

Oct. 10, 1933.

R. D. OGDEN

1,930,281

IMPLEMENT FOR PLAYING AN IMPROVED GAME OF SKILL

Filed April 21, 1932

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

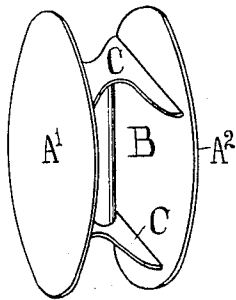


Fig. 8.

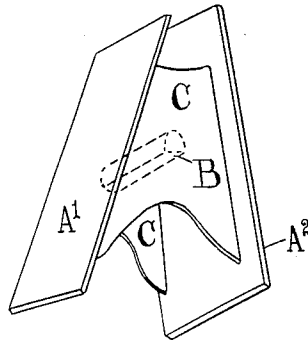


Fig. 7.

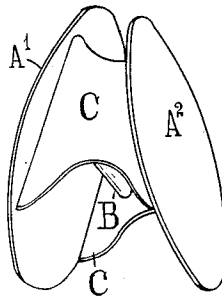


Fig. 1.

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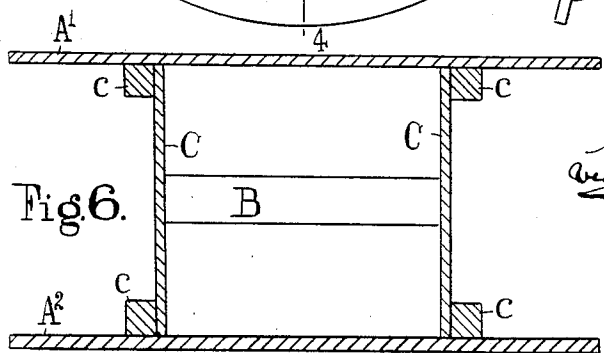
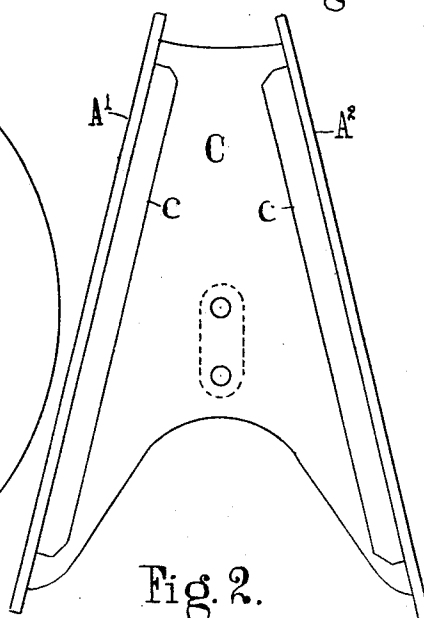
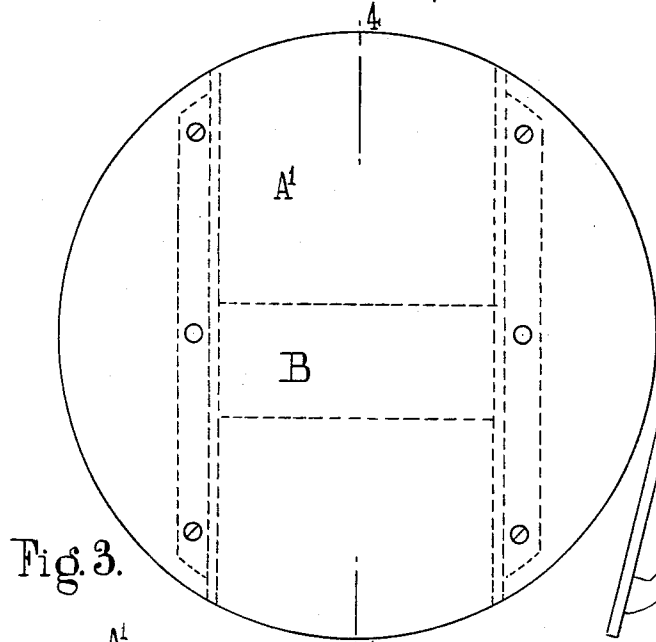
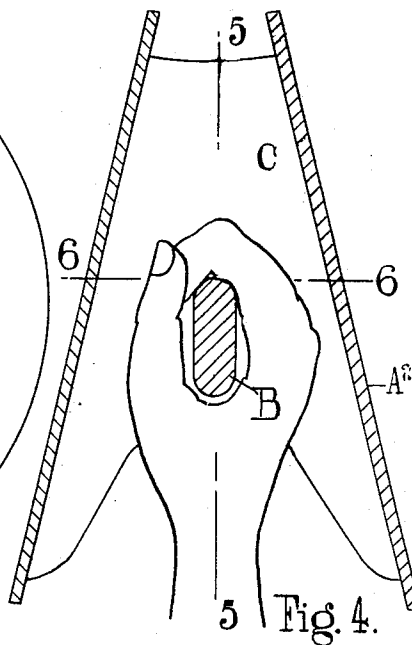
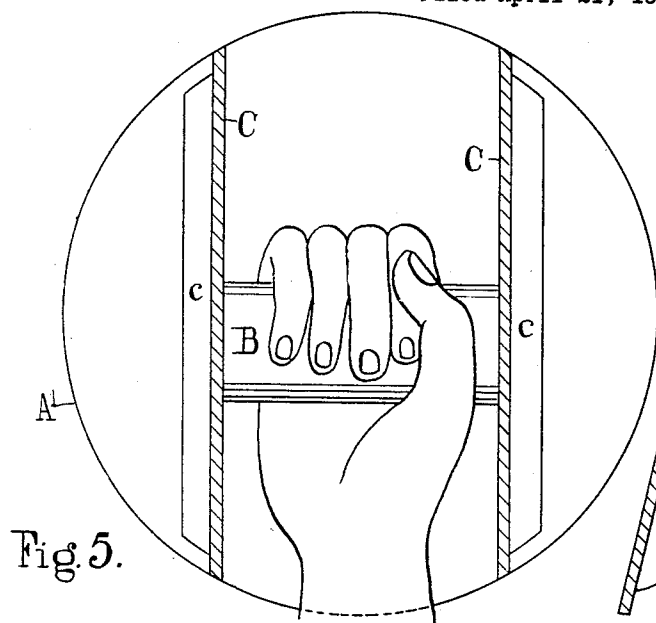
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IMPLEMENT FOR PLAYING AN IMPROVED GAME OF SKILL

Filed April 21, 1932

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,930,281

IMPLEMENT FOR PLAYING AN IMPROVED
GAME OF SKILL

Robert Douglas Ogden, Hale, England

Application April 21, 1932, Serial No. 606,568,
and in Great Britain May 14, 1931

5 Claims. (Cl. 273—67)

This invention relates to improvements in bats or like racquets of the type formed with two striking faces separated by a handle and which are used for playing games of skill in which a bouncing projectile is propelled by the players over a net.

According to the present invention the bat or racquet is constructed with the two independent striking surfaces arranged in planes either parallel with or inclined to one another and supported by transverse stays the handle extending between the stays in a plane lying equidistant from the two striking faces.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one form of the bat or racquet.

Fig. 2 is a side view thereof.

Fig. 3 is a front view thereof.

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5 Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a section on line 6—6 Fig. 4.

Figs. 7 and 8 are perspective views of other forms of the bat or racquet.

The two striking surfaces A1 and A2 of the bat or racquet are arranged in planes which may be either parallel with or inclined to one another and the handle B by which the bat or racquet is held is arranged in a plane lying equidistant from the two striking surfaces A1 and A2. The two striking surfaces A1 and A2 are connected together by suitable supports or stays C to or between which the handle B is affixed.

The two striking surfaces A1, A2 may be circular as shown in Figs. 1 and 8 and rectangular as shown in Fig. 7, oval or any other desired shape. The planes in which the surfaces A1 and A2 lie may be parallel with one another as shown in Fig. 8 or they may be inclined one to the other as shown in Figs. 1 and 7.

The bat shown in Figs. 1 to 6 comprises two circular playing surfaces A1, A2 arranged at an inclination to one another and connected together by the stays C which extend at right angles to and between the inner faces of the two surfaces A1 and A2 being affixed thereto by the stiffening strips c c. The handle B is carried by the two stays C midway between the two surfaces A1 and A2 so that the bat is equally balanced on both sides of the handle. The handle B is gripped by the hand of the player as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 so that the hand is between the two playing surfaces A1 and A2.

The bat shown in Fig. 7 is of similar construction to that shown in Fig. 1 except that the inclined playing surfaces A1 and A2 are rectangular in shape instead of being circular.

The bat shown in Fig. 8 is formed with the two playing surfaces A1, A2 parallel with one another, the surfaces being connected together by the two stays C. The handle B is carried by the stays C midway between the two surfaces A1 and A2.

The two playing surfaces A1 and A2 are preferably constructed of wood but they may be made of any other suitable material.

A bat or racquet constructed as hereinbefore described will considerably reduce the velocity with which the projectile can be propelled in comparison with a tennis racquet of usual construction and accordingly by using bats or racquets a game similar to lawn tennis can be played on a court of smaller dimensions than is required for the game as played with usual racquets.

What I claim as my invention and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:—

1. A bat of the type and for the purpose referred to comprising two independent separated members each with a striking face, transverse stays connecting the two members and a handle carried by and extending between the stays whereby the hand of the player is enclosed back and front by the two members.

2. A bat of the type and for the purpose referred to comprising two independent separated members each with a striking face arranged in planes inclined to one another, two parallel transverse stays connecting the two members and a handle carried by and extending between the stays in a plane equidistant from the two members.

3. A bat of the type and for the purpose referred to comprising two independent annular members each with a striking face arranged in planes inclined to one another two parallel transverse stays connecting the two members and a handle carried by and extending between the stays in a plane equidistant from the two members.

4. A bat of the type and for the purpose referred to comprising two independent annular members each with a striking face arranged in planes inclined to one another, two parallel transverse stays extending at right angles between and connecting the two members, stiffening strips by which the stays are affixed to the inner surface of each member and a handle

carried by and extending between the stays in a plane equidistant from the two members.

5 5. A bat of the type and for the purpose referred to comprising two independent annular members each with a striking face arranged in planes inclined to one another, two equal parallel transverse stays extending at right angles

between and connecting the two members, stiffening strips by which the stays are affixed to the inner surface of each member and a bar carried by and extending between the stays in a plane equidistant from the two members to form a handle. 80

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