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PATENTED DEC. 19, 1905.

J. & D. FOULIS.
GOLF CLUB.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 24, 1904.

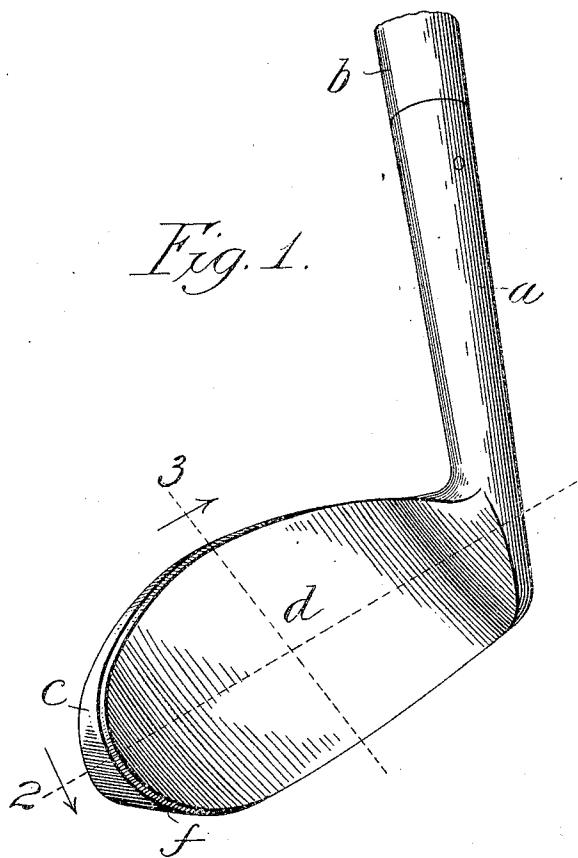
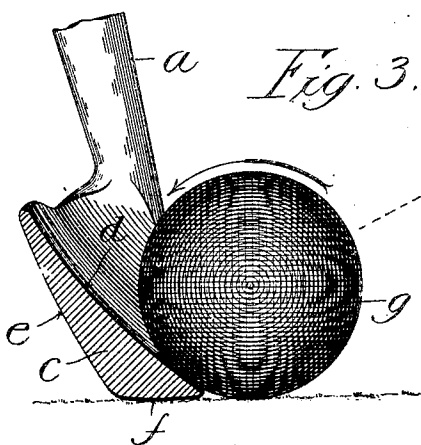
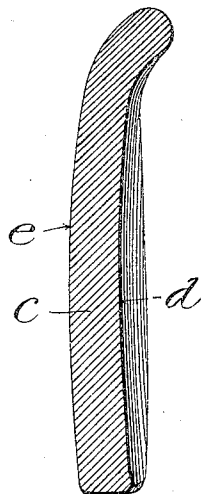


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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 Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES FOULIS AND DAVID FOULIS, OF WHEATON, ILLINOIS.

GOLF-CLUB.

No. 807,736.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 19, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES FOULIS and DAVID FOULIS, citizens of the United States, residing at Wheaton, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Golf-Clubs, of which the following is a specification.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a simple, economical, and efficient golf-club of such construction and arrangement that the ball will be held back on striking the ground, all of which will more fully hereinafter appear.

The invention consists principally in a golf-club provided with a metal driving portion having a concaved face and a weighted bottom.

The invention consists, further and finally, in the features, combinations, and details of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the lower portion of a golf-club as it appears when constructed in accordance with these improvements, showing the mode of contacting the ball; Fig. 2, a sectional detail taken on line 2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 a sectional detail taken on line 3 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrow.

In the art to which this invention relates it is well known that in driving a golf-ball it is struck in such a manner that when it contacts the ground it continues to roll on in the direction in which it has been driven, oftentimes resulting in overrunning the putting-green. It is therefore very desirable to provide a golf-club, which we prefer to term a "mashie-niblick," that will have all the advantages of the usual mashie and at the same time will enable the player to "hold" the ball back. In other words, in using this improved club the golf-player hits the ball in such a manner that it is impelled through the air with a reverse curve, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, so that in striking the ground there is a tendency for the ball to hold and in some instances to roll backward and travel, all of which will be understood and appreciated by those skilled in the art.

In constructing a golf-club in accordance with these improvements we provide a lower

portion formed of metal and having a socket *a* for the reception of the usual wooden handle *b*. This metallic lower portion is also provided with a metal head or driving portion *c*, made in the shape of an inverted wedge and having a concaved face portion *d*, a convexed rear portion *e*, and a curved lower portion *f* to hold the metallic driving portion, forming, as it were, a driving-wedge with a concaved face portion and a weighted lower bottom. By this arrangement and an examination of Fig. 1 of the drawings it will be seen that the golf-player in driving contacts a golf-ball *g* below the center in such manner that it is impelled through the air in the desired direction, revolving rapidly in the direction indicated by the arrow, so that as it strikes the ground there is a tendency to hold or perhaps roll it back and travel.

It will be observed that the upper edge of the metal head is curved upwardly from each end toward the center and that its straight lower edge forms an abrupt angle at its point of junction with the socket member. By curving the upper edge the weight is placed in the center of the head at the striking-point. By joining the lower edge to the socket member, as described, so as to form an abrupt angle, a sharp cutting-heel is formed, which, in conjunction with the straight lower edge, forms a means for cutting the grass with which it comes in contact in making a stroke, whereby the ball is comparatively unhampered in making a stroke.

We claim—

As a new article of manufacture, a golf-club provided with a metal head substantially triangular in cross-section having a concaved face, an upper edge curved upward from each end toward the center, and a lower edge substantially straight from the center of the bottom to its point of connection with the stem or socket portion and forming an abrupt angle at this point of connection.

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Witnesses:

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