Jan. 12, 1926. 1,569,424

G. R. JACOBUS

TEE MARKER

Filed Sept. 2, 1924

Fig. 1.

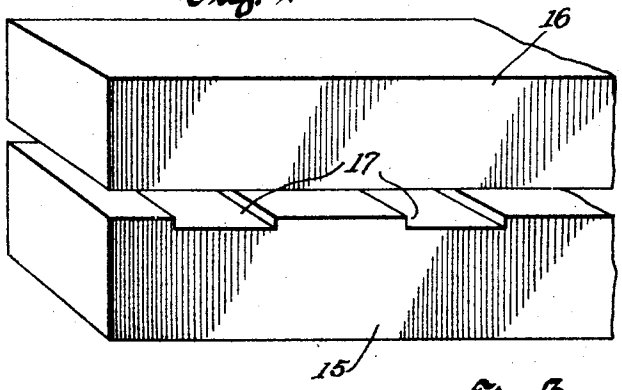


Fig. 2.

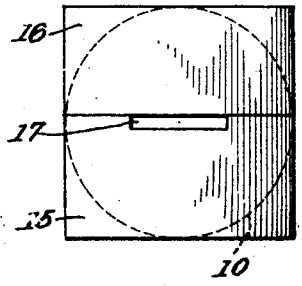


Fig. 3.

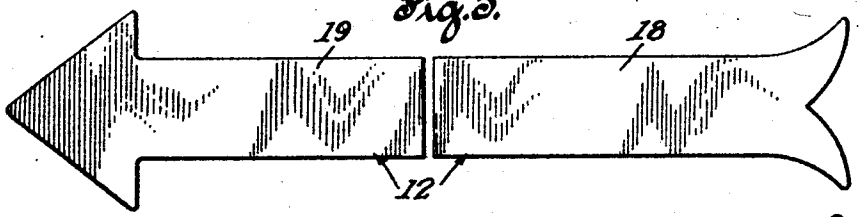


Fig. 4.

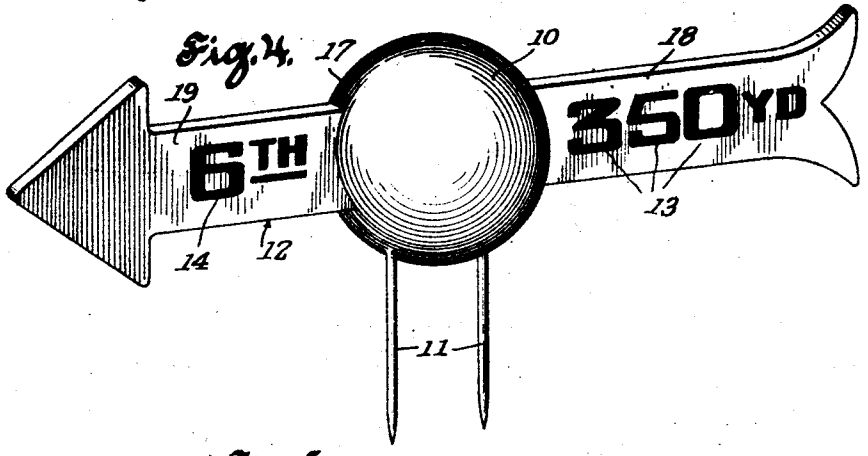
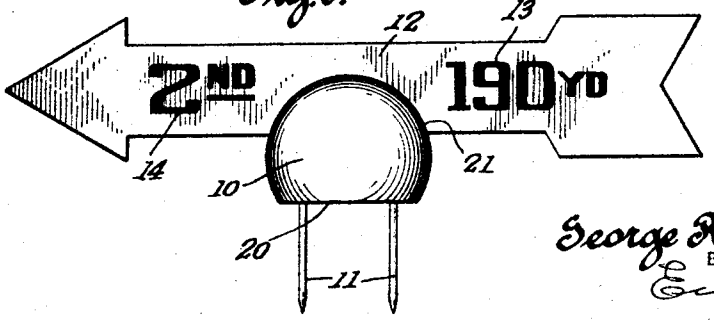


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. JACOBUS, OF HAWTHORNE, NEW JERSEY.

TEE MARKER.

Application filed September 2, 1924. Serial No. 735,249.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE R. JACOBUS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hawthorne, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tee Markers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in devices used in the field game of golf and more particularly to markers as used on the field to indicate directions and distances.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a marker adapted to be set in the soil in any desired location, the body of the marker being preferably globular and furnished with supports whereby it is held firmly a suitable height from the ground.

Another purpose is in the provision of a marker that can be moved at will from place to place, usually closely adjacent one of the tees, and having associated with it an arrow positioned to point the direct course to the next hole.

A further aim is to provide means on the marker that will indicate the number of the next hole in the course of the game, together with the distance, such distances varying from one hole to another in the same course.

These and other objects, such as attractive appearance, ease of setting or removal, immobility when set, and cheapness of construction, are accomplished by the novel design, construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and shown in the accompanying drawing, forming a material part of this disclosure, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pair of blocks illustrating the manner of constructing the body of the marker.

Figure 2 is an end view of one section of the united blocks, indicating in broken lines the shape eventually given the body.

Figure 3 is a side view of the arrow, showing its sectional construction.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the marker as assembled ready for use.

Figure 5 is a side elevational view showing a modification in construction of the marker.

Referring more in detail to the drawing, particularly Figures 4 and 5, the numeral 10 generally designates the body of the device, the same being essentially spherical in shape and preferably constructed from wood as hereafter more fully described.

Fixed in the sphere are one or more supports 11 having pointed ends to be readily forced into the ground a sufficient distance to firmly carry the body 10 at a suitable height, the plurality of legs or supports preventing the body from rotation on a vertical axis, which might occur if a single support was used.

These supports may be of metal and are rigid in the body so that when the body is raised the supports may be extracted from the soil.

An arrow 12 is apparently shot through the center of the sphere, at right angles with the supports, and the arrow, when the sphere is set properly, points the direction to the next hole in the course.

Numerals 13 on the sides of the arrow indicate the distance in yards to the next hole and other indicia 14 on the front portion of the arrow show the consecutive number of the next adjacent hole.

In the construction of the sphere 10, two wooden strips 15 and 16 are glued together, previous to which one or both of the strips are provided with transverse grooves, 17, spaced uniformly apart; forming a square bar as shown in Figure 2, which is turned to produce spheres having central openings of rectangular cross section, into which the shaft abutting ends 18 and 19 of the arrow 12 are entered and secured, giving the appearance of a ball shot with an arrow.

In the modification shown in Figure 5 a solid ball 10 is disclosed provided with legs 11 set in the flattened bottom 20 and having in its upper surface an open slot 21 in which an integral arrow 12 is secured in a horizontal position.

It will be understood that the markers may be made of any desired proportions and any suitable material, as wood, metal or a composition which would permit the ball and arrow to be cast or moulded integrally, and it will be obvious that the same may be colored and ornamented to suit.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a simple device for this purpose has been disclosed in the preferred form of its embodiment, but it is not desired to restrict the details to the exact construction shown, it being obvious that changes, not involving

the exercise of invention, may be made without conflicting with the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A golf marker consisting of two wooden blocks, one of said blocks having a transverse recess in the side adjacent the other block, the united blocks being shaped to produce a sphere having the mentioned recess at its axis, an arrow shaped pointer secured in the recess, and sharply pointed supports fixed in the sphere at right angles to the plane of said arrow.

2. A golf marker comprising a spherical body formed of two sections, one of said sections containing a rectangular slot substantially central of the body, a sectional pointer having its adjacent ends disposed in the mentioned slot, said pointer having outer ends indicating the course and bearing indicia relative to the game, and a pair of sharply pointed pins fixed in said sphere in register with the plane of said pointer, said pins being adapted to pierce the soil.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to the specification.

GEORGE R. JACOBUS.