement, said bottom ends are spaced widely apart, so that when the two legs are swung together rearwardly away from the primary member 10, they will provide support for the said primary member in the manner of the legs of an easel.

To provide the aforesaid duplex movement, the legs 15, 15, are connected by pivot pins 16 at their top ends to a flat hinge member 17, so as to be capable of a swinging movement in the plane of said hinge member, and the hinge member is in turn pivotally connected in any suitable manner to a transverse bar or shoulder 18, fixed or provided on the back of the primary member 10, near its top, in such manner that the hinge member is capable of a swinging movement on an axis which is parallel to the back face of the primary member and at right angles to the axes of the pins 16.

The hinge member 17, as shown, consists of a flat, hollow, sheet-metal casing, having front and rear walls 17^a, 17^b. The casing is substantially triangular, and has oppositely inclined side walls 17^c, 17^c. It is open at

top and bottom and the front wall 17ᵃ, that is to say, the wall next to the primary member, has a flat extension 17ᵈ, to which is attached one leaf of a hinge 18ᵃ, the other leaf being attached to the block 18. The legs 15, 15, have bearing engagement within the casing between its front and rear walls.

A wedge member 19, is engaged between the inner edges of the legs 15, near their pivotal connection with the casing 17. Said wedge is located within the casing 17, and is attached to the front wall 17ᵃ thereof so as to be capable of a vertical movement within the casing. The legs 15 are always held in engagement with the wedge by means of flat spring 20, 20, which are rigidly attached to the side walls 17ᵉ of the casing and yieldingly engage the outer edges of said legs. The proximate edges of the legs have recesses 15ᵃ, 15ᵃ, adapted to receive the wedge 19 when it is at its lowest position and permit the legs to assume a substantially parallel relation. The arrangement is such, that a movement of the wedge 19 upwardly will swing the legs 15 on their pivotal connection with the hinge member 17 and against the action of the springs, to spread the bottom ends of the legs apart, while a movement of the wedge downwardly will permit the springs 20 to swing the legs in the opposite direction and draw their bottom ends together.

As shown, the wedge member 19 is connected to the casing member 17 by means of a pin and slot connection, — 21 indicating a slot in the front wall 17ᵃ of said casing. The slot 21 extends up into the neighborhood of the pivot pins 16, and is located midway between said pins. The wedge member 19 is capable of a vertical movement from the position shown in Figure 3 where the legs 15 are collapsed towards each other, to the position shown in Figure 1, where the wedge member has been moved to a position adjacent to the pins 16, and by its wedge action has spread the legs 15, 15, apart.

The wedge member 19 is operated by the following means:— 22, 23, indicate a pair of bails which are pivoted to the lateral edges of the primary stand member 10, near its top. Said bails embrace the space occupied by the clubs and are connected at the middle by a vertically extending handle 24. One of the bails, as shown, the upper bail 23, is provided with a pair of rearwardly extending, downwardly inclined arms 25, which are pivotally connected at their ends to a cross-bar 26. The bar 26 extends across the front wall 17ᵃ of the hinge member 17 and the slot 21 therein. A loop or knuckle 27, formed in the bar 26, extends through the slot 21, and is fixed within the wedge 19. By this connection, the wedge member 19 is made capable of operation by the upward or downward movement of the bar 26. The movement of said bar is brought about by the movement of the bails 22, 23, and the handle 24 connecting them. The parts are so arranged that when the stand is expanded and set up as shown in Figure 1, the bails 22, 23, are horizontal. Said bails when brought to this position, have acted to move the wedge member up into the narrowest part of the angular space between the legs 15, 15, so as to spread them apart. When the bails are inclined to the primary member 10 by a movement of the handle 24 upwardly, as shown in Figure 2, the wedge has been forced downwardly to permit the legs 15 to collapse toward each other.

The connection of the bar 26 to the wedge 19 not only operatively connects said bar to the wedge as above described, but also operatively connects said bar to the hinge member casing 17, so as to swing said member with the attached legs towards the primary stand member, when the handle 24 is moved upwardly, and to swing said plate and legs away from said primary member when the handle is moved downwardly.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that with the stand expanded and set up, as shown in Figure 1, a player, grasping the handle 24, and lifting the stand, will, in and by that act, move the handle from the position shown in Figure 1, to the position shown in Figure 2, with the bails inclined downwardly, thereby bringing about the folding or collapse of the legs upon the primary member of the stand, as shown in Figure 2. On the other hand, when the player comes to playing position, and desires to put down his bag, the mere bringing of the bag to rest with the feet 10ᵃ, 10ᵃ, of the primary member engaged upon the ground, and a downward movement of the handle 24, as when bringing a bag to rest with a slight jar, will cause the bar 26 to move upward and swing the hinge plate 17 away from the rear face of the primary member and at the same time cause the wedge member to move into position to separate the legs 15, 15, whereupon the release of the handle will permit the stand to come to rest upon all three members, namely, the primary member 10, and the legs 15, 15.

At the top of the primary member 10, above the bar or shoulder 18, is attached a bag 28, which is for use to store balls. Said bag is provided with a flap or cover 29, which may be fastened by any convenient strap or clasp.

It is manifest that the improved stand comprises but few parts, and may be simply and cheaply made; that it is light and easily handled, and that it may be readily expanded and set up or collapsed with one hand in the mere act of setting down or taking up of the bag. It is also apparent that

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the weight of the stand, when it is being carried, will tend to hold the parts of the stand in closed or collapsed relation and the springs 20, by resisting a separation of the legs, act to maintain that relation.

While in describing my invention I have referred to certain details of mechanical construction and arrangement of parts, it is to be understood that the invention is in no way limited thereto, except as pointed out in the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A golf stand comprising a primary supporting member, a flat casing hinged to the upper end of said primary member, legs having their upper ends pivoted within said casing member to swing in a plane parallel to the plane of said casing, a wedge located between said legs and movable within said casing, springs yieldingly holding said legs engaged with said wedge, means for carrying said stand including a bail pivoted to the edges of said primary member, and means operatively connecting said bail with said casing and with said wedge.

2. A golf stand comprising a primary supporting member, a flat casing hinged to the back of the primary member near the top, legs having their upper ends pivoted within said casing on axes at an angle to the hinge axis of the casing, a wedge located between said legs and connected to move in a vertical direction within said casing, spring means for holding said legs engaged with said wedge, a bail embracing a space in front of said primary member and pivotally connected thereto, said bail having a rearward extension, and means operatively connecting said extension with said casing and said wedge member.

3. A golf stand comprising a primary supporting member, a flat casing hinged to the back of the primary member near the top, legs pivoted within said casing on axes extending at right angles to the hinge axis of the casing, a wedge located between said legs and connected to move in a vertical direction within said casing, spring means for holding said legs engaged with said wedge, a pair of vertically spaced bails embracing a space in front of said primary member and pivoted on horizontal axes to the lateral edges thereof, a vertically extending handle connecting said bails, one of said bails having rearward extensions, and a bar carried by said extensions and operatively connected to said casing member and wedge.

4. A golf stand comprising an elongated board provided at the bottom on its face with an open top bag, a flat casing hinged to the back of said board near its top, legs pivoted within said casing to swing in the plane of the casing, a wedge located within said casing between said legs near their pivotal connection with the casing, said wedge having a pin and slot connection with said casing, the slot extending vertically, spring means acting to hold said legs engaged with said wedge, a transverse bar on the wall of said casing next to the board, a device connecting said bar through the slot with the wedge, and a bail embracing a space in front of said board near the top, said bail being pivoted to said board on a horizontal axis, and having an extension operatively connected to said transverse bar.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses, this 31 day of March, A. D. 1921.

GEORGE W. FREY.

Witnesses:
ROY E. REED,
L. E. REED.