

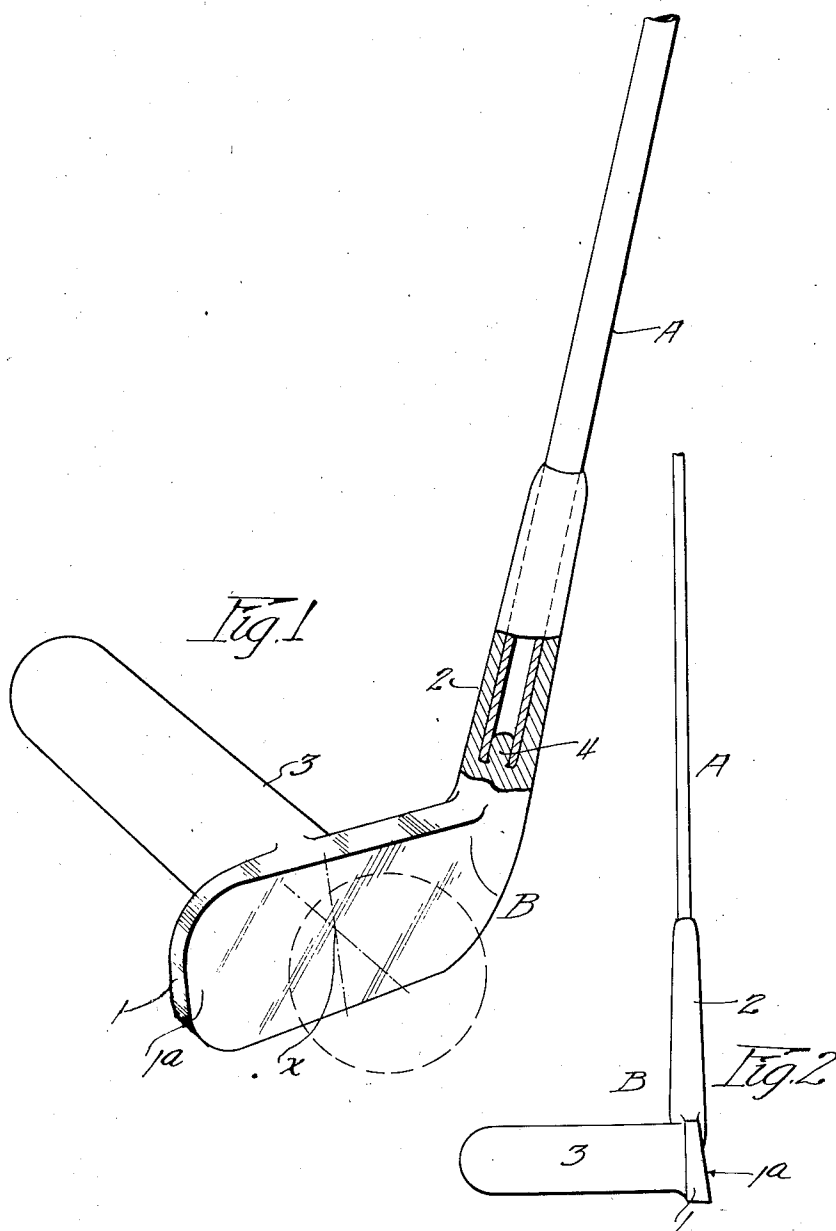
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C. W. MARSH

GOLF CLUB

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Inventor
Charles W. Marsh
William Bradbury
McClure & Ponce Attys.

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CHARLES W. MARSH, OF MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN.

GOLF CLUB.

Application filed October 19, 1922. Serial No. 595,489.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. MARSH, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Muskegon, in the county of Muskegon and State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Golf Clubs, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in golf clubs and is particularly concerned with the provision of a putter of novel construction.

One of the salient features of the putter of my invention is a rearwardly projecting, and preferably substantially cylindrical, elongated protuberance which is formed integral with the club head. This protuberance facilitates "aiming" and tends to overcome faulty shots by locating the center of the club head mass directly, and a substantial distance, behind that point on the face of the club head which should properly engage the ball.

Another feature of my present invention consists in forming an exceptionally rigid connection between the head and metal shaft of the club by casting the neck portion of the head around and in the lower end of the shaft.

Other features and advantages of the club of my invention will appear as the following detailed description progresses.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a view, partly in perspective and partly in section, illustrating a putter constructed in accordance with my present invention; and

Figure 2 is a side elevational view of the same.

The club shaft is illustrated at A and the head at B. As herein illustrated, the shaft A is in the form of a metal tube open at its lower end. The head B is cast in one piece and comprises three principal parts, namely, the blade or club head proper 1, the neck portion 2 and the rearwardly projecting cylindrical protuberance 3.

In forming the club head, the metal which constitutes the neck portion 2 thereof is cast around and into the lower end of the shaft A, as is clearly shown in Figure 1. When the neck metal cools, it contracts upon the outer surface of the shaft and to all intents and purposes becomes an integral part of

the latter. The metal of the neck also finds its way into the lower end of the shaft and provides a boss 4 which adds to the strength of the attachment between the head and the shaft.

The blade 1 is provided with the impact surface 1^a, which is preferably slightly lofted, as illustrated in Figure 2. In the drawings the impact surface is illustrated as being smooth, but, if desired, it may be ridged or grooved to suit the preference of the user. The protuberance 3 is substantially cylindrical in shape and its diameter is preferably slightly less than the height of the impact surface 1^a. In length the said protuberance is preferably substantially longer than the blade is wide, although this is not essential. The precise relation between the dimensions of the blade 1 and the protuberance 3 are not important, but it is quite essential that the protuberance be sufficiently massive to locate the center of the club mass a substantial distance behind the impact surface 1^a. At X I have designated the point on the impact surface which should properly be brought into contact with the ball. The longitudinal axis of protuberance 3 is preferably coincident with the point X. Moreover, the several portions of the club head as a whole are preferably so related that the center of the club head mass falls along the longitudinal axis of protuberance 3 and hence directly behind the impact point X. In using the putter, the upper and lower margins of the impact face 1^a should be at right angles to a straight line passing from the center of the ball to the center of the cup toward which the shot is made. In using the present club, however, the player is not required to judge the angularity of the impact face with respect to the ball-cup line. He concerns himself merely with locating the longitudinal axis of protuberance 3 in the ball-cup line. This is comparatively easy to do on account of the substantial length and uniform cross section of the protuberance. Thus the protuberance 3 enables the player to "aim" his shot with ease and nicety. The protuberance affords other distinct advantages. By locating the center of club head mass directly behind the impact point X, it enables the player to take a short stroke even in making very long putts. Moreover, since the center of club head mass is located a substantial distance directly behind impact point X, there is

practically no tendency for the club head to turn around the axis of the shaft A upon impact. This is true even when the actual point of impact is slightly to the right or
5 left of the correct impact point X.

Having thus illustrated and described the club of my invention, what I claim is new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

10 1. A golf club comprising a head having a blade and a neck portion projecting from one end of said blade, a shaft rising from said neck portion, and a cylindrical protuberance cast integral with said blade, said
15 protuberance being of a sectional thickness approximately equal to the depth of said blade and having a length substantially equal to the width of said blade whereby the center of mass of said head is located
20 within said protuberance and a substantial distance behind the impact surface of said blade.

2. A golf club comprising a head having a blade and a neck portion rising from one
25 end of said blade, a shaft rising from said neck portion, and a substantially cylindrical protuberance cast integral with said blade, said protuberance being of a sectional thickness approximately equal to the depth
30 of said blade and projecting considerably to the rear thereof whereby the center of mass of said club head is located within said protuberance behind the impact surface of said blade, the bottom side of said protu-
35 berance being raised above the bottom edge

of said blade and the rear lower edge of said protuberance being rounded whereby said protuberance will clear the ground on a follow-through.

3. A golf club comprising a head having 40 a metallic blade and a metallic neck portion formed integral therewith, a hollow metal shaft having a tubular lower end, said neck portion being cast over said shaft to cool and rigidly contract thereon, the metal of 45 said neck portion extending up into the tubular lower end of said shaft for forming a boss therein.

4. A putter comprising a head having a metallic blade and an elongated neck portion rising from one end of said blade and formed integral therewith, a cylindrical protuberance cast integral with said blade, said protuberance being of sectional thickness approximately equal to the depth of said 50 blade and having a length substantially equal to the width of said blade whereby the center of mass of said club head is located within said protuberance and behind the impact surface of said blade, and a hollow 60 metal shaft having a tubular lower end, said neck portion being cast over said shaft to cool and rigidly contact thereon.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 9th day of October, 1922.

CHARLES W. MARSH.

Witnesses:

C. C. BRADBURY,
ARTHUR GUSTAFSON.