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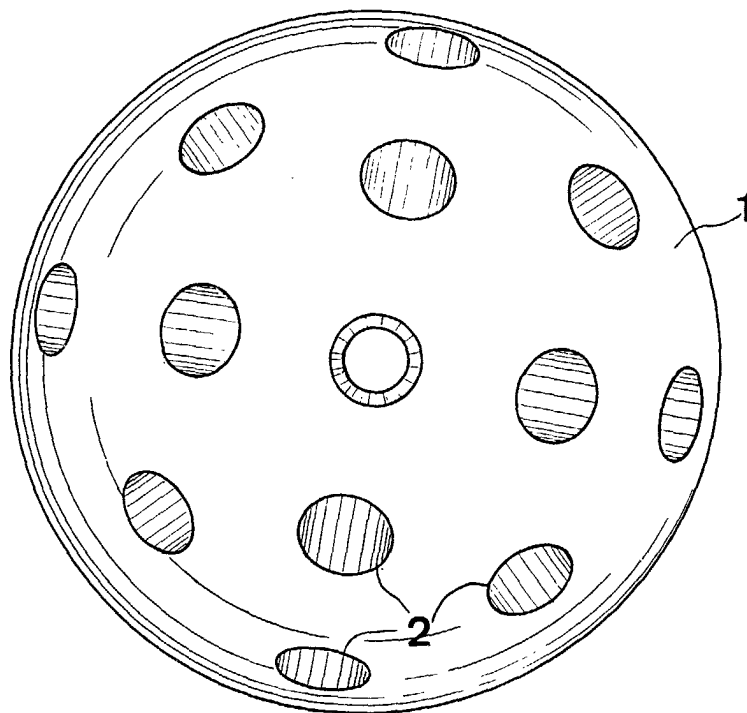
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(54) **Golf ball**

(57) The golf ball consists in a ball with diametric holes, perforations or orifices through it, spaced at appropriate distances on the surface and with a hollow

centre created by the crossing of the through orifices, or by an added spherical chamber, it can use also a central spherical compact zone using in this case tangential holes to said central zone.

FIG. 1



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Description

[0001] Field of the Invention: On golf equipment.

[0002] State of the Prior Art: At present, the coefficient of forward resistance in golf balls is attained by hollows distributed around them, which fail to reduce the effect of the wind, particularly side wind, on the ball.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.

[0003] The golf ball of the invention is a ball with diametric holes, perforations or orifices through it, spaced at appropriate distances on the surface and with a hollow centre created by the crossing of the through orifices, or by an added spherical chamber.

[0004] The hollow interior chamber can be covered by a dense or heavy and rigid material covering.

[0005] The through holes may be of different cross-sections, in numbers usually in inverse proportion to their cross-section.

[0006] Like existing types, they may be of one, two or three sections and may also be made of thermoplastic materials, surlyn, balata, etc., and they may have a resistant coating and, in some cases, the surface is not only smooth but also has the typical hollows over the rest of the undrilled surface.

[0007] It can use also a central spherical compact zone using in this case tangential holes to said central zone.

[0008] Another variant can use only a series of diametric holes and several holes parallel to said diametric holes and properly spaced at appropriate distances.

[0009] With this invention, a lower coefficient of forward resistance is achieved, or greater aerodynamic perforation and, as a result, greater range and greater stability in its forward movement, making it possible to use greater weights and larger sizes. This increased size provides a better impact and greater control of the ball, and the path of the ball is less affected by wind, particularly side wind.

[0010] Operation: the frontal air flow hits and crosses the orifices through the front half of the ball, leaving it through the rear half. This reduces the great resistance generated both on the front and on the rear during its high speed advance. At the back, it eliminates or reduces the high level of turbulence caused with flat or smooth balls.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011]

Figure 1 shows a schematic view of the golf ball in the invention.

Figure 2 to 5 and 7 show schematic and cross-section views of the ball of the invention.

Figure 6 shows a schematic view of a variant.

MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0012] Figure 1 shows the golf (1) and the diametric holes, perforations or orifices through it (2).

[0013] Figure 2 shows one cross-section of the golf ball (1) of the figure 1, and the orifice through it (2), the arrow shows the path of the air flow.

[0014] Figure 3 shows another cross-section of a variant of the golf ball (1), the orifices through it (2), and the covering (3) of the hollow centre created by the crossing of the through orifices.

[0015] Figure 4 shows another cross-section of a variant of the golf ball (1), the orifices through it (2), in this case they communicate the outside with the hollow internal spherical chamber and the dense or heavy and rigid material covering of said chamber.

[0016] Figure 5 shows another cross-section of the golf ball (1) of the figure 1, and the orifices through it (2). The lines and arrows show, in a plane, the path of the air flow around and through the ball.

[0017] Figure 6 shows the golf ball (1), and the perforations or orifices through it (2).

[0018] Figure 7 shows the golf ball (1) of the ball shown in figure 6 and the centre spherical zone (5), using in this case the tangential orifices (2 and 2') to said spherical centre zone.

[0019] The cross-sections in the figures 2 to 5 and 7 show maximum diameters of the balls and, as a result, depending of the area of the cut, there may be one or more ducts. For instance the different cross-sections shown in figures 2 to 5 belong to the ball of the figure 1.

Claims

1. A golf ball that consists in a ball with holes, perforations or orifices through it, spaced at appropriate distances on the surface and having a centre zone.
2. A golf ball according to claim 1, where the centre zone is hollow and created by the diametric crossing of the through orifices.
3. A golf ball according to claim 1, where the hollow centre zone is created by an added spherical chamber.
4. A golf ball according to claim 1, where the hollow centre chamber is covered by a dense or heavy and rigid material covering.
5. A golf ball according to claim 1, where the through holes are of different cross-sections, in numbers usually in inverse proportion to their cross-section.
6. A golf ball according to claim 1, where the ball is made of one section.

7. A golf ball according to claim 1, where the ball is made of several sections.
 8. A golf ball according to claim 1, where the ball has a resistant coating. 5
 9. A golf ball according to claim 1, where the ball has the typical hollows over the rest of the undrilled surface. 10
 10. A golf ball according to claim 1, where the centre zone is spherical and compact, using tangential holes to said centre zone.
 11. A golf ball according to claim 1, where are used only a series of diametric holes and several holes parallel to said diametric holes and properly spaced at appropriate distances. 15
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FIG. 1

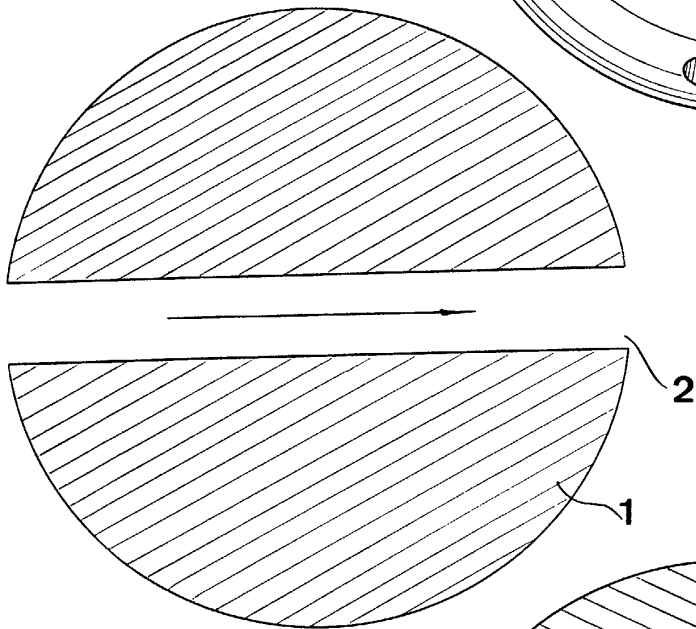
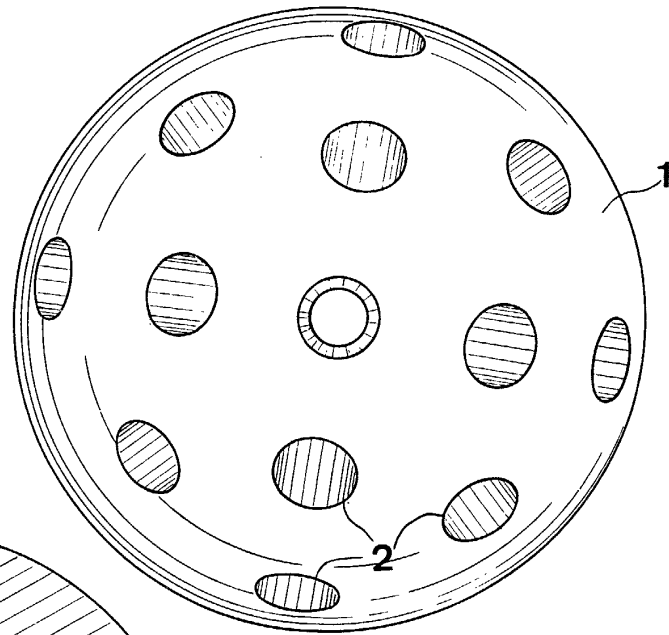


FIG. 2

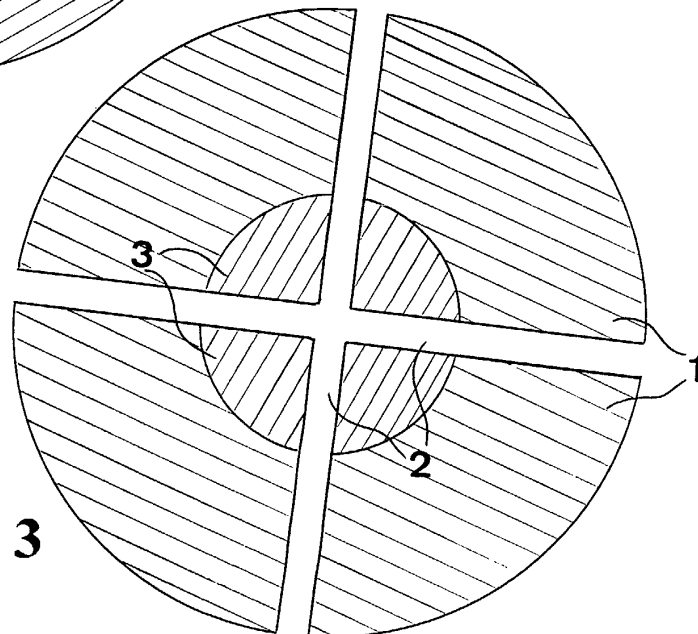


FIG. 3

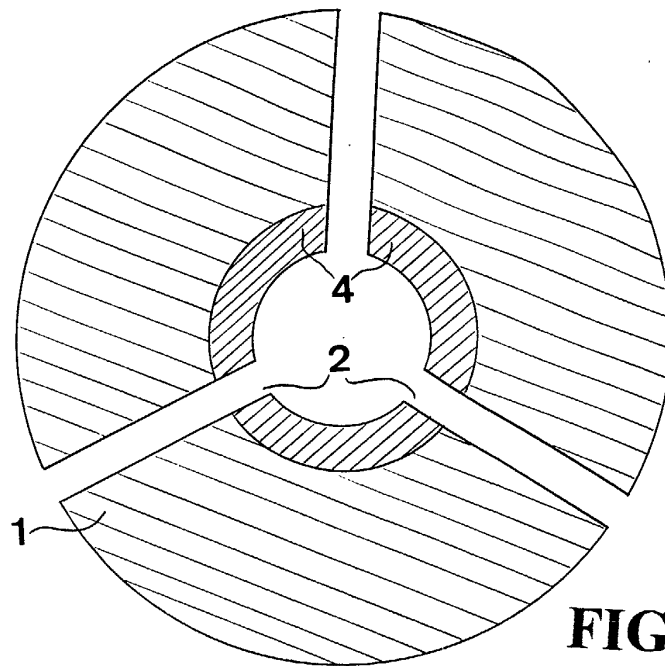


FIG. 4

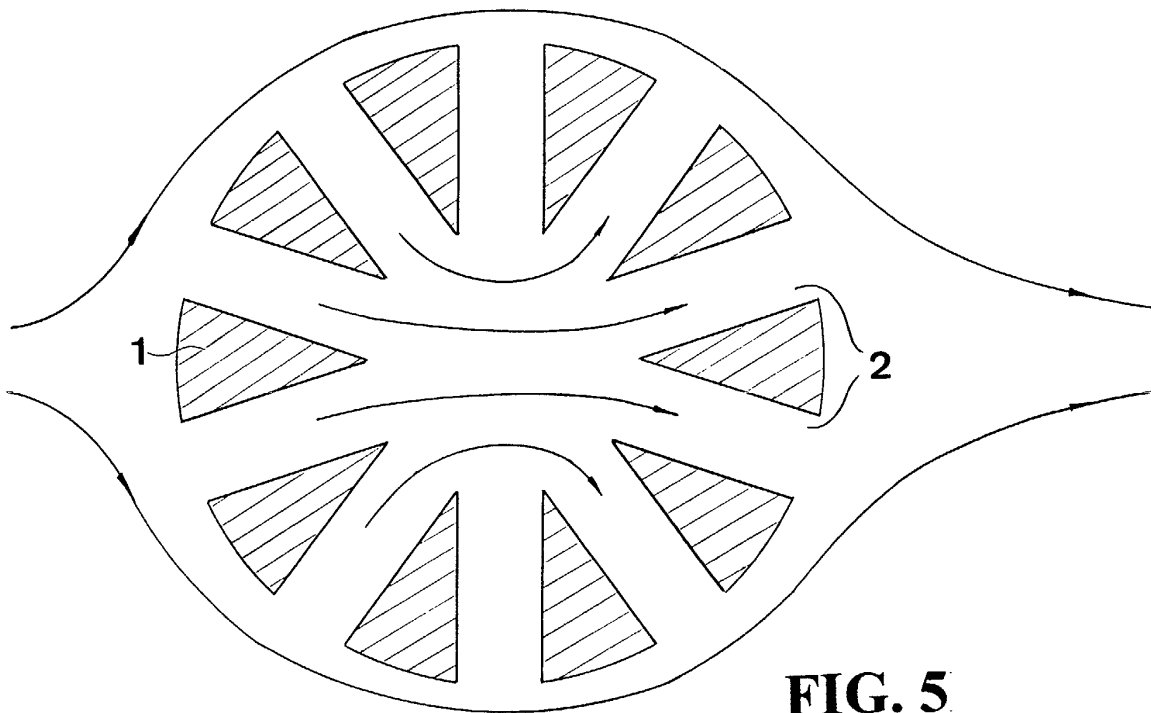


FIG. 5

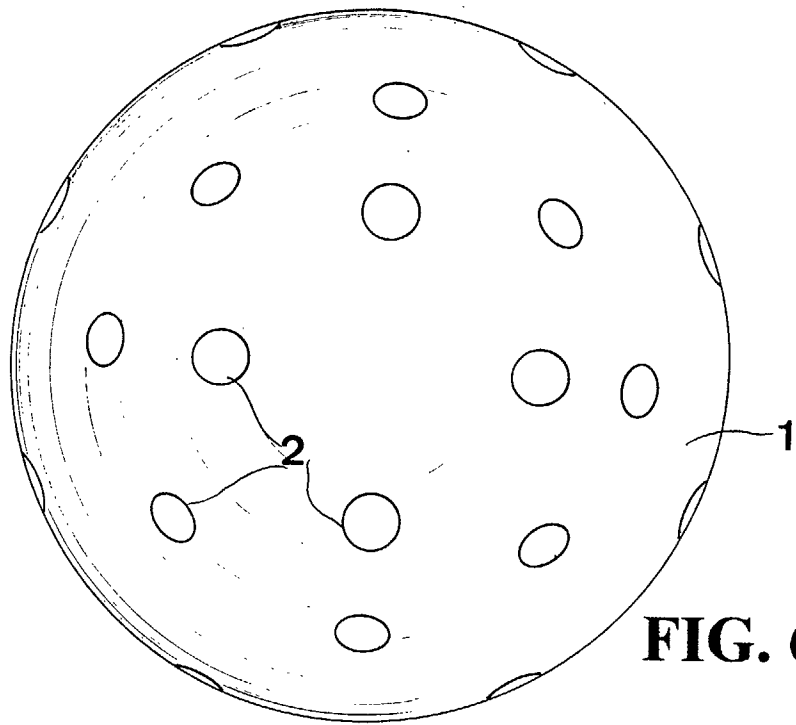


FIG. 6

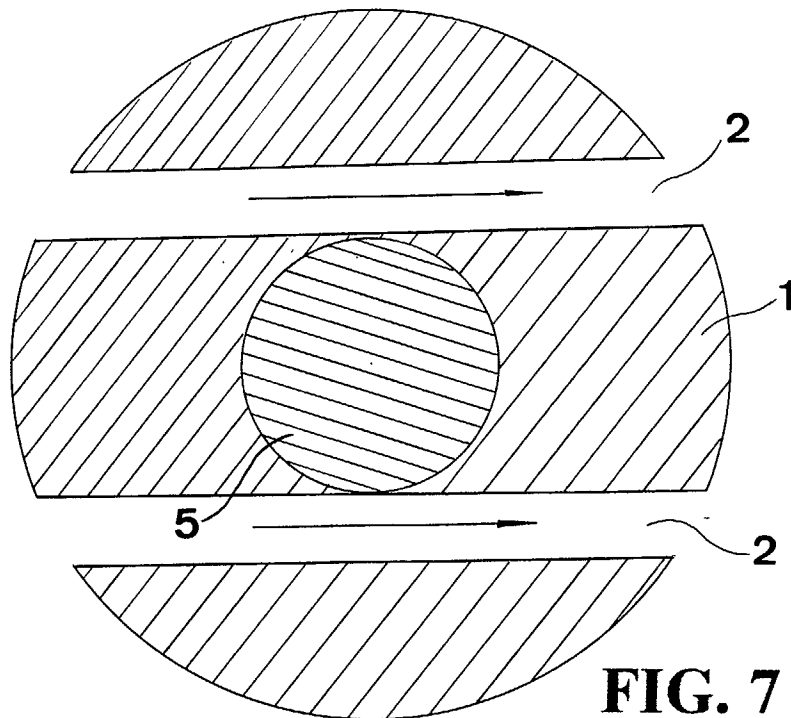


FIG. 7