

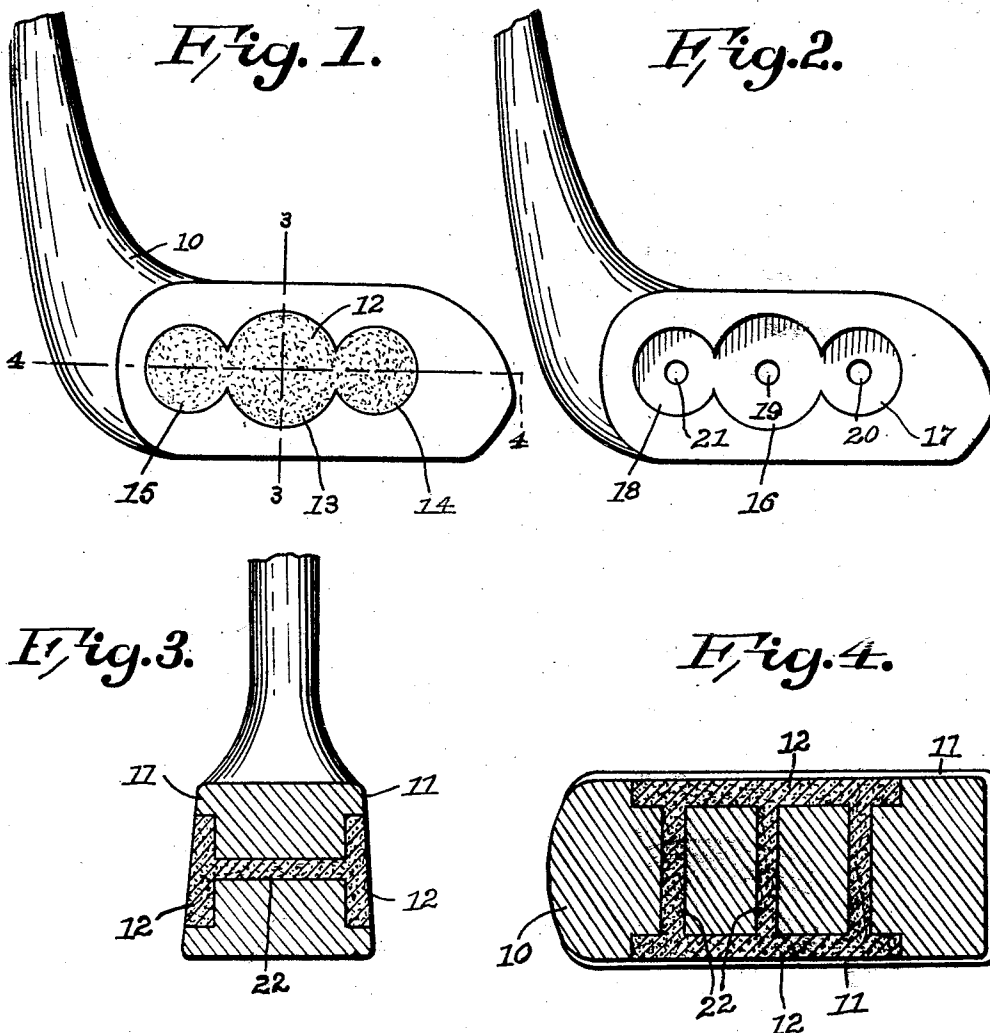
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GOLF CLUB AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

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GOLF CLUB AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

Application filed May 8, 1922. Serial No. 559,369.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. REITENOUR, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Union City, in the county of Randolph and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Golf Clubs and Methods of Making the Same, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a golf club and method of making the same, and has for its principal objects to provide a double faced symmetrical club suitable for either right or left handed use, furnishing parallel lines for the eye of the user as an aid in properly stroking the ball, and weighting the club symmetrically, so that it will have no tendency to swing out of proper alinement, whichever face is used, so that the metal will act as a rivet, and so that the momentum of all the metal will be applied directly to the ball, whichever face is used. A further object is to make such a club in an expeditious and economical manner without sacrifice of accuracy.

With these and other objects in view which will be readily apparent as the description proceeds, I will now describe my golf club and method of making the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 shows a side view of the completed head of the club;

Fig. 2 shows a view similar to Fig. 1, but with the head unweighted, ready to receive the metal;

Figs. 3 and 4 show sections on lines 3—3 and 4—4 respectively of Fig. 1.

The head of the club, 10, is formed with two faces, 11, 11. The thickness and weight of the club and the angle of the faces to the vertical may be varied according to the purpose of the club. As shown, the two faces are the same in shape, equal in extent, equally inclined to the vertical, and parallel in horizontal section. In this way two parallel lines are furnished for the eye of the user that will aid in keeping the face of the club at the desired angle to the direction of its movement when it strikes the ball.

In each face there is a plate, 12, of metal. These plates are the same shape and size. Each comprises a circular portion, 13, with partially overlapping end portions, 14, 15, and the centers of the three circles are in horizontal alinement.

In forming the club, there is bored in each face a shallow cavity, 16, and partially overlapping cavities, 17, 18, having the relation desired for the metal plates. The centers of these cavities are connected by boring holes, 19, 20, 21, through the head. Then one face is placed on a suitable smooth support, so that the cavities in that face are closed on the bottom by the support. Then suitable molten metal, which melts at a comparatively low temperature, is poured into the upper cavity, runs down through holes, 19, 20, 21, and fills the lower cavities, then the holes, and finally the upper cavities, and, when it hardens, forms one integral piece of metal constituting plates, 12, and connecting pins, 22.

In this way the plates and pins form in effect, rivets, and because of the circular outlines with the pins at their centers, all portions of the edge of the plates are substantially equally distant from the holding pins. The middle circle of the plate is made larger than the end circles, because the ball will be stuck normally near the center of the plate, and the overlapping end circles help to hold the middle circle in place, so as to compensate for the slightly greater distance between its edge and the holding pin.

After the metal is inserted in the above described manner, the club is finished by smoothing and polishing each face and, if desired, coating it with some suitable material, such as varnish.

The club is made expeditiously, economically, and accurately without the use of unusual or costly tools, because all cavities can be bored with common augers, and the head itself acts as a mold for the weighting metal.

The club combines this ease and economy of manufacture with the possibility of use either handed, parallel lines aiding in properly stroking the ball, protective metal plates for each face, the plates being so arranged that there is symmetrical distribution of weight and the metal acts to rivet the head of the club, and the full weight of the metal is applied directly to the ball with the least possible strain on the wood whichever face of the club is used, and the weighting metal so arranged that although it may contract some when poured into the wood molten, this contraction will not seriously loosen the metal in the wood. This last feature results from the fact that the pins, in contracting, draw the plates closely into position.

While the best results are obtained by the entire combination of features shown, it will be obvious that some of the beneficial results may be obtained without the presence of all the features, and the scope of the invention claimed is indicated by the subjoined claims.

What I desire to claim is:

1. A double faced symmetrical golf club having a metal plate sunk in and flush with each face, each plate having the shape of a plurality of overlapping circles, and the centers of the circles of the plates being connected by pins.

2. A double faced symmetrical golf club having a metal plate sunk in and flush with each face, each plate having the shape of three overlapping circles with their centers in line, the middle circle being larger than the end circles, and pins connecting the centers in one plate with the centers in the other plate.

3. The process of weighting a double faced, wooden golf club with metal, comprising sinking a recess in each face by forming a plurality of shallow, overlapping, curved cavities, connecting the centers of these cavities by forming smaller holes through the club, placing the club on a flat support, pouring molten metal into the up-

per recess, until the cavities and connecting holes are filled, and allowing the metal to harden.

4. The process of weighting with metal a double faced, symmetrical, wooden golf club, comprising producing a recess in each face for a weighting plate by boring a plurality of shallow, overlapping, cylindrical cavities, connecting the centers of these cavities by boring through the club smaller holes, placing the club with one face resting on a smooth support, pouring molten metal into the upper cavity until the cavities and connecting holes are filled, and allowing the metal to harden.

5. The process of weighting with metal a double faced, symmetrical, wooden golf club, comprising boring in each face a plurality of shallow, overlapping cavities, connecting the centers of these cavities by boring through the club smaller holes, placing the club with one face resting on a smooth support, pouring molten metal into the upper cavity until the cavities and connecting holes are filled, allowing the metal to harden, and polishing each face until wood and metal are flush and smooth.

GEORGE W. REITENOUR.