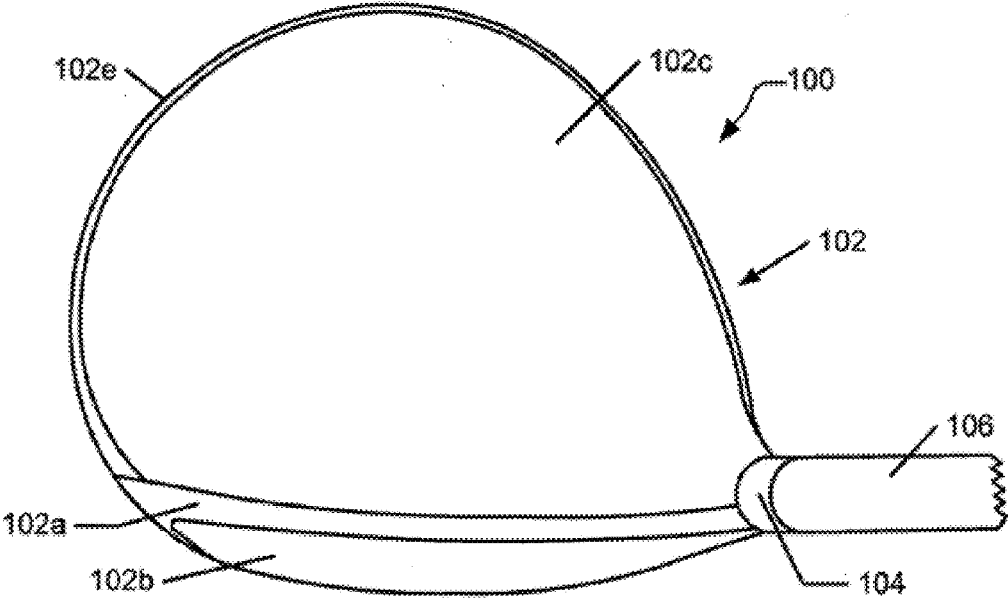


**Fig. 1A**



**Fig. 1B**

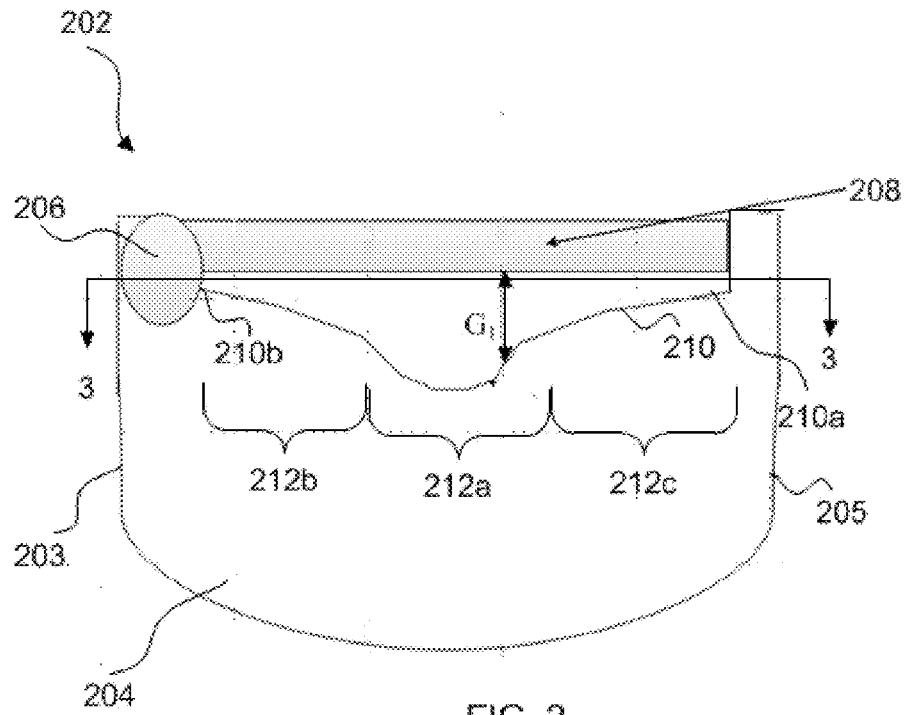


FIG. 2

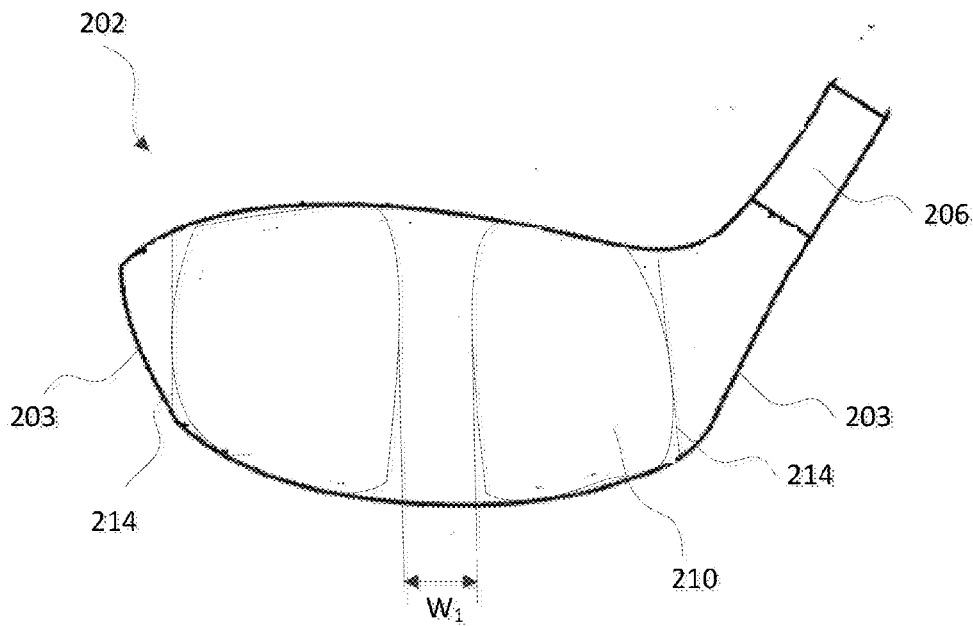


FIG. 3

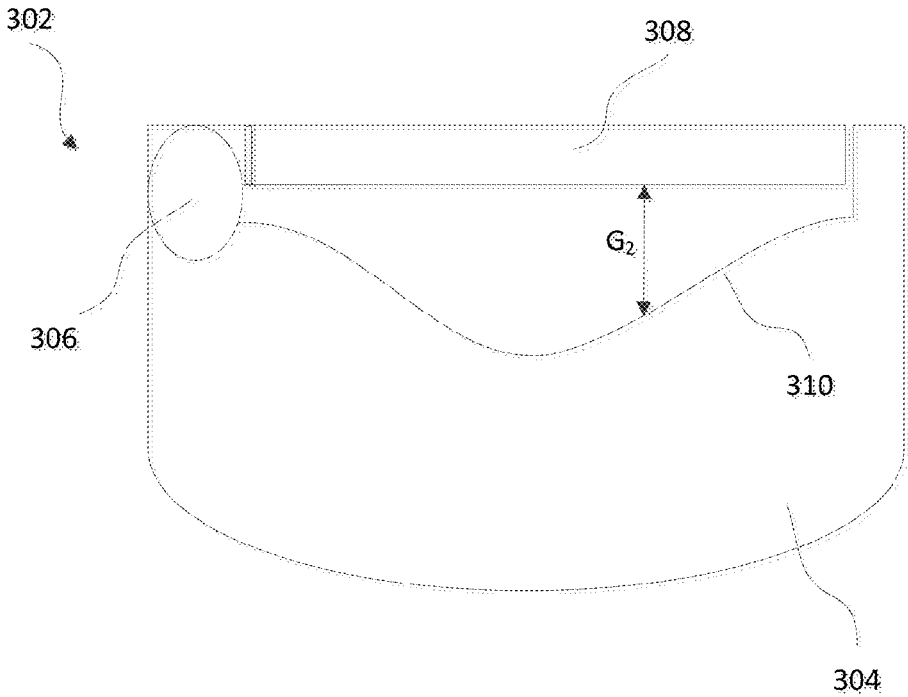


FIG. 4A

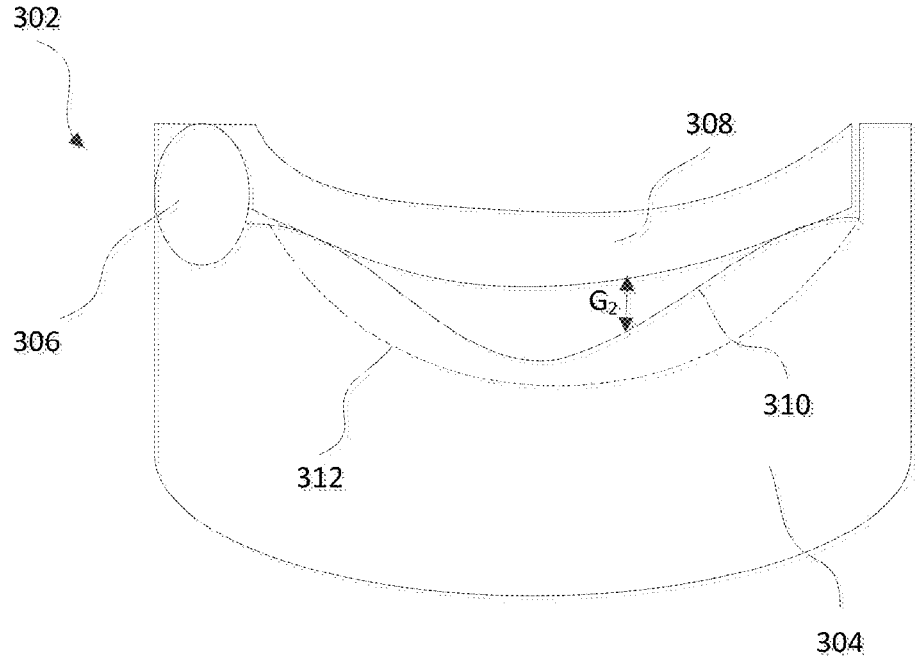


FIG. 4B

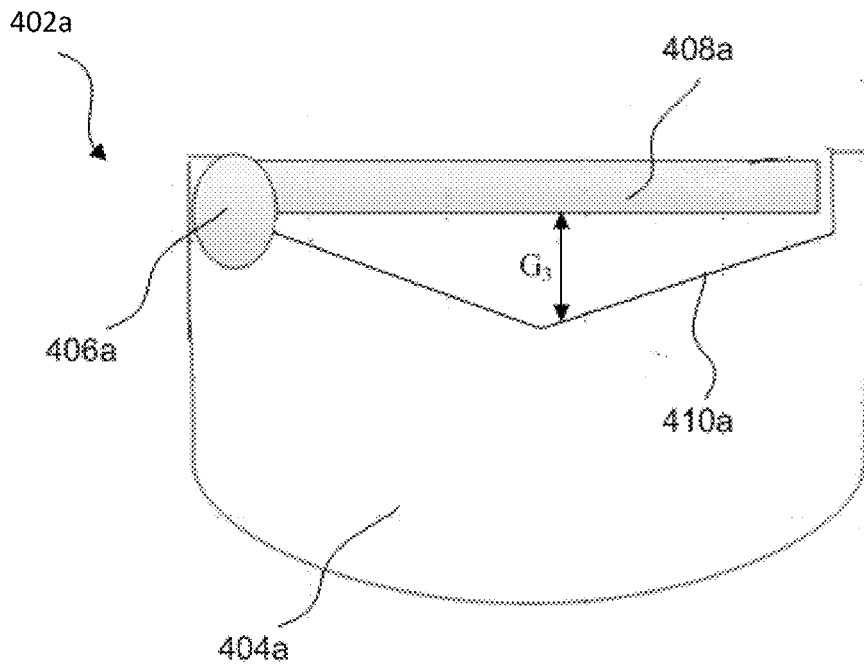


FIG. 5A

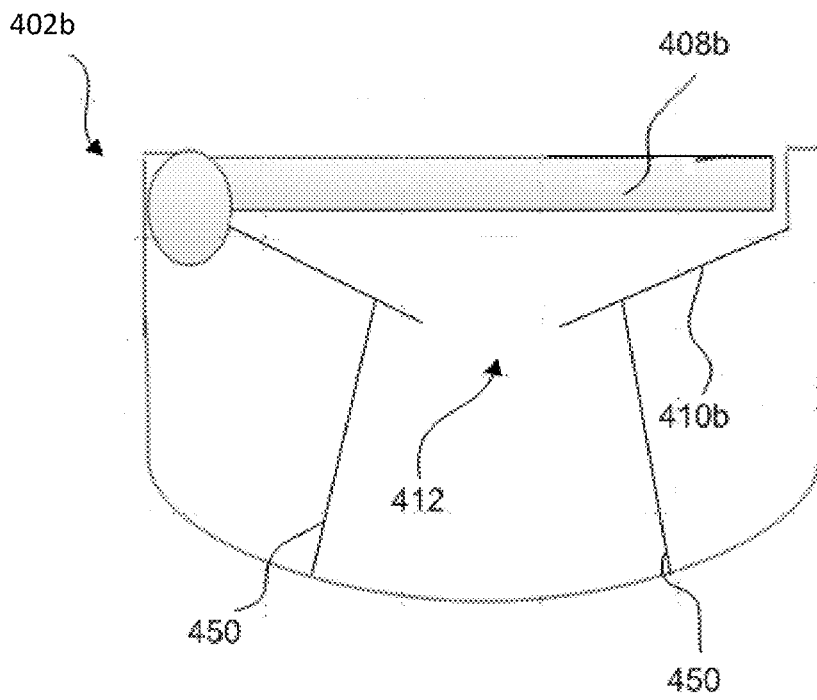


FIG. 5B

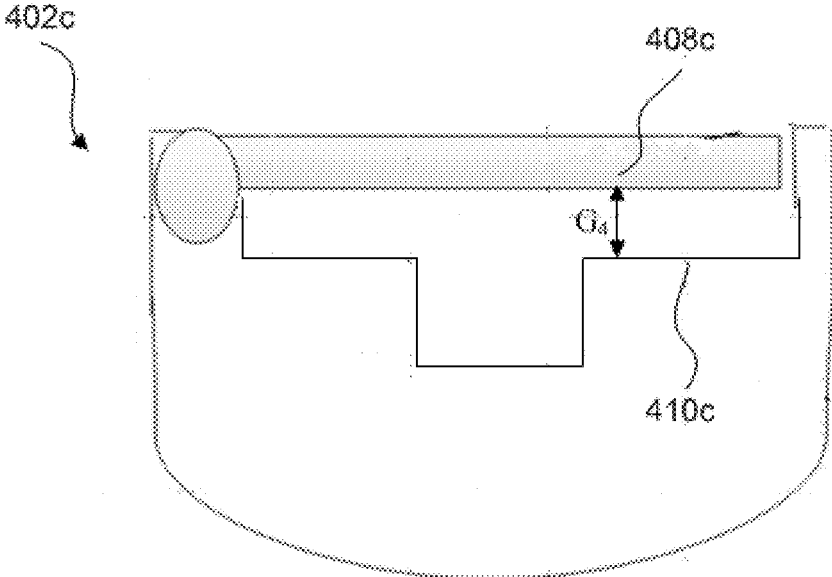


FIG. 5C

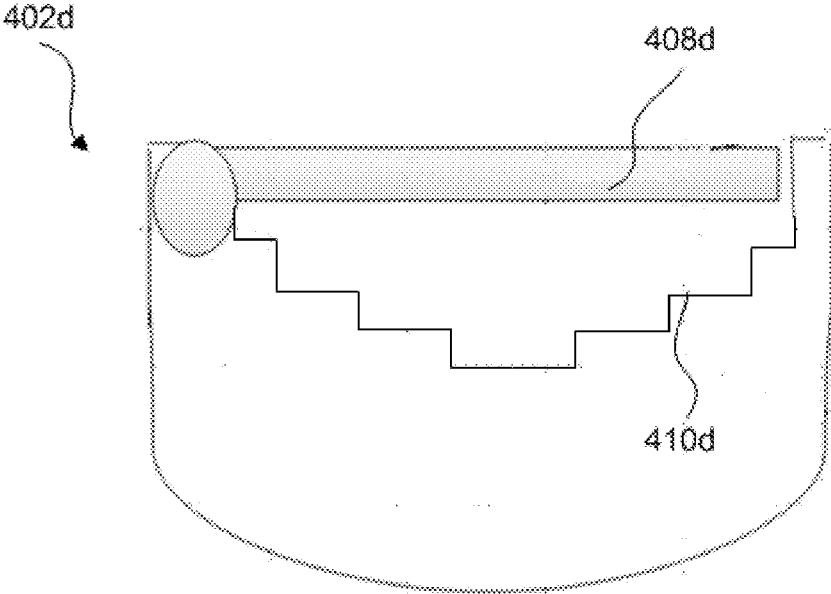


FIG. 5D

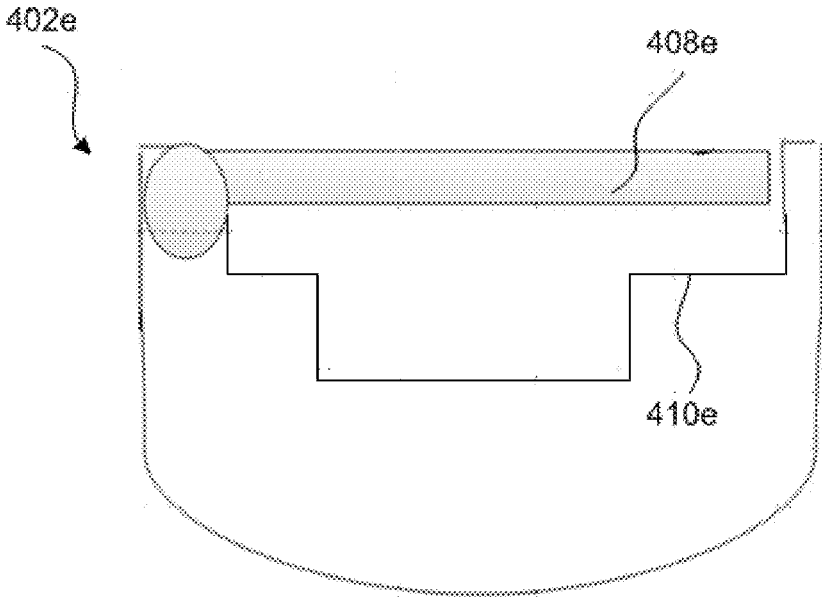


FIG. 5E

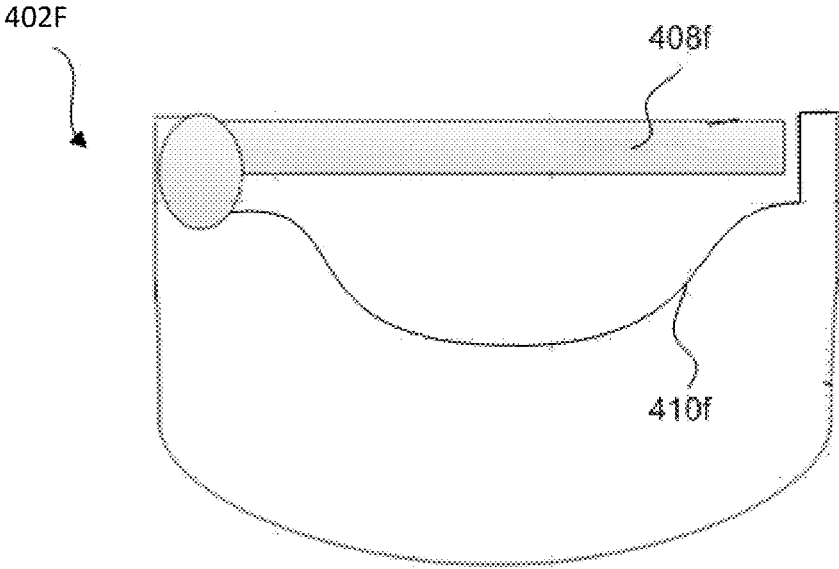


FIG. 5F



602a



FIG. 6A

602b

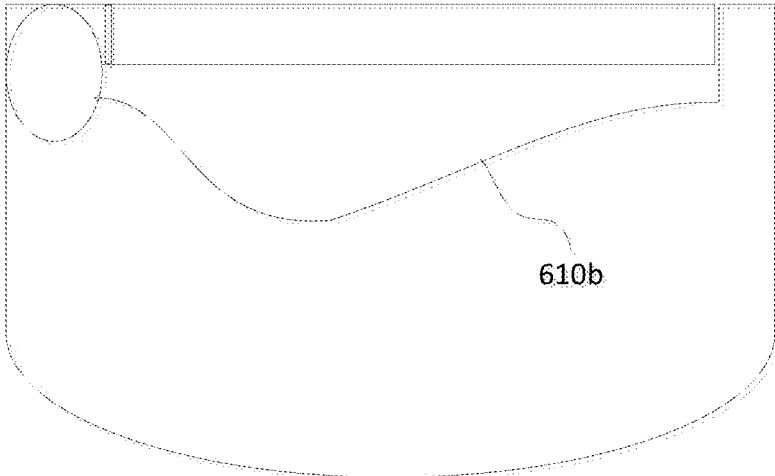


FIG. 6B

## GOLF CLUBS AND GOLF CLUB HEAD STRUCTURES HAVING CONTOURED BACKSTOP

### RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims the benefit of U.S. Patent Application No. 61/653,826 filed on May 31, 2012, and entitled “Golf Clubs and Golf Club Head Structures Having Contoured Backstop,” which application is incorporated by reference in its entirety herein.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates generally to golf clubs and golf club heads. Particular example aspects of this invention relate to a golf club head having a contoured backstop arranged behind a ball striking surface of the golf club head.

### BACKGROUND

[0003] Golf is enjoyed by a wide variety of players—players of different genders and dramatically different ages and/or skill levels. Golf is somewhat unique in the sporting world in that such diverse collections of players can play together in golf events, even in direct competition with one another (e.g., using handicapped scoring, different tee boxes, in team formats, etc.), and still enjoy the golf outing or competition. These factors, together with the increased availability of 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 golf’s popularity in recent years, both in the United States and across the world.

[0004] 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 in recent years, the industry has witnessed dramatic changes and improvements in golf equipment. For example, a wide range of different golf ball models now are available, with balls designed to complement specific swing speeds and/or other player characteristics or preferences, e.g., with some balls designed to fly farther and/or straighter; some designed to provide higher or flatter trajectories; some designed to provide more spin, control, and/or feel (particularly around the greens); some designed for faster or slower swing speeds; etc. A host of swing and/or teaching aids also are available on the market that promise to help lower one’s golf scores.

[0005] 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.).

[0006] Because golf clubs typically are designed to contact the ball at or around the center of the face, off-center hits may result in less energy being transferred to the ball, thereby decreasing the distance of the shot. The energy or velocity transferred to the ball by a golf club also may be related, at least in part, to the flexibility of the club face at the point of contact, and can be expressed using a measurement called

coefficient of restitution (“COR”). The maximum COR for golf club heads is currently limited by the United States Golf Association (“USGA”) at 0.83. Accordingly, it would be advantageous to provide a golf club head having a flexible ball striking surface that provides an improved or maximized COR.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0007] The following presents a simplified summary in order to provide a basic understanding of some aspects of the invention. The summary is not an extensive overview of the invention. It is neither intended to identify key or critical elements of the invention nor to delineate the scope of the invention. The following summary merely presents some concepts of the invention in a simplified form as a prelude to the description below.

[0008] Aspects of this invention relate to golf club and golf club head structures having a thin walled ball striking surface and a backstop arranged behind the ball striking surface on an interior of the golf club head. In some examples, the backstop may be contoured to provide a greater distance between the ball striking surface and the backstop in a central region of the backstop and ball striking surface than in an end region of the backstop and ball striking surface. This increased distance near a central region allows for additional flexing of the ball striking surface in the central region than nearer the end regions, while reducing and/or preventing overflexing of the ball striking surface. For instance, the backstop may act as a physical barrier to prevent or reduce the flex of the ball striking surface as a golf ball is struck.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] The present invention is illustrated by way of example and not limited in the accompanying figures, in which like reference numerals indicate similar elements throughout, and in which:

[0010] FIGS. 1A and 1B generally illustrate features of golf club and golf club head structures according to at least some examples of this invention.

[0011] FIG. 2 illustrates one example golf club head having a contoured inner wall or backstop according to at least some examples of this invention.

[0012] FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view of the golf club head of FIG. 2 further illustrating the contoured inner wall or backstop according to at least some examples of this invention.

[0013] FIGS. 4A and 4B illustrate another example golf club head having a contoured inner wall or backstop. FIG. 4A illustrates the golf club head in an at-rest position, while FIG. 4B illustrates the golf club head in an in-use arrangement, for instance, as a golf ball is struck by the ball striking surface of the golf ball head according to at least some examples of this invention.

[0014] FIGS. 5A-5F illustrate example golf club heads having various alternative inner wall or backstop arrangements according to at least some examples of this invention.

[0015] FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate example golf club heads having alternate backstop arrangements according to one or more aspects described herein.

[0016] The reader is advised that the various parts shown in these drawings are not necessarily drawn to scale.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] The following description and the accompanying figures disclose features of golf clubs and golf club head structures in accordance with examples of the present invention.

[0018] I. General Description of Example Golf Clubs and Golf Club Heads in Accordance with this Invention

[0019] Aspects of this invention relate to golf club and golf club head structures. In some examples, a golf club head may include a golf club head body having at least a top, a bottom, a toe, a heel, a rear and a ball striking surface, the top, bottom, toe, heel, rear and ball striking surface defining an interior portion of the golf club head. The golf club head may further include an inner wall arranged within the interior portion of the golf club head and extending from the toe of the golf club head to the heel of the golf club head. In at least some arrangements, the inner wall is positioned behind the ball striking surface to form a gap between the ball striking surface and the inner wall. In some examples, the inner wall may include a central region, a first side region extending from the central region toward the toe of the golf club head body and a second side region extending from the central region toward the heel of the golf club head body. In at least some arrangements, the gap formed between the inner wall and the ball striking surface may be greater in the central region than in the first side region and the second side region. Further, the inner wall may be configured to act as a backstop for the ball striking surface of the golf club head under at least some conditions as the ball striking surface flexes when the golf club head strikes a golf ball (e.g., when the ball is hit within a certain area of the ball striking surface, when the ball is hit above a predetermined club head speed, etc.).

[0020] Additional aspects of the invention relate to the inner wall or backstop being configured to physically contact at least a portion of the ball striking surface as the ball striking surface flexes inward. In at least some examples, the inner wall may be non-linear.

[0021] Still other aspects of the invention relate to a golf club having a shaft and a golf club head connected to one end of the shaft. The golf club may include a golf club head having an inner wall arranged within the interior void formed by the golf club head body and positioned behind the ball striking surface. In at least some arrangements, the inner wall extends from the toe to the heel of the golf club head and, in some examples the inner wall may be connected to the golf club head at the toe and/or the heel. In some arrangements, a size of the gap formed between the inner wall and the ball striking surface may vary along a length of the inner wall.

[0022] Given the general description of various example aspects of the invention provided above, more detailed descriptions of various specific examples of golf clubs and golf club head structures according to the invention are provided below.

[0023] II. Detailed Description of Example Golf Clubs and Golf Club Heads According to the Invention

[0024] The following discussion and accompanying figures describe various example golf clubs and golf club head structures in accordance with the present 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.

[0025] Various golf club heads in accordance with aspects described herein may be used with various types of golf clubs.

For instance, the contoured inner wall or backstop may be used with wood-type golf clubs and golf club heads, e.g., clubs and club heads typically used for drivers and fairway woods, as well as for “wood-type” utility or hybrid clubs, or the like. Such club head structures may have little or no actual “wood” material and still may be referred to conventionally in the art as “woods” (e.g., “metal woods,” “fairway woods,” etc.). The contoured inner wall or backstop may also be used with iron-type, hybrid-type, utility type, etc. golf clubs and golf club head structures.

[0026] Golf club heads may generally include a plurality of different regions, segments, portions, ends, etc. In an example embodiment, a golf club head may generally include a front face, a rear, a toe, a heel, a crown and a sole that may, generally, define an interior of the golf club head. The golf club heads may include a multiple piece construction and structure, e.g., including one or more of a sole, a front face (optionally including a ball striking surface that may be integrally formed therein or attached thereto), a top or crown, a bottom or sole, a rear, etc. Of course, if desired, various portions of the club head structure may be integrally formed with one another, as a unitary, one piece construction, without departing from the invention (e.g., the front face and/or rear may be integrally formed with the sole and/or crown, etc.). Optionally, if desired, the various portions of the club head structure (such as the sole, the crown, the face, the rear, etc.) individually may be formed from multiple pieces of material without departing from this invention (e.g., a multi-piece crown, a multi-piece sole, etc.). Also, as other alternatives, if desired, the entire club head may be made as a single, one piece, unitary construction, or a front face may be attached to a one piece club head aft body (optionally, a hollow body, etc.). More specific examples and features of golf club heads and golf club structures according to this invention will be described in detail below in conjunction with the example golf club structures illustrated in FIGS. 1 through 5F.

[0027] FIGS. 1A and 1B generally illustrate an example wood-type golf club **100** and/or golf club head **102** in accordance with this invention. As mentioned above, aspects of the contoured inner wall or backstop described herein may be used with various other types of golf clubs and golf club head structures, including hybrid type clubs, iron-type clubs, and the like. Although the general description of golf club structures found in FIGS. 1A and 1B is generally directed to wood-type golf club heads, nothing in the disclosure should be viewed as limiting use of the contoured inner wall or backstop as described herein to use with only wood-type golf clubs. Instead, the golf club, golf club heads, etc. described herein may be used with various types of golf clubs without departing from the invention.

[0028] In addition to the golf club head **102**, the overall golf club structure **100** of this example includes a hosel **104**, a shaft **106** received in and/or inserted into and/or through the hosel **104**, and a grip or handle **108** attached to the shaft **106**. Optionally, if desired, the external hosel **104** may be eliminated and the shaft **106** may be directly inserted into and/or otherwise attached to the head **102** (e.g., through an opening provided in the top of the club head **102**, through an internal hosel (e.g., provided within an interior chamber defined by the club head **102**), etc.). The shaft **106** may be received in, engaged with, and/or attached to the golf club head in any desired manner, including in various adjustable manners which permit movement of the shaft **106** with respect to the

golf club head **102**. Any attachment method and/or structure as are known and used in the art also may be used without departing from this invention.

**[0029]** The shaft **106** may be made from any suitable or desired materials, including conventional materials known and used in the art, such as graphite based materials, composite or other non-metal materials, steel materials (including stainless steel), aluminum materials, other metal alloy materials, polymeric materials, combinations of various materials, and the like. Also, the grip or handle **108** may be attached to, engaged with, and/or extend from the shaft **106** in any suitable or desired manner, including in conventional manners known and used in the art, e.g., using adhesives or cements; via welding, soldering, adhesives, or the like; via mechanical connectors (such as threads, retaining elements, etc.); etc. As another example, if desired, the grip or handle **108** may be integrally formed as a unitary, one-piece construction with the shaft **106**. Additionally, any desired grip or handle **108** materials may be used without departing from this invention, including, for example: rubber materials, leather materials, rubber or other materials including cord or other fabric material embedded therein, polymeric materials, and the like.

**[0030]** The club head **102** itself also may be any of various types of golf club heads and may be constructed in any suitable or desired manner and/or from any suitable or desired materials without departing from this invention, including from conventional materials and/or in conventional manners known and used in the art. For example, in the example structure **102** shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, the club head **102** includes a ball striking surface **102a** (optionally including a ball striking face plate **102b** integrally formed with the face **102a** or attached to the club **100** such that the face plate **102b** and a frame together constitute the overall ball striking surface **102a**). The club head **102** of this illustrated example further includes a crown **102c**, a sole **102d**, and at least one body portion **102e** located between the crown or top portion **102c** and the sole **102d** (e.g., material extending from the face **102a**, around the club head periphery from the heel to the toe). This body portion **102e**, which extends to a location substantially opposite the striking surface **102a**, may include a rear portion of the club head structure. A wide variety of overall club head constructions are possible without departing from this invention. For example, if desired, some or all of the various individual parts of the club head **102** described above may be made from multiple pieces that are connected together (e.g., by welding, adhesives, or other fusing techniques; by mechanical connectors; etc.). The various parts (e.g., crown **102c**, sole **102d**, and/or body portion(s) **102e**) may be made from any desired materials and combinations of different materials, including materials that are conventionally known and used in the art, such as metal materials, including lightweight metal materials. More specific examples of suitable lightweight metal materials include steel, titanium and titanium alloys, aluminum and aluminum alloys, magnesium and magnesium alloys, etc.

**[0031]** As additional examples or alternatives, in order to reduce the weight of the club head **102**, if desired, one or more portions of the club head structure **102** advantageously may be made from a composite material, such as from carbon fiber composite materials that are conventionally known and used in the art. Other suitable composite or other non-metal materials that may be used for one or more portions of the club head structure **102** include, for example: fiberglass composite materials, basalt fiber reinforced composite materials, poly-

mer materials, etc. The composite or other non-metal material (s) may be incorporated as part of the club head structure **102** in any desired manner, including in conventional manners that are known and used in the art.

**[0032]** The various individual parts that make up a club head structure **102**, if made from multiple pieces, may be engaged with one another and/or held together in any suitable or desired manner, including in conventional manners known and used in the art. For example, the various parts of the club head structure **102**, such as the ball striking surface **102a**, the ball striking plate **102b**, the crown **102c**, the sole **102d**, and/or the body portion(s) **102e** may be joined and/or fixed together (directly or indirectly through intermediate members) by adhesives, cements, welding, soldering, or other bonding or finishing techniques; by mechanical connectors (such as threads, screws, nuts, bolts, or other connectors); and the like. If desired, the mating edges of various parts of the club head structure **102** (e.g., the edges where members **102a**, **102b**, **102c**, **102d**, and/or **102e** contact and join to one another) may include one or more raised ribs, tabs, ledges, or other engagement elements that fit into or onto corresponding grooves, slots, surfaces, ledges, openings, or other structures provided in or on the facing side edge to which it is joined. Cements, adhesives, mechanical connectors, finishing material, or the like may be used in combination with the raised rib/groove/ledge/edge or other connecting structures described above to further help secure the various parts of the club head structure **102** together.

**[0033]** The dimensions and/or other characteristics of a golf club head structure according to examples of this invention may vary significantly without departing from the invention.

**[0034]** In some arrangements, it may be advantageous for a golf club head, such as golf club head **102**, to include an internal wall or backstop. The backstop may allow the front ball striking surface to be made of a thin or relatively thinner material than club heads without a backstop and thus may allow for more flexibility in the front ball striking surface. In addition, the backstop may aid in preventing over flexing of the front wall or ball striking surface, which may result in failure of the front wall (e.g., breaking, cracking, etc.). This added flexibility may provide an improved "spring effect" or coefficient of restitution (COR).

**[0035]** For instance, the improved flexibility of the front ball striking surface may aid in providing a higher COR response for individuals with lower swing speeds. For example, for an individual with an 85 mph swing speed, the front ball striking surface may not contact the backstop, thus allowing the front ball striking surface to provide the maximum possible COR at that swing speed (either within the USGA COR limit of 0.83 or even above this limit, if desired). For individuals with higher or faster swing speeds, the backstop may be positioned to not only reduce or prevent over flexing of the front ball striking surface, but also to limit the COR response of the club head to be 0.83 or less in order to meet the USGA limit. Thus, a club head having an inner wall or backstop may provide a better COR response at lower swing speeds while limiting the COR response for individuals with higher swing speeds to meet regulations.

**[0036]** FIG. 2 illustrates one example inner wall or backstop that may be used to provide the above-described advantages. The golf club head **202** includes a rear **204**, a hosel **206**, a front face plate or ball striking surface **208**, and an internal wall or backstop **210**. In some examples, the ball striking

surface **208** may be a separate portion connected to the golf club head **202** such as by fitting into a channel in the golf club head, a friction fit between walls of the golf club head **202**, a mechanical fastener, and the like. Although the wall **210** is shown as a singled piece member, the wall **210** may be formed of two or more portions and may be connected using known means of connection, without departing from the invention.

[0037] As shown in FIG. 2, the internal wall or backstop **210** may be contoured, as will be discussed more fully below. The internal wall or backstop **210** may be formed of a lightweight material, such as a lightweight metal. Some example lightweight metals that may be used include steel, titanium and titanium alloys, aluminum and aluminum alloys, magnesium and magnesium alloys, etc. Additionally or alternatively, the inner wall or backstop **210** may be formed of any of these metal materials and/or from composite materials, such as carbon fiber composite materials, fiberglass composite materials, basalt fiber composite materials, polymer materials, etc. In still other arrangements, the backstop **210** may be formed having a matrix structure, rather than as a solid wall, in order to further reduce weight associated with the backstop **210**.

[0038] In some examples, the backstop **210** may be fixed to the golf club head **202** at one or more ends **210a**, **210b**, such as with mechanical fasteners, screws, adhesives, and the like. In some examples, the ends **210a**, **210b** of the backstop **210** may be connected to the golf club head via screws formed of a composite material to reduce weight added to the golf club head **202**. The fixed ends **210a**, **210b** of the backstop **210** may provide additional stiffness and structure to those points (e.g., points having greater or increased stress during flexing). The portion of the backstop **210** extending between each fixed end **210a**, **210b** might not be fixed to the golf club head **202**, thereby allowing for at least some flexibility of the backstop **210**, in some arrangements. The backstop **210** also may be formed, at least in part, as an integral structure with one or more of the parts of the club head body. For instance, the backstop **210** may be integrally formed with the club head body such that the ends **210a**, **210b** of the backstop **210** are integrally formed with the toe and/or heel of the golf club head. This arrangement may provide additional stiffening characteristics for the backstop **210**. In some examples, the ball striking face may be connected to the golf club head body, integrally formed backstop, etc.

[0039] As shown in FIG. 2, the backstop **210** extends generally from a heel **203** of the golf club head **202** to the toe **205** and is positioned generally behind the front ball striking surface **208**. That is, in this example structure **200**, the backstop **210** is positioned within an interior void of the golf club head formed by the top, bottom, toe, heel, etc. of the golf club head **200**, and may be positioned more toward a center of the golf club head **200** than the ball striking surface **208**. The backstop **210** may be arranged behind the ball striking surface **208** such that a space or gap  $G_1$  exists between the ball striking surface **208** and the backstop **210** when the club head **202** is at rest (i.e., when a ball is not being struck by the ball striking surface **208**). This gap  $G_1$  may allow for flex in the ball striking surface **208**, or at least portions thereof, when a golf ball is struck by the ball striking surface **208** of the golf club head. As shown in FIG. 2, a size of the gap  $G_1$  may vary along a length of the inner wall or backstop **210** in the heel **203** to toe **205** direction. For instance, the size of the gap  $G_1$  may

extend from 0.1 inches to 0.75 inches. This gap  $G_1$  and flexibility of the ball striking surface **208** will be discussed more fully below.

[0040] As mentioned above, the backstop **210** may have a contoured shape. For instance, the backstop **210** may be non-linear to allow for additional flexing of the ball striking surface **208** in some portions and to limit the amount of flexing of the ball striking surface **208** in other portions. For instance, the golf club head **202** may have an inner wall or backstop **210** having three regions, a central region **212a** and two side regions, **212b**, and **212c**. The central portion of the region **212a** may be arranged a greater distance from the ball striking surface **208** than at least one of end regions **212b**, **212c** of the backstop **210**. The arrangement of FIG. 2 illustrates an inner wall or backstop **210** having a gradual or relatively shallow slope in the end regions **212b**, **212c**. This gradual slope may allow for the size of the gap  $G_1$  to gradually increase as the inner wall or backstop **210** extends from an end portion **210a**, **210b** toward the central region **212a**. The central region **212a** of the backstop **210** may have a steeper or more substantial slope to increase the size of the gap  $G_1$  in the central region. In some examples, the maximum gap  $G_1$  size along the length of the inner wall or backstop **210** will be positioned in the central region **212a**. This increased distance between the backstop **210** and the ball striking surface **208** in the central region **212a** may allow for greater flexibility of a corresponding central portion of the ball striking surface **208**. Various other geometries (both linear and non-linear geometries) may be used without departing from the invention, as will be discussed more fully below.

[0041] In some instances, computer modeling applications may be used to determine an optimal geometry of the backstop **210**. For instance, computer modeling may be used to determine a desired or optimal shape to provide an appropriate COR response, etc., e.g., based on an individual's typical or dominant ball contact location on the ball striking face **208** surface. In some arrangements, the backstop **210** shape or geometry may be customized to a particular player, swing, swing speed, etc. using computer modeling.

[0042] One or more end portions **210a**, **210b** of the inner wall or backstop **210** may be connected to the golf club head **202** (e.g., a sidewall of the golf club head **202** or other internal connection point) and the side regions **212b**, **212c** may slope away from the ball striking surface **208**, such that the distance between the ball striking surface **208** and each side region **212b**, **212c** increases as the backstop **210** extends from the end point toward the central region **212a**. Although the backstop **210** of FIG. 2 is shown as extending substantially the entire distance between the toe **205** and heel **203** of the golf club head **202**, the use of internal support to act as connect points for the backstop **210** may allow the backstop **210** to span a shorter distance, as desired. For instance, the backstop **210** may extend along a distance substantially equal to 40-80% of the length of the ball striking surface **208** and may be positioned behind the ball striking surface **208** in a central region of the ball striking surface **208** to allow increased flexibility in the center of the ball striking surface **208**.

[0043] FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view of the golf club head **202** of FIG. 2 taken along line 3-3. The hosel **206** and backstop **210** are shown from a front view. The golf club head **202** may include internal supports **214** arranged near a toe **205** and a heel **203** of the golf club head **202**. The internal supports **214** may provide a structure to which the ends **210a**, **210b** of the backstop **210** may be connected to the golf club head **202**. For

instance, the ends **210a**, **210b** of the backstop **210** may be connected to the internal supports **214**, such as via threaded fasteners or other mechanical fasteners, welds, adhesives, and the like. As discussed above, connecting the ends **210a**, **210b** of the backstop **210** to the golf club head **202** may provide increased stiffness at the ends to aid in maintaining the position of the backstop **210** when contacted by the front ball striking surface **208** when a golf ball is struck. The width of the central region  $W_1$  is illustrated as relatively constant along the height of the backstop **210**. However, in some examples, the width  $W_1$  of the central region may vary along the height of the backstop **210**. In some examples, this width  $W_1$  may be between 0.2 and 1.2 inches wide.

[0044] Although FIG. 3 shows the backstop **210** as connected to the golf club head **202** via internal supports **214**, the backstop **210** may be connected directly to and/or integrally formed as part of the golf club head **202**, such as at the toe **205** and heel **203** of the golf club head **202**, without any intervening support structure.

[0045] FIGS. 4A and 4B illustrate one example arrangement of a contoured inner wall or backstop and flexible ball striking surface. The golf club head **302** includes a rear **304**, a hosel **306**, a ball striking surface **308** and an inner wall or backstop **310**. Similar to the arrangement of FIG. 2, a gap  $G_2$  is present between the ball striking surface **308** and the backstop **310**. Also similar to the arrangement of FIG. 2, the contour of the backstop **310** provides for a gradual increase of the gap  $G_2$  as the backstop extends from an end point, that may be connected to the golf club head **302**, toward a central portion of the backstop **310**. FIG. 4A illustrates the golf club head **302** in an at rest position. Accordingly, the ball striking surface **308** is generally planar.

[0046] FIG. 4B illustrates the example golf club head **302** as it strikes a golf ball (not shown). As the golf club head **302** strikes the golf ball, the ball striking surface **308** may flex inward, toward the backstop **310**, thereby reducing the size of the gap  $G_2$ . As the ball striking surface **308** flexes inward, portions of the ball striking surface **308** may contact the backstop **310** which may reduce or prevent additional flexing of the ball striking surface **308** or that portion of the ball striking surface **308**. For instance, as shown in FIG. 4B, the end regions of the ball striking surface **308** contact the portions of the backstop **310** closer to the ball striking surface **308**. Accordingly, the backstop may reduce or prevent additional flexing in those areas. However, the contour of the backstop **310** may allow additional flexing in the central portion of the ball striking surface **308**, due to the greater distance between the ball striking surface **308** and the backstop **310** (i.e., greater gap distance  $G_2$ ) in the central region or portion.

[0047] Line **312** represents the potential flex of the ball striking surface **308** without the presence of the backstop **310**. Without the backstop **310**, the ball striking surface **308** may flex more than it would with the backstop **310** present, which may result in greater stress on the material of the ball striking surface **308** and thus increased likelihood of cracking, fatigue, failure, etc. This arrangement including the backstop **310** may maintain the COR response of the club head within USGA limits, and may prevent overflexing of the ball striking surface **308** which may result in damage, such as cracking, breaking, and the like.

[0048] In some examples, the backstop **310** may have some flexibility or give in the area located between the end points connected to the golf club head **302**. This flexibility or give

may permit the backstop **310** to somewhat flex when contact is made between the ball striking surface **308** and the backstop **310** to provide additional springiness, without permitting overflexing of the ball striking surface **308**.

[0049] FIGS. 5A-5F illustrate various alternate arrangements of an inner wall or backstop according to aspects described herein. FIG. 5A illustrates one example golf club head **402a** having a rear **404a**, a hosel **406a**, a ball striking surface **408a** and a backstop **410a** having a V-shaped configuration. The V-shaped configuration provides a greater gap  $G_3$  between the ball striking surface **408a** and the backstop **410a** near a central portion of the backstop **410a** and ball striking surface **408a**, than between the ball striking surface **408a** and the end regions of the backstop **410a**. Accordingly, the backstop **410a** may act to reduce or prevent flexing of the ball striking surface **408a** near the end regions of the ball striking surface **408a** by acting as a barrier to the ball striking surface **408a**. Further, the backstop **410a** may permit additional flexing of the ball striking surface **408a** in a central region of the ball striking surface. However, the backstop **410a** may reduce or prevent overflexing of the ball striking surface **408a** in the central portion, as well, by acting as a physical barrier.

[0050] FIG. 5B illustrates another example golf club head **402b** having a ball striking surface **408b** and a backstop **410b**. As shown, similar to the arrangements discussed above, the gap between the ball striking surface **408b** and the backstop **410b** may gradually increase as the backstop **410b** extends from each end toward a central region of the backstop **410b**. The backstop **410b** may further include an aperture **412** arranged in the central region of the backstop **410b**. This aperture may further allow additional flexing of the ball striking surface **408b** in the central region, while acting as a barrier to prevent or reduce overflexing of the ball striking surface **408b**. In some examples, the aperture **412** may extend entirely through the backstop **410b**, as shown in FIG. 5B. Additionally or alternatively, the backstop **410b** may be formed of two separate pieces that may leave a gap between them (e.g., forming gap **412**). In one or more examples, the free edge may be supported by a support **450** that may extend to the rear of the golf club head or may extend toward a toe or heel of the golf club head. In still other examples, the support **450** may extend toward a top or bottom of the golf club head. The support **450** may be connected to the golf club head using known methods of connection.

[0051] FIG. 5C illustrates yet another example golf club head **402c** having a backstop arrangement. The golf club head **402c** includes a ball striking surface **408c** and a backstop **410c**. The backstop **410c** has a step-down type arrangement which provides an increasing gap  $G_4$  between the ball striking surface **408c** and the backstop **410c** as the backstop **410c** extends from its end regions toward a central region of the backstop **410c**. FIG. 5D illustrates another backstop **410d** having a step-down arrangement which, more gradually than backstop **410c**, increases the distance between the ball striking surface **408d** and the backstop **410d** as the backstop **410d** extends from its end regions toward a central region.

[0052] As mentioned above, the width of the central region of the backstop may vary. FIGS. 5E and 5F illustrate backstop arrangements having a central region that is generally wider than some of the arrangements discussed above. In FIG. 5E, the backstop **410e** has a step-down arrangement similar to the arrangement of FIG. 5C. However, the central portion in which the size of the gap between the ball striking surface **408e** and the backstop **410e** is the greatest is substantially

wider than the arrangement of FIG. 5C. This may allow for a wider portion of the ball striking surface 408e to flex, while still providing a physical barrier to reduce or prevent over-flexing of the ball striking surface 408a.

[0053] FIG. 5F provides another arrangement in which the central portion of the inner wall or backstop 410f is wider than some other arrangements discussed above. The inner wall or backstop 410f is non-linear and the size of the gap between the ball striking surface 408f and the backstop 410f more gradually increases as the backstop 410f extends from an end region toward a central region, than, for instance, the arrangement of FIG. 5E.

[0054] Further, the shape, contour, etc. of the interior wall or backstop of one or more arrangement described herein may be customized for a particular user's swing. For instance, the deepest portion of the wall or backstop may be offset to accommodate a user with a slice, hook, etc. For instance, FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate alternate backstop arrangements with backstops 610a and 610b having the deepest portion offset from a center of the backstop.

[0055] It is understood that the structures disclosed herein could also be incorporated into other types of golf clubs including iron-type golf clubs as well as fairway woods and hybrids.

[0056] III. Conclusion

[0057] The present invention is described above and in the accompanying drawings with reference to a variety of example structures, features, elements, and combinations of structures, features, and elements. The purpose served by the disclosure, however, is to provide examples of the various features and concepts related to the invention, not to limit the scope of the invention. One skilled in the relevant art will recognize that numerous variations and modifications may be made to the embodiments described above without departing from the scope of the present invention, as defined by the appended claims. For example, the various features and concepts described above in conjunction with FIGS. 1A through 6B may be used individually and/or in any combination or subcombination without departing from this invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A golf club head, comprising:

a golf club head body having a ball striking face and defining an interior portion; and

an inner wall arranged within the interior portion of the golf club head and positioned behind the ball striking surface to form a gap between at least some portions of the ball striking face and the inner wall, the inner wall having a central region, a first side region extending from the central region toward a toe of the golf club head body and a second side region extending from the central region toward a heel of the golf club head body,

wherein the gap formed between the inner wall and the ball striking face is greater in the central region than in the first side region and the second side region, and

wherein the inner wall is positioned and configured to act as a backstop for the ball striking face of the golf club head under some conditions as the ball striking face flexes when the golf club head strikes a golf ball.

2. The golf club head of claim 1, wherein the inner wall is contoured.

3. The golf club head of claim 1, wherein the width of the central region is between 0.2 inches and 1.2 inches.

4. The golf club head of claim 1, wherein the inner wall is connected to the golf club head at at least a first end point of the inner wall.

5. The golf club head of claim 1, wherein the inner wall has a V-shaped configuration.

6. The golf club head of claim 1, wherein the inner wall includes an aperture formed in the central region of the inner wall and extending through the inner wall.

7. The golf club head of claim 1, wherein at least a portion of a rear side of the ball striking face physically contacts at least a portion of the inner wall when the ball striking face flexes at least a predetermined amount upon contacting the golf ball.

8. The golf club head of claim 1, further including a hosel for engaging a shaft to be connected to the golf club head.

9. The golf club head of claim 1, wherein the golf club head is a wood-type golf club head.

10. A golf club head, comprising:

a golf club head body defining an interior void, the golf club head body further including a ball striking face configured to flex inward, toward the interior void upon contacting a golf ball; and

an inner wall arranged within the interior void of the golf club head and positioned behind the ball striking face, at least a portion of the inner wall being configured to physically contact at least a portion of a rear surface of the ball striking face under some conditions as the ball striking face flexes inward, a contact surface of the inner wall being non-planar.

11. The golf club head of claim 10, wherein a gap is formed between the inner wall and the rear surface of the ball striking face.

12. The golf club head of claim 11, wherein a size of the gap between the inner wall and the rear surface of the ball striking face varies as the inner wall extends in a direction from a toe toward a heel of the golf club head.

13. The golf club head of claim 12, wherein the gap is at a maximum size in a central region of the inner wall.

14. The golf club head of claim 10, wherein the inner wall is connected to the golf club head at a toe of the golf club head and at a heel of the golf club head.

15. The golf club head of claim 10, further including a hosel for engaging a shaft to be connected to the golf club head.

16. The golf club head of claim 15, wherein the golf club is a wood-type golf club.

17. A golf club, comprising:

a shaft;

a golf club head at one end of the shaft, the golf club head including a ball striking face and defining an interior void; and

an inner wall arranged within the interior void and behind the ball striking face, and the inner wall extending in a direction from a toe toward a heel of the golf club head, the inner wall being connected to the golf club head at least at one of the toe and the heel,

wherein a gap is formed between the inner wall and a rear surface of the ball striking face, and wherein a size of the gap varies along a length of the inner wall in the heel to toe direction.

18. The golf club of claim 17, wherein a surface of the inner wall facing the rear surface of the ball striking face is non-planar.

**19.** The golf club of claim **18**, wherein the inner wall includes a first portion having a first slope, a second portion having a second slope greater than the first slope, and a third portion having a more gradual slope than the second slope.

**20.** The golf club of claim **19**, wherein the second portion is arranged between the first portion and the third portion.

**21.** The golf club of claim **19**, wherein the second portion is arranged in a central region of the inner wall.

**22.** The golf club of claim **17**, wherein the inner wall includes an aperture formed in a central region of the inner wall.

**23.** The golf club of claim **17**, further including a first internal support at the heel of the golf club head and a second internal support at the toe of the golf club head.

**24.** The golf club head of claim **23**, wherein the inner wall is connected to the golf club head via at least one of the first internal support and the second internal support.

**25.** The golf club of claim **17**, wherein the golf club is a wood-type golf club.

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