DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention directly relates to a modified ice-skate, intended to cope and/or strike other surfaces. A few examples of such surfaces include elongated pipes, railings, and bars. For reasons of redundancy, most surface designs that may supplement a coping surface according to the description, will not be listed due to the feasibility and readiness in creating them.

The history of coping and/or striking other surfaces appeared in inline skating during the early to mid 1990‘s. Skaters would approach a coping surface such as a railing or a curb, and proceeded to jump on the surface using ones own skates. After having landed on the surface successfully, inline skaters would continue to cope or glide across the surface, all while maintaining balance and control. Eventually, inline skating morphed into a new style of skating called aggressive inline skating. Today however, coping activities transpire in numerous recreational sports and activities such as snowboarding, skiing, and wakeboarding, to name a few. Hitherto and to the best of my knowledge, the technology for modifying an ice skate for intended coping and/or striking other surfaces has not manifested in prior art or the public domain.

The conventional ice skate is designed such that the blade has a unified gliding surface, wherein the blade is intended to contact the ice in one distinct location. Although it is known that prior art (patent 5,570,893) introduces a discontinuous gliding surface, the scope of the prior art does not claim a blade or ice skate boot construction intended for use of a coping, striking, or any function thereof. Moreover, a conventional ice skate is comprised of a skate boot 1, an insole, an outsole 3 and a blade holder 13; 14 wherein the lower extended outsole 40; 41 is just wide enough to support rivets, and is not employed for coping and/or striking of other surfaces.

In hockey skates, the extended outsole supports a plastic-like blade holder. The blade holder in hockey

skates is commonly called the Tuk. Therewith, the Tuk is designed to work most efficiently with the game of hockey, and again, is not intended for coping and/or striking another surface.

In figure skates, the blade holder is adapted as part of the blade and is directly secured to the bottom of the skate boot. The extended outsole in figure skates can be translated as the underlying surface of the skate boot since blade holders are not used in the design and construction of figure skates. Theoretically, one could probably perform a longitudinal cope along the underside of a figure skate, however, one would probably incur significant damage to ones skates. Likewise, speed skates follow a similar blade holder design and would be inefficient for coping and/or striking another surface as well.

In recapitulation, all known prior art such as hockey skates, figure skates and speed skates lack a discontinuity in the blade 10 and supporting member 30. Therewith, a discontinuity 10 and a supporting member 30 are needed for the modification of an ice skate to which the same are intended for coping and/or striking of another surface, as defined in the scope of the invention. The discontinuity is located in the center of the blade and is comprised of a maximum gap of 3 inches, spanning longitudinally with the blade holder. A conventional blade is comprised of two apertures 15, both to which rivets pass through are employed to secure the blade 6 to the blade holder 13; 14. However, in the present invention, the blade is comprised of four apertures. The first pair 15 secures the blade to the blade holder and second 21 secures both the supporting member 30 and the blade 6 to the blade holder 13; 14. An unconventional blade design 6; 10 would undergo a normal process of creation except in the physical makeup of the mold to which the blade is constructed from. It is also known that a blade comprising a discontinuity is prior art. However, the discontinuous blade design according to the description is not being claimed as an object of invention, but rather a modification of a blade for which a supporting

member mates thereto and said ice skate assembly is intending for coping and/or striking another surface. Moreover, the supporting member 30 is intended as a modification of an ice skate wherein the supporting member mates with discontinuity 10 and said modifications are intended for coping and/or striking another surface.