Aug. 4, 1925.

1,548,531

S. KNIGHT

PRACTICE GOLF BALL FOR HOME USE

Filed Aug. 18, 1924

Fig. 1.

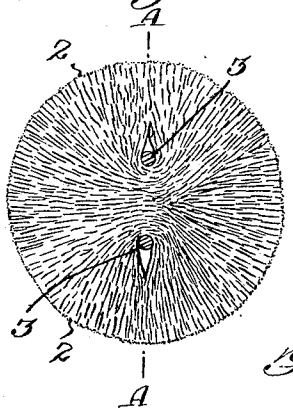


Fig. 2.

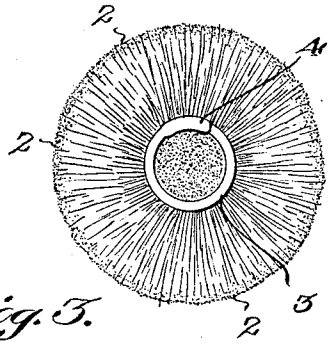
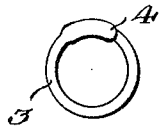


Fig. 3.



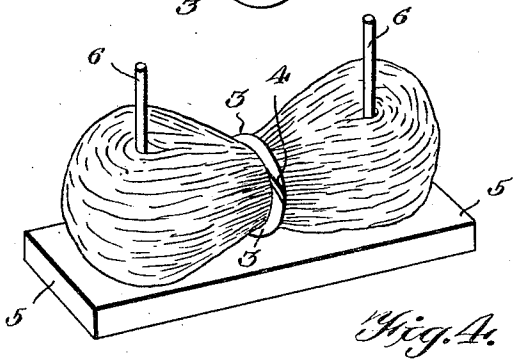
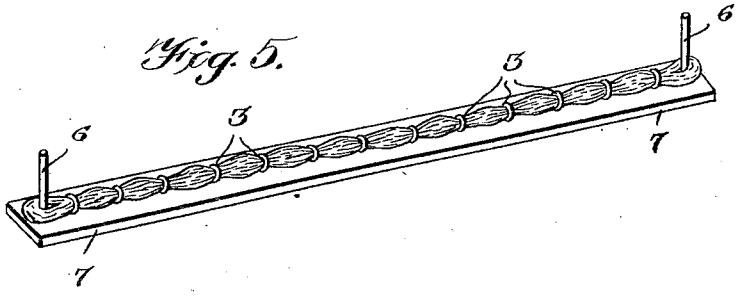


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SYBIL KNIGHT, OF TOORA, SOUTH GIPPSLAND, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

PRACTICE GOLF BALL FOR HOME USE.

Application filed August 18, 1924. Serial No. 732,877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SYBIL KNIGHT, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Toora, South Gippsland, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Practice Golf Balls for Home Use, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved practice golf-ball, such as will be found useful both by experienced players and by beginners for the home practice of golf strokes including the half-swing, the three-quarter swing and the full swing strokes.

It is an object of the invention to provide a practice golf-ball for home use, which is resilient and sufficiently soft to prevent damage by breakages when used indoors or in the vicinity of a residence, but withal possesses sufficient weight to permit golf strokes to be practiced and correctly played. This object is achieved by constructing a ball from strands of woollen yarn or like soft material of equal length and arranged in bundle formation. These strands are tightly clasped together at or about a central point by means of an approved fastener having requisite weight, and the ends of the strands are spread outwardly into a ball with said fastener as its axis.

Referring to the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a practice golf-ball according to the invention.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on line A—A of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a detail view of a fastener for the woollen strands.

Figure 4 is a perspective view showing one method of and means for manufacturing practice golf-balls according to the invention.

Figure 5 is a view illustrating an alternative method of and means for manufacturing the balls.

A practice golf-ball for home use according to the invention consists of a multiplicity of strands 2 of woollen yarn or like soft material, which are of equal length and are arranged in bundle formation. These strands 2 are tightly clasped together at or about a central point by means of a fastener 3, which preferably consists of a piece of metal wire having its ends flattened and soldered together as is indicated at 4. The loose ends of the strands 2 are spread outwardly into ball formation as is shown in Figure 1 of the drawings, whereby they completely surround the fastener 3 and entirely conceal it from view. The strands 2 being of soft and yieldable material prevent the golf-ball from causing any damage by breakage when being used indoors or in the vicinity of a residence, while the fastener 3 in addition to tightly clasping the strands 3 together serves to impart sufficient weight to the ball to enable golf strokes to be practiced and correctly played. The practice ball, moreover, is resilient and will bounce when forcibly projected against any hard object.

According to one method of manufacturing the improved practice golf-balls, there is provided a wooden base 5, upon which are mounted two vertical rods 6. A required length of woollen yarn or other suitable soft material is wound around the rods 6 as is shown in Figure 3, and the fastener 3 is then fitted around the central portion of the wound yarn and securely fastened, such as by soldering together its ends, to firmly clasp together the coils of yarn. The coiled yarn is then removed from the vertical rods 6, and the looped portions at both ends of the coils are evenly severed by a sharp tool. The severed ends are then spread outwardly to form a ball as previously described with the fastener 3, as its axis and completely hidden from view.

According to another method of manufacture illustrated by Figure 5 of the drawings, a wooden base 7 of longer dimensions than that of the base 5 is employed, and the vertical rods 6, around which the yarn is wound, are spaced at a greater distance apart. Fasteners 3 are then fitted at measured intervals along the wound yarn, and the coils of yarn are then severed into desired lengths at points midway between the fasteners 3, when the severed ends are spread outwardly in ball formation as previously described, to completely surround the fasteners 3.

According to another method, the strands of yarn are initially cut to required length, when they are compressed together and forced while under pressure through the annular fastener, which need not necessarily be split.

What I do claim is:—

1. A practice golf-ball consisting of a multiplicity of strands of soft material such as woollen yarn arranged in bundle formation and firmly clasped together at a point

intermediate of their ends by a fastener and having their ends spread outwardly to form a ball with said fastener as its axis, substantially as described.

2. A practice golf-ball according to claim 1, wherein the fastener forming the axis of the ball consists of a ring, substantially as described.

3. A practice golf-ball according to claim 1, wherein the fastener forming the axis of the ball consists of a metal wire having its ends flattened and fastened together, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SYBIL KNIGHT.

Witnesses:
JAMES V. MCEACHARN,
IAN MCEACHARN.