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Hockey stick curve guide

I've heard a lot of requests on hockey forums like modsquad hockey and ice rink on hfboards.com about the curve of a hockey stick. Questions would be what is the best curve for shooting, what is the best curve for a drag from a tea, what curve should I use for passing the plate, or to score more goals. I thought it would be great to have a detailed guide to the curve so that hockey players could decide which one is best for them. Luckily I found one published on the physics hockey site. The author, Alain Haché was kind enough to let me post the article here on hockey. Blade Pattern Charts Another great resource are blade pattern diagrams on Hockey Monkey. They update the charts each year with the manufacturer's current blade models, so you can better understand what you'll get with each curve. Read the article below to understand what each part of the blade will do for you, and then select a pattern from the charts. Hockey sticks: what's on a curve? Alain Haché, Doctor Université de Moncton, Canada Because hockey sticks come in so many forms that it can be hard to understand everything. A feature of particular importance is the blade – the only point of contact between the player and the puck. Players attach a lot of importance to the way it is curved. Looking at Koho (yes, it uses older curves as examples, but it is still relevant) sticks in the figure below, you will see that each carries a unique pattern of curvature. There's more to a curve than left- and right-bend really. Figure 1: a few sticks of Koho™ Lama stick, a curved and twisted surface, is complex enough that it cannot be accurately described in just a few words or numbers. However, there are some key issues to consider, the first of which is the amount of curvature in the blade. The more U-shaped it is, the more pronounced the curve. Hockey leagues, such as the NHL, impose a limit on the amount of curvature: The curvature of the stick blade must be restricted so that the distance of a perpendicular line measured from a straight line drawn from any point from the heel to the end of the blade to the maximum curvature point does not exceed three quarters of an inch (3/4). NHL Rulebook 2007. If you can't imagine this strange verbiage, the following drawing should help: Figure 2: measuring the depth of the curve The rule says that the red line should not be greater than 3/4 of an inch, or 1.9 cm. Some people use the dime technique (not quite 3/4, but close) whereby the coin should not slide vertically under the blade when lying against the floor, but nowadays NHL referees have fancer measuring gadgets to control illegal sticks. Note that the figure of is an increase from 1/2'' in 2006. We will discuss the implications of this rule change later. A second key aspect is if the curve starts on A blade can be curved like a circle, smooth and even, but sometimes it is not. Take a look at Reebok™ and Easton™ sticks in Figure 3: The Yzerman stick has a curve that starts in the middle of the blade while the Upstream starts at the heel. They are called center and curved heel, respectively. A third is called the blade-level curve and has a curve closer to the end of the blade. While the difference between center- and heel-curves is mostly a matter of preference (hockey players can be very picky), a toe-curve makes the puck scoop away from someone else a little easier. Figure 3: Reebok sticks™ and Easton™ Next there is loft or face of the blade. The attic is the angle of inclination of the blade; you can see when holding the stick normally and looking from the above. A blade that tips back is said to be more open facing, very much like an iron 9 is compared to a 3 iron in the bay. For example, you notice in Figure 1 the blade You can have more loft than the Jagr blade. As in golf, the more tilt a hockey stick has, the easier it is to lift the puck up. If the blades have a heel they also have a tea. The tissue is the very end of the blade, and comes in two basic forms: round and square, after the figure 4 show. The difference is that a square finger provides more lock area and the round lap gives more puck control to the tip. Figure 4: Round legs and squares Finally, the lie is the angle the blade makes in relation to the tree. It is measured as a number between 4 and 8 and printed in front of the tree (most curves for senior sticks are between 5-6 lie). With a proper lie, the bottom of the blade is flat against the ice when the player is holding the stick normally. affect the shooting curve? It is a common misconception that curved blades have become popular because they produce photos faster. The truth is, the curve is mostly about puck control, not puck speed. A curved blade makes the following three actions easier to achieve: Consistency: the curve effectively forms a pocket at the bottom of which the puck will tend to work. When the puck always leaves the stick in the same place, the player passes and shoots more consistently. Control: It is easier to scoop the puck and quickly take it around an opponent with a curved blade. Other tricks are also easier, you would be grabbing the puck from the tip of the blade and shooting it up all in one motion. Puck Spin: It can hardly be seen by the eye, but a curve allows more spin puck Spinning gives the puck more stability, like a football. In a plate pass, the spin is especially important because the puck has to land flat on the ice. Although it is technically possible to rotate the puck with a it can be done better and more consistent with a curved blade. Applying the cloth strip to the blade also adds adhesion and spin the puck. Figure 5: Sifting the puck with a curved blade The puck is also done by the porters, and indeed, most of them use slightly curved sticks for this purpose. remains with the negative aspects of a curve? What helps the forehand shot hurts the backhand, unfortunately. Some accuracy is lost in this, but given the popularity of the curved stick in the NHL, it seems that the benefits gain over disadvantages. The reason the NHL sets a curve limit is probably to avoid excessive puck control. Can you imagine blades in the shape of semi-circles? Take the puck and go! Some argue that straight blades are safer because they tend to keep photos low. Deeper curves mean easier shots up, but the attic is probably the most important factor, especially in a slapshot where puck control is limited to a very short impact time. When the league decided in 2006 to increase the limit from 1/2 to 3/4'' (on par with the International Ice Hockey Federation), some goalkeepers and defenders expressed concern about the flying pucks. Their concerns can be justified if the new rule allows more loft than before. However, according to the rule statement, it is not clear whether the maximum curvature point is taken anywhere on the blade, not just the bottom. If so, the new rule will allow players to put more loft (or twist) on their stick, making great shots more likely. Which curve should you choose? Now that I understand the basics of the blade curve, should you decide on your next purchase? If you are an experienced player you will not need advice, after you already know what works best for you. High-level players select their stick based on their position (defense or forward) and the type of curve they are used to. Beginners, on the other hand, do not need to go in nitty-gritty and should select a curve that is neither flat nor too bent. Buy what feels good, and as you get used to the stick, you might develop a preference for it. After all, a precise pass, a hard slap and good puck control is above all a matter of practice and skills. But, of course, don't forget to blame your stick for misfires. If you are ready to select a curve pattern check out the pattern diagrams blade on Hockey Monkey. You should also check their clearance section while they're there! You might find some great deals on the sticks. Big thanks to the guys from hockey physics for this article. Check out their website for more cool hockey articles. Related English Deutsch Français Italiano Slovenščina Deutsch Français Italiano Slovenščina on April 3, 2020 0 comments While shopping online to buy a hockey stick, it is important to choose the right curve. It is not as easy to compare 2 curves on a website than in a retail store. Here is a chart of all the curves available across the biggest brands of hockey sticks their equivalences from one brand to another. We consider them equivalent, however, we must specify that they could not be an exact clone. CURVE EQUIVALENCES BAUER CCM VERBERO SHER-WOOD TRUE HOCKEY WARRIOR P92 Matthews P29 Crosby V92 PP26 Stastny TC2 W03 Backstrom P88 Kane P40 MacKinnon V88 PP88 Ryan II MC W 88 Gaudreau PM9 Stamko / Larkin P14 Duchene V90 PP96 Bouchard MC2 W01 Wolf / Scheifele P28 Eichel P28 McDavid V28 P28 TC4 W28 Yakupov / Gal lagher P91A Staal / P92 M P15 Jones V91 PP20 DR UNHCR W05 Granlund / Suter P02 P20 - Cap PP05 HCS W02 Lidstrom P46 Bergeron PP77 Coffey * Unique TC3 * Unique W71 Pacioretty P30 Parise PP92 Trouba W16 Karlsson P45 Tavares P12 P38 Forsberg / Datsyuk P106 Richards Shop Gear Guides How-to's The Show Videos News & Press Community Finding a stick you love is the key to feeling confident with your puck – once you find one You never want to change. If you can't find the same stick on SidelineSwap, or feel like changing it, but you want to keep the same pattern, what should you do? This guide, from our own puck-moving d-man @kguilts, will guide you through comparisons between brands, and will give you what you need to classify your model. In general, the heel vs. the middle vs. the toe refers to the area of the blade where most of the curve is located. This dictates the release time and shooting power, because the puck must travel to the end of the blade and will sit in the pocket otherwise. Heel Most blade curve is in the first 1/3 of the high-speed shaft shots The best curve for Mid defenders Most curve is in the middle of the blade utility model for all photos and shooters Toe Most of the curve is finally 1/3 of the quick release blade for before shooting in the Big Step for Handling and Control Type 1: Toe If you like your finger dragging down the bar instantaneous this is for you. Type 2: Mid Toe Top sales curve on the market You can't go wrong with this model → optimal control puck and press due to the ability to cup the puck on the open-faced forehand of this model. Open toe designed to go bar south. Type 3: Middle 2nd best sales curve on the market. Accurate photos, easy release and effective handling. Best for choosing corners – up and down or to make an excellent first pass. Type 4: Mid Heel 3most popular curve on the market Maximum amount of blade on ice - ideal for playmakers looking to pass before shooting. Type 5: Ideal heel for heavy shots, clear full ice, and net front battles. Defender's curve. Curve.

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