Oct. 3, 1933. G. L. ADAMS 1,928,922

GOLF BAG AND BOOT AND ARTICLE

Filed Feb. 29, 1932 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

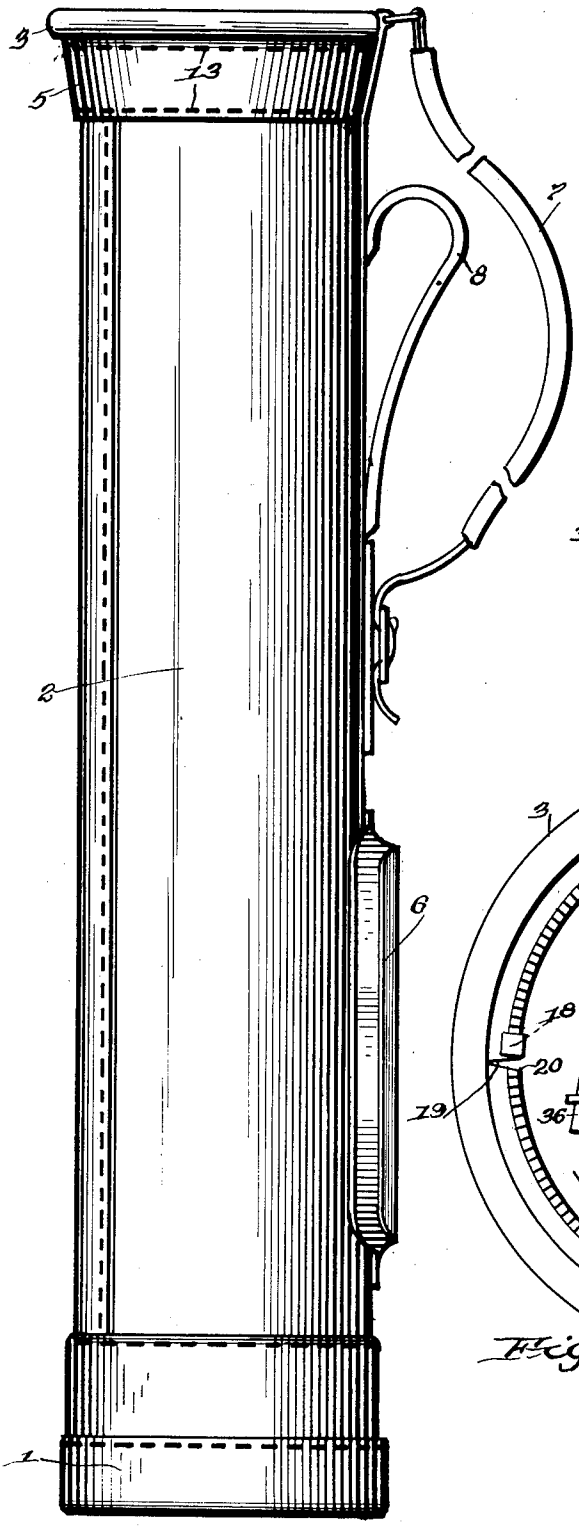
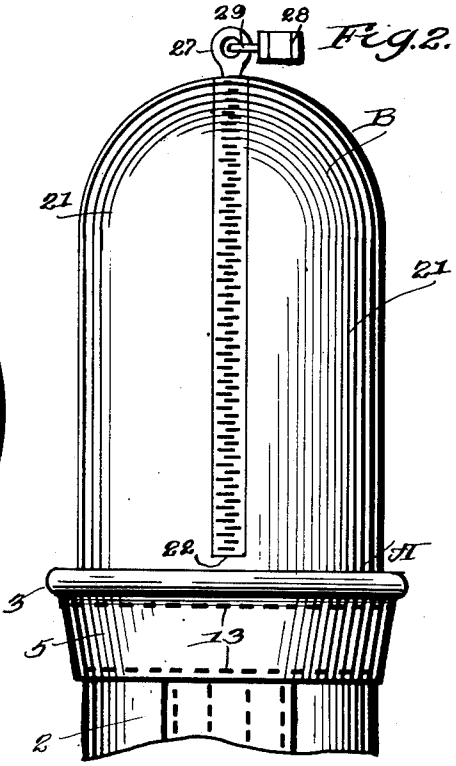


Fig. 2.



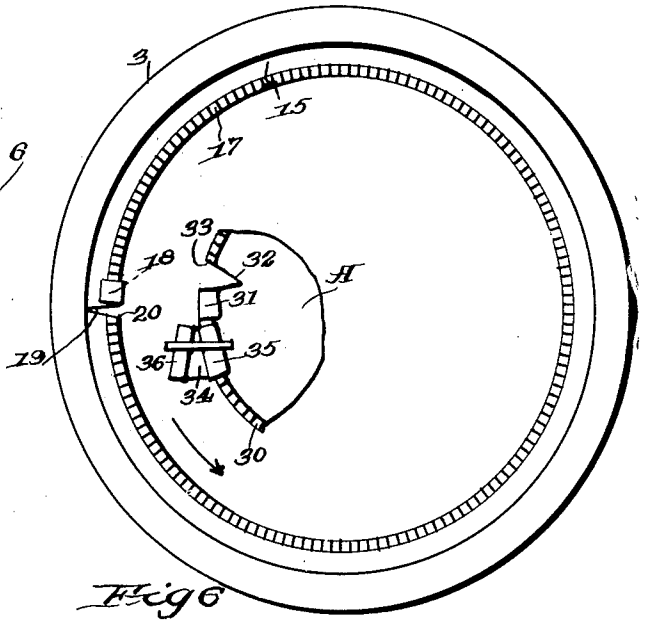


Fig 6

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Fig. 3.

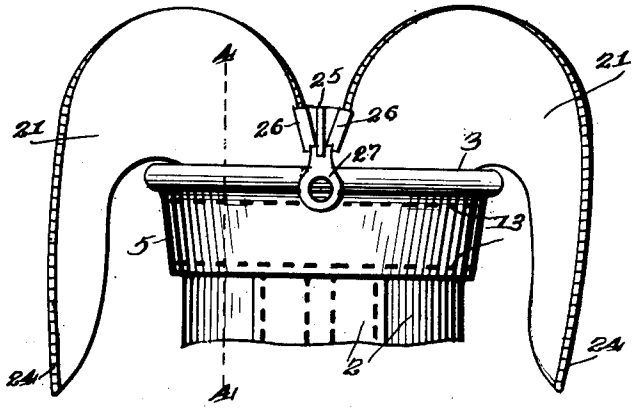
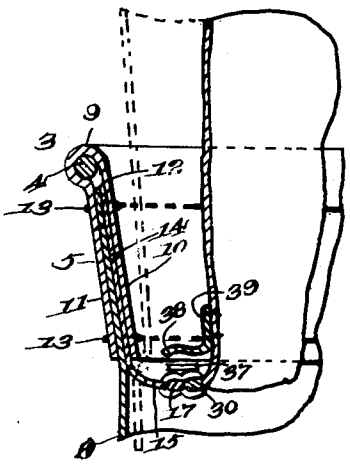


Fig. 4.



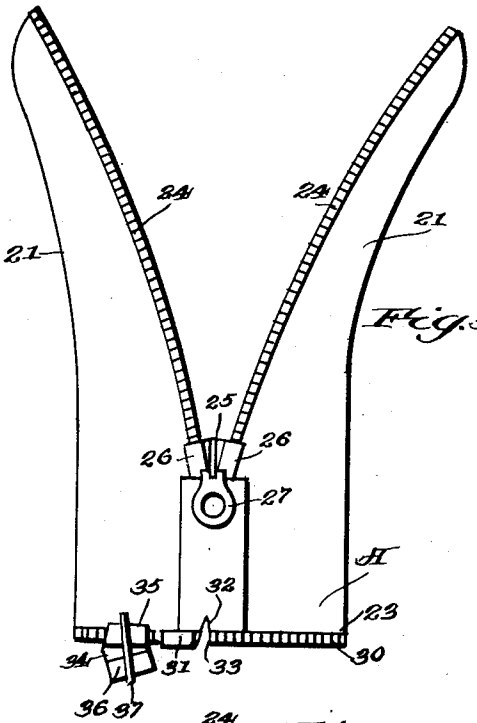


Fig. 5.

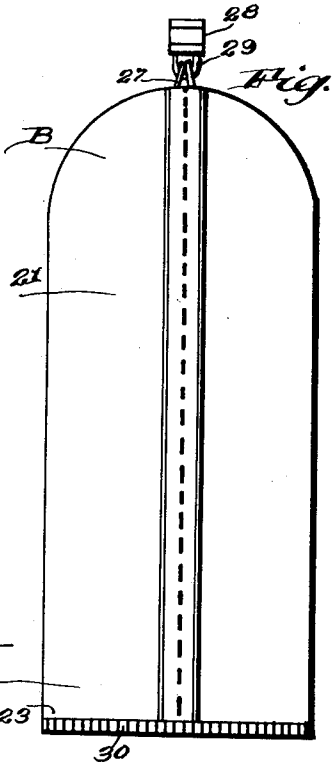


Fig. 7.

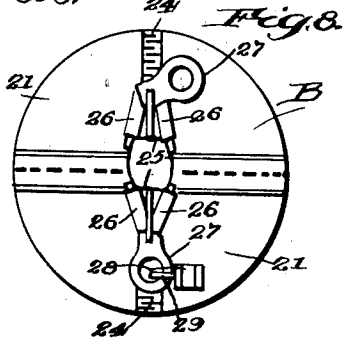


Fig. 8.

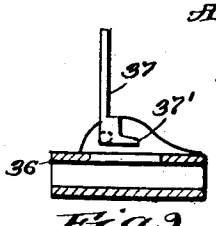


Fig. 9.

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1,928,922

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,928,922

GOLF BAG AND BOOT AND ARTICLE

Glenn L. Adams, Spokane, Wash.

Application February 29, 1932. Serial No. 595,809

5 Claims. (Cl. 150—1.5)

The object of this invention is to provide a novel golf bag and boot, and the invention resides in the combination thereof, and also in the bag, and the boot, as articles of manufacture.

One of the primary features of the invention is to provide a novel structure whereby the boot may be readily detached from the bag or attached thereto.

A further feature of novelty resides in a boot which consists of a head and base, the latter being tubular and having on its free margin a suitable means for connecting the boot to the golf bag.

This boot, according to my invention, involves a head that is dome-like in form when spread by the clubs, and it is bifurcated or split hemispherically and longitudinally of the boot into separable sections that can be opened for passage of clubs therethrough into and out of the bag, when the boot is in an extended or projecting position. Said openable sections will also permit the boot to be telescoped downwardly into the bag.

It is a feature of the invention to provide the openable sections of the boot with marginally disposed fastening means whereby said sections can be closed over the upper ends of the clubs projecting from the bag, when the latter is to be shipped or otherwise transported.

A feature of the invention consists in providing the bag with a rim equipped with a projecting boot anchoring fly that is provided on its free edge with one member of a detachable fastening device whereby the boot can be attached to the bag.

A further feature consists in proportioning and constructing the bag and boot and the coacting fastening means therefor in a novel manner so that when the boot is in a protecting position, the connecting means will be spread against the interior of the rim in such a manner as to be practically inaccessible for surreptitious release.

The invention has many other objects and features which will be more fully described in the accompanying drawings and which will be more particularly pointed out in and by the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view in side elevation of my improved golf bag in which the boot may be considered either removed or telescoped downwardly into the bag.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the upper portion of the bag showing the boot extended or projected and closed to protect the clubs from theft.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 with the openable sections of the boot separated.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 3, on a slightly enlarged scale.

Fig. 5 is a view in side elevation of the improved boot showing the same detached from the bag and the sections released to be opened or separated.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the bag showing the fly extended inwardly.

Fig. 7 is a view of the boot with the sections closed and looking from the right of Fig. 5.

Fig. 8 is a top plan view of the boot with the sections closed.

Fig. 9 is an enlarged view of a type of runner provided with a locking lever.

Like characters of reference designate similar parts throughout the different figures of the drawings.

My invention is shown embodied in a golf bag having a lower end 1, usually rigid or semi-rigid, an intermediate leather or fabric portion 2, that is usually flexible, and a top rim 3, stiffened or reinforced as indicated at 4. This rim 3, has a tubular extension 5, to be later described, but I herein use the term "rim" generically to include parts 3 and 5. I have shown the bag provided with a suitable golf ball pocket 6, a shoulder strap 7 and a handle grip 8.

Reference will now be made to a particular feature of the invention with which the bag is equipped and attention is directed to Fig. 4.

The rim tube 5 is formed of material which is trained over the reinforcing ring 4, at 9, and an inner length 10, forms the interior of the rim tube while an outer length 11, forms the exterior thereof. The upper marginal portion 12, of the intermediate portion 2, is interposed between the lengths 10 and 11, and suitably secured as by means of stitching or laced with whang-leather, as shown. Between the bag margin 12, and the inner lap 10, is interposed a boot anchoring fly 14, the free margin 15, of which, preferably extends inwardly and annularly about the interior of the rim, as shown in Figs. 4 and 6. This annular fly 14, is desirably secured in position by the lacing 13 that holds the remainder of the rim together.

On the free edge 16 of said fly, is suitably secured one stringer of a detachable fastener of any well known construction, such for instance as shown in U. S. Letters Patent No. 1,658,392. Such stringers, usually flexible strips, are equipped with a series of fastening devices of metal. In the further description, I will use the term "stringer" generically to include both the flexible strip and the series of fastening devices

thereon. I indicate the stringer attached to said fly, at 17. By reference to Fig. 6, it will be seen that I have provided the stringer 17, with a runner stop 18, and that the stringer terminates at said stop on one side thereof. On the remaining side of said stop, the fly 15 is slit radially at 19, to afford a runner starting or threading end 20, onto which one tube of a runner may be telescoped, as will later appear.

The golf bag with the above equipment, is regarded and claimed, as an article of manufacture.

Reference will next be made to my improved boot, as an article of manufacture, and later, I will explain how it is detachably applied to the golf bag.

My improved boot, as shown, consists broadly of a tubular base A, and a head B. When distended by the handle ends of the clubs, the hood-like boot has substantially a dome form, as shown in Fig. 7. It is a feature of my invention to hemispherically subdivide the boot longitudinally thereof from the head to the tubular base A, so as to divide the boot into separable sections 21, the bights of the division being indicated at 22. In the form shown, the base A, is tubular and uninterrupted and has a free margin as indicated at 23.

The free margins of sections 21, on one side of the boot are provided with a pair of stringers of a detachable fastener, the stringers being shown at 24, and extending from the bight 22 to the crown of the head. A runner 25, having tubes 26, for coaction with said stringers, is provided with a perforated finger grip 27. On the opposite side of the hood, the same equipment is provided, indicated by the same reference numerals, and shown more clearly in Fig. 8. When the runners are moved to the crown of the hood, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the runners can be locked by means such as a pad lock 28, the shackle 29, passing through the openings in the finger grips 27, of the two runners. Hence, it will be clear that these runners, in combination with a locking means of any suitable type, constitute a locking mechanism to lock the sections 21 in closed relation and thereby protect the clubs from surreptitious removal when the bag is being shipped. To open the boot and render the clubs accessible, the runners 25 of both pairs of stringers 24, are advanced downwardly from the crown toward and to the bights 22, as shown in Fig. 5. This adjustment, renders the sections 21 free to be disposed in the Fig. 3, position, or they may be telescoped downwardly into the bag.

In any event, it is a feature of this invention to bifurcate the boot so that the separable or openable sections thereof will be far more easily manipulated than would be the case if the boot were simply slit lengthwise on one side thereof. Thus, it will be clear that while the mass is nearly as great, still, the two sections 21, especially by reason of the fact that they are rounded at their upper ends, are much more readily disposable than a single bulk of fabric or leather not bifurcated.

The base A, is provided on its free margin 23, with a single stringer 30, of a detachable fastener which is normally horizontally disposed while the stringers 24 are normally vertically disposed, when the bag is in a vertical position. This stringer 30, is provided with a runner stop 31, and at one side of said stop, the tubular base is slit at 32, so that a starting end 33, is provided in order to enter a runner onto the stringer. I have shown a runner 34, having one tube 35, engaged with said stringer 30, the remaining tube 36, being adapted for engagement with a stringer companion to stringer 30. This runner 34, is preferably of the locking type, the same having a locking lever finger grip 37, adapted when moved against the runner, to which it is hinged, to lie flat thereagainst, as shown in Fig. 4. It is provided with prongs that engage the metallic fastening elements with which the stringer is equipped to thereby hold the runner securely in the position to which it has been advanced. This type of locking runner is shown in the above identified patent.

Reference will next be made to the means and manner in which the boot is detachably connected with the bag, and to other functional advantageous relations between the two.

In Fig. 6, I have shown a fragment of base A in developed plan with the locking runner 34 thereon and disposed adjacent stop 31. To attach the boot, the tube 36 of the runner would be disposed on the starting end 20, of stringer 17, with which the fly 15 of the bag is equipped, as previously described. Then, the runner 34 would be advanced in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 6, throughout the annular length of the stringers until it reached stop 18.

Upon reaching stop 18, the runner 34 would be arrested and tube 35 would not be released from starting end 33, of stringer 30, because stop 18 would not permit the runner to go far enough. This is the operation of attaching the boot to the bag.

At this point I desire to emphasize a feature of the invention which can best be understood by reference to Fig. 4. The proportions and construction is such that when the boot is closed about the club handles, as shown in Fig. 2, the boot will have been projected upwardly from the bag so that the fly 15 will be disposed against the inside wall of the rim 3, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4. In practice, the boot is reasonably taut lengthwise thereof when in the Fig. 2, position. Thus, it will be clear that the locking lever 37, could not without the greatest difficulty, be turned outwardly against the interior of rim 3, into an unlocking position. It may here be stated that no locking means is effective when subjected to the resources of an expert, and hence, most locking devices are broadly, deterrents, and that is what is here presented.

To render the locking means more effective, a short flap 38, secured at 39, to the boot, may be employed, and it will readily be seen that when the boot is stretched into the dotted line position shown in Fig. 4, this flap would cover the runner and hide the latter. The reason why a flap, short in length could be used, is that the runner 34 is always in one position, namely, against stop 18, when the boot is attached to the bag.

In the attached position just described, the boot may be opened for inspection purposes or for insertion of additional clubs, or it may be opened as shown in Fig. 3, and not detached from the bag.

In the form shown, the boot must first be opened in order to detach the same from the bag so that tension will be released as shown in full lines in Fig. 4, to render the locking lever 37, of runner 34, accessible. Then the runner 34 is advanced in a direction opposite to that indicated by the arrow in Fig. 6, until the runner is in engagement with stop 18, at which position, the slit

19 makes it possible readily to withdraw the free starting end 20, of stringer 17, from tube 36, of the runner, leaving the latter connected with the stringer 30, of the hood. Thus, the hood is now free to be entirely separated from the bag and can be left at home or in the hotel while the player takes the bag to the links. Of course, the detaching operation may if desired, be altered so that when the boot is detached, the runner 34 will remain connected with the stringer 17 of the bag, if desired, and still be within the purview of this invention. However, in practice, it has been found safer to have the runner connected with the boot so that it cannot be injured by insertion and withdrawal of the clubs to and from the bag. In any event, the novel relation of the stops 18 and 31 insures retention of the runner or either the bag or boot members.

While I have shown and employed detachable fastener devices because at the present time this fastener is most available, and in specific combinations claimed, affords novelty, still, broader aspects of the invention contemplate such equivalents as lacing and snap fasteners.

The advantage of this construction however is such that even when the boot is not removed, it can serve in the usual capacity of a boot either in a projected or inwardly telescoped position, if desired, hence, my improvement does not interfere with its normal usage.

It will be clear that by reason of the attachment of the boot to the projecting and pliable or flexible fly, the boot thereby becomes extensibly connected with the open end of the golf bag and is capable of being projected endwise of said bag to a greater or less extent by clubs of different length. Thus the boot, as a result of this novel anchorage, is self and automatically compensatory to clubs of different length. In addition to the foregoing, the boot and fly are readily expansible radially against the inner face of the bag rim when the bag is filled with clubs. Thus any locking or other connecting means uniting the fly and boot are rendered inaccessible. It will be clear that the terminals of the stringers or other locking or connecting means should be accessible for manipulation from the exterior of the boot and yet it is a great advantage to dispose such means in an inaccessible position when the bag is being shipped. The foregoing would be true in the absence of a careful proportioning of the parts, to a very great extent. However, when the boot and fly are proportioned to the maximum length of clubs, then, either endwise projection or radial expansion of the boot will render the locking means practically inaccessible.

While I have herein shown and described one specific form of my invention, I do not wish to be limited thereto except for such limitations as the claims may import.

I claim:—

1. As a new and useful article of manufacture, a removable hood-like golf bag boot having a head and a tubular base and the latter having on its margin one stringer of a separable fastener, and said stringer having a runner stop and being slit and separable at one side of said stop, a runner on said stringer, and the head of said boot being longitudinally bifurcated into separable sections above said tubular base for passage of clubs therethrough when said sections are separated, and means for connecting the margins of said sections to close the head of said boot.

2. As a new and useful article of manufacture, a golf bag having a rim, and said rim having an annular boot-anchoring fly provided with one stringer of a detachable fastener on its free edge, and said free edge being slit and provided with a runner stop adjacent said slit.

3. As a new and useful article of manufacture, a golf bag having a rim, and said rim being provided with an interiorly extending annular fly, and said fly having means for separable attachment thereof to a golf bag boot.

4. In a detachable golf bag and boot structure, a golf bag having a rim provided with an inwardly extending annular fly having one stringer of a detachable fastener on its margin, said fly having a runner stop and being slit on one side of said stop to afford a runner starting end, a boot having a tubular section provided on its margin with a stringer companion to the stringer on said fly and having a runner stop and being slit on one side of said stop to afford a runner starting end, and a runner having one tube telescoped over the stringer of said boot adjacent the stop thereof and adapted to be telescoped over the starting end of the stringer of said bag and advanced annularly on said stringers from said boot stringer stop to said bag strainer stop to detachably and annularly unite said boot with said bag.

5. In a detachable golf bag and boot structure, a golf bag having a rim provided with an inwardly extending annular fly having one stringer of a detachable fastener on its free margin, a boot having on its margin a stringer companion to the stringer on said fly, and a runner coacting with said stringers for detachably connecting said boot with said bag and having a locking lever, said boot being proportioned to be spread and longitudinally stressed by the golf clubs to force said fly outwardly against the interior of said rim and dispose said locking lever against the latter and render said lever inaccessible to be moved into an unlocking position.

GLENN L. ADAMS.