

The Golfsmith

HEAD/SHAFT SYNCHRONIZATION PROGRAM

Three easy steps to help you select the right components for building the best golf club for your swing!

STEP 1 SELECT A HEAD

Determine the total performance characteristics desired in the completed golf club. This is done by selecting head characteristics consistent with the playability performance you are trying to achieve.

TRAJECTORY: A measure of the head's ability to produce a high, moderate or low (boring) shot trajectory.

FORGIVENESS: The head's resistance to twisting on off-center hits as well as its ability to produce favorable distance and accuracy on off-center hits.

WORKABILITY: The ease of ability to purposely shape your golf shots (i.e. draw or fade).

	TRAJECTORY	FORGIVENESS	WORKABILITY
LOW	LO	MINIMAL MIN	HIGH HI
MID-LAUNCH	MID	MODERATE MO	MODERATE MO
HIGH	HI	MAXIMUM MX	LOW LO

STEP 2 MATCH THE HEAD TO A SHAFT

Next, select the shaft with the correct RSSR by determining your clubhead swing speed. Then identify the shaft that best suits your needs. See information at bottom of page for more comprehensive details on shaft selection.

TORQUE: The head's resistance to twisting on off-center hits as well as its ability to produce favorable distance and accuracy on off-center hits.

WEIGHT: The total raw weight of the shaft. Lower weights help generate increased clubhead speed.

PROFILE: The shaft specifications that influence the launch angle and trajectory of the ball.

	TORQUE	WEIGHT	PROFILE
LOW	LO	STANDARD STD	LOW LO
MODERATE	MO	LIGHT WEIGHT LW	MID-LAUNCH MID
HIGH	HI	ULTRA-LIGHT UL	HIGH HI

STEP 3 FINE TUNE YOUR HEAD AND SHAFT SELECTION

Very specific performance attributes for the golf club can be selected. Use these examples as guidelines, and feel free to call one of our knowledgeable sales representatives for recommendations (1-800-456-3344).

<p>Golfer needs help getting the golf ball airborne:</p> <p>Focus on a shaft and head that both have a HIGH trajectory</p> <p>SHAFT: profile HI torque HI weight UL Aldila Excelerator UL</p> <p>HEAD: trajectory HI forgiveness MO workability MO Snake Eyes Viper LS</p>	<p>Golfer needs help slowing down the tempo:</p> <p>Sometimes only a single performance attribute is desired such as a heavier</p> <p>SHAFT: profile LO torque LO weight STD UST Proforce 95 Gold</p> <p>HEAD: trajectory LO forgiveness MX workability HI Snake Eyes Fire Forged Irons</p>	<p>Golfer needs help reducing stray shots:</p> <p>Combine a forgiving head and a lower torque shaft.</p> <p>SHAFT: profile MID torque LO weight LW Grafalloy ProLogic</p> <p>HEAD: trajectory HI forgiveness MX workability MO XPC 3000 Irons</p>
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Sync'd for Speed

"Golfsmith's Head/Shaft Synchronization Program gives me practical guidelines to follow during the process of selecting golf components for my customers. The color-coded system really speeds up the search when I'm flipping through the Golfsmith catalog."

-Jacques Inriere, Greenwich Golf Fitting Studio



SHAFT PERFORMANCE INDEX

TORQUE is the measurement of a shaft's rotational twisting at the tip end. Strong players that apply more stress to the shaft will require shafts with lower torque ratings. Slower swinging players should use shafts with higher torque values to retain the feel and flexibility of the shaft.

LO	Low Torque ≤ 3.5°
MO	Moderate Torque = 3.6° to 4.8°
HI	High Torque ≥ 4.9°

The **WEIGHT** of a golf shaft can be the greatest variable to the club's total weight. It is important to select a shaft within a weight range that allows the golfer to hit the ball on-center with the greatest regularity. Generally, fast, quick-tempo swings require heavier shafts, and slower, smooth-tempo swings require lighter shafts.

STD	Graphite Woods ≥ 77g Graphite Irons ≥ 88g Steel ≥ 121g
LW	Graphite Woods = 68-76g Graphite Irons = 71-87g Steel = 110-120g
UL	Graphite Woods ≤ 67g Graphite Irons ≤ 70g Steel ≤ 109g

TRAJECTORY (Profile) represents the golf shaft's ability to aid in getting the golf ball airborne. The bend point, along with tip flexibility, influences launch angle and trajectory. Generally, golfer's with high clubhead speeds will benefit the most from high bend points. And vice versa for slower swing speeds.

LO	High Bend Point = Low Trajectory
MID	Mid Bend Point = Mid Trajectory
HI	Low Bend Point = High Trajectory