No. 653,483. Patented July 10, 1900.

H. McCREA.

CROQUET-GOLF MALLET.

(Application filed May 1, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

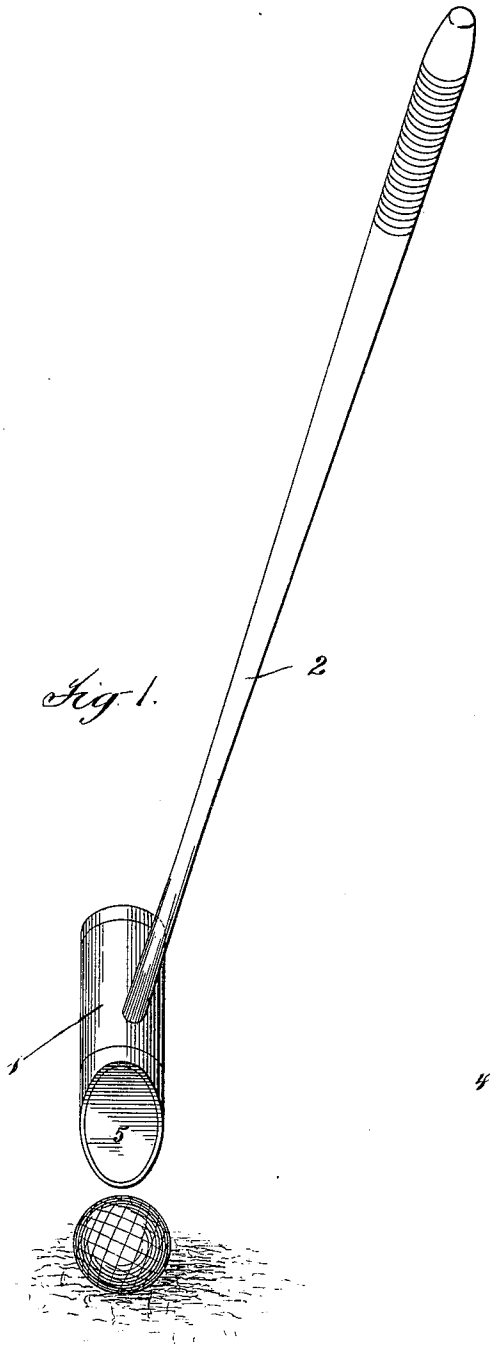
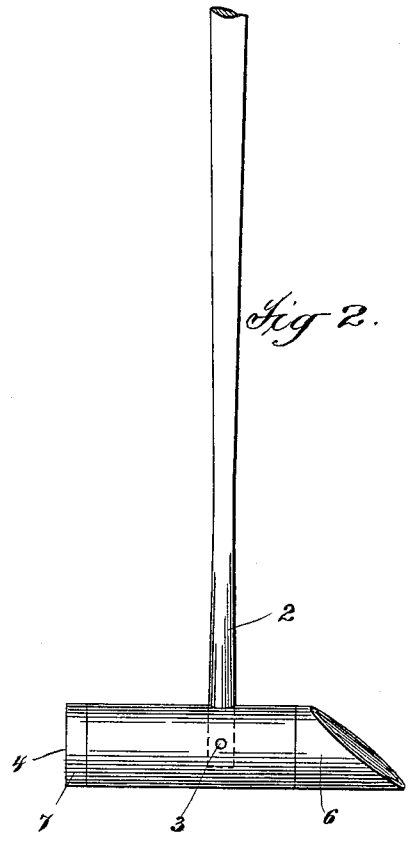


Fig. 2.



Attest:
Augusta White.
C. F. Schoe

Inventor:
Henry McCrea
by Philipp. Sawyer. Rice & Kennedy
Attys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY McCREA, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CROQUET-GOLF MALLET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 653,483, dated July 10, 1900.

Application filed May 1, 1900. Serial No. 15,110. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY McCREA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Croquet-Golf Mallets, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This invention relates to certain improvements in a game apparatus, and more particularly to an improvement in mallets designed to be used in the game of "croquet-golf."

Croquet-golf may be described as a game which, generally speaking, combines the features of the games of croquet and golf. The game requires the use of a series of arches similar to those used in croquet, but which are placed at any desired distances apart, the distances between corresponding arches, however, being preferably not symmetrical. The game is designed to be played on large lawns or fields, and preferably on fields containing natural or artificial obstructions, and the strokes employed combine those used in croquet and in golf. The stroke which is used to propel the ball through an arch is a croquet-stroke, and the stroke which is used to drive the ball over long distances between the arches, particularly where the ground is rough or where it contains obstructions, is the lofting stroke used in golf.

One object of the invention is to produce a mallet which will be capable of being used as a lofting-mallet.

A further object of the invention is to produce a mallet which will be capable of use both as a croquet-mallet and as a lofting-mallet.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in a mallet having certain features of construction, as will be hereinafter fully described and then more particularly pointed out in the claims hereunto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate the same parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved mallet, showing it in playing position with relation to the ball, which is also illustrated in said figure. Fig. 2 is a side elevation illustrating the construction of the mallet.

Referring to the drawings, the head of the mallet is formed from a block which is preferably, although not necessarily, cylindrical in form. This block may be secured to the handle 2 in any suitable manner, but is shown as secured thereto by a pin 3. In the preferred form the mallet-head will be so constructed that one of its operating-faces, as 4, may be used for croquet or driving strokes and its other operating-face 5 for golf or lofting strokes. To this end the face 4 is preferably formed by cutting off the end of the mallet-head in a plane which is at substantially right angles to the axis of the cylindrical block. This face will necessarily be substantially circular in outline. The other operating-face 5 is preferably formed by cutting off the other end of the block on a bevel or chamfer, so that the ball may be lofted as the stroke is made. The face thus formed, which is elliptical in outline and is contained in a plane which cuts the axis of the block at an acute angle, is inclined upwardly and rearwardly.

In order to drive the ball truly by the lofting stroke, it is desirable that when the mallet is held in playing position the major axis of its elliptical face 5 be contained in a vertical plane which bisects the ball, although at this time the handle of the mallet forms an acute angle with the surface of the ground. The mallet-head is therefore so arranged with respect to the handle that the plane which contains the major axis of the elliptical lofting-face forms an acute angle with the handle 3 of the mallet, this being clearly shown in Fig. 1.

In order to prevent splitting the head of the mallet, the lofting-face 5 will preferably be strengthened by means of a metal band 6, which conforms to the outline of this face, and a similar band 7 may be used, if desired, on the other end of the mallet-head.

What I claim is—

1. A croquet-golf mallet having driving and lofting faces, substantially as described.

2. A croquet-golf mallet the head of which has an upwardly and rearwardly inclined elliptical operating-face, the major axis of the ellipse being contained in a plane which forms

an acute angle with the handle of the mallet, substantially as described.

3. A croquet-golf mallet, the head of which has a driving-face, said face being contained in a plane which cuts substantially at right angles a line drawn longitudinally through the mallet-head and a lofting-face which is contained in a plane which cuts such a line at an acute angle, the face being inclined upwardly and rearwardly, substantially as described.

4. A croquet-golf mallet, the head of which has two operating-faces, one of said faces being substantially vertical when the mallet is held in playing position and the other being inclined upwardly and rearwardly, substantially as described.

5. A croquet-golf mallet, the head of which is formed from a cylindrical block having a driving-face which is substantially circular in outline and an elliptical lofting-face which is inclined upwardly and rearwardly, the lofting-face being so arranged that a plane passed through the major axis of the ellipse forms an acute angle with the handle of the mallet, substantially as described.

6. A croquet-golf mallet, the head of which is formed from a cylindrical block having a driving-face which is substantially circular in outline and an elliptical lofting-face which is inclined upwardly and rearwardly, the lofting-face being so arranged that a plane passed through the major axis of the ellipse forms an acute angle with the handle of the mallet, and a strengthening-band surrounding the end of the mallet having the lofting-face, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY McCREA.

Witnesses:
ALFRED W. PROCTOR,
WM. H. DE LACY.