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Made in China

User Manual



Golf Men's Regular 9-piece Complete Set

Model: GC-JS8009

材质: 105g铜版纸

尺寸: 148.5x210 mm

印刷: 单黑双面印刷

装订方式: 骑马钉装

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Introduction

Thank you for purchasing Golf Men's Regular Complete Set. Please read this manual carefully and keep it in a safe place for future reference. If you need any assistance, please contact our support team with your product model number and Amazon order number.

Production Specification

Package content	Driver: #1 Wood- 10.5°-45"Length- 1PCS Fairway:#3 Wood- 15°-43" Length-1PCS Hybrid: #4H Wood- 24°-40"Length-1PCS 6 Iron- 29°-37.5" Length-1PCS 7 Iron-32°-37" Length- 1PCS 8 Iron-36°-36.5" Lenth- 1PCS 9 Iron-41°-36" Length-1PCS PW Iron- 45°-35.5" Length-1PCS Putter- 3°-34" Length- 1PCS Head covers-3PCS Stand bag- 1PCS
Weight	18.73LBS
Wood material	Aluminum alloy with steel composite head+ fiber glass shaft+Rubber Grip
Iron material	Stainless head+fiber glass shaft+Rubber Grip
Putter material	Zinc Head+ Stainless shaft+Rubber Grip
Stand bag material	Nylon+ mesh fabric+ plastic foot pad+ steel legs

Distance by Club Type

"Why do I need so many different Clubs?" One of the primary reasons is that they hit different distances.
See the chart below for average distances by club type of PGA and LPGA players.

Club	PGA Tour Average Distance	LPGA Tour Average Distance
Driver	Right Base Stabilizer	Right Base Stabilizer
3 Wood	Left Upright	Left Upright
Hybrid	Right Upright	Right Upright
6 Iron	Bottom Crossbar	Bottom Crossbar
7 Iron	Backrest Frame	Backrest Frame
8 Iron	Upright	Upright
9 Iron	Pull Up Bar	Pull Up Bar
PW	Left Handlebar	Left Handlebar

Drivers

The "1-wood," universally known as the driver, has the largest clubhead, longest shaft and lowest loft (aside from the putter) of any club. Drivers are long-distance clubs typically used off the tee box for your first shot on a par 4 or par 5. Nearly every driver today features a graphite shaft while clubheads are made of steel, titanium and carbon composites. The driver's face also has the largest hitting area of any club.



Fairway Woods

While clubheads are made of steel, alloy or composite materials, these clubs were made of wood throughout most of golf history; hence, they're still regularly referred to as woods, although some prefer the more technically accurate "fairway metal."



Hybrids

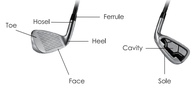
As the name suggests, hybrids combine elements of two different clubs – the clubheads are shaped like woods, while the lengths and lofts are similar to irons. The majority of amateur golfers, and many pros, use hybrids in place of traditional 2-, 3- and 4-irons as hybrids are easier to hit solidly from a variety of lies. Like fairway woods, hybrids are often used from the tee.



Irons

Irons usually feature steel shafts, fiber glass shafts are often offered as an option.

Clubheads on irons have deeper grooves extending across the face from toe to heel and running parallel from top to bottom. These grooves help generate backspin that's necessary to control your shot. There are a few basic types of irons, each designed to fit a particular skill level. Irons are used on most every hole and cover everything from chip shots near the green, short and mid-range shots from fairway, rough or sand, and long shots from the tee on par 3s. Irons generally come in sets that include 6-8 individual clubs. The typical iron set consists of (but is not limited to) the 6-, 7-, 8-, and 9-irons, along with a pitching wedge.



Putters

Used to roll the ball into the hole when on the green (or very near it), the putter is arguably the most important club in your bag. It's typically fitted with a steel shaft, and usually with a flat or squared grip to place the hands in the correct positions. The clubface on a putter is flat, with 3° – 4° loft.



Helpful Golf Terminology

Albatross (aka Double Eagle) – A score of three under par on a single hole. (Example: scoring 2 on a par 5.)
Birdie – A score of one under on a single hole. (Example: scoring 3 on a par 4.)
Bogey – A score of one over on a single hole. (Example: scoring 4 on a par 3.)
Bogey Golfer – A player who typically averages a score of bogey on every hole.
Bounce – The angle from the leading edge of the club to the lowest point of the sole of the club. The more bounce on a club's sole, the more it will resist digging into the turf; bounce also helps displace sand on bunker shots. The sand wedge typically features the most bounce of any club.
Break – The curve in a ball's roll on the green due to slope. Putts are said to break either left or right.
Cavity Back – An iron design featuring a hollowed-out cavity behind the clubface, which places more weight around the edges of the clubhead for higher Moment of Inertia (MOI) and forgiveness. Many putters are built in the same style.
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Center of Gravity (CG) – The exact point in the clubhead where the head is perfectly balanced. The placement of a club's CG plays a key role in performance. In general, the lower the CG, the higher the ball will launch off the clubface.
Cut (aka Fade) – A shot that curves gently to the right when struck by a right-handed golfer. (For lefties, a cut or fade curves to the left.)
Double Bogey – A score of two over on a single hole. (Example: scoring 7 on a par 5.)
Draw – A shot that curves gently to the left when struck by a right-handed golfer. (For lefties, a draw curves to the right.)
Eagle – A score of two under par on a single hole. (Example: scoring 3 on a par 5.)
Fat Shot – When the club contacts the ground behind the ball, usually causing a loss of yardage compared to a solid strike.
Fade – See Cut.
Forgiveness / Forgiving – A club is said to be forgiving if it produces relatively good distance and accuracy when the player misses the sweet spot. While less-skilled golfers need clubs with maximum forgiveness, better players often prefer less forgiving clubs (which make it easier to intentionally curve the ball).
Grooves – A series of straight, parallel lines cut into the clubface, typically horizontal to the ground. Grooves grab the golf ball's surface and impart backspin.
Handicap (aka Handicap Index) – A number that represents the skill level of a golfer. (The lower the handicap, the better the golfer.) According to the United States Golf Association (USGA), the USGA Handicap allows golfers of all abilities to compete on an equitable basis. The weaker player may deduct strokes based on the stronger player's handicap. Your actual handicap is based on a complex calculation taking into account your golf scores and the relative difficulty of the course.

Hook – A shot that curves hard to the left when struck by a right-handed golfer. (For lefties, a hook curves to the right.)
Loft – The number of the club indicates how high and far the shot will travel. The higher the number, the greater the angle of loft is. When the loft is very high, the ball will fly higher but for a shorter distance.
Long Iron – An iron with minimal loft used to hit the ball a long distance. The 2 – 4 irons are considered long irons.
Mid-Iron – An iron with medium loft used to hit the ball a medium distance. The 5 – 7 irons are **considered mid-**irons.
Moment of Inertia (MOI) – A measurement (in grams per centimeters-squared) of how much a clubhead resists twisting on impact with the ball. A higher MOI means the club is more resistant to twisting (more "forgiving"), so shots struck off-center will generally fly farther and straighter than a similar shot with a club of lower MOI.
Muscle Back – An iron design with no cavity in the back of the clubhead. This classic club style features more weight behind the sweet spot and is less forgiving than a cavity back model, but is often favored by top players due to its feel and ball flight.
Par – The score a scratch golfer is expected to make on a hole, assuming two strokes on the putting green.
Perimeter Weighting – Club design in which weight is distributed around the head's perimeter rather than its center. Featured in drivers, fairway woods, hybrids, irons and putters, this design creates a higher Moment of Inertia and enhanced forgiveness.
Scratch Golfer – A player with a handicap of 0 who typically averages an 18-hole score around even-par.
Shank – A shot, struck on the club's hosel, which shoots almost directly to the right when struck by a right-handed golfer. (For lefties, a shank shoots to the left.)
Short Iron – An iron with high loft used to hit the ball a short distance. The 8 – 9 irons are considered mid-irons.
Slice – A shot that curves hard to the right when struck by a right-handed golfer. (For lefties, a slice curves to the left.) A slice is considered the most common mistake among amateur golfers.
Sole – The bottom of the clubhead (i.e., the part that rests on the ground when addressing the ball). The soles of fairway woods, hybrids, irons and wedges play an integral role in each club's performance.
Thin Shot – When the bottom part of the clubface strikes the ball at or just below its equator, causing the ball to fly very low and often past the target.
Topped Shot – When the club's sole strikes the top part of the ball, causing it to bounce or roll rather than launch into the air.

Warranty&Customer Support

If you need help regarding product issues, after-sales service, or other relevant problems, please contact us by order number.