Feb. 7, 1928. 1,658,243

N. G. KINDWALL

GOLF BAG

Filed June 15, 1926

Fig. 1.

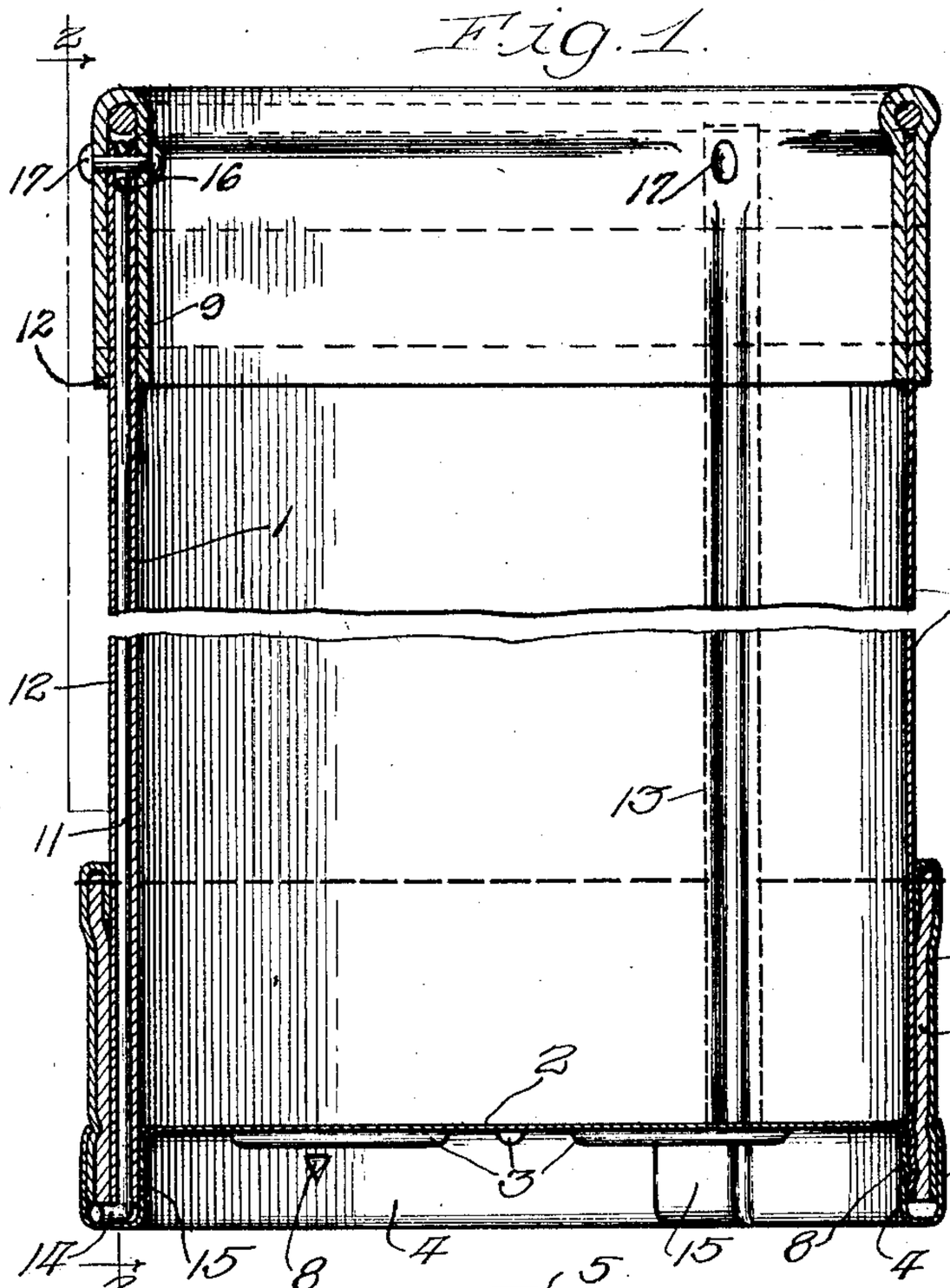


Fig. 2.

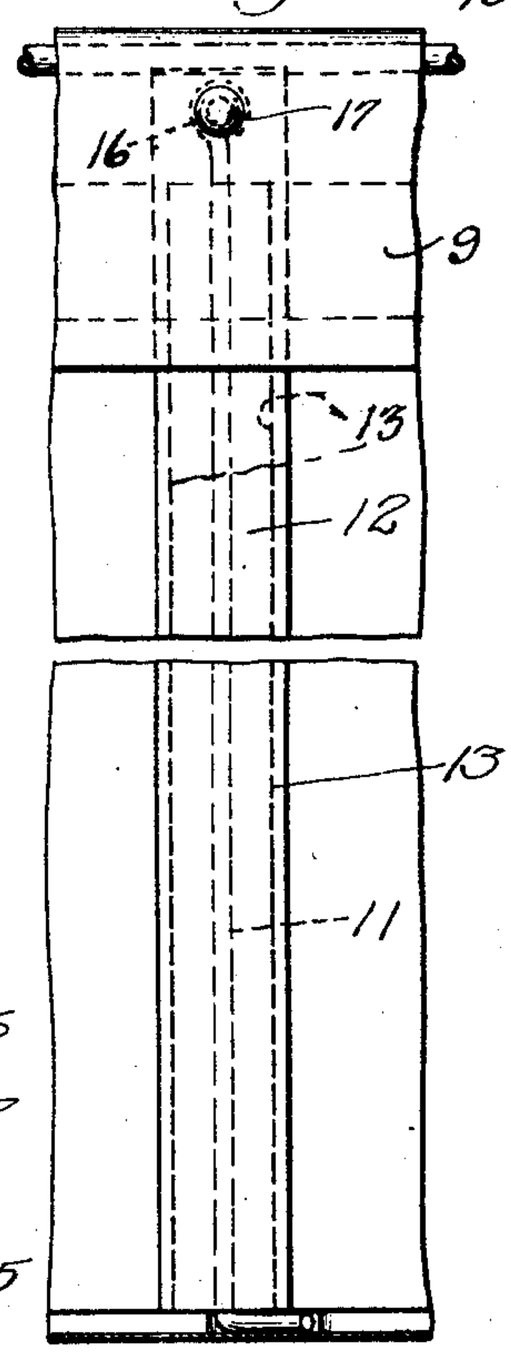


Fig. 3.

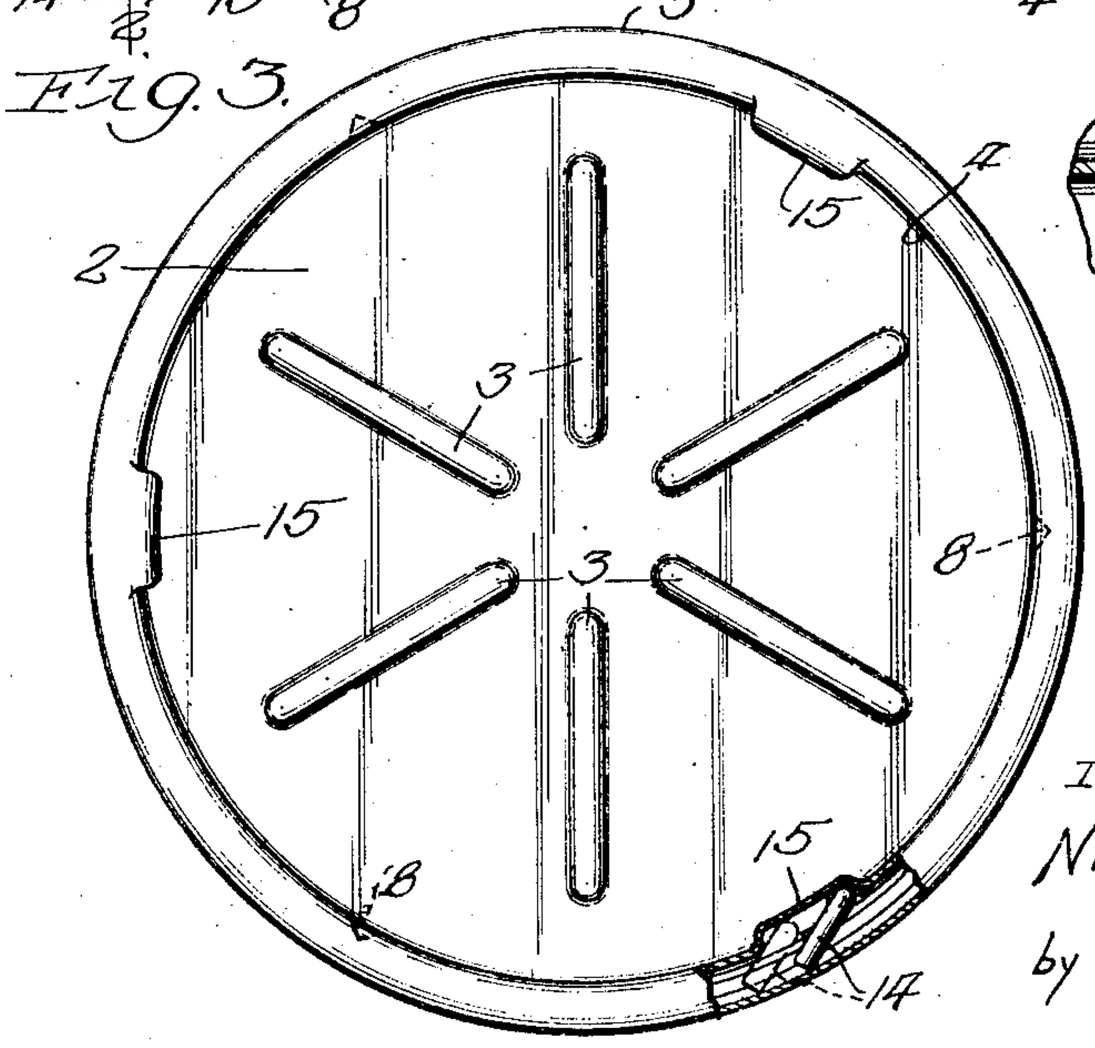


Fig. 4.

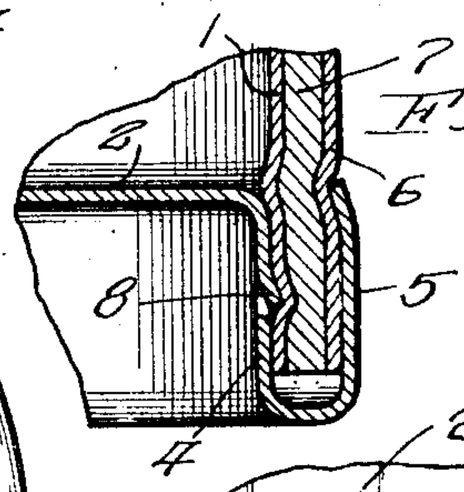
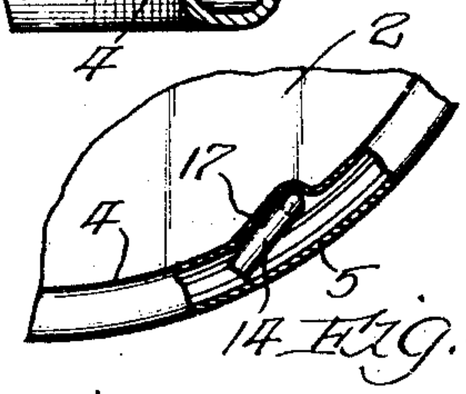


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GOLF BAG.

Application filed June 15, 1926. Serial No. 116,117.

My invention relates to golf bags, and in its general objects aims to provide a simple and easily manufactured construction of unusual strength and durability.

More particularly, my invention provides a metal bag bottom shaped for firm attachment to the lower end of the bag and to the lower stiffening cuff.

It also provides braces having integral portions underhanging the bottom of the bag proper, provides an inexpensive brace construction for this purpose, and provides simple means for securing the braces permanently in their operative positions. Furthermore, my invention provides a metal golf bag bottom formed for retaining the underhanging brace ends in their proper positions, and one requiring no separate fastening elements for securing the metal bottom, the tubular bag portion, the lower brace ends, and the lower reinforcing cuff rigidly to one another.

Still further and also more detailed objects will appear from the following specification and from the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary central and vertical section through a golf bag embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary vertical section taken along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the bag, with a portion of the metal bottom cut away to show how the hook end at the bottom of one of the braces underhangs the tubular bag portion and the lower reinforcing cuff.

Fig. 4 is an enlargement of a lower right-hand part of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a bottom view similar to a part of Fig. 3, showing another shape of one of the brace-end receiving recesses in the metal bottom.

In the embodiment of Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive, my golf bag includes the usual tubular cloth bag portion 1, together with a bag bottom formed out of sheet metal. This bag bottom comprises a disk portion 2 which is generally flat, but desirably reinforced by radially disposed embossing ribs 3, and a peripheral flange portion. The flange portion consists of an inner and downwardly extending cylindrical flange 4 connected at its bottom to an outer riser flange 5 of approximately the same height as the inner flange 4. These flanges are initially parallel and spaced from each other by a distance corresponding to the total thickness of the cloth bag 1, the usual leather bottom cuff 6 and a cardboard or fiber filler 7 inserted between the cuff and the cloth.

After the lower ends of the cloth bag portion and the cuff have been inserted in the upwardly open channel between the two flanges 4 and 5, the upper end of the outer flange is spun inwardly as shown near the lower right-hand corner of Fig. 1, thereby clinching the cloth bag and cuff to the metal bottom. By using an outer flange 5 of about the same height as the inner flange 4, I permit the cloth bag and the cuff to indent considerably adjacent to the junction of the inner flange with the horizontal bottom portion 2, thereby increasing the extent and effectiveness of the clinching. I may also supplement this clinching by bending outwardly directed fingers 8 from the inner flange 4 so that these will indent the cloth and the filler of the cuff from the interior.

At its upper end, the illustrated golf bag has the usual upper leather cuff 9 which is doubled over a metal stiffening ring 10 at the mouth of the bag and which is secured to the cloth bag portion 1 by a number of rows of stitching. To aid in supporting the bag bottom from this upper cuff and to stiffen the bag I provide a plurality of metal braces, each of which has its main portion 11 disposed extending vertically along the outer face of the cloth portion 1 and each of which braces is housed by a brace covering strip 12 of cloth or leather, the said strips being secured to the cloth by rows of stitching 13 at opposite sides of the brace portion 11.

Each of these braces is desirably formed of a single piece of stiff metal rod and has its lower end bent to form an outwardly directed hook end 14 which seats in the bottom of the channel and underhangs the lower cuff and the lower end of the cloth portion 1. To allow for such a hook arrangement, I increase the width of the channel opposite each brace by forming channel enlargements 15 in the metal bottom when punching the latter. The upper end of each brace is preferably bent into an eye 16 and is anchored to the bag by a rivet 17 which extends through the cloth portion 1 and the adjacent brace covering strip 12, the said strip being preferably long enough

to cover the eye of the brace. This rivet when tightly clinched holds the eye flatwise with respect to the adjacent part of the bag and prevents the brace from rotating about the axis of its main portion. Consequently, by initially forming the brace so that its hook end 14 is directed at an angle to the general plane of the eye 16, I cause the said riveting to retain the hook end in a position in which it underhangs the bottom of the cloth bag and the lower cuff.

Since the outer flange is contracted along its entire upper edge and hence also indents the lower bag portion and the lower cuff above each hook end, as shown at the lower left-hand corner in Fig. 1, this inward turning of the said flange effectively clinches each lower brace portion to the lower part of the cloth bag and to the metal bottom. Hence the lifting strain is transmitted by the metal braces from the mouth end of the bag to the metal bottom, so that each brace functions not only as a stiffener but also for relieving the cloth bag of the weight of the clubs which rest on the metal bag bottom.

The blanking and forming dies for the metal bottom member can also be used for making a stiffener for the mouth end of the bag, by merely cutting out the disk portion after the channel has been formed. This leaves a metal channel which can be slipped over the upper end of the tubular cloth part and of the upper cuff and then clinched to both of these by contracting the channel at its lower end, and also by punching outwardly directed prongs—from the inner channel wall—as shown by the upper portion of Fig. 1.

However, while I have illustrated and described my invention in an embodiment including certain desirable shapes of various parts, I do not wish to be limited to the details of the construction and arrangement thus disclosed, it being obvious that changes might be made without departing either from the spirit of my invention or from the appended claims.

For example, instead of depending on the riveting of the upper eyes of the brace rods for keeping the braces from rotating, I may shape each of the channel enlargements so that the inner edge 17 of this enlargement is at angle to the inner flange 4 and hence holds the adjacent hook end 14 at a corresponding angle, as shown in Fig. 5. In this case, the brace rods will have to be quite carefully spaced when fastening them to the tubular cloth portion, whereas the arrangement of Fig. 3 will permit some variation in the position of the brace rods and their hook ends circumferentially of the bag, as indicated by dotted lines in that figure.

So also, it will be obvious that my bottom and brace construction would function in the same manner if the tubular body member were of such heavy material as not to require the bottom cuff. Also that the effective clinching of the bottom to the tubular body member would function effectively if the outer channel wall extended somewhat above the inner channel wall.

Since each lower brace end 14 underhangs the lower end of the tubular cloth bag body member, a lifting of the bag from its upper end will cause these brace ends to press upwardly on the bag body, thereby compressing the part of the said body which is below its indented portion. Hence these brace ends co-operate with the indenting action of the said outer flange in wedging the lower body portions within the said channel.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a golf bag, a tubular body member of cloth or the like, stiffening rods extending longitudinally of the body member and each having both its main portion and its upper end secured to the body member, each rod having its lower end hooked under the lower end of the body member; and a bottom member having an upwardly open peripheral channel housing the lower end of the tubular body member and also housing the said hooking rods end, the channel being contracted in width at its top to clinch it to the body member.

2. A golf bag construction as per claim 1, in which the channel is radially enlarged adjacent to each stiffening rod to house the rod portion adjacent to the hooking end of the rod.

3. A golf bag construction as per claim 1, including an upper reinforcing cuff secured to the upper end of the tubular body member and housing the upper ends of the stiffening rods, and means extending through the said upper cuff for conjointly securing the upper rod ends to the cuff and the tubular body member.

4. A golf bag construction as per claim 1, in which each stiffening rod has at its upper end an eye bearing flatwise against the tubular body member; in combination with an upper cuff of inverted U-shaped radial section housing the upper part of the said body member and also housing the said eyes, and rivets extending through the cuff and the said upper part and respectively extending through the said eyes for securing the eyes to the cuff and the said body member.

5. In a golf bag, a tubular body member of cloth or the like; a bottom member having at its periphery an upwardly open channel, the lower portion of the body member being housed by the channel and the channel being widened radially inward of the bag at a number of circumferentially spaced points;

and stiffening rods extending longitudinally of the bag respectively into the said widened channel portions; each rod having its lower end bent at an angle to the periphery of the channel and underhanging the lower end of the body member; and fastening means connecting the upper rod ends to the body member to prevent the rods from rotating about their own axes.

6. In a golf bag, a tubular body member of cloth or the like; a bottom member having at its periphery an upwardly open channel, the lower portion of the body member being housed by the channel and the channel being widened radially inward of the bag at a number of circumferentially spaced points; and stiffening rods extending longitudinally of the bag respectively into the said widened channel portions; each rod having its lower end bent at an angle to the periphery of the channel and underhanging the lower end of the body member, and having at its upper end an eye bearing flatwise against the body member; and means for securing each eye to the body member and preventing the corresponding rod from rotating about its own axis.

7. In a golf bag, a tubular body member of cloth or the like; a bottom member comprising a generally horizontal disk having an upwardly open annular channel depending from its periphery, the inner wall of the said channel being connected to the disk by an annular shoulder portion of arcuate radial section, the body member having its lower portion disposed within the said channel, the outer channel wall being of substantially the same height as the inner channel wall and having its upper end spun inwardly to indent the tubular body member against the said annular shoulder portion; the inner channel wall having circumferentially spaced portions thereof formed to afford downwardly extending and outwardly sloping tongues disposed at a distance from the said disk and indenting the said lower portion of the tubular body member.

Signed at Chicago, Illinois, June 9th, 1926.

NILS G. KINDWALL.