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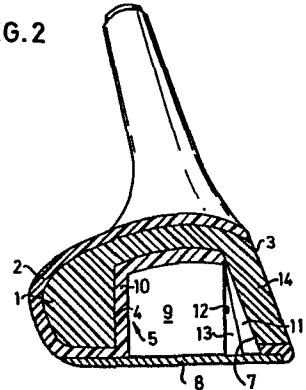
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⑰ Golf club head.

⑰ The present invention relates to a golf club head of the type comprising a core body (1) of a first plastics material and a housing (2) surrounding the core body and being of a harder plastics material and having a lateral opening which defines a free striking surface (3) of the core body (1). The golf club head has an interior chamber (6), the bottom side of which is covered by a sole plate (8). To obtain a controlled and non-symmetrical deformation of the impact wall (14) and at the same time impart an extra accelerating force to the ball to produce a back spin, a supporting wall (9) extends from the rear wall (10) as viewed in the direction of swing, of the chamber (6) towards the forward wall of the chamber. A heel (11) on the back of the impact wall (14) is arranged directly in front of the end surface (12) of the bracing wall, whereby the bracing wall and the heel define between them an upwardly narrowing slot (13).

FIG. 2



Golf club head

The present invention relates to a golf club head and more particularly relates to an improvement of the golf club head revealed in Swedish Patent Application 5 8101069-6. Said head comprises a core body of a first plastics material and a housing tightly surrounding the core body, said housing having a lateral opening which defines a free striking surface on the core body, 10 said core body having an exterior shape and dimensions essentially corresponding to the exterior shape and dimensions of the finished club head and said housing having the shape of a relatively thin-walled shell of at least one other plastics material which has a higher 15 modulus of elasticity than the first plastics material and which surrounds the core body while exerting an initial stress thereon, said core body having a cavity, the walls of which are at least partially covered by a shell portion made in one piece with the shell, said 20 shell portion defining an interior chamber the bottom of which is covered by a sole plate.

One problem in the known club head is that cracks or ruptures can occur in the wall of the core body which 25 forms the striking surface of the head due to excessive deformation of the wall when the golf ball is struck extremely hard. In order to eliminate this problem, a further development according to the invention suggests that a bracing wall be arranged which extends 30 transversely to the striking surface from the rear wall, as viewed in the direction of swing, of the chamber towards the forward wall of the chamber and in that a heel-like projection is arranged on the forward wall of the chamber directly in front of the end surface of 35 the bracing wall, whereby the facing end surfaces of the bracing wall and the heel define an upwardly narrowing slot. Thus, when the striking wall is

deformed by a powerful impact, the end surface of the heel will come into contact against the end surface of the bracing wall. The harder the impact is, the greater will be the effective area of contact between the heel 5 and the bracing wall. This provides a controlled deformation of the impact wall at the same time as the shock wave generated when the wall is struck by the club head will return to the striking surface via the bracing wall and the heel imparting an extra acceleration 10 force to the ball. Furthermore, the wedge-shaped slot between the end surface of the bracing wall and the heel will result in an asymmetrical deformation of the impact wall, so that it will yield more towards the bottom of the club head, whereby the ball will be 15 imparted a back-spin when leaving the club head, which is desirable for the golfer to obtain an ideal ball path.

20 The invention will be described in more detail below with reference to the accompanying drawing. Fig 1 is a view from below of the golf club head according to the invention and Fig 2 is a cross-section along the line II-II in Fig 1.

25 The embodiment of the golf club head shown comprises a core body 1 which is made of a suitable plastics material of high modulus of elasticity, e.g. a poly- 30 amide plastic, such as "ZYTEL"®. The core body 1 has essentially the same exterior shape as the intended finished club head, but is proportionally somewhat smaller. The core body 1 is surrounded by a housing or shell 2 of a suitable plastics material which has a higher modulus of elasticity than the material in the core body 1, e.g. a carbon fiber reinforced poly amide 35 plastic, such as nylon, which is, for example, extruded about the core body 1, so that the shell 2 surrounds and is in tight contact with the outside of the core

body 1 except along an essentially flat surface 3 which forms the striking surface of the club head.

Furthermore, the core body 1 has an essentially centrally located cavity 4, which opens towards the bottom of the club head. This cavity 4 is at least partially covered by a shell portion 5 integral with the shell 2 and defining an inner chamber 6. The cavity 4 and the shell portion 5 create a rectangular box-shape, as shown in Fig 1, with the shell portion 5 side 7 adjacent to the striking surface 3 being possibly completely or partially removed to reveal the core body 1. A sole plate 8 is mounted on the bottom of the club head covering the chamber 6.

In accordance with the present invention, a bracing wall serving as an anvil extends from the rear wall 10, as viewed in the direction of swing, of the chamber 6 towards the forward wall 7 of the chamber. A heel 11 projects backwards from said forward wall 7 and is directly opposite the end surface 12 of the bracing wall 9 (see Fig 1). The facing end surfaces of the bracing wall 9 and the heel 11 define between them a slot which narrows upwardly. The heel 11 is designed to limit the movement backwards of the impact wall 14 when the ball is struck by abutting against the striking surface 12 of the bracing wall. By virtue of the upwardly narrowing shape of the slot 13, a non-symmetrical deformation of the impact wall 14 is obtained, so that the wall is pressed in more towards the bottom of the club head, the result being that the ball will be imparted a force component acting from below giving the ball a back spin as it leaves the striking surface 13, thus improving its flight path.

CLAIMS

Golf club head, comprising a core body (1) of a first plastics material and a housing (2) tightly surrounding
5 the core body (1) and having a lateral opening which defines a free striking surface (3) on the core body (1), said core body (1) having an exterior shape and dimensions essentially corresponding to the exterior shape and dimensions of the finished club head and said
10 housing (2) having the shape of a relatively thin-walled shell of at least one other plastics material, which has a higher modulus of elasticity than the first plastics material and which confines the core body (1) while exerting an initial stress thereon, said core body (1)
15 having a cavity (4), the walls of which are at least partially covered by a shell portion (5) integral with the shell, said shell portion (5) defining an interior chamber (6), the bottom of which is covered by a sole plate (8), characterized in that a bracing wall (9)
20 oriented transversely to the striking surface (3) of the core body extends from the rear wall (10), as viewed in the direction of swing, of the chamber (6) towards the forward wall of the chamber and that a heel-like projection (11) is arranged on the forward wall of the
25 chamber directly in front of the end surface (12) of the bracing wall, whereby the facing end surfaces of the bracing wall (9) and the heel (11) define an upwardly narrowing slot (13).

FIG. 1

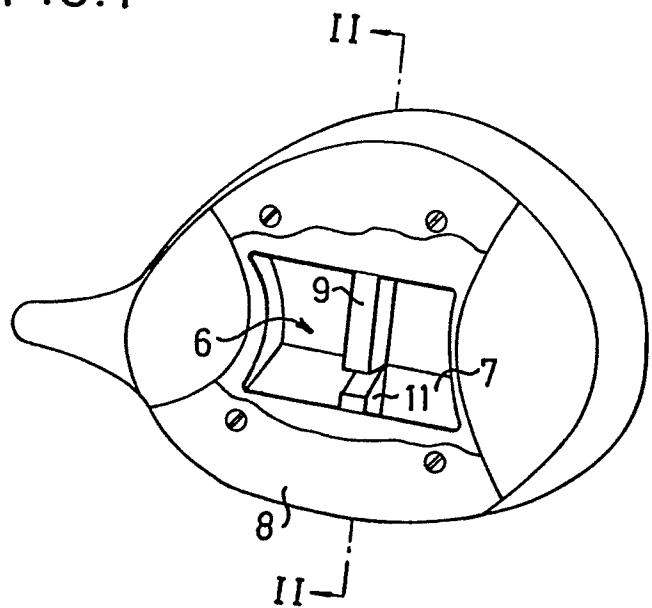


FIG. 2

