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(54) **GOLF CLUB FACE WITH SPIN STRIP**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** **473/324–350**
See application file for complete search history.

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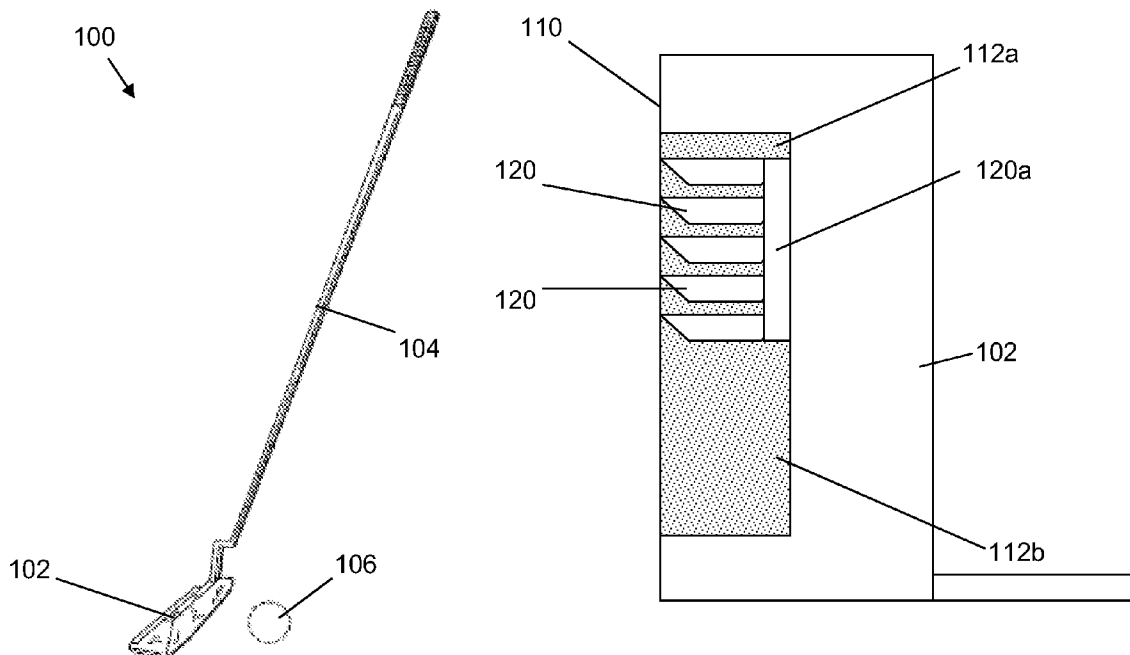
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A golf club head (such as a putter head), has a face that includes a ball-contacting region. The ball-contacting region has an inset containing an elastically deformable material and at least one rigid element disposed within the elastically deformable material. When a golf ball is struck, the elastically deformable material compresses and the rigid element imparts overspin to the ball that causes it to roll more accurately.

10 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



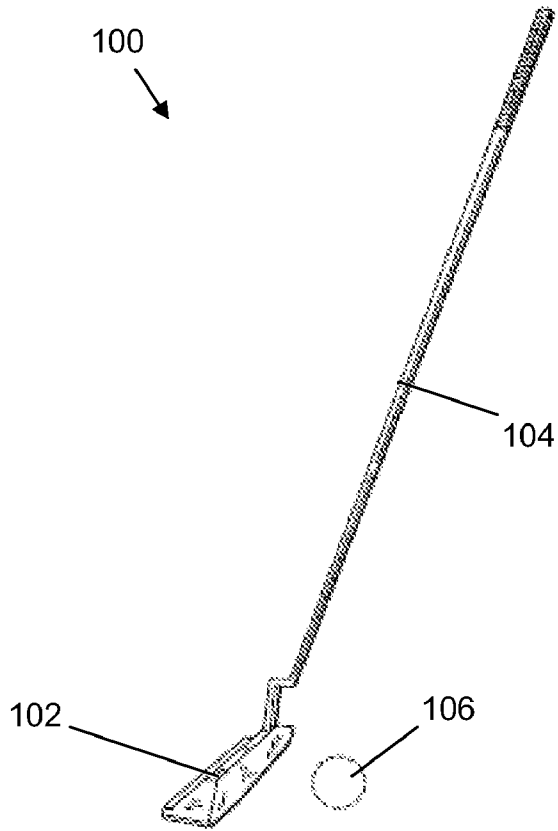


FIG. 1

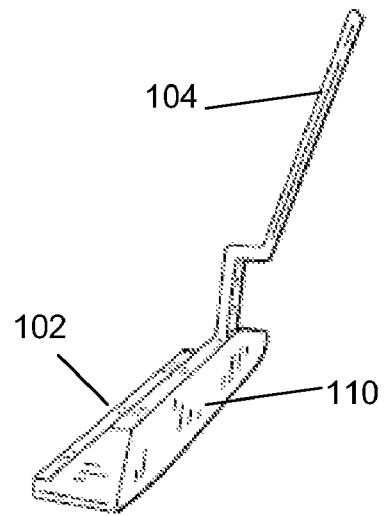


FIG. 2

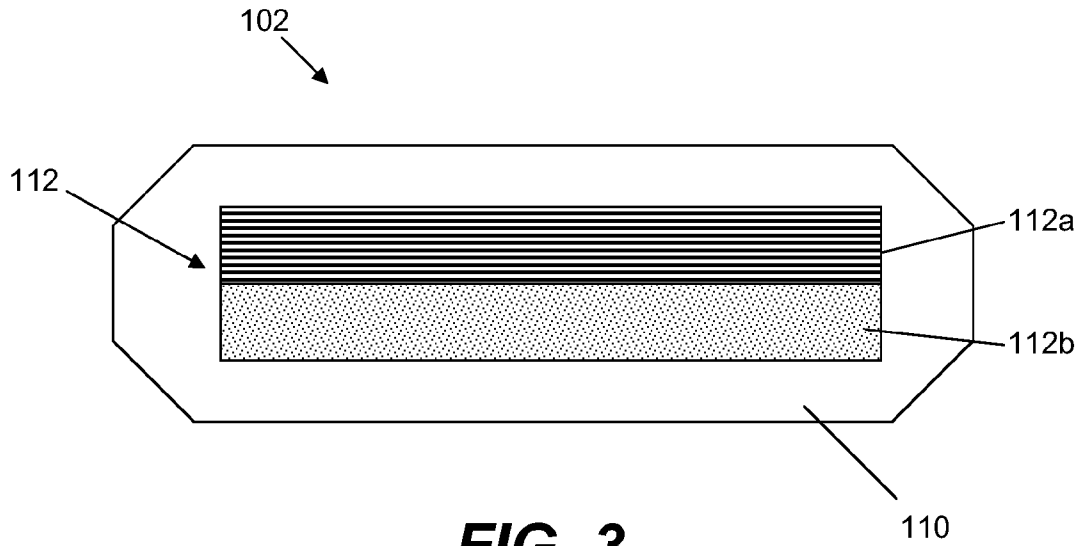


FIG. 3

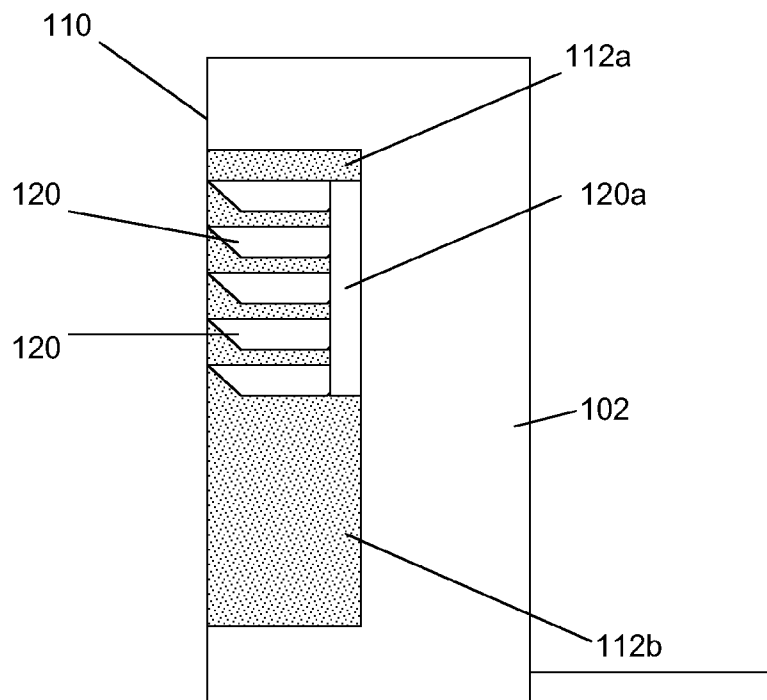


FIG. 4

GOLF CLUB FACE WITH SPIN STRIP

BACKGROUND

Golf is enjoyed by a wide variety of players—players of different genders, and players of dramatically different ages and skill levels. Golf is somewhat unique in the sporting world in that such diverse collections of players can play together in golf outings or events, even in direct competition with one another (e.g., using handicapped scoring, different tee boxes, etc.), and still enjoy the golf outing or competition. These factors, together with increased golf programming on television (e.g., golf tournaments, golf news, golf history, and/or other golf programming) and the rise of well known golf superstars, at least in part, have increased golfs popularity in recent years, both in the United States and across the world. The number of individuals participating in the game and the number of golf courses have increased steadily over recent years.

Golfers at all skill levels seek to improve their performance, lower their golf scores, and reach that next performance “level.” Manufacturers of all types of golf equipment have responded to these demands, and recent years have seen dramatic changes and improvements in golf equipment. For example, a wide range of different golf ball models now are available, with some balls designed to fly farther and straighter, provide higher or flatter trajectory, provide more spin, control, and feel (particularly around the greens), etc.

Being the sole instrument that sets a golf ball in motion during play, the golf club also has been the subject of much technological research and advancement in recent years. For example, the market has seen improvements in golf club heads, shafts, and grips in recent years. Additionally, other technological advancements have been made in an effort to better match the various elements of the golf club and characteristics of a golf ball to a particular user’s swing features or characteristics (e.g., club fitting technology, ball launch angle measurement technology, etc.).

Despite the various technological improvements, golf remains a difficult game to play at a high level. For a golf ball to reliably fly straight and in the desired direction, a golf club must meet the golf ball square (or substantially square) to the desired target path. Moreover, the golf club must meet the golf ball at or close to a desired location on the club head face (i.e., on or near a “desired” or “optimal” ball contact location”) to reliably fly straight, in the desired direction, and for a desired distance. Off-center hits may tend to “twist” the club face when it contacts the ball, thereby sending the ball in the wrong direction, imparting undesired hook or slice spin, and/or robbing the shot of distance. Club face/ball contact that deviates from squared contact and/or is located away from the club’s desired ball contact location, even by a relatively minor amount, also can launch the golf ball in the wrong direction, often with undesired hook or slice spin, and/or can rob the shot of distance. Accordingly, club head features that can help a user keep the club face square with the ball would tend to help the ball fly straighter and truer, in the desired direction, and often with improved and/or reliable distance.

Like other golf clubs, putters also must make square contact with the golf ball, in the desired direction or path, in order to produce straight and true rolls in the desired direction. Even small deviation from squareness between the putter head and the golf ball at the point of contact can cause inaccuracy, particularly on longer putts. Accordingly, putter head features that can ensure that the club face is square to the ball at the point of contact tend to help the ball roll straighter, truer, and in the desired direction. Additionally, friction between

the putter head and the ball at contact can impart spin to the ball, potentially affecting accuracy. Some putter heads have been designed to reduce friction between the club face and the ball to reduce spin.

The present device addresses the problems discussed above and other problems, and provides advantages and aspects not provided by prior ball striking devices of this type. A full discussion of the features and advantages of the present invention is deferred to the following detailed description, which proceeds with reference to the accompanying drawings.

SUMMARY

The following presents a general summary of aspects of the invention in order to provide a basic understanding of at least some of its aspects. This summary is not an extensive overview of the invention. It is not intended to identify key or critical elements of the invention or to delineate the scope of the invention. The following summary merely presents some concepts of the invention in a general form as a prelude to the more detailed description provided below.

In one aspect, a golf club head has a face that includes a ball-contacting region. The ball-contacting region has an inset containing an elastically deformable material and at least one rigid element within the elastically deformable material. When a golf ball is struck, the elastically deformable material compresses. As the elastically deformable material compresses, the rigid element(s) contact the ball and impart overspin, which helps the ball to roll more stably, potentially improving accuracy.

In another aspect, a golf club has a head as described above and a shaft engaged with the head.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following specification taken in conjunction with the following drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

To understand the present invention, it will now be described by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a golf club and a ball in use;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a head of the golf club of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a front view of a golf club head having an inset containing elastically deformable material and rigid elements; and

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of the golf club head of FIG. 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In the following description of various example embodiments, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which form a part hereof, and in which are shown by way of illustration various example devices, systems, and environments in which aspects may be practiced. It is to be understood that other specific arrangements of parts, example devices, systems, and environments may be utilized and structural and functional modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention. Also, while the terms “top,” “bottom,” “front,” “back,” “side,” and the like may be used in this specification to describe various example features and elements of the invention, these terms are used herein as a matter of convenience, e.g., based on the example orientations shown in the figures. Nothing in this specifica-

tion should be construed as requiring a specific three dimensional orientation of structures in order to fall within the scope of this invention.

To assist the reader, this specification is broken into various subsections, as follows: Terms; General Description of Ball Striking Devices According to Aspects of the Invention; Specific Examples of the Invention; and Conclusion.

A. Terms

The following terms are used in this specification, and unless otherwise noted or clear from the context, these terms have the meanings provided below.

“Ball-contacting region” means the portion of a golf club face that includes and is located immediately adjacent (optionally surrounding) the portion of the golf club designed to contact the ball in use. In some examples, such as many golf clubs and putters, the ball striking region may be a separate and independent entity from any shaft or handle member, and it may be attached to the shaft or handle in some manner.

The terms “shaft” and “handle” are used synonymously and interchangeably in this specification, and they include the portion of a golf club that the user typically holds while swinging the club.

B. General Description of Golf Clubs

In general, golf club heads, golf clubs, putter heads, putters, and the like, typically include a head having a ball-contacting region that faces a ball in use. The golf club head may have a shaft engaged therewith.

The ball-contacting region typically has superior surface flatness. Generally, flatness is the degree to which a surface approximates a perfect mathematical plane. A ball-contacting region with better flatness provides less variation in the contact angle between the ball and the striking surface, creating more precise direction and/or trajectory of the ball when struck.

In general, a golf club may be manufactured by (a) forming a head having an inset region on a face surface thereof, (b) filling the inset region with an elastically deformable material and providing a plurality of rigid elements therein, and (c) connecting a shaft to the head. The rigid elements may be incorporated into the elastically deformable material either before or after the elastically deformable material is inserted into the inset region.

The head may be formed of one or more of a variety of materials, including metals, ceramics, polymers, composites, and wood, and may be formed in one of a variety of configurations. The head may be formed of a single piece or of multiple pieces, for example, by having a body with a face plate attached thereto, a body with separate weighting and/or balancing elements attached thereto, or a body formed of several pieces connected together. An inset may be machined or otherwise formed into the face of the head to receive elastically deformable material and rigid elements, as discussed more fully below. Machining may include, for example, one or more of such techniques as milling, lapping/grinding, turning/lathing, cutting, drilling, and focused ion beam (FIB) milling, and other mechanical and non-mechanical machining techniques.

C. Specific Examples

The various figures in this application illustrate examples of golf club heads and golf clubs useful in systems and methods according to examples of this invention. When the same

reference number appears in more than one drawing, that reference number is used consistently in this specification and the drawings to refer to the same or similar parts throughout.

At least some example embodiments of golf clubs as described herein relate to putters. Such devices may include a one-piece construction or a multiple-piece construction. An example structure of a golf club will be described in detail below in conjunction with FIGS. 1-4, and referred to generally using reference numeral “100.”

FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a golf club 100 in the form of a putter. The golf club 100 includes a head 102 and a shaft 104 connected to the head 102 and extending therefrom. A ball 106 in use is also schematically shown in FIG. 1, in a position to be struck by the golf club 100.

The head 102 of the golf 100 is shown in greater detail in FIGS. 2-4. In the embodiment shown in FIGS. 1-4, the head 102 is of a one-piece, unitary construction. The ball striking head 102 has a body with a ball-contacting region 110 that faces the ball 106 in normal use, and is adapted to strike the ball 106 when the golf club 100 is set in motion, such as by swinging. As shown, the ball-contacting region 110 is flat and relatively planar, occupying an entire face of the head 102. In the putter shown in FIGS. 1-4, the head 102 and the ball-contacting region 110 are significantly elongated horizontally. In other applications, such as for a different type of golf club, the head may be designed to have different dimensions, with a differently sized ball-contacting region.

In other embodiments, the head 102 may be of a multi-piece construction. For example, in one embodiment, the head 102 may have a single-piece body with a separate piece added to comprise all or part of the ball-contacting region 110. In another embodiment, the head 102 may have a multi-piece body. In a further embodiment, the body may have additional pieces attached thereto, such as elements for weighting, balancing, or affecting the “feel” or response of the head 102. Still further embodiments are contemplated without departing from the scope of the invention.

The golf club 100 may include a shaft 104 connected to or otherwise engaged with the ball striking head 102. The shaft 104 is adapted to be gripped by a user to swing the golf club 100 at the ball 106. The shaft 104 can be formed as a separate piece connected to the head 102, such as by being received in a hole or recess in the head 102. In other embodiments, at least a portion of the shaft may be an integral piece with the head 102. Still further embodiments are contemplated without departing from the scope of the invention.

The head 102 and shaft 104 may be constructed from one or more of a variety of materials, including metals, ceramics, polymers, composites, or wood. In the case of a golf putter, the head 102 may typically be constructed of a metal or metallic composite and the shaft 104 may typically be constructed of a metal or a metallic or polymeric composite (such as a carbon fiber composite). However, it is contemplated that the head 102 and/or the shaft 104 may be constructed of different materials. Additionally, the head 102 and/or the shaft 104 may have multiple pieces constructed of different materials. For example, the head 102 may have a face plate defining the ball-contacting region 110 or a weight made of a heavier metal than the bulk of the head 102.

With reference to FIG. 3, the ball-contacting region 110 has an inset 112 containing an elastically deformable material. A variety of materials may be used for the elastically deformable material, such as naturally occurring and/or synthetic materials, including thermoplastic and thermoset materials, non-limiting examples of which include thermoplastic elastomers (“TPE”), thermoplastic olefins (“TPO”), soft thermoplastic polyolefin, or other elastomeric material such as

5

ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer or ethylene propylene rubber. In general, the elastically deformable material has a hardness that enables the material to compress to some extent when a golf ball is struck under intended conditions, such as putting. The hardness of the elastically deformable material usually is greater than typical golf ball cover hardness, which typically ranges from about 50 to about 65 Shore D.

A plurality of rigid elements **120** is disposed within the elastically deformable material. The rigid elements **120** may be located throughout the inset **112** or, as shown in FIGS. **3** and **4**, the rigid elements **120** may be positioned in a portion of the inset **112**, such as the upper portion **112a**. For example, rigid elements **120** may be positioned at 0.25" and 1.0" above the leading edge (bottom) of the golf club head **102**. A lower portion **112b** of the inset **112** may contain only the elastically deformable material. This way, when a golf ball is struck, the elastically deformable material compresses, causing the rigid elements **120** in the upper portion **112a** to contact or otherwise impart a reactive force to the golf ball above its center, creating overspin that helps the ball to roll more accurately.

The rigid elements **120** may be constructed of a metal, such as steel, or other rigid material such as a sturdy plastic. In general, the rigid elements have a hardness significantly greater than that of the elastically deformable material. The rigid elements **120** should have a sharp edge at the surface of the elastically deformable material. This way, the rigid elements **120** provide a "cutting edge" when a golf ball is pressed onto the ball-contacting region **110**.

As shown in FIG. **4**, the rigid elements **120** may be in the form of blades, each of which may be shaped as an elongated polygon, such as a trapezoid. The first ends of the blades **120** proximate the ball-contacting region **110** may be angled with respect to the plane of the ball-contacting region **110**. For example, the first ends of the blades **120** may be angled at an angle of from about 30 to about 60 degrees, often from about 35 to about 55 degrees, with respect to the plane of the ball-contacting region **110**. The angled first ends of the blades **120** may increase the amount of surface contact between the blades **120** and a golf ball when the golf ball is struck above its center axis.

The rigid elements **120** may be provided as discrete elements embedded in the elastically deformable material. Alternatively, the rigid elements **120** may together comprise an integral member **120a** that is inserted into the inset **112**, as shown in FIG. **4**. Yet another alternative is to form the rigid elements integrally with the head **102**. For example, grooves may be machined or otherwise formed in the head **102** to form the inset **112** into which the elastically deformable material is inserted.

D. Conclusion

While the invention has been described with respect to specific examples including presently preferred modes of carrying out the invention, those skilled in the art will appre-

6

ciate that there are numerous variations and permutations of the above described systems and methods. Thus, the spirit and scope of the invention should be construed broadly as set forth in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A golf club head comprising a face having a ball-contacting region, wherein the ball-contacting region comprises an inset containing an elastically deformable material having a surface, and a plurality of rigid blades disposed within the elastically deformable material, wherein the blades are shaped as elongated trapezoids having a longitudinal axis generally perpendicular to the face, such that an edge portion of the blades is proximate and angled with respect to the surface of the elastically deformable material.

2. The golf club head of claim **1** wherein the elastically deformable material comprises a polymeric material.

3. The golf club head of claim **2** wherein the polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of thermoplastic elastomers, thermoplastic olefins, soft thermoplastic polyolefin, ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer, ethylene propylene rubber, and combinations thereof.

4. The golf club head of claim **1** wherein the blades are angled at an angle of from about 30 to about 60 degrees with respect to the face.

5. The golf club head of claim **1** wherein the inset containing the elastically deformable material has an upper portion and a lower portion, wherein the rigid elements are disposed only in the upper portion of the inset.

6. A golf club having an elongate shaft and a head positioned on an end of the shaft, the head comprising:

a face having a ball-contacting region, wherein the ball-contacting region comprises an inset containing an elastically deformable material having a surface, and a plurality of rigid blades disposed within the elastically deformable material, wherein the blades are shaped as elongated trapezoids having a longitudinal axis generally perpendicular to the face, such that an edge portion of the blades is proximate and angled with respect to the surface of the elastically deformable material.

7. The golf club of claim **6** wherein the elastically deformable material comprises a polymeric material.

8. The golf club of claim **6** wherein the polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of thermoplastic elastomers, thermoplastic olefins, soft thermoplastic polyolefin, ethylene-vinylacetate copolymer, ethylene propylene rubber, and combinations thereof.

9. The golf club of claim **6** wherein the blades are angled at an angle of from about 30 to about 60 degrees with respect to the face.

10. The golf club of claim **6** wherein the inset containing the elastically deformable material has an upper portion and a lower portion, wherein the rigid elements are disposed only in the upper portion of the inset.

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