

C. JACOBUS.
GOLF CLUB.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1909.

974,888.

Patented Nov. 8, 1910.

Fig. 1.

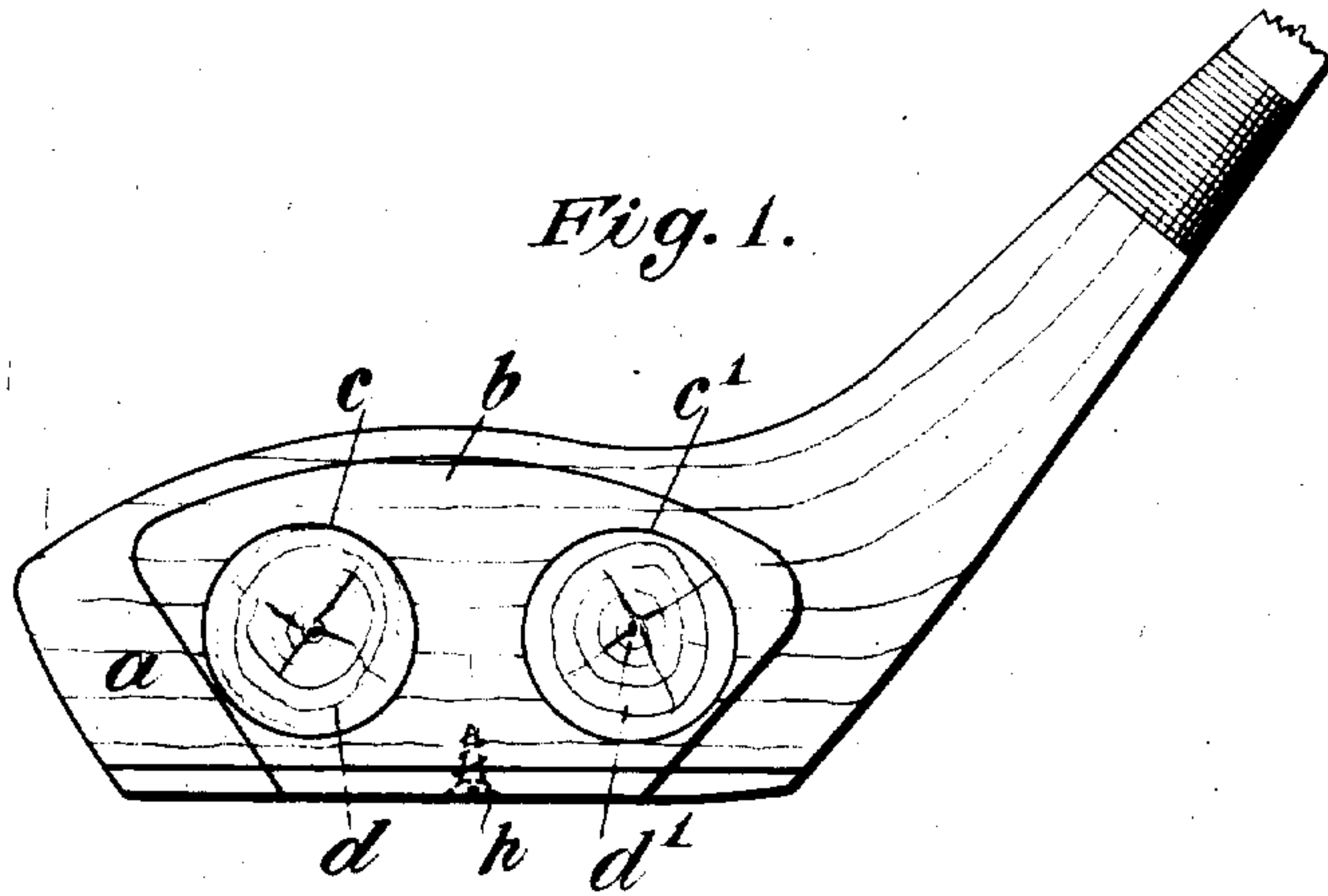


Fig. 2.

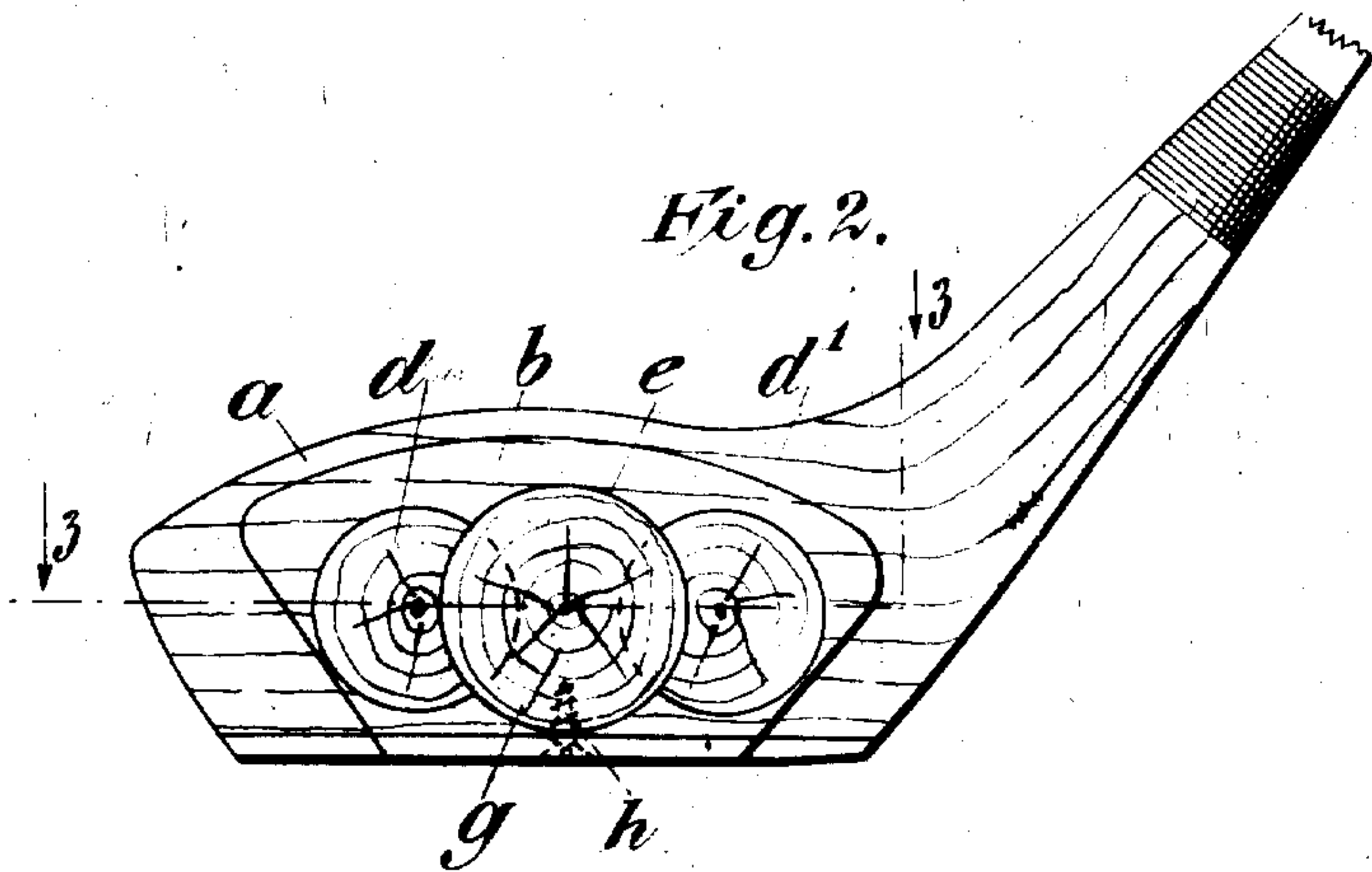
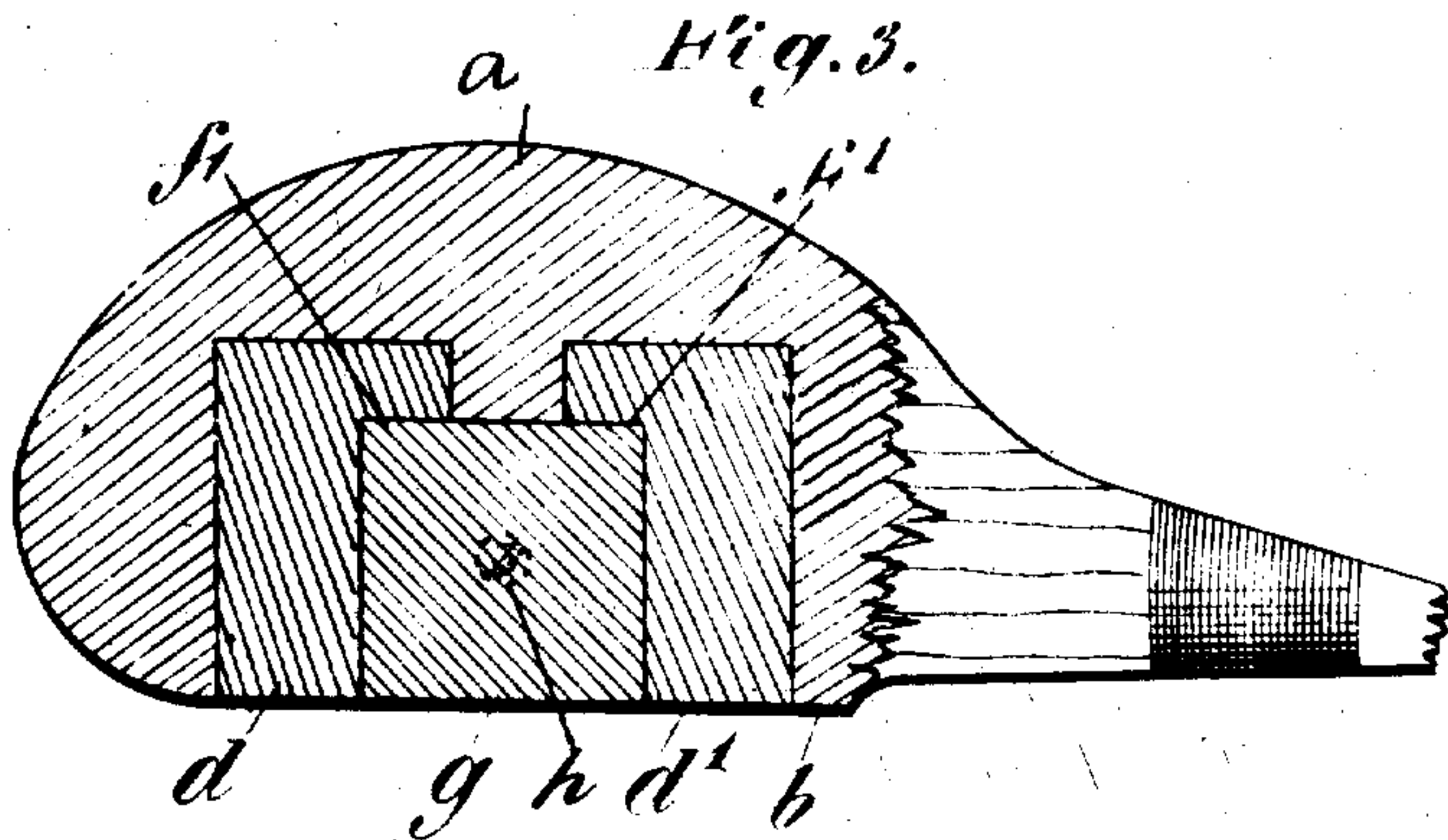


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GOLF-CLUB.

974,888.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 8, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES JACOBUS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Golf-Clubs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part hereof.

10 This invention relates to golf clubs having heads of wood, such as drivers and brassies, and it has for its object to improve the driving power of such clubs and also to increase the durability thereof. In 15 such clubs the grain of the wood is generally substantially parallel with the greatest length of the head, or at right angles with the direction of the stroke, and the weight which is sometimes added to the head is 20 generally applied to the rear side of the head or is inserted in the head from the rear.

In accordance with this invention a striking body is inserted in the head from the 25 front or striking side of the head and, if the material of which such striking body is formed be properly selected, it may also serve as the weight which is sometimes necessary to be added to the wooden head. 30 Preferably, however, such striking body is itself of wood, either of the same kind as the head or of a different kind, and is inserted in the head with its grain substantially parallel with the direction of the 35 stroke, or at right angles to the grain of the head itself, it having been found that greater driving force is thus secured and that the club thereby better withstands long and hard usage. Moreover, it is found de- 40 sirable in practice to form such striking body in three parts, two cylindrical but separated parts being first inserted in the head, in holes bored therein from the front or striking face, and a third cylindrical 45 part, of less length being afterward inserted in a hole which is bored into the head from the front or striking side or surface, such hole also cutting into the two parts previously inserted, the third hole being preferably of 50 less depth than the first two holes, so that the third part bears at its inner end against shoulders formed on the other two parts.

The invention will be more fully explained hereinafter with reference to the

accompanying drawing in which it is illus- 55 trated and in which—

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of a golf club head with two parts of the striking body inserted. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the third part of the striking body inserted. 60 Fig. 3 is a view partly in section on the plane indicated by the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

The head *a* of the improved club may have any suitable shape and may be made of any suitable wood, the grain thereof run- 65 ning in the general direction of the length of the head, or at right angles to the direction of stroke, as indicated in the several figures. From the front or striking face *b* of the head there is then inserted in the head 70 the striking body which comes in contact with the ball. This striking body may be of any suitable material, but is preferably of wood, either of the same kind as the head or of some other kind. The material of 75 which the striking body is composed may be selected solely with reference to the character of the blow which is delivered to the ball and with reference also to the proper 80 weighting of the head, it being possible to employ for the purpose a much denser and heavier wood than is employed for the head itself. If of wood, the striking body is so 85 formed and so inserted in the head that its grain shall be generally parallel with the direction of the stroke or at right angles to the grain of the head, it being found that the driving power and the durability of the club are thus increased.

It may generally have any suitable form, 90 but is preferably made up of three parts which are formed and placed in the head as will now be described. In the head *b* are bored from the front or striking surface two cylindrical holes *c* and *c'*, in which are 95 inserted cylindrical plugs or parts *d* and *d'*, with the grain running lengthwise thereof, so that when placed, the grain shall be generally parallel with the direction of the 100 stroke or at right angles to the grain of the head. These two holes are somewhat separated, as indicated in Fig. 1, and are of such depth as to extend a good part of the way through the head, as indicated in Fig. 3. Then a hole *e*, preferably of a somewhat 105 greater diameter than the holes *d* and *d'*, is formed in the head with its axis preferably midway between the axes of the holes *d* and

d' , the hole e being formed partly in the wood of the head itself and partly in the wood of the two plugs or parts d and d' , and preferably of less depth than the holes d and d' , so that shoulders f and f' are formed on the plugs or parts d and d' . In this hole e there is then inserted a plug or part g , also with its grain substantially parallel with the direction of the stroke and therefore parallel with the grain of the parts d and d' and at right angles with the grain of the head. The striking body, whether formed in one piece or in several pieces, as described, fits closely in the recess formed therefor in the head and may be held in place by glue or cement. If desired, a screw or pin h may also be inserted from the bottom or underside of the head into the plug or part g . When the striking body is formed of three parts, as shown and described, with the central part bearing against shoulders on the two outer parts, the central part e secures the other two parts d and d' in place, and the base of the central or principal striking part is thus extended so that the force of the blow is distributed over a wider area. Also, by giving the plugs or parts a cylindrical form in cross-section, the principal of the arch is embodied, and the force of the blow is better distributed to all parts of the head.

In my approved golf club it will be seen that the material of the head extends upon all sides of the plugs referred to except their ends which lie in the striking face of the head, from which it results that the force due to a blow is transmitted to the inner portion of a head which is not weakened by openings formed in it other than those upon its striking face, which force is distributed outward from the interior of the head in various directions, the force due to the blow being thus absorbed by a head which is solid except for the openings provided for the plugs. The provision of several individual plugs renders possible a yielding action among them considered as a whole, and thus avoids the splitting of the insert made up by the plugs; and the small area of the separate plugs as compared with their considerable length makes it unlikely that the individual plugs will split. The features enumerated whereby the central plug is supported in part by the side plugs and in part by the material of the head itself secures a more effective distribution of the forces due to a blow upon the striking face to the interior of the head, and, finally, the circular cross-section of the plugs and the manner in which they are inserted into the head as explained enable the head to be formed at a minimum of expense and by mechanical processes which secure close joints between the parts at a minimum of effort and expense.

It will be understood that the form and dimensions of the striking body, as well as the material of which it consists, may be varied in accordance with the judgment and fancy of the maker or the user of the club without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. A golf club having a head of wood and two recesses spaced apart from one another and extending from the front or striking face of the head in a direction substantially at right angles to said striking face and into the interior of said head, and with a third recess located between and communicating with both said first mentioned recesses and extending also from said striking face into the interior of said head; and three plugs formed from wood and one located within each of said recesses and the other ends of which terminate in the striking face aforesaid, the grain of said plugs extending longitudinally thereof and consequently substantially at right angles to the striking surface of said head.

2. A golf club having a head of wood and two recesses spaced apart from one another and extending from the front or striking face of the head in a direction substantially at right angles to said striking face and into the interior of said head, and with a third recess located between and communicating with both said first mentioned recesses and extending also from said striking face into the interior of said head; and three plugs formed from wood and one located within each of said recesses and the other ends of which terminate in the striking face aforesaid, the two outer plugs being each provided with a shoulder against which the inner end of the intermediate plug abuts, and the grain of said plugs extending longitudinally thereof and consequently substantially at right angles to the striking surface of said head.

3. A golf club having a head of wood and two recesses spaced apart from one another and extending from the front or striking face of the head in a direction substantially at right angles to said striking face and into the interior of said head, and with a third recess located between and communicating with both said first mentioned recesses and extending also from said striking face into the interior of said head; and three plugs one located within each of said recesses and the other ends of which terminate in the striking face aforesaid, the two outer plugs being each provided with a shoulder against which the inner end of the intermediate plug abuts.

4. A golf club having a head of wood and two recesses spaced apart from one another and extending from the front or striking face of the head in a direction substantially

at right angles to said striking face and into
the interior of said head, said recesses be-
ing formed by boring a hole circular in
cross-section into said head, and with a third
5 recess located between and communicating
with both said first mentioned recesses and
extending also from said striking face into
the interior of said head but to a lesser dis-
tance than said two first mentioned recesses,
10 said third recess being formed by boring a
hole circular in cross-section into said head
and thereby cutting away the space left
between said two first mentioned recesses
and a portion of two plugs previously in-
15 serted into said recesses, and whereby a
shoulder is formed upon each of said plugs
adjacent the bottom of said third recess; two
plugs located one in each of said first men-

tioned recesses as aforesaid, and having each
a shoulder as aforesaid; and a third plug 20
circular in cross-section and located within
said third recess and the inner end of which
rests upon said shoulders; the outer ends of
all of said plugs terminating in the striking
face of said head and said plugs being 25
formed from wood with the grain extending
longitudinally thereof and consequently sub-
stantially at right angles to the striking
surface of said head.

This specification signed and witnessed 30
this 25th day of September A. D. 1909.

CHARLES JACOBUS.

Signed in the presence of—

J. FREEMAN WOOD,
CLEMENT S. JACOBUS.