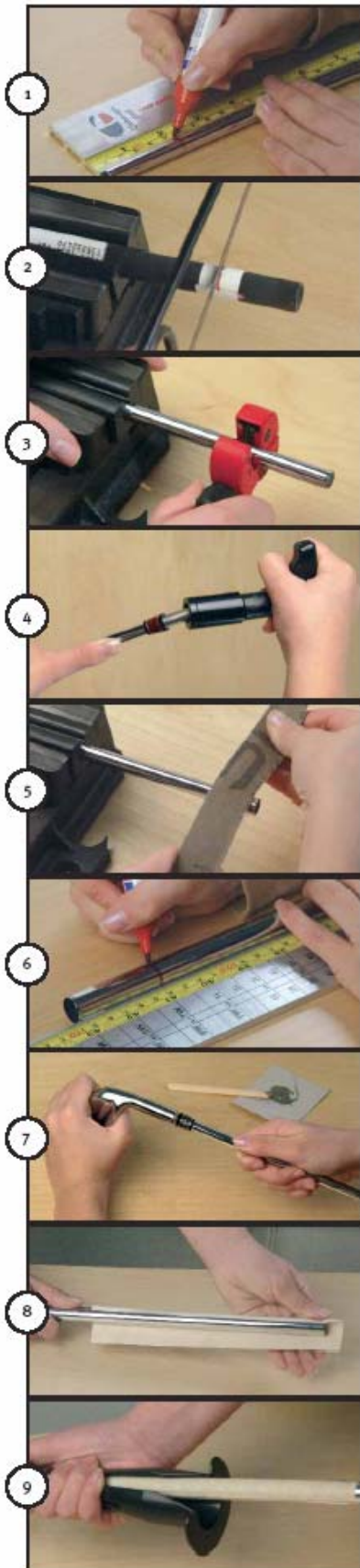


Clubmate Golf Australia

A few guidelines to help you make your own golf clubs...



You don't need to be a craftsperson to enjoy the advantages and the satisfaction of playing golf with self made, custom fitted clubs. All you need is a work bench or even just a solid table and some basic tools. Before you start assembly, check whether you've got all the materials you will need (heads, shafts, grips, grip tape, ferrules) and the necessary tools (vice, vice clamp, shaft cutter or hacksaw, rasp or sandpaper, ferrule installer, epoxy, isopropyl alcohol, grip solvent, grip installer).

Pic. 1:

If the shaft trimming instructions call for tip trimming, mark the spot on the shaft with a felt-tip pen.

Pic. 2:

For graphite shafts: Before you start cutting, wrap the area with some tape to prevent the shaft from splintering; remove the tape after cutting. Use a hacksaw or an electric cut-off wheel; follow the shaft trim instructions. Never use a tubing cutter for graphite shafts!

Pic. 3:

For steel shafts: Use a tubing cutter, a hacksaw or an electric cut-off wheel; follow the shaft trim instructions.

Pic. 4:

If a ferrule is required, we recommend using a ferrule installer; put the ferrule in hot water or heat it slightly with an electronic heat gun (100° C) to make it supple. If the head does not require a ferrule, insert the shaft completely into the hosel and mark the shaft at the hosel edge; be sure to stop roughening 2-3mm below the marked shafting depth to avoid rust (in steel shafts) and to ensure a proper appearance.

Pic. 5:

Epoxy requires a rough surface for proper adhesion. For steel shafts, use a rasp or medium-grade sandpaper to abrade the chrome finish. For graphite shafts, use only fine grade sandpaper to remove the outer coating. Avoid cutting into the graphite fibres since this may cause shaft breakages and will void the manufacturer's warranty!

Pic. 6:

Now trim the shaft from the butt to the desired total length. Please keep in mind that the club will be about 1/4" longer once the grip is mounted because of the grip cap. Marking and trimming procedures for steel and graphite shafts are the same as for tip trimming. Serious clubmakers will match the club's swing weight before trimming to final length (before gluing the head to the shaft)

Pic. 7:

Mix the epoxy thoroughly, making sure to achieve the correct mixing ratio, and coat the inner side of the hosel and the roughened area of the shaft tip. Insert the shaft into the hosel while slightly rotating until all surfaces are coated with epoxy. Remove all unnecessary epoxy with isopropyl alcohol and clean the shaft and head carefully. Set the club aside in an upright position and allow the epoxy to cure. With graphite shafts with a printed logo, make sure that the graphics are aligned with the club head to ensure a proper appearance.

Pic. 8:

Once the epoxy is fully cured, start gripping. Apply grip tape to the shaft butt, allowing the grip tape to exceed 1/2" at the butt end; twist the exceeding part and push it into the cavity of the shaft. Peel the backing off the tape. Fill the grip with solvent (we strongly recommend to use Organic Grip Solvent); make sure you seal the hole in the grip cap with a finger. Shake slightly to cover the entire inner surface. Now pour the solvent over the grip tape and collect the excess solvent for reuse.

Pic. 9:

Hold the grip with the alignment pattern facing up and slip it over the tape onto the shaft. A grip installer will make the process easier although it's not necessary for standard grips. For big butt shafts, however, it is a must! Make sure the grip butt cap is all the way up against the shaft butt. Be aware of the grip's alignment pattern: it should be in line with the lowest groove of the clubface! Allow a drying time of about 1-2 hours, depending on the temperature.