Introduction To Club Fitting

PGA OF ONTARIO / AOT NETWORKING





What is Club Fitting?

• Club fitting, in its most basic sense, is modifying or selecting a golf club to provide optimal conditions for a golf shot.

 While golf is not a sport played in perfect conditions, creating the most consistent expectations for any shot and club should always be the target in a fitting session.



What is Club Fitting?

• Club fitting is not skill-based. Every golfer has unique attributes, like height, posture, arm length, speed, and strength.

- As fitters, we have two pathways we can choose in a fitting:
 - Compensate for the player's bad habits Use the tools we have to "make" the ball flight better.
 - **Compliment** the player's good habits Look at the consistent variables a player has (Swing speed, path, angle of attack, etc.) and provide them the tools best suited to play better.



What is the Goal of a Club Fitting Session?

 Every golfer has different desires when coming for a fitting. Generally, everyone wants to get better and improve, but determining HOW they can get better is extremely important.

 What pain points do they have? What is causing the most concern with their current equipment?



Pain Points – Unwanted Direction/Curvature

- When a golf ball misses its intended target, it is likely caused by one of two variables.
 - Improper Strike Location
 - Improper Face to Path Relationship
- While these can both be present at the same time, determining which
 is the major cause of concern can guide your fitting process to
 maximize success.



Improper Strike Location

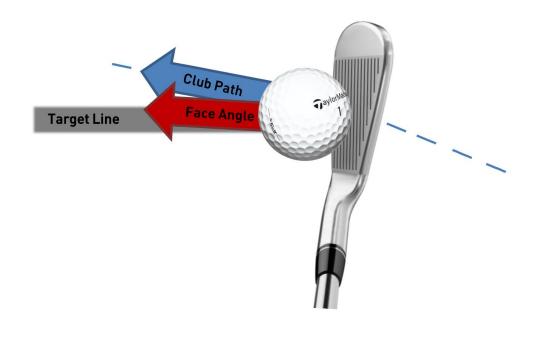
- When a ball is not struck solidly, we experience **GEAR EFFECT** which can force a golf ball offline.
 - While we commonly think of toe and heel strikes, high and low strikes on the face can also have an adverse effect on the result of the shot.
 - How does each strike location affect the shot?





Improper Face to Path Relationship

- When the club is delivered with an incorrect Face to Path relationship, the golf ball will curve in a direction not desired by the player.
 - An **OPEN** face to path relationship will create curve away from the player (fade/slice)
 - A CLOSED face to path relationship will create curve back towards the player (draw/hook)





Typical Miss Patterns For Golfers

• A right handed golfer typically misses long left and short right.

 How do Strike Location and Face to Path Relationships affect these misses?





Key Metrics For Club Fitting

- When using launch monitors, we are afforded a huge amount of data to utilize in a club fitting.
- Key parameters like clubhead speed, ball speed, launch angle, and spin rate are very important to monitor and observe. These parameters "create" the ball flight we see.
- While all these parameters are very important, how do we know when they are optimal for golfers?



Key Metrics for Club Fitting

- Every golf shot has an optimal flight that we are aiming for. While launch angle, spin rate, and ball speed are always to be focused on, we can use clubhead speed and the shot at hand to determine:
 - Peak Height
 - Angle of Descent
 - Smash Factor





Peak Height

 Peak Height is most simply described as the apex, or highest point, of a golf ball's flight.

Every shot has an ideal peak height based on clubhead speed.

An goof rule of thumb is attempt to match the peak height with the

clubhead speed.

Note: Below "normal" clubhead speed, or overly negative AoA, the target peak height becomes lower.

Target Peak Height and Angles of Descent for Swingspeed									
Seven Iron									
Speed (mph)	AoA (deg)	Peak Height (ft)	Angle of Descent (deg)	Carry	Total				
70	-2.5	70	42	125	134				
80	-3.0	82	45	154	163				
90	-3.5	104	49	180	186				
100	-4.0	122	51	205	212				
	Driver								
Speed (mph)	AoA (deg)	Peak Height (ft)	Angle of Descent (deg)	Carry	Total				
80	+3.2	70	25	181	204				
90	+3.5	88	27	217	241				
100	+3.0	94	33	250	274				
110	+3.0	112	38	286	309				

Angle of Descent (Land Angle)

- Angle of Descent (Land Angle) is described as the down-range angle of the ball to the ground.
- We want this angle to be steeper with the irons than the driver.

For most golfers, mid-iron AoD should be in the mid to high 40° range, while driver AoD should be lower than 40°.

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Smash Factor

 Smash Factor is calculated by dividing ball speed by clubhead speed.

• While most commonly talked about with drivers, knowing the target smash factor for all clubs can help determine proper quality of strike, and compression.

CLUB	CLUB SPEED [mph]	SPIN LOFT ^[deg]	BALL SPEED [mph]	SMASH FACTOR
Driver	112.6	10.0	167.9	1.49
3 wood	107.0	15.0	158.4	1.48
5 wood	103.0	21.0	149.6	1.45
3 iron	97.8	21.0	142.1	1.45
4 iron	95.8	23.5	137.2	1.43
5 iron	94.3	26.0	132.4	1.40
6 iron	92.3	29.0	126.7	1.37
7 iron	90.0	33.0	119.2	1.33
8 iron	86.8	37.0	111.0	1.28
9 iron	85.3	41.0	103.3	1.21
PW	83.2	46.0	93.7	1.13
sw	80.7	56.0	75.1	0.93



Utilizing Key Metrics to Determine Ball Flight

- Using the average Tour Player's seven iron speed (92mph), which data is easier to confirm as correct?
 - Ball Speed 131 mph
 - Launch Angle 15.6°
 - Spin Rate 6300 rpm

OR

- Smash Factor 1.36
- Peak Height 94 ft
- Angle of Descent 48°





Thank You!

 Next session, we will discuss how we can utilize this information to proceed through a club fitting session, and how we can use the tools we have at our disposal to optimize a golfer's equipment.

Please let me know if you have any questions before then!

Stewart Bannatyne

sbannatyne@moderngolf.ca

@stewbann (Instagram)

