

## SPECIFICATION

### Xtreme Ice Skate

[0001] This application is derived from provisional application no. 60/706,300 and was filed on 08/09/2005.

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0002] Not Applicable.

## STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH

[0003] Not Applicable.

## REFERENCE TO SEQUENCE LISTING, A TABLE, OR A COMPUTER PROGRAM...

[0004] Not Applicable.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0005] This present invention relates generally to ice-skating and more particularly, toward a modified ice-skate intended for the use of coping and/or striking other surfaces while ice skating.

[0006] The act of using ones own skate(s) to cope and/or strike other surfaces, is commonly practiced in in-line skating. Hitherto and to the best of my knowledge, such technology and compatibility does not exist in the public domain or in prior art. Also, to the best of my knowledge, such technology and compatibility is not applied to ice skating or any ice skating sport thereof.

[0007] Therefore, it is the object of invention to employ the technology and functionality of coping and/or striking other surfaces to an ice skate.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention directly relates to a modified ice-skate, intended to cope and/or strike other surfaces. Other surfaces may be comprised of various elements such as and not limited to: elongated pipes, railings, and bars.

[0009] The modification according to the description, is comprised of a lower extended outsole 40; 41 having a planar surface. The lower extended outsole is intended to provide balance and support. Also, the blade 6 is comprised of a discontinuity 10 wherein a supporting member mates therewith. The supporting member 30 is employed to secure to the blade and blade holder. The supporting member 30 is intended for coping and/or striking other surfaces.

[0010] Accordingly, it is the object of invention to employ the technology and functionality of coping and/or striking of other surfaces to an ice skate.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

(Figure1 1) Ice skate boot.

(Figure1 2) Screws securing blade to blade holder.

(Figure1 3) Upper outsole heel section.

(Figure1 4) Blade holder heel section.

(Figure1 5) Blade secured to blade holder, located at blade holder toe section.

(Figure1 6) Blade.

(Figure1 7) Blade contacting the ice, depicting heel contact point.

(Figure1 8) Blade contacting the ice, depicting toe contact point.

(Figure1 9) Ice surface.

(Figure1 10) Discontinuity, depicting a gap of 3 inches at the widest point.

(Figure2 11) Upper outsole, depicting toe section.

(Figure2 12) Upper outsole, depicting heel section.

(Figure2 13) Blade holder heel section.

(Figure2 14) Blade holder toe section.

(Figure2 15) Apertures, in the blade and blade holder, to which screws pass through to secure the

blade to the blade holder.

(Figure2 16) Blade secured to blade holder, depicting toe and heel sections.

(Figure2 17) Ice surface.

(Figure2 18) Blade contacting the ice, depicting the contact point of the heel.

(Figure2 19) Blade contacting the ice, depicting the contact point of the toe.

(Figure2 20) Discontinuity in blade, depicting the height of the ice surface to the blade holder at 1.5 inches.

(Figure2 21) Apertures, in the blade and blade holder, to which screws pass through to secure the supporting member to the blade and blade holder.

(Figure2 22) Apertures, in the blade holder, to which screws pass through to secure the supporting member to the blade holder.

(Figure2 23) Blade holder, depicting the center section where supporting member mates to.

(Figure3 24) Blade, depicting an eye level view running longitudinally to the blade holder.

(Figure3 25) Blade, depicting an eye level view of the blade touching the ice evenly on both sides.

(Figure4 26) Blade, depicting an eye level view running longitudinally to the blade holder.

(Figure4 27) Blade, depicting an eye level view of the blade leaning to the right.

(Figure5 28) depicting an eye level view running longitudinally to the blade holder.

(Figure5 29) Blade, depicting eye level of blade leaning to the left.

(Figure6-30) Supporting member.

(Figure6 31) Concave with the supporting member.

(Figure6 32) Rear contact point of supporting member.

(Figure6 33) Ice skate boot.

(Figure6 34) Ice skate tongue.

(Figure6 35) Ice skate logo.

(Figure6 36) Screw, securing the supporting member to the blade holder.

(Figure6 37) Screw, securing the supporting member and the blade to the blade holder.

(Figure6 38) Screw, securing the supporting member to the blade holder.

(Figure6 39) Screw, securing the supporting member and the blade to the blade holder.

(Figure6 40) Lower extended outsole, toe section.

(Figure6 41) Lower extended outsole, heel section.

(Figure6 42) Rivets, connecting with screws on the outer side of the blade holder.

(Figure6 43) Lace feeds.

(Figure6 44) Blade, depicting the heel section.

(Figure6 45) Blade, depicting the toe section.

(Figure6 46) Blade holder.

(Figure6 47) Blade holder, depicting the height of the heel section, measuring at 2.5 inches at the highest point between the bottom of the blade holder and the lower extended outsole heel section.

(Figure6 48) Blade holder, depicting height of the toe section, measuring at 1.75 inches. at the highest point between the bottom of the blade holder and the lower extended outsole toe section.

(Figure6 49) Blade height, measuring .75 inches at the highest point.

(Figure6 50) Blade height, measuring .75 inches at the highest point.

(Figure7 51) Supporting member, depicting a top view.

(Figure7 52) Bolts, employed to secure the supporting member to the blade and blade holder. Bolts are secured to the corresponding screws (Figure7 55).

(Figure7 53) Bolts, employed to secure the supporting member to blade holder. Bolts are secured to the corresponding screws (Figure7 56).

(Figure7 54) Supporting member shoulders.

(Figure7 55) Screws; employed to secure the supporting member, blade holder and blade.

(Figure7 56) Screws; employed to secure the supporting member to the blade holder.

(Figure7 57) Supporting member, depicting a top view.

(Figure7 58) Supporting member enclosure. Depicts the area where the blade holder mates with the supporting member.

(Figure7 59) Supporting member enclosure, depicting the width of the supporting member enclosure at .5 inches.

(Figure8 60) Supporting member, depicting a bottom view wherein the concave of the supporting member copes and/or strikes other surfaces.

(Figure8 61) Screws, employed to secure the supporting member to the blade holder and blade.

(Figure8 62) Screws, employed to secure the supporting member to the blade holder.

(Figure8 63) Supporting member shoulder.

(Figure8 64) Side of supporting member.

(Figure8 65) Angled side contact point, of the supporting member. Some coping and/or striking occurs here.

(Figure8 66) Concave within the supporting member.

(Figure8 67) Outer lip of the supporting member.

(Figure8 68) Supporting member enclosure. Depicts the area where the blade holder mates with the supporting member.

(Figure8 69) Supporting member, depicting the lateral section of the supporting member, measuring a width of .75 inches.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0011] 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.

[0012] 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 their 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, 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.

[0013] 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, a blade holder 13; 14 and a lower extended outsole 40; 41. The lower extended outsole is wide enough to support rivets and is not intended for coping and/or striking other surfaces.

[0014] In hockey skates, the lower extended outsole 40; 41 is secured to a plastic-like blade holder 46. The blade holder in hockey skates is commonly called the Tuk. Therewith, the Tuk is designed to work most efficiently for the game of hockey and is not intended for coping and/or striking other

surfaces.

[0015] In figure skates, the blade holder is adapted as part of the blade and is directly secured to the bottom of the skate boot. Blade holders are typically not used in the design and construction of figure skates. The lower extended outsole in figure skates may be prescribed as the underlying surface of the skate boot. Likewise, figure skates are not intended for coping and/or striking of other surfaces.

[0016] Conventional ice skates such as ice hockey skates, figure skates and speed skates, omit a discontinuity in the blade 6 and a supporting member 30 since coping and/or striking other surfaces is not intended for these sports. In the case where prior art introduces a discontinuous gliding surface in the blade (patent 5,570,893), the scope of said prior art does not claim a discontinuous gliding surface as an object intended for coping and/or striking other surfaces.

[0017] According to the description, a discontinuity 10 is located in the center of the blade and is comprised of a maximum gap of 3 inches, spanning longitudinally to the blade holder 13; 14. The blade holder is comprised of 4 apertures. Two apertures 15 have rivets that pass through them and are employed to secure the blade 6 to the blade holder 13; 14. The second pair of apertures 21 secure both the supporting member 30 and the blade 6 to the blade holder 13; 14.

[0018] A conventional blade has a continuous gliding contact point and is comprised of only two apertures 15. Therewith, rivets pass through the apertures 15 and are employed to secure the blade 6 to the blade holder 13; 14. An eye level view of the blade is depicted in Figs. 3-5. An eye level view of the blade 25 when aligned perpendicular to the ice surface 9 is depicted in FIG. 3 wherein the blade is touching the ice evenly on both sides 25. An eye level view of the blade 26 when leaning to the right is depicted in FIG. 4 wherein the blade is touching the ice surface on the right side 27. An eye level view of the blade 28 when leaning to the left is depicted in FIG. 5 wherein the blade is touching the ice

surface on the left side 29.

[0019] An unconventional blade would undergo a slightly different manufacturing process as a conventional blade. In said manufacturing process, a new mold fitted to conform to the unconventional blade design 8; 10; 7 would need to be created. Thereafter, the manufacturing process would undergo the same methods as those used in a conventional blade design.

[0020] FIG. 7 depicts a top view of the supporting member 51; 60 and FIG. 8 depicts a bottom view of the supporting member. The supporting member is comprised of a hard plastic-like material. There are four apertures 61; 62 in the supporting member 51; 60 to which screws pass through. Screws 55; 56 are secured by their corresponding bolts 52; 53 to the opposite side of the supporting member. The central portion of the blade holder 23 mates with the supporting member enclosure 58; 68. The width of the supporting member enclosure 59 is half an inch. Screws and their corresponding bolts in the supporting member first need to be dismembered before the blade holder can mate with the supporting member enclosure. Upon mating, screws and their corresponding bolts need to be reinserted into their corresponding apertures before the ice skate assembly is ready for use. Therewith, the corresponding apertures include those of the blade holder 21; 22 and those of the supporting member 61; 62. The supporting member 60 is intended to cope and/or strike other surfaces on the concave within the supporting member 66, the angled side contact point of the supporting member 65, and the outer lip of the supporting member 67. The width of the supporting member 60 from the outer ends of the supporting member shoulders 63 measures .75 inches.