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(54) **TABLE TENNIS TRAINING APPARATUS**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

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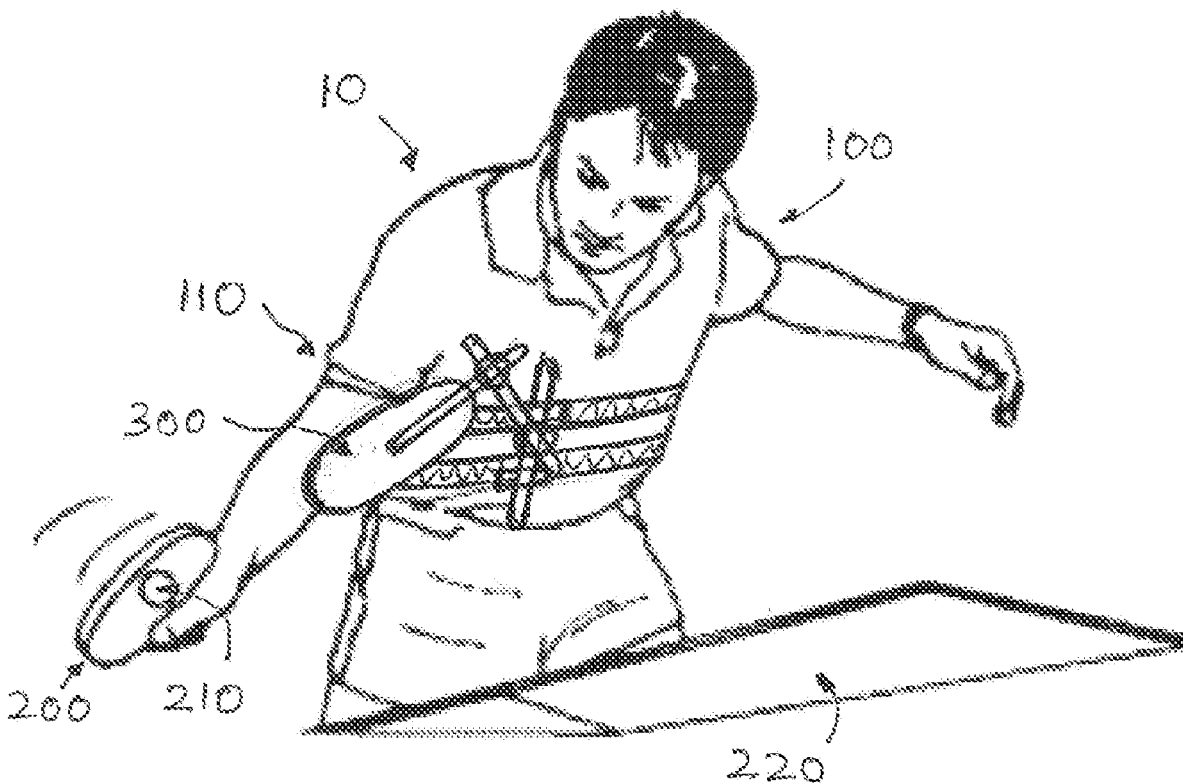
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A table tennis body mounted training apparatus and method of use thereof, for guiding and improving the forehand, backhand and other strokes of a table tennis player by forcing the hand travel in the correct trajectory to strike the ball. The apparatus includes a waist and a chest belt, or a wide belt, to position a vertical rigid rod support to which the training guide is mounted. The training guide comprises of one or two plates that can be adjusted in 6 degrees of freedom via a specially designed universal joint. There are two universal joints between the guide plate and the vertical rod support strapped to the player's torso. The position, orientation and the angle of the guide plate or plates can be adjusted by the player via the two universal joints as required. The torso mounted table tennis training apparatus improves significantly the paddle stroke trajectory by guiding the hand such that the ball is returned to the opposing player bouncing off the table.



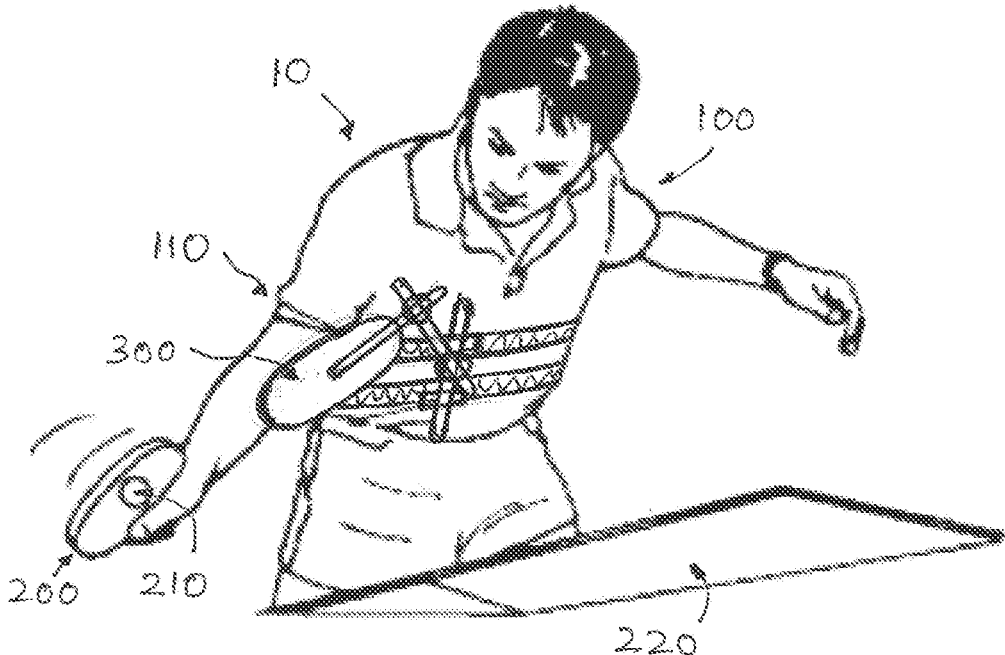


Figure 1

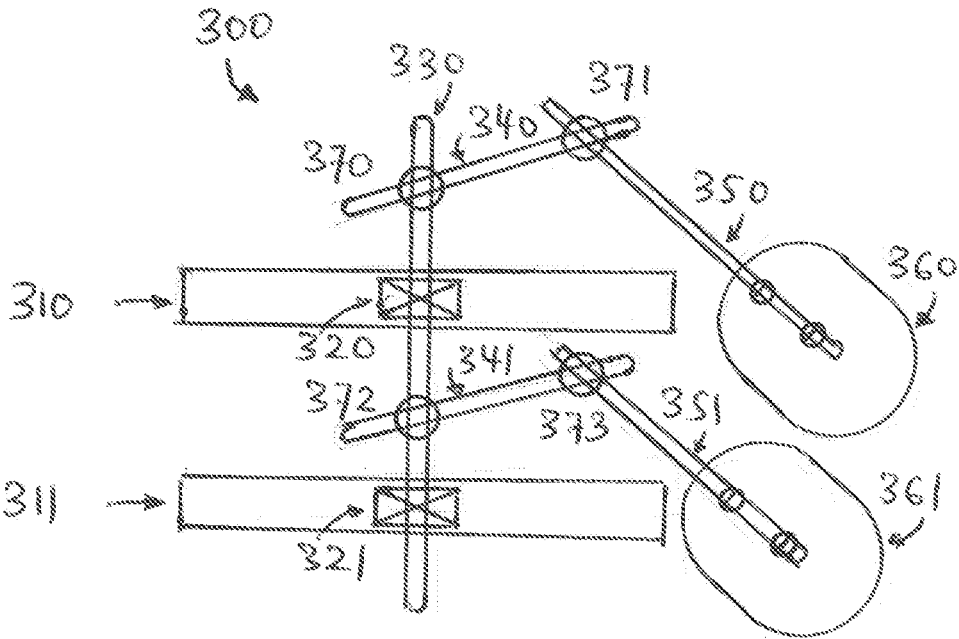


Figure 2

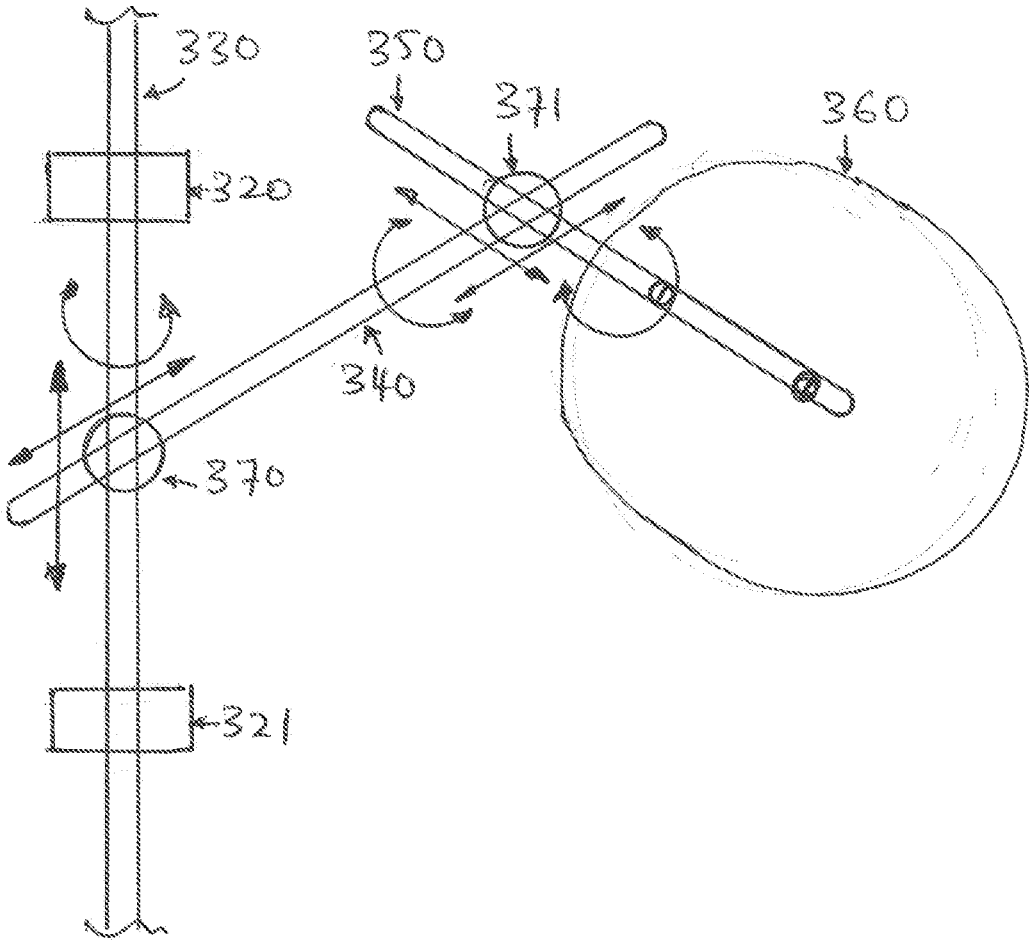


Figure 3

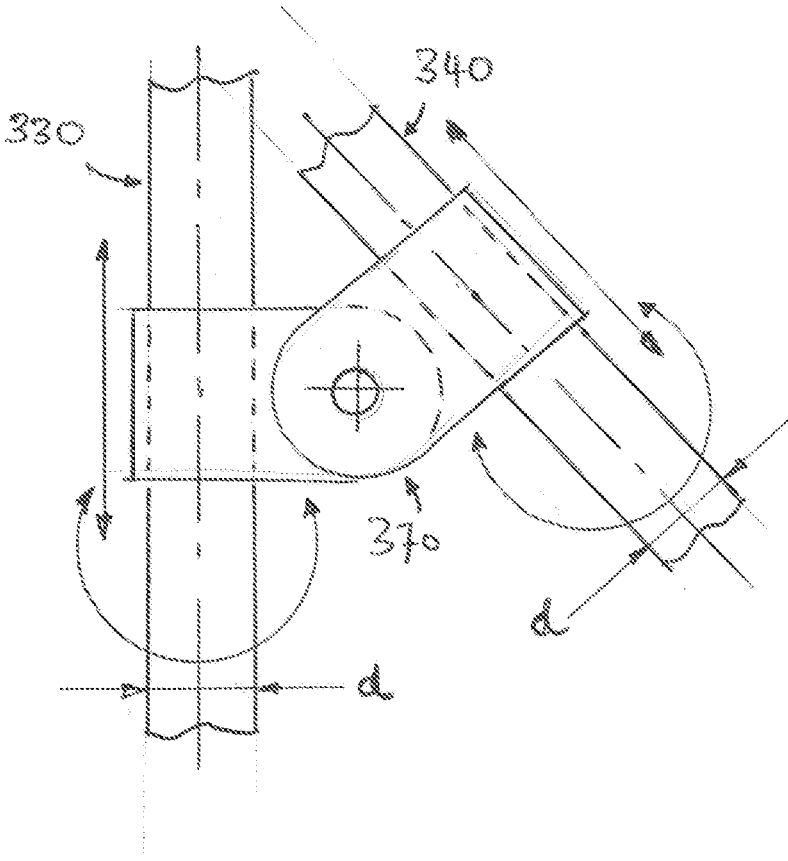


Figure 4

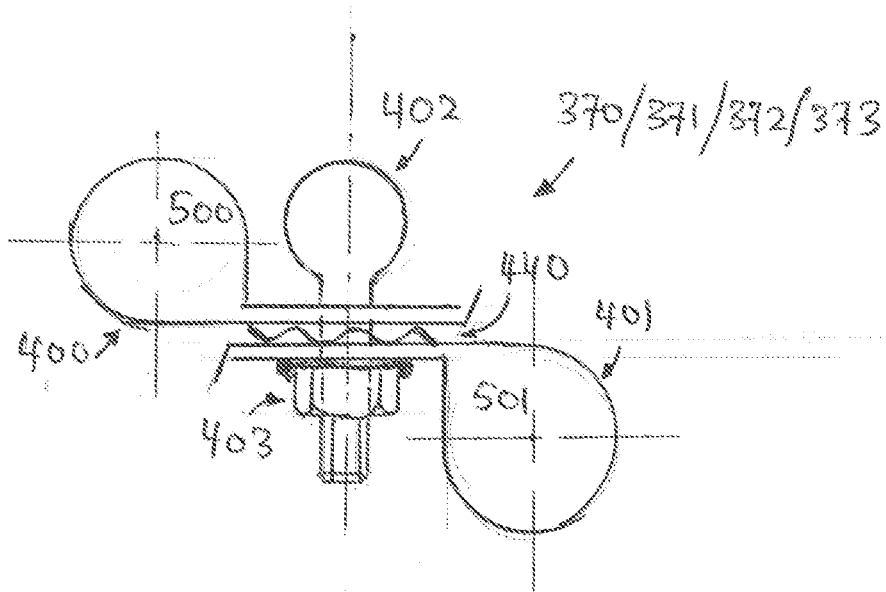


Figure 5

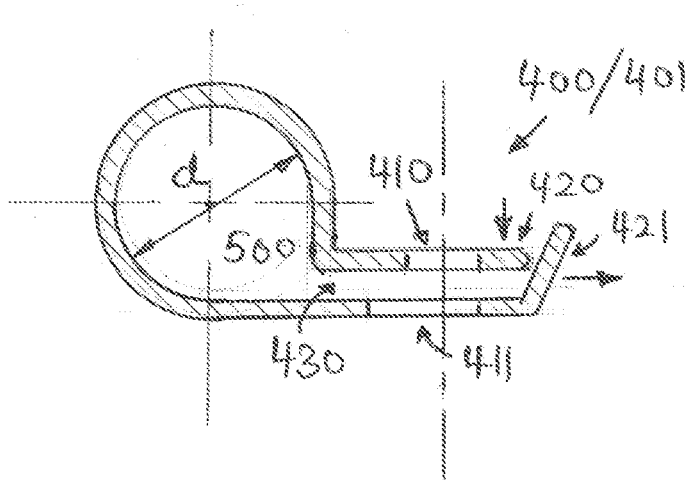


Figure 6

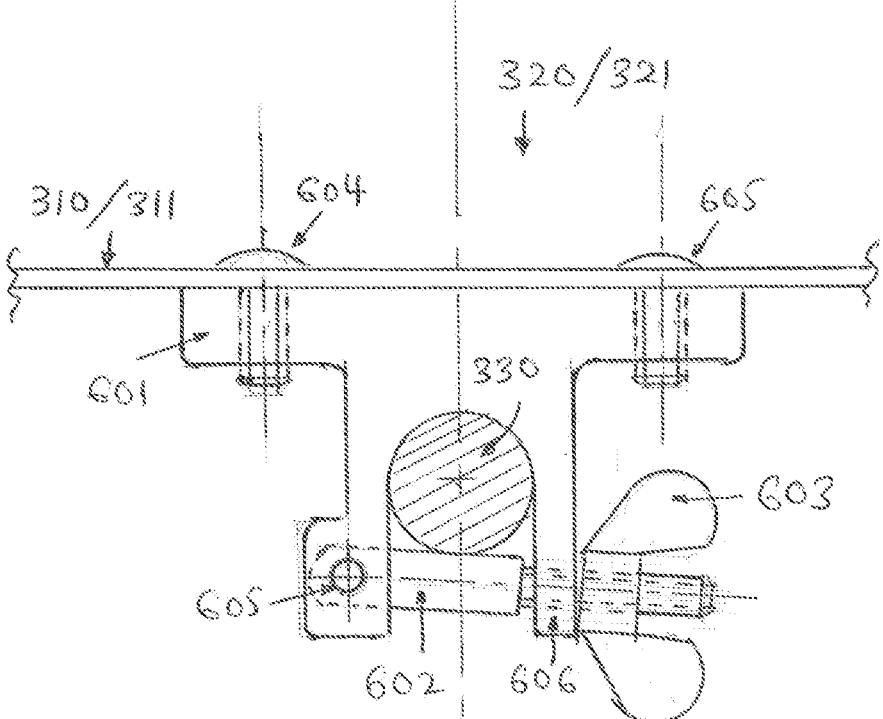


Figure 7

## TABLE TENNIS TRAINING APPARATUS

### TECHNICAL FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] This disclosure generally relates to sports training devices, and more specifically to a table tennis training apparatus and method of use thereof, wherein guide plate(s) attachments to a player's torso facilitate utilization of the correct technique/stroke in the play of table tennis, thereby improving the forehand, backhand and various other strokes of the player.

### BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

[0002] Training devices have been developed for sports such as tennis and golf to improve the player's game and technique. But none of these devices can be effectively applied to the game of table tennis. In table tennis the trajectory of the arm motion and the paddle angle determines the ability of the player to properly return the ball on to the table within a very short period of time. Since the ball is usually advancing toward the player with a very high rotational and/or translational velocity, improper paddle stroke angle and arm motion can have the spinning ball bounce off in an undesired direction, off the table tennis board.

[0003] Therefore there is a need for a training apparatus that can properly guide a table tennis player to the proper arm motion and paddle stroke angle such that the fast/slow approaching spinning ball can be effectively returned every time within the confines of the table tennis board.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] In accordance with one embodiment, a training apparatus for a table tennis player is provided. The training apparatus comprises of a first support configured to be affixed to the torso of the table tennis player. A second support configured to be moveably attached to the first support. A third support configured to be moveably attached to the second support. A guide plane configured to be affixed to the third support.

[0005] Key features of the training apparatus adjustment lies in the special universal joint design that allows adjustment in 6 degrees of freedom of the connecting supports and hence the guide plate.

[0006] Accordingly, a key feature and advantage of the present invention is its ability to constrain a table tennis player's hand motion trajectory to stroke and return the ball within the confines of the table tennis board, to the opposing player.

[0007] Further features and advantages will appear more clearly on a reading of the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments, which is given by way of non-limiting example only and with reference to the accompanying drawings.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING FIGURES

[0008] The present invention will now be described, by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawing figures, in which:

[0009] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a table tennis player equipped with the table tennis training apparatus according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention shown at the start of a player's forehand stroke;

[0010] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the table tennis training apparatus in one embodiment;

[0011] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of one of the first, second and the third supports of the table tennis training apparatus illustrating the wide range of possible adjustments;

[0012] FIG. 4 is a perspective view of an embodiment of a universal joint assembly design illustrating the mechanism of the universal joint, enabling the range of possible support adjustments shown in FIG. 3;

[0013] FIG. 5 is a sectional view of an embodiment of a universal joint design to illustrate its assembly and operation;

[0014] FIG. 6 is a sectional view of one of the components of the universal joint design to illustrate the gripping mechanism of the universal joint on to the mounting support; and

[0015] FIG. 7 is a top view of the support holder of the first support designed for an easy and quick attachment/detachment of the first support. The support holder is affixed to a belt strapped around the upper torso of the table tennis player.

[0016] Reference will now be made in detail to the present preferred embodiments of the table tennis training apparatus, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawing figures.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0017] In describing the preferred embodiments of the present invention, as illustrated in FIGS. 1-7, specific terminology is employed for the sake of clarity. The invention, however, is not intended to be limited to the specific terminology so selected, and it is to be understood that each specific element includes all technical equivalents that operate in a similar manner to accomplish similar functions.

[0018] Referring now to FIGS. 1-2, the present invention in one embodiment comprises a table tennis training apparatus 300 and associated method of use thereof, wherein table tennis training apparatus 300 preferably comprises the guiding plate 360 affixed to the third support 350. The third support 350 is in turn mounted movably to the second support 340, via a second universal joint 371. The second support 340 is in turn mounted movably to the first support 330, via a first universal joint 370. The first support 330 is affixed vertically to the player's torso 100 as shown with the aid of two belts 310 and 311, and support holder 320 and 321 respectively. The third support 350 presents the plate 360 in the desired position and angle to aid the table tennis player 10 in enabling the proper arm 110 motion to stroke the ball 210 with the table tennis paddle 200 in the desired angle and direction. It may be noted that the supports described here may be constructed from materials such as metal, plastic, wood, composite, etc. The support section may be square, circular or any other geometry to construct a light and stiff structure. And the support section may be solid or hollow or any other combination of hollow and solid geometrical shape/structure. The first and the second universal joints may be identical or of similar designs.

[0019] FIG. 3 illustrates the range of motion achievable by the guiding plate 360 affixed to the third support 350. The third support 350 is movably mounted to the second support 340 via the second universal joint 371. The second support 340 is moveably mounted to the first support 330 via the first universal joint 370. The first support 330 may be affixed or movably mounted to the table tennis player 10 via the



support holders **320** and **321** attached to the belts **310** and **311** respectively, such that any translational or rotational motion of the first support **330** is constrained with respect to the player's torso **100**. The first and the second universal joints **370** and **371** may be configured to allow the third and second supports to move rotationally and translationally with respect to the second and first support respectfully. The support holders **320** and **321** are designed to allow for a quick and easy attachment of the first support **330** to the belts **310** and **311** and allow the support **330** to move rotationally and translationally with respect to the torso attachment belts for adjustments.

[0020] FIG. 4 illustrates the universal joint design **370** connecting the first and the second supports **330** and **340** respectively and the translational and rotational motion that are achievable to provide the 6 degrees of freedom.

[0021] FIG. 5 is a section view of a non-limiting example of a universal joint configuration that may be employed for the first **370/372** and the second **371/373** universal joints. It is comprised of two clips **400** and **401**, placed one on the other in the manner shown and constrained by a wing screw **402** on one side and a nut **403** on the other side. The serrated mating surfaces **440** of the clips **400** and **401** prevent them from rotating on to each other when the wing nut **402** is tightened on to the nut **403**. The tightening of the wing nut **402** on to the nut **403** also initiates the opening **500** and **501** of the clips **400** and **401** respectively to constrict, thereby tightening on to the connecting supports, thus preventing the supports from any translational or rotational movement. The nut **403** may be welded to the clip **401** to prevent it from rotating and/or disengaging itself. It may be noted that the universal joints described here may be constructed from materials such as metal, plastic, composite, etc.

[0022] FIG. 6 is a sectional view of the clip **400**, illustrating the mechanism by which the opening **500** constricts upon tightening the wing screw **402** onto the nut **403**. This is accomplished by allowing a small gap **430** between the members **420** and **421** of the clip **400/401**. As the end of the member **420** rests on the inclined plane of the end of the member **421**, closure of the gap **430** between the members **420** and **421**, forces them to slide with respect to each other as indicated by the arrows shown. This additional sliding movement adds to the constriction of the opening **500** along with the gap **430** reduction. To help facilitate the sliding motion of the members **420** and **421**, the aperture **411** in the member **421**, with the incline end, is elongated, in the direction of motion, as shown. Whereas the aperture **410** in the member **420** may be retained as circular.

[0023] FIG. 7 illustrates an embodiment of support holders **320/321** of the support **330**. The support holders **320/321** are affixed to the belts **310/311** respectively. The belts **310/311** are a component of the training apparatus **300**, affixing the training apparatus **300** to the player's upper torso **100**.

[0024] The foregoing description and drawings comprise illustrative embodiments of the present invention. Having thus described the exemplary embodiments of the present invention, it should be noted by those skilled in the art that the within disclosures are exemplary only, and that various other alternatives, adaptations, and modifications may be made within the scope of the present invention. Merely listing or numbering the steps of a method in a certain order does not constitute any limitation on the order of the steps

of that method. Many modifications and other embodiments of the invention will come to mind to one skilled in the art to which this invention pertains, having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings. Although specific terms may be employed herein, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for the purposes of limitation. Accordingly, the present invention is not limited to the specific embodiments illustrated herein, but is limited only by the following claims.

We claim:

1. A training apparatus for a table tennis player comprising:
  - a first support configured to be affixed to the torso of the table tennis player;
  - a second support configured to be moveably attached to the first support;
  - a third support configured to be moveably attached to the second support;
  - a guide plane configured to be affixed to the third support;
  - a universal joint configured to enable the first support to second support moveable attachment; and the second support to the third support moveable attachment; and
  - a support holder configured to enable the first support to torso belt movable attachment.
2. The training apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first support is affixed to the tennis player's torso front via a single or multiple belt systems around the torso.
3. The training apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first support, may preferably be a rigid member in alignment with the tennis player's torso, and constrained from any translational or rotational motion with respect to the torso.
3. The training apparatus of claim 1 wherein the second support, may preferably be a rigid member, is moveably attached to the first support such that the second support can move translationally and rotationally with respect to the first support.
4. The training apparatus of claim 1 wherein the third support, may preferably be a rigid member, is moveably attached to the second support such that the third support can move translationally and rotationally with respect to the second support.
5. The training apparatus of claim 1, wherein the said guide plate, may preferably be a rigid member.
6. The training apparatus of claim 1, wherein the said guide plate member, may preferably be planar.
7. The training apparatus of claim 1, wherein the universal joints are designed such that it enables adjustments of the connecting support members in all 6 degrees of freedom.
8. The training apparatus of claim 1, wherein the said guide plate member is adjustable to desired position and orientations via the two universal joints, to help direct the player's arm motion for a desired stroke.
9. The universal joints of claim 7, wherein the guide plate member position and orientation is adjustable by turning the wing bolts of the universal joints, counterclockwise and clockwise.
10. The training apparatus of claim 1, wherein the support holders are designed such that it enables easy and quick mounting of the first support to the torso belts in the desired height and orientation.