

P. E. SAMSON.  
GOLF CLUB AND OTHER SPORTING IMPLEMENT.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 8, 1912.

1,094,599.

Patented Apr. 28, 1914.

Fig. 1.

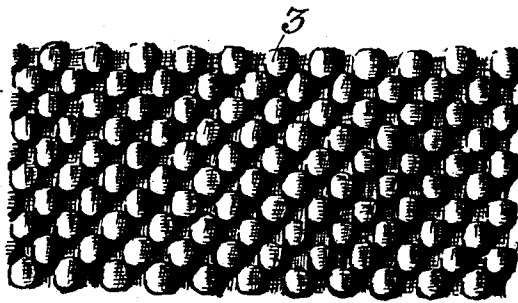
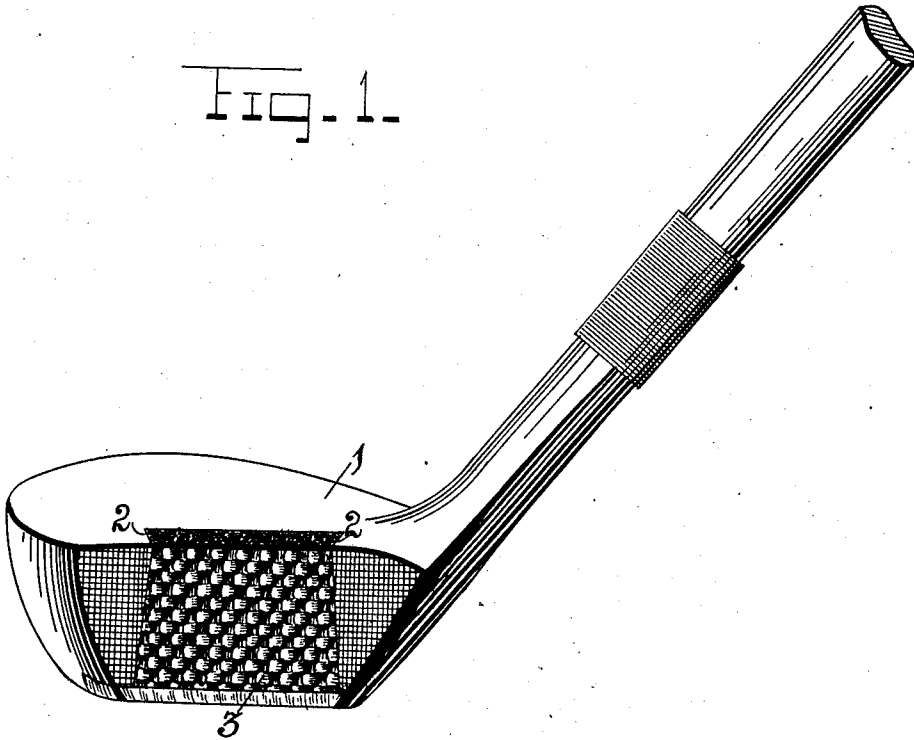


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.  
*Merrihew*

*Carl H. Crawford*

Inventor  
*Philip E. Samson*  
By *P. Singer*  
Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP EDWARD SAMSON, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

GOLF-CLUB AND OTHER SPORTING IMPLEMENT.

1,094,599.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 28, 1914.

Application filed April 8, 1912. Serial No. 689,340.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PHILIP EDWARD SAMSON, of 23 Lancaster Gate, in the county of London, England, gentleman, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement Relating to Golf-Clubs and other Sporting Implements, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to golf-clubs, cricket bats, croquet mallets, and like sporting implements, and consists of an implement of this character having a facing which is applied to its striking portion with the object of increasing its driving effect and also—with a golf club—of providing means whereby a better grip of the ball can be obtained so that the "slicing" and "pulling" caused by the ball slipping on the face of the club, more noticeable in wet weather, is considerably reduced.

The invention will be herein described in connection with a golf club for which it is more particularly intended for use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the head of a golf club according to my invention and Fig. 2 shows on a magnified scale the kind of surface possessed by the facing.

I have found that a ball can be driven considerably farther with a club having the facing specified herein than with other clubs. The said facing consists of a fabric which possesses the required resiliency and which also has on its striking face the necessary formation of surface to reduce "slicing" and "pulling" and is of such a nature that it will be only momentarily and not permanently deformed by impact with the ball and remain unaltered and give its full value in all kinds of weather.

In carrying this invention into effect I form the facing from strands of the desired material which strands are interwoven or intertwined in such a manner and are of such dimensions as to give approximately a surface formation (for instance such as shown in Fig. 2) which has only previously been obtained by cutting or shaping a surface which did not inherently possess the desired formation. This surface as will be seen, is not perfectly smooth, but consists of elevated and depressed portions that impart

to it a somewhat checkered or matted appearance.

The fabric obtained by the intertwining of the strands is, or the constituent strands are, impregnated, that is to say, saturated, with a binding substance which is waterproof and when combined with the fabric provides sufficient elasticity to give the length of drive and sufficient hardness to prevent substantial deformation of the striking surface. I have found that such a fabric solidly woven from cotton strands to a thickness of approximately a quarter of an inch gives satisfactory results. Other materials, for example wool, linen, rhea, jute, hemp, hair, or asbestos may be used. Plaited, braided, knitted, or woven strands or strands otherwise intertwining may be employed.

I prefer to impregnate the fabric with the binding material after it is woven or otherwise formed and to use a binding substance which is of the nature of the non-vitreous enamels used in enameling metals and which enamel is dried off by stoving the fabric at a high temperature. I have found that an enamel which gives very satisfactory results, can be prepared as follows:—65 parts by weight of resin spirit, 25 parts by weight of rock bitumen, 25 parts by weight of gum copal brought into the soluble condition by linseed oil in the usual manner. To this enamel may be added any desired quantity of litharge or other suitable drier. The enamel thus produced is heated for treatment of the fabric or the like so that it attains a consistency at which it thoroughly saturates or impregnates the fabric.

In applying my facing to the club 1, (see Fig. 1) a recess is made in the latter, the edges 2 of which recess may be overhung, and the facing 3 is shaped to fit such recess or whatever shape this may be whether rectangular, triangular, oval, round, or any other shape or if preferred in the form of a strip or a number of strips or of small blocks let into the surface of the head in any convenient order of arrangement, such facing being then held in place by any kind of adhesive or other means, or simply by fitting accurately under the overhung edges of the recess. If preferred, however, the

facing may be attached to an unrecessed face, though this would be a departure from what would be usually expected.

My invention is not limited to wooden clubs, as sometimes I may find it advantageous to apply a facing as above described to iron clubs of any description.

I claim:—

1. Improvements relating to golf clubs and other sporting implements comprising a resilient facing for the striking portion of the same, said facing consisting of a solidly woven fabric of intertwined strands.

2. Improvements relating to golf clubs and other sporting implements comprising a resilient facing for the striking portion of the same, said facing consisting of a solidly woven fabric of intertwined strands of suitable material saturated with a waterproof binding substance.

3. Improvements relating to golf clubs and other sporting implements comprising

a resilient facing for the striking portion of the same, said facing consisting of a coarse fabric of intertwined strands.

4. An improved golf club or like implement having a resilient striking portion formed to present a surface of elevated and raised portions of a checkered configuration, substantially as described.

5. A golf club having as its striking surface a facing consisting of a material comprising closely woven absorbent strands impregnated with a waterproofing filler.

6. A golf club having as its striking surface a facing consisting of a material comprising closely woven strands of absorbent material whose pores contain a residue derived from rock bitumen and copal.

PHILIP EDWARD SAMSON.

Witnesses:

DOROTHY SIMPSON,  
FREDERICK MASTERS.