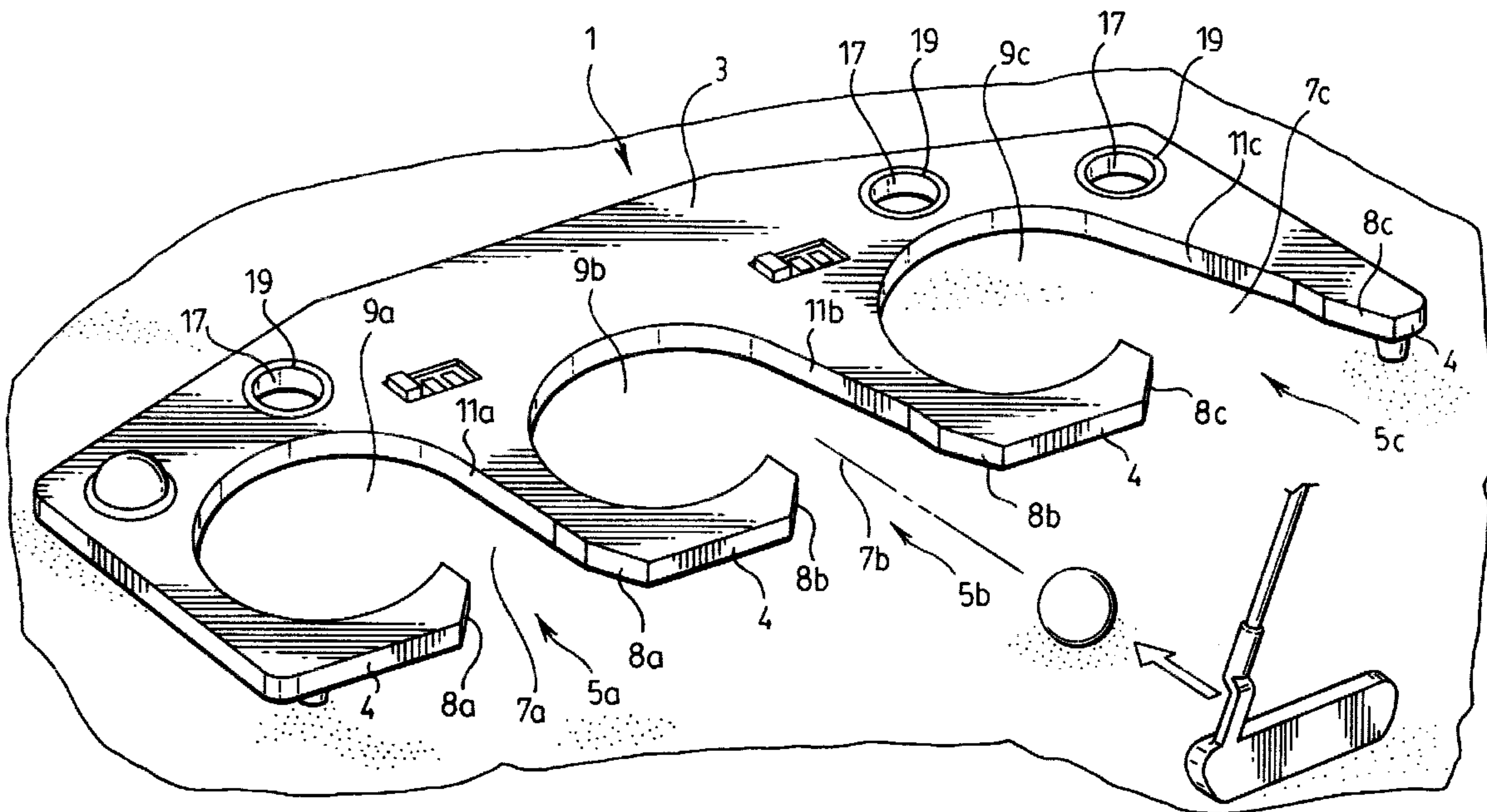




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(54) Titre : ELEMENT DE PRATIQUE DU COUP ROULE
(54) Title: PUTTING PRACTICE MEMBER



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A golf ball putting practice member has a main body portion provided with one or more golf ball receiving pockets. Each of the pockets has a pocket shape which inhibits a ball rolled into the pocket from rebounding back out of the pocket.

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A golf ball putting practice member has a main body portion provided with one or more golf ball receiving pockets. Each of the pockets has a pocket shape which inhibits a ball rolled into the pocket from rebounding back out of the pocket.

PUTTING PRACTICE MEMBER**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a golf ball
5 putting practice member.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Golf is becoming a game which increases in
popularity on a daily basis. One part of the game which
10 can be practiced almost anywhere is putting.
Accordingly, there are many different putting practice
aids presently available in the marketplace. Some of
these aids are in the form of small cup like members
which a person places on a carpeted surface or the like.
15 These cup like structures are generally in the form of a
center hole surrounded by a ramped wall that must be
cleared to get the ball in the cup. If a ball putted at
this type of aid does not clear the ramped wall into the
center hole it will roll by the aid and must be retrieved
20 by the person who is using the aid for putting practice.
This is often the case because these types of aids are
generally very small and hard to accurately hit with a
putt. Not only can they be frustrating from this
standpoint but additionally they are quite boring to use.

25
A more interesting type of putting aid which is
also readily available in the market is one which
includes an electrically operated plunger which acts as a
ball return to eject a ball putted into the aid back to a
30 person using this type of aid. However, this type of
automatic ball return putting aid or practice member
suffers from the drawback that it has an extremely wide
or forgiving mouth opening which funnels a ball hit into
the practice member to the plunger. Therefore there is
35 very little skill level required to use this type of ball
return putting aid which is in no way representative of

the skill level required for real putting on a golf course green. Furthermore this type of aid is usually extremely light in weight and will bounce around with each use of the plunger on the surface where it is supported.

Another type of putting practice aid which has been more recently made available to the public is in the form of a portable simulated green having one or more regulation sized openings in the putting aid. These practice greens are made from a roll up mat of carpet material which allows their use on all different types of surfaces including non carpeted surfaces. They require much more accuracy than the electrically operated ball return aid described above because they use regulation sized putting holes but they suffer from the drawback that they distort when they are rolled up and not in use. They do not have sufficient weight to flatten the distortions when they are unrolled for further use and as such a person using them has to putt over bumps and folds in the carpet material.

There is currently nothing available in the marketplace having a solid heavy duty construction which can be used on a carpeted surface or on a non carpeted surface and having different skill level requirements for putting practice. There is further nothing currently available in the way of a putting practice aid which can be used both for putting practice and game playing purposes.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention a golf ball putting practice member comprises a main body portion and a golf ball pocket in the main body portion. The golf ball pocket comprises a pocket mouth opening

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through one side of the main body portion and feeding to
a blind ended pocket base laterally offset within the
main body portion from the pocket mouth. With this setup
a ball rolled through the pocket mouth is guided in a
5 direction into the pocket base to inhibit rebounding of
the ball back out through the pocket mouth. If on the
other hand a ball is rolled at the practice member and
misses the pocket mouth it is blocked by the main body
portion from rolling past the practice member. In either
10 case the ball is easily retrieved by a person using the
practice member.

According to another aspect of the invention a
golf ball putting practice member includes a main body
15 portion with a plurality of ball pockets having pocket
mouths spaced from one another opening through one side
of the main body portion. All of the pocket mouths have
different mouth widths requiring different skill levels
for putting a ball into the different ball pockets.
20 According to this aspect of the invention the putting
practice member is easily used as a putting practice game
in which points are accumulated according to which
particular pocket a ball is putted into by a person using
the practice member. Consistent with the first aspect of
25 the invention each pocket may be given a shape which
inhibits the ball from rebounding back out of the pocket
so that a person using the putting practice member as a
point accumulating game will know at the end of his/her
round of putted balls what the total number of points
30 accumulated is for that particular round.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above as well as other advantages and features
of the present invention will be described in greater
35 detail according to the preferred embodiments of the
present invention in which;

Figure 1 is top perspective view of golf ball putting practice member according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

5

Figure 2 is a bottom perspective view of the putting practice member of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a top view of the putting practice member of Figure 1 showing direction of ball travel of a golf ball puttied into one of the pockets of the practice member;

10

Figure 4 is a sectional view through a pocket region of the main body portion of the practice member of Figure 1;

15

Figure 5 is a sectional view through a ball storage region of the practice member of Figure 1;

20

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a golf ball putting practice member with changeable skill level adaptors according to further preferred embodiment of the present invention;

25

Figure 7 is a sectional view through the practice member of Figure 6 showing releasable attachment of one of the skill level adaptors to the main body portion of the practice member;

30

Figure 8 is a perspective view of a golf ball putting practice member and attachable practice mat according to a further preferred embodiment of the present invention.

35

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO THE PREFERRED
EMBODIMENTS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION IN WHICH:**

Figure 1 shows a putting practice member generally indicated at 1. The practice member comprises a main body portion 3 having a plurality of ball receiving pockets 5a, 5b and 5c to the front side of the main body portion. Pocket 5a consists of a pocket mouth 7a and a blind ended pocket base 9a. Pocket 5b includes a pocket mouth 7b and a blind ended pocket base 9b. Pocket 5c includes a pocket mouth 7c and blind ended pocket base 9c.

All of the pocket mouths open to the same i.e., front side of the main body portion which has flat face regions 4 between and to the outer sides of the pocket mouths. Accordingly, if a ball is putted at the practice member and misses all three of the pockets it will usually be stopped by one of the face regions 4 which act as blocks to prevent the ball from rolling past the practice member. To this end it should be noted that the practice member is very substantial in width and is much wider than it is deep.

Before describing the actual pockets it should be noted that the main body portion 3 can be made from numerous different materials including metallic or aluminum materials, plastic materials, wood or wood composite materials or even stone like materials. Other than where there are apertures provided in the main body portion it has a solid construction preferably about one quarter to three quarter inches in thickness. As such, the putting practice member is substantial in weight resulting in other of benefits to be described later in detail.

35

In the preferred embodiment as shown in Figure 2

of the drawings a plurality of small legs 15 are provided on the under surface of the main body portion 3. These legs preferably have a rubber or rubber like construction and include a plurality of downwardly pointed feet on the bottom of each leg. The legs raise the main body portion to a ground elevated height. The rubber legs and in particular the pointed feet of the rubber legs enhance grip of the practice member on any type of surface on which the practice member is used. Among other benefits this greatly enhances stability of the practice member which, because of its substantial weight, presses down on the legs so that the practice member is essentially immoveable when impacted by a golf ball.

The main body portion 3 of practice member 1 in the preferred embodiment as shown is additionally provided with a plurality of ball storage openings 17. Each of these openings is surrounded by a friction insert 19 which may for example have a soft rubber construction. Openings 17 within the inserts 19 are sized such that a golf ball can be pressed into each opening and held in position by the rubber insert as indicated to the extreme left side of Figure 1. This allows the practice member to be carried along with the practice golf balls which are stored directly with the practice member to any desired location.

One of the keys to the present invention lies in the shaping of each of the ball receiving pockets. More particularly, the blind ended pocket base of each pocket is offset laterally within the main body portion of the practice member relative to the mouth of each pocket. In the preferred embodiment as shown, each pocket has a bordering wall with a reducing helix configuration leading from the pocket mouth completely around the base of the pocket.

As a result of the lateral offsetting of the pocket base relative to the pocket mouth and in particular the reducing helix configuration of the wall defining each pocket, a ball when rolled into the pocket will be inhibited from rebounding back out of the pocket mouth. This is well shown for example in Figure 3 of the drawings which shows direction of ball travel after it has been rolled into pocket 5c. The reducing helix shape of the pocket wall continuing from the pocket mouth completely around the pocket base causes an inward spiraling of the ball essentially trapping it within the pocket base after it has cleared past the pocket mouth.

Another feature of the present invention which is provided to reduce the likelihood of a ball rebounding out of any one of the pockets in that each pocket is provided with a ball speed reducing wall surface region 11a for pocket 5a, 11b for pocket 5b and 11c for pocket 5c. Figure 4 shows wall surface region 11c of pocket 5c which has a curved undercut configuration matching the exterior curvature of a golf ball rolled onto wall surface 11c. Note that legs 15 elevate the main body portion 3 to a position such that the surface of wall region 11c is above the centerline of the golf ball and therefore forces the ball downwardly onto the ball rolling surface beneath the main body portion. This downward pushing on the ball as well as the cyclonic motion of the ball created by the reducing helix shape of the wall along its length dissipates the energy of the ball i.e., has a braking effect on the ball further enhancing the chances that the ball will remain within the pocket.

Note that the mouth 7c of pocket 5c includes angled or tapered mouth walls 8c which guide the ball

onto the wall surface region 11c to ensure the contact of the wall with the wall surface. Similar angled mouth walls 8a and 8b are provided at pockets 5a and 5b.

5 Figures 6 and 7 of the drawings show another preferred feature of the present invention in which adaptors 31 can be releaseably secured to the front side of the main body portion of the putting practice member. These adaptors spread the width of the mouths of the
10 pockets to increase the mouth opening of each of the ball receiving pockets. As such, the adaptors make it much easier for a person such as a golfing novice or a young child to play with the putting practice member and still have some satisfaction by getting the balls to roll into
15 the different pockets.

 The putting practice member with the adaptors may however be too easy to use for a more accomplished golfer who is then able to remove the adaptors. This returns the
20 putting practice member to its higher skill level requiring state.

 Figure 7 shows a male to female interlock 33 which can be used to secure the adaptors to the main body
25 portion of the putting practice member. Obviously, other types of connection methods could also be used.

 In a further embodiment of the invention not shown in the drawings the putting practice member can be built
30 with a configuration similar to what is shown in Figure 6 of the drawings but not including detachable adaptors. In this configuration, the adaptors would be part of the construction designed principally for less skilled players or players just taking up practice putting.

35

 When the practice member is set at a high skill

lever state pocket 5a for example, may have a mouth opening 7a which is smaller in width than the width of a standard cup or hole in a regulation golf course green. This undersized width of pocket mouth 5a makes it
5 extremely difficult to putt through at almost any distance and in particular at a distance of several yards or more away from the putting practice member.

In comparison to the undersized width of mouth 7a
10 of pocket 5a the mouth 7b of pocket 5b may be consistent in width with a regulation green cup size and the mouth 7c of pocket 5c may be greater than a regulation cup size.

15 The above variances in the mouth sizes of the different pockets not only provides different skill levels for putting into the different pockets but additionally makes the putting practice member extremely versatile for use as a putting game. When used as a game
20 each of the pockets is attributed a certain point value with the smaller mouth pocket 5a having a higher point value than pocket 5b which in turn has a higher point value than pocket 5c. When a number of people play at one time they will accumulate their points over a number
25 of different putting rounds. The person with the highest point value will win the game. To this end the practice member is preferably provided with small counters 21 which show the number of points accumulated by the players throughout the game.

30 One of the primary benefits provided by the shaping of each pocket to prevent ball rebound out of the pocket is that when the putting practice member is used in a game manner, as described immediately above, each
35 person will know at the end of an individual round the number of points he or she has accumulated. This is

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because the balls remain in the pocket even if each pocket receives more than one ball at a time.

In addition to the functional advantage of trapping the ball within a pocket for scorekeeping purposes the cyclonic or spiraling action of the ball in the pocket further has an eye-catching feature as the balls swirl within the pockets.

Figure 8 of the drawings shows a further embodiment of the invention which enables practice member 1 to be used equally as well on a non carpeted surface. According to this embodiment a separate putting mat 35 is useable with practice member 1. This putting mat includes openings 37 which fit over the legs 15 of practice member 1. A separate weight 39 is provided at the end of mat 35 away from the practice member.

Mat 35 which preferably has an indoor/outdoor carpet construction is a roll-up mat may which can be easily stored when not in use. It can then be unrolled to the use position as shown in Figure 8 of the drawings.

Unlike prior art roll-up mats, mat 35 does not suffer from the fact that it sustains folds or pinches that cannot be pulled out of the mat when it is unrolled. This is because the mat uses the weight of the practice member 1 which will weigh several pounds or more, depending upon the material from which it is made, to help pull the mat in combination with weight 39 to a taut position in which any folds or pinches are pulled out of the mat.

According to another aspect of the invention weight 39 is replaced by a second putting practice member facing the first putting member. The two practice

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members hold the mat taut and allow two people to practice one from each end of the mat. No ball retrieval is required in this set up because the balls are putted back and forth between the two people.

5

Although various preferred embodiments of the present invention have been described in detail, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that variations may be made without departing from the spirit
10 of the invention or the scope of the appended claims.

1. A golf ball putting practice member comprising a main body portion and a golf ball pocket in said main body portion, said golf ball pocket comprising a pocket mouth opening through one side of said main body portion and feeding to a blind ended pocket base laterally offset within said main body portion from said pocket mouth such that a ball rolled through said pocket mouth is guided in a direction into said pocket base to inhibit rebounding of the ball back out through the pocket mouth;
- said golf ball pocket including a bordering wall with a reducing helix configuration from said pocket mouth to said pocket base;
- said pocket mouth being defined by inwardly tapering mouth walls to opposite sides thereof at said one side of said main body portion; and
- wherein said inwardly tapering mouth walls are directed at a ball speed reducing undercut wall surface region in said pocket.
2. A golf ball putting practice member as claimed in Claim 1 wherein said undercut wall surface region is curved to a golf ball surface contour.
3. A golf ball putting practice member as claimed in Claim 1 wherein said main body portion includes base legs which hold said main body portion in a ground elevated position.
4. A golf ball putting practice member as claimed in Claim 1 including base legs which hold said main body portion in a ground elevated position placing said ball speed reducing wall surface region of said pocket at a height to push downwardly on a golf ball rolled into said golf ball pocket.
5. A golf ball putting practice member comprising a main body portion and a series of golf ball pocket in said main body portion, each golf ball pocket comprising a pocket mouth opening through one side of said main body portion and feeding to a blind ended pocket base laterally offset within said main body portion from said pocket mouth such that a ball rolled through said

pocket mouth is guided in a direction into said pocket base to inhibit rebounding of the ball back out through the pocket mouth;

each golf ball pocket including a bordering wall with a reducing helix configuration from said pocket mouth to said pocket base with said pocket mouth being defined by inwardly tapering mouth walls to opposite sides thereof at said one side of said main body portion; and

wherein said inwardly tapering mouth walls of each golf ball pocket are directed at a ball speed reducing undercut wall surface region in said pocket; and wherein

said series of golf ball pockets have pocket mouths of different widths requiring different skill levels for putting a golf ball into said golf ball pockets.

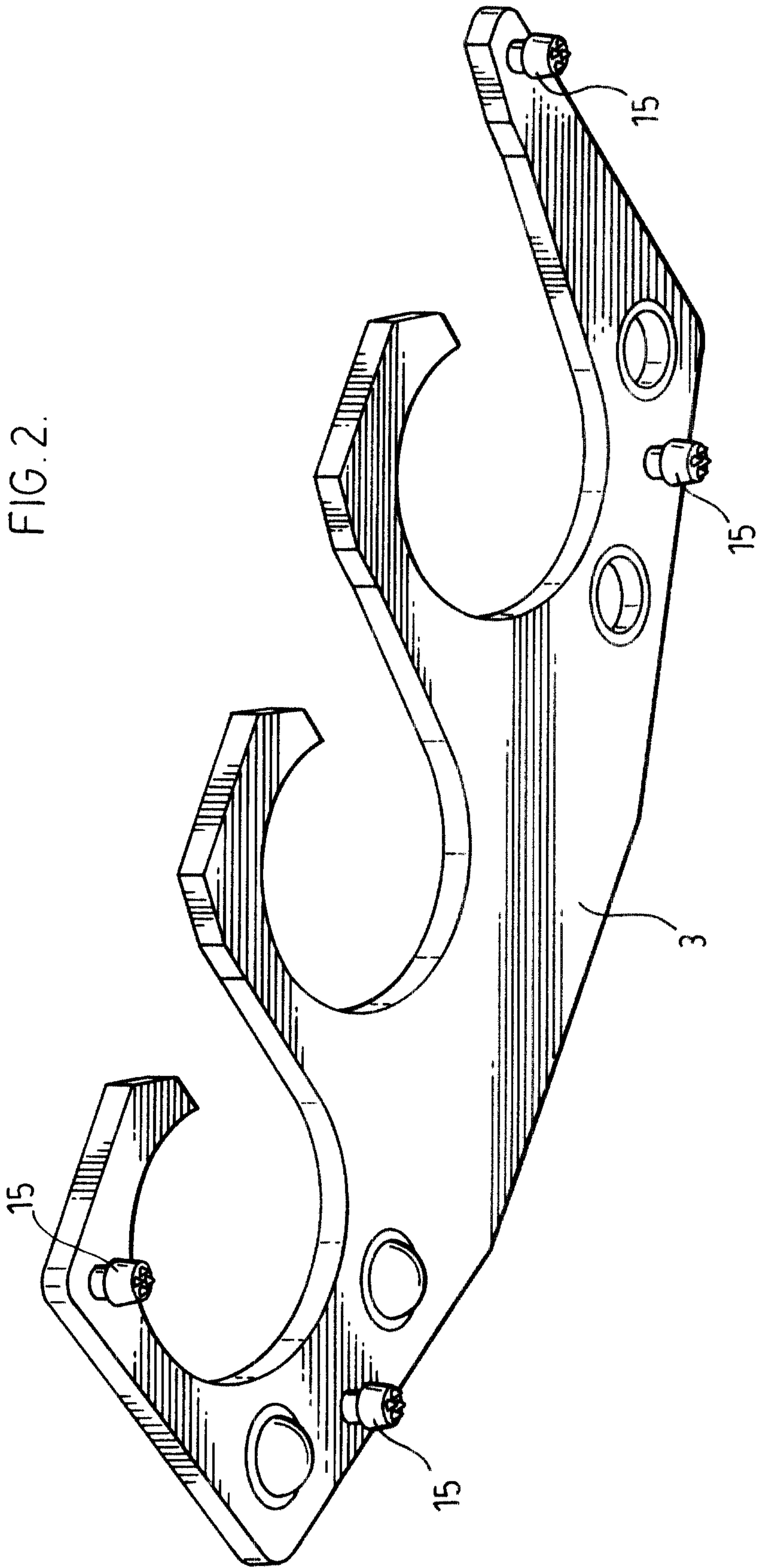


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

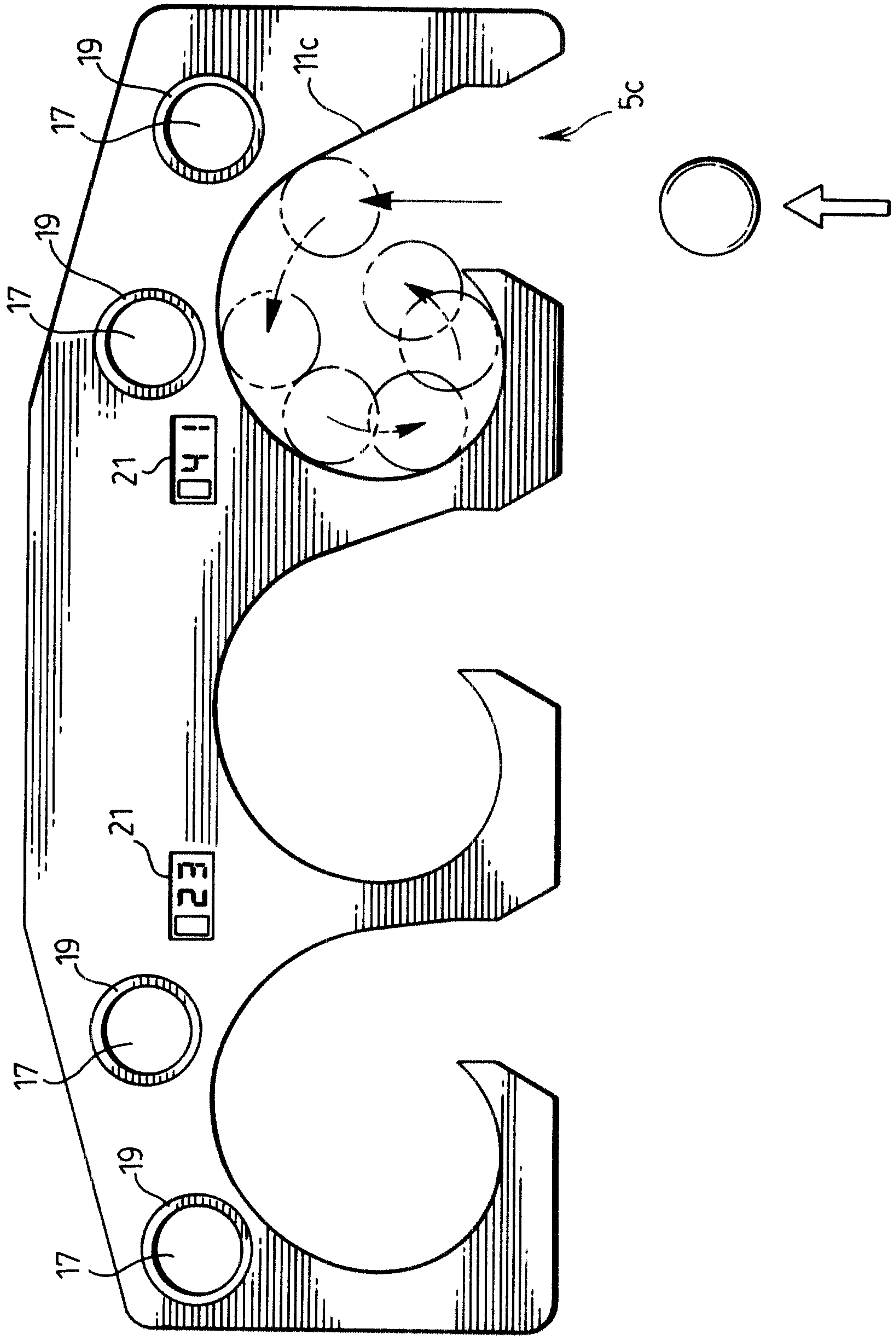


FIG. 4.

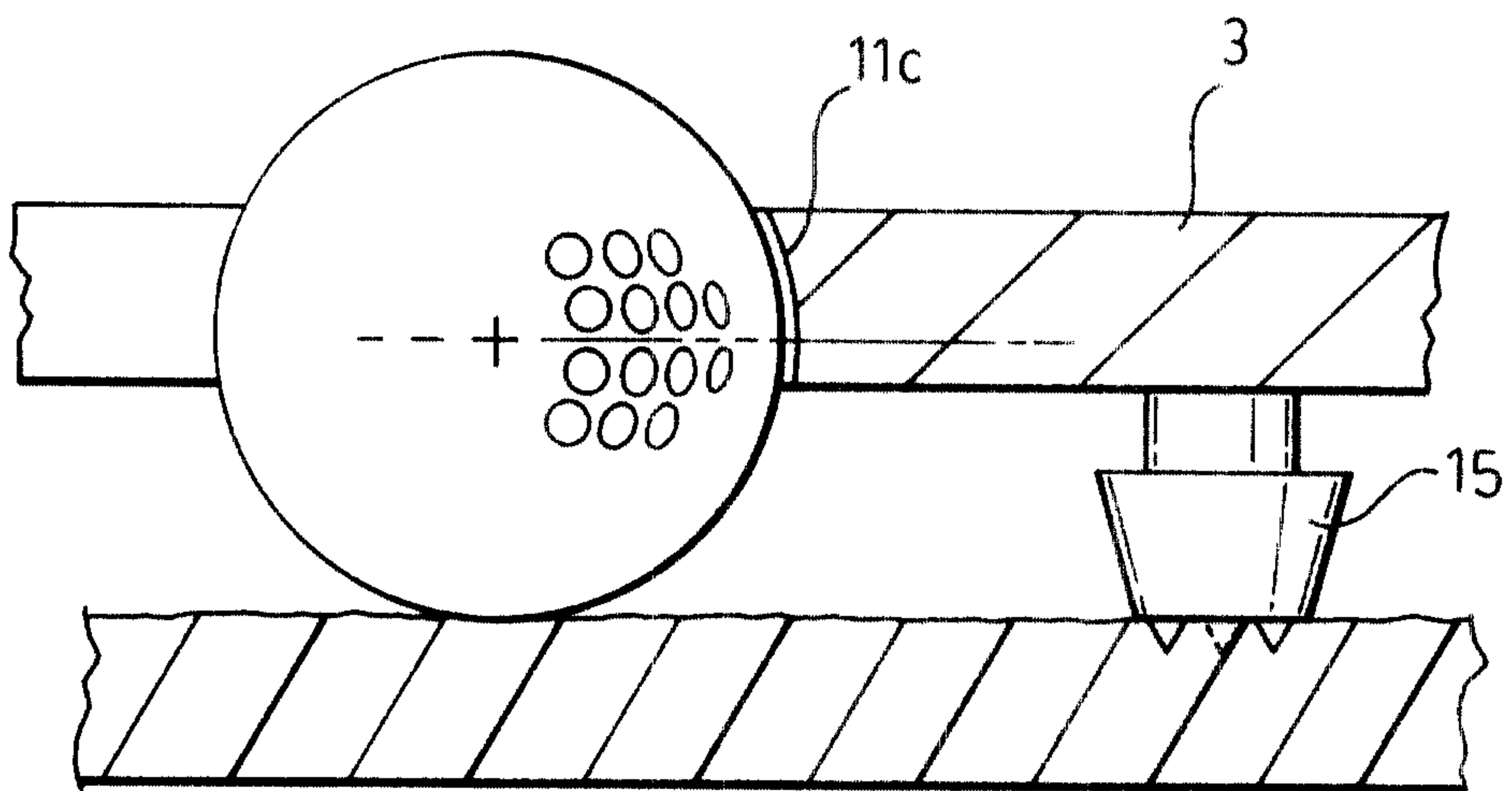


FIG. 5.

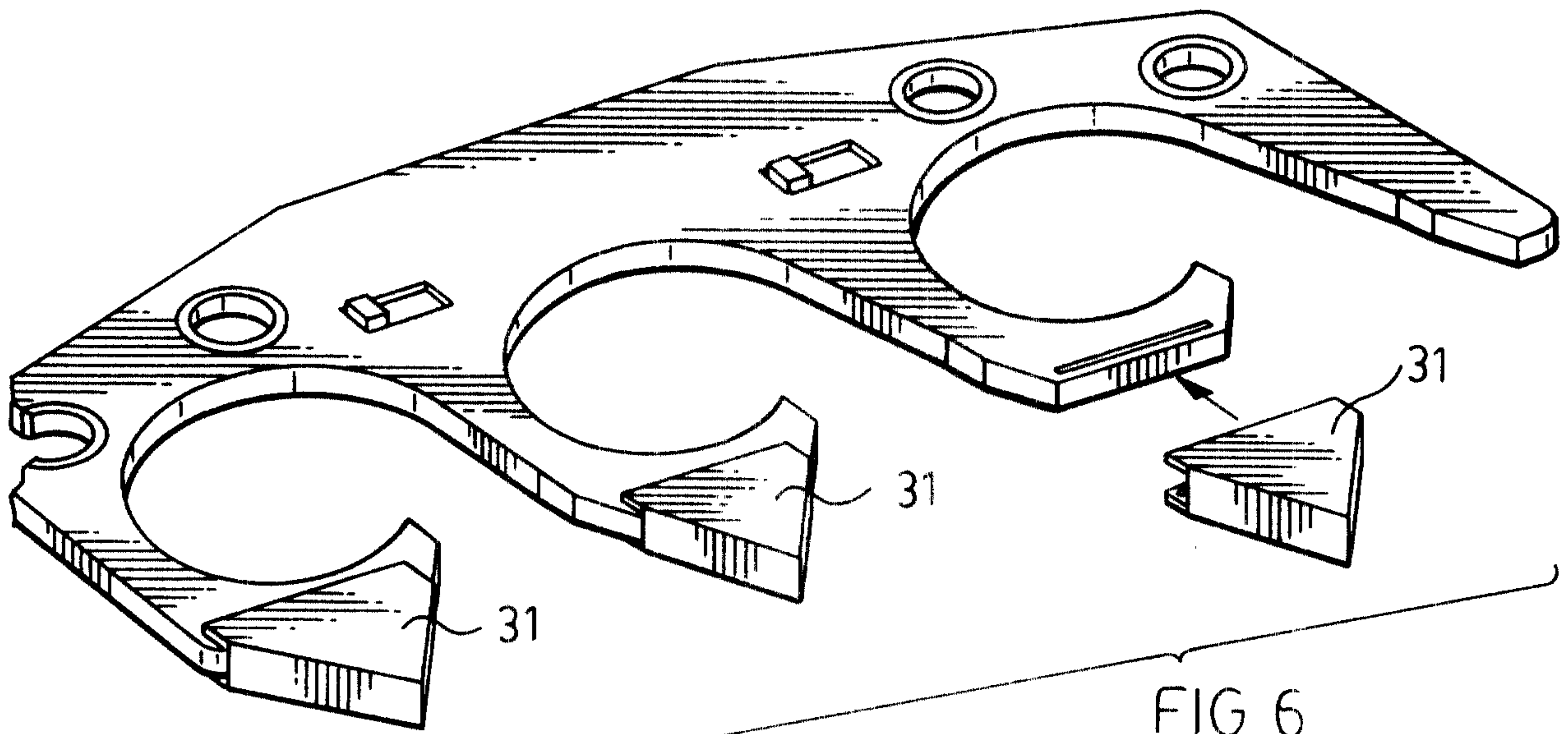
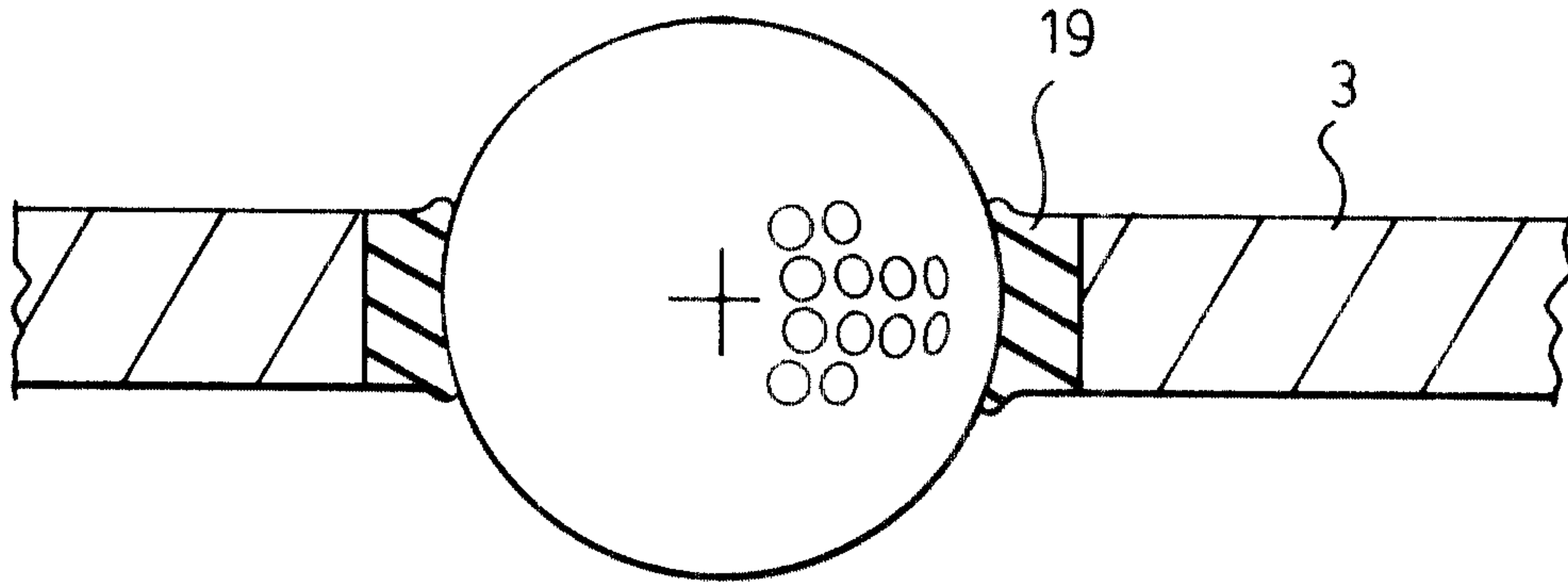


FIG. 6.

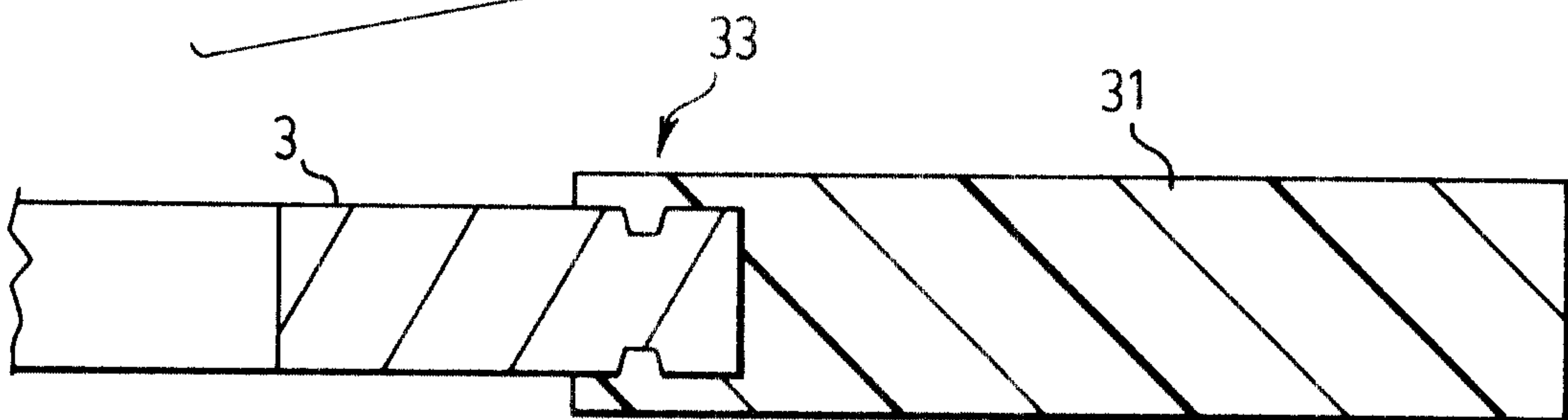


FIG. 7.

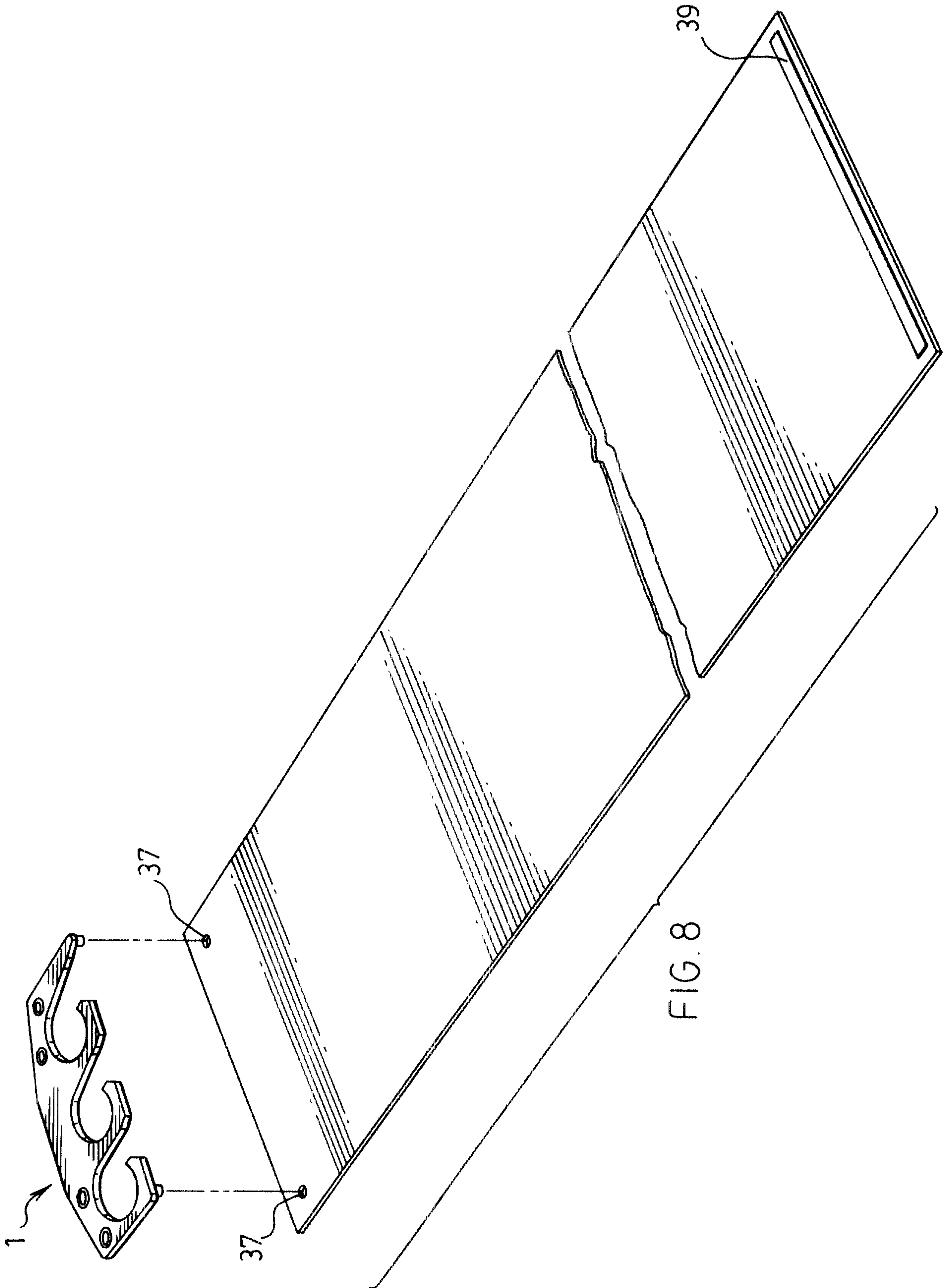


FIG. 8

