

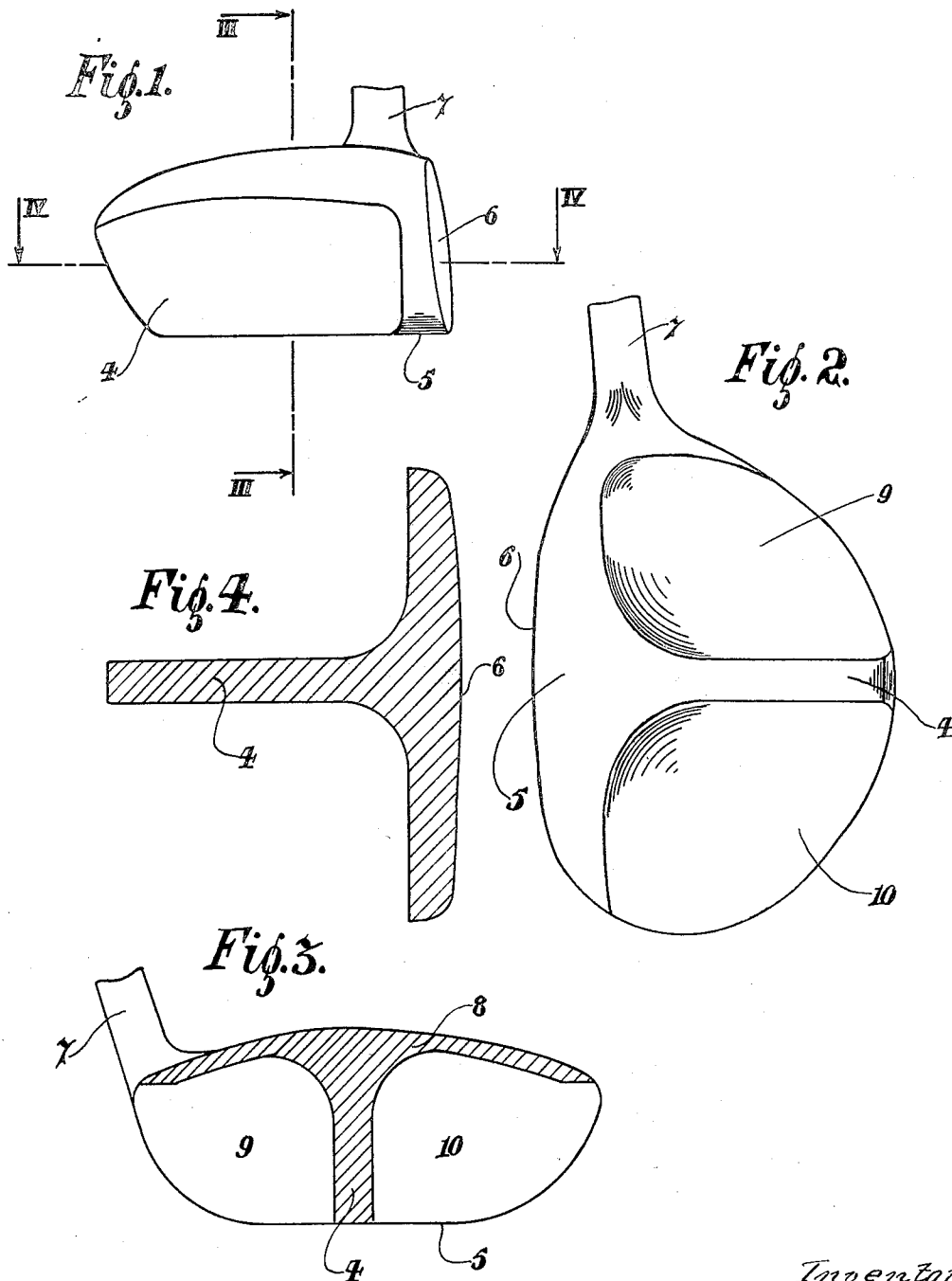
July 4, 1933.

W. J. HADDEN

1,916,792

GOLF CLUB HEAD

Filed March 26, 1931



Inventor:-
William James Hadden
By John S. Brady
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM JAMES HADDEN, OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, ASSIGNOR TO DONALDSON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

GOLF CLUB HEAD

Application filed March 26, 1931, Serial No. 525,530, and in Great Britain November 20, 1930.

This invention relates to heads for golf clubs of the "driver," "brassie" or "spoon" type, usually termed "wooden" clubs, having either metallic or wooden shafts.

5 An object of the present invention is to provide a metal golf club head of the afore-
said type which will be relatively simple
and cheap to manufacture. A further object
is to provide such a golf club head which
10 will facilitate giving of "top spin" to the
ball. A further object is to provide a head
which will have a good appearance, which
will not be liable to split or crack, and which
will withstand rough treatment without being
15 unduly marked. A further object is to
concentrate the weight of the head more directly
behind the ball so as to give a hammer-
like effect when striking the same. A still
further object is to provide a head which
20 will make it easier to "lift out" a golf ball
from a bad or "cupped" lie. Further objects
will appear throughout the following specification.

The head is strong and not liable to split
25 or crack, has a good appearance, and is able
to withstand rough treatment without being
unduly marked. It is simple to manufacture.

I will now describe my invention simply
by way of example with reference to the accom-
panying drawing whereon:—

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a golf club head
constructed in accordance with this inven-
tion, the view being taken from the "toe" end
thereof.

35 Fig. 2 is an inverted plan view of the head
shown in Fig. 1, illustrating the T-forma-
tion.

Fig. 3 is a section on the line III—III,
Fig. 1.

40 Fig. 4 is a sectional plan on the line IV—IV,
Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing:—

The head shown is formed as a single
stamping of the material marketed under the
45 trade-mark "Duralumin", or of Duralumin
alloy, there being no sole except for the bot-
tom of the weighting and strengthening rib
or part 4 and the bottom part 5 of the front
face 6, these two parts 4 and 6 concentrating
50 the weight of the head in T-formation (in

horizontal section) behind the ball and pro-
viding a somewhat T-shaped sole and the
remainder of the head being hollowed out at
9 and 10 in the stamping process and leaving
vacant spaces on both sides of the rib. In 55
the stamping operation the rib is thickened
towards the front face 6 so as to curve out-
wardly and merge into the rear surface of the
front face, while the top face 8 of the head
extends rearwardly from the front face over 60
the rib thereby giving the head the usual
rounded appearance from the top.

The socket 7 may be internally screw
threaded and tapered for the reception of an
externally screw threaded and tapering shaft, 65
the two when secured together, forming a
combined screw and push joint as described
in U. S. A. specification Serial No. 301,672,
filed August 23, 1928.

In a modification, the rib may be remov- 70
able and replaceable, so that ribs of different
sizes and/or weights may be fitted in accord-
ance with the desire of the user. In this case
the ribs may be secured in position by screws,
pins or otherwise. 75

Instead of being made as a stamping, the
head may be cast, while a bone or other face
plate could be fitted in the front face of the
head. In the case of a casting, a sole may be
formed complete and integral with the rest 80
of the head.

A head constructed in accordance with this
invention gives a beneficial effect in striking a
ball, as it acts in similar manner to that of a
usual hammer head, a large proportion of the 85
weight of the head extending in the direction
in which the ball is struck. This arrange-
ment gives rigidity combined with lightness
to the head and also disposes a large propor-
tion of the weight of the head behind the ball. 90

A head in accordance with this invention
can be comparatively cheaply and easily made
as one stamping and a number of heads can
be made to an accurate size from the same
dies. Heads for "brassies", "drivers", and 95
"spoons" for example, can be made from the
same dies or similar sets of dies with differ-
ent lofts, thereby ensuring that sets of clubs
can be marketed with truly similar heads.
There is no shrinkage or warping as obtains 100

with a wooden head in tropical countries, and the head can be given a highly polished and ornamental finish, while it has a very hard surface and is exceedingly difficult to break, mark, or crack, thus overcoming a defect inherent in wooden heads namely, that they can be marked or damaged by knocking against the heads of "iron" clubs in the golf bag.

I claim:—

- 10 A head for a golf club comprising a body formed as a unitary structure and having an upper wall extending its full length and width

and a depending wall only along the front edge of the upper wall, the said front wall having its intermediate portion of increased thickness and merging into a rib extending from the front wall to the rear edge of the upper wall, said rib having its lower edge flush with the lower edge face of the front wall and the rear portion of its lower edge extending upwardly to intersect the rear edge of the upper wall.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
WILLIAM JAMES HADDEN.

15

80

20

85

25

90

30

95

35

100

40

105

45

110

50

115

55

120

60

125

65

130