Jan. 12, 1926. 1,569,766

J. McARDLE

GOLF PRACTICE APPARATUS AND HEAD MOVEMENT DETECTOR

Filed August 18, 1924

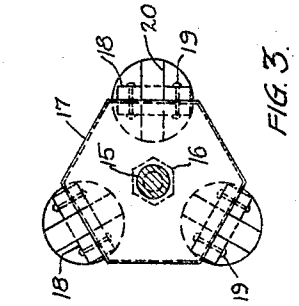


FIG. 3.

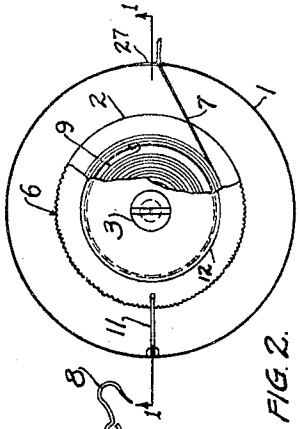


FIG. 2.

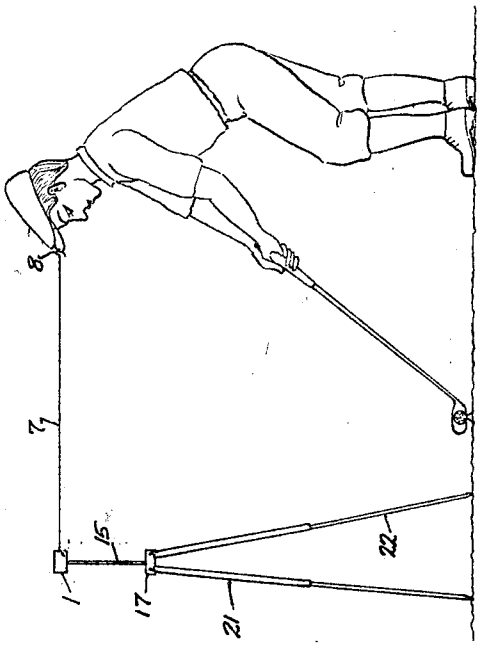


FIG. 4.

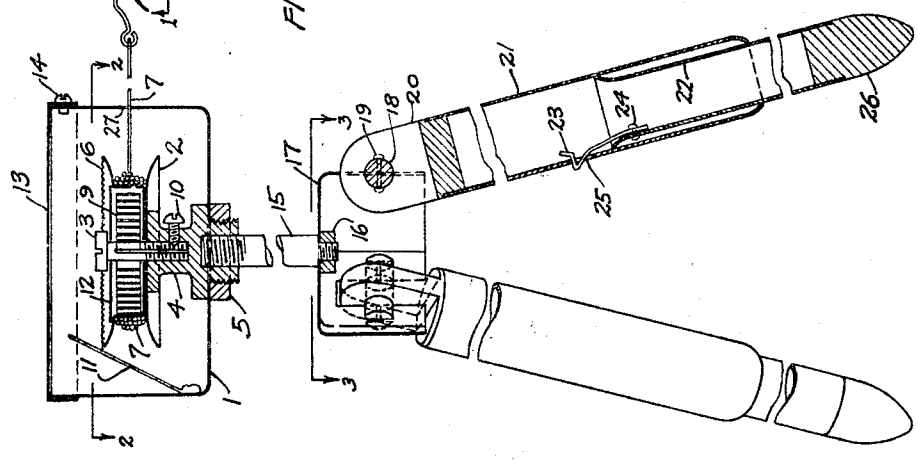


FIG. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN McARDLE, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

GOLF PRACTICE APPARATUS AND HEAD-MOVEMENT DETECTOR.

Application filed August 18, 1924. Serial No. 732,785.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MCARDLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Golf Practice Apparatus and Head-Movement Detector, of which the following is a specification.

It is agreed by experts in the game of golf that non-movement of the head in any direction is essential to making the proper stroke in play or in practice, for in order to strike the ball with the club correctly it is necessary that the arms and shoulders and hence the head must be in the same position at the moment of impact as at the start of the back swing. In order to have the head in this position at the completion of the stroke it must not be moved during the stroke.

My invention relates to a new and improved golf stroke practice apparatus and head movement detector which permits the player to play or practice a stroke allowing free movement to all parts of the body, at the same time giving audible signal of movement of the head in any direction.

My invention aims to provide an apparatus which is simple, light, compact, and which when folded may be carried in the golf-bag. The apparatus does not come within the line of sight of the player when making the stroke and does not bind his body in any way; consequently the player may make or practice a stroke under the same conditions as when the apparatus is not used, the only difference being that when the apparatus is used a signal is given when the head is moved at any part of the stroke.

I attain this result by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the entire machine;

Figure 2 a sectional plan view through the signal mechanism on line 2—2 in Fig. 1;

Figure 3 a plan view on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1 showing top of support, legs being omitted for clearness; and

Figure 4 an elevation showing the method of using the apparatus.

In brief, the machine comprises a revolving reel carrrying a line fastened to the head of the player, the reel actuated by a spring and housed in a sound box held by suitable support. Movement of the head causes the reel to revolve, in one direction or the other, which when turning produces an audible signal, all as hereinafter described in detail. Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the drawing, 1 is the cylindrical sound box housing for reel 2 which revolves on the slotted screw 3, which in turn screws into support 4. Support 4 has a threaded neck projecting through the bottom of the sound box housing 1 on which is screwed nut 5 which holds support for reel in place. The reel 2 is made of two pieces, a lower flange marked 2, and an upper flange 6 in the form of a cup. The two flanges are fastened together at the bottom by soldering or other fastening, thus forming a grooved pulley on which is wound line 7, one end of the line being fastened to flange 6 and the other projecting through hole 27 in housing and carrying a hook 8 or other means for fastening to head gear worn by the player.

Inside the cup of flange 6 is a spiral wound spring 9, one end of which passes through the slotted center of screw 3, the other end fastening to the cup of upper flange 6. Thus as the line 7 is pulled out, the reel 2 revolves about screw pin 3 which is kept from turning in support 4 by lock screw 10, winding up spiral spring 9; and when line 7 is allowed to move back towards housing 1, said spring tends to uncoil, causing reel to revolve and wind up line again.

The edge of top flange 6 is serrated with small round teeth which rub against spring wire 11 fastened to housing 1. Thus when reel turns in either direction, as line 7 is moved out or in, the serrations in flange 6 striking against wire 7 cause an audible signal to be made. Plate 12 which fits on top of the cup in top flange 6 holds flat spring 9 in place and is in turn held down by screw pin 3, making the spring readily accessible. Top housing cover 13 covers the signal mechanism and is held in place by screw 14 or other fastening.

Rod 15 screws into center of neck on support 4 and in turn is fastened by nut 16 to support plate 17. This support plate is the hinge base for the three adjustable legs which turn on hinge pins 18. These hinge pins are slotted at the ends slipping over top plate 17 vertical flanges and being fastened thereto by rivets 19. Pin 18 is a tight fit in the lug 20 which forms the hinge lug for legs so that some slight pressure must

be used to move leg, thus causing it to stay in any position desired. Lug 20 is soldered or otherwise fastened to top tube 21 which has its lower end bent in slightly to form a bearing for inner tube 22 which carries spring 23 fastened to said inner tube by rivet 24. There is a slot 25 provided in tube 21 to receive spring end 23 when tube 22 is pulled out of nest with 21, so holding tube in place when extended. The lower end of tube 22 is fitted with foot 26 fastened to the tube.

I claim—

1. In a golf stroke practice apparatus and head movement detector, the combination of means for producing sound, means for supporting sound mechanism, and means for initiating said sound by movement of the head.

2. In a golf stroke practice apparatus and head movement detector, the combination of an automatic sound producing mechanism and means for operating said mechanism by movement of the head.

3. In a golf stroke practice apparatus, the combination of a revolving reel, means for causing reel to turn by movement of the head and mechanism for producing a signal when reel is revolved.

4. In a head movement detector for golf practice, the combination of an adjustable support, mechanism for producing sound, together with means for causing sound to be initiated by movement of the head.

5. In a golf stroke practice apparatus, the combination of a flexible member, means for attaching said member to head-gear or apparel worn by the player, mechanism allowing movement of said member, and means for producing a sound upon movement of member, with support for same.

6. In a golf stroke practice apparatus, the combination of a revolving member, a spring for returning said member to its original position after being moved, means for producing sound upon movement of said member, and means for causing oscillating member to move with movement of the player's head.

7. In a golf stroke practice apparatus, the combination of mechanism for producing a sound, means for operating sound mechanism by movement of the head, and means for supporting said mechanism in such a manner that it can not tip over or move when same is operated.

JOHN McARDLE.