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(54) **Multi-piece solid golf ball**

Mehrteiliger, fester Golfball

Balle de golf solide en plusieurs pièces

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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

[0001] This invention relates to a multi-piece solid golf ball comprising a solid core enclosed with a cover having an inner and an outer layer.

[0002] Golf balls of various structures have recently been proposed. In particular, many proposals were made on solid golf balls, inter alia, multi-piece solid golf balls comprising a solid core enclosed with a cover of plural layers from the standpoints of flight distance, control (or spin rate), and feeling (see US-A-4 919 434, JP-A 244174/1992, 142228/1994, 24084/1995, 24085/1995, and 10358/1997).

[0003] Nevertheless, there is a desire to have a multi-piece solid golf ball having further improved flight performance, superior spin property, and good feeling upon wood, iron and putter shots as well as good scraping resistance and durability.

[0004] Making extensive investigations to meet the above desire, we have found that it is effective for a multi-piece solid golf ball comprising a solid core and a cover of two inner and outer layers surrounding the core that the solid core is formed relatively soft, the inner cover layer is formed mainly of a thermoplastic polyester elastomer, the outer cover layer is formed mainly of a thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer, the inner cover layer has a Shore D hardness of 28 to 58, and the outer cover layer has a Shore D hardness of 30 to 55.

[0005] Specifically, the present invention provides:

(1) A multi-piece solid golf ball comprising a solid core and a cover having an inner and an outer layer surrounding the core, characterized in that said solid core has a distortion of at least 2.7 mm under an applied load of 100 kg, said inner cover layer is formed mainly of a thermoplastic polyester elastomer to a Shore D hardness of 28 to 58, and said outer cover layer is formed mainly of a thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer to a Shore D hardness of 30 to 55.

(2) The golf ball of (1) wherein the ball as a whole has an inertia moment of at least 83 g-cm².

(3) The golf ball of (1) or (2) wherein up to 30% by weight of an inorganic filler is added to said outer cover layer.

(4) The golf ball of any one of (1) to (3) wherein said inner cover layer contains 0 to 30% by weight of an inorganic filler.

(5) The golf ball of any one of (1) to (4) wherein said outer cover layer has a specific gravity of 1.05 to 1.4.

(6) The golf ball of any one of (1) to (5) wherein said inner cover layer has a specific gravity of 1.05 to 1.4.

(7) The golf ball of any one of (1) to (6) wherein said core has a specific gravity of 0.9 to 1.2.

(8) The golf ball of any one of (1) to (7) wherein said outer cover layer has a gage of 0.5 to 2.5 mm, said inner cover layer has a gage of 0.5 to 3.0 mm, and said cover has a total gage of 1.0 to 5.5 mm.

[0006] The golf ball of the invention features an increased flight distance, superior control upon iron shots, good feeling upon shots with any club of wood, iron and putter, high resistance to scraping upon control shots with an iron, and good durability.

[0007] Now the invention is described in more detail.

[0008] The multi-piece solid golf ball of the invention has a solid core and a cover surrounding the core of a two-layer structure of inner and outer cover layers.

[0009] The solid core used herein is formed mainly of a rubber base. Natural rubber and/or synthetic rubber which is used in conventional solid golf balls can be used as the rubber base although 1,4-polybutadiene having at least 40% of a cis structure is especially preferred in the practice of the invention. Herein, natural rubber, polyisoprene rubber, styrene-butadiene rubber or the like may be blended with the polybutadiene rubber if desired.

[0010] More particularly, the solid core of the golf ball according to the invention is obtained in conventional ways by adjusting vulcanizing conditions and blending ratio. In general, the solid core composition contains a base rubber, a crosslinking agent, a co-crosslinking agent, an inert filler, etc. The base rubber used may be the above-mentioned natural rubber and/or synthetic rubber. The crosslinking agent is exemplified by organic peroxides such as dicumyl peroxide and di-t-butyl peroxide, with the dicumyl peroxide being especially preferred. The amount of the crosslinking agent blended is usually 0.5 to 2.0 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the base rubber.

[0011] The co-crosslinking agent is not critical and exemplified by metal salts of unsaturated fatty acids, especially zinc and magnesium salts of unsaturated fatty acids having 3 to 8 carbon atoms (e.g., acrylic acid and methacrylic acid), with zinc acrylate being especially preferred. The amount of the co-crosslinking agent blended is 10 to 50 parts by weight, preferably 20 to 48 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the base rubber.

[0012] Examples of the inert filler include zinc oxide, barium sulfate, silica, calcium carbonate, and zinc carbonate, with zinc oxide and barium sulfate being commonly used. The amount of the filler blended is governed by the specific gravity of the core and the cover, the weight specification of the ball, etc. and not critical although it is usually 1 to 30

parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the base rubber. It is understood that in the practice of the invention, the solid core is given an optimum hardness by properly adjusting the amount of zinc oxide and barium sulfate blended.

[0013] A solid core composition is prepared by kneading the above-mentioned components in a conventional mixer such as a Banbury mixer and roll mill, and it is compression or injection molded in a core mold. The molding is then cured into a solid core by heating at a sufficient temperature for the crosslinking agent and co-crosslinking agent to function (for example, about 130 to 170°C when dicumyl peroxide and zinc acrylate are used as the crosslinking agent and the co-crosslinking agent, respectively).

[0014] The solid core should have a distortion or deformation of at least 2.7 mm, preferably 2.8 to 6.0 mm, more preferably 2.9 to 5.0 mm under an applied load of 100 kg. A distortion of less than 2.7 mm under an applied load of 100 kg (hard core) would give disadvantages such as a hard hitting feel. A too much distortion (too soft core) would sometimes result in poor restitution.

[0015] The solid core preferably has a specific gravity of 0.9 to 1.2, especially 1.01 to 1.18.

[0016] In the practice of the invention, the solid core preferably has a diameter of 30 to 40 mm, especially 33 to 39 mm. Also the solid core may be of multi-layer structure insofar as it satisfies the above-defined distortion under an applied load of 100 kg.

[0017] Next, the inner cover layer is formed mainly of a thermoplastic polyester elastomer.

[0018] The thermoplastic polyester elastomer used herein includes polyether ester type multi-block copolymers synthesized from terephthalic acid, 1,4-butane diol, and polytetramethylene glycol (PTMG) or polypropylene glycol (PPG) wherein polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) portions become hard segments and polytetramethylene glycol (PTMG) or polypropylene glycol (PPG) portions become soft segments, for example, Hytrel 4047, G3548W, 4767, and 5577 (by Toray duPont K.K.).

[0019] To the thermoplastic polyester elastomer, another polymer such as another elastomer and ionomer resin may be added if necessary. In this regard, the amount of the other polymer added is less than 70 parts by weight, especially less than 50 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the thermoplastic polyester elastomer.

[0020] Further the inner cover layer composed mainly of the thermoplastic polyester elastomer may contain 0 to about 30% by weight of an inorganic filler such as zinc oxide, barium sulfate, and titanium dioxide.

[0021] The inner cover layer should have a Shore D hardness of 28 to 58, especially 30 to 56. A Shore D hardness of less than 28 would detract from restitution whereas hitting feel would be exacerbated above 58.

[0022] Further, the inner cover layer should preferably have a specific gravity of 1.05 to 1.4, especially 1.1 to 1.3.

[0023] It is noted that the inner cover layer preferably has a gage of 0.5 to 3.0 mm, especially 0.9 to 2.5 mm.

[0024] On the other hand, the outer cover layer is formed of a thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer.

[0025] The thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer used herein has a molecular structure consisting of a high molecular weight polyol compound constituting a soft segment, a monomolecular chain extender constituting a hard segment, and a diisocyanate.

[0026] The high molecular weight polyol compound is not critical and may be any of polyester polyols, polyether polyols, copolyester polyols, and polycarbonate polyols. Exemplary polyester polyols include polycaprolactone glycol, poly(ethylene-1,4-adipate) glycol, and poly(butylene-1,4-adipate) glycol; an exemplary copolyester polyol is poly(diethylene glycol adipate) glycol; an exemplary polycarbonate polyol is (hexanediol-1,6-carbonate) glycol; and an exemplary polyether polyol is polyoxytetramethylene glycol. Their number average molecular weight is about 600 to 5,000, preferably 1,000 to 3,000.

[0027] As the diisocyanate, aliphatic diisocyanates are preferably used in consideration of the yellowing resistance of the cover. Examples include hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI), 2,2,4- or 2,4,4-trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate (TMDI), and lysine diisocyanate (LDI). HDI is especially preferred for its compatibility with another resin upon blending.

[0028] The monomolecular chain extender is not critical and may be selected from conventional polyhydric alcohols and amines. Examples include 1,4-butylene glycol, 1,2-ethylene glycol, 1,3-propylene glycol, 1,6-hexylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dicyclohexylmethyldiamine (hydrogenated MDA), and isophoronediamine (IPDA).

[0029] Of the thermoplastic polyurethane elastomers, those having a $\tan\delta$ peak temperature of lower than -15°C, especially -16°C to -50°C as determined by viscoelasticity measurement are preferred in view of softness and resiliency.

[0030] As the thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer, there may be used commercially available ones whose diisocyanate component is aliphatic, for example, Pandex T7298 (-20°C), T7295 (-26°C), and T7890 (-30°C) (by Dai-Nihon Ink Chemical Industry K.K.). Note that the numerals in parentheses each represent a $\tan\delta$ peak temperature.

[0031] If necessary, another polymer such as another elastomer and ionomer resin may be added to the thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer in an amount of 0 to 60 parts by weight, especially 0 to 50 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer.

[0032] Further the outer cover layer composed mainly of the thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer may contain less than 30% by weight, especially 1 to 25% by weight of an inorganic filler such as zinc oxide, barium sulfate, and titanium dioxide.

[0033] The outer cover layer should have a Shore D hardness of 30 to 55, preferably 32 to 54, more preferably 33

to 53. A Shore D hardness of less than 30 would detract from restitution whereas hitting feel would be exacerbated above 55.

[0034] Further, the outer cover layer should preferably have a specific gravity of 1.05 to 1.4, especially 1.07 to 1.35.

[0035] The outer cover layer preferably has a gage of 0.5 to 2.5 mm, especially 0.9 to 2.4 mm. Durability would become poor below 0.5 mm whereas restitution and hitting feel would become poor above 2.5 mm.

[0036] The inner and outer cover layers preferably have a total gage (overall cover gage) of 1.0 to 5.5 mm, especially 1.5 to 5.0 mm.

[0037] Understandably, the inner and outer cover layers may be formed by well-known techniques such as injection molding and compression molding using half shells.

[0038] The multi-piece solid golf ball thus obtained should preferably have an inertia moment of at least 83 g-cm², especially 84 to 90 g-cm² as measured by the method described later. An inertia moment of less than 83 g-cm² would lead to the disadvantage that the ball rolling upon putting becomes unsustained and loses straightness.

[0039] The outer cover layer is formed with dimples in a conventional manner. With respect to the diameter, weight and other parameters, the golf ball of the invention is constructed in accordance with the Rules of Golf to a diameter of not less than 42.67 mm and a weight of not greater than 45.93 grams.

[0040] There has been described a multi-piece solid golf ball featuring an increased flight distance, superior control, pleasant feeling, and improved durability.

EXAMPLE

[0041] Examples of the present invention are given below together with Comparative Examples by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

Examples and Comparative Examples

[0042] Solid cores of the composition shown in Table 1 were prepared.

Table 1

Solid core composition (pbw)	Example				Comparative Example					
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6
Polybutadiene*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dicumyl peroxide	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Barium sulfate	3.7	3.8	0	0	0	19	21.2	12.9	20.7	10
Zinc oxide	5	5	1.5	4.2	3.8	5	5	5	5	5
Antioxidant	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zinc salt of pentachlorothiophenol	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zinc acrylate	29.6	25.9	25.9	31.1	39.2	33.3	25.9	34	34	31.8

* Polybutadiene: BR01 by Nippon Synthetic Rubber K.K.

[0043] Next, the cores each were enclosed with an inner cover layer of the composition shown in Table 2 by injection molding and then with an outer cover layer of the composition shown in Table 3 by injection molding, obtaining three-piece golf balls having a weight and diameter as shown in Tables 4 and 5. Compositions d, e, f in Table 2 and D, E, F, G in Table 3 are not according to the invention and were tested for comparative purposes only.

[0044] The golf balls were examined for inertia moment, flight distance, spin rate, feeling, scraping resistance, and consecutive durability by the following tests. The results are shown in Tables 4, in accordance with the invention, and 5 showing the comparative examples.

Inertia moment

[0045] It is calculated according to the equation shown below. More particularly, the inertia moment is a value calculated from the diameters (gages) and specific gravities of the respective layers and it can be determined from the following equation on the assumption that the ball is spherical. Although the ball is regarded spherical for the calculation purpose, the specific gravity of the outer cover layer is lower than the specific gravity of the outer cover-forming resin

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itself because the dimples are present on the actual ball. The specific gravity of the outer cover layer is herein designated a phantom outer cover layer specific gravity, which is used for the calculation of an inertia moment M.

$$M = (\pi/5880000) \times \{(r1-r2) \times D1^5 + (r2-r3) \times D2^5 + r3 \times D3^5\}$$

M: inertia moment (g-cm²)

r1: core specific gravity

D1: core diameter

10 r2: inner cover layer specific gravity

D2: inner cover layer diameter (the diameter of a sphere obtained by forming the inner cover layer around the core)

r3: phantom outer cover layer specific gravity

D3: outer cover layer diameter (ball diameter)

15 **[0046]** Note that the diameters are expressed in mm.

Flight distance

20 **[0047]** Using a swing robot, the ball was hit with a driver (#W1, head speed 45 m/sec.) to measure a carry and total distance.

Spin rate

25 **[0048]** A spin rate was calculated from photographic analysis by photographing the behavior of the ball immediately after impact with #W1 and a sand wedge (#SW, head speed 20 m/sec.).

Feeling

30 **[0049]** Three professional golfers actually hit the ball with #W1 and a putter (#PT) to examine the ball for feeling according to the following criteria.

○: soft

Δ: somewhat hard

X: hard

35

Scraping resistance

40 **[0050]** Using the swing robot, the ball was hit at two points with a sand wedge (#SW, head speed 38 m/sec.). The ball at the hit points was visually examined.

○: good

Δ: medium

X: poor

45 Consecutive durability

[0051] Using a flywheel hitting machine, the ball was repeatedly hit at a head speed of 38 m/sec. The ball was evaluated in terms of the number of hits repeated until the ball was broken.

50 ○: good

X: poor

55

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Table 2

Inner cover layer (pbw)	Shore D	Specific gravity	a	b	c	d	e	f
Hytrel 4047	40	1.12	100	-	100	-	-	-
Hytrel 4767	47	1.15	-	100	-	-	-	-
PEBAX 3533	42	1.01	-	-	-	100	-	-
Himilan 1605	61	0.94	-	-	-	-	-	50
Himilan 1706	60	0.94	-	-	-	-	60	50
Surlyn 8120	45	0.94	-	-	-	-	40	-
Titanium dioxide	-	4.2	-	-	16.5	-	5.13	5.13
Hytrel: Toray duPont K.K., thermoplastic polyester elastomer PEBAX 3533: Atochem, polyamide elastomer Himilan: Mitsui duPont Polychemicals K.K., ionomer resin Surlyn 8120: E. I. duPont, ionomer resin								

Table 3

Outer cover layer (pbw)	Shore D	Specific gravity	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
PANDEX T7890	39	1.16	-	100	100	-	-	-	-
PANDEX T7298	50	1.16	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Himilan 1605	61	0.94	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Himilan 1706	60	0.94	-	-	-	-	50	40	70
Surlyn 8120	45	0.94	-	-	-	100	-	60	30
Titanium dioxide	-	4.2	2.7	2.7	12	5.13	5.13	5.13	5.13
PANDEX T7890/T7298: Dai-Nihon Ink Chemical Industry K.K., thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer Himilan: Mitsui duPont Polychemicals K.K., ionomer resin Surlyn 8120: E. I. duPont, ionomer resin									

Table 4

		Example			
		1	2	3	4
Core	Weight (g)	28.36	27.65	26.95	22.29
	Diameter (mm)	36.60	36.40	36.60	34.00
	Distortion @100kg (mm)	3.50	4.00	4.00	3.30
	Specific gravity	1.105	1.095	1.050	1.083
Inner cover layer	Type	a	b	c	b
	Shore D hardness	40	47	40	47
	Specific gravity	1.12	1.15	1.25	1.15
	Gage (mm)	1.60	1.70	1.05	2.85

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Table 4 (continued)

		Example			
		1	2	3	4
Outer cover layer	Type	A	B	C	A
	Specific gravity	1.18	1.18	1.26	1.18
	Gage (mm)	1.45	1.45	2.00	1.50
	Shore D hardness	50	39	39	50
Ball	Weight (g)	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3
	Diameter (mm)	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7
Inertia moment (g-cm ²)		84.5	84.8	86.3	85.0
#W1/HS45	Carry (m)	208.8	209.0	208.8	208.6
	Total (m)	222.5	223.1	222.3	222.5
	Spin (rpm)	2865	2945	2918	2828
	Feeling	○	○	○	○
#SW/HS20 approach spin (rpm)		6238	6282	6256	6125
#PT feeling		○	○	○	○
Scraping resistance		○	○	○	○
Consecutive durability		○	○	○	○

Table 5

		Comparative Example					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Core	Weight (g)	25.83	30.25	27.47	29.72	30.76	29.16
	Diameter (mm)	35.50	36.40	35.30	36.50	36.50	36.50
	Distortion @100kg (mm)	2.20	3.00	4.00	2.90	2.90	3.20
	Specific gravity	1.103	1.198	1.193	1.167	1.208	1.145
Inner Inner cover layer	Type	a	d	a	a	e	f
	Shore D hardness	40	42	40	40	56	62
	Specific gravity	1.12	1.01	1.12	1.12	0.98	0.98
	Gage (mm)	1.63	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60
Outer cover layer	Type	A	D	E	F	G	A
	Specific gravity	1.18	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.18
	Gage (mm)	1.98	1.35	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
	Shore D hardness	50	45	62	53	58	50
Ball	Weight (g)	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3
	Diameter (mm)	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7
Inertia moment (g-cm ²)		84.6	81.2	81.3	82.1	80.9	83.4

Table 5 (continued)

		Comparative Example					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
#W1/HS45	Carry (m)	208.1	205.3	207.9	205.8	207.9	208.1
	Total (m)	217.2	217.5	221.0	218.1	219.2	220.3
	Spin (rpm)	3075	3001	2548	2898	2689	2734
	Feeling	X	Δ	○	Δ	○	○
#SW/HS20 approach spin (rpm)		6251	6236	4923	6211	5632	6132
#PT feeling		○	○	X	○	X	X
Scraping resistance		○	Δ	○	Δ	Δ	X
Consecutive durability		○	○	X	○	○	X

Claims

1. A multi-piece solid golf ball comprising a solid core and a cover having an inner and an outer layer surrounding the core, **characterized in that** said solid core has a distortion of at least 2.7 mm under an applied load of 100 kg, said inner cover layer is formed mainly of a thermoplastic polyester elastomer to a Shore D hardness of 28 to 58, and said outer cover layer is formed mainly of a thermoplastic polyurethane elastomer to a Shore D hardness of 30 to 55.
2. The golf ball of claim 1 wherein the ball as a whole has an inertia moment of at least 83 g-cm².
3. The golf ball of claim 1 or 2 wherein up to 30% by weight of an inorganic filler is added to said outer cover layer.
4. The golf ball of any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein said inner cover layer contains 0 to 30% by weight of an inorganic filler.
5. The golf ball of any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein said outer cover layer has a specific gravity of 1.05 to 1.4.
6. The golf ball of any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein said inner cover layer has a specific gravity of 1.05 to 1.4.
7. The golf ball of any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein said core has a specific gravity of 0.9 to 1.2.
8. The golf ball of any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein said outer cover layer has a gage of 0.5 to 2.5 mm, said inner cover layer has a gage of 0.5 to 3.0 mm, and said cover has a total gage of 1.0 to 5.5 mm.
9. The golf ball of any one of claims 1-8 wherein said core has a distortion of 2.8 to 6.0mm under a load of 100 kg.
10. The golf ball of any one of claims 1-9 wherein said core has a distortion of 2.9 to 5.0 mm under a load of 100 kg.
11. The golf ball of any one of claims 1-10 wherein said inner cover layer contains from 0 to about 30% by weight of an inorganic filler.
12. The golf ball of any one of claims 1-11 wherein said outer cover layer contains less than 30% by weight of an inorganic filler.
13. The golf ball of any one of claims 1-12 wherein said inner cover layer has a Shore D hardness in the range of 28 to 58.
14. The golf ball of any one of claims 1-13 wherein said outer cover layer has a Shore D hardness in the range of 33 to 53.

Patentansprüche

1. Mehrteiliger fester Golfball, umfassend einen festen Kern und eine Umhüllung mit einer inneren und einer äußeren Schicht umgebend den Kern, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der feste Kern eine Verwindung von wenigstens 2,7 mm unter einer angelegten Last von 100 kg aufweist, die innere Umhüllungsschicht hauptsächlich aus einem thermoplastischen Polyester-Elastomer auf eine Shore D Härte von 28 bis 58 gebildet ist, und die äußere Umhüllungsschicht hauptsächlich aus einem thermoplastischen Polyurethan-Elastomer auf eine Shore D Härte von 30 bis 55 gebildet ist.
2. Golfball nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Ball insgesamt ein Trägheitsmoment von wenigstens 83 g-cm² aufweist.
3. Golfball nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei bis zu 30 Gewichts% eines anorganischen Füllstoffs zu der äußeren Umhüllungsschicht hinzugefügt ist.
4. Golfball nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die innere Umhüllungsschicht 0 bis 30 Gewichts% eines anorganischen Füllstoffs enthält.
5. Golfball nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, wobei die äußere Umhüllungsschicht ein spezifisches Gewicht von 1,05 bis 1,4 aufweist.
6. Golfball nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei die innere Umhüllungsschicht ein spezifisches Gewicht von 1,05 bis 1,4 aufweist.
7. Golfball nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei der Kern ein spezifisches Gewicht von 0,9 bis 1,2 aufweist.
8. Golfball nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, wobei die äußere Umhüllungsschicht eine Dicke von 0,5 bis 2,5 mm aufweist, die innere Umhüllungsschicht eine Dicke von 0,5 bis 3,0 mm aufweist, und die Umhüllung eine Gesamtdicke von 1,0 bis 5,5 mm aufweist.
9. Golfball nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1-8, wobei der Kern eine Verwindung von 2,8 bis 6,0 mm unter einer Last von 100 kg aufweist.
10. Golfball nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1-9, wobei der Kern eine Verwindung von 2,9 bis 5,0 mm unter einer Last von 100 kg aufweist.
11. Golfball nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1-10, wobei die innere Umhüllungsschicht 0 bis etwa 30 Gewichts% eines anorganischen Füllstoffs enthält.
12. Golfball nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1-11, wobei die äußere Umhüllungsschicht weniger als 30 Gewichts% eines anorganischen Füllstoffs enthält.
13. Golfball nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1-12, wobei die innere Umhüllungsschicht eine Shore D Härte in dem Bereich von 28 bis 58 aufweist..
14. Golfball nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 1-13, wobei die äußere Umhüllungsschicht eine Shore D Härte in dem Bereich von 33 bis 53 aufweist.

Revendications

1. Une balle de golf solide en plusieurs pièces comprenant un noyau solide et un revêtement possédant une couche intérieure et extérieure entourant le noyau, **caractérisée en ce que** ledit noyau solide présente une distorsion d'au moins 2,7 mm sous une charge appliquée de 100 kg, ladite couche de revêtement intérieure est formée principalement d'un élastomère polyester thermoplastique de dureté Shore D de 28 à 58, et ladite couche de revêtement extérieure est formée principalement d'un élastomère polyuréthane thermoplastique de dureté Shore D de 30 à 55.
2. La balle de golf de la revendication 1 dans laquelle la balle dans son ensemble possède un moment d'inertie d'au

moins 83 g-cm².

3. La balle de golf de la revendication 1 ou 2 dans laquelle jusqu'à 30% en poids d'une charge inorganique est ajoutée à ladite couche de revêtement extérieure.

4. La balle de golf d'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3 dans laquelle ladite couche de revêtement intérieure contient 0 à 30% en poids d'une charge inorganique.

5. La balle de golf d'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4 dans laquelle ladite couche de revêtement extérieure possède un poids spécifique de 1,05 à 1,4.

6. La balle de golf d'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5 dans laquelle ladite couche de revêtement intérieure possède un poids spécifique de 1,05 à 1,4.

7. La balle de golf d'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6 dans laquelle ledit noyau possède un poids spécifique de 0,9 à 1,2.

8. La balle de golf d'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 7 dans laquelle ladite couche de revêtement extérieure possède une épaisseur de 0,5 à 2,5 mm, ladite couche de revêtement intérieure possède une épaisseur de 0,5 à 3,0 mm, et ledit revêtement possède une épaisseur totale de 1,0 à 5,5 mm.

9. La balle de golf d'une quelconque des revendications 1-8 dans laquelle ledit noyau présente une distorsion de 2,8 à 6,0 mm sous une charge de 100 kg.

10. La balle de golf d'une quelconque des revendications 1-9 dans laquelle ledit noyau présente une distorsion de 2,9 mm à 5,0 mm sous une charge de 100 kg.

11. La balle de golf d'une quelconque des revendications 1-10 dans laquelle ladite couche de revêtement intérieure contient 0 à environ 30% en poids d'une charge inorganique.

12. La balle de golf d'une quelconque des revendications 1-11 dans laquelle ladite couche de revêtement extérieure contient moins de 30% en poids d'une charge inorganique.

13. La balle de golf d'une quelconque des revendications 1-12 dans laquelle la couche de revêtement intérieure possède une dureté Shore D dans le domaine de 28 à 58.

14. La balle de golf d'une quelconque des revendications 1-13 dans laquelle la couche de revêtement extérieure possède une dureté Shore D dans le domaine de 33 à 53.