E. McL. LONG.

ARTIFICIAL HOLE FOR INDOOR GOLF PUTTING.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1921.

1,427,537. Patented Aug. 29, 1922.

Fig. 1.

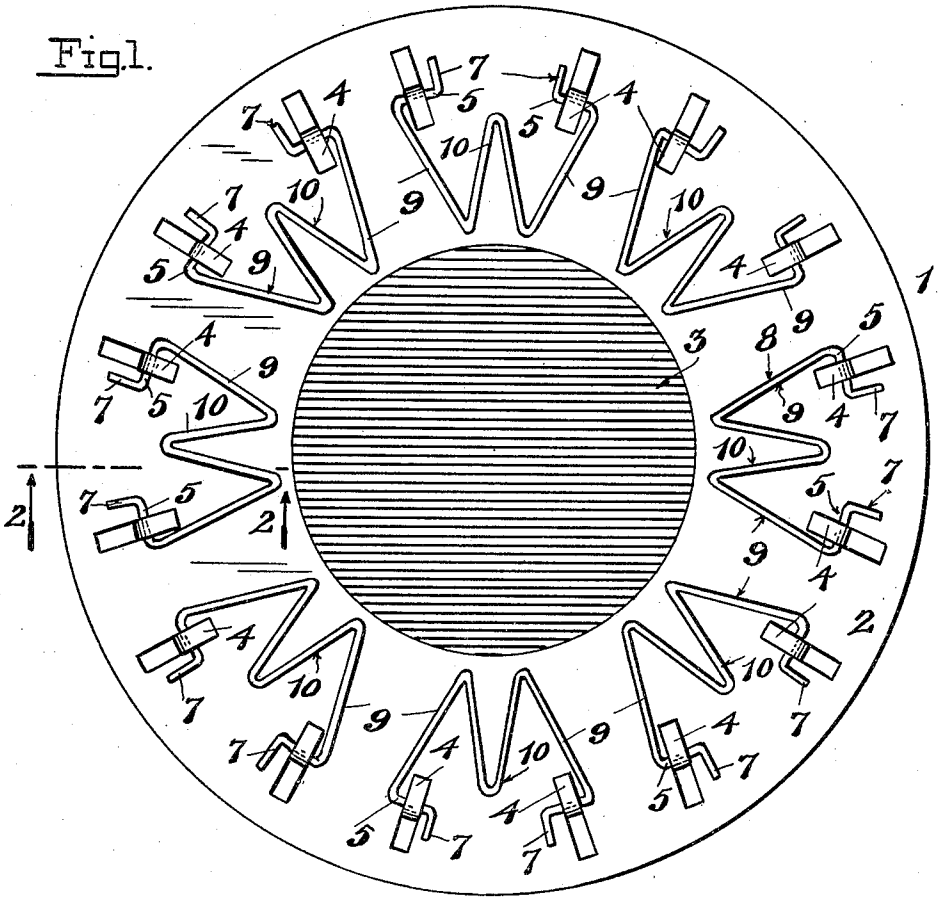
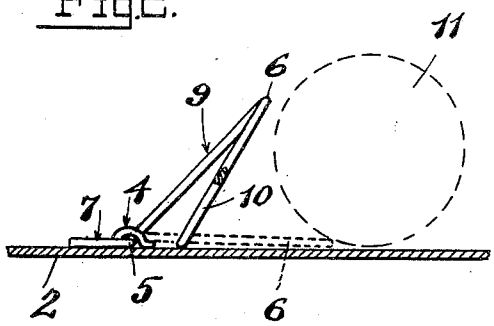


Fig. 2.



Inventor

Eugene McLean Long

By his Attorney

O. Wesley Edwards

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE McLEAN LONG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL HOLE FOR INDOOR GOLF PUTTING.

1,427,537. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Aug. 29, 1922.**

Application filed April 7, 1921. Serial No. 459,280.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE McLEAN LONG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Artificial Holes for Indoor Golf Putting, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a simplified and improved device of the kind and character shown in my Patent No. 1,229,766, wherein is described a device for catching rolling balls to be used in the game of indoor golf putting. This object is accomplished by my invention, one embodiment of which is hereinafter more particularly set forth.

For a more particular description of my invention, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved device.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Throughout the various views of the drawings, similar reference characters designate similar parts.

My improved artificial hole 1 is composed of a disc or base 2 with a center 3 which is given any desired diameter and is preferably made with a color which contrasts with the color of the remainder of the base 2.

The base 2 has a number of inwardly extending ears 4 which are struck out of the base and bent over the shanks 5 of the spring filaments 6.

Each spring filament 6 has, in addition to the shanks 5, two laterally extending ends 7 and a connecting portion 8. The connecting portion 8 is composed of two converging sides 9 which are joined at their ends by the inwardly extending loop 10, this loop being bent, as shown in Figure 2, so as to be out of the plane of the sides 9 so that the loops 10 will elevate the filaments 6 until the ends 7 rest on the base 2.

The pressure of the ends 7 upon the base 2 will be determined by the size of the angle shown in Figure 2 between the loops 10 and sides 9 and the greater this angle the greater the tension, and conversely the less this angle the less the tension.

The tension is such that a golf ball 11 will easily roll over a filament 6 and overcome the tension between the parts 9 and 10 of the same and force it into the position shown in dotted lines in Figure 2, and as soon as the ball is clear of this filament it will automatically rise again under the spring action above described, to its normal position. When in this normal position the ball 11 will run against it, but be unable to run over it so that the ball is trapped on the disc 2 and at the center 3.

The parts are so arranged and disposed and the tensions are such that if the ball is not aimed true for the center 3 it will be deflected to one side and not press down a filament 6, as above described.

In view of the foregoing the use of my improved artificial hole will be readily understood. It is placed on a floor and preferably on a rug or carpet which simulates grass in its action on the ball and then a ball is put in any desired position and a putter or other club is used for driving the ball to the center of the artificial hole so that the ball will act as above described. In this manner indoor or outdoor practice may be had with this artificial hole as much as desired.

While I have shown and described one embodiment of my invention, it is obvious that it is not restricted thereto, but that it is broad enough to cover all structures that come within the scope of the annexed claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. In a device of the class described a set of filaments arranged to form an enclosure and means for supporting the same composed of a flat base with ears connecting corresponding portions of the filaments.

2. In a device of the class described, a base, a filament mounted on said base said filament having sides connected with a loop, the planes of the loop and sides forming an angle with each other, whereby the filament may be held in an inclined position under normal conditions, but may be depressed by a ball rolling over the same.

3. In a device of the class described, a

base, a filament, means for pivoting the filament to the base said filament being provided with ends connecting said base for limiting the filament's movement in one direction and sides connected by a loop engaging the base which holds the sides inclined so that a ball may roll over the sides and depress the same against the tension of the loop and when the ball has passed over the tension of the loop will restore the sides to their normal positions and so prevent the ball from passing in the reverse direction.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of March, 1921.

EUGENE McLEAN LONG.