Disclosed therein is a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice, which can allow a golfer to easily control the golf club while swinging the golf club since a sole progression having a side width extending backwardly from a club head face and a sole plate having a bottom area are formed small by cutting a part of the rear side of a club head, thereby preventing the hook and slice due to a light weight of the club head and minimization of a frictional area between the ground and the club head.
FIG. 1
Prior Art
GOLF CLUB FOR PREVENTING HOOK AND SLICE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION


[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] The present invention relates to a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice, and more particularly, to a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice, which has a sole plate of a bottom area and a sole progression of a side width of the club head are smaller than those of a club head of a prior art by cutting a part of the rear side of the club head, thereby reducing a weight of the club head and reducing a friction force between the ground and the club head so that a golf ball can unthread a rough or sand, and allowing a golfer to easily swing the golf club, and which a swing bar is mounted at the cut part of the club head to move a weight center of the club head backwardly so that a driver distance is increased and a resistance to the air is minimized by keeping a balance of the club head during a swing motion, thereby minimizing a bending and a twisting of a shaft.

[0004] 2. Background Art

[0005] In general, golf clubs are classified into drivers used for longer shots and irons used to propel a golf ball to approach a hole. As shown in FIG. 1, such a golf club 1 includes a club head 2, a shaft 3 extended from the club head 2, and a grip formed on an end of the shaft 3 to allow a golfer to gripping the golf club 1.

[0006] The golf club 1 has a structure that the club head 2 with a heavy weight is connected to an end of the shaft 3, wherein a weight center of the club head 2 and a sweet spot of a club head face (F) are deviated from an extension line of the shaft 3. When the golfer hits the golf ball using the golf club 1, strength of inertia is varied according to a weight of the club head 2, and it causes backward bending and twisting of the shaft 3 of the golf club 1. When the backward bending and twisting of the shaft 3 are caused by the weight of the club head 2, the club head face (F) of the club head 2 is not at a right angle to the golf ball but opened toward the outside or the inside.

[0007] That is, when the golf ball is located on the club head face (F) at the right angle, the golfer can hit the golf ball to a wanted location, and so, a driver distance is also increased. However, to accurately hit the golf ball to the wanted location and distance, after the golfer grasps the golf club 1, the golfer swings the golf club 1 in such a manner as to remove the bending and twisting of the shaft 3 of the golf club 1 by converting an acceleration motion into a uniform motion of the club head 2 on a swing plane at a time point that the club head 2 hits the golf ball on the swing plane of the golf club 1.

[0008] Next, to hit the golf ball to the wanted location and distance, the golfer locates the club head face (F) of the club head 2 to be a right angle to a wanted direction. However, it is difficult, even for skilled professional golfers, to exactly know the time that the club head 2 of the golf club 1 hits the golf ball, and so, it is more difficult for amateur golfers. Therefore, many golfers are in anguish about a hook and a slice, which are caused by the bending and twisting of the shaft 3 according to the weight of the club head 2.

[0009] In addition, as shown in FIG. 1, since the golf club 1 according to the prior art has a wide sole plate 5, which is a bottom area SI.1 of the club head 2, and a wide sole progression 6, which is a side width S1 of the sole plate 5, when the golfer swings the golf club 1, a friction force is increased due to a friction area to the ground and the sole plate 5 and the sole progression 6 are formed largely, so that the weight of the club head 2 is increased and the bending and twisting of the shaft 3 are frequently generated when the amateur golfer swings the golf club 1, whereby an unstable swing motion is made. Therefore, it is obvious that the hook and the slice are frequently generated due to the bottom area SI.1 of the sole plate 5 and the weight of the club head 2 when the amateur golfer who uses the golf club of the prior art 1 swings the golf club 1.

[0010] For your understanding, the hook and the slice will be described in brief. First, the hook describes a ball flight in which the golf ball curves from the right to the left due to a counterclockwise rotation thereof, and frequently occurs in case where the club head hits the golf ball while moving from the inside to the outside when an impact is generated due to the golfer's swing motion.

[0011] In the meantime, the slice describes a ball flight in which the golf ball curves severely to the right of the line of flight since it bends to the right, and occurs in case where the club head hits the golf ball from the outside to the inside when an impact is generated due to the golfer's swing motion. So, the hook and the slice are problems that many golfers must solve.

[0012] In other words, if the time point to stop acceleration for the impact is early when the golfer swings the golf club to hit the golf ball, the club head of the golf club is shut and the hook occurs. On the contrary, if the time point to stop acceleration is late or acceleration is not stopped, the club head is opened and the slice occurs, so that out-of-bound in which the golf ball flies highly and misses its target (hole) while bending to the right.

[0013] Therefore, to solve such problems of the hook and slice, many golfers make efforts to minimize the hook and the slice through a posture correction and various methods, and so, various posture-correcting devices and golf clubs have been disclosed. However, such posture-correcting devices are very expensive, but do not greatly prevent occurrence of the hook and slice. Moreover, various golf clubs have been disclosed, but still have the problem that the hook and slice frequently occur since there is a restriction in lightening of the weight of the club head due to a problem related with the driver distance generated when the golfer hits the golf ball.

[0014] Of course, not only the amateur golfers but also the professional golfers suffer from the occurrence of the hook and slice. The professional golfers can solve the problems of the hook and slice somewhat only by selecting the golf club suitable to his or her own self needless to greatly concern about selecting the golf club. However, the amateur golfers may experience a severe difference in occurrence of the hook and slice according to the selection of the golf club. So, many golfers need a golf club which can greatly prevent occurrence of the hook and slice.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0015] Accordingly, the present invention has been made in an effort to solve the above-mentioned problems occurring in
the prior arts, and it is an object of the present invention to provide a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice, which can allow a golfer to easily control the golf club while swinging the golf club since a sole progression having a side width extending backwardly from a club head face and a sole plate having a bottom area are formed small by cutting a part of the rear side of a club head, thereby preventing the hook and slice due to a light weight of the club head and minimization of a frictional area between the ground and the club head.

[0016] It is another object of the present invention to provide a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice, which can allow the golfer to easily swing the golf club by minimizing a frictional resistance to the air during the golfer's swing motion and allow a golf ball to easily untread a rough or sands due to the small area of the sole plate since a swing bar is mounted at the cut part of the club head.

[0017] It is a further object of the present invention to provide a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice, which can minimize the bending and twisting of the shaft since the swing bar mounted at the rear side of the club head moves a weight center of the club head backwardly to keep a balance of the light-weighted club head, thereby preventing the hook and slice to the maximum.

[0018] To accomplish the above object, according to the present invention, there is provided a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice, which includes a club head face for hitting a golf ball, a sole plate having the bottom face contacting with the ground, a toe outwardly formed at a side of the club head face, and a heel formed curvadly at the other side of the club head face, golf club comprising: a cut part formed at a part of the rear side of the club head to reduce an area of the sole plate having the bottom area contacting with the ground; coupling holes respectively formed on the toe and the heel of the club head face of the club head, each coupling hole having a stepped jaw; a ring-shaped swing bar having female screws formed at both ends thereof, the swing bar being mounted at the cut part of the rear side of the club head to keep a balance and compensate for a weight of the club head, and being fittingly combined to the club head from the rear side of the club head toward the club head face in such a manner as to be caught by the stepped jaws of the coupling holes; and coupling bolts respectively fittingly combined to the coupling holes from the club head face toward the rear side of the club head to fix the swing bar to the club head, and screw-coupled to the female screws formed at both ends of the swing bar.

[0019] Moreover, it is preferable that the size of the club head having the cut part does not exceed a half of the size of the club head of prior arts.

[0020] In addition, it is also preferable that the swing bar has male screws formed on the outer peripheries of both ends thereof, the ends of the swing bar are respectively fittingly combined to the coupling holes formed on the toe and the heel of the club head, and cap bolts respectively having female screws are coupled to the male screws of the swing bar to fix the swing bar to the club head.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the invention in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0022] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice according to a prior art;

[0023] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

[0024] FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of the golf club for preventing the hook and the slice according to the present invention;

[0025] FIG. 4 is a partially enlarged perspective view of the golf club for preventing the hook and the slice according to the present invention;

[0026] FIG. 5 is a side view of the golf club for preventing the hook and the slice according to the present invention;

[0027] FIG. 6 is a view showing a used state of the golf club for preventing the hook and the slice according to the present invention; and

[0028] FIG. 7 is a view of a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0029] Reference will be now made in detail to the preferred embodiment of the present invention with reference to the attached drawings.

[0030] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of the golf club for preventing the hook and the slice according to the present invention, FIG. 4 is a partially enlarged perspective view of the golf club for preventing the hook and the slice according to the present invention, FIG. 5 is a side view of the golf club for preventing the hook and the slice according to the present invention, FIG. 6 is a view showing a used state of the golf club for preventing the hook and the slice according to the present invention, and FIG. 7 is a view of a golf club for preventing a hook and a slice according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0031] As shown in FIG. 2 or 3, the golf club 1 according to the present invention includes a grip 4, a shaft 3, and a club head 100, and a swing bar 200 is combined to the club head 100. Here, the grip 4 is disposed on an end of the shaft 3 which will be described later. In general, the grip 4 means a grasping part of the golf club 1 or a method to grasp the golf club 1. The grip 4 is located at the upper portion of the shaft 3 and wrapped with leather or rubber so as to allow a golfer to tightly grasp the golf club 1. The grip 4 is the same as the golf club 1 of the prior art.

[0032] Meanwhile, the shaft 3 has the grip 4 disposed at an end thereof and the club head 100 disposed at the other end thereof, and is in the form of an elongated bar widened upwardly. Here, a role of the shaft of the golf club of the prior art will be described. The shaft transmits energy, which is generated when the golfer swings the golf club, to a golf ball to the maximum, and transmits a feeling of hitting to the golfer. Furthermore, the shaft stably keeps a stress generated by movement and serves to transmit energy to the golf ball uniformly whenever the golfer swings the golf club. So, the shaft is very important together with the club head.

[0033] The club head 100 includes a club head face (F), sole plate 110, a collar (C), a neck (N), a heel (H), and a toe (T). Here, the structure of the club head 100 will be described in brief. The club head face (F) is a face to hit the golf ball, and the sole plate 110 is a bottom face of the club head 100 contacting with the ground. In addition, the collar (C) is a portion where the shaft 3 and the club head 100 are combined.
with each other, the neck (N) is an extended portion of the collar (C) and the club head 100, the heel (H) is a portion of the sole plate 100 which is curved toward the collar (C), and the toe (T) is an outside portion of the club head face (F). Such a structure of the club head 100 is the same as the golf club of the prior art, and so, a detail description thereof will be omitted.

Meanwhile, the club head 100 has a cut part of the rear side thereof to reduce an area of the sole plate 110 having the bottom area contacting with the ground, and coupling holes 102 respectively formed on the toe (T) of a side of the club head face (F) and on the heel (H) of the other side of the club head face (F), each coupling hole 102 having a stepped jaw 104.

Here, the sole plate 110 has an area SL2 of the bottom face of the club head 100 rearwardly extended from the club head face (F), a side width S2 rearwardly extended from the club head face (F) of the sole plate 110. The side width S2 is called sole progression 120. So, since a part of the rear side of the club head 100 is cut, the side width S2 of the sole progression 120 rearwardly extended from the club head face (F) is smaller than a width S1 of the sole progression 6 of the club head 2 of the prior art, so that the club head 100 according to the present invention is lighter than the conventional club head 2.

Here, it is preferable that the bottom area SL2 of the sole plate 110, and the side width S2 of the sole progression 120 are smaller than those of the golf club of the prior art, concretely a half of those of the golf club of the prior art.

Meanwhile, since the bottom area SL2 of the sole plate 110, and the side width S2 of the sole progression 120 are smaller than those of the golf club of the prior art, when the golfer swings the golf club 1 and hits the golf ball, the golfer can swing smoothly due to a reduction of a friction resistance to the ground and easily control the golf club 1 due to a light weight of the club head 100, whereby bending and twisting of the shaft 3 are minimized so as to prevent a hook and a slice, which are golfers' chronic problems.

The swing bar 200 of a ring shape is mounted on the club head 100 to compensate for a weight of the cut part of the club head 100 and keep a balance of the club head 100, and has female screws 202 formed at both ends thereof. The swing bar 200 is fit from the rear side of the coupling holes 102 formed on the toe (T) and the heel (H) of the club head 100 toward the club head face (F). Here, since the swing bar 200 backwardly moves a weight center of the club head 100 of the light weight, which has the smaller bottom area SL2 of the sole plate 110 and the smaller side width S2 of the sole progression 120, it can minimize a reduction of the driver distance due to the light weight of the club head 100 and the friction resistance of the club head 100 to the air, whereby a hitting force is maximized when the golfer swings the golf club and the driver distance is relatively increased.

Coupling bolts 300 are detachably screw-coupled with the swing bar 200 fittingly combined to the coupling holes 102 of the club head 100 in order to prevent that the swing bar 200 is separated from the club head 100. Here, the coupling bolts 300 may be cap bolts 300', and the female screws 202' formed at both ends of the swing bar 200 may be male screws 202' formed on the outer peripheries of both ends of the swing bar 200.

An operation and a used state of the golf club according to the present invention will be described.

As shown in FIGS. 2 to 4, the golf club 1 according to the present invention includes the grip 4 for allowing the golfer to grasp the golf club 1 to take a swing motion, and the shaft 3 extended from the grip 4. Here, the club head 100 having the cut part of the rear side thereof is connected to the shaft 3. The club head 100 has the sole plate 100 formed backwardly from the club head face (F) and having the area SL2, which contacts with the ground and is smaller than the area SL1 of the club head of the prior art, and the sole progression 120 having the side width S2, which is narrower than the side width S1 of the club head of the prior art.

Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. 5, the swing bar 200 having the female screws 202 formed on both ends thereof is fittingly combined to the coupling holes 102 formed on the toe (T) and the heel (H) of the club head face (F) of the club head 100, which has the sole plate 110 and the sole progression 120 smaller than those of the golf club of the prior art.

Next, the coupling bolts 300 are respectively screw-coupled with the female screws 202 of the swing bar 200, which are combined to the coupling holes 102 of the toe (T) and the heel (H) from the rear side toward the club head face (F), toward the club head face (F) of the club head 100. Particularly, it is preferable that the coupling bolts 300 are mounted in such a manner that the swing bar 200 is detachably combined to the club head 100 through a screw-coupling by a simple tool.

Therefore, as described above, since the sole plate 110 having the bottom area SL2 and the sole progression 120 having the side width S2 are smaller than the bottom area SL1 and the side width S1 of the golf club of the prior art, the club head 100 of the golf club is in light weight. Therefore, the swing bar 200 is combined to the club head 100 of the golf club in order to backwardly move the weight center of the club head 100. So, the golfer can easily swing the golf club toward the golf ball after grasping the grip 4.

In this instance, as shown in FIG. 6, when the golfer swings the golf club and hits the golf ball on a swing plane in a good posture to prevent a hook and a slice, since the golf club 1 is formed in light weight due to the smaller sole plate 110 and the sole progression 120 of the golf club 1, the golfer can easily control the golf club 1. That is, the golf club can minimize the bending and twisting of the shaft 3 through the control of the golf club 1 to thereby minimize the hook and the slice, which are the golfers' chronic problems.

In addition, since the sole plate 110 and the sole progression 120 of the club head 100 are smaller than those of the golf club of the prior art, a friction force generated between the ground and the sole plate 110 and the sole progression 120 of the golf club of the present invention is reduced, at a minimum, to a half of a friction force generated between the ground and the sole plate 5 and the sole progression 6 of the golf club of the prior art when the club head 100 of the golf club moves toward the golf ball in the swing plane, so that the golfer can more easily control the golf club 1 at the time point when the golfer hits the ball. In addition, since the size of the sole plate 110 and the sole progression 120 are, at a minimum, a half as small as those of the prior art, when the golf ball falls into a rough or sands during a golf game, the golf ball can be easily unearthed the rough or sands since an area of the club head had breadth directly contacting with the rough or sands is small.

Moreover, since the weight center of the club head 100 is moved backwardly by the ring-shaped swing bar 200 screw-coupled to the rear side of the club head 100, the golf
club according to the present invention can maximize the driver distance due to the light weight of the golf club when the golfer hits the golf ball. In addition, the golfer must hit the ball in a state where the club head face (F) is at a right angle to the golf ball to prevent the hook and slice. The club head face (F) can be at the right angle to the golf ball since the golf club can keep a right-and-left balance and control the bending and twisting of the shaft 3 by the swing bar 200 screwed-coupled to the rear side of the club head 100 at the time point when the golfer hits the ball, and so, the golf club according to the present invention can prevent the hook and slice to the maximum.

Meanwhile, as shown in FIG. 7, it is also preferable that the swing bar 200 has male screws 202' formed on the outer peripheries of both ends thereof and cap bolts 300' having female screws are used. The swing bar 200 having the male screws 202' is fittingly combined to the coupling holes 102 formed on the toe (T) and the heel (H) of the club head 100 from the rear side toward the club head face (F), and then, the cap bolts 300' having the female screws are inserted and fit into the coupling holes 102 to firmly combine the club head 100 and the swing bar 200 with each other. It is obvious that the coupling between the swing bar 200 having the male screws 202' and the cap bolts 300' having the female screws provide the same effect as the coupling between the coupling bolts and the swing bar 200 having the male screws 202.

As described above, the golf club according to the present invention can allow the golfer to easily control the golf club while swinging the golf club since the golf club has the coupling holes extending backwardly from the club head face and the sole plate having the bottom area are formed small by cutting a part of the rear side of the club head, thereby preventing the hook and slice due to the light weight of the club head and minimization of the frictional area between the ground and the club head.

Moreover, the golf club according to the present invention can allow the golfer to easily swing the golf club by minimizing the frictional resistance to the air during the golfer's swing motion and allow the golf ball to easily unthread the rough or sands due to the small area of the sole plate since the swing bar is mounted at the cut part of the club head.

Furthermore, the golf club according to the present invention can minimize the bending and twisting of the shaft since the swing bar mounted at the rear side of the club head moves the weight center of the club head backwardly to keep the balance of the light-weighted club head, thereby preventing the hook and slice to the maximum.

While the present invention has been described with reference to the particular illustrative embodiment, it is not to be restricted by the embodiment but only by the appended claims. It is to be appreciated that those skilled in the art can change or modify the embodiment without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A golf club for preventing a hook and a slice, which includes a club head face for hitting a golf ball, a sole plate having the bottom face contacting with the ground, a toe outwardly formed at a side of the club head face, and a heel formed curvally at the other side of the club head face, the golf club comprising:
   a cut part formed at a part of the rear side of the club head to reduce an area of the sole plate having the bottom area contacting with the ground;
   coupling holes respectively formed on the toe and the heel of the club head face of the club head, each coupling hole having a stepped jaw;
   a ring-shaped swing bar having female screws formed at both ends thereof, the swing bar being mounted at the cut part of the rear side of the club head to keep a balance and compensate for a weight of the club head, and being fittingly combined to the club head from the rear side of the club head face in such a manner as to be caught by the stepped jaws of the coupling holes;
   and
   coupling bolts respectively fittingly combined to the coupling holes from the club head face toward the rear side of the club head to fix the swing bar to the club head, and screw-coupled to the female screws formed at both ends of the swing bar.

2. The golf club according to claim 1, wherein the size of the club head having the cut part does not exceed a half of the size of the club head of prior arts.

3. The golf club according to claim 1, wherein the swing bar has male screws formed on the outer peripheries of both ends thereof, the ends of the swing bar are respectively fittingly combined to the coupling holes formed on the toe and the heel of the club head, and cap bolts respectively having female screws are coupled to the male screws of the swing bar to fix the swing bar to the club head.

** ** ** **