

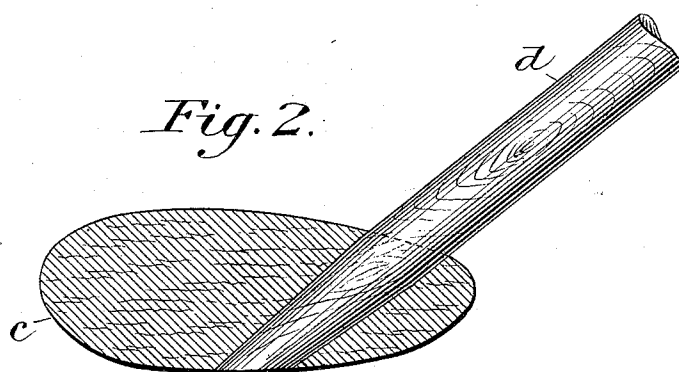
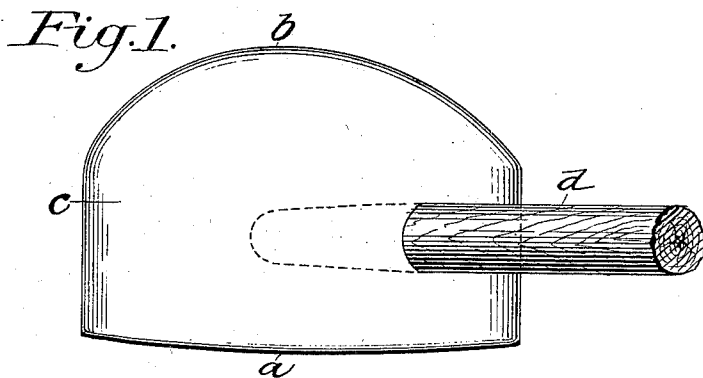
No. 745,044.

PATENTED NOV. 24, 1903.

W. DUNN.
GOLF CLUB.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 15, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

J. E. Hutchinson Jr.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM DUNN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE ARLINGTON COMPANY, OF ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

GOLF-CLUB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,044, dated November 24, 1903.

Application filed May 15, 1903. Serial No. 157,212. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM DUNN, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Golf-Clubs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention is designed to provide a golf-club with a head of such a character as to materially increase the driving power of the club and which while possessing this and other characteristics which particularly adapt it for efficient service may be formed or molded in a single unitary integral structure requiring no supplemental leading.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a top plan view of a golf-club head, illustrating one of the forms in which my invention may be applied in practice, said figure also illustrating a portion of the driving-shaft to which the head is attached. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal section of the head and an elevation of the end of the shaft, taken on a plane through the securing-aperture.

The characteristic feature of my invention consists in constructing the golf-club head of pyralin or xylonite (which I find best adapted for the purpose) or some similar or analogous pyroxylin composition. The form or configuration of the head preferred by me is that shown in the drawings, wherein the driving-surface *a* is shown as almost flat, the rear surface *b* as irregularly rounded, and the main bulk of the material being carried by the forward portion *c* of the head. The sides are parallel and substantially at right angles to the face for a short distance, so as to aid in fixing the direction of the shot. The head is provided with a tapering aperture, as shown, for the reception of the correspondingly-tapered end of the shaft *d*, the bottom of the aperture being substantially in the center of the head. I regard this construction as of particular value, for the reason that when formed or molded of the material specified a structure is presented which entirely dispenses with the necessity of leading the head and re-

duces the leverage around the shaft to a minimum, thus lessening "slicing" and "pulling" and greatly improving direction. This is due not only to the configuration and distribution of the material in the head, but also to the high specific gravity of the material beyond that of wood or the like. Furthermore, these desirable attributes are present in combination with others, which are of remarkable service for this particular use. For instance, the elasticity of the head is greatly augmented in spite of the increased specific gravity, and this elasticity is uniformly distributed in view of the unitary character of the structure. Furthermore, the head, though resilient, because of its elasticity, thereby yielding upon impact against the golf-ball and correspondingly lessening the jar upon the shaft, nevertheless resumes its normal shape with such extraordinary promptness that the energy momentarily stored up by the blow within the head is almost instantly imparted to the ball, so that the latter receives the full benefit of the momentum of the head.

I wish it to be understood that I do not confine myself wholly to the particular configuration of golf-club head illustrated in the drawings, although, as I have said, I regard that form as of particular service and as probably the best adapted for the purpose. In this connection the manner of jointing the end of the shaft to the pyralin head seems to be of particular importance, inasmuch as the distribution of the strains due to the impact blow from the head to the shaft is realized in a way which minimizes the liability of fracture either of the head itself or of the shaft at the point of juncture. It will also be noted from the conventional illustration in Fig. 2 that what may be called the "grain" of the pyralin is located longitudinally of the striking-face, which arrangement not only strengthens the head to resist breaking strains, but enables it to exert to its fullest degree the elasticity and resilience, which are such important factors in its action.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A golf-club head formed of pyralin or

other pyroxylin compound, the grain of the compound being longitudinally disposed in the striking-face; substantially as described.

2. A golf-club head formed of pyralin or
5 other pyroxylin compound, the bulk of the material being located in the forward end of the head, said head having a substantially flat striking-surface and an arched rear surface, and sides substantially parallel and at

right angles to the striking-surface; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM DUNN.

Witnesses:

HILLARY C. MESSIMER,
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