No. 702,942. Patented June 24, 1902.

R. K. GRAY.

BALL.

(Application filed Sept. 23, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

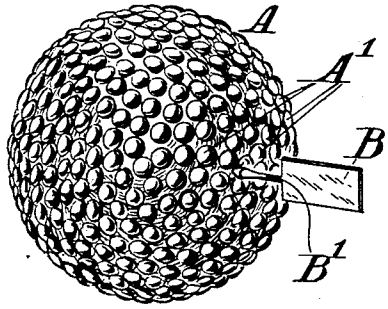
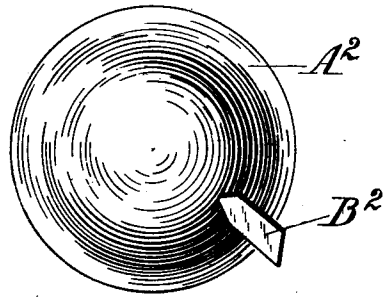


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
E. Harrener
Jno. Gillman Jr.

Inventor
Robert Kay Gray,
By Fiske & Freeman,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT KAY GRAY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

BALL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,942, dated June 24, 1902.

Application filed September 23, 1901. Serial No. 76,242. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT KAY GRAY, a subject of the King of England, residing at London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in or Relating to Balls, (for which application for Letters Patent has been made in Great Britain, under No. 17,413, dated August 30, 1901,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to balls suitable for games and for other purposes, and has particular reference to balls—such, for example, as are used in the game of golf—which are pressed or molded from composition.

Balls according to this invention are provided with labels formed with or attached to them in such a manner that they are substantially integral with the balls—that is, that they can only be removed by fracture at the point of attachment, but can be readily removed, leaving the balls symmetrical and quite fit for use. These labels are preferably attached to the balls during their manufacture and may bear the maker's name or any other mark which will enable the purchaser to recognize the particular make of ball he requires.

In one construction of ball according to this invention the surface is covered with small beads or hemispherical projections, and at one place a tail, preferably of the same composition as the ball, is formed with its base in the recess or space between a group of the projections. At the other end of this tail is the label, and before use the tail and label can be pulled off, leaving the ball in substantially the same condition as if that member had not been formed on it.

It is to be understood that the invention is not restricted to balls having the above-mentioned projections upon their surfaces, but may be applied to those having smooth exteriors or exteriors with some other design or pattern on the surface. In any case, however, the label or the tail, if such is used, is so formed at its point of attachment to the surface of the ball that its removal can be effected without leaving a ridge or other irregularity, which would interfere with the use of the ball.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of ball according to this invention, and Fig. 2 is a similar view of another construction of ball also according to this invention.

In the example illustrated in Fig. 1 the ball A is formed with small beads or hemispherical projections A′ upon its surface, and a label B, having a tail B′, is formed integral with it, the base of the tail at its point of junction with the surface of the ball being of relatively small cross-section, so that it may be readily removed. The tail is formed in the space between a group of the projections A′, and when removed—say by simply tearing or nipping it off—leaves no irregularity on the surface.

Fig. 2 shows a label B^2 formed upon a ball A^2, having a smooth surface. In this instance the label B^2 itself is reduced in size at the point of junction, no separate tail being provided.

Obviously a tail, such as B′, might be used in combination with a ball having a smooth surface, or, again, a label of the kind illustrated at B^2 in Fig. 2 might be employed with a ball having a pattern or markings upon its surface.

Although it is convenient to form the ball and label at one operation, yet the label may be formed separately—say by molding—and attached to the ball during its manufacture in such a manner that its point of contact is small, thus enabling the label to be pulled off without injury to the surface.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with a ball of an identification-label integral with it, the area of the junction between the label and the ball being relatively small so that the label can be broken off without injuring the surface of the ball, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT KAY GRAY.

Witnesses:

JOSH. D. WATTS,

ARTHUR CARRICK.