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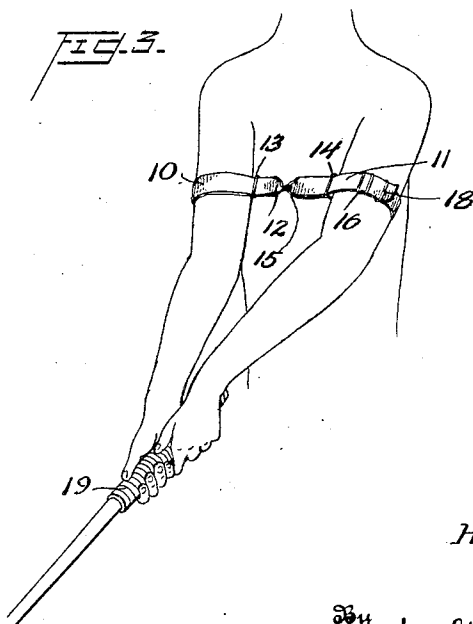
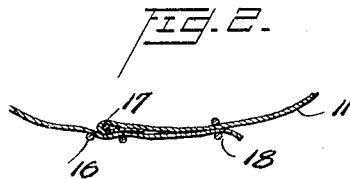
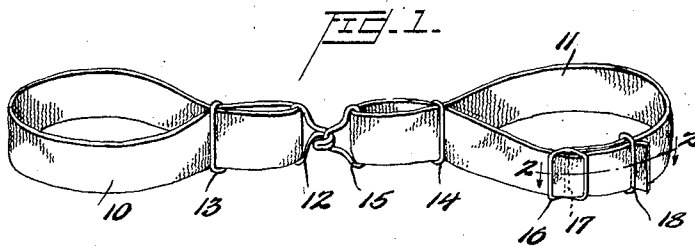
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H. K. B. DAVIS

GOLF SWING CORRECTOR

Filed April 30, 1927

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor

Henry K. B. Davis

By Walter W. Burns

Attorney

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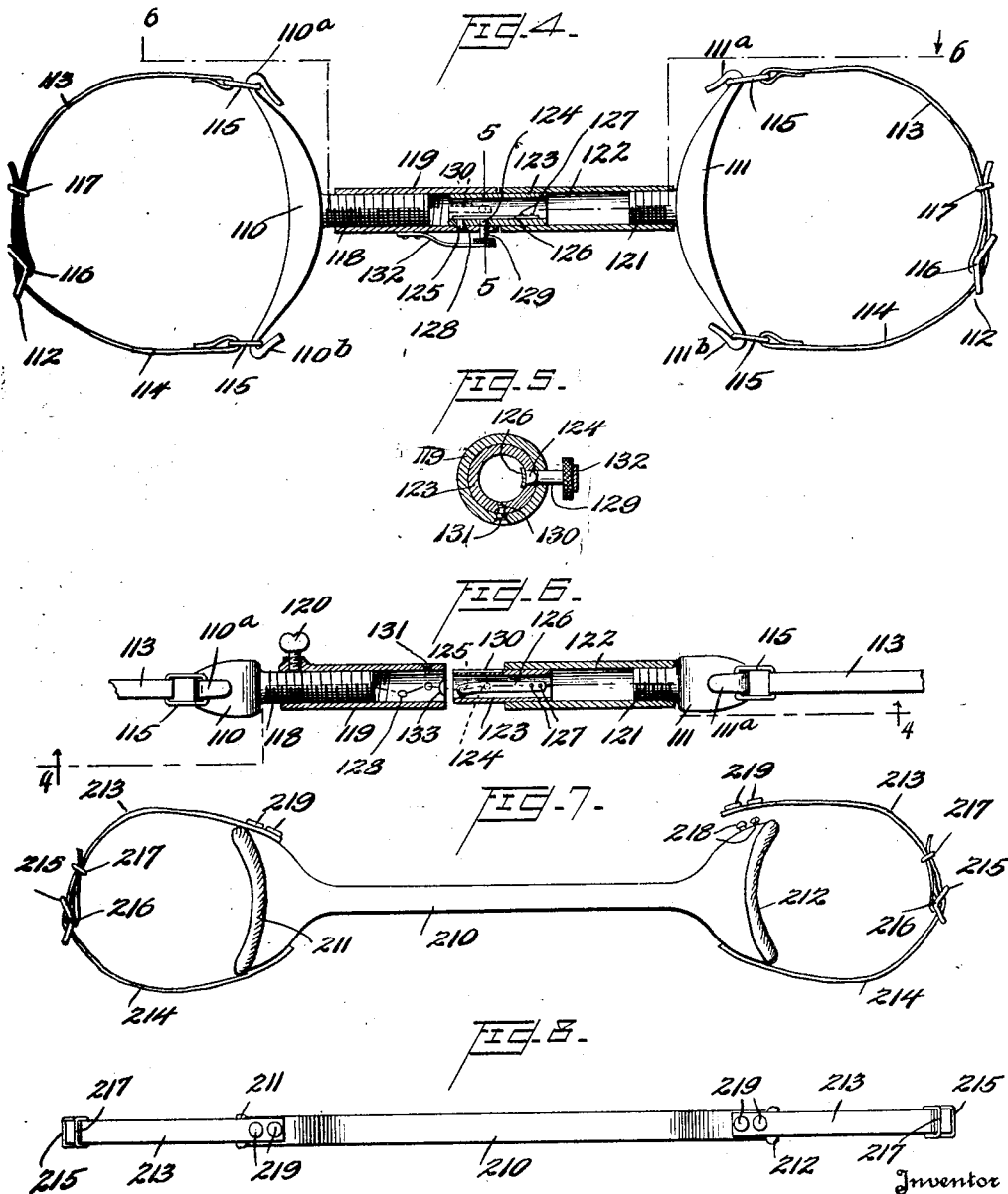
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Henry K.B. Davis

By Walter W. Burns

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY KIRK BROWN DAVIS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HUGO J. WALTER, OF BRADFORD, PENNSYLVANIA.

GOLF-SWING CORRECTOR.

Application filed April 30, 1927. Serial No. 187,969.

This invention relates to devices for golf instruction and has particular relation to devices for holding the arms in proper relation whereby the player's swing will be corrected.

5 I have found that in the instruction in the playing of golf, that the beginner is prone to vary the distance between his elbows during the swing. I have also found that if this distance between the elbows can be kept constant or nearly constant, the beginner can make better progress with his game. It is a primary object of this invention to provide a device which will form a connection between the lower portions of the upper arms or elbows which will hold the elbows in their proper relation throughout the swing, thereby keeping the whole club extended and preventing the pulling of the club inwardly toward the body.

20 Since there are some players who in parts of their strokes tend to permit their elbows to move apart and others who in parts of their strokes tend to move their elbows too close together and since some players have the two faults, it is necessary to provide against either one or both of these faults depending upon the characteristics of the individual player.

30 An important object of my invention is the provision of means for connecting the upper arms of a golf player together in such a way that relative movement of the arms is prevented in at least one direction.

35 Another object of my invention is the provision of a golf swing corrector having a means for connection to each of the arms of the player and a flexible connection therebetween.

40 Another and further object of my invention is the provision of a golf swing corrector having means for a connection to each of the player's arms and a detachable connection therebetween.

45 Another and still further object of my invention is the provision of a golf swing corrector having means for a connection to each of the player's arms and a flexible connection therebetween, means being provided so that the arm connection may be temporarily disconnected from each other to permit freedom of the arms as during strokes.

50 Other and further objects of my invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art

from a reading of the complete specification and claims.

Referring to the drawings wherein I have illustrated an embodiment of my invention,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a preferred embodiment of my improved swing corrector for golf players.

Fig. 2 is a fragmental sectional view on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view indicating the manner in which the invention, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, is used on the arms of a golf player.

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view on the line 4-4 of Fig. 6, showing the parts of the connection between the arm portions, in attached relation.

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view on the line 5-5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view on the line 6-6 of Fig. 4 but showing the parts of the connection in detached relation.

Figs. 7 and 8 are front and plan views of another modification.

Like figures are used to designate the same or similar parts throughout the figures of the drawings.

The device consists broadly in a means for holding the arms in a predetermined spaced relation while still maintaining the flexibility of the arms when making the swing and also permitting of the pivoting of the arms on their axes.

The particular design of the golf swing corrector will be determined largely by the faults which are desired corrected. It is believed that the following description will make clear the features necessary to be present in the corrector to correct the various faults, as to the holding of the arms of the various individual players.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, I provide two bands or loops 10 and 11, the band 10 being non-adjustable and the band 11 being adjustable. These bands or loops 10 and 11 may be made of any suitable flexible material such as leather, webbing, or elastic webbing. The material which I prefer and which I have illustrated is elastic webbing.

The loop 10, as illustrated, is a continuous loop and is provided with a hook member 12 which can be placed at any point on the

loop. A slide 13 in a form of a continuous band is provided having an opening therein sufficient only to receive the two parts of the loop as shown in Fig. 1. The opening in the slide 13 is of sufficient size so that, while the two parts of the webbing loop 10 may pass therethrough, this movement of the web loop through the slide is not a free movement. The result of the relative size of the opening in the slide 13 of the two parts of the loop 10 is such that when the loop 10 is placed upon the arm, as shown in Fig. 3, the slide will remain in any position in which it is placed until forcibly removed to another position.

The loop 11 is provided with a slide 14 which is similar in construction to the slide 13 and is for a similar purpose as the slide 13. A loop 15 which is complementary to the hook member 12 is provided. The hook member 12 and its complementary member 15 serve to secure the two loops 10 and 12 in a fixed relation to each other and make it possible for the player to disconnect his arms from each other while still permitting them to be connected again when it is found to be desirable. This is particularly desirable between strokes.

In order to regulate one or both of the loops 10 and 11, any suitable lengthening device is provided. In the embodiment herein shown (see particularly Fig. 2) one part of the loop 11 is secured to a buckle member 16 as shown by passing a portion around the rear portion 17 of the buckle 16. The other part of the loop 11 passes through the openings of the buckle 16 and its end is held in place by a keeper 18 as shown in Fig. 2. It will thus be seen that the device, as a whole, is adjustable by means of a buckle provided on the loop 11.

In Fig. 3 I have illustrated one of the loops as 10 on the right arm of a player and the other loop 11 as secured to the left arm of the player. In the drawing the player is shown holding the grip of a golf club 19 in his hands. The method of attachment of the device is as follows:—

With the slide 13 moved out to the hook member 12, it will be seen that an opening in the loop 10 is provided large enough to admit the arm. The hook member 12 is placed at a position opposite to the left arm and in a line between the centers of the two arms. This loop is placed a few inches above the elbow in such a way that it will, when connected to the other loop 11, hold the right arm in its proper relative position.

In adjusting the other loop 11, the slide 14 is moved toward the member 15 and the arm inserted in the opening in the loop. The loop 11 is placed on the left arm in a position corresponding to the position of the loop 10 of the right arm.

The slides 13 and 14 are now moved so

that the openings in the respective loops will be made smaller and of a size to permit the web of the loop to fit snugly around the arm without discomfort when the hook 12 and its complementary member 15 are connected. If it is found after this adjustment that the elbows are too close together when held so that the webbing between the slides 13 and 14 is taut, the loop 11 is adjusted by means of the buckle 16. If it is found that the arms are too far apart after the slides 13 and 14 are adjusted, the opening for the arm in the loop 11 is made smaller by taking up the loop by means of the buckle 16. When the right adjustment is secured, the end of the loop 11 is inserted in the keeper 18 in Fig. 2 and the adjustment is complete.

In the embodiment illustrated in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, I have shown a swing corrector which will, when in position, correct the swing in such a way that the arms at the elbow cannot be brought any closer together than is permitted by a predetermined setting.

An arm-contact member 110 is provided at one end of the device and an arm-contacting member 111 is provided at the opposite end. These arm-contacting members 110 and 111 are of a shape to fit the curvature of the arm and each is provided with a detachable flexible member for encircling that portion of the arm not held in position by the contacting members 110 and 111. These arm encircling portions are made adjustable by buckles 112 which are similar, in construction, to the buckles 16 already described. The arm encircling portion comprises flexible members 113 and 114 having at their outer ends loop members 115, one of the members 113, 114 being attached to the rear portion of the buckle as at 116 and the other member passing through the buckle and being held in place by the keeper 117.

To hold the arm encircling members in position relative to the arm engaging portions 110 and 111 the latter are provided with hooks at the upper and lower ends of the arm engaging portions 110 and 111, these are designated 110^a, 110^b, and 111^a, 111^b respectively. By means of the flexible arm encircling devices 113, 114 and the adjustment provided for by the buckles 112 the device may be made to suit the arms of the particular player using the same. Attention is here called to the fact that if desired to teach the player to hold the arms in a certain relation without having them forcibly held by the flexible arm encircling members 113 and 114, these arm encircling members may be removed entirely. In use, in this way, the player would necessarily hold the arms against the arm contacting members 110 and 111; otherwise the device would fall to the ground.

The material for the arm encircling mem-

bers 113 and 114 may be of any suitable material such as leather, webbing, elastic webbing or a type of flat expansible spring device which may have an appearance similar to elastic webbing.

In order to limit the movements of the arms toward each other and away from each other when the arm encircling members 113 and 114 are used, I provide a connecting means between the arm contacting members 110 and 111. This connecting means, in the embodiment shown, is of a tubular construction, has provision for adjustment of the arm contacting members 110 and 111 and also has a disconnecting means for relieving the arms from the definite relative position as during the time between strokes.

The connecting means above referred to comprises a two section tubular member, each tubular section being connected to an arm contacting member 110 and 111. There is also an adjustment feature between one of the tubular members and one of the arm contacting members.

As shown, the arm contacting member 110 is provided with a cylindrical threaded shank 118. This threaded shank has cooperation and co-action with the interiorly threaded tubular member 119. A wing screw is provided at 120 and extends through the wall of the tubular member 119 for engagement or non-engagement with the threaded shank 118.

By releasing the wing screw and turning the arm engaging member 110 with relation to the tubular member 119, it is obvious that a longitudinal adjustment would take place. Secured to the arm engaging member 111 as an integral part therewith is a shank 121 which is suitably secured in a tubular member 122 as by threaded engagement, as shown. In the opposite end of the tubular member 122 I have provided a connecting means to connect the tubes 119 and 122 together. This connecting means includes a tubular member 123 which is sweated or otherwise suitably secured in the end of the tubular member 122 and is of a suitable size to pass freely into the end of the tubular member 119 opposite to the end occupied by the shank 118. This tubular member 123 is of such a size that it can be freely pushed into the tube 119, yet will be a snug fit when in place.

In order to hold the parts 123 and 119 in their relative positions I have provided a securing means. Two openings in the tubular member 123 are provided for projections 124 and 125 which are attached to the resilient member 126. The resilient member 126 is attached to the interior of the tubular member 123 by means of the rivets 127. An opening close to the projection 125 is provided in the tubular member 119 at 128. Another opening in the tubular member 119

carries a catch releasing member 129. The opening 128 and the catch releasing member 129 occupy the same relative positions in the tubular member 119 as the positions occupied by the projections 125 and 124. A guide-way 130 is provided in the tubular member 123 and co-acts with a screw 131 projecting through the wall and into the interior of the tubular member 119. Adjacent the edge of the tubular member 119 is a ramp-slot 132 which occupies a position corresponding to the projection 125.

Holding the catch releasing member 129 in its inoperative position is a spring member 132 which spring member is secured to the outside surface of the tubular member 119.

In use, the arm encircling members 113 and 114 are adjusted to the size of the arms of the particular player who is using the swing corrector. In making the adjustments by means of the buckle 116, it is most convenient to have the two portions of the device connected together. In order to bring about the connection, the tubular member 123 is inserted in the tubular member 119 in such a way that the screw 131 engages in the guide-way 130. As the two parts are forced together, the projection 125 rides up upon the inclined ramp-slot 132. This movement is continued until the projection 125 drops into the opening 128. At this point the faces of the ends of the tubes 119 and 122 will be together and the whole device will be ready for use. After making the adjustments of the arm encircling members 113 and 114; if it is found that the connection between the arm engaging members 110 and 111 is too long, then it is only necessary to unsnap the loop 115 from the hook 110^a and after loosening the wing screw 120 the arm engaging member 110 may be turned to shorten the distance between the arm contacting members 110 and 111. When a proper adjustment is made, the wing screw 120 is tightened and the device is ready for use.

When it is decided to release the arms without changing the adjustment of the arm engaging members 110 and 111, it is only necessary to press upon the resilient member 132. This will cause the catch releasing member 129 to engage the projection 124, thus raising the projection 125 from its position in the opening 128. A slight pressure by the arms may now push the two tubular members apart to relieve the arms from their stroke positions.

An inspection of the device will make clear that the resilient member 132 may be pressed to operate the catch releasing member 129 by simply pressing the same against the body of the player. In order to bring this about, it must be placed in a position when the device is applied to the arms of

the player, so that it will be next to the body.

In Figs. 7 and 8 I have shown a simplified form wherein the connecting member 210 is of one piece and is provided with pads 211 and 212 at each end. In order to hold the arms against the pads 211 and 212, is arranged an adjustable arm encircling member comprising the two elements 213 and 214. The members 213 and 214 are similar to the members 113 and 114 and are held in place by buckles 215, the member 213 being connected to the rears of the buckles 216, the members 214 passing through the buckles and being held in place by the keepers 217.

In order to connect and disconnect the device from the arms, I have provided on the connecting member 210, snaps 218 which coact with complementary buttons 219 located on the ends of the portions 213 of the arm encircling members.

An inspection of the drawing, in view of the above description, will make it perfectly clear that all necessary freedom of the arms of the player is permitted while at the same time the elbows are held in the proper desired relation.

My invention removes some of the troubles encountered by beginners and also some older players. By its continued use, the player becomes accustomed to holding the arms in the proper relation.

I have described my invention as a golf swing corrector. It will be understood, however, that it may be used for any game where a stick, bat or club is held in the hands and is swung by the movement of the arms; where such swing is desired to be carried out with the arms held in a certain relation to each other.

While I have shown and described, in detail, embodiments of my invention, I desire to have it understood that the showing is illustrative and that modifications and changes may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention and within the scope of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means for passing in front of, and free of, the body for connecting the two holding means to limit their relative movement in one direction.

2. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means for passing in front of, and free of, the body for connecting the two holding means to limit their relative movement in one direction, said connecting means comprising complementary members separable from each other.

3. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means for

passing in front of, and free of, the body for connecting the two holding means to limit their relative movement in one direction, said connecting means comprising separable complementary members.

4. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means for passing in front of, and free of, the body connecting the holding means together to limit the movement of one arm from the other.

5. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means for passing in front of, and free of, the body connecting the holding means together to limit the movement of one arm from the other, said connecting means comprising complementary members separable from each other.

6. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means for passing in front of, and free of, the body connecting the holding means together to limit the movement of one arm from the other, said connecting means comprising a flexible portion.

7. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means connecting the holding means for passing in front of, and free of, the body together to limit the movement of one arm from the other, said connecting means comprising a flexible elastic portion.

8. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means connecting the holding means together to limit the movement of one arm from the other, said connecting means comprising a flexible elastic portion and separable complementary members.

9. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means for passing in front of, and free of, the body connecting the holding means together to limit the movement of one arm from the other, said connecting means comprising a flexible element.

10. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means for passing in front of, and free of, the body connecting the holding means together to limit the movement of one arm from the other, said holding means each comprising arm encircling means.

11. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means for passing in front of, and free of, the body connecting the holding means together to limit the movement of one arm from the other, the holding means each comprising flexible arm encircling means.

12. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means for passing in front of, and free of, the body connecting the holding means together to

limit the movement of one arm from the other, the holding means each comprising adjustable arm encircling means.

13. A golf instruction device comprising
5 a holding means for each arm and means for passing in front of, and free of, the body connecting the holding means together to limit the movement of one arm from the other, the holding means each comprising
10 elastic arm encircling means.

14. A golf instruction device comprising a holding means for each arm and means for passing in front of, and free of, the body connecting the holding means together to
15 limit the movement of one arm from the other, the holding means each comprising adjustable elastic arm encircling means.

15. A golf instruction device comprising a flexible arm encircling holding means for
20 each arm and means connecting the holding means together, the portion of the connecting means adjacent each arm being continuous with the adjacent holding means and separable complementary members for dis-
25 connecting or connecting the holding means for the arms.

16. A golf instruction device comprising a flexible arm encircling holding means for
30 each arm and means connecting the holding means together, the portion of the connecting means adjacent each arm being in a double part and continuous and integral with

the adjacent holding means and a hook and loop connection between the two double parts.

17. A golf instruction device comprising a
35 flexible arm encircling holding means for each arm and means connecting the holding means together, the portion of the connecting means adjacent each arm being in a
40 double part and continuous and integral with the adjacent holding means and a hook and loop connection between the two double parts, one of the holding means having a
45 length adjusting device to vary the length of the holding means and its integral portion of the connecting means.

18. A golf instruction device comprising a flexible arm encircling holding means for
50 each arm and means connecting the holding means together, the portion of the connecting means adjacent each arm being in a double part and continuous and integral with the adjacent holding means and a hook
55 and loop connection between the two double parts and a slide on the double part at each end of the connecting means to vary the size of the holding means to cause the same to fit snugly around the arms when the
60 slides are moved away from each other.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

HENRY KIRK BROWN DAVIS.