Nov. 2, 1926. 1,605,140

F. R. PERKINS

GOLF CLUB

Filed April 4, 1923

Fig. 2

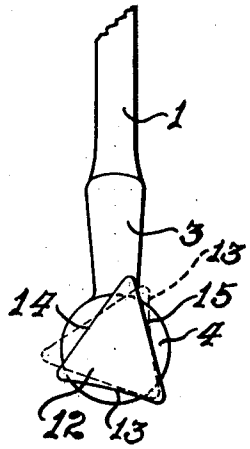


Fig. 4

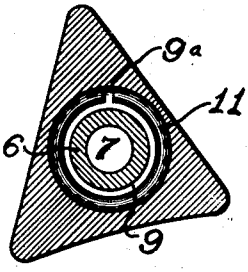


Fig. 5

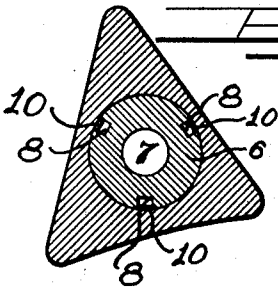


Fig. 1

Fig. 3

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLOYD R. PERKINS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GOLF CLUB.

Application filed April 4, 1923. Serial No. 629,748.

This invention relates to a golf club and particularly to a golf club which is designed to supplant a large number of clubs which are ordinarily used in playing the game of golf.

It is an object of this invention to provide a golf club of the class described which may be readily adjusted to bring a desired ball striking surface into playing position at a desired angle.

It is another object of this invention to provide a golf club of the class described which may be accurately and economically constructed to weigh a desired amount.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a golf club wherein the various striking faces may be moved into playing position without the use of tools and without the necessity of disengaging a usual securing means.

It is an important object of this invention to provide a golf club of the class described which is similar in appearance to usual golf clubs, which may be used by a right or left hand player, and which is designed to supplant the usual clubs carried by a golfer.

Other and further important objects of this invention will be apparent from the disclosures in the specification and the accompanying drawings.

The invention (in a preferred form) is illustrated in the drawings and hereinafter more fully described.

On the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a golf club embodying the principles of this invention.

Figure 2 is a slightly enlarged fragmentary front elevation thereof.

Figure 3 is a slightly enlarged fragmentary longitudinal section illustrating the head of a golf club embodying the principles of this invention.

Figure 4 is an enlarged section on the line 4—4 of Figure 3 with parts shown in elevation.

Figure 5 is an enlarged section on the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

As shown on the drawings:

The reference numeral 1 indicates a usual golf club shaft which is provided at its upper end with a usual handle portion 2 and which has a metallic ferrule portion 3 secured to its lower end in any suitable manner. The ferrule portion 3, which is preferably constructed of relatively heavy metal such as Monel metal, is provided with an integral lateral extension 4 which is reduced to form a shoulder at 5 and the reduced portion 6 of which affords a spindle extending laterally outward.

In order that a desired weight of club may be conveniently and accurately attained, the extension or spindle portion 6 is axially drilled as indicated at 7, the amount of weight which is removed from said portion, of course depending upon the size and depth of the drill hole.

The outer surface of the spindle portion 6 is provided with a plurality of grooves 8 extending longitudinally thereof and near its outer end said portion is provided with a peripheral groove 9. Engaged in each of the grooves 8 is a flat spring member 10 and engaged in the groove 9 is a circular split wire spring 11 which is so formed that it tends to spring outwardly.

The head or striking portion of the golf club of this invention, which is designated as a whole by the reference numeral 12, is constructed of relatively light material such as cast aluminum and is substantially triangular in shape, so as to afford a plurality of striking surfaces 13, 14 and 15, the surface 13 preferably being formed to give a back spin effect to a ball struck thereby, while the surfaces 14 and 15 are formed to be adapted for use in putting, driving and the usual "iron shots". The head 12 is axially recessed for engagement over the spindle 6 and the inner end of said head 12 abuts the shoulder 5 and is substantially flush with the outer surface of the portion 4. A dust-proof flange 16 and washer 17 are preferably associated with the end of said head 12 and the portion 4 to prevent the entrance of dust into the interior of the head and on the surface of the spindle 6.

The internal recess in the head 12 is provided with a peripheral groove 9^a which is positioned opposite the groove 9 to receive the spring 11 and thus lock the head 12 on the spindle when it is laterally moved into such position that the end thereof abuts the shoulder 5. When the head 15 is forced into this position, it is of course locked from lateral movement but may be angularly adjusted relative to the spindle 6. Relative angular movement of the club and spindle is however greatly retarded by the frictional action of the flat leaf springs 10 and in order to effect an angular adjustment of the head relative to the spindle it is necessary to

grasp the head and rotate it against the frictional action of said springs 10. Due to the fact that the head is of relatively light weight material as compared with the spindle 6, the movement of the head through the air prior to the striking of the ball will not cause an angular displacement thereof and it is possible to accurately control the direction and distance of a ball struck by the club.

By providing a plurality of striking faces 13, 14 and 15 it is possible to adapt the club to all conditions usually found on a golf course, and since the adjusting means are frictional and have no definite stops, a very large number of accurate adjustments of the head and striking surfaces may be made. The player may be guided in making these adjustments by calibrating marks 18 on the extension 4 and head 12.

It will of course be noted that the club may be used by either a right or left hand player, and, because of the various adjustments provided, it is adapted to supplant the rather large number of clubs usually employed in playing golf.

The golf club of this invention, as will be noted, is simple in construction, may be economically manufactured and is very similar in appearance to golf clubs now in use.

I am aware that numerous details of construction may be varied through a wide range without departing from the principles of this invention, and I therefore do not purpose limiting the patent granted otherwise than necessitated by the prior art.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a golf club, a shaft, a ferrule thereon, a spindle on the ferrule, a head embodying a plurality of striking faces rotatably mounted on the spindle, and flat bowed leaf springs frictionally engaged between the spindle and the head tending to prevent relative rotation thereof.

2. In a golf club, a shaft, a ferrule thereon, a shoulder formed on the ferrule, a spindle on the ferrule extending outwardly from the shoulder, a head rotatably mounted on the spindle and having one end abutting the shoulder, dust excluding means associated with the shoulder and the end of the head, and means tending to prevent relative rotation of the head and the spindle.

3. In a golf club, a shaft, a lateral spindle secured thereto having a plurality of recesses therein, a head including a plurality of striking surfaces adjustably mounted on the spindle, and a leaf spring in each recess frictionally engaging the head.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

FLOYD R. PERKINS.