T2C Triaxial Carbon Crown

Callaway pioneered the use of carbon composite materials in metalwoods as another avenue for making the head strategically lighter in some areas and heavier in others to raise MOI and improve CG location. The Callaway Composite Lab was opened in 1996 to make custom graphite shafts for Tour Staff professionals; within a year Callaway engineers were experimenting with incorporating composite materials into metalwood heads.

The first Callaway driver with carbon composite technology was introduced in 2002; there has been a driver in the line-up that incorporates carbon composite materials every year since then. In 2004 Callaway R&D started research on what became our proprietary Forged Composite technology, an advanced composite material that was eight years in development before we deemed it ready for use in production clubs -- the 2011 Diablo Octane and Razr Hawk drivers.

Our most recent advancement in carbon composite technology is triaxial carbon, which we believe is superior to the composite materials our competitors use in their clubheads. Triaxial carbon is significantly lighter than and one-third the density of titanium while maintaining exceptionally high quasi-isotropic properties. Triaxial carbon is nearly twice as strong as the forged composite material we have used in previous drivers.

Our new lighter triaxial carbon fabric called T2C has a tighter weave; the weight it saves is redistributed within the head to raise MOI for exceptional forgiveness on off-centre hits.