

HOW TO PLAY BADMINTON

Official Rules

1945

Year Book
and Guide



PUBLISHED BY

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by L. B. ICELY, *President*

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How to Play
BADMINTON



OFFICIAL RULES



1945

Year Book and Guide

The rules in this book have been approved
by the



AMERICAN BADMINTON ASSOCIATION

Sec.-Treas.: JOHN E. GARROD

47 Colburn Road
Wellesley Hills 82, Mass.

Published by
WILSON SPORTING GOODS CO.
Chicago, New York and Other Leading Cities
Printed in U. S. A.

INTRODUCTION

BADMINTON, more than any other racket game, provides all of the thrills and enjoyment of competitive play, not only to expert players but to beginners as well. Anyone can play and enjoy this game at the first attempt, regardless of age, and it will continue to fascinate you no matter how many years you play it.

The game of badminton is reputed to have started in India the latter part of the 19th Century, though some records appear to show that a game of similar nature of the game was played earlier in China and there is also some mention of the game as far back as the twelfth century at one of the Courts of the reigning English king.

Its origin is based around a story of English army officers, after a somewhat convivial dinner, placing quills in champagne corks and batting them back and forth over a table.

On the return of some of the officers to England it was expanded into an outdoor game at the castle of the Duke of Beaufort. The ancestral hall of the Duke was called "Badminton Hall," hence the name the game bears today. Badminton was played on a small scale in the British Isles until 1898 when their first National Championships were held. The game then began to grow by leaps and bounds and spread to other countries, including America.

Indications now point to the game's approaching a popularity that will place it definitely among the major American sports, just as it has in Can-

ada, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, France, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and many other countries.

We all know there is no "royal road" to athletic success in any sport. No one can become a champion without diligent work and practice. To derive the most enjoyment from your chosen sport, a good background of fundamentals and a reasonable amount of practice are necessary.

BADMINTON has six (6) basic strokes—the CLEAR . . . the SMASH . . . the DROP-SHOT . . . the FOREHAND DRIVE . . . the BACKHAND DRIVE, and the SERVICE. In this booklet we deal with the simple forms of badminton strokes—enough to make you a better-than-average player. You should be able to master these strokes in a short time, with practice.

To help you enjoy this great game more thoroughly we have tried to explain the fundamentals in this booklet. Since the equipment you use is an important factor to better play, we have also endeavored to explain the type of equipment you should select.

For more detailed information on the formation of Clubs, etc., write to the Secretary, American Badminton Association, 47 Colburn Rd., Wellesley Hills 82, Mass. For cost of equipment, etc. write to:

WILSON SPORTING GOODS CO.
2037 N. Campbell Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

KEEP FIT FOR THE WINNING FIGHT

Play Badminton Regularly

Keeping fit today is a patriotic obligation. Badminton is a conditioning game all can play and enjoy. Start playing regularly, according to your strength and ability. Begin today.

Simple Explanation of Court Play and Scoring

For those of you who have never played badminton before, here are a few pointers which will clarify, in a simple way, the official rules and regulations.

(1) When you walk on the court the first thing to do is to spin a racket, or toss a coin. In spinning a racket player chooses rough or smooth side. The winner has the option of selecting one *only* of the following choices:

(a) serving first or (b) not serving first or (c) choosing side of court. The side losing the toss shall then have choice of alternatives remaining.

(2) In Women's Singles games, the winner is the first to reach 11 points. In Men's Singles and all Doubles games the winner is the first side reaching 15 points. For explanation of scoring in case of ties see rules section.

(3) The Serve must be an underhand serve; that is, the shuttle at time of service delivery must not be struck above the waist. All other shots can be played in the regular way with the shuttle being struck above or below the waist.

(4) The player serving first serves from the right court to the service court diagonally opposite and if serve is won the server moves to the left court and serves to the diagonally opposite service court. This alternating of court sides for serving continues throughout the game.

In doubles both partners serve before side loses service *except on the first service of the game*, in which case only one partner is allowed to serve and he

continues serving until a service is lost. In ensuing play each partner retains the service as long as he continues to win points before passing the service on to his partner. When the service is lost, partners stay on their respective sides as they are at the time, regardless of where they were when the game began.

(5) *In Doubles*, the first serve in *every* inning is made by the player in the right hand court. *In singles*, only the *first* service of the game must be made from the right hand court. Thereafter, the player making the service delivers it from either the right hand or left hand court, depending on the score. If it is 0 or an even number he serves from the right side; if odd or uneven he serves from the left.

(6) If the service is good, play continues until the bird falls to the floor outside the court dimensions or touches the floor inside the court.

(7) *Wood shots and carries*—Wood shots (when bird is struck by wood part of racket) are permissible, but distinct hits must be made and "racket" hitting bird twice or if "slung" or "carried" are called "carries" and constitute faults.

(8) **REMEMBER**, in badminton unlike tennis, you only make points while you are serving. When your opponent is serving, your object is to win the serve from him so that you can serve and score.

For all other information and for summary in complete detail on official rules, refer to Rules Section.

IF YOU NEED NEW EQUIPMENT

Buy Wilson Quality

Under today's conditions, the best equipment is the wisest investment. Wilson Badminton Equipment is used and endorsed by leading players, everywhere. It is the finest available.

Equipment

EQUIPMENT

Badminton is not an expensive sport. In purchasing equipment, we strongly recommend you buy the best you can afford and, take care of it properly. This will prove more economical in the long run.

RACKETS

A good racket should last from one to three years, depending, of course, on how much it is used and how well it is cared for. In choosing a racket the player should select one that is easy to handle and one that has a comfortable grip. It is especially important that a racket not be too heavy in the head, because much less effort is required to get speed and length on a shot with a "light head" racket, and you will find it is easier to use your wrist effectively. It is the "SNAP OF THE WRIST AT THE MOMENT OF IMPACT" that determines the momentum of the shuttlecock.

The racket should be kept in a press and covered with a waterproof racket cover to protect it from excessive heat or moisture. Repair string breakage immediately to prevent frame from warping.

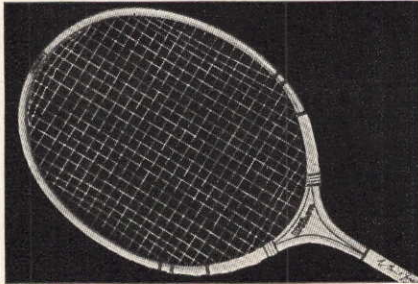
SHUTTLECOCKS

WILSON SHUTTLECOCKS or "BIRDS," are packed in a humidifier or "Humydrole" container quite similar to those used in protecting fine cigars. This keeps the birds in proper condition. If they become dry or brittle the feathers are liable to break, so you should remember to keep the birds—when not in use—in this container and store them in a cool place. Be sure to remember to smooth out feathers that are creased or bent after play. This will help the playability of the bird and improve its flight.

COURT

Badminton requires very little space. A court may be set up in the corner of a gym or a back yard. The court for the game of badminton should have a high ceiling. The ideal height is 40 feet in the center, tapering to 30 feet at the base lines, but a ceiling as low as 15 feet can be used. (For further information on Court dimensions see Rules Section.) The floor should be dark in color with white lines 1½ inches wide, but light color flooring may be used if marked with black lines.

Half The Game Is In The Frame

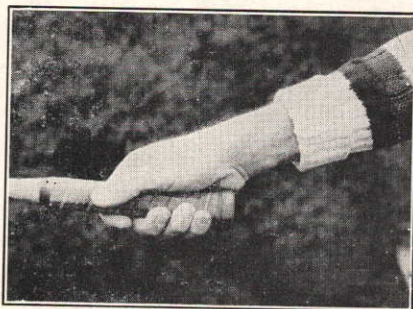


Only Wilson makes the famous "Strata-Bow" frame. It is unexcelled for balance, correct weight, strength and fine workmanship. Endorsed by experts. Played by thousands. See your sporting goods dealer for Wilson Badminton Rackets which feature this outstanding "Strata-Bow" frame. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities.

Badminton Technique

GRIPS—FOREHAND

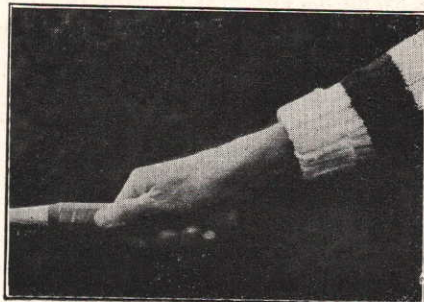
Grip the racket as though you were "shaking hands" with it. Hold racket loosely with most of the pressure on thumb and first finger. The little finger fits snugly close to the butt end of the racket. This is known as the "SHAKE HANDS" grip.



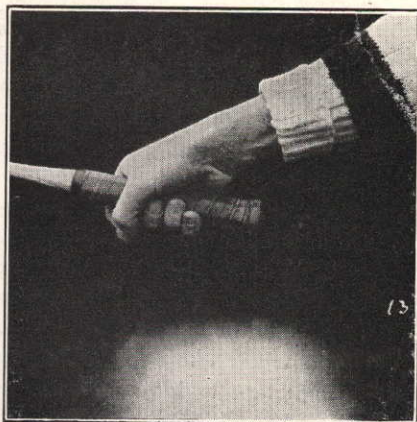
Forehand Grip

BACKHAND

The backhand grip is obtained by turning the hand a quarter of a turn to the left, (for right hand players) after you first obtain the forehand grip, with the thumb placed along the back of the handle to give MORE SNAP to the wrist. A player with an unusually strong wrist may be able to play badminton with the forehand grip exclusively, but for the average player it is important to change the grip when playing backhand shots.



Backhand Grip



Wrong Grip

Many beginners have a tendency to hold the racket in this manner. This is a grip YOU SHOULD NEVER USE.

STROKE PRODUCTION IMPORTANCE OF WRIST ACTION

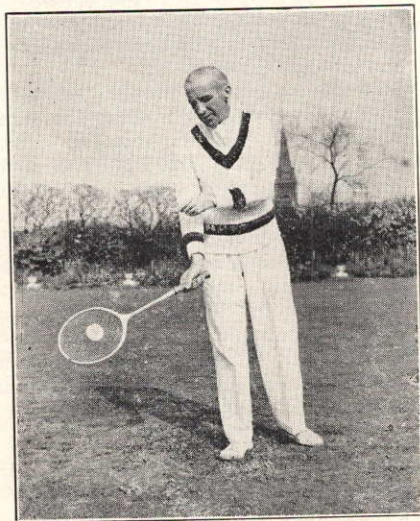
Wrist action cannot be over-emphasized in badminton. There are three great advantages to good wrist action; it greatly increases power . . . it is essential for accuracy and control, and as a means of deception.

In order to get the proper "wrist action" it is necessary to keep the wrist cocked back until the moment of impact—then, SNAP THE WRIST through, throwing the racket head into the bird. Practice wrist action continually even at times when it is not possible to actually play badminton. Take advantage of the many opportunities you have between games to perfect wrist action. Many famous players have learned to get maximum power and strengthen their wrists by practicing and volleying with a shuttle against a wall or practice board.

Remember,—it is the "SNAP OF THE WRIST AT THE MOMENT OF IMPACT" that determines the momentum of the bird.

THE SERVE

On the serve the bird must be struck from below the waist. It is best to serve with the "forehand" grip. Since points may be scored only when one is serving it is important to have a good service. It may be a CLEAR—which means hitting the bird high and deep into the court—a DRIVE type of service or, it may be a short, low drop service which just clears the net so that it falls low into opponent's court. It is important to have a variety of services. Do not allow your opponent to become "set" for any one type of service because, however good that particular service may be, it will lose its value with repetition and may be dealt with effectively, and your opponent will be able to anticipate the stroke, thus becoming set for the expected delivery.



Serve



Forehand Drive

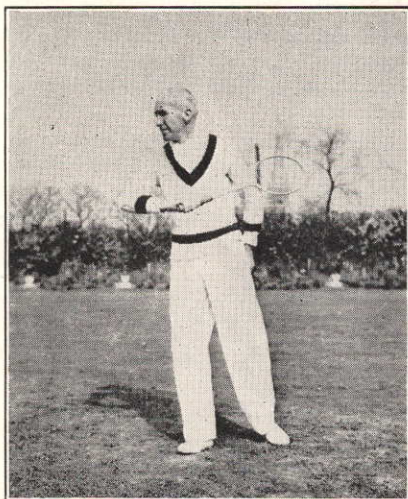
FOREHAND DRIVE

Stand facing the net—advance right foot which should carry most of the weight. Keep left foot on the ground. Keep the face of the racket open . . . start the back swing by bending the wrist backwards, but do not swing the arm back. The racket meets the "bird" at about the level of the hips and after the movement of impact, the swing continues with a full follow through.

To hit the bird to the back of the court and close to the back line, time the shot so that the racket head will meet the bird well in front of the body. When hitting across the court you should hit a little in front of the right foot. When hitting down the line bring your arm forward, but delay the SNAP OF THE WRIST until the very last moment—the bird thus tends to follow the side line.

BACKHAND DRIVE

In making the "backhand" stroke you should turn your body at right angles to the net with your right foot forward carrying most of the weight. Your elbow should be bent forward and pointing toward the net with your wrist cocked well back. At the moment of impact straighten the arm and let the head of the racket follow the flight of the shuttle.



Backhand Drive

THE FOREHAND CLEAR

The "forehand clear" or "lob" should be hit well above your head in an upward and forward trajectory. It must be hit high, falling in the vicinity of opponent's base line. However, unless the CLEAR is executed perfectly and you get the right height and length, you will find it is often within the reach of your opponent and might be easily intercepted.

THE OVERHEAD

FOREHAND CLEAR

The overhead forehand clear is played with the left foot and shoulder turned toward the net, your weight leaning back on the right foot. As the weight is transferred forward onto the left foot the arm straightens and the bird is hit at arm's length at a point above and a little in front of the right shoulder. At the moment of impact **SNAP THE WRIST** throwing the head of the racket well forward which will give you both direction and length.

Don't wait until the bird almost drops on top of you, but go to meet it and hit it upward and as far away from you as you are able to reach.

This stroke has many advantages as it can be used for attack and also for a safe defense.



Overhead Forehand Clear

THE BACKHAND CLEAR

The backhand overhead clear is the most difficult stroke to execute in badminton, as it requires very accurate timing and perfect wrist action. Turn sideways to the net with your weight on the right foot and shoulder facing the net, hitting the bird high in the air and a little in front of the right shoulder as in the "forehand clear." The wrist should be snapped completely at the moment of impact.



Backhand Clear (Start)



Backhand Clear (Finish)

THE DROP-SHOT

The drop-shot as its name implies, is a delicate stroke taken at the highest point of your reach and hit in a downward action so that the bird drops steeply—almost vertically—into opponent's court, falling as close to the net as possible. The "drop" used in conjunction with the Clear or Smash causes surprise and will keep your opponent constantly on the run.

The drop-shot calls for a delicate rather than a powerful stroke. Only the forward part of the wrist action should be used and the arm should be kept stationary at the finish of the stroke.

Do not allow the arm to follow through and drop after contact with the bird. This also applies to the backhand drop-shot.

Remember, the drop shot should not be used too frequently, otherwise your opponent will become ready to return it and the stroke will lose its effectiveness.



Drop-Shot

BADMINTON TECHNIQUE

SMASH

The smash is the major "invasion" in badminton. However, it should be used discriminately, because it is also the most tiring. It is an excellent shot to use when it is possible to win the point outright, or place the opponent in a position where he is forced into a weak return. The racket meets the

bird slightly in front of the body at about arm's length above the head. At the start of the stroke the elbow is bent and the head of the racket is behind the shoulder. As the racket meets the bird, your weight should be leaning forward on the left foot. Full wrist action is used and the "follow through" should carry right through past the left knee.



The Start



Back View of the Start



Top of Stroke

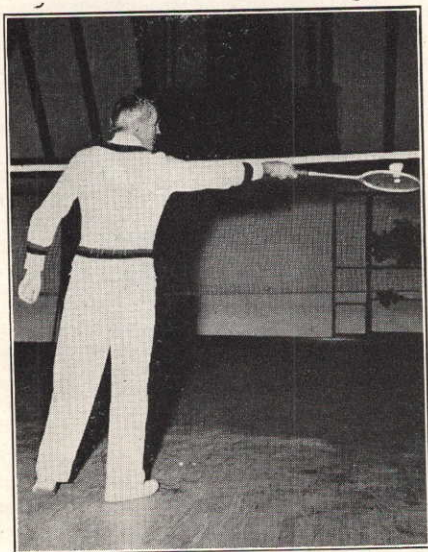


The Finish

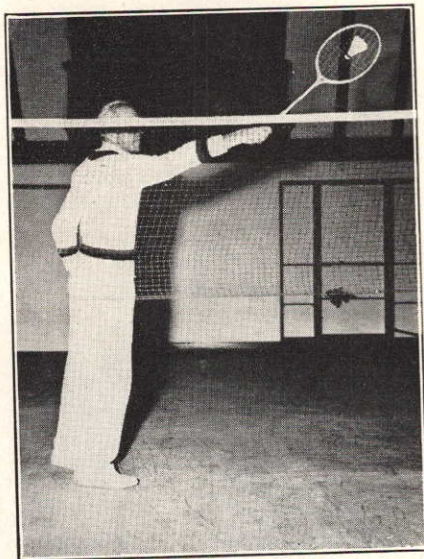
BADMINTON TECHNIQUE

NET SHOTS

"Net Shots" should be executed as near the top of the net as possible with arm fully extended, wrist well up, slightly higher than the head of the racket. There is no arm action or follow through necessary in making this stroke. The bird is hit with a slight stroking movement, the object being to return it just vertically over the net or across the net at an angle.



Forehand Drop Shot



Backhand Drop-Shot

The action illustrations used in "Badminton Technique" were posed by W. Basil Jones, International champion player and celebrated teacher. W. Basil Jones is held in high regard in the badminton world. He knows badminton from every angle and has played an important part in the promotion of the game in the United States. He is a member of the Wilson Advisory Board on Badminton.

Common Errors and A Few Don'ts

PUSHING—The bird should always be hit briskly with a **SNAP OF THE WRIST**. If you do not use proper wrist action, the result will be a very common fault called "the push." Although it entails no penalty, the stroke will have no snap and consequently will put the player in a very undesirable position, because a "push shot" which clears the net is usually very easy to return.

IMPROPER POSITION—It is very important that you do not be too close to a shot or too far away from it. In either case you are at a definite disadvantage and will often miss.

INCORRECT BACK SWING—A back swing is often executed incorrectly by dragging the racket back with the arm. The racket head should always lead the arm. The impetus is the result of wrist action rather than arm action.

COMMON ERRORS AND A FEW DON'TS

WRONG FOLLOW THROUGH—It is important that "follow through" be studied carefully and that the racket should follow the shot all through to a full, smooth, natural swing. If the follow-through is not properly executed, the shot, both in speed and direction, will often be faulty.

POSITION OF RACKET—DON'T let the racket hang loosely down at your side . . . keep the racket head well up ready to meet any sort of shot.

STANCE—When waiting for a delivery from your opponent DON'T stand squarely to the net with your body weight evenly distributed — always stand slightly at right angles to the net with your weight leaning forward on your left foot which should be a little ahead of your right foot.

FOOTWORK — The best method of moving about court and retaining balance is to take a number of well balanced short steps. Never try to cover the court by a series of long strides as this would handicap you in making a quick change of direction.

WRONG CHOICE OF SHOTS—When out of position do not attempt to speed up the game; instead, slow the tempo of the game down when you are on the defensive, as this will give you time to regain a more advantageous court position.

DON'T return the shuttle to your opponent by hitting it along the floor as this tends to break the feathers. Rather pick it up with the head of your racket and hit it to your opponent.

DON'T hold the shuttle by the feathers —always hold it at the base.

DON'T wait to see the effect of your shot but return immediately to the proper position in your own court to await your opponent's return.

DON'T clown or loaf on the court—be ready at all times to move in any direction.

DON'T fail to always keep your eye on the bird and watch it all the time from the moment it leaves your opponent's racket to the moment you hit it.

DON'T overplay. It is better to quit while you are still keen to continue. Overplaying causes lack of interest. Your foot work becomes sluggish, your eye fails to follow the bird and you lose that necessary zest.

DON'T forget that you can only get so much information out of this book. To improve your game still further, arrange to take lessons from a recognized badminton professional.

DON'T ever forget that **BADMINTON** calls for utmost sportsmanship. Be courteous to and fair with your opponents.

Clothing

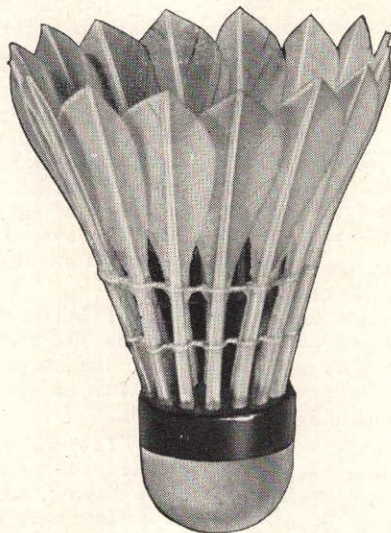
In badminton, as in other racket games, the player should wear white clothes and shoes. Men will usually find a polo shirt a satisfactory top piece while white trousers or shorts are in better taste than colored trousers. Shorts have been almost universally adopted by both men and women, although there is no real objection or disadvantage to men wearing long trousers or ladies wearing short skirts.

Sneakers should be purchased most carefully. They should be large enough

to not pinch the feet when heavy socks are worn, yet snug enough to afford ample support. Two pairs of socks are recommended for those players who are above average weight. In many cases this will be found more comfortable to the feet than just one pair. The extra socks act as a cushion.

Badminton, if played strenuously, makes you perspire freely, so always have a sweater or pull-over close at hand to put on after play.

WILSON SHUTTLECOCKS



***Finest Quality - With Plenty of Life and Stamina
For Long Hard Play***

Play Wilson Shuttlecocks. Take your cue from top-notch players. Wilson Shuttlecocks are rated tops with leading players, and are used exclusively in many of the nation's leading tournaments. Illustrated above is the Wilson Tournament Shuttlecock. It's our finest grade shuttle with specially selected, pointed feathers, triple stitched for strength and durability. Black binding on white lambskin leather covered cork bottom. Available in $\frac{1}{4}$ Dozen Tubes and 1 Dozen Humydrule containers for tournament play. See your sporting goods dealer.

Wilson

BADMINTON EQUIPMENT

IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Laws of Badminton and The Rules of the American Badminton Association

(All rights reserved by the A.B.A.)

The American Badminton Association is the official governing body for the game of badminton within the United States of America. It is a member of the International Badminton Federation, with headquarters in London, England. The membership of the Association consists of:

1. Class A Members—These members consist of associations of five or more clubs, each of which club has six or more playing members.
2. Class B Members—These members consist of clubs of six or more playing members so situated that they cannot conveniently become affiliated with other clubs in an association. Their application must be endorsed by the nearest Class A member.
3. Class C Members—These members consist of groups of players in schools, colleges, YMCAs and municipal centers which are not represented in any association. Their application must be endorsed by the nearest Class A member.

OBJECTIVES

1. To promote and develop the game of badminton in the United States.
2. To assist in the development of clubs and associations.
3. To establish and uphold rules of play and amateur status.
4. To conduct and manage all National tournaments.
5. To sanction all sectional and State championship tournaments.
6. To act as the United States authority in any International tournaments.

THE LAWS OF BADMINTON

1. (a) COURT—The court shall be laid out as a Diagram A, page 70 (except in the case provided for in paragraph "b" of this Law) and to the measurements there shown and shall be defined by white, black or other easily distinguishable lines, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

In marking the court, the width ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches) of the center lines shall be equally divided between the right and left service-courts; the width ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches each) of the short service line and the long service line shall fall within the 13 foot measurement given as the length of the service-court; and the width ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches each) of all other boundary lines shall fall within the measurements given.

(b) Where space does not permit of the marking out of a court for doubles, a court may be marked out for singles only as shown in Diagram "B" (Page 70). The back boundary lines become also the long service lines, and the posts, or the strips of material representing them as referred to in Law 2, shall be placed on the side lines.

2. POSTS—The posts shall be 5 feet 1 inch in height from the floor. They shall be sufficiently firm to keep the net strained as provided in Law 3, and shall be placed on the side boundary lines of the court. Where this is not practicable, some method must be employed for indicating the position of the side boundary line where it passes under the net, e.g., by the use of a thin post or strip of material, not less

LAWS OF BADMINTON

than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, fixed to the side boundary line and rising vertically to the net cord. Where this is in use on a court marked for doubles it shall be placed on the side boundary line of the doubles court irrespective of whether singles or doubles are being played.

3. NET—The net shall be made of fine tanned cord of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch mesh. It shall be firmly stretched from post to post, and shall be 2 feet 6 inches in depth. The top of the net shall be 5 feet in height from the floor at the center, and 5 feet 1 inch at the posts, and shall be edged with a 3 inch white tape doubled and supported by a cord or cable run through the tape and strained over and flush with the top of the posts.

4. SHUTTLE—A shuttle shall weigh from 73 to 85 grains, and shall have from 14 to 16 feathers fixed in a cork, 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. The feathers shall be from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length from the tip to the top of the cork base. They shall have from $2\frac{1}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches spread at the top and shall be firmly fastened with thread or other suitable material.

In places where atmospheric conditions, due either to altitude or climate, make the standard shuttle unsuitable, the specifications in this Law may be modified subject to the approval of the National Organization concerned. A shuttle shall be deemed to be of correct pace if, when a player of average strength strikes it with a full underhand stroke from a spot immediately above one back boundary line in a line parallel to the side lines, and at an upward angle, it falls not less than 1 foot, and not more than 2 feet 6 inches, short of the other back boundary line.

5. (a) PLAYERS—The word "Player" applies to all those taking part in a game.

(b) The game shall be played, in the case of the doubles game, by two players a side, and in the case of the singles game, by one player a side.

(c) The side for the time being having the right to serve shall be called the "In" side, and the opposing side shall be called the "Out" side.

6. TOSS—Before commencing play the opposing sides shall toss, and the side winning the toss shall have the option of:—

(a) Serving first; or (b) Not serving first; (c) Choosing Ends. The side losing the toss shall then have choice of any alternative remaining.

7. (a) SCORING—The doubles and men's singles game consists of 15 or 21 points, as may be arranged. Provided that in a game of 15 points, when the score is 13 all, the side which first reached 13 has the option of "setting" the game to 5, and that when the score is 14 all, the side which first reached 14 has the option of "setting" the game to 3. After a game has been "set" the score is called "love all," and the side which first scores 5 or 3 points, according as the game has been "set" at 13 or 14 all, wins the game. In either case the claim to "set" the game must be made before the next service is delivered after the score has reached 13 all or 14 all. Provided also that in a game of 21 points the same method of scoring be adopted, substituting 19 and 20 for 13 and 14.

(b) The ladies' single game consists of 11 points. Provided that when the score is "9 all" the player who first reached 9 has the option of "setting" the game to 3, and when the score is "10 all" the player who first reached 10 has the option of "setting" the game to 2.

(c) A side rejecting the option of "setting" at the first opportunity shall

LAWS OF BADMINTON

not be thereby debarred from "setting" if a second opportunity arises.

(d) In handicap games "setting" is not permitted.

8. The opposing sides shall contest the best of 3 games, unless otherwise agreed. The players shall change ends at the commencement of the second game and also of the third game (if any). In the third game the players shall change ends when the leading score reaches—

- (a) 8 in a game of 15 points;
- (b) 6 in a game of 11 points;
- (c) 11 in a game of 21 points;

or, in handicap events, when one of the sides has scored half the total number of points required to win the game (the next highest number being taken in case of fractions). When it has been agreed to play only one game the players shall change ends as provided above for the third game.

If, inadvertently, the players omit to change ends as provided in this Law at the score indicated, the ends shall be changed immediately the mistake is discovered, and the existing score shall stand.

9. (a) **DOUBLES PLAY**—It having been decided which side is to have the first service, the player in the right-hand service-court of that side commences the game by serving to the player in the service-court diagonally opposite. If the latter player returns the shuttle before it touches the ground, it is to be returned by one of the "in" side, and then returned by one of the "out" side, and so on, till a fault is made or the shuttle ceases to be "in play" (see (paragraph (b))). If a fault is made by the "in" side, the servers' hand is out, and as the side beginning a game has only one hand in its first innings (see Law 11), the player of the opposing side in the right-hand service-court now becomes the server; but if the service is not returned, or the fault is made by the "out" side, the "in" side scores a point. The "in"

side players then change from one service-court to the other, the service now being from the left-hand service-court to the player in the service-court diagonally opposite. So long as a side remains "in," service is delivered alternately from each service-court into the one diagonally opposite, the change being made by the "in" side when, and only when, a point is added to its score.

(b) The first service of a side in each inning shall be made from the right-hand service-court. A "Service" is delivered as soon as the shuttle is struck by the server's racket. The shuttle is thereafter "in play" until it touches the ground, or until a fault or "let" occurs. After the service is delivered, the server and the player served to may take up any positions they choose on their side of the net, irrespective of any boundary lines.

10. The player served to may alone receive the service, but should the shuttle touch, or be struck by, his partner the "In" side scores a point. No player may receive two consecutive services in the same game.

11. The side beginning a game has only one hand in its first innings. In all subsequent innings each partner on each side has a hand, the partners serving consecutively. The side winning a game shall always serve first in the next game, but either of the winners may serve and either of the losers may receive the service.

12. If a player serves out of turn, or from the wrong service-court (owing to a mistake as to the service-court from which service is at the time being in order), and his side wins the rally, it shall be a "Let", provided that such "Let" be claimed or allowed before the next succeeding service is delivered.

If a player standing in the wrong service-court takes the service, and his side wins the rally, it shall be a "Let" provided that such "Let" be claimed or allowed before the next succeeding service is delivered.

LAWS OF BADMINTON

Should a player inadvertently change sides when he should not do so and the mistake not be discovered until after the next succeeding service has been delivered, the mistake shall stand. Players shall continue in their changed positions and a "let" cannot be claimed or allowed.

13. SINGLES PLAY—In singles Laws 9 to 12 hold good except that:—

(a) The players shall serve from and receive service in their respective right-hand service-courts only when the servers score is 0, or when he has scored an even number of points in the game, the service being delivered from and received in their respective left-hand service-courts when the server has scored an odd number of points.

(b) Both players shall change service-courts after each point has been scored.

14. FAULTS—A fault made by a player of the side which is "in", puts the server out; if made by a player whose side is "out", it counts a point to the "In" side.

It is a fault:—

(a) If in serving, the shuttle at the instant of being struck be higher than the server's waist, or if any part of the head of the racket, at the instant of striking the shuttle, be higher than any part of the server's hand holding the racket.

(b) If, in serving, the shuttle falls into the wrong service-court, (i.e., into the one not diagonally opposite to the server), or falls short of the short service line, or beyond the long service line, or outside the side boundary lines of the service-court into which service is in order.

(c) If the server's feet are not in the service-court from which service is at the time being in order, or if the feet of the player receiving the service are not in the service-court diagonally opposite until the service is delivered. (See Law 16).

(d) If before or during the delivery

of the service any player makes preliminary feints or otherwise intentionally balks his opponent.

(e) If, either in service or play, the shuttle falls outside the boundaries of the court, or passes through or under the net, or fails to pass the net, or touches the roof or side walls, or the person or dress of a player. (A shuttle falling on a line shall be deemed to have fallen in the court or service-court of which such line is a boundary).

(f) If the shuttle "in play" be struck before it crosses to the striker's side of the net. (The striker, may, however, follow the shuttle over the net with his racket in the course of his stroke).

(g) If, when the shuttle is "in play", a player touches the net or its supports with racket, person or dress.

(h) If the shuttle be hit twice in succession by the same player, or be hit by a player and his partner successively, or if the shuttle be not distinctly hit (See Interpretation 2).

(i) If in play a player strikes the shuttle (unless he thereby makes a good return), or is struck by it, whether he is standing within or outside the boundaries of the court.

(j) If a player obstructs an opponent.

(k) If Law 16 be transgressed.

15. GENERAL—The server may not serve till his opponent is ready, but the opponent shall be deemed to be ready if a return of the service be attempted.

16. The server and the player served to must stand within the limits of their respective service-courts (as bounded by the short and long service, the central, and side lines), and some part of both feet of these players must remain in contact with the ground in a stationary position until the service is delivered. A foot on or touching a line in the case of either the server or the receiver shall be held to be outside his service-court. (See Law 14 (c)).

LAWS OF BADMINTON

The respective partners may take up any position, provided they do not unsight or otherwise obstruct an opponent.

17. If, in service, the shuttle touches the net it is a "Let", provided the service be otherwise good. If in the course of a rally the shuttle touches and passes over the net it does not invalidate the stroke. It is a good return if the shuttle having passed outside either post drop or or within the boundary lines of the opposite court. A "Let" may be given by the umpire for any unforeseen or accidental hindrance.

If, in service, the shuttle strikes the top of the net, and is then struck or touched by the player served to, it is assumed that the shuttle would have fallen into the proper service-court, and it is a "Let".

If, in service, or during a rally, a shuttle *after passing over the net*, is caught in or on the net, it is a "Let." When a "Let" occurs, the play since the last service shall not count and the player who served shall serve again.

18. If the server, in attempting to serve, misses the shuttle, it is not a fault; but if the shuttle be touched by the racket, a service is thereby delivered.

19. If, when in play, the shuttle strikes the net and remains suspended there, or strikes the net and falls towards the ground on the striker's side of the net, or hits the ground outside the court and an opponent then touches the net or shuttle with his racket or person, there is no penalty, as the shuttle is *not then* in play.

20. If a player has a chance of striking the shuttle in a downward direction when quite near the net, his opponent must not put up his racket near the net on the chance of the shuttle rebounding from it. This is obstruction within the meaning of Law 14(j). A player may, however, hold up his

racket to protect his face from being hit if he does not thereby balk his opponent.

21. It shall be the duty of the umpire to call "fault" or "let" should either occur, without appeal being made by the players, and to give his decision on any appeal regarding a point in dispute, if made before the next service; and also to appoint linesmen at his discretion. An umpire's decision shall be final, but he shall uphold the decision of a linesman. Where, however, a referee is appointed, an appeal shall lie to him from the decision of an umpire on question of law only.

INTERPRETATIONS

1. Any movement or action by the server that has the effect of breaking the continuity of service after the server and receiver have taken their positions to serve and to receive the service is a preliminary feint. (See Law 14(d).)

2. It is a fault under Law 14(h):—

(a) If the shuttle be held on the racket during the execution of a stroke, i.e., if it be caught and slung instead of being distinctly hit, or

(b) If the shuttle be hit twice during the execution of a stroke.

3. But it is *not* a fault (provided the stroke be otherwise legitimate):

(a) If the base and feathers of the shuttle be struck simultaneously.

(b) If the shuttle be struck by any part of the frame of the racket.

4. It is obstruction if a player invade an opponent's court with racket or person in any degree except as permitted in Law 14(f). (See Law 14(j).)

5. Where necessary on account of the structure of a building, the local Badminton Authority may, subject to the right of veto of its National Organization, make by-laws dealing with cases in which a shuttle touches an obstruction.

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REGULATIONS REGARDING EXHIBITION MATCHES

EXHIBITION MATCHES NO ADMISSION CHARGE

Such matches may be carried out at any time without authority, except for any Class A Association special ruling within its own jurisdiction, and amateurs may play with or against professionals without restriction, except that amateurs shall in no way receive money in excess of actual traveling and living expenses incurred.

EXHIBITION MATCHES—ADMISSION CHARGE

1. *Between Amateurs Only*

Such matches may be authorized by the American Badminton Association Amateur Status Committee or its Subcommittee duly appointed for the region involved when submitted and approved by the Class A Badminton Association concerned under the following conditions:

(a) When evidence is submitted that the proposed match is definitely for the purpose of promoting badminton in an individual club, a district, or under exceptional circumstances, to raise funds for the transportation of players to sectional, national or international tournaments, or for charitable purposes.

(b) When the proposed match is to be conducted under the auspices of the American Badminton Association, a Class A Association, an affiliated club or a recognized and reliable organization.

(c) Providing the responsible organization shall, if requested by the authorizing authority, present to the Secretary of the American Association a duly audited financial statement showing receipts and disbursements.

(d) Providing that all amateurs in these exhibitions receive in money or the equivalent, only their actual travel-

ing and living expenses incurred. (See rules for amateur status, Sections 1(g) and 2(e).)

2. *Between Amateurs and Professionals*

Such matches may be authorized by the American Badminton Association Amateur Status Committee or its Subcommittee duly appointed for the region involved under the conditions of the preceding rulings (1—a, b, c, d).

This shall also apply to matches in which both amateurs and professionals take part, but where the latter do not compete against the former.

3. *SANCTION FEE*—Any club or organization holding an exhibition as sanctioned under Sections 1 and 2 shall pay to the A.B.A. a Sanction Fee of \$2.00 except that when a professional receives payment for his (or her) services the Sanction Fee then becomes \$5.00.

AMATEUR PLAYERS OF THE AMERICAN BADMINTON ASSOCIATION COMPETING IN EXHIBITION MATCHES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Players in the United States affiliated with the American Badminton Association may take part in exhibition matches in other countries under the provision of the preceding rulings (excepting 1—b, 1—c). The above exhibitions shall have been duly approved by the governing body or by authority duly delegated by that body, of the country or countries concerned.

RESTRICTION OF EXPENDITURES

Expenditures (excluding expenditures for prizes) in respect to such matches shall be restricted in nature and in the same manner, and to the same extent as provided by the regulations for the United States Championships. Other proposed expenditures, including players, seating and advertising expenses, must first be approved by the District and Class A Association.

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RULES FOR AMATEUR STANDING

PREAMBLE

The rules for determining amateur status are divided into two sections. Section 1 lists and defines certain activities which ipso facto exclude any who engage in them from competition as amateurs. Section 2 lists and defines certain "borderline" activities which may jeopardize the amateur status of anyone engaging in them without the consent of the Committee on Amateur Status.

In considering cases under Section 2, the Committee on Amateur Status and its sub-committees should consider carefully the attitude and conduct of the person involved. A warning may be issued in cases where the Committee feels that infractions have been committed through ignorance or because of other extenuating circumstances.

1. *Forfeiture of Amateur Status.* A player will be considered to have forfeited his or her amateur status by committing any of the following acts:

(a) By entering a competition open only to professionals.

(b) By playing for a money prize or gate receipts.

(c) By playing, coaching, instructing or demonstrating badminton or any racket game either orally or in writing as a means of livelihood or for remuneration.

(d) By maintaining badminton facilities or facilities for any game played with a racket as a chief means of livelihood.

(e) By obtaining or retaining membership in any Badminton club because of any mutual understanding, expressed or implied, whereby such membership would be of pecuniary benefit to the member.

(f) By selling, pledging or otherwise converting into money or what is commonly known as necessities such as

food, ordinary clothing, etc., any prize won in a badminton match or tournament, or by accepting as a prize such article.

(g) By accepting money or gaining pecuniary advantage from using the goods of a manufacturer, agent, or merchant, or by permitting himself to be advertised as a user of such goods, or by receiving in money or the equivalent an excess above their actual traveling and living expenses incurred when participating in either tournaments or exhibition matches.

(h) By permitting or sanctioning the taking of badminton action pictures of himself and receiving remuneration in connection therewith.

2. *Where forfeiture is discretionary with the Amateur Status Committee.* A player may be declared ineligible to compete in tournaments or matches played under the auspices of this association by committing any of the following acts except with the consent of the Amateur Status Committee:

(a) By being connected with the sale or repair of Badminton goods in any way that could or would cause his or her income to be enhanced by such connection.

(b) By using or sanctioning the use of his titles or statement of his reputation won on the badminton courts in connection with books, newspapers, magazine or other written articles, motion pictures of himself, lectures or radio talks, for which he is to receive any payment or compensation.

(c) By writing for pay or for a consideration current newspaper articles covering a tournament or match in which he is entered as a competitor.

(d) By playing in a tournament, team or exhibition match where professionals play and where gate receipts are charged, unless permission to hold such match has been obtained in advance from the Amateur Status Com-

LAWS OF BADMINTON

mittee or from an authorized committee of the Class A association under the jurisdiction of which such event is to take place. (See Section 5 below.)

(e) By failing after reasonable notice to supply the American Badminton Association with signed reports of expenses received or paid for him, together with such additional information in connection therewith as may be required by the Amateur Status Committee or by a committee appointed for that purpose.

(f) By being engaged in the sporting good business and failing after reasonable notice to supply the American Badminton Association with signed reports of his employment as required by the Amateur Status Committee or by a committee appointed for that purpose.

(g) By being guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct.

(h) By being barred from amateur competition by any other sports governing body.

(i) By participating in an exhibition or tournament that has not been truly authorized or sanctioned.

3. Any player who is declared ineligible may be recommended for reinstatement by the Amateur Status Committee on evidence satisfactory to it that reinstatement is merited, the Amateur Status Committee thereby expressly waiving the fifty-two week period provided for in Section No. 4.

4. Any player who has been engaged in professional activities, may upon submission of satisfactory evidence of abstinence from such activities for a period of not less than fifty-two (52) consecutive weeks, make application to the Amateur Status Committee for reinstatement. The Amateur Status Committee may recommend reinstatement upon application as above, when evidence indicates such reinstatement is merited. There shall be no presumptive right of such reinstatement.

5. The Amateur Status Committee may at its discretion authorize an appropriate committee of each Class A association to act for it, subject to its regulations, with respect to players who are affiliated with and events which are to take place within the jurisdiction of such Class A association.

RULES AND REGULATIONS COVERING THE ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE AMERICAN BADMINTON ASSOCIATION

1. The Annual Championships shall be held in the Spring of each year, at such place and upon such dates as may be approved by the Executive Committee.

2. Competition shall be restricted to amateurs, who are members of clubs which are members of the American Badminton Association in good standing, provided they are citizens of the United States or aliens who have established residence within the United States for a period of six years preceding the Championship Tournament.

3. Applications from associations or member clubs in good standing desiring the allocation of the Championships Tournament must be filed in writing with the Secretary-Treasurer at least sixty days prior to the Annual Meeting next preceding the Tournament desired.

4. The Annual Championships shall include the following official events: Ladies' Singles, Men's Singles, Ladies' Doubles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles and Veteran's Doubles. Subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, the organization holding the Championships may eliminate any event. Players under 16 years of age will not be eligible to compete in the National Championships. The age limit for the Veteran's Doubles Event has been fixed at 40 years.

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5. The Grant System of play shall be used in conducting the Annual Championships.
 6. Any player winning or participating with another player in winning an official Annual Championship event will thereafter be entitled to wear the "Winner Blazer" of the American Badminton Association.
 7. Each of the members of a team winning the Veteran's Doubles event at an Annual Championships Tournament shall thereafter be entitled to wear the "Veterans' Blazer" of the American Badminton Association.
 - a. Provided the finances of the American Badminton Association permit, and subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, each qualified title-holder, except the Veterans Doubles title-holders, shall be entitled to receive an amount equal to railroad fare and Pullman lower berth or parlor car accommodations from his (or her) temporary or permanent place of residence to the place where the annual championships are being held, and return.
 8. In the case of a doubles team, this ruling applies only when both members of a team enter the Championship as a team.
 9. In no case shall the amount received exceed the actual disbursement by the titleholder for transportation.
 10. All players entitled to any allowance shall be notified by the Secretary-Treasurer of the A.B.A. of the approximate amount to be allowed not less than thirty days preceding the Championship.
 - a. Signed expense accounts for transportation must be submitted to the Executive Committee for ratification of payment.
 11. Any surplus resulting from the operation of the Annual Championships Tournament shall be divided 25% to the club operating the Tournament, 25% to the Class A Association sponsoring the Tournament, and 50% to the American Badminton Association. In the event that a Class A Association should of itself operate a Tournament its participation in the surplus shall be 50%.
 12. The association or member club operating the Championships Tournament shall include the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750), (or such other sum as the Executive Committee may designate), in their operating budget, which amount shall be considered as an expense of Tournament operation and shall be paid to the American Badminton Association for the primary purpose of defraying the expense contemplated in Paragraph 8 hereof.
- For further information and interpretations regarding the Laws of Badminton, write to the Secretary, American Badminton Ass'n., 47 Colburn Road, Wellesley Hills 82, Mass.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS COVERING TROPHIES

1. The Executive Committee shall constitute a Board of Trustees with power to make such arrangements and take such action as may be required to assure the continued safety of the Trophies and the proper handling of all matters related thereto.
2. Trophies shall be for annual competition and tournaments comprising the events for which the Trophies are given shall be arranged annually by the American Badminton Association. Competition shall be restricted to fully qualified members of clubs affiliated with the American Badminton Association.

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3. RESPONSIBILITY FOR TROPHIES

A. The club or association of which the winner of a Championship event is a member shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the Trophy concerned and shall bear the expense of engraving the name of the winner in the proper place and in full conformity with the established design.

B. The responsible club or association shall provide the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Badminton Association with a formal receipt for the Trophy placed in its custody.

C. Trophy winners shall be permitted to retain the trophies upon presentation and transport them personally to their respective clubs in a manner satisfactory to the Board of Trustees. Any trophy may be forwarded to the responsible club by express collect.

D. The responsible club or association shall forward the Trophy to an authorized recipient at the place of the next tournament, and on the instructions of the Secretary-Treasurer. Trophies must be delivered to the said authorized recipients one month in advance of the tournament date, all carrying charges prepaid.

E. Trophies may not be taken outside the continental limits of the United States.

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS

Regulations may be amended by the Executive Committee of the American Badminton Association or at an Annual Meeting of said Association.

INFORMATION REGARDING TROPHIES

The following information pertains to the various trophies which have been presented to the American Badminton Association as Challenge Trophies to be played for each year.

(1) Ladies' Singles, presented by Miss Alouise Boker of New York Badminton Club to the Association at the time of

the First Annual Championships. This cup was made to special order by a firm of French jewelers, the cup being a copy of a famous piece now on exhibit at the Louvre, in Paris.

(2) Men's Singles Trophy, presented by Mr. Walter Rysam Jones at the time of the First Annual Championships, and entitled "Bayard Clarke and E. Langdon Wilkes Memorial Challenge Trophy." Made by a responsible firm of jewelers in New York with a special design as developed by Mr. Jones. Messrs. Clarke and Wilke were largely responsible for the first organized badminton in the United States.

(3) Men's Doubles Challenge Trophy, presented by Mr. Leander McCormick-Goodhart, Secretary of the British Embassy, Washington, D. C., and informally as a token of the good wishes of the "Mother Country," and at the time of the first national tournament.

(4) Ladies' Doubles. Trophy presented by Mrs. F. Richards Ford, Jr. When the National Tournament was held in New York, Mrs. Ford, of that City, felt that the winners of the Ladies' Doubles event should have the privilege of holding a trophy. She, therefore, made this presentation and completed an outstanding selection of challenge trophies.

(5) Mixed Doubles Trophy, entitled "H. H. Hunter Memorial Challenge Trophy," presented to the Association at the time of the First Annual Championships by a very active group of badminton players in memory of "Holly Hunter," who was an outstanding exponent and leader in the development of the game of badminton in the Chicago district.

(6) Men's Veterans' Doubles Trophy, entitled "Dodge Memorial Bowl," was presented to the Association by a group from Philadelphia at the Second Annual Championships and in memory of Mr. Dodge, a leader in organizing badminton in the Philadelphia district.

Formula for

STAMINA!



••Plenty
of Food••

•Plenty
of Work•



••Plenty
of Rest••

And SEVERAL DOSES OF BADMINTON EACH WEEK

• That's a good program for anyone. Food, work, rest and exercise, with due consideration for age, and condition.

And badminton is an ideal form of exercise for average people. Facilities are available almost everywhere. You can play as hard as you wish, according to your condition. And you'll get good workouts.

Wilson Badminton rackets are the same fine quality as always. They have the modern Wilson Strata-Bow Frames and are strung with gut,* nylon or silk. See your dealer or professional or write for a catalog. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities.

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BADMINTON EQUIPMENT

IT'S *Wilson* TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

Instructions to Umpires, Judges and Linesmen

GENERAL:

1. Be sure that you are thoroughly familiar with the Official Rules of play, with the interpretations which are a part of the Rules and with such local rules as apply on the courts being used.
2. Rigidly enforce these rules.
3. Be prompt in starting matches and maintain continuity of spectator interest.
4. See that the net is the correct height.
5. If the rules of the tournament give you control over the shuttles, have three or four correctly weighted shuttles ready, and do not sanction a change without good reason.
6. If you are allotted linesmen see that they understand their duties and are placed where you can see them.

DUTIES OF OFFICIALS

UMPIRES:

1. Keep score.
2. Call "lets" and faults.
3. Announce decisions and scores in a clear voice and in sufficient volume to insure that all may hear.
4. Insure that players serve and receive from proper courts.
5. Watch particularly for service faults.
6. Maintain the decisions of linesmen.
7. Do not call a "throw," Interpretation 2 (a), Rules Section, unless you are absolutely sure of the fault.
8. Insure that the movements of spectators do not interfere with the players. In the event of interference declare a "let" and replay the point.
9. Insure that the option of "setting" game is properly exercised in accordance with Rule 7 (a), Rules Section.
10. Insure that ends are changed in accordance with Rule 8, Rules Section.

11. Disregard all opinions except those of Officials as appointed to handle the match being played.

12. Maintain the requirement for a five (5) minute rest period in ladies' and men's singles between the second and third game, if played. No rest period is permissible in doubles and players are expected to remain on the courts and continue the play without interruption.

13. Turn in all scores promptly upon completion of the match.

LINESMEN:

The linesman's decision on all points relative to the line is absolutely final. Each Linesman should watch the line assigned to him and call "out" clearly. If unable to judge the fall of the "bird" accurately he should promptly advise the Referee of the fact.

SERVICE JUDGE:

Service judges are frequently required to supervise matches to which no umpire has been assigned and under these conditions it becomes their responsibility to maintain general supervision over the play of one or more courts and to suggest the appointment of an umpire if the character of play indicates the desirability of such appointment. The principal duty of the Service Judge in general play supervision is to watch for service faults and if a player continually serves in a questionable manner he should call the Official Referee if he is uncertain as to the legality of the service. He should call service, receiving and playing faults whether his opinion is requested or not.

In handling an individual match the Service Judge should take position along an extension of the center line. In such cases his responsibility is to watch for service faults and "lets" calling the same for the benefit of the Umpire.

INSTRUCTIONS TO UMPIRES, JUDGES AND LINESMEN

HOW TO SCORE SINGLES

The opponents' name should be entered on parallel lines either up and down or crosswise and the score entered as follows:

Cross line indicates "side out".

A. serves and makes 5 points.

A. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
B. _____

then

A. loses serve.

A. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. |
B. _____ | 0

B. scores 2 points.

A. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. |
B. _____ | 0, 1, 2.

then

B. loses serve.

A. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. | _____ | 5
B. _____ | 0, 1, 2. |

HOW TO SCORE DOUBLES

In entering the names on the score sheets, they should be entered in the positions which they occupy on the courts, that is, whether they are on the near side or the far side from the umpire, so that he will know whether they are in the correct position. When the score is even, they should be in the original positions.

Cross line indicates "side out".

Dot over a figure means "one hand out".

EXAMPLES:

A-B commence serving, win three points, and lose the serve:—

A-B 0, 1, 2, 3. |
C-D _____ | 0

C-D win two points after winning serve.

A-B 0, 1, 2, 3. |
C-D _____ | 0, 1, 2.

C-D lose the point, and are "one hand out."

A-B 0, 1, 2, 3. |
C-D _____ | 0, 1, 2.

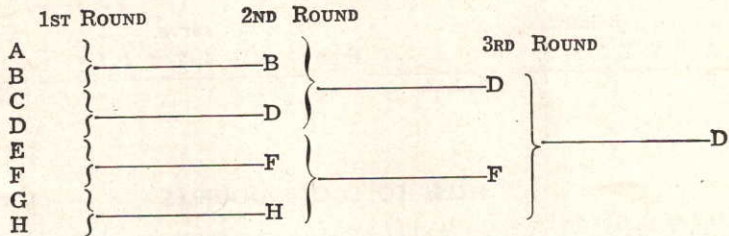
C-D win one more point and lose the serve.

A-B 0, 1, 2, 3. | _____ | 3
C-D _____ | 0, 1, 2, 3. |

How To Make The Draw

When the total number of entries is 2, or a power of 2 (4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, and so on), then all the names can be written down in a single column, and two of the players will meet in the finals. It is when the total is *not* a power of 2 that difficulties arise. It is then necessary to so arrange your first round that the number of players thereafter will equal a power of 2, otherwise there would be three players left to compete in the finals. This is done by placing a certain proportion of players in the second round. These are termed "byes," and have one less match to play than the other competitors.

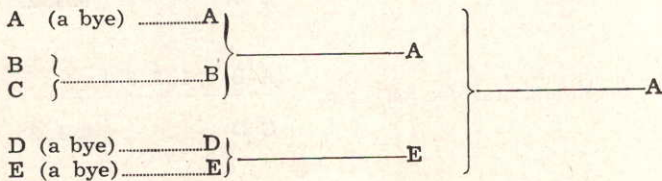
When the number of Competitors is 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, or any higher power of 2, they shall meet in pairs, in accordance with the system shown by the following diagram:



When the number of Competitors is not a power of 2 there shall be byes in the first round. The purpose of having byes is to bring into the second round a number of Competitors that is a power of 2. To determine the number of byes, subtract the number of Competitors from the next higher power of 2; to determine the number of Competitors in the first round, subtract the number of byes from the total number of Competitors. If the byes are even in number, one-half of them shall be placed at the top of the draw and one-half at the bottom of the draw; if they are uneven in number, there shall be one more bye at the bottom than at the top. The byes in the top half shall be the names first drawn. The next names drawn shall be placed in the first round. The byes in the bottom half, are drawn last. Examples of drawings in which there are byes follow:

SERIES 1—FROM 5 TO 8 COMPETITORS.

FIRST ROUND



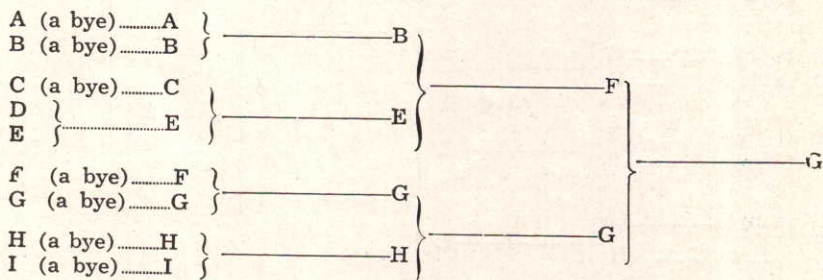
With 6 there will be 1 bye at the top and 1 bye at the bottom. With 7, 1 bye at the bottom. With 8, no byes.

HOW TO MAKE THE DRAW

SERIES 2—FROM 9 TO 16 COMPETITORS

With 9, 3 byes at the top, and 4 byes at the bottom.

FIRST ROUND



With 10, 3 byes at top, 3 at bottom.

With 11, 2 byes at top, 3 at bottom.

With 12, 2 byes at top, 2 at bottom.

With 13, 1 bye at top, 2 at bottom.

With 14, 1 bye at top, 1 at bottom.

With 15, 1 bye at bottom.

With 16, no byes.

BADMINTON BUILDS UP LEGS, ARMS, BACK, WIND, AND STAMINA

***for America's Youth in Schools, Colleges and
Universities—for Civilians, Armament
Workers and Fighters***

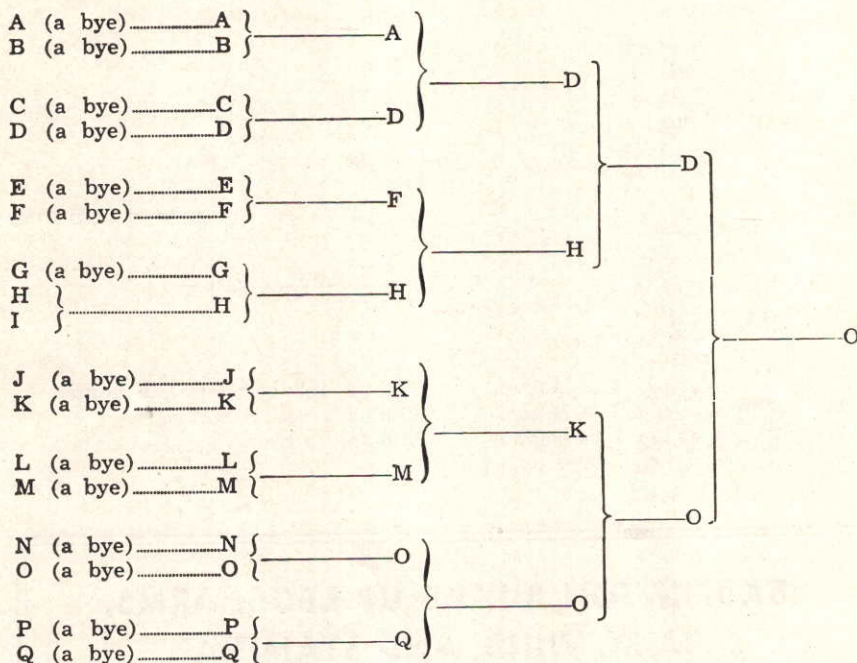
Building our youth TOUGH today, is vitally important for the tough tomorrows we may have to face. And let nobody tell you that badminton isn't a real TOUGHENER.

You who play badminton vigorously know how it builds strong bodies—good wind—heart—and stamina; how it teaches coordination and rhythm. PLAY badminton for YOUR OWN conditioning. It is a great game and is important to America's training and toughening program.

HOW TO MAKE THE DRAW

SERIES 3—FROM 17 TO 32 COMPETITORS

With 17, 7 byes at the top, and 8 byes at the bottom.



With 18, 7 byes at top, 7 at bottom.
 With 19, 6 byes at top, 7 at bottom.
 With 20, 6 byes at top, 6 at bottom.
 With 21, 5 byes at top, 6 at bottom.
 With 22, 5 byes at top, 5 at bottom.
 With 23, 4 byes at top, 5 at bottom.
 With 24, 4 byes at top, 4 at bottom.
 With 25, 3 byes at top, 4 at bottom.

With 26, 3 byes at top, 3 at bottom.
 With 27, 2 byes at top, 3 at bottom.
 With 28, 2 byes at top, 2 at bottom.
 With 29, 1 bye at top, 2 at bottom.
 With 30, 1 bye at top, 1 at bottom.
 With 31, 1 bye at bottom.
 With 32, no byes.

And so on with larger numbers in the same manner

FOR THE FINEST IN BADMINTON EQUIPMENT
... Make Sure It Carries the Name - Wilson

Wilson Badminton Equipment is used and endorsed by leading badminton players. It is the finest equipment that it is possible to produce.

Suggestions for Seeding Draw

There are no official American Badminton Association regulations on seeding the draw. The following is suggested by many Tournament Chairmen.

All championships and other sanctioned tournaments except handicap events should have a seeded draw, conducted in accordance with the following plan:

1. (a) The committee in charge of a tournament shall have full power in the making of the draw.
- (b) Not more than one player shall be seeded for every eight entries. One additional player may be seeded for any major fraction of eight entries remaining after seeding has been made.
- (c) The additional seed shall be placed at the top of the first unoccupied group (i. e., half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, or thirty-second, as the case may be) unoccupied by a Seed.
- (d) The committee shall rank in order the number of entrants to be seeded according to ability, using as a guide the A.B.A. ranking and sectional rankings of the previous year and the performances of the players during the current year.
- (e) When the draw is posted, a list of those players that were seeded and the order in which they were ranked shall be posted also.
2. (a) If two are to be seeded: Numbers 1 and 2 shall be drawn by lot; the first drawn shall be placed at the top of the upper half; the second at the bottom of the lower half.
- (b) If four are to be seeded: Numbers 1 and 2 as above. Numbers 3 and 4 shall be drawn by lot; the first drawn shall be placed at the bottom of the second quarter; the second shall be placed at the top of the third quarter.
- (c) If eight are to be seeded: Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 as above outlined; Numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall be drawn

by lot. The first name drawn shall be placed at the bottom of the first eighth in the top half, the second name drawn shall be placed at the top of the second eighth, in the bottom half, the third name drawn shall be placed at the top of the second eighth, in the top half, and the fourth name drawn shall be placed at the bottom of the first eighth, in the bottom half.

(d) If sixteen are to be seeded: Numbers 1 to 8 shall be drawn as above outlined. Numbers 9 to 16 shall be drawn in similar manner, except that they shall be drawn and placed at the top of respective sixteenths.

(e) Tournament Committees are advised for simplicity's sake to seed either two, four, eight or sixteen players (multiples of 2) when possible, but if this is impracticable and an odd number is desired, the following method is prescribed:

- (1) Two, four, eight or sixteen entrants shall always be seeded as outlined above.
- (2) If there are one, three, five or seven extra entrants to be seeded, determine by lot which half shall contain the larger number, i. e., 1, 2, 3, or 4; the other half therefore receiving 0, 1, 2, or 3. If there are two, four or six extra entrants to be seeded, half shall be seeded in the upper half of the draw and half in the lower.
- (3) After this has been determined, the extra entrants shall be drawn by lot to determine which individual entrants shall go in each half; the first drawn to go in upper half, the second drawn in the lower half, the third drawn in the upper half, and so on; the last drawn, in the case when the extra entrants are an odd number, to go into that half of the draw which by lot drew the greater number of players.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SEEDING THE DRAW

(4) After the extra entrants that are to be seeded in the two halves have been determined in the above manner, their position in the half varies according to the number of entrants that have previously been seeded, namely, two, four, or eight.

(5) Each extra entrant must be so placed as to be in relatively the same position as all other seeded men. If there are more such positions than there are extra men to fill them, draw by lot which of these positions shall be occupied.

(6) After the places for the extra entrants have been ascertained they shall be filled from top to bottom by these entrants in the order in which they were drawn in Paragraph 2, Section (e) (3). In all cases the seeded entrants shall when possible be placed at the top of the quarters, eighths or sixteenths, as the case may be.

3. The names of all the remaining competitors shall be written on separate cards or papers, placed in a suit-

able receptacle, withdrawn one by one at random and copied on a sheet in the order drawn. The first name or names drawn shall constitute the byes (if any) not already filled by seeded men in the top half of the draw; the next name or names drawn shall constitute the places not already filled by seeded men in the first round; and the last name or names drawn shall constitute the byes (if any) not already filled by seeded men in the lower half of the draw.

4. The draw for handicap tournaments shall be conducted in the following manner: The names of all competitors shall be written on separate cards or papers, placed in a suitable receptacle, withdrawn one by one at random and copied on a sheet in the order drawn. The first name or names drawn shall constitute the byes (if any) in the top half of the draw; the next name or names drawn shall constitute the first round; and the last name or names drawn shall constitute the byes (if any) in the lower half of the draw.

Illustrations of A Seeded Draw

In the diagram on page 32 it is assumed that there are sixty-four entrants, of whom eight are to be seeded.

INSTRUCTIONS

I. Prepare draw sheet. List the eight players to be seeded, ranking and numbering them in order of ability (last year's ranking lists may be used as a guide).

II. Draw by lot 1 and 2 to determine in which of two places numbered 1 or 2 each shall be placed. Place the first drawn in the upper of the two places numbered 1 or 2, the other in the lower of the two places.

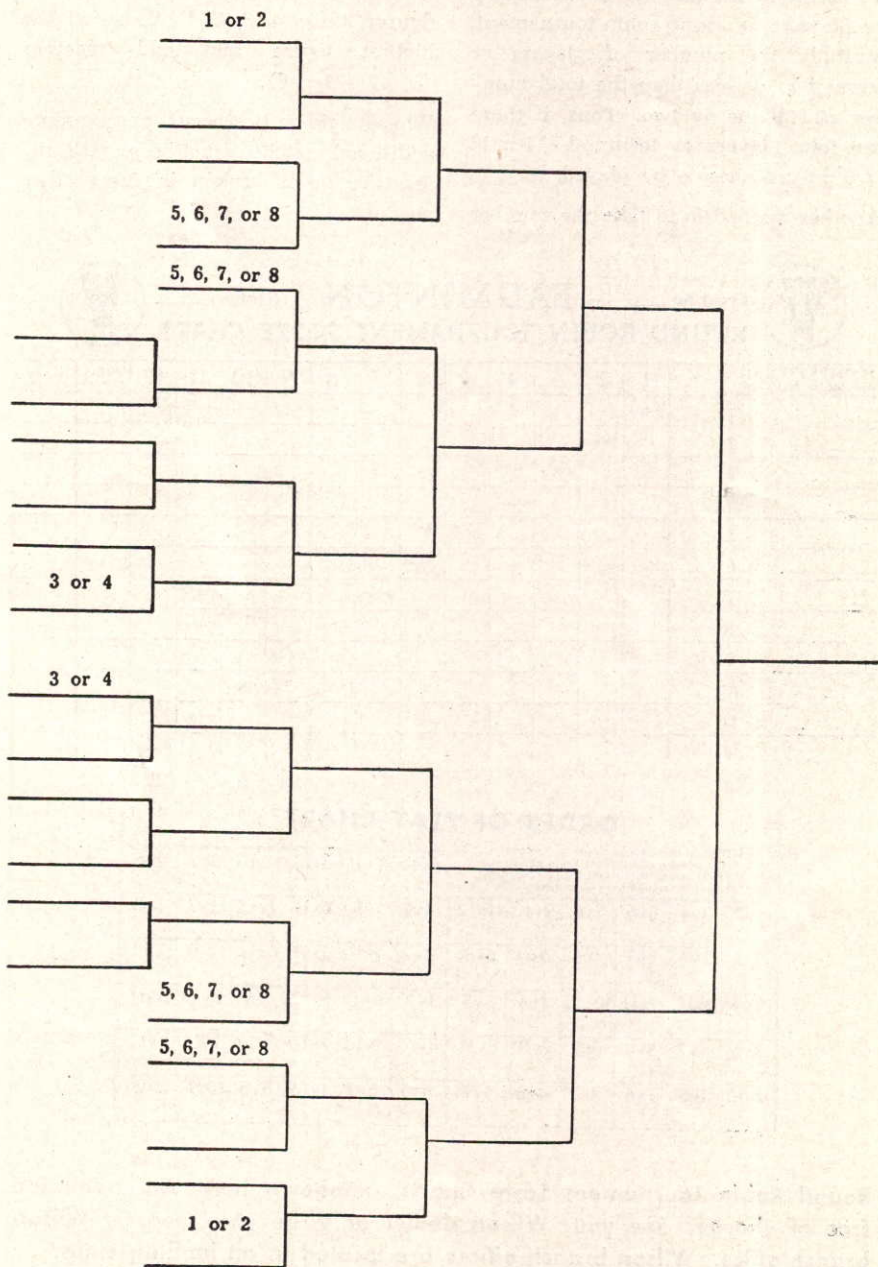
III. Draw by lot in similar manner 3 and 4, and place as in the following diagram—the first of the two numbers drawn always being placed in the upper of two places numbered 3 or 4.

IV. Draw numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8, and place the first of these numbers drawn in the topmost of the four places numbered 5, 6, 7 or 8, the second number drawn in the fourth of said four places, the third number drawn in the second of said four places, and the fourth number drawn in the third of said four places, as designated in the diagram shown on page 32.

As it is not possible in the space on page 32 to show an entire draw diagram for a 64 player tournament, the seeds are plotted in as they would be placed with respect to halves, quarters and eighths, if the diagram was actually a 64 player draw.

V. After the seeding is completed, draw and place other entrants as usual.

Diagram of A Seeded Draw



Schedule for Round Robin Tournament

To ascertain the number of matches to be played in a round robin tournament, multiply the number of players or teams by one less than the total number and divide by two. Thus, if there are four players or teams, $3 \times 4 = 12 \div 2 = 6$ matches to be played.

Another method is to take the number

of players or teams and set down the figures, thus: 4, 3, 2, 1. Cross off the highest figure and add together ($3 + 2 + 1 = 6$).

Where a tie or ties occur, one or more additional matches must be played, unless the tie is broken in some other way.



Event No. _____ **BADMINTON** Section _____
ROUND ROBIN TOURNAMENT SCORE CHART



COMPETITOR'S NAME & NUMBER	HANDICAP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL POINTS	FINAL RESULTS
..... 1		Wilson													
..... 2			Wilson												
..... 3				Wilson											
..... 4					Wilson										
..... 5						Wilson									
..... 6							Wilson								
..... 7								Wilson							
..... 8									Wilson						
..... 9										Wilson					
..... 10											Wilson				
..... 11												Wilson			
..... 12													Wilson		

ORDER OF PLAY CHART

NOTE: If there are to be fewer than twelve competitors, all numbers above the number of actual entrants should be cancelled before the competition commences.

						6v10	7v11	8v12	1v6	2v7	3v8
1v2	3v4	5v6	7v8	9v10	11v12	4v9	5v10	6v11	7v12	1v7	2v8
1v3	2v4	3v5	4v6	5v7	6v8	3v9	4v10	5v11	6v12	1v8	2v9
7v9	8v10	9v11	10v12	1v4	2v5	3v10	4v11	5v12	1v9	2v10	3v11
3v6	4v7	5v8	6v9	7v10	8v11	4v12	1v10	2v11	3v12	1v11	2v12
9v12	1v5	2v6	3v7	4v8	5v9	4v5	6v7	1v12	8v9	10v11	2v3

Round Robin Tournament Score Charts, as shown here, are available free of charge. See your Wilson dealer or write your nearest Wilson branch office. Wilson branch offices are located in all leading cities.

A Condensed Explanation of the "Grant" System of Tournament Operation

1. Allow 30 minutes time for each match.

2. Determine number of available court hours; i. e. if 6 courts are available one day from 9 A. M. until midnight there is a total of 180 half hour court periods open and 151 matches may be played; if 2 days, 9 A. M. until midnight, 360 periods and 302 matches. In a 32 entry tournament, consisting of one event, 31 matches must be play-

ed to complete the finals, 16 first round, 8 second round, 4 third round, 2 semi-finals and 1 final; thus, 31 half hour court periods are necessary. The number of available court hours determine the number of players allowed to enter a tournament and the number of events desired to be held.

3. Draw up a form showing squares representing each half hour court period, viz:

Time	Court Nos.	1	2	3	4	5	6
9:00 A.M.	Match Nos	1	2	3	4	5	6
9:30 A.M.	" "	7	8	9	10	11	
10:00 A.M.	" "	12	13	14	15	16	
10:30 A.M.	" "	17	18	19	20	21	
11:00 A.M.	" "	22	23	24	25	26	
11:30 A.M.	" "	27	28	29	30	31	
12:00 Noon	" "	32	33	34	35	36	
etc.		etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	

4. Number each square as shown above, leaving one court period open in each half hour after the first round. The number of any square is the number of the match assigned to be played on that particular court at the time stated. These match numbers are set out on the draw sheet which indicates the names of players competing, (see diagram on page 35), thus allowing prior notification to be sent each play-

er indicating time player is to be ready to play upon which court match is to be played. (See diagram on page 36). Check off each square as that numbered match is completed.

5. For smooth operation of the time schedule it is absolutely necessary that, after the first round, one court be held open, this court to be available for matches running over the 30 minutes time allowed per match.

"IT PAYS TO PLAY"

Wilson BADMINTON EQUIPMENT

Club TOWN CLUB Event MEN'S SINGLES Date DECEMBER 12-17

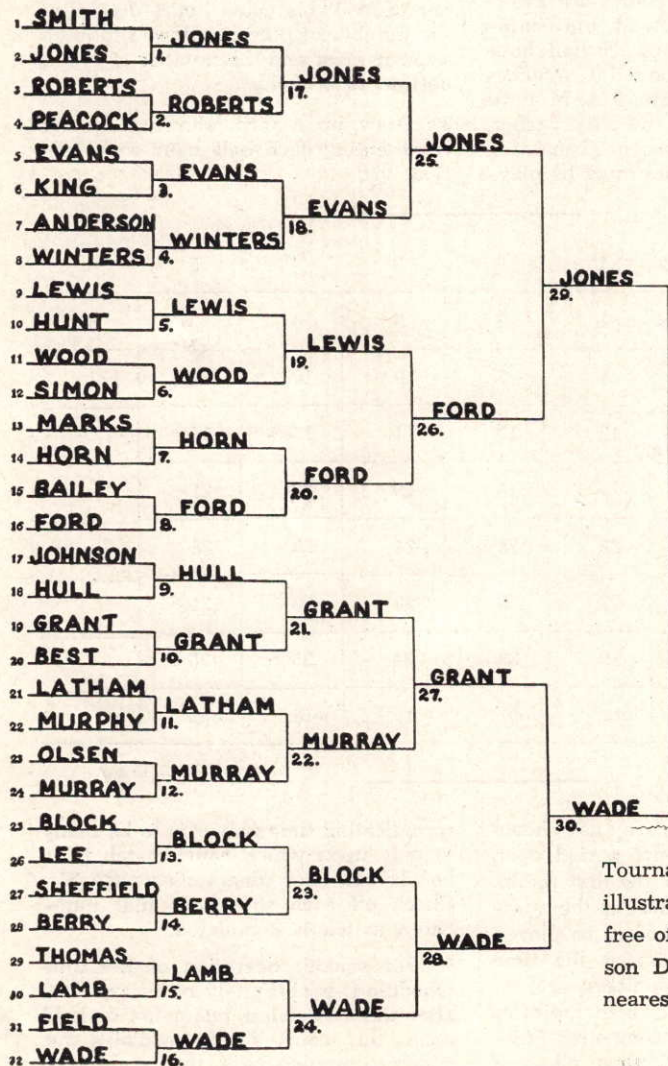


Diagram 1

EVENT NO. 1 32 DRAW SHEET

1st Round - 16 Matches
 2nd Round - 8 Matches
 3rd Round - 4 Matches
 Semi-finals - 2 Matches
 Final - 1 Match

TOTAL OF 31 MATCHES
 TO BE PLAYED.

Tournament Draw-Sheets as illustrated here, are available free of charge. See your Wilson Dealer or write to your nearest Wilson branch office.

GRANT SYSTEM OF TOURNAMENT OPERATION

ENTERING UP COMPETITORS' CARDS

6. Of course the important things to remember in allotting the games on the draw sheets are:

- (1) Not to overwork a player in any event.
- (2) Not to draw a player twice in the same period.
- (3) Not to compel a competitor to play games in two events following each other at too close intervals.

These errors are avoided very easily in the Grant System by entering up competitor's cards at the same time as the numbers are assigned to the games on the draw sheets. It thus becomes evident immediately if any competitor be drawn too soon after his or her last game.

DIAGRAM 2

SAMPLE OF CARD GIVEN EACH COMPETITOR

(Separate Card for Each Event)

Player: Mr. Jones Event: Men's Singles

Play First Game: 9:00 A. M. on Court: 4

If You Win: 10:30 A. M. on Court: 1

Players Must Be on Time.
If More Than Five Minutes Late,
Game Will Be Defaulted.

7. It is important to remember that competitors on arrival at the place of play report to the Tournament office where envelopes containing the necessary instructions are distributed. After signing the register the players may return to their hotel and study the directions given in the envelope.

Most competitors are entered in three events for which cards are given showing the time their games are to be played and the court on which the event is to be played. Instructions for the future games for the winners are also given on the card.

The advantages of such a system are obvious for players have the satisfaction of knowing just when to turn up at the tournament site and on which court to play. Another comfort accruing to competitors is that locker rooms are not crowded. Only the people drawn to play during any hour use lockers and showers at that hour, and this avoids overcrowding.

Officials are specially advised to play no more than one round of an event in one period if the entry is less than 32. Then a round of the next event can be finished; then a first round of the third event—and so on. This will prevent competitors from having to play too many matches within a short period. This arrangement of order of events and number of games played entirely rests upon the size of entry and local conditions. In a club tournament it is possible that men will not be able to play in the mornings, in which case the early periods can be assigned to women's singles and women's doubles alternately.

Championship Honor Roll

National Title Holders and Runners-Up

MEN'S SINGLES

Champion	Runner-Up
1937—Walter R. Kramer	Hock Sim Ong
1938—Walter R. Kramer	William Markham
1939—David G. Freeman	Walter R. Kramer
1940—David G. Freeman	Walter R. Kramer
1941—David G. Freeman	Carl Loveday
1942—David G. Freeman	Carl Loveday
1943—No Championship Held	
1944—No Championship Held	

LADIES' SINGLES

Champion	Runner-Up
Mrs. Del Barkhuff	Mrs. Roy C. Bergman
Mrs. Del Barkhuff	Miss Mary E. Whittemore
Miss Mary E. Whittemore	Miss Helen Gibson
Miss Evelyn Boldrick	Miss Zoe G. Smith
Miss Thelma Kingsbury	Miss Evelyn Boldrick
Miss Evelyn Boldrick	Miss Janet Wright
No Championship Held	No Championship Held
No Championship Held	No Championship Held

MEN'S DOUBLES

Champions	Runners-Up
1937—Chester Goss and Donald Eversoll	Donald Richardson and Phillip Richardson
1938—Hamilton Law and Richard Yeager	Chester Goss and Donald Eversoll
1939—Hamilton Law and Richard Yeager	David G. Freeman and C. Raynor Hutchinson
1940—Chester Goss and David G. Freeman	Hamilton Law and Richard Yeager
1941—Chester Goss and David G. Freeman	LeRoy Erikson and Raeford Haney
1942—Chester Goss and David G. Freeman	William Faversham and Wayne Schell
1943—No Championship Held	No Championship Held
1944—No Championship Held	No Championship Held

Champions	Runners-Up
1937—Mrs. Del Barkhuff and Miss Zoe G. Smith	Mrs. Roy C. Bergman and Miss Helen Gibson
1938—Mrs. Roy C. Bergman and Miss Helen Gibson	Mrs. Del Barkhuff and Miss Zoe G. Smith
1939—Mrs. Del Barkhuff and Miss Zoe G. Smith	Mrs. Roy C. Bergman and Miss Helen Gibson
1940—Miss Elizabeth Anselm and Miss Helen Zabriskie	Miss Janet Wright and Miss Shirley Stueben
1941—Miss Thelma Kingsbury and Miss Janet Wright	Miss Mary E. Whittemore and Miss Patricia Donovan
1942—Miss Evelyn Boldrick and Miss Janet Wright	Mrs. Roy C. Bergman and Miss Helen Gibson
1943—No Championship Held	No Championship Held
1944—No Championship Held	No Championship Held

LADIES' DOUBLES

Champions	Runners-Up
1937—Mrs. Del Barkhuff and Miss Zoe G. Smith	Mrs. Roy C. Bergman and Miss Helen Gibson
1938—Mrs. Roy C. Bergman and Miss Helen Gibson	Mrs. Del Barkhuff and Miss Zoe G. Smith
1939—Mrs. Del Barkhuff and Miss Zoe G. Smith	Mrs. Roy C. Bergman and Miss Helen Gibson
1940—Miss Elizabeth Anselm and Miss Helen Zabriskie	Miss Janet Wright and Miss Shirley Stueben
1941—Miss Thelma Kingsbury and Miss Janet Wright	Miss Mary E. Whittemore and Miss Patricia Donovan
1942—Miss Evelyn Boldrick and Miss Janet Wright	Mrs. Roy C. Bergman and Miss Helen Gibson
1943—No Championship Held	No Championship Held
1944—No Championship Held	No Championship Held

Champions	Runners-Up
1937—Mrs. Del Barkhuff and Hamilton Law	Mrs. Ray Casey and Walter R. Kramer
1938—Mrs. Del Barkhuff and Hamilton Law	Mrs. George Wightman and Chester Goss
1939—Miss Zoe G. Smith and Richard Yeager	Miss Mary E. Whittemore and David G. Freeman
1940—Miss Sally L. Williams and David G. Freeman	Mrs. Roy C. Bergman and Walter R. Kramer
1941—Miss Sally L. Williams and David G. Freeman	Miss Janet Wright and LeRoy Erikson
1942—Miss Sally L. Williams and David G. Freeman	No Championship Held
1943—No Championship Held	No Championship Held
1944—No Championship Held	No Championship Held

MIXED DOUBLES

Champions	Runners-Up
1937—Mrs. Del Barkhuff and Hamilton Law	Mrs. Ray Casey and Walter R. Kramer
1938—Mrs. Del Barkhuff and Hamilton Law	Mrs. George Wightman and Chester Goss
1939—Miss Zoe G. Smith and Richard Yeager	Miss Mary E. Whittemore and David G. Freeman
1940—Miss Sally L. Williams and David G. Freeman	Mrs. Roy C. Bergman and Walter R. Kramer
1941—Miss Sally L. Williams and David G. Freeman	Miss Janet Wright and LeRoy Erikson
1942—Miss Sally L. Williams and David G. Freeman	No Championship Held
1943—No Championship Held	No Championship Held
1944—No Championship Held	No Championship Held

Champions	Runners-Up
1938—Herbert Henriques and George A. McCook	Frank N. Hinds and Rees Cramer
1939—C. Raynor Hutchinson and Lealand R. Gustavson	George McCook and Herbert Henriques
1940—Tim Royce and George A. McCook	Warren L. Williams and Roland France
1941—Lealand R. Gustavson and C. Raynor Hutchinson	Frank N. Hinds and Samuel J. Massey
1942—Lealand R. Gustavson and Frank N. Hinds	Donald Richardson and Phillip Richardson
1943—No Championship Held	No Championship Held
1944—No Championship Held	No Championship Held

VETERAN'S DOUBLES

Champions	Runners-Up
1938—Herbert Henriques and George A. McCook	Frank N. Hinds and Rees Cramer
1939—C. Raynor Hutchinson and Lealand R. Gustavson	George McCook and Herbert Henriques
1940—Tim Royce and George A. McCook	Warren L. Williams and Roland France
1941—Lealand R. Gustavson and C. Raynor Hutchinson	Frank N. Hinds and Samuel J. Massey
1942—Lealand R. Gustavson and Frank N. Hinds	Donald Richardson and Phillip Richardson
1943—No Championship Held	No Championship Held
1944—No Championship Held	No Championship Held

Champions	Runners-Up
1938—Herbert Henriques and George A. McCook	Frank N. Hinds and Rees Cramer
1939—C. Raynor Hutchinson and Lealand R. Gustavson	George McCook and Herbert Henriques
1940—Tim Royce and George A. McCook	Warren L. Williams and Roland France
1941—Lealand R. Gustavson and C. Raynor Hutchinson	Frank N. Hinds and Samuel J. Massey
1942—Lealand R. Gustavson and Frank N. Hinds	Donald Richardson and Phillip Richardson
1943—No Championship Held	No Championship Held
1944—No Championship Held	No Championship Held

NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS HAVE BEEN HELD IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES

1937—Chicago	1939—New York	1941—Cleveland
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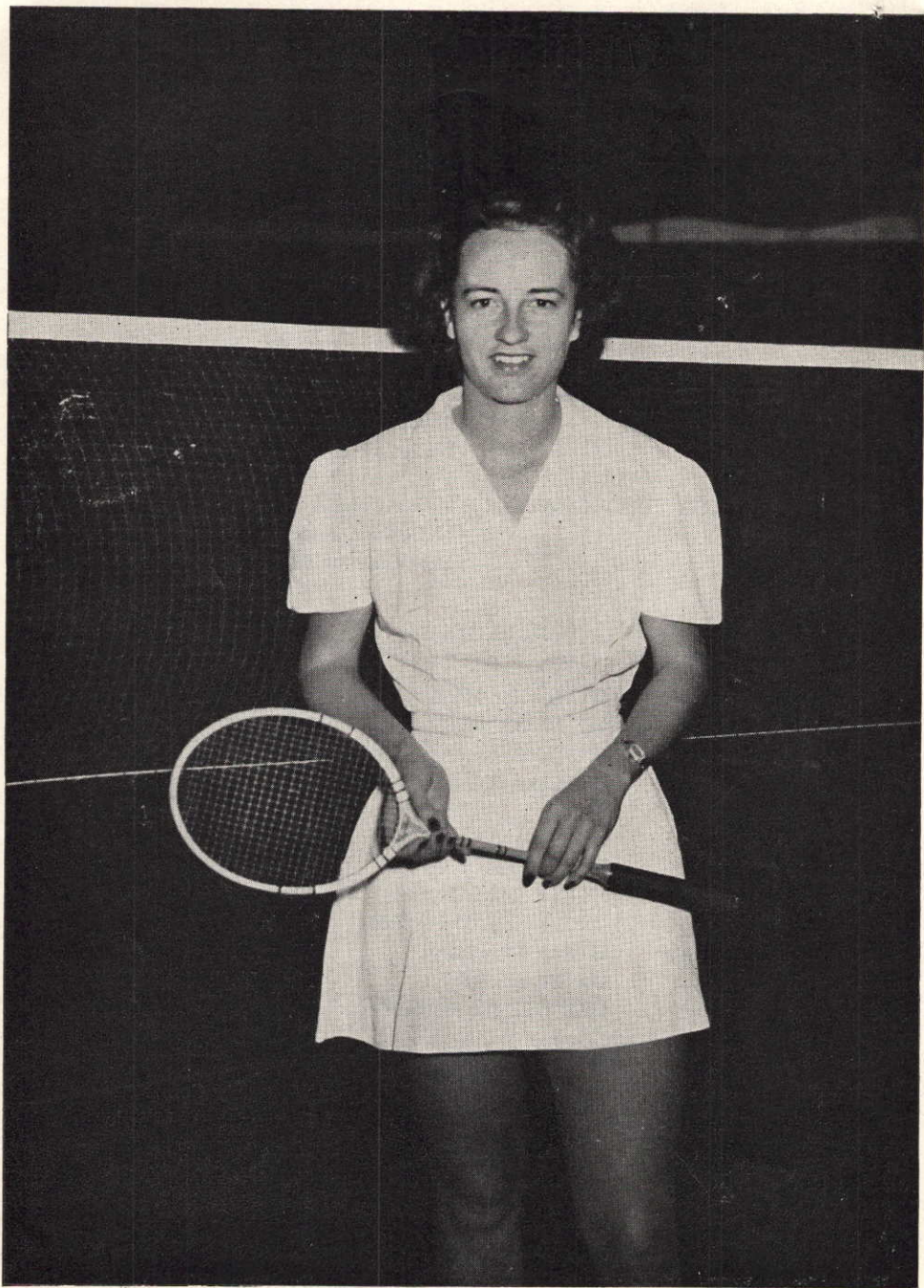
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A. B. A. PHOTO

EVELYN BOLDRICK
National Champion
1940 and 1942

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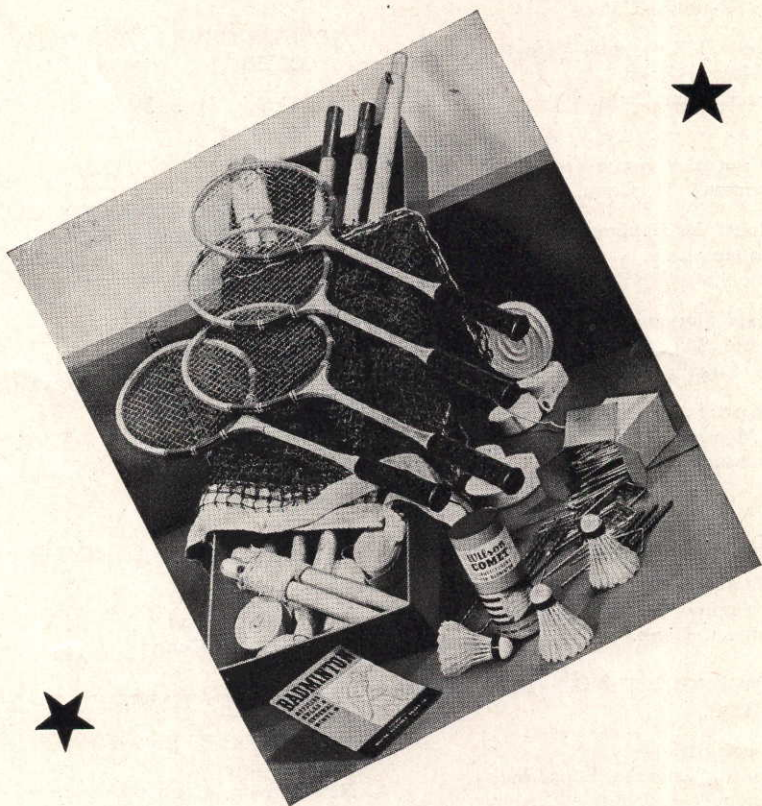
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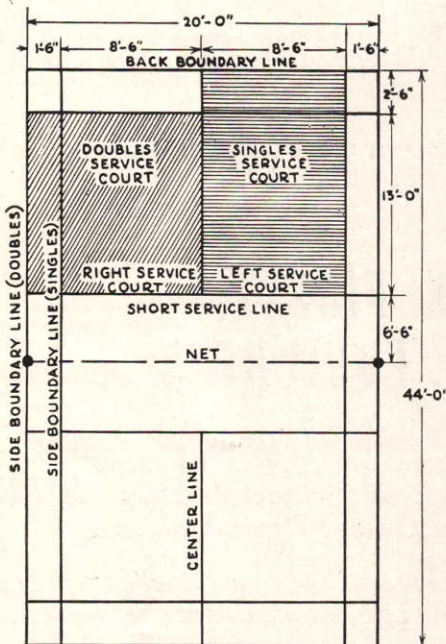


DIAGRAM A

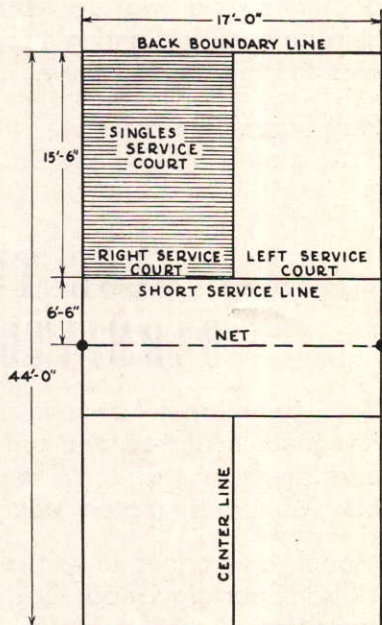


DIAGRAM B

The Badminton Courts are laid out as shown in the diagrams above, and are defined by white or black lines $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. See Rule 1 in the "Laws of Badminton," page 12, for other detailed information.

For those of you who have never played badminton before, here are a few pointers which will clarify, in a simple way, the official rules and regulations.

(1) When you walk on the court the first thing to do is to spin a racket, or toss a coin. In spinning a racket player

chooses rough or smooth side. The winner has the option of selecting *one only* of the following choices:

(a) serving first or (b) not serving first or (c) choosing side of court. The side losing the toss shall then have choice of alternatives remaining.

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Whether you are in the army of production or awaiting your call to combat service, it's time to get tough . . . NOW!

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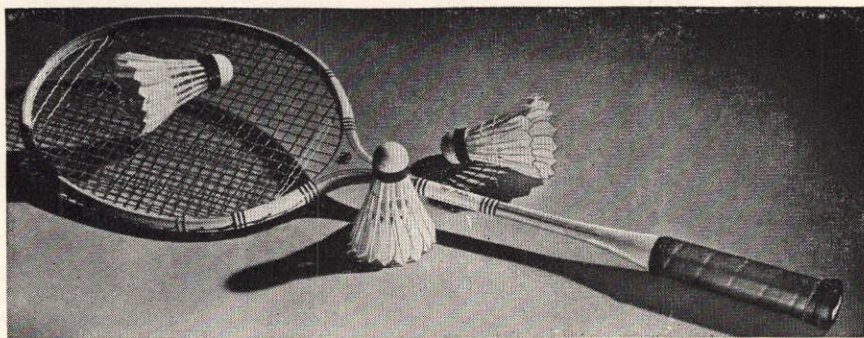
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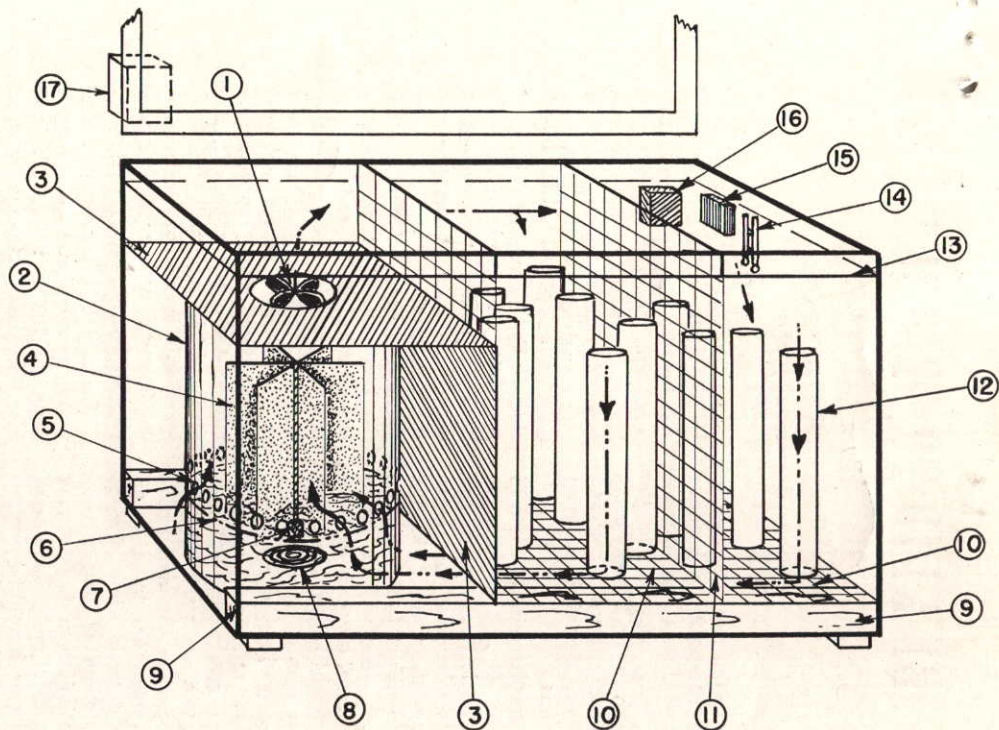


IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

LEGEND

- 1 CIRCULATING FAN
- 2 SHEET METAL TANK
- 3 SHEET METAL PARTITION
- 4 TOWELING
- 5 AIR HOLES IN WALL OF TANK
- 6 WATER LEVEL
- 7 PROPELLER PUMP
- 8 IMMERSION HEATER COIL
- 9 2" x 2" BOARD
- 10 1/2" MESH
- 11 WIRE PARTITION
- 12 TUBES OF BIRDS (OPEN ENDS)
- 13 RUBBER SEAL
- 14 HUMIDIGUIDE
- 15 THERMOSTAT
- 16 AQUASTAT
- 17 FUSE BOX

AIR CURRENT --->



OVERALL DIMENSIONS

42" WIDE
31" HIGH
20" DEEP

HUMIDIFIER

DESIGNED & BUILT BY MEMBERS OF
THE CHICAGO BADMINTON CLUB

BE KIND TO "BIRDS"

By

GEORGE GEEVER — Professional

Chicago Badminton Club

For many years the feathers used in the manufacture of shuttle-cocks have come from Europe. Few if any of these feathers have been imported to the United States since hostilities commenced. With the current labor and material shortages, the bird situation has become serious.

Nearly all of the badminton clubs in Canada and the United States are aware of this critical condition and have taken steps to combat the shortage by treating their birds kindly. This is a wise procedure to follow even when birds are plentiful, for when properly taken care of birds can be made to last much longer, reducing considerably this item of expense.

One of the greatest aids to the preservation of birds is an efficient humidifier. There are a great many different devices being used by various clubs throughout the country, involving several methods of operation, but they all have the same ends in view, viz: to help keep birds fresh as long as possible by preventing them from drying out. Keeping birds in a dark, cool place, under proper humidity enables the feathers to retain their natural moisture content.

Up until four years ago, the Chicago Badminton Club, one of the oldest and largest in the Middle West, had no humidifier: after each evening's play the floor was covered with feather tips. Our used bird box was continually filled with broken birds which were unusable even for practice. Our bird expense became prohibitive—something had to be done at once!

A committee was appointed and with the fine help of a few engineers who fortunately were members, a humidifier was designed, which, in the writer's opinion is one of the best and most

efficient in the Midwest if not in the United States.

It involves the principle of the kerosene lamp, i.e., a series of heavy wicking stretched on a fin-like rack, the base of which is immersed in a shallow trough of water. A blower fan is connected with a humidistat, which electrically controls the blower, automatically turning it on or off as the humidity falls or rises beyond the required point. A survey was made on the condition of the birds after each evening's play and it was found that the best results were obtained with a temperature of 70° and a humidity of 70 percent. The final results were amazing. Broken feather tips disappeared from the floor completely. Birds lasted twice as long and expenses were cut in the same ratio. Furthermore, birds which previously went into the scrap pile were now in good enough condition to be turned over to Junior players for practice.

The cabinet is constructed of 1" plywood, approximately 42" long by 20" wide by 31" in height. It is divided into three compartments by wood cross members that are flush with the top and are about 3" deep. Drop type covers, also of 1" plywood, that are hinged at the back of the cabinet, make the birds and equipment easily accessible when opened and permit a tight seal against the rubber gaskets (#13) when closed. These covers are locked with a hook type of cabinet lock that pulls the covers down tight against the gaskets. Before any partitions or equipment is installed, the entire box must be painted with a waterproof sealer to keep the wood from warping or breaking at the joints.

The right end of the cabinet, in which the humidifier mechanism is in-

stalled, is tightly sealed off from the Bird Storage compartment except for a space at the top and bottom by a metal partition—(3.). This partition extends the full width of the cabinet to within two inches of the bottom. The top edge of the partition, which is about 6" below the top edge of the cabinet, is securely fastened to a metal shelf in which a circular hole has been cut to support the metal tank—(2.). Reasonable tight joints are important for the proper circulation of air which is drawn thru the 2" opening—the full width of the cabinet at the bottom. The air is then drawn thru a series of holes—(5.)—in the side of the tank about six inches from the bottom, up past the moist toweling—(4.)—, by the fan—(1.)—on the top, and then out into and across the top of the cabinet. There is a slight pressure built up in the top area of the cabinet above the birds which causes the air to be forced down thru the bird tubes—(12.)—that are stored upright with both ends removed. The tubes rest on a ½" wire mesh—(10.)—bottom that is fastened to 2" stringers running the full length of the cabinet. This 2" space below the wire mesh allows for a free return circulation of the air back to the tank.

THE HUMIDIFIER MECHANISM is fastened to an open frame that rests on the top edge of the tank. Mounted on the top side of this frame is a small slow-speed enclosed waterproof type of AC motor. To the shaft of the motor, which is at about the level of the top of the tank, is fastened a fan blade. The pitch of the blades should be to draw the air from the tank and blow it out into the cabinet. Directly above the motor is a large flat disc that also helps to direct the air flow out and across the top of the box. Mounted to the underside of the frame is a star-shaped rack to which is fastened pieces of heavy turkish toweling that extend down to within 1" of the bottom of the tank. On the bottom of the star-

shaped rack is mounted a small propeller pump that is driven by a shaft extended from the motor that drives the fan. This pumps the water from the bottom of the tank up thru a central tube that has outlets to each of the top arms supporting the toweling. The water level of the tank should be maintained at about 1" below the level of the holes around the sides of the tank. A small float type of gauge will help in checking this level.

THE TEMPERATURE, which is maintained at 70 degrees, is controlled by an immersion heater that is mounted in the bottom of the tank and is attached to a thermostat mounted in the upper right corner of the cabinet.

THE HUMIDITY, which is maintained at 70 percent, is controlled by an aquastat that is mounted adjacent to the thermostat, and operates the fan which draws the moist air from the tank until the 70 percent level is maintained, then the motor shuts off.

A HUMIDGUIDE, which is a wet and dry type thermometer, is used to check the settings of both the thermostat and the aquastat as some of the commercial markings of these instruments are not always to be relied on.

THE STORAGE COMPARTMENT is divided by a wire screen—(11.)—for the convenience of storing the new birds in the center cabinet and the used but still playable ones in the end section. When the small three-bird cartons are to be stored we find it more convenient to place them on open ends in wire baskets that can be removed from the center compartment.

Fastened to the back of the humidifier cabinet we have mounted a large well lighted Bulletin Board. On the back of this board we have mounted a fuse box.

Merely humidifying the birds does not eliminate the many unnecessary abuses to which they are subjected.

BE KIND TO "BIRDS"

Below are listed a few of the most important "Do's" and "Don'ts" which, if followed, will materially reduce your bird expenses:

DO straighten out the feathers on the bird after a particularly rough or hard volley before starting to serve again. This will eliminate subsequent off-center hits and will help give the bird truer flight on following rallies.

DO be careful where you step because a smashed bird is a "dead" bird.

DO try to hit the bird on a return carefully and with a clean hit.

DON'T hit the bird on the bounce (tennis players please note).

DON'T return the bird to your opponent by kicking it or striking it across the floor. Stoop over, pick it up and return it cleanly and carefully.

DON'T repeatedly hit a bird off the net after your first shot has proven a failure. Even when you finally do succeed in clearing, "second" tries do not pay off and a scuffed bird is a big

price to pay off on salvaged vanity or personal satisfaction.

A word about the care to be given rackets: Badminton bats are very light and frail. Take good care of them and always keep them in a press when not in use: they are hard to replace these days. Do not insist upon a board-tight stringing job — remember these light frames pull out of shape and warp easily. Leave it to the judgment of the stringer as to what tension the frame will stand. Keep rackets in a cool, dark place where there is little possibility of changes in temperature or humidity.

Observe these sensible rules. They will enable you to keep your equipment in top playing condition and give you the maximum in quality equipment and play for less dollars.

Making your equipment last longer will make more rackets and birds available to a greater number of badminton enthusiasts.

Hints on BADMINTON



By W. BASIL JONES

- 1—When gripping the racket, hold as if you were shaking hands with it. Hold racket quite loosely, with most of the pressure on thumb and first finger.
- 2—When waiting for opponent's shot, hold the head of the racket well up. This will speed up your reaction.
- 3—Throw the head of your racket back the instant the shuttle leaves your opponent's racket. This will give you a split-second advantage in getting to the correct position and give you that very necessary poise and balance for making your stroke.
- 4—When serving, stand with your right foot forward, stroking the shuttle well in front of you.
- 5—In making all strokes see that your arm is fully extended at impact.
- 6—Good foot work in badminton is essential. Take a series of short steps in moving about the court. This will enable you to change position quickly.
- 7—Receive service with your left foot forward, standing sideways to the net, racket head well up, ready to meet any delivery.
- 8—Wrist action is very essential in making all strokes in badminton. Keep your wrist well back and keep it there right up to the moment of hitting the shuttle. Then let the head of your racket follow through as far as the flexibility of your wrist will permit.
- 9—Keep your eye constantly on the shuttle, from the moment it leaves your opponent's racket until you hit it yourself.



**... and here's the best
tip of all ...**

**INSIST UPON BADMINTON EQUIPMENT
BY WILSON to Get the Most Out of
Your Game**



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HOW TO PLAY BADMINTON

* * *

OFFICIAL RULES

* * *

1945 YEAR BOOK and GUIDE

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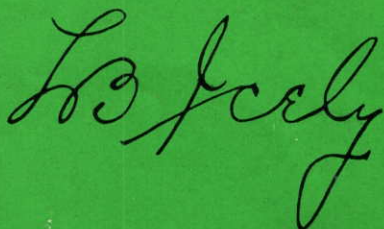
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