US 20110252592A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

Cohens

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2011/0252592 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Oct. 20, 2011**

(54) **CAT'S CLAW GOLF TOOL**

(76) Inventor: **Clarence K. Cohens**, Dallas, TX (US)

(21) Appl. No.: **12/761,196**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 15, 2010**

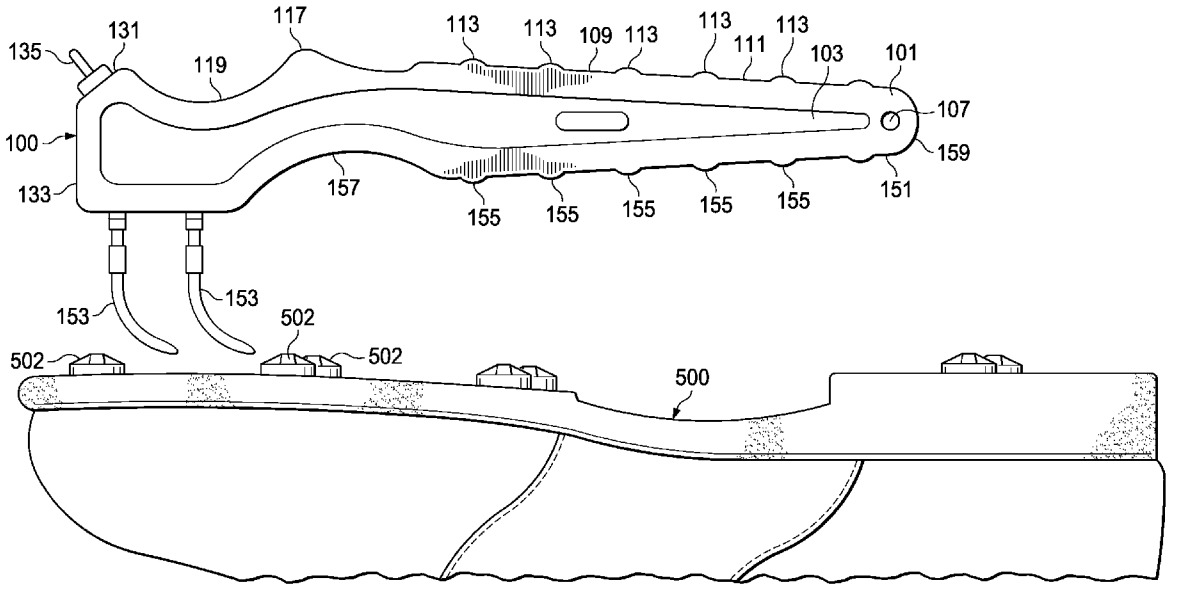
Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A47L 23/22 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **15/237**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike may include a top surface, a pair of opposing side surfaces connected to the top surface, a bottom surface opposing the top surface, a front surface connecting to the top surface, the bottom surface and the side surfaces, and a back surface connecting to the top surface, the bottom surface and the side surfaces. The bottom surface may be connected to at least three cleaning fingers to simultaneously clean three cleats of a golf shoe. The top surface may include a first concave surface, and the top surface may include a second concave surface. The top surface may include a traverse upward extending projection, and the top surface may include an inclined portion.



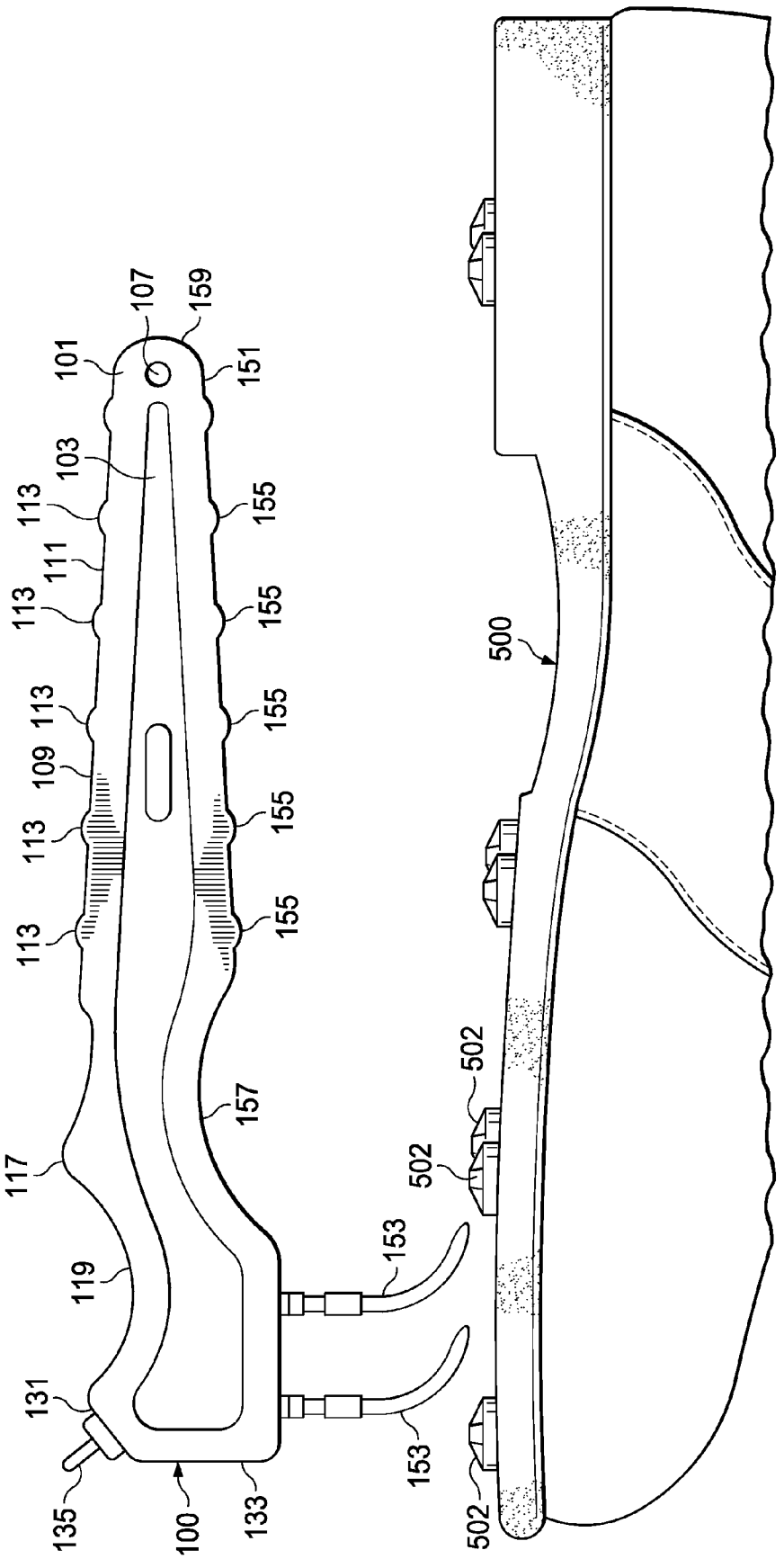

107
159
101
151
103
155
113
111
113
155
113
155
109
113
155
113
155
157
117
119
131
135
100
133
153
153
502
502
502
500

FIG. 1

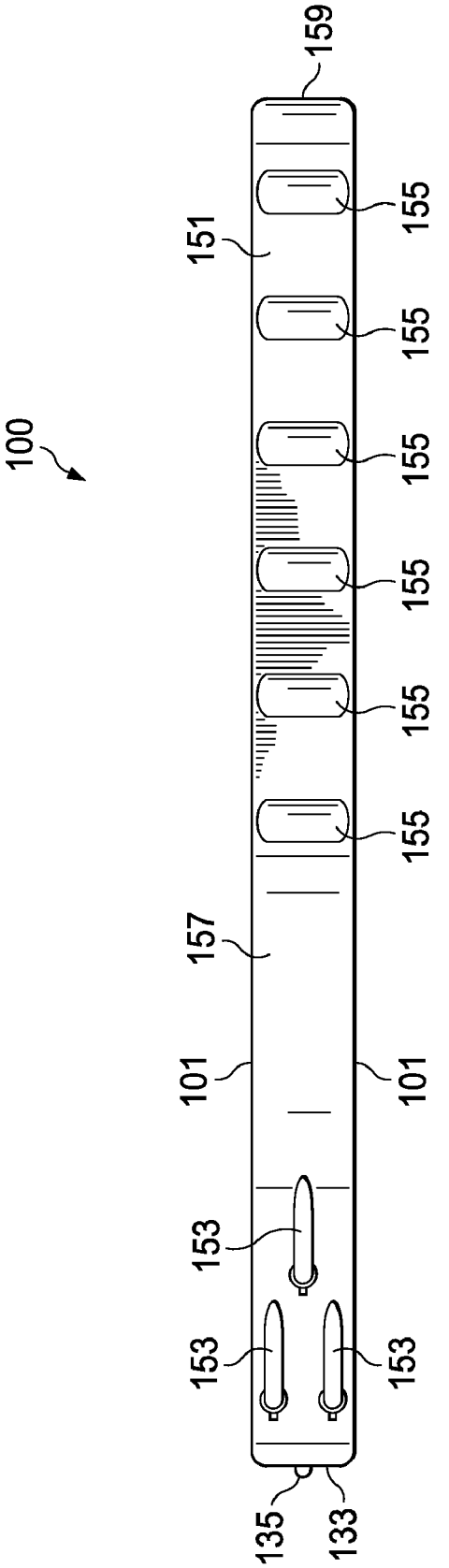

100
159
151
155
155
155
155
155
155
157
101
101
153
153
153
135
133

FIG. 2

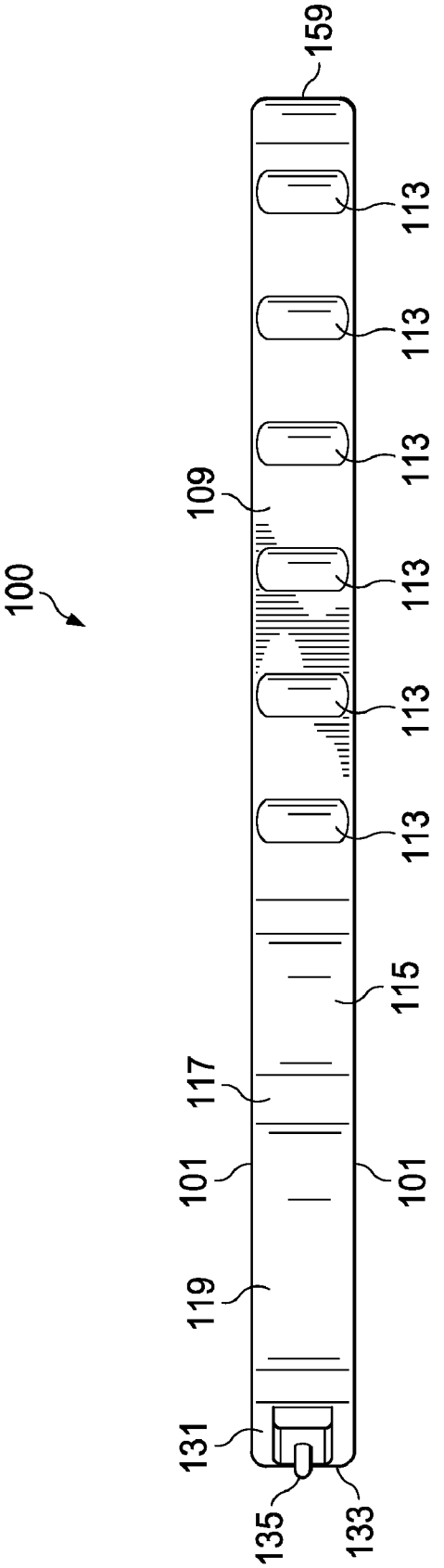

159
113
113
113
109
113
113
113
100
115
117
101
101
119
131
135
133

FIG. 3

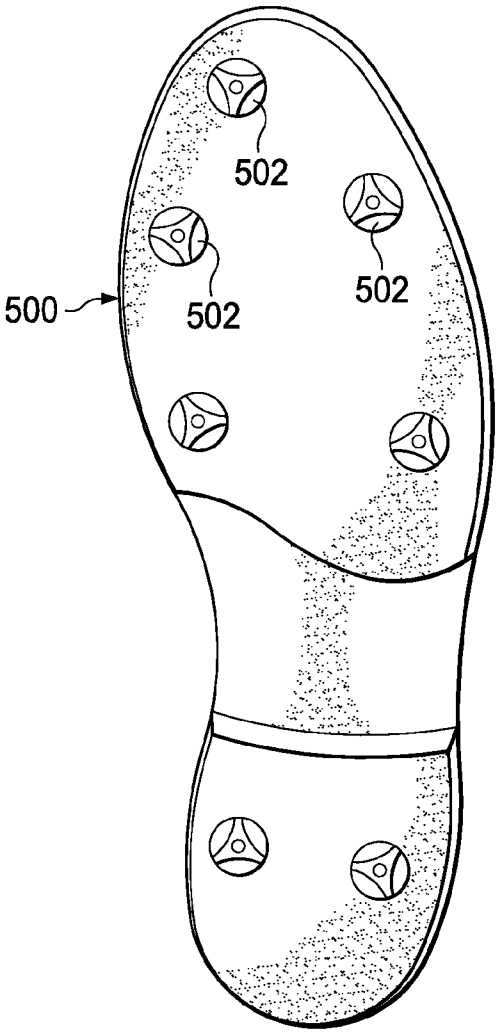


FIG. 4

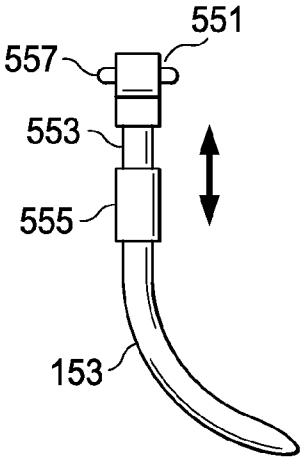


FIG. 5

CAT'S CLAW GOLF TOOL

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates generally to the field of golfing accessories and more specifically to a multipurpose golf accessory tool.

BACKGROUND

[0002] The game of golf presents participants with a unique mixture of challenge and recreation. Overall, golf is widely embraced by the international population, and there is a continual desire to overcome the challenges inherent in the game thus increasing a golfer's enjoyment of the sport.

[0003] With an ever increasing population of golfers, professional and recreational alike, the sophistication of golf equipment has grown by leaps and bounds, all in an effort to simplify this difficult sport. Golf clubs have taken advantage of different materials, such as graphite, and shapes to increase power and accuracy. Golf balls are also now made from a multitude of materials offering a golfers improved distance and accuracy. Even golf apparel has changed to keep the golfer comfortable and allow the unrestricted movement of the golfer's body during a swing. Golf shoes too have seen an evolution over the life of the sport in material selection and design. The reason for this change in golf shoes can best be appreciated by first understanding a proper golf swing and then a review of at least partially advantageous golf shoes.

[0004] A proper golf swing requires a good foundation, stability and balance, each of which is made more difficult due to the great deal of rotational movement in the body of a golfer. Note that, the description of a golfer's swing is often described hereinafter for a right handed golfer. As will be appreciated, the principles of a golf swing operate similarly for a left handed golfer. At the beginning, a right-handed golfer's weight is evenly distributed between both sides of a golfer's body. During the backswing the golf club is swung back towards the foot furthest from the pin, the rear foot. As the golf club travels back towards the rear foot, the golfer's upper body begins to rotate and thus the club follows, sweeping up and out a generally circular path. This, in turn, causes a rotation of the hips (rear) which influences the rear leg and ultimately the rear foot. Looking down, the front portion of a golfer's rear foot is apt to rotate out, and the back portion of the rear foot is apt to rotate in, thus resulting in an overall clockwise (counter-clockwise for a left-handed golfer) rotation of the rear foot. The backswing continues until the club head reaches a desired point from which a downswing will impart a preferred force on the golf ball.

[0005] The golfer is now ready to begin the downswing during which the golf club will sweep out a similar circular path traversed through the backswing until it strikes the ball. As the golfer executes the downswing, the cleats of the golfer's shoes preferably brace the golfer. Unfortunately, however, known soft spike-type cleats provide only minimal bracing, as the cleats often times "roll over" or otherwise give as the torque of the golfer's body during a swing exerts forces thereon, as described further below.

[0006] During the follow through the golf club is carried forward and up causing a rotation in the upper body opposite the rotation of the backswing. During both the downswing and follow through weight is shifted towards the front leg. This action too causes a rotation in the front leg and ultimately the front foot. Looking down, the front portion of a golfer's front foot is apt to rotate out and the back portion of the front foot is apt to rotate in, thus resulting in an overall counter-clockwise (clockwise for a left-handed golfer) rotation of the front foot.

[0007] Spikes in the bottom sole of a golf shoe preferably operate to improve traction during these swing movements. If the spikes are successful then a golfer may see improved distance and accuracy. Many attempts have been made at designing spikes to serve this purpose each with inherent advantages and disadvantages.

[0008] Originally, golf shoes were made with metal spikes attached to the bottom soles. These spikes provided an adequate brace against the different forces of each foot associated with a golf swing. However, extending substantially entirely orthogonally to the sole of the shoe, such spikes do little to counter the above-described rotational movement of the golfer's feet. Moreover, these metal spikes often leave spike marks behind causing excessive damage to the golf course, especially the greens. In fact, many golf courses have taken the step of banning golfers from using metal spikes on their shoes. Therefore, though providing generally adequate bracing capabilities, a great deal of effort has gone into developing alternative material spikes that provide improved bracing capabilities while minimizing the divots left behind.

[0009] Many attempts have been made at using rubber spikes in the bottom sole of a golf shoe. These spikes have provided some bracing capabilities, and are more green friendly, but generally lack stiffness. Specifically, as noted previously, such spikes have a tendency to "roll-over" during play, and therefore do not adequately counter rotational movement of a golfer's foot. Moreover, as a result, the spikes often break or fray and thus have to be replaced all too frequently.

[0010] As a golfer walks a golf course and the surrounding areas he encounters a multitude of surfaces; grass, sand, mud, rock, and cement, to name a few. Grass and mud often get caught in the spikes, especially as they roll over, thus causing the bracing provided by the shoes to be further compromised. With respect to harder surfaces, they have a tendency to wear down rubber spikes more quickly. For example, cement is likely the most damaging surface and it is often encountered when the golfer is entering and leaving the course.

[0011] Most of these spikes have a circular base with multiple barbs extending from the base to the ground. Often these barbs are placed peripherally around the outside edge of the circular base forming a spike. However, many of these spikes have blunt, bulky barbs that are unable to penetrate the plethora of surfaces encountered on a golf course. In sum, these spikes cannot provide adequate resistance to the rotational movement of a golfer's feet associated with a golf swing.

[0012] What is missing in the field of golf shoes and spikes is an apparatus which is appropriately designed to allow a golfer's shoe to engage one or more types of surfaces encountered on a golf course, provide improved bracing (e.g., minimize "roll over"), and resist and release appropriately in response to rotational movement of a golfer's feet during a golf swing, while also being readily retrofittable to most any golf shoe. Conventional plastic cleats especially fail against metal spikes in providing grip on wet grass, withered grass or slopes. The plastic cleats are known to be far more difficult to keep clean, which is a concern of golfers playing in adverse weather conditions. Some manufacturer's recognize this problem and supply special cleaning tools for keeping the

spikes clean of debris. This invention relates generally to the field of golfing accessories and more specifically to a multi-purpose golf accessory tool.

SUMMARY

[0013] A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike may include a top surface, a pair of opposing side surfaces connected to the top surface, a bottom surface opposing the top surface, a front surface connecting to the top surface, the bottom surface and the side surfaces, and a back surface connecting to the top surface, the bottom surface and the side surfaces.

[0014] The bottom surface may be connected to at least three cleaning fingers to simultaneously clean three cleats of a golf shoe.

[0015] The top surface may include a first concave surface, and the top surface may include a second concave surface.

[0016] The top surface may include a traverse upward extending projection, and the top surface may include an inclined portion.

[0017] The bottom surface may include a traverse downward extending projection, and the bottom surface may include a concave portion surface.

[0018] The side surface may include a depression.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0019] The invention may be understood by reference to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which, like reference numerals identify like elements, and in which:

[0020] FIG. **1** illustrates a side view of the golf tool of the present invention;

[0021] FIG. **2** illustrates a bottom view of the golf tool of the present invention;

[0022] FIG. **3** illustrates a top view of the golf tool of the present invention;

[0023] FIG. **4** illustrates a bottom view of a golf shoe;

[0024] FIG. **5** illustrates a side view of the cleaning finger.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0025] FIG. **1** illustrates a side view of the golf tool **100** which may be referred to as a cats claw golf tool and which may cooperate with cleats **502** or spikes which may be found on the bottom surface of the golf shoe **500**. The golf tool **100** may aggressively remove grass, dirt or other types of debris which may be found on the golf course. FIG. **1** illustrates the side surface **101** of the golf tool **100** which may be mirrored on the opposing side surface and which may include a longitudinal depression **103** which may extend substantially the length of the golf tool **100**. The longitudinal depression **103** may include an upward extending projection **105** which may be positioned at a approximate center of the longitudinal depression **103**. The side surface **101** may include an aperture **107** at an approximate end of the golf tool **100** in order to connect to a additional hanging device (not shown) to allow the golf tool **100** to be stowed on the exterior of the golf bag (not shown).

[0026] FIG. **1** additionally illustrates the top surface **109** which may be connected to the side surface **101** and which may include an inclined surface portion **111** which may extend from the proximate end of the golf tool **100** and which may include the traverse upward extending projections **113** which may be positioned to aid in gripping the golf tool **100**. The top surface **109** may include a first concave (or depression) surface **115** which may be defined by the distal end of the inclined surface **111** and a upward extending surface portion **117**, and the top surface **109** may include a second concave (or depression) surface **119** which may be defined by the upward extending surface portion **117** and a second inclined surface portion **131** which may extend to the front surface **133** which may be positioned at the distal end of the golf tool **100**.

[0027] The inclined surface portion **131** may be connected to an outward extending tool **135** to be used to clean golf instruments.

[0028] The golf tool **100** maybe formed from rigid material such as metal, plastic, wood or other appropriate materials and the golf tool **100** may include a first cleaning finger **153**, a second cleaning finger **153** and a third cleaning finger **153** which may be positioned so that the distal end of each of the first cleaning finger **153** the second cleaning finger **153** and the third cleaning finger **153** is positioned to simultaneously clean a first cleat **502**, a second cleat **502** and a third cleat **502** which may be positioned on the sole of the golf shoe **500**. The present invention may include only a first cleaning finger **153** and a second cleaning finger **153** or may include four cleaning fingers **153** or more cleaning fingers. The present invention may clean all the cleats **502** on the sole of the golf shoe **500** simultaneously and as a result time is saved for the user. The user is subsequently able to return to the game. The present invention may only include a first cleaning finger and **103** and a second cleaning FIG. **153**.

[0029] The bottom surface **151** may include traverse downward extending projections **155** to provide additional gripping of the golf tool **100** and may include a concave surface portion **157** (or a depression) for placement of a finger of the user.

[0030] The back surface **159** may connect the bottom surface **151**, the top surface **109** and the side surface **101** and the back surface **159** opposes the front surface **133**.

[0031] FIG. **2** illustrates a bottom view of the golf tool **100** of the present invention and illustrates opposing side surfaces **155**, a back surface **159** and a front surface **133**. FIG. **2** additionally illustrates the traverse downward extending projections **155** and the concave surface portion **159** and the downward extending cleaning fingers **153** which may be positioned at a distal end of the golf tool **100**.

[0032] FIG. **3** illustrates a top view of the golf tool **100** and illustrates a side surface **101**, an opposing side surface **101**, a back surface **159**, a front surface **133** and a top surface **109**.

[0033] FIG. **3** additionally illustrates the traverse upward extending projection member **113** the first concave surface **115**, the second concave surface **119** and the upward extending surface portion **117**. FIG. **3** illustrates the inclined portion **131**.

[0034] FIG. **4** illustrates a bottom view of the golf shoe **500** which may include cleats **502** which may be formed in any approximate triangular shape.

[0035] FIG. **5** illustrates a side view of the cleaning finger **153** of the present invention. The cleaning finger **153** may include a first telescoping section **153** and a second telescoping section **155** which may retract or extend within the first telescoping section **153** in order to longitudinally extend or retract the reach of the cleaning finger **153**. Additional telescoping sections are within the scope of the invention. FIG. **5** additionally illustrates a pivoting point **551** to allow the cleaning finger **153** to pivot about a shaft **557** in order to allow the cleaning FIG. **153** to move radially (side to side). The com-

bination of the telescoping movement and the pivoting movement allow for the cleaning FIG. **153** to be adjustably moved in order to compensate for different cleat **502** positions.

[0036] While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiments thereof have been shown by way of example in the drawings and are herein described in detail. It should be understood, however, that the description herein of specific embodiments is not intended to limit the invention to the particular forms disclosed.

1) A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike, comprising:

a top surface;

a pair of opposing side surfaces connected to the top surface;

a bottom surface opposing the top surface;

a front surface connecting to the top surface, the bottom surface and the side surfaces;

a back surface connecting to the top surface, the bottom surface and the side surfaces;

wherein the bottom surface is connected to only two cleaning fingers to simultaneously clean two cleats of a golf shoe.

2) A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike, comprising:

a top surface;

a pair of opposing side surfaces connected to the top surface;

a bottom surface opposing the top surface;

a front surface connecting to the top surface, the bottom surface and the side surfaces;

a back surface connecting to the top surface, the bottom surface and the side surfaces;

wherein the bottom surface is connected to at least three cleaning fingers to simultaneously clean three cleats of a golf shoe.

3) A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike as in claim **2**, wherein the top surface includes a first concave surface.

4) A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike as in claim **3**, wherein the top surface includes a second concave surface.

5) A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike as in claim **2**, wherein the top surface includes a traverse upward extending projection.

6) A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike as in claim **2**, wherein the top surface includes an inclined portion.

7) A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike as in claim **2**, wherein the bottom surface includes a traverse downward extending projection.

8) A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike as in claim **2**, wherein the bottom surface includes a concave portion surface.

9) A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike as in claim **2**, wherein the side surface includes a depression.

10) A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike as in claim **2**, wherein each of the cleaning fingers includes a telescoping section to longitudinally extend and retract the respective cleaning fingers.

11) A golf tool for cleaning a cleat or spike as in claim **2**, wherein each of the cleaning fingers include a pivot point to pivot the respective cleaning finger.

* * * * *