

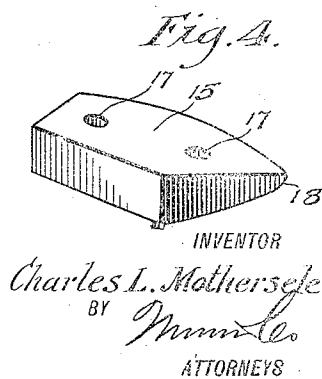
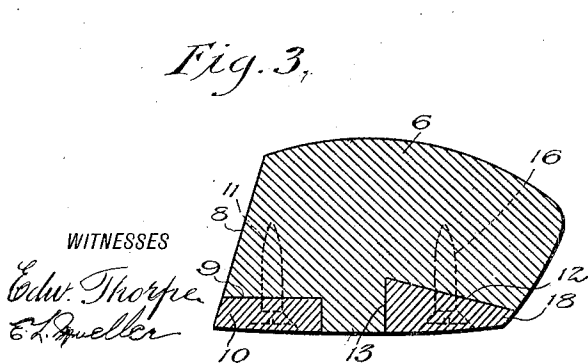
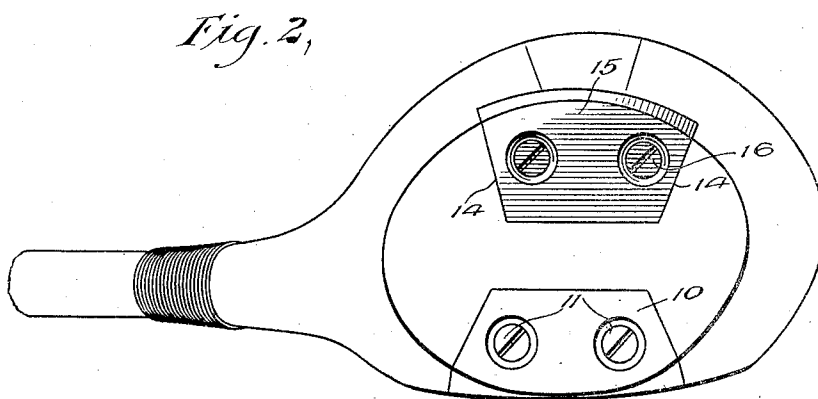
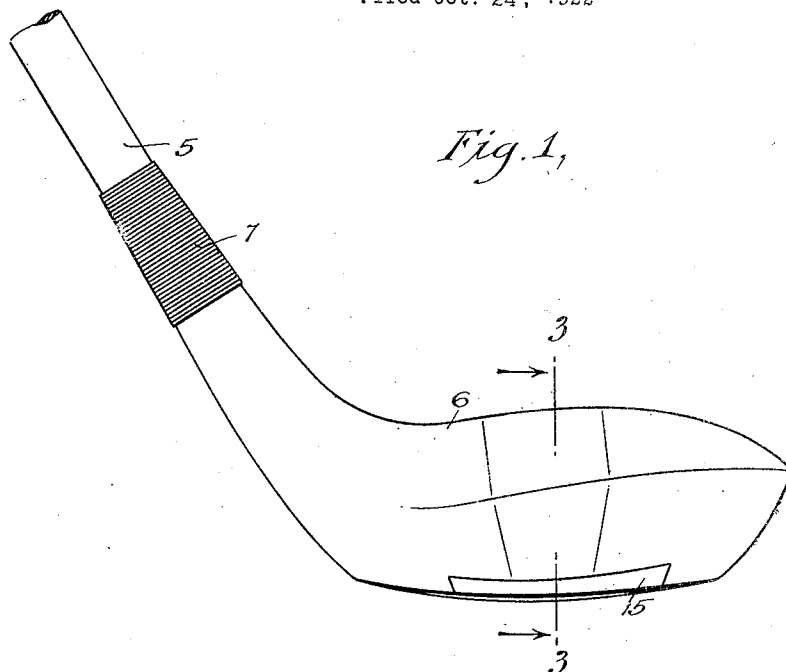
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C. L. MOTHERSELE

1,497,578

GOLF CLUB

Filed Oct. 24, 1922



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. MOTHERSELE, OF NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY.

GOLF CLUB.

Application filed October 24, 1922. Serial No. 596,636.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. MOTHERSELE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of Nutley, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Golf Club, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in golf clubs, and has particular reference to the class of clubs generally known as drivers and brassies.

It is well known that golf clubs of the type specified are provided with weights or plates to produce balance in the club head and that these weights or plates are usually inserted or embedded in the rear face of the club head and in direct alignment with the line of impact of the head with a ball. In such constructions it has been found that repeated impact with the ball causes the weight to be shifted and further embedded in the body of the head, thus radically changing the original balance of the head. It has further been found that the best results in the matter of the flight, and particularly the loft of the ball are not obtainable by locating the weight as above described.

An object of the present invention is to overcome the above difficulties by providing a club head in which a weight is so constructed and positioned that the same will maintain its original position in the club head and will not be affected by repeated impact of the head with a ball and at the same time will have the effect of giving the ball more loft in flight when properly hit.

Another object is to so construct the club head that the preponderance of weight, or center of gravity thereof will be disposed substantially in alignment with the shaft of the club and below the line of impact of the club head with a ball, or in other words, below the center of the striking face of the head.

A further object is to simplify the construction of the club head and increase its durability.

The above and other objects will appear more clearly from the following detail description, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, which illustrates a preferred embodiment of the inventive idea.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a rear elevational view of a

golf club constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view thereof;

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of a weight or plate employed in connection with the invention.

As has been above suggested the present invention is designed particularly for use in connection with drivers and brassies, the club heads of which are usually made of wood. In the present instance the club is shown as consisting of a shaft 5, to which the club head 6 is spliced in the usual manner and secured by whipping 7. The front of the head is provided with the usual striking face 8, which may be disposed at any desired angle with respect to the bottom of the head and at the lower end of the striking face the head is provided with a recess 9 in which a protective plate 10, made of any desirable material, such as fiber or aluminum, is secured by any suitable fastening devices, such as the screws 11, the heads of which are countersunk in the plate. The construction so far described is well known and does not form a part of the present invention.

In accordance with this invention means are provided for balancing the club head in such manner that the preponderance of weight, or the center of gravity of the club head is disposed substantially in alignment with the shaft 5 and below the line of impact of the club head with a ball. To this end the bottom of the club head is provided at the rear thereof with a recess 12, which includes a portion of the rear face of the club head and which extends forwardly and terminates at a point centrally of the club head and substantially in alignment with the shaft 5. The bottom of the recess 12 is inclined with respect to the horizontal so that the depth of the recess is increased from the rear face of the head to the forward wall 13 of the recess, thus giving said recess its greatest depth at its forward end. If desired, the side walls 14 of the recess may be converged forwardly, as indicated in Figure 2.

In order that the center of gravity may be located as described, a weight or plate 15 is employed which is mounted in the recess 12 and shaped to conform to the contour thereof, said plate being secured in position

by means of suitable fastening devices 16 extending through openings 17 formed in the plate, said devices having their heads countersunk in the plate 15. The plate 15 is tapered longitudinally and has its forward end of a greater thickness than the rear end thereof, the thickness of said forward end being the same as the depth of the front wall 13 of the recess 12. The rear end 18 of the plate or weight forms a continuation of the rear face of the club head so as to afford a protection therefor when striking the ground, thus preventing undue wearing of the wooden part of the club head. By making the front wall 13 of the recess 12 of comparatively greater depth than any other portion of the recess and by making the forward end of the plate 15 of a thickness corresponding to said depth, it will be obvious that the added bearing surface for the forward end of the plate 15 in addition to that formed by the forwardly converging sides thereof will greatly lessen the tendency to further embed the plate or weight in the head of the club and thus dislodge the same from its original position after repeated impact of the club head with a ball.

It will also be apparent that by positioning the weight or plate in the head of the club as described, the preponderance of weight of the club head will be disposed substantially in alignment with the shaft 5 and below the center of the striking face 8. It has been found in actual practice that with a club of this construction the player

is enabled to secure a loft to the ball appreciably in excess of that which is obtained with the usual driver or brassie and that such result is primarily due to the fact that the preponderance of weight of the club head is located at the farthest point possible from the player's hands.

What is claimed is:

1. In a golf club, a head having a recess at the bottom thereof extending from its rear face and terminating short of the striking face of said head and increasing in depth toward its inner end, and a weight confined entirely within the walls of said recess and conforming to the contour thereof.

2. In a golf club, a head having a recess at the bottom thereof extending from its rear face and terminating short of the striking face thereof, the bottom of the recess being inclined upwardly and forwardly throughout its entire length, and a weight confined entirely within the walls of said recess and conforming to the contour thereof.

3. In a golf club, a head having a recess at the bottom thereof extending from its rear face and terminating short of the striking face thereof, the side walls of said recess converging forwardly toward said striking face, and the bottom of said recess being inclined upwardly and forwardly throughout its entire length, and a weight confined entirely within the walls of said recess and conforming to the contour thereof.

CHARLES L. MOTHERSELE.