

No. 687,539.

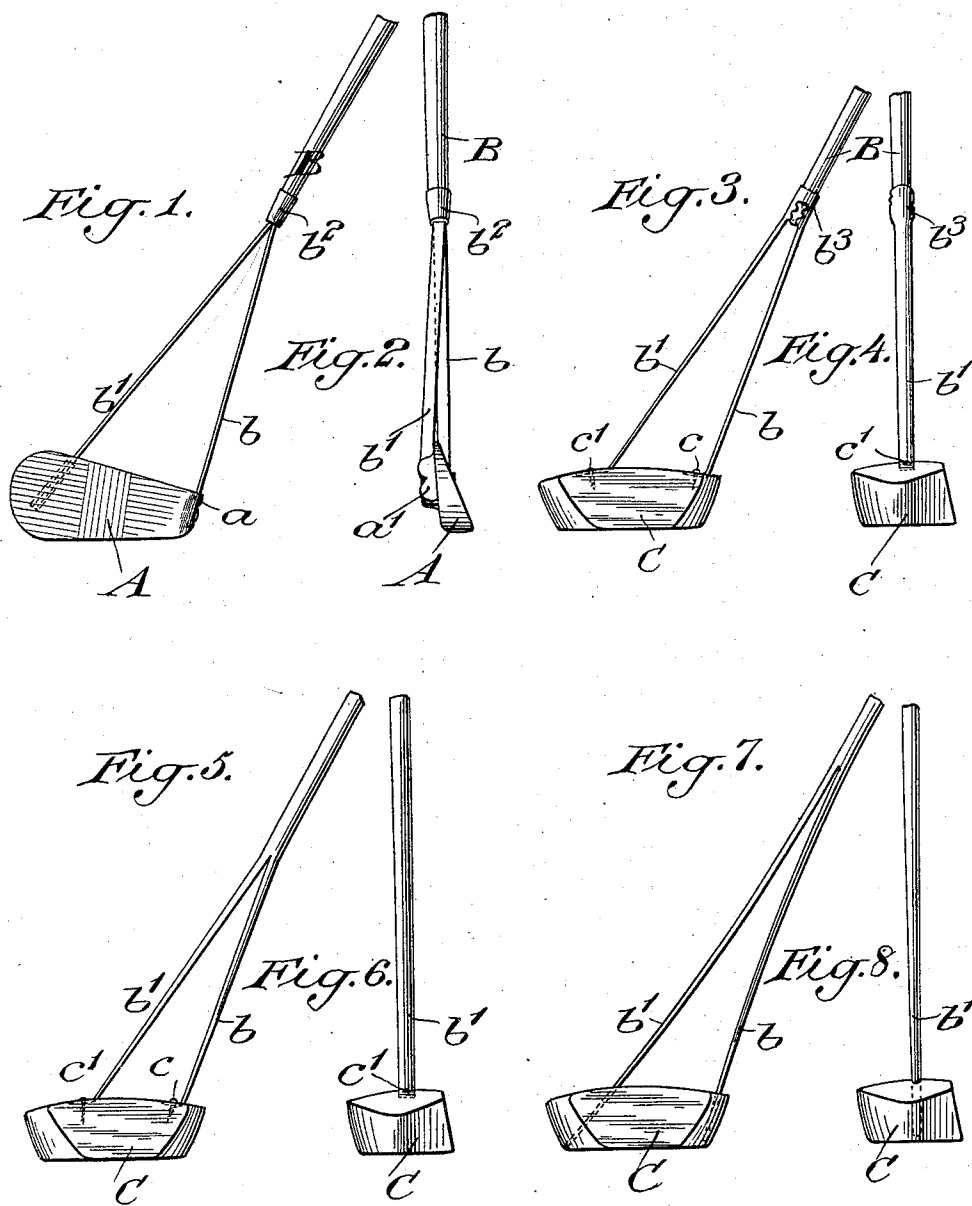
Patented Nov. 26, 1901.

I. E. PALMER.
GOLF CLUB.

(Application filed May 11, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:-
George Barry Jr.
Edward Vieser.

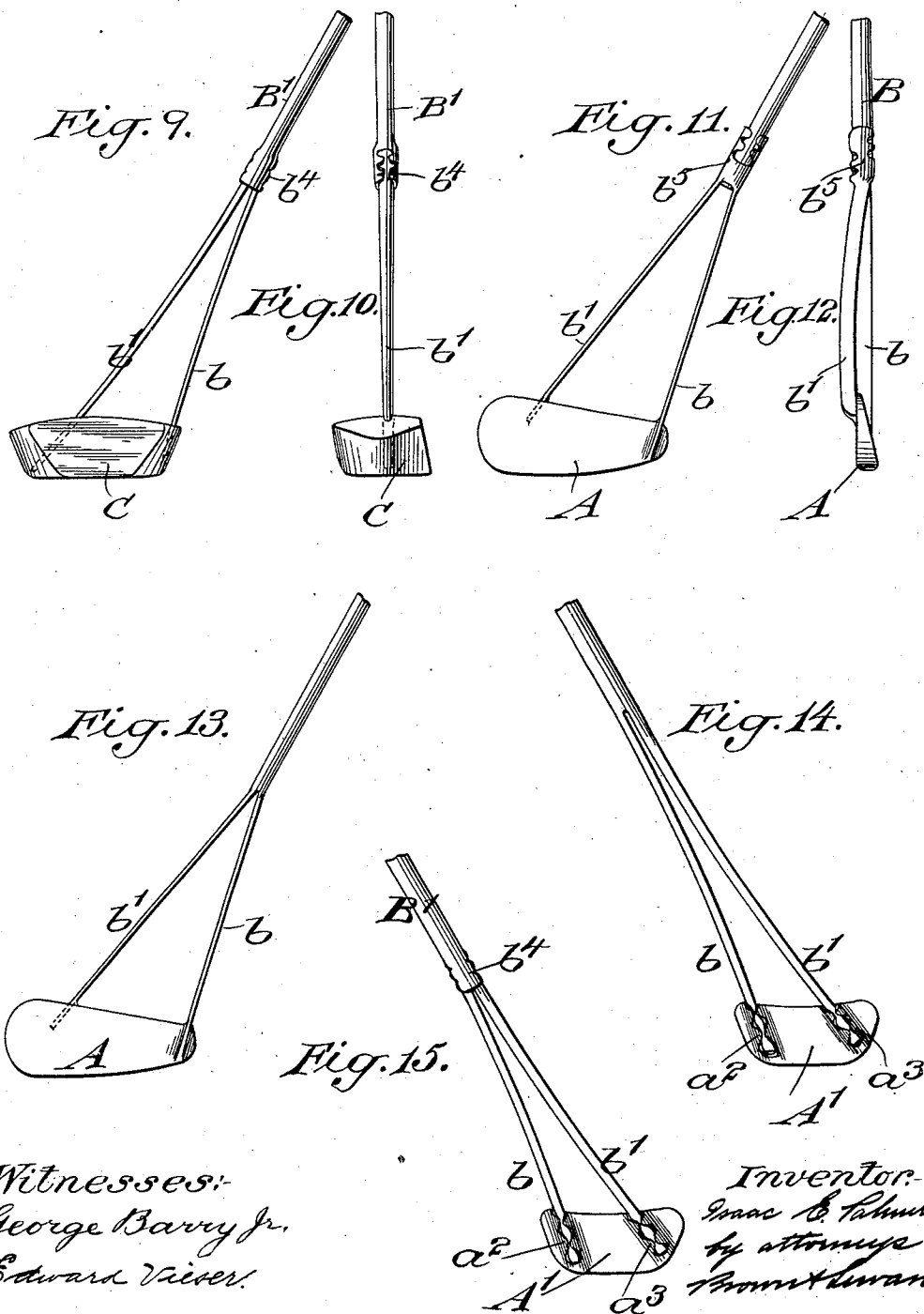
Inventor:-
I. E. Palmer
by attorney
Mount Seward

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC E. PALMER, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

GOLF-CLUB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 687,539, dated November 26, 1901.

Application filed May 11, 1900. Serial No. 16,294. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC E. PALMER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Golf-Clubs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in golf-clubs, and has for its object to provide a club which will be so braced as to reduce to a minimum the twisting of the head in striking the ball, which will retain its elasticity and springiness, which will present a very little wind resistance when the club is swung, and in which the line of vision will not be interfered with.

The above-named objects are carried out by providing a forked or bifurcated shaft at its lower portion, so that one arm will be connected with the head at or near its heel and the other arm a distance outwardly therefrom, the connection of the two arms with the head preferably being upon both sides of the point on the face of the head where it is intended to strike the ball.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of a metal-headed club embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a front view of a wooden-headed club. Fig. 4 is a side view of the same. Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively front and side views of a modified form of wooden-headed club. Figs. 7 and 8 are respectively front and side views of another modified form of wooden-headed club. Figs. 9 and 10 are respectively front and side views of a fourth form of wooden-headed club. Figs. 11 and 12 are respectively front and side views of a modified form of metal-headed club. Fig. 13 is a front view of another modified form of metal-headed club. Fig. 14 is a back view of another form of metal-headed club, and Fig. 15 is a back view of still another form of metal-headed club.

Proceeding to describe the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the club therein represented is a lofting-iron, and the metal head is denoted by A. The shaft is denoted by B, and its lower end is forked or bifurcated. In this form the upper portion of the shaft B and

the arms or branches $b b'$ are different parts secured rigidly together by means of a ferule b^2 . The portion of the shaft B which is not bifurcated may be of wood, metal, or other suitable material; but in this instance it is preferably of wood. The branches or arms $b b'$ may be made of metal, wood, or other suitable material; but in the present form they are preferably made of flat strips of spring-steel and with their edges disposed toward the front and rear of the club. The lower end of the flat arm b is rigidly secured to the heel of the metallic head A by a clip-socket a , and the lower end of the flat arm b' is secured to the metal head A at a point a considerable distance outwardly from the socket-clip a within a socket-clip a' , formed or secured on the back of the said head A. By this arrangement the outer arm b' of the club extends rearwardly from its upper end where it leaves the inner arm b , so as not to interfere with the line of vision.

In the form shown in Figs. 3 and 4 a wooden driver is represented in which the wooden head is denoted by C. In this form the bifurcated lower end of the shaft B is produced by providing a sleeve-clip b^3 , which is clamped firmly on the shaft B and from which lead the arms $b b'$. The lower ends of these arms $b b'$ are secured in this form to the wooden head C at or near its heel end and at or near its outer end by means of fastening-screws $c c'$, which pass through lateral extensions of the said arms.

In the form shown in Figs. 5 and 6 I have represented the shaft and forks or branches as being formed of a single piece of metal, the lower ends of the branches or arms being secured to the top of the wooden head in a manner quite similar to that shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

In the form shown in Figs. 7 and 8 I have represented the shaft and forks or branches of wood, the shaft and forks being made integral. The lower ends of the forks or branches in this form are secured to the wooden head C by driving the ends of the forks into the head at points upon opposite sides of the point of intended impact with the ball on the face of the club.

In Figs. 9 and 10 I have represented the bifurcated shaft as being composed of an upper

metallic portion B', developed into a double clip b^4 for receiving the upper ends of the wooden arms or branches $b b'$, the lower ends of the said branches being driven into the wooden head C in a manner quite similar to that shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

In the form shown in Figs. 11 and 12 the metallic head A and the bifurcated portion of the shaft B are represented as formed or cast integral with each other, the arms forming the bifurcated portion of the shaft being provided with a socket-clip b^5 for receiving and securely clamping therein the upper portion of the shaft B.

In Fig. 13 I have represented the head and the bifurcated shaft as formed or cast integral.

In Fig. 14 I have represented a metallic head A', having a pair of clip-sockets $a^2 a^3$ on its back for receiving and securely fastening therein the lower ends of the arms $b b'$ of the bifurcated shaft B, the shaft and arms in this particular form being represented as integral with each other.

In the form shown in Fig. 15 I have represented the metallic head A' as being secured to the lower ends of the branches $b b'$ of the bifurcated shaft in a manner quite similar to that shown in Fig. 14, the branches of the shaft in this particular form being represented as of wood and secured rigidly within the double socket-clip b^4 of the metallic upper portion of the shank B'.

In the several forms shown and described herein the shaft is bifurcated, and its bifurcated ends are secured to the head, whether it be a wooden or a metallic head, at two

points, so as to form a structure which will insure great accuracy in the use of the club and will prevent all tendency on the part of the club to turn or twist when it strikes the ball.

It is evident that changes might be resorted to in the form and arrangement of the several parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention. Hence I do not wish to limit myself strictly to the structure herein set forth; but

What I claim is—

1. A golf-club comprising a head and a bifurcated shaft having one of its arms connected with the heel of the head and its other arm connected with the head at a distance outwardly from the heel, substantially as set forth.

2. A golf-club comprising a head and a bifurcated shaft having its branches connected with the head at points upon opposite sides of the point of intended impact with the ball, substantially as set forth.

3. A golf-club comprising a head and a shaft, the said shaft being provided with flat arms of spring metal having their edges disposed to the front and rear of the club, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 9th day of May, 1900.

ISAAC E. PALMER.

Witnesses:

R. B. SEWARD,
FREDK. HAYNES.