

Sept. 9, 1924.

1,508,286

R. MOORE

RACKET

Filed Aug. 12, 1922

Fig. 1.

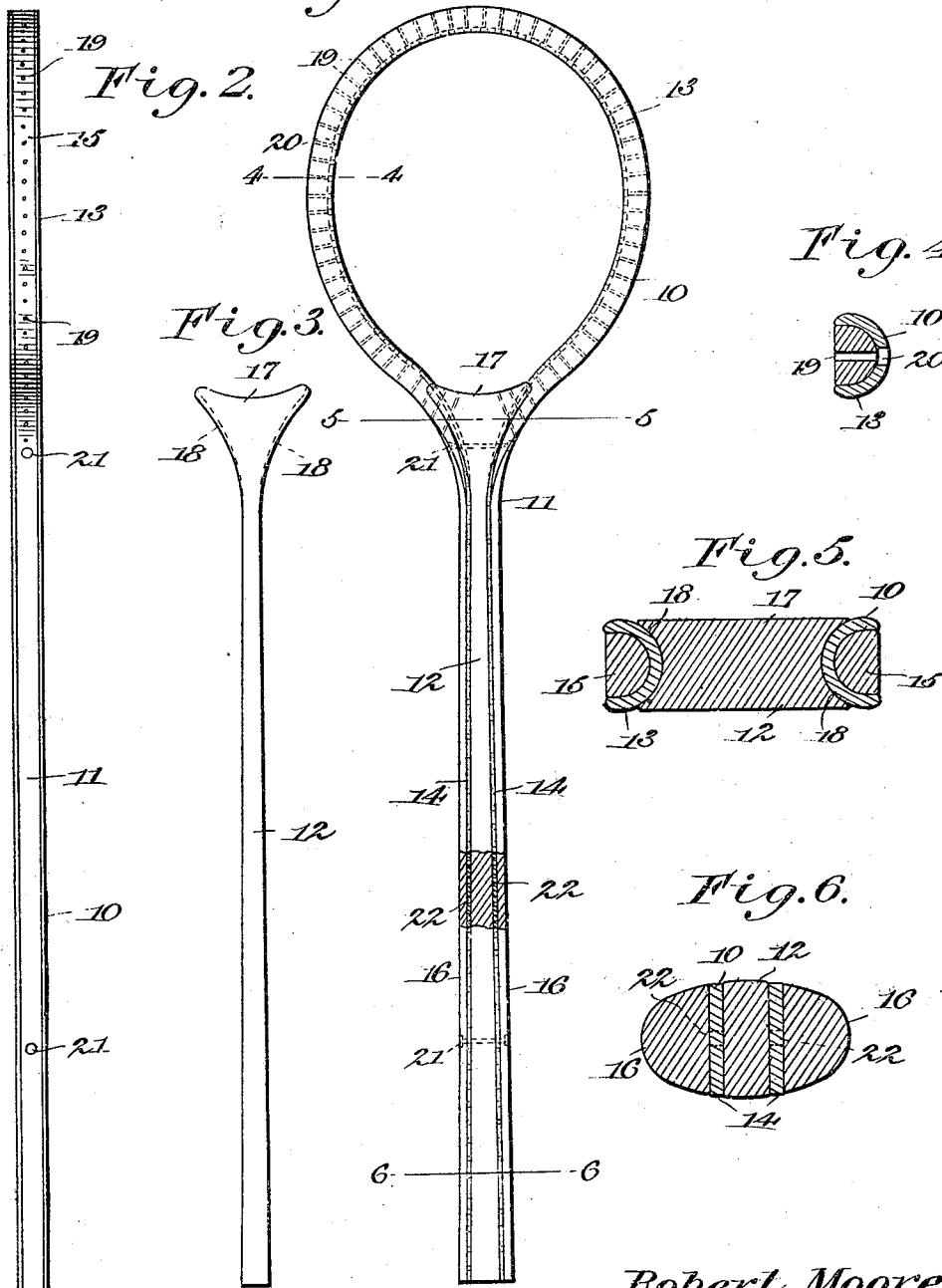
Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT MOORE, OF MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

RACKET.

Application filed August 12, 1922. Serial No. 531,469.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Montclair, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Rackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to rackets, and it has some relation to the type of racket shown in a U. S. patent granted to me June 15, 1915, No. 1,143,300.

Some of the objects of the present invention are: to improve racket construction generally; to provide a racket with a comparatively practical and effectual construction at the juncture of the head and handle; to make provision which obviates the breaking of the gut strands near their points of attachment to head-rim; and with these and other objects in view the invention resides in the particular provision, arrangement or relative disposition, and construction of parts hereinafter fully described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the racket with the gut or strings omitted.

Figure 2 is a side elevation.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the tongue or central constituent of the handle.

Figure 4 is an enlarged sectional view on the line 4—4, Figure 1.

Figure 5 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 5—5, Figure 1.

Figure 6 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 6—6, Figure 1.

Referring now more particularly to the several views of the drawing for all of the details, it will be apparent that, the racket of the present invention is characterized by the utilization of preferably different and preferably single pieces of material 10 and 11 and 12 as the main pieces. The piece 10 is preferably of metal bent and formed to provide a head-rim section 13 cross-sectionally concavo-convex, and cross-sectionally flat handle parts 14, 14; the portions of this the inner head-rim section, at the throat thereof, are cross-sectionally concavo-convex. The piece 10 throughout its length has holes therein spaced from each other. The piece 11 is non-metallic. In the present instance it is bamboo, but it may be wood or any other suitable material. The said piece 11 is bent and formed to provide an outer head-rim section 15 for supporting the gut,

and handle parts 16, 16. The inside lines of the section 15 and the parts 16, 16, is formed to conform to the outlines of the section 13 and the parts 14, 14. In other words a certain portion of the piece 11 is cross-sectionally convexed on one side and flat on the other as shown in Figure 4, and certain other portions of the piece are reversely convexed and flat cross-sectionally, as shown in Figure 6. The piece 12 is made of wood in the present instance, and the same is widened as at 17 to fill the throat of the head, or in other words to provide a throat-formation at the usual juncture of the head and handle. The portion 17 is grooved on the opposite sides as at 18 to accommodate the portions of the piece 10 which form the throat of the head.

The portion of the piece 11 which forms the outer head-rim section 15 has spaced holes 19 therein, which when the head-rim is formed, aline with the holes 20 in the section 13 formed by the piece 10. The holes 19 are smaller than the holes 20 for a reason presently explained. Owing to the fact that the inner section of the head-rim is made of metal; inasmuch as the holes therein for the strands of gut are approximately equal to the diameter to the said strands in rackets hitherto made; and inasmuch as great strain is applied to said strands, the strands break at the point where they enter their respective holes. The strands of the gut are supported by the section 15, while the section 13 gives the desired rigidity to the head, and inasmuch as the holes 20 are larger than the holes 19, there is an arrangement which has for effect the obviation of the breaking of the strands. The portion 17 also has holes therein to serve for the attachment of some of the strands of the gut in the formation of the head-proper.

To bind the constituents of the handle together, use is made of fastening elements 21 such as screw bolts, and use is also made of the holes 22 in the parts 14, 14 which accommodate quantities of glue or the like applied between the parts 14, 14 and 16, 16, and the parts 14, 14 and the piece 12; there being a sort of tie between the several constituents.

From the foregoing it will be manifest that, the rim and handle of the racket will be composite; that parts which go to make up the rim are extended into the handle to form constituents thereof; that a central

constituent or tongue is employed which has an integral throat-forming-portion assuring durability with a certain amount of flexibility at the juncture of head and handle; and that the gut may be strung for best results in points of service and action.

What is claimed is:

A racket of the character described comprising a handle having its upper end widened and said widened end being provided with grooves formed in its side walls, a piece having a portion formed concavo-convex in cross section and rounded upon itself to provide a head rim having a portion thereof received in the grooves, said piece from the head rim being flat in cross sec-

tion to provide handle parts secured to the sides of the handle, a substantially semi-circular in cross section piece surrounding the concavo-convex portion and secured in the concavity thereof, handle strips formed on the substantially semi-circular piece and being secured to the handle parts, said concavo-convex portion being provided with openings aligned with openings of smaller diameter in the semi-circular piece and said handle parts having openings as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I hereby affix my signature.

ROBERT MOORE.