

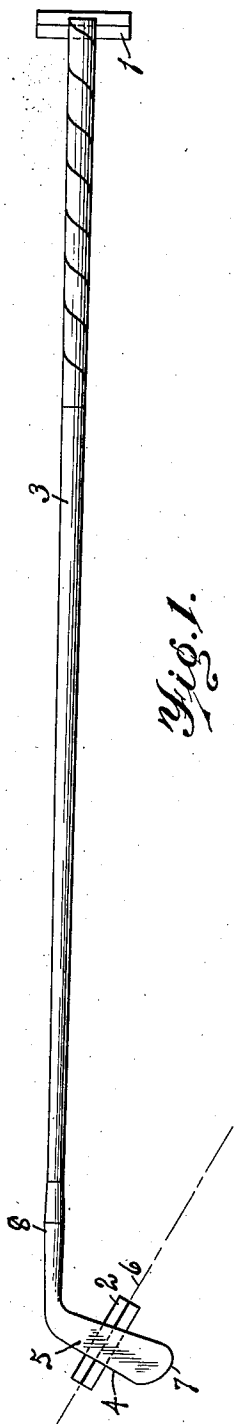
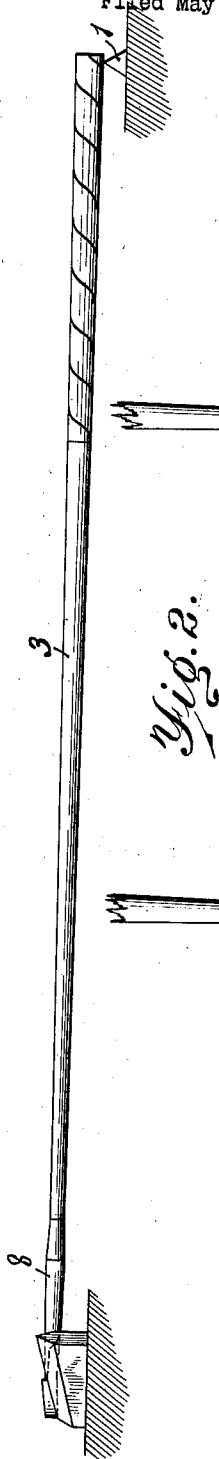
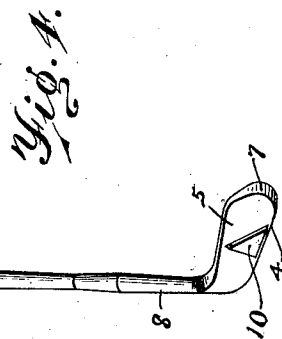
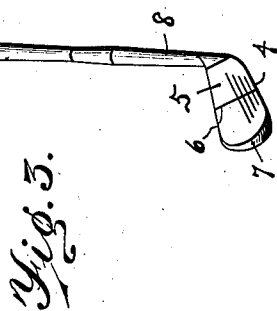
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C. L. LAWTON

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GOLF CLUB

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INVENTOR.

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GOLF CLUB.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. LAWTON, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Hancock, in the county of Houghton and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Golf Club, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for indicating to players the proper portion of the golf clubs with which to hit the ball in order to obtain the best results, and its object is to provide golf clubs with such marks at substantially right angles to the sole or lower edge of the heads of the clubs.

The center of gravity of a golf club is not always at the center of the face of the club, as the weight of the hosel and the shaft influence the location of this point. When the center of gravity is in a line from the end of the shaft and crossing the head nearer the heel than the toe of the face of the club, and the ball is hit by the middle of the face, there is a tendency of the heel to travel faster than the toe, that is, there is a tendency of the head to turn on the ball as a pivot, the heel swerving to the left, thus driving the ball to the right, or slicing it.

When the point of contact is between this line and the heel of the face of the head, the ball is liable to be hooked or travel to the left. The drawing illustrates how this line may be obtained and how it may be indicated on the head.

In the accompanying drawing, Fig. 1 is a plan of a golf club balanced on two knife edges and Fig. 2 is an elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of a club and Fig. 4 shows the rear side thereof.

Similar reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

Two knife edges 1 and 2 are shown, the former at right angles to the shaft 3 at its upper end and the latter at right angles to the lower edge 4 of the head 5. When the face of the head is inclined to the shaft, as shown in Fig. 3, this knife edge 2 must also be inclined, as shown in Fig. 2. When the club head has been moved until it is balanced on the knife edge 2, the desired line can be marked on the head by striking

its rear side sufficiently to slightly indent the face of the head, the line 6 being thereafter scored more deeply. This line may be termed the line of impact. That part of the head between the line 6 and the toe 7 balances the remainder of the head, the hosel 8 and the shaft 3. When the ball is struck by the head along this line, there is no turning of the head on the ball but the whole force of the club is transmitted to the ball in a straight line. A plane passing from the point of contact of the end of the shaft on the knife edge 1 to the middle of the line of contact of the head of the club on the knife edge 2 passes substantially through the center of gravity of the club, and the point where this plane crosses the line 6 may be termed the center of impact.

Any desired boss or weight 10 may be attached to or formed on the rear side of the head, as shown in Fig. 4, and this should be located just opposite the center of impact so as to assist the player in locating this point. The use of this line on clubs having heads of either wood or metal increases the average distance and directness a ball may be driven by ordinary players.

I claim:—

1. A golf club having a line across its face which line is at right angles to the lower edge of the face of the club and so positioned relative to the handle that the club balances on the end of the handle and on this line.

2. A golf club having a line across its face which line is at right angles to the lower edge of the face of the club and so positioned relative to the handle that the club balances on the end of the handle and on this line, said club also having an indicating boss on the back of the head.

3. The process for determining the center of percussion of a golf club which consists in balancing the club on two knife edges, one at right angles to the shaft at its upper end and a second at right angles to the lower edge of the face of the head, and then scoring the said face along the line of contact with said second knife edge.

CHARLES L. LAWTON.