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GOLF STROKE TEACHER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 27, 1913.

1,091,186.

Patented Mar. 24, 1914.

Fig. 1.



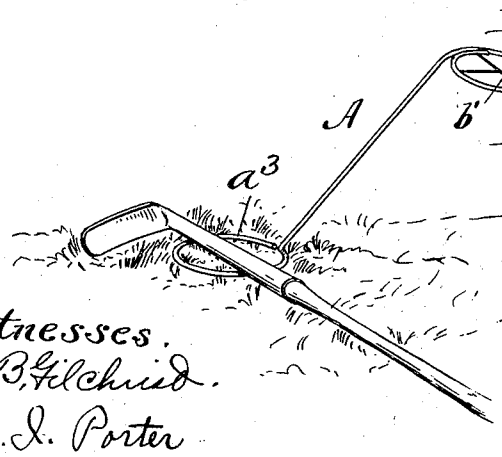


Fig. 2.

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GOLF-STROKE TEACHER.

1,091,186. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 24, 1914.

Application filed June 27, 1913. Serial No. 776,067.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HIRAM BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Golf-Stroke Teachers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The experts in golf are almost unanimous in advising not only that a golf player shall "keep his eye on the ball", but also that he shall hold his head substantially immovable while he is making every stroke in golf.

The object of this invention is to help a player to follow this advice.

By the use of this invention a player can see that he does move his head, if he does, and in what direction he moves it, while making a stroke; and, knowing this, he can generally figure out why his head moves, and, by practice, he can correct the fault in the stroke which is caused by such movement. Additionally, the invention helps a player to keep his eye on the ball because it diverts his mind from this particular requirement, and causes him to concentrate his mental effort to the doing of something which involves necessarily but unconsciously the keeping of the eye on the ball until it has been struck.

The invention is intended primarily as a device to be used in practice to help a player to learn how to make the strokes properly; but it may be used during the game,—unless some rules shall be promulgated which will forbid its use.

The invention consists of a sighting device and means for so holding it above the ball that while the sighting device will be in the line of vision from the player's eye to the ball, neither the sighting device nor its supporting means will interfere with the sweep of the club in making the stroke.

The invention is shown in the drawing, and is hereinafter described and the novel characteristics of construction and combinations of parts which technically constitute the invention are set forth in the appended claims.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention properly placed for use of a player, who is also shown. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of another and simpler form of the invention.

Referring to the parts by letters, A represents a standard by which the sighting device B may be immovably held in the described position relative to the ball and the eye of the player about to strike the ball. The standard may be made of stiff wire; and the sighting device itself may be a ring formed by bending the wire, and two small wires b, b stretched across the ring diametrically at right angles to each other. This is the preferred form of sighting devices, but obviously various other forms might be used with fairly good results. The standard must be of such shape that it will not interfere with the sweep of the club when the player strikes the ball, but will nevertheless hold the sighting device above the ball and between the ball and the player, and in such position that when the player takes a proper distance for striking the ball, the sighting device will be in the line of vision passing from his eye to the ball. In other words the lower end of the support must be capable of being anchored to the ground at a point such that the ball will be between it and the player, and the device must extend from this point in a direction such that the sighting device will be held above the ball and between the ball and the player.

In the device as shown in Fig. 1, the standard is made of two parts a and a^1 which are connected by an inexpensive ball and socket joint a^2. The part a is fixed to a base board D. This form of the device is capable of use by any one,—that is by short players and long players, and players who hold their clubs in all sorts of positions. The upper part a^1 may be moved relative to part a, so as to bring the sighting device B at any desired elevation but in alinement between the ball and player's eye.

The construction shown in Fig. 2 is very simple and consists merely in a piece of wire which is bent at its lower end to form a supporting base a^3, from which the wire extends at an inclination toward the player; and the upper end of the wire is bent to form the sighting ring B. Where this form of the device is in use, a golf club may be laid on the base to hold it down on the ground.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. A golf stroke teacher, comprising a sighting device, and means for holding the same in a position above the ball in the line of vision passing from the player's eye to the ball.

2. A golf stroke teacher comprising a

standard adapted to be anchored at one end to the ground, and extending from the point of anchorage in a generally inclined direction upward, and a sighting device carried by the standard.

3. A golf stroke teacher comprising a standard which consists of two parts which are adjustably connected, one part being provided with means for anchoring it to the ground, and the other part being provided adjacent to its free end with a sighting device.

4. A golf stroke teacher comprising a ring having crossed wires, and a supporting device therefor which is provided with means for anchoring it to the ground, and which extends from the point of anchorage at a generally upward inclination whereby the said ring may overhang a ball placed near the point of anchorage.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM HIRAM BROWN.

Witnesses:

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