A “Fun Golf Club Assembly” having a curved convex head face, which is designed to help a golfer drive a golf ball further and to its target more accurately, because of its sweet spot location on the face of the club head and its shaft location at the club head, and a sight line located on top of the club head. The sweet spot is where the center-line of the head will pierce the face of the head. The club shaft is attached to the head so that its center-line will intersect the center-line of the club head. The centerline of the head is a line drawn from the center of gravity of the head to a perpendicular line that is tangent to a curved convex surface, and is parallel to the ground, and is at the height as the center of gravity of the head. This club head includes a high lighted straight line on the top of a fore and aft rib that is above and parallel to the center-line of the club head. This acts as a sight line to assist the golfer to align the club head to the center of the golf ball, and align the sight line to an imaginary line that goes from the center of the golf ball to its target. The center of gravity location can be changed by changing the weight and weight location of the head mass.
FUN GOLF CLUB ASSEMBLY

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART

[0001] A golf club assembly that has a center-line of the grip and shaft located off center to the sweet spot and center-line of the head has a offset of 1.5-2.0 inches, which will produce a torsional deflection when the golfer drives a golf ball, which will cause the ball to travel to the left of right of its target (depending on a R.H. or L.H. golfer swing). The reason for the condition is that the sweet spot and the center-line of the club head makes contact with the golf ball and this offset (1.5 to 2.0 inches) produces a torque about the center line of the grip and shaft. This torque is great enough to cause the club head face to rotate about the center line of the grip and shaft, causing the golf ball trajectory to be right or left of its target. The same is true when a right or left hand golfer produces a divot. When the centroid of the divot is off center to the center line of the grip and shaft, it also produces a torque about the center line of the grip and shaft. The summation of both torques are great enough to cause the club head face to rotate about the center line of the grip and shaft, which causes the golf ball trajectory to be right or left of its target, depending on a right or left hand golfer.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0002] The presently preferred embodiment of the invention of a golf club assembly consisting of a golf shaft and grip which is attached to the golf club head. The center line of the grip and shaft is attached to the club head so that its center-line will intersect with the center line of the club head. The center line of the club head is established by drawing a line from the center of gravity of the club head to a perpendicular line that is tangent to a curved convex surface of the club head face and is parallel to the ground line, and at the same height as the center of gravity of the club head. The sweet spot on the club head face is where the center-line of the club head will pierce the club head face surface. This same club head has a high lighted straight line at the top of a fore and aft rib located at the top of the head and parallel to the center-line of the club head. This acts as a sight line to assist the golfer to align the club head with the center of the golf ball, and align it with a imaginary line that is going from the golf ball to its target. The lie of the golf club is of any angle to the ground line. The centerline of the shaft is of any angle to the center-line of the head in the top and end view. The loft of the golf club is of any angle to the ground line. The novelties of this invention will assist the golfer to drive the golf ball further and with more accuracy to its target.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING

[0003] The advantage of the “Fun Golf Club Assembly” will show that the golf ball has a more accurate trajectory to a target or hole in the green. The following is a detail discussion and the accompanying drawings in which:

[0004] FIG. 1 is an elevation view of a golfer using a “Fun Golf Club Assembly”.

[0005] FIG. 2 is a plan view of a golf club assembly of the present invention with shaft broken away.

[0006] FIG. 3 is a front view of this invention with part of the shaft broken away.

[0007] FIG. 4 is a side view of this invention with part of the shaft broken away.

[0008] FIG. 5 is a partial auxiliary view, which shows the true radius of the curved convex head face surface of the club head and the tangent line.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0009] Referring now to the drawings where in the presently preferred embodiment of this invention is illustrated. FIG. 1 discloses a “Fun Golf Club Assembly” 10 being used by a golfer. FIGS. 2, 3, 4 and 5 contains a golf club head 12, and shaft 11. The center-line 19 of the grip and shaft 11 is attached to the club head 12 so that it will intersect with the center-line 16 of the club head 12. The center-line 16 of the head 12 is a line 16 drawn from the center of gravity 15 of the club head 12 to a perpendicular line 21 that is tangent to the curved convex surface head face 18, and is parallel to the ground line 22, and is at the same height as the center of gravity 15 of the club head 12 to the ground line 22. The curved convex surface 18 of the club head 12 has a radius 28, which is shown in FIG. 5. The sweet spot 14 is a spot where the center-line 16 of the head 12 will pierce the surface 18 at point 14. The lie angle 24 is of any degrees. The loft angle 25 is of any degrees. The center-line 19 of the shaft 11 to line 21 in the front view, FIG. 3, has a angle 20 of any degrees. In the end view FIG. 4, the center-line of the shaft 19 to the center-line of the head 16 is 85 degrees, plus or minus 5 degrees. A high-lighted straight line 27 is on the top of a fore and aft rib 13 and is located on the top of the head 12, and is parallel to the center-line 16 of the head 12, and has a angle 23 of 90 degrees (plus or minus 5 degrees) to line 21. The golf club head 12 as shown is for a right hand golf club assembly 10 and a left hand golf club head 12 is symmetrically opposite, which is for a left hand golf club assembly.

OPERATION

[0010] A golfer using a “Fun Golf Club Assembly” has to adjust the golf club head to its best geometric position for driving a golf ball to its target. This is done by aligning the sweet spot of the head with the center of the ball, and align the sight line of the club head, so as to coincide with an imaginary line that is drawn from the center of the ball to its target. He should re-grip the club shaft after this adjustment and keep the desired club head position that was set for the club head intact. He is now ready to drive the ball to its target. When the sweet spot of the club head contacts the ball, it will drive the ball farther and with more accuracy to its target, because it has no moment of inertia that is creating a torque about the center-line of the shaft.

1. A golf club shaft assembly having a shaft attached to the golf club head so that the center line of the grip and shaft intersects the center line of the head for its geometric location. The centerline of the head being a line drawn from the center of gravity of the head to a perpendicular line that is tangent to a curved convex surface, and is parallel to the ground line and has the same height as the center of gravity.

2. A golf club assembly having a golf head sweet spot that is located at a spot where the center-line of the head will
pierce the curved convex surface face of the club head. The
center-line of the head being a line drawn from the center of
gravity of the head to a perpendicular line that is tangent to a
curved convex surface, and is parallel to the ground line, and
has the same height as the center of gravity.

3. A golf club assembly having a golf club head that has a
high lighted straight line at the top surface of a fore and aft rib,
and being above, and parallel to the center-line of the head.
The center-line of the head is a line drawn from the center of
gravity of the head to a perpendicular line that is tangent to a
curved convex head surface, and is parallel to the ground line,
and has the same height as the center of gravity.

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