

Sept. 9, 1924.

I. R. TAYLOR

1,507,632

GOLF CLUB TOOL

Filed Oct. 26, 1922

Fig. 1.

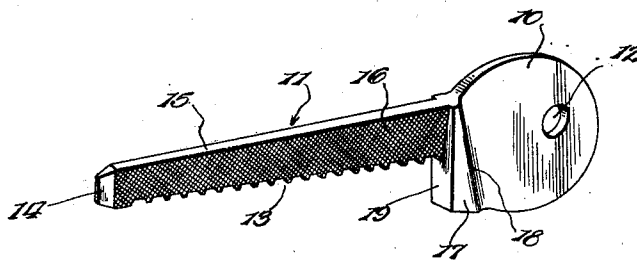
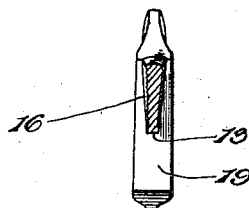


Fig. 2.



Inventor

Israel R. Taylor.

By

Lacy Lacy, Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISRAEL R. TAYLOR, OF ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY.

GOLF-CLUB TOOL.

Application filed October 26, 1922. Serial No. 597,100.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISRAEL R. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Asbury Park, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Golf-Club Tools, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a handy tool for repairing golf clubs, which tool is of a size that may comfortably be carried on a key-ring or in the player's pocket or in his golf bag.

It is a well-known fact that, in order to make a good play, the player's golf clubs must be in good condition through the entire play, and if he has a tool ready at hand whenever the golf club is injured by striking a stone, for instance, such injury may be instantly repaired without having to send the golf club back to the club house for repairing. This would necessarily cause a great loss of time and seriously interfere with the game. In fact it is just as important to keep the face of a golf club clean and in good condition as it is to keep billiard cues chalked and true. The face of a brassie, a spoon, or a wood club is constantly fouled by coming in close contact with the turf or sand and in this manner nicks and scores are often made in the clubs which should be instantly repaired in order to make a good play. Likewise iron clubs come more or less in contact with the earth and many dents or nicks occur accordingly in the cutting edges thereof. This is very disconcerting for a player and may seriously affect his play.

In the accompanying drawings one embodiment of the invention is illustrated, and—

Fig. 1 represents a perspective view of the golf club tool, and

Fig. 2 is a transverse section thereof.

This tool, which is preferably made of steel and hardened, has a handle 10 and a blade 11. The shape of the tool is in the general form of a flat-shaped key and is furnished with a small aperture 12 on the handle for attaching the tool to a key-ring. The bottom edge 13 of the blade is provided with saw teeth adapted to fit the parallel lines on the face of a club and is intended to clean such face and at the same

time retain the parallel lines, which are of great importance.

The end 14 of the blade 11 is shaped in the form of a screw-driver. This may conveniently be used to tighten the screws that hold the plates on the bottom side of brassies and spoons.

The blade 11 is of wedge-shaped cross-section, its back 15 forming a straight edge, and the blade tapers slightly from the handle to its point 14. Both sides of the blade are serrated, as at 16, to produce filing faces thereon, and these sides 16 are intended to remove, by filing, any dents or nicks formed on the cutting edges of all iron clubs and also for removing rust therefrom.

At the junction between the blade 11 and the head 10 there is provided a guard 17, which is considerably wider both than the blade 11 and the head 10, so that a concave shoulder 18 is formed on the back of the guard to protect the fingers of the operator, and also to provide a firm grip on the tool. The front face 19 of the guard 17 is flat and stands at right angles to the line of the teeth 13 so as to form a square gage, that regulates the cleaning and recutting of the parallel lines in the faces of the wood clubs and determines the exact location of these lines.

Another use of the golf tool is to make the leather covered grip on the club shafts slightly roughened because the grips become very smooth and slippery at times after constant use. The edge of the straight back 15 of the tool is admirably suited for this purpose and by passing this edge along the leather grip the surface of the leather will become slightly roughened without damaging the leather grip itself.

When golf clubs are in play the faces are almost constantly fouled by the mashing of the earth and grass together against the striking surface of the clubs. This causes irregular lumps to form on the sides of the clubs and this formation of lumps is very often overlooked by the player. These hard lumps of earth and grass give an irregular striking surface to the clubs, which has as a consequence the deflection of the ball from the direction it is intended to take.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A repair tool for golf clubs compris-

ing a handle and a blade integral therewith, a finger guard being formed at the junction between the handle and the blade, said blade being wedge-shaped in cross-section, and
5 teeth being provided along one of its edges.

2. A repair tool for grooved golf clubs comprising a handle and a blade integral therewith, a finger guard being formed at the junction between the handle and the
10 blade, one edge of said blade being provided with teeth spaced to coincide with the grooves in a golf club.

3. A repair tool for golf clubs comprising a handle and a blade integral there-
15 with, a finger guard being formed at the junction between the handle and the blade,

said blade being wedge-shaped in cross-section, and the narrow edge of said blade being provided with teeth.

4. A repair tool for grooved golf clubs com- 20
prising a handle and a blade integral therewith, a finger guard being formed at the junction between the handle and the blade, the sides of said blade tapering toward the point of the blade and the cross-section of 25
the blade being wedge-shaped, the narrow edge of said blade being provided with teeth spaced to coincide with the grooves of a golf club.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature. 30

ISRAEL R. TAYLOR. [L. s.]