Dec. 10, 1935. E. C. W. EVERNDEN 2,023,728

HOCKEY STICK

Filed Feb. 21, 1934

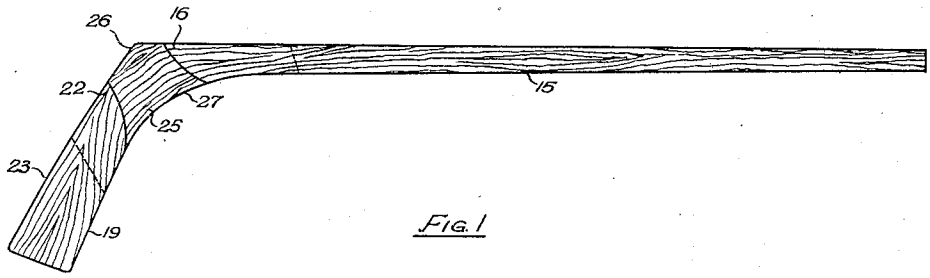


FIG. 1

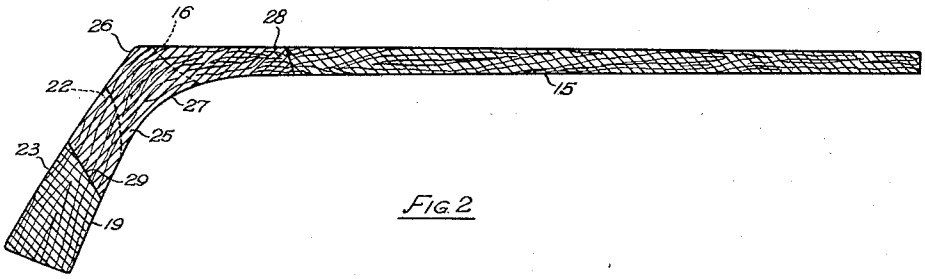


FIG. 2

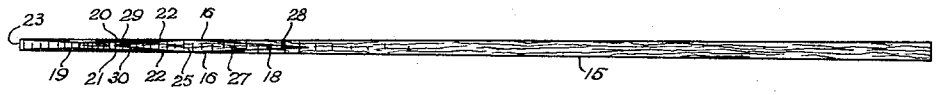


FIG. 3

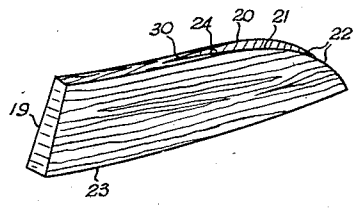


FIG. 4

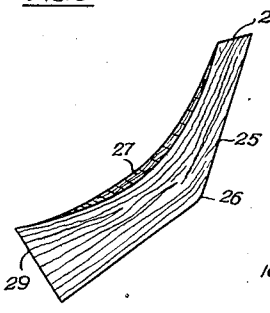


FIG. 5

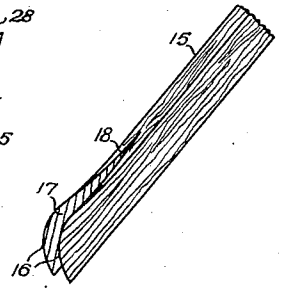


FIG. 6

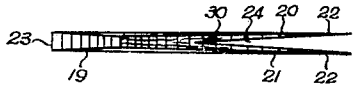


FIG. 7



FIG. 8



FIG. 9

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HOCKEY STICK

Ernest Charles William Evernden, Verdun, Quebec, Canada

Application February 21, 1934, Serial No. 712,299

2 Claims. (Cl. 273—67)

The invention relates to a hockey stick, as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawing that forms part of the same.

The invention consists essentially in splicing the parts to a stick so that the heel or inner end of the blade shall be distinct in respect to the handle as pointed out in the claims for novelty following a description in detail of the splicing.

The objects of the invention are to avoid the breakages incident to the rough usage that a hockey stick undergoes and thereby insure comfort and security to the player and save him and his companions and competitors from many an accident; to simplify the construction of these sticks and eliminate entirely the bending operation which may be counted on always as distorting the grain of the wood; to produce hockey sticks at a reasonable price and of maximum strength, and generally to provide an article of this kind of great efficiency in so far as the use by the player is concerned and immune from warping or other distortions, so liable in a single piece stick.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a side view of the complete stick showing the joints.

Figure 2 is a sectional plan view showing the several pieces of wood.

Figure 3 is an edge view of the stick looking on the top of the blade and extending handle.

Figure 4 is a perspective detail of the blade piece.

Figure 5 is a perspective detail of the heel or spliced piece.

Figure 6 is a perspective detail of the lower portion of the handle broken away from the upper portion.

Figure 7 is a plan view of the edge of the blade showing a splicing recess.

Figure 8 is a plan view of the splicing piece.

Figure 9 is a plan view of the lower portion of the heel, showing the splicing recess.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the various figures.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral **15** indicates the handle which is shaped to curve inwardly a little at the ends **16** on either side of the splicing recess **17**, this splicing recess **17** converging from the ends of the handle to the crotch **18**.

The blade **19** is formed with the flat surfaces **20** and **21**, these surfaces curving downwardly at **22** to the foot of the blade **23** on either side of the splicing recess **24**.

The splicing piece **25** is shaped to form the heel **26** of the stick approximately midway of its length, the upper side **27** being of arcuate shape, while the flats of the piece taper to the individual edges **28** and **29** fitting into the recesses **17** and **24**, the recess **24** finishing like the recess **17** in a sharp crotch **30**.

These extensions of the heel pass into the handle and the foot or blade respectively are glued into the recesses and the whole stick made integral through this attachment without any bending operations whatsoever.

In the use of the stick, the strain is on what are to all intents and purposes continuous straight lengths of wood, in other words, it is just like one length extending from the tip of the handle to the toe of the foot and yet there are three pieces of wood, all of natural grain without a twist, which happens in bending operations, in fact there is no distortion whatsoever, and in the finished stick the full strength is enjoyed during the play.

In so far as the putting together of these pieces of wood are concerned, the insert may or may not be, as the case may be, cross grained in respect to the handle and foot, but this will make no difference, the natural grain of the wood being still extant throughout.

What I claim is:—

1. In a hockey stick, a mid-segment forming the offset piece in making the turn of the stick and having tapered wedge ends, a blade complementary to one wedge end of said segment and secured thereto to form an extension therefrom, and a shaft complementary to the other wedge end of said segment and secured thereto and extending in the conventional change of direction from said blade to form the handle of the stick.

2. In a hockey stick, a mid-segment forming the offset piece in making the turn of the stick, having the grain of the wood running substantially in the direction of the said turn of the stick, a blade secured to one end of said segment and projecting therefrom, and a shaft secured to and projecting from the other end of said segment in the conventional change of direction from said blade and segment, the grain of the latter at the joints crossing the grains of the blade and shaft.

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