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F. B. COREY & A. C. SAVAGE.

GOLF CLUB.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1904.

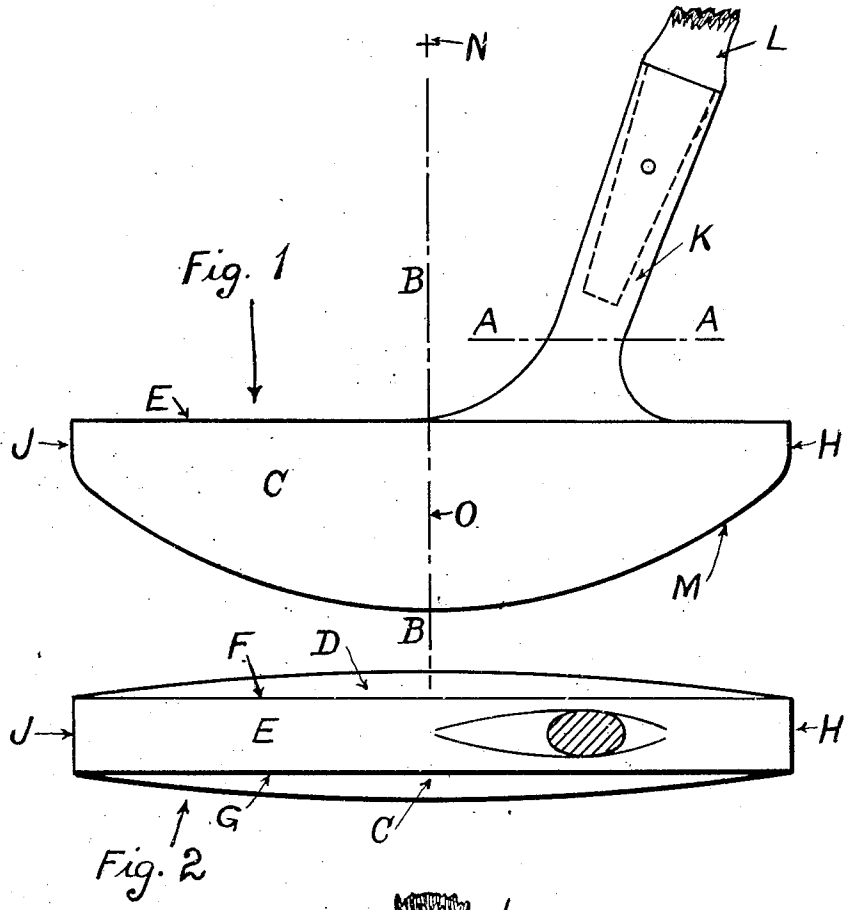



Fig. 1

Fig. 2

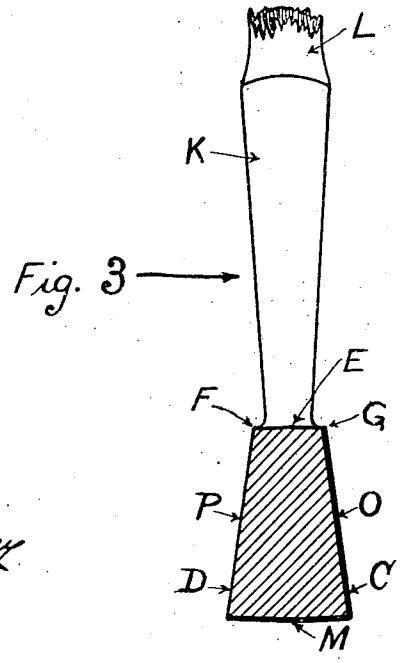



Fig. 3

Witnesses
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED B. COREY AND ARTHUR C. SAVAGE, OF SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK.

## GOLF-CLUB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,268, dated April 4, 1905

Application filed July 29, 1904. Serial No. 218,592.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, FRED B. COREY and ARTHUR C. SAVAGE, citizens of the United States, residing at Schenectady, in the county of Schenectady and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Golf-Clubs, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to clubs for playing the game of golf, and especially to those clubs—such as drivers, cleiks, mid-irons, and putters—which are adapted for playing in places where the ground is comparatively smooth and free from obstruction.

The object of our invention is to provide a club of the class described which will enable the player to direct the course of the ball with greater accuracy, and thus to place the ball in the hole with a less number of strokes than with clubs heretofore used.

In playing this game it is customary first to place the club directly back of the ball to determine if the player is in the proper position in relation to the ball and if the club is held properly to give the desired course to the ball when the blow is delivered. The player should stand in such a position and hold his club in such a manner as to place the striking-face of the club at right angles to the desired course of the ball, and it therefore becomes necessary to be able easily to determine when the club is in this position. Heretofore this fact has not been generally recognized and no provision has been made for readily observing the angle of the face of the club with respect to the proposed line of flight of the ball. We have discovered the fact that it is most easy to place the edge of an object perpendicular to a line when the object has upon it two parallel straight lines, one of which is the edge referred to, and especially is this the case when these two parallel straight lines are in close proximity to each other and extend for a considerable distance either side of their points of intersection with the line of reference. After the player is satisfied that his position is correct and that he is holding the club in such a way as to give the desired direction to the ball the club is swung back from the ball and then downward, so as to strike the ball with the striking-face in the same relation to the ball that it was before the club was swung. It often happens, however, that the club in descending and swinging toward the ball touches the ground just previous to its contact with the ball. If the point of contact with the ground is directly back of the ball—that is, in line with the expected point of resistance—the face of the club will not be thrown from its proper angular relation to the proposed course of the ball, and when the ball is struck it will be driven in the desired direction. If, however, the club strikes the ground at a point other than in line with the expected point of resistance—that is, the expected point of impact between the club and the ball—the face of the club will be deflected from its proper angular relation to the desired course of the ball and the expected results will not be secured. These facts have been determined by careful observation and experiment in the working out of our invention herein described.

Our invention consists of a club of the class described, the head of which is preferably symmetrical with respect to a central plane, the upper surface of the said head being of such form as to present to the eye of the player two parallel contiguous lines of considerable length extending for a considerable distance on either side of the normal point of impact between the club and the ball, the said lines being contiguous from the heel to the toe of the club, the axis of the shaft of the club being included in the plane of symmetry and intersecting the head between the two parallel lines referred to and between the center of mass and the heel of the club.

Our invention further consists of a club the head of which has its sole or under surface circular in outline, the center of the said circular outline being in a vertical plane perpendicular to the face of the club at the normal point of impact, so that when playing on smooth ground the club will first strike the ground directly back of the ball and in line with its desired course, thus eliminating the tendency toward any change in the angular

relation between the face of the club and the proposed course of the ball, as described above.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate our invention, Figure 1 is a side view of the head of the golf-club with a portion of the shaft. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same club with the shank sectioned on the line A A of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the same club, the section being taken on the line B B in Fig. 1.

In the drawings, C and D represent the two striking faces of the club, the face C being used by a "right-handed" player and the face D by a "left-handed" player.

E represents the top surface of the head of the club. This surface being comparatively long and narrow is bounded on two sides by the long, parallel, and straight edges F and G, each of which extends in an unbroken line from the heel H to the toe J of the club, the said edges F and G serving as guides for the proper placing of the club with reference to the ball—that is, placing these edges perpendicular to the desired course of the ball preparatory to making a stroke.

The lower surface or sole M of the club is circular in outline, the center of the circular outline being indicated at N. This center N lies in a vertical plane, passing through the normal points of impact O and P and perpendicular to the striking-faces C and D.

The shank K, to which the shaft L is attached, is preferably made integrally with the head of the club; but it may be made separately and attached thereto in any desired manner, or the shaft may be attached directly to the head without the interposition of a shank without departing from the construction which constitutes our invention. That part of the shank or shaft directly above the surface C is laterally contracted, as shown at the section A A, so as not to interrupt the continuity of the edges C and D, as it has been found that any interruption of the continuity of these edges or either of them greatly impairs their value as guides in properly placing the club.

It has been clearly demonstrated by a series of trials by players highly skilled in the game of golf and also by players who have not yet attained to any considerable degree of skill that with clubs constructed in accordance with our invention the course of the ball can be more accurately directed than with clubs of ordinary construction.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a golf-club, a head having two parallel angular edges formed by the intersection of the side surfaces with the top surface and extending from the heel to the toe, and a shaft attached thereto, the axis of the shaft intersecting the head between the said parallel edges and between the center of mass and the heel.

2. In a golf-club, a head having two contiguous and parallel angular edges formed by the intersection of the side surfaces with the top surface and extending from the heel to the toe, and a shank situate between the heel and the toe, the said shank being so formed as to not interrupt the continuity of the said edges.

3. In a golf-club, a head having two contiguous and parallel angular edges formed by the intersection of the side surfaces with the top surface and extending from the heel to the toe, a shaft the axis of which passes between the said parallel edges, and means for attaching the shaft to the head without interrupting the continuity of the said edges.

4. In a golf-club, a head having two contiguous and parallel angular edges formed by the intersection of the side surfaces with the top surface and extending from the heel to the toe, and a shank the axial line of which extends between the two paralled edges and between the center of mass and the heel.

5. In a golf-club, a head the under surface of which is cylindrical, the axis of the said cylindrical surface being in a plane passing through the normal point of impact and perpendicular to the striking-face.

6. In a golf-club, a head the under surface of which is cylindrical, the axis of the said cylindrical surface lying in a plane passing through the normal point of impact and perpendicular to the striking-face and to the upper surface of the head.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our names this 26th day of July, 1904.

FRED B. COREY.
ARTHUR C. SAVAGE.

Witnesses:
WALTER W. BROWN,
C. LANGDON PERRY.