

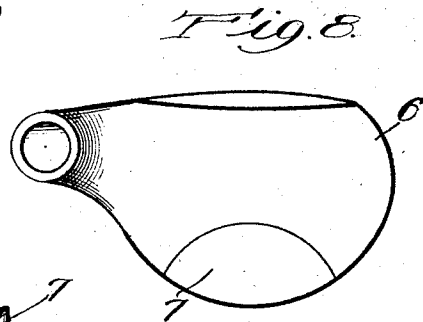
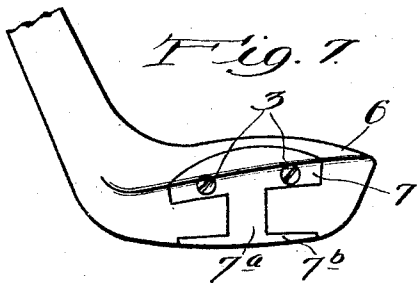
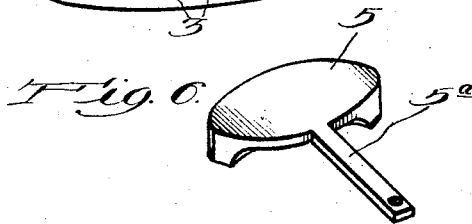
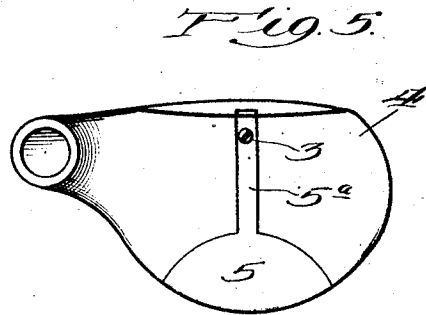
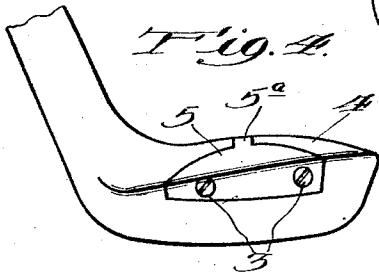
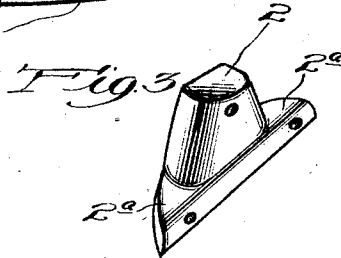
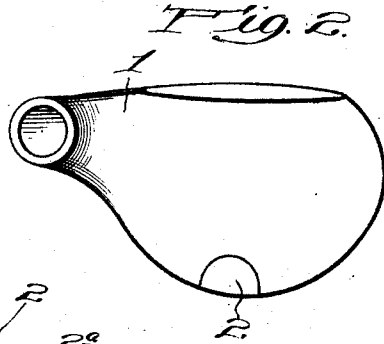
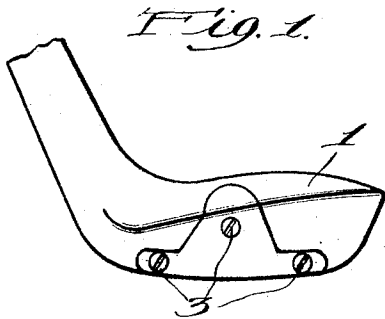
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1,549,993

M. D. KLIN

GOLF CLUB

Filed Aug. 4, 1923



Witness  
*Stephen F. Alton*



Inventor:  
*Martin D. Klin*  
*Frank L. Belknap.*  
*Att'y.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN D. KLIN, OF HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO KLIN BROS. GOLF MANUFACTURING CO., OF HOMEWOOD, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

## GOLF CLUB.

Application filed August 4, 1923. Serial No. 655,584.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARTIN D. KLIN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city of Homewood, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Golf Clubs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in golf clubs, and refers more particularly to weighting the golf club heads in order to procure desired qualities for particular uses.

Among the objects of the invention are to provide clubs, particularly those having wooden heads which are so weighted that more or less control may be obtained from the flight of the ball; to provide clubs in which the weight in the head is distributed to produce a high or low flight ball, and club heads which are well balanced and of such a character that they may be more easily and accurately used; to provide golf clubs in which the weight of the head may be so distributed and permanently fixed therein that the weight is an important and almost governing factor in the flight of the ball when properly used.

Fig. 1 is a rear view of a head in which the weight is distributed near the bottom and rear of the head.

Fig. 2 is a top view of the head shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the weight used in the heads shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 4 is a view of a head in which the weight is near the top and rear of the head with a direction strip across the top face.

Fig. 5 is a top view of the head shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the weight used in the heads shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

Fig. 7 is a rear view of a head in which the weight is distributed along the rear of the head with a concentration of the weight toward the upper and rear portion of the head.

Fig. 8 is a top view of the head shown in Fig. 7, and Fig. 9 is an end view of the weight used in the head shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

With reference to the drawings, the head 1 shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is the usual wooden type of head used on a driver, brassie, spoon or like clubs, the back of the head being accurately recessed in order that the weight shown at 2 will fit snugly into the recessed portion and held rigidly by means of screws

shown at 3. The weight added to the club is concentrated in the lower portion of the head by the offset lugs 2<sup>a</sup>, which not only give the head a concentration of weight near the bottom and rear of the head, but also prevent the weight from shifting.

In swinging this type of club, the weight has a tendency to incline the front or striking face of the head as the ball is struck, thereby producing a lofting action and giving the ball a higher flight than would naturally result from a club weighted centrally of the rear face of the head. In Figs 4 and 5 the head 4 is recessed near the upper and rear face of the head to receive the weight 5 which is rigidly attached to the head of the club by means of screws shown at 3 in the rear of the head, and a screw through a strip 5<sup>a</sup> fitted into a grooved recess in the upper face of the club and extending from the recess in which the rear face is fitted to the front or striking face of the head. This direction strip 5<sup>a</sup> serves the double purpose of preventing shifting of the weight and also supplying an accurate line or direction for aiming the flight of the ball.

The type of head shown in Figs. 4 and 5 having the weight concentrated in the upper and rear face of the head will have a tendency in being swung, to keep the rear and upper part of the head as far forward as possible due to the concentration of the weight in that portion thereby maintaining the face of the head in a substantially horizontal position and therefore producing a lower flight to the ball when struck.

The direction strip shown at 5<sup>a</sup> is a desirable feature as it assists materially in controlling the direction of the ball's flight. This head will have a tendency therefore, to keep the ball low and give the ball a reverse spin which produces a longer carry to its flight.

The head shown in Figs. 7 and 8 designated as 6 is recessed on its rear face both near the top and bottom with a connecting recess to receive the weight 7 shown in Fig. 9. This weight is rigidly held in place by means of screws 3 through the upper portion of the weight and by screws through the bottom plate vertically into the body of the head, the latter screws not shown in the drawings. The weight in this type of head is centered at the top of the club directly behind the striking face of the head, which

gives the player not only a line of direction, but due to the concentration of weight will have a tendency to keep the flight of the ball low with a long carry.

5 The connecting web of the plate designated as 7<sup>a</sup> and the lower plate 7<sup>b</sup> serve not only to balance the head but to hold the upper weight fixedly in position. This additional distribution of weight in the web and lower plate which differentiates this type 10 of head from that shown in Figs. 4 and 5, has also the advantage of reducing to a slight extent the tendency of the weight to raise the rear of the head and produce an 15 exaggerated result in the low flight of the ball, that is, if all of the weight is concentrated in the rear and top of the head as in Figs. 4 and 5, the result may be such that it is difficult for a certain type of player to 20 obtain any lift ball flight, while by using the club head shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the distribution of weight in the lower plate 7<sup>a</sup> will be sufficient to counteract this exaggerated tendency.

25 It has been found also that this type of weight gives a somewhat better balanced head than the other models shown.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a golf club, a head having a wooden 30 body portion with a recessed rear upper face, a weight in said recess whereby the rear of the club head has a tendency to be raised in swinging, a metallic strip connected with

the weight and extending across the upper face of the head substantially in line with 35 the intended flight of the ball, terminating with the front striking face of the head.

2. In a golf club, a head having a wooden body portion with an enlarged recessed rear 40 upper face and a relatively smaller recess in the bottom face thereof, having a communicating recess therebetween, a weight having enlarged upper and relatively smaller lower 45 portions fitting into the upper and lower recesses and a connecting weighted web therebetween.

3. In a golf club, a head having a wooden body portion with an enlarged recess in its 50 rear upper face and a relatively smaller recess in the bottom face thereof, having a connected recess, a weight having upper and lower portions and a connecting web fitted into the recesses, the greater portion of the weight added to the head being concentrated 55 at the upper and rear portion thereof.

4. In a golf club, a head having a wooden body portion with a recessed rear upper face and a relatively smaller recess in the bottom 60 face thereof having a connecting recess, a weight having an upper portion and a bottom holding plate connected by a web, said weight adapted to be fitted into the recesses of the head, the greater portion of the weight added being concentrated at the upper and rear portion thereof.

MARTIN D. KLIN.