(No Model.)

H. R. SWENY.

GOLF STICK.

No. 566,101. Patented Aug. 18, 1896.

Fig. 1.

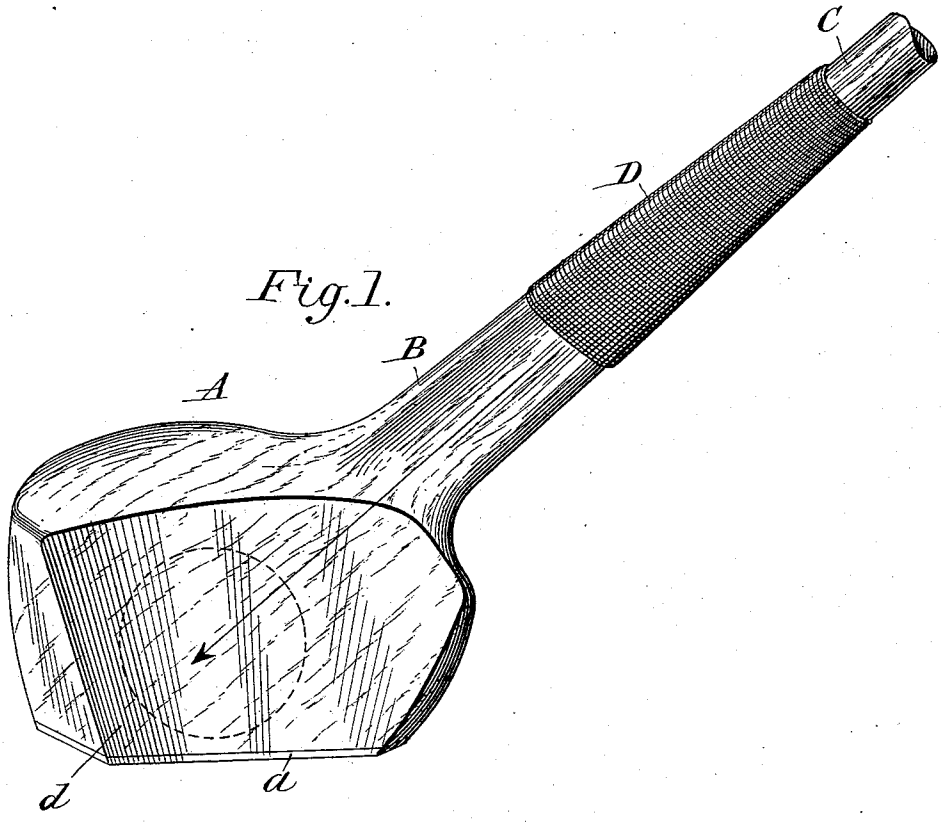
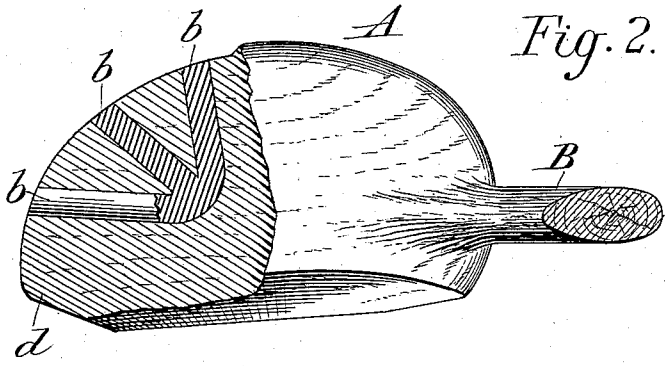


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
F. O. McCleary,
A. M. Parkins.

Inventor:
H. R. Sweny,
by Pennie & Goldsborough,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY R. SWENY, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

GOLF-STICK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 566,101, dated August 18, 1896.

Application filed March 20, 1896. Serial No. 584,142. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY R. SWENY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Golf-Sticks; 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.

Prior to my invention it has been customary to construct golf-sticks in such manner that the striking-surface (*i. e.*, the area designed to impact against the ball) has been out of line with the longitudinal axis of the handle, whereby a tendency is developed for the handle to twist or turn in the hands of the golfer, diminishing the efficiency of the stroke, unduly straining the wrists in many instances, and creating excessive strains upon the ligature or wrapping which binds the lower end of the handle to the shank of the head. Moreover, the familiar construction referred to prevents the head from being successfully turned in a lathe, for the reason that the location of its shank at the extreme end would involve having the lathe-tool operate parallel to the fiber of the head, instead of transverse thereto, which is impracticable. As a consequence, so far as I am aware, the manufacture of golf-stick heads has heretofore been by hand-tools, and has involved a corresponding expense in time and labor.

My invention is designed to provide a construction of golf-stick head which may be readily turned in a lathe, and which not only obviates the tendency to twist hereinbefore referred to, but which is especially strong at the junction of the shank and head proper, and wherein the muscular energy of the golfer is transmitted unimpaired by deviation from the plane in which it is primarily exerted.

A further feature of my invention is a secure and durable anchorage for the weights carried by the head.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents in side elevation a golf-stick embodying my improvements, the handle being broken away. Fig. 2 represents a plan view, partly in section.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar parts in both views.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates the main body portion of the golf-stick head. B indicates the shank of the head, and C indicates the handle, adapted to be spliced to the shank by the wrapping D. The head is preferably provided with the metallic wear-plate *a*, and is bored out, as indicated in Fig. 2, to receive the weights *b*. The borings are made with an auger-bit in such manner as to intersect or coincide at their inner ends, whereupon molten metal, for instance, lead or brass, is poured into the openings, so that the several subdivisions *b* are integrally united at their bases and are thereby securely anchored against any possible accidental loosening or disengagement, while at the same time they present but a limited surface area, not detracting from the external appearance of the head.

In Fig. 1 I have indicated by a broken-line circle the approximate impact area, and it will be noted that the same is in line with the general direction of the shank and handle. In fact, in my preferred construction the nose *d* of the head will be in direct alinement with the longitudinal axis of the handle, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1. It will be observed, furthermore, that by reason of this construction the grain of the wood can be, as shown, permitted to run parallel to the arrow and to extend in direct line from and across the neck of the shank to the nose of the head. Furthermore, the same general run of the grain extends into the heel *e* of the head.

The strength of a golf-stick head thus fashioned will be apparent. It will likewise be manifest that because of the fact that the shank virtually rises from the top of the head instead of from an extreme end thereof, and that it is in line with the grain of the wood, the head may be turned to advantage in the lathe and the manufacture correspondingly facilitated and cheapened.

It will be observed that the impact-surface of the head is inclined somewhat rearwardly from the front edge thereof, so as to cause the ball to rise higher on receiving the stroke. Furthermore, the impact-surface is slightly

dished for the purpose of rendering more effective any strokes where the impact-surface strikes the ball outside of the middle area of said surface.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

A golf-stick in which the shank and head are turned out of a single piece of wood, the grain running in straight lines from the nose to the shank across the neck, and the ball impact-surface being substantially divided by a plane transverse to said surface and passing through the longitudinal axis of the handle; substantially as described.

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

HENRY R. SWENY.

Witnesses:

HENRY A. PECKHAM,

ROBERT W. SCOTT.