

Jan. 6, 1953

F. C. PHILLIPS  
CALK FOR GOLF SHOES  
Filed June 3, 1949

2,624,128

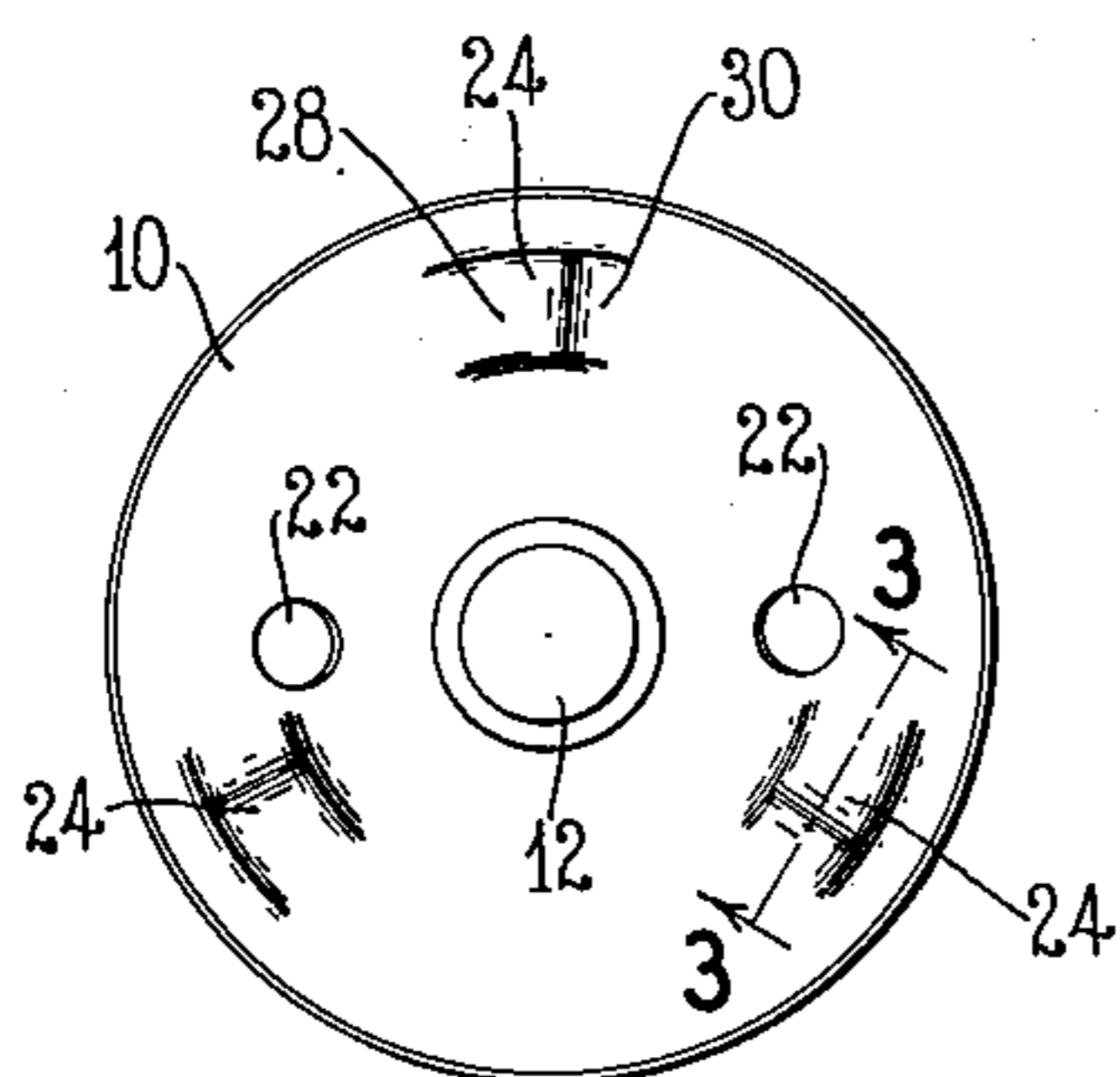
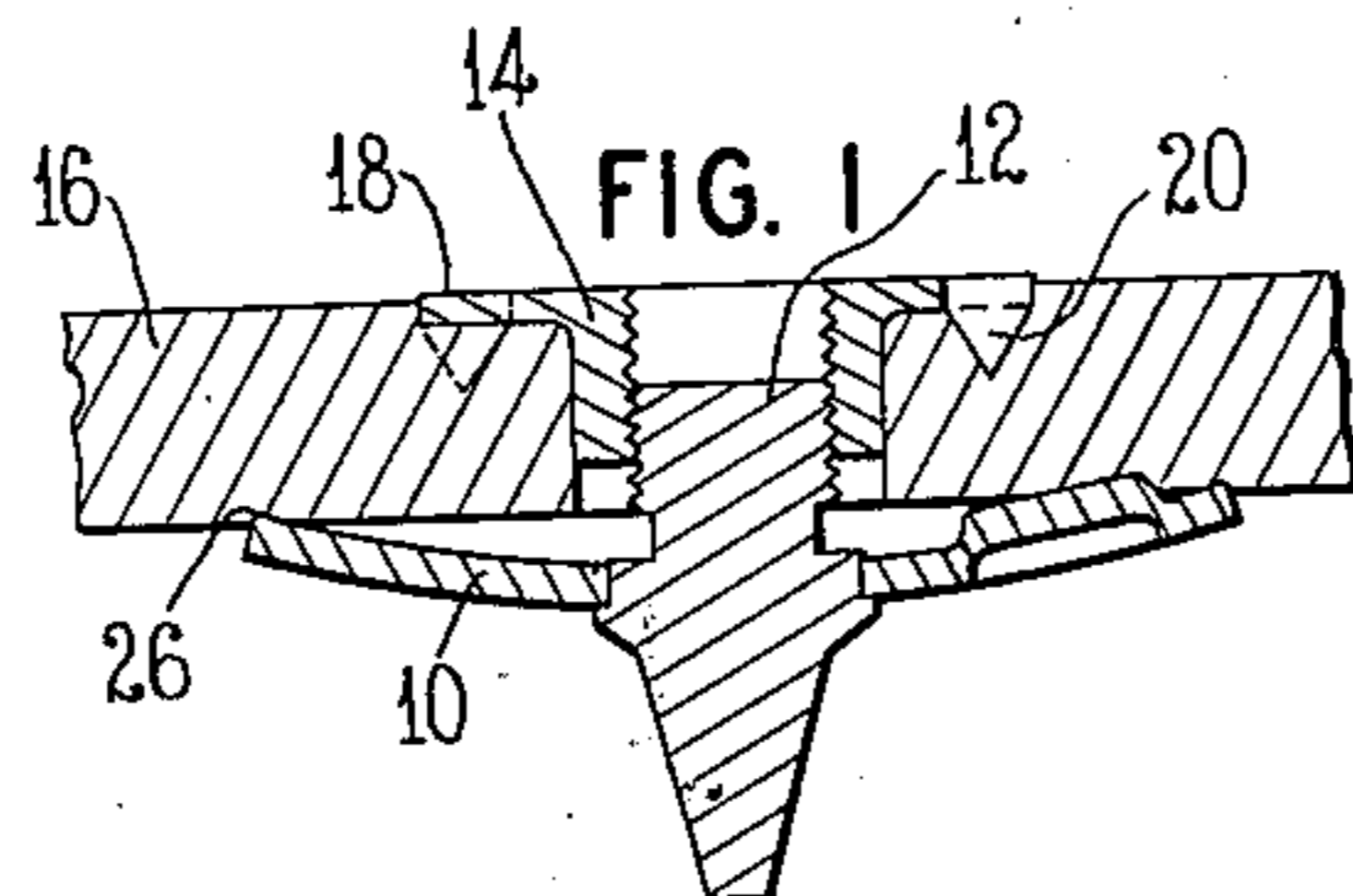


FIG. 2

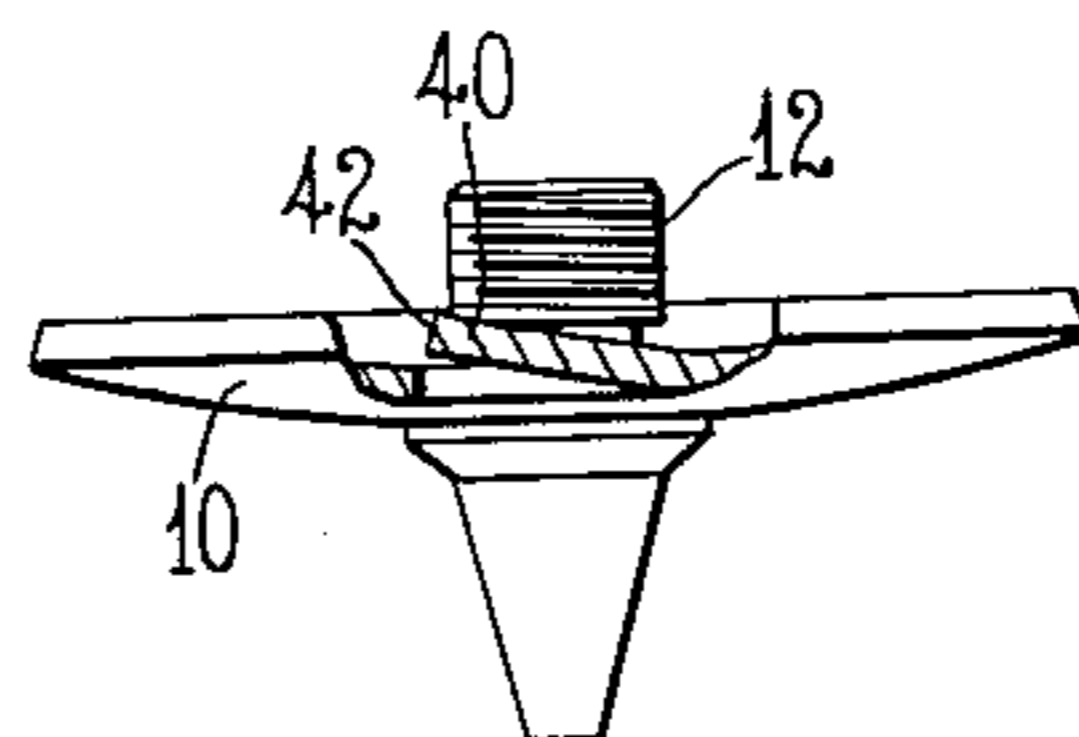


FIG. 4

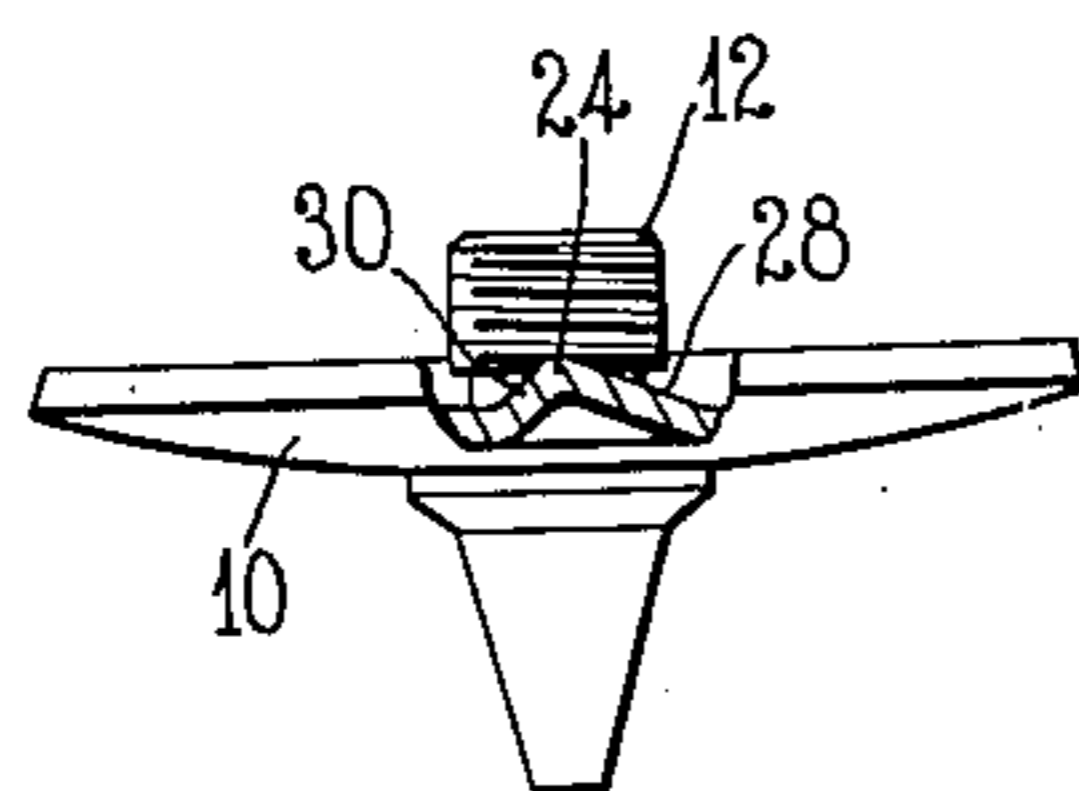


FIG. 3

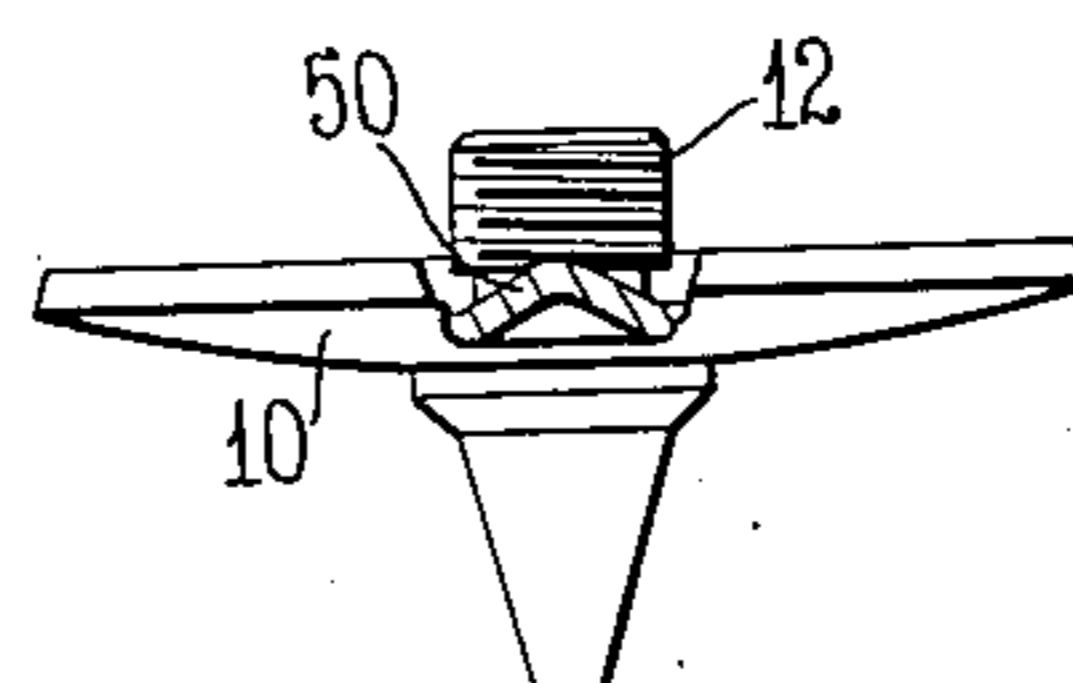


FIG. 5

INVENTOR  
FRED C. PHILLIPS  
by Wright, Brown, Quinly & May  
ATTYS

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,624,128

## CALK FOR GOLF SHOES

Fred C. Phillips, Stoughton, Mass.

Application June 3, 1949, Serial No. 97,040

2 Claims. (Cl. 36—59)

1

This invention relates to improvements in calks or spikes such as are mounted on the soles of golf shoes and the like. It is common practice to mount on the soles of golf shoes calks each having a screw-threaded stem screwed into a suitable receptacle embedded in the sole.

According to the present invention, improved means are provided on the calk to press into the surface of the sole so as to hold the calk from working loose and coming off, but to permit the mounting and removal of the calk without cutting or tearing the leather. As hereinafter described in more detail, this is done by providing on the base of the calk one or more protuberances which press into the surface of the sole when the stem of the calk is screwed home into its receptacle.

For a more complete understanding of the invention, reference may be had to the following description of certain embodiments thereof, and to the drawing, of which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a preferred form of the invention attached to a shoe sole;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the calk shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a side elevation of the calk shown in Figure 2, a portion being broken away to show in section on the line 3—3;

Figure 4 is a side elevation, partly broken away, of a modified form of calk; and

Figure 5 is a side elevation, partly broken away, of another modified form of calk.

The calk embodying the invention is characterized by a base plate 10 which is dished or concaved, the concave face being the upper face when the calk is in its normal position for use, as illustrated in Figure 1. The calk also has a central spindle 12 the upper portion of which projects up from the concave face of the plate 10 and is screw-threaded for threaded engagement in a suitable receptacle 14 mounted in a sole 16 of a golf shoe or the like. The lower portion of the spindle projects down below the plate 10 and is the ground-engaging portion of the calk.

As shown, the receptacle 14 may be provided with a top flange 18 having prongs 20 penetrating the upper surface of the sole so as to hold the receptacle against rotation. The plate 10 is provided with a pair of holes 22 spaced from the axis of the plate and adapted to receive a tool by which the calk can be screwed into place on the sole 16.

According to the invention, the plate 10 is indented in its lower or convex face to form a

2

series of bosses 24 projecting upward from the concave face of the plate and preferably spaced uniformly inward from the rim 26. Each boss is preferably made with a gently sloping side surface 28 extending from the apex of the boss in the direction of movement of the boss when the calk is being screwed into place. Each boss also has an opposite side 30 which slopes more steeply in the opposite direction. As indicated in Figures 1 and 3, the surface of each boss is smooth and is free of sharp points or edges. Thus, the bosses do not cut or tear the sole when the calk is screwed into place. The height of the bosses 24 is preferably just enough to bring the uppermost point of each substantially on a level with but not above the plane of the rim 26.

When a calk, such as is illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and 3, is screwed into place, the rim 26 indents the bottom of the sole, forming a circular groove by compressing the leather or other material of which the sole is made, the rim being seated in this groove to provide stability for the calk. At the same time, the bosses 24 indent the surface of the sole. As the calk is being screwed home to its position of use, as shown in Figure 1, these calks rub against the surface of the sole and indent a circular channel. The material of the sole, however, soon swells out substantially to its original shape except where indentations are retained and occupied by the bosses 24. The steeper slope of the side 30 of each boss is effective to prevent accidental rotation of the calk, but permits reverse rotation by a tool for the removal of the calk without damaging the sole.

If desired, tongues 40 may be struck up from the plate 10, as indicated in Figure 4, each tongue presenting an edge 42 toward the direction of movement when the calk is unscrewed from the receptacle 14. The tongue 40 thus acts in a manner similar to the bosses 24 to oppose reverse rotation of the calk, but the latter are preferred as they do not cut or tear the bottom surface of the sole when the calk is being unscrewed for removal from the sole.

Figure 5 illustrates a calk having bosses 50 with sides sloping at substantially equal angles in opposite directions but in other respects similar to the bosses 24. When the calk is screwed into place, the bosses make a smooth circular groove in the face of the sole, but the leather swells out again, leaving the bosses embedded to prevent accidental reverse rotation of the calk but permitting the removal of the calk without injury to the leather by the application of sufficient force through the use of a suitable tool.

I claim:

1. In a calk for a golf shoe having a concaved base plate with an uninterrupted rim and a screw-threaded spindle projecting up from the center thereof, a plurality of bosses projecting up from the concave face of said plate but not above the plane of the rim, each said boss having a side sloping toward its direction of motion when the calk is being screwed into place and an opposite side with a steeper slope.

2. In a calk for a golf shoe having a concaved base plate and a screw-threaded spindle projecting up from the center thereof, a series of indentations in the under face of said plate forming corresponding bosses projecting up from its concave face uniformly spaced inward from the rim thereof but not projecting above the plane of said

rim, each said boss having a side sloping toward its direction of motion when the calk is being screwed into place and an opposite side with a steeper slope, said bosses being free of points and sharp edges.

FRED C. PHILLIPS.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,043,721	Prince	Nov. 5, 1912
1,687,634	Pierce	Oct. 16, 1928
2,037,586	Olson	Apr. 14, 1936
2,481,703	Trusty	Sept. 13, 1949