



*Focus on Badminton
Focus on Professionalism
Focus on Victory*

www.victorsport.com







Shuttlecock *Focus on Badminton*

Light as a feather

A **Bird** weighted at only **5g**

Light as a

Feather

Bird, another name for shuttlecock.

A Shuttlecock is formed from sixteen overlapping feathers embedded into a rounded cork base, with each feather 62-70 millimeters in length. The diameter of the circle that the feathers make is 58-68 millimeters, the diameter of the cork is 25 to 28 millimeters and the bottom is formed into a sphere, a bird weights 4.74 to 5.5 grams.

It takes 24 steps to complete the making of a shuttlecock, from the selection of feather slices, cork head, glue, materials and equipment, manufacturing process and weights, every step is carefully calculated.

Manufacturing process : feather slice in storage→sort feather slices→measure cork head→measure feather slices→inserting feather slices→inspection→adjustment angle for the first time→weighting→pouring glue→drying→repair→weight→tying→tying knot→finalize the shape by brushing glue→adjust angle for the second time→rolling glue→drying→weighting→cleaning→stick color ribbon→knock up→grading→packaging



The beginning of badminton can be traced back 2000 years, When it was called battledore



Source : Wikipedia

Battledore is shaped like a shuttlecock, a game that uses a flat wooden paddle to bat the shuttlecock; the ancient Greeks replaced the wooden paddle with wooden frames with parchment or rows of gut stretched across wooden frames, the elasticity made batting easier during the game. The game was later spread to eastern countries, from ancient India to Thailand, China and Japan.

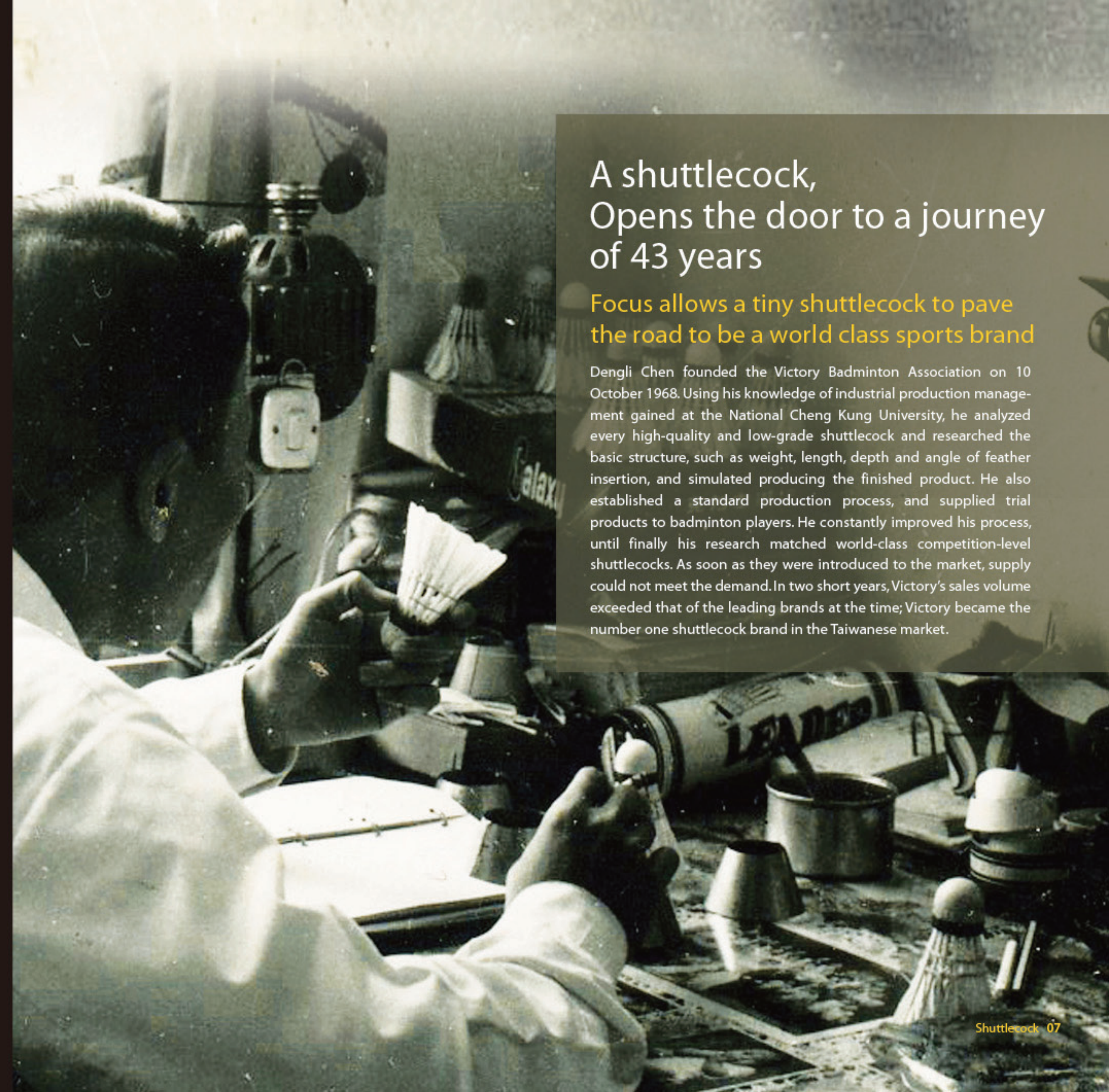
Modern badminton originated in the 18th century from a western India town called Poona. "Poona" became the earliest name of badminton. The game was also adopted by British Army officers stationed in India. The officers took the game back to England, where it became a success at a party given by the Duke of Beaufort in 1873 at his estate called "Badminton" in Gloucestershire. The game became popular and the game's official name became Badminton.

- 1887 "Bath Badminton Club" drew up the first set of basic rules.
- 1893 Badminton Association of England revised and standardized the rules of badminton.
- 1934 The International Badminton Federation was established in London, UK; this is the first world badminton organization. In 2005 the headquarters of the Federation was relocated to Kuala Lumpur.
- 1978 The World Badminton Federation was established in Hong Kong; the federation was merged with the International Badminton Federation ("IBF") in 1981.
- 2006 "International Badminton Federation" changed to "Badminton World Federation" ("BWF"); currently there are 159 member countries or regions. Since 1934, China and Indonesia have won 70% of the title holders of the IBF, and are second to none in the badminton universe. Together with Malaysia and Korea, they are the Asia badminton big four.

A shuttlecock, Opens the door to a journey of 43 years

Focus allows a tiny shuttlecock to pave the road to be a world class sports brand

Dengli Chen founded the Victory Badminton Association on 10 October 1968. Using his knowledge of industrial production management gained at the National Cheng Kung University, he analyzed every high-quality and low-grade shuttlecock and researched the basic structure, such as weight, length, depth and angle of feather insertion, and simulated producing the finished product. He also established a standard production process, and supplied trial products to badminton players. He constantly improved his process, until finally his research matched world-class competition-level shuttlecocks. As soon as they were introduced to the market, supply could not meet the demand. In two short years, Victory's sales volume exceeded that of the leading brands at the time; Victory became the number one shuttlecock brand in the Taiwanese market.





In 1983, VICTOR continued the expansion of its product lines, and began to design and manufacture clothing. At that time, there were lots of sports clothing lines, however only a few specialized in badminton clothing. VICTOR hired clothing designers and printers to show the elegance of the players through fashion, vitality and individuality, and proved that VICTOR's brand strategy was successful. Consequently, VICTOR not only had its own brand, but also a whole series of merchandise.

When VICTOR gained success in Taiwan, what came after was supply fell short of demand. In order to ensure sufficient volume of supply and a high standard of quality, Dengli Chen established a temporary manufacturing base in Zhuhai; later, considering Wuhu in Anhui to be the heartland of feathers and, given the higher population and convenience of the transportation system in Nanjing; (Nanjing being not far from Wuhu) this city was chosen to establish VICTOR's product base. The product base officially commenced production on January 1, 1994 and launched VICTOR's development in China.

In order to raise its brand awareness, VICTOR began to proactively sponsor world famous badminton stars. In 1999, VICTOR sponsored the famous badminton player Feng Chen, as well as the Taipei Badminton Open, the China Badminton Open and the Master's Competition; it was then VICTOR started to enter the phase of sponsoring sports marketing and events.


Since then, VICTOR has built up a wealth of experience in sponsorship and competitions. To become the leading company in badminton sports equipment, it was necessary to be favored by world-class badminton players. Consequently, VICTOR targeted the leading badminton players of the day and successively signed contracts with world-famous players, including world champion Hong Chen, Taiwan gold women's doubles player Wenxing Cheng, Thai mixed doubles players Jite Su and Lali Sa, and Malaysian national players Zhongming Chen and Junying Zou. Those players had the privilege of trying out the new products that were developed by VICTOR, and, in return, provided recommendations and suggestions for VICTOR's improvement; VICTOR's image of a champion's brand was gradually established through the interaction with the players. In addition, VICTOR also took part in various amateur badminton competitions in an aggressive manner, building up a foundation for badminton sports at the grass-roots level.

In 2009, VICTOR formally signed a sponsorship contract with the world champion Korean badminton team, providing them with a full set of VICTOR's professional badminton equipment, and marked another page in the history of badminton. In the same year, VICTOR signed another contract with the national Philippines badminton team. Together with its partners, VICTOR is striving towards the achievement of an even higher goal.

Chronology of VICTOR

- 1968 Chairman Dengli Chen founded the "Victory Badminton Association" in Taiwan, manufacturing and selling shuttlecocks.
- 1972 Products sold to the Japanese market.
- 1973 Victory Badminton Co. Ltd. founded.
- 1976 Use of VICTOR trademark commenced. A racket factory was established in the same year.
- 1977 VICTOR brand products sold to Austria, West Germany, Malaysia and Canada. VICTOR then began to establish an international sales network and became an international brand.
- 1980 VICTOR sponsored the European competition title "VICTOR Cup", and also sponsored Taiwan's badminton team and international players.
- 1983 The first all-carbon VICTOR badminton racket hit the market, named "Columbia." Manufacturing and sale of clothing commenced the same year.
- 1984 Victory Sports Enterprise Co. Ltd. established.
- 1989 Production of shuttlecocks begins in mainland China.
- 1992 VICTOR's base was established in Nanjing. Nanjing XinFu Sports Goods Industry Co. Ltd. Was established. The production centre was progressively transferred to mainland China. The first pair of VICTOR badminton footwear hit the market in the same year.
- 1997 Nanjing XinFu Sports Goods Industry Co. Ltd. changed its name to Nanjing Victory Sports Goods Industry Co. Ltd.
- 1998 VICTOR formally entered the mainland Chinese market.
- 1999 VICTOR signed a contract with the famous Feng Chen, badminton world championship runner-up that year. VICTOR sponsored the Chinese Badminton Open and the Masters' Competition in the same year. Every year since, VICTOR has sponsored many national and international badminton tournaments, as well as many professional provincial and regional badminton teams.

- 2002 Shuyuan Chen was appointed as general manager. VICTOR sponsored the National Youth Badminton Championships from 2002 to 2005.
- 2005 VICTOR sponsored the National Badminton Championships.
- 2006 VICTOR sponsored four national competitions: the National Youth Badminton Championships, the National Badminton Championship, the National Badminton Championships (teams), the National Badminton Championships (singles) and the China Youth Badminton Competition, from 2006 to 2008.
- 2007 VICTOR signed contracts with Dutch national player Eric Pang, Jie Yao, Thailand's Sudket and world champion Hong Chen, as well as the "VICTOR Cup" – the Chinese men's badminton doubles cup.
- 2008 VICTOR's 40 year anniversary. VICTORs signed contracts with Thai player Sara Lee, Malaysian players Zhongming Chen, Tengfu Zhong, Wanhua Li, as well two-time Olympic champion Leng Gao, Olympic champions Wei Yang and Jiewen Zhang and world champion Yili Wei.
- 2009 VICTOR's quality received acknowledgement by top-level professional players; on 5 February, VICTOR signed a contract with the top team in the world, the Korean national badminton team. Since then, VICTOR has once again taken another step towards the summit. On 29 June, VICTOR also signed a contract with the Philippines national badminton team.
- 2010 VICTOR sponsored Korean Open Super Series.
- 2010 Sponsored Korean national badminton team, and successfully won the title holder of the Uber Cup by beating the six winning straight China team
- 2011 VICTOR, together with Korea Badminton Association, raised the prize money to a record high of US\$1.2 million, the highest prize money in the history of super series.



In 2010, VICTOR started to sponsor the super series – the Korean Open. In addition, VICTOR will, starting from 2011, collaborate with the Korea Badminton Association to promote badminton sports; the cooperation will raise the prize money for the Korean Open to a record high of \$1.2 million U.S. dollars, the highest prize in the history of the super series.

With over 40 years of innovation, diligence and accumulated experience, VICTOR has finally become what it is today. Even though VICTOR has stood firm as the number one brand in the Chinese badminton universe, we are not slowing down our steps; our goal is establishing “VICTOR as the number one badminton brand in the world”, and we are moving towards this target determinedly, one step at a time.

In order to become a comprehensive leading professional badminton brand, Dengli Chen founded the VICTOR racket factory in 1980; researchers were employed to analyze the rackets on the market so as to have a thorough understand the market trend and what was offering. At the time, all rackets were made of iron or aluminum alloys, which provoked VICTOR’s ambitions to offer something different and better. In this regard, VICTOR developed the full carbon fiber racket, and the first VICTOR carbon fiber racket was born that year. In the same year, the “VICTOR Cup” was named for the European badminton championship, and the shuttlecocks used in the championship were sponsored by VICTOR. VICTOR’s reputation was known to the world.

43 YEARS, 900 EMPLOYEES, A FAITH, A TARGET

Since the founding of VICTOR, Chairman Dengli Chen has upheld the business philosophy of Honesty, Diligence, Truth-Seeking and Leading. Close attention is paid to the different needs of every customer and there is a continuing commitment to researching, developing and manufacturing the world’s finest badminton equipment. This philosophy has facilitated VICTOR to always endeavor to research, develop and innovate new products, as well as help countless athletes to become successful and marked history.

Honesty Honesty is our mission, every kind of cooperation among men is primarily based on mutual trust

Diligence Not lazy, not pompous, handle life in the manner of earnest and down to earth

Trust-Seeking Search for truth, strive to truth

Leading Pursue excellence, leading global badminton supplies

There is no room for compromise, In the tiny details

What do we know about “feathers”?

Feather slices impact the quality of shuttlecocks, a top feather slice requires having pure white color, a thick and straight feather stem, quality thick feathers and perfect feather shape. The consistency of the sixteen inserted feathers ensures the flight quality of shuttlecock.

Goose feather is light compared to duck feather. Its speed, durability and resistance is much better. Of all shuttlecock products, goose feather shuttlecocks are amongst the best. In terms of goose feather alone, the seven large feathers of the feather wing in accordance with their resistance: single side feather>big broad feather>little-broad>middle-broad>big-broad>all round, it is exactly the order of a goose wing from outside to inside.

One feather leads the way to MASTER ACE

One feather can lead the way to MASTER ACE. VICTOR carefully selects every single feather from shape, angle, curve, size, humidity and completeness to ensure the flight, stability, speed and quality of MASTER ACE. It takes 97 day, 218 step processes, and inspection by 682 pairs of eyes and elimination of 31,984 feathers to complete a MASTER ACE.



Flight testing of shuttlecocks

The quality control test of shuttlecocks includes: stability, resistance, weight, diameter, speed, glue and tying.

Every single shuttlecock requires testing after it is made, and recorded and graded in accordance with flight speed and stability. The purpose of the testing focuses on trajectory and rotational speed of the shuttlecock. Shuttlecocks must be degraded and checked should there be a circular trajectory, deflected path, loose cork head or unstable speed during flight testing.



CHASE THE WIND

Exceeded world record of 400 kilometers per hour

The average speed of Formula One racing is 300 kilometer per hour; The speed of a Japanese bullet train, Shinkansen, is 320 kilometer per hour; The maximum momentary speed of a shuttlecock exceeds 400 kilometer per hour, it is the fastest recorded ball game.

A shot hit with power and speed downward to your opponent's court is smash shot. Smash shot is the fastest and most powerful way to strike ball in badminton sports. The highest speed of the shuttlecock after it is smashed surpass any other racket sports; However, what we mentioned here is the speed right after the contact with the racket, the speeds drops tremendously afterwards. As of today, the recorded speed has exceeded 400 kilometers, faster the Formula One and Shinkansen.

VICTOR STARS

Cheng, Wen Hsing

Gender : Female
Height : 166 cm
Birthday : February 24, 1982
Birthplace : Taiwan
Team : Chinese Taipei
Events : Women's Doubles
(Chien, Yu Chin)
Mixed Doubles
(Chen, Hung Ling)
Hand : Right

Achievements

Ranking : Women's Doubles : 1
Mixed Doubles: 7

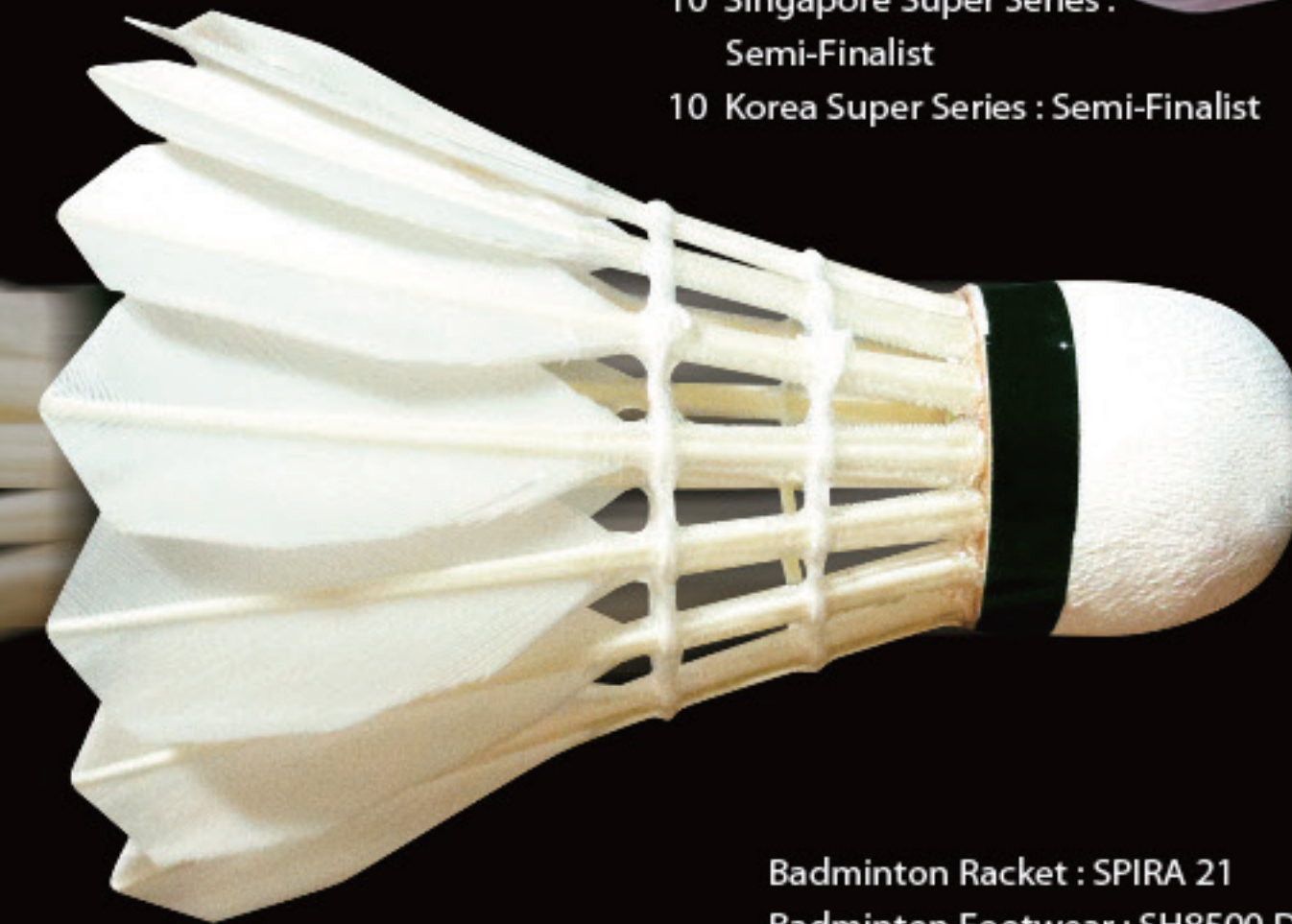
Women's Doubles

10 Hong Kong Super Series : Runner-up
10 Macau Grand Prix Gold : Winner
10 U.S. Open Grand Prix Gold : Winner
10 Canada Open Grand Prix : Winner
10 Indonesia Open Super Series : Runner-up
09 Korea Super Series : Winner
04.05.07.08 Chinese Taipei Grand Prix Gold : Winner
08 Singapore Super Series : Runner-up
06.08 Badminton Asia Championships : Runner-up

Mixed Doubles

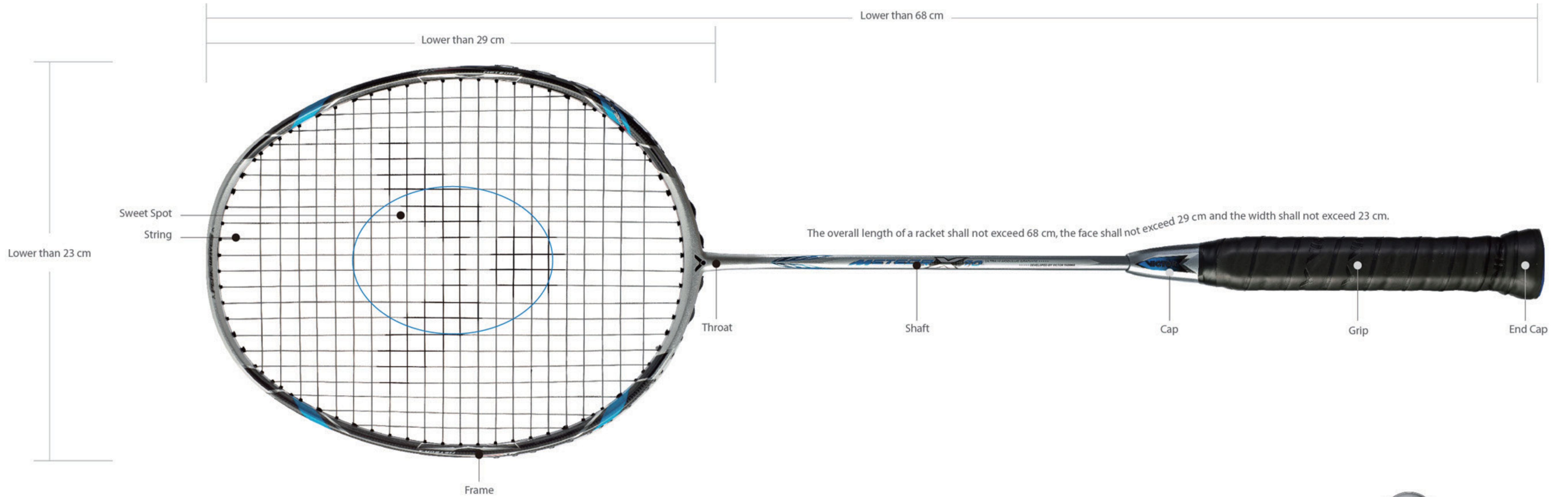
10 Asian Games : Semi-Finalist
10 Japan Super Series : Semi-Finalist
10 Chinese Taipei Grand Prix Gold : Semi-Finalist
10 Canada Open Grand Prix : Runner-up
10 Singapore Super Series : Semi-Finalist
10 Korea Super Series : Semi-Finalist

Badminton Racket : SPIRA 21
Badminton Footwear : SH8500 D





Racket *Focus on Professionalism*



The racket is the most important instrument that connects athlete and shuttlecock; it is also the only instrument that connects with the shuttlecock during the process of hitting the shuttlecock. The material and every single detail of the shuttlecock affects the capacity of the racket and further impacts the speed, flexibility and consistent response of a swing. VICTOR developed the concept of 5S for the capacity of the racket. It has been considered by consumers as an important reference when selecting badminton rackets and it is also the 5 indicators for the development and upgrading of racket technology.

VICTOR 5S Concept

- Speed** Reducing air resistance and providing a faster swing speed
- Stability** Increasing the stability of the racket and smash power and anti-torque ability
- Smash Power** Enhancing the ability of smash strength, swing power, and rigidity of the racket
- Sweet Spot Smooth** Providing easier and smoother racket waving
Enlarging the area of sweet spot and effective hitting area



Design of racket frame

Oval VS Square Head Shape

Heads of the frame of a badminton racket come in two shapes and styles, Oval and Isometric. The latter is differentiated into small and medium square head shape based on the size of the face of racket.

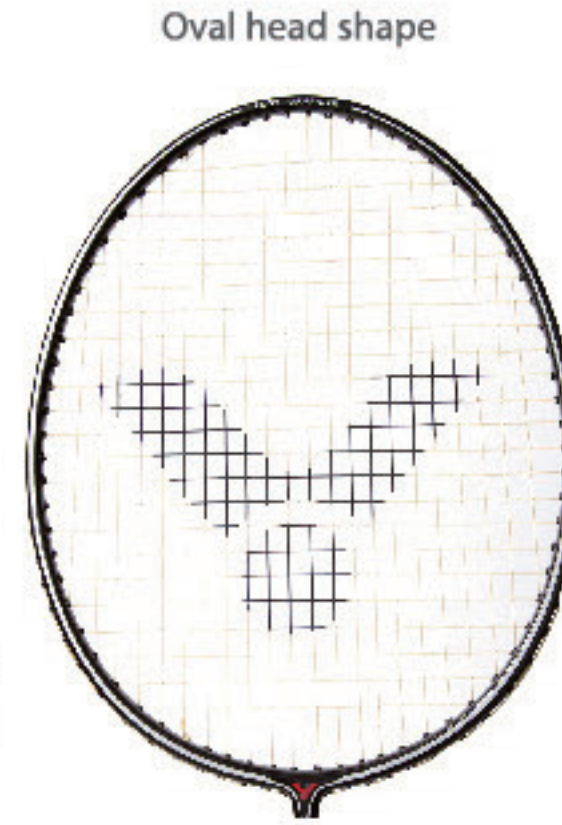
Oval head shape

Development : Since 30 years ago

The first racket : Columbia series

Advantage : Frame is better in stability and cheaper in price

Disadvantage : Traditional frame, it has a smaller sweet spot, players need to be able to correctly hit the shuttle to be able to benefit from the power of a round racket.



Small square head shape



Small square head shape

Development : 15 years ago

The first racket : Challenger series

Advantage : Compared to a traditional oval head, its form produces a much larger sweet spot than any other racket, and enhance anti-torque ability

Representative racket : ARTERY TEC Ti 99 classic is VICTOR's classic small isometric.

Medium square head shape

Development : 10 years ago

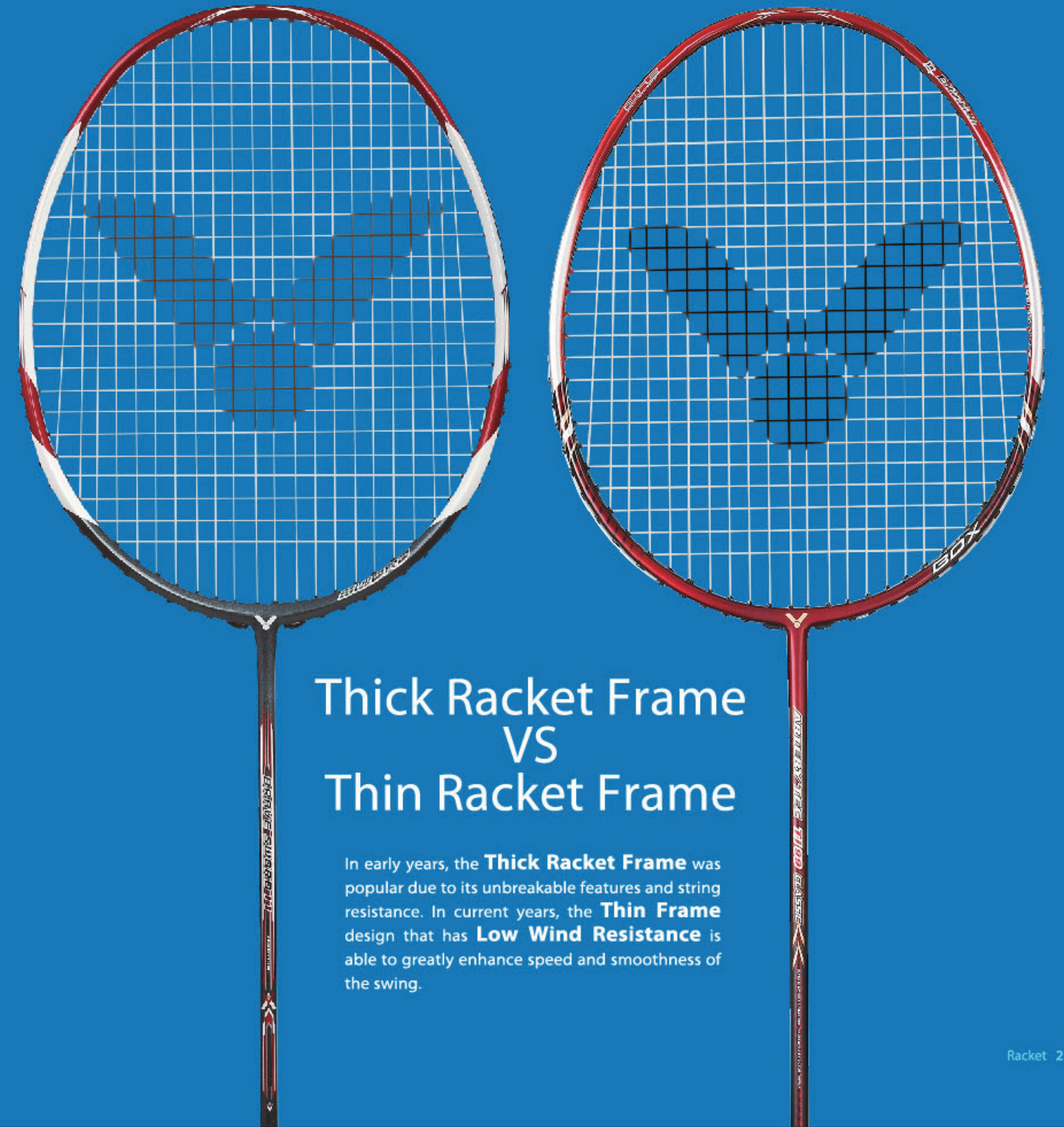
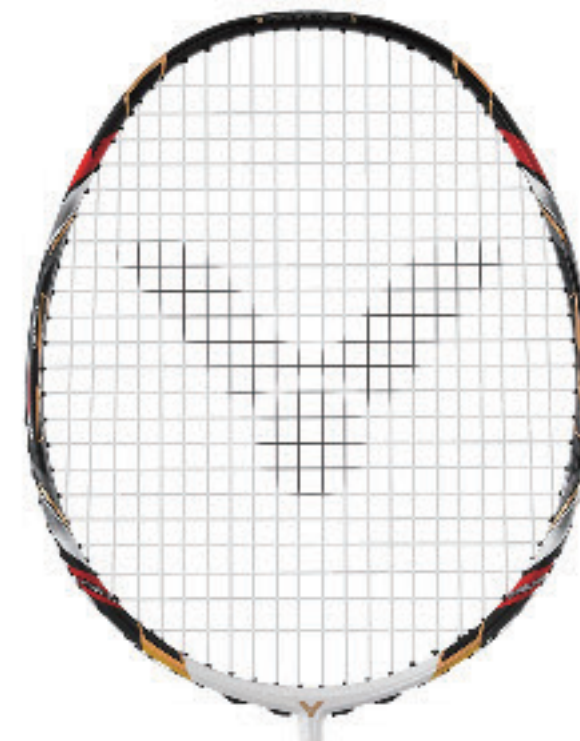
The first racket : Super nano series

Advantage : Great anti-torque ability, enhanced sweet spot, higher error tolerance rate and able to maintain accuracy and speed.

Disadvantage : Enlarged air resistance effect, increased frame weight.

The advanced version of the small isometric, the frame type accounts for a high market share and is the most popular frame type; a lot of Victor's high-end rackets are medium isometric.

Medium square head shape



Thick Racket Frame VS Thin Racket Frame

In early years, the **Thick Racket Frame** was popular due to its unbreakable features and string resistance. In current years, the **Thin Frame** design that has **Low Wind Resistance** is able to greatly enhance speed and smoothness of the swing.

Innovative research and development of badminton racket

Technology comes from the human nature Demand leads to development of technology



Observe Observe how players use racket, for example: swing movement, direction of force, impact position.....

Design Design of the racket through professional 3D drawing software



Property testing Verify the basic property of the racket, including stability of the face of the racket, swing power and anti-torque ability.



High speed testing Testing the competency of racket through high speed photography technology.

Trial testing Tested by athletes on accuracy, touch & power.

The 8 steps of making a badminton racket

It takes approximately 30 days to complete the making of a professional badminton racket.

Step 1

First of all, we must have an idea of what result we are expecting from a racket and what type of player's needs we are expecting to meet.



Step 3

Roll bar. Different carbon cloth is used depending on the intensity of demand in different parts of the racket, it will become long carbon strips after they are glued together and finally roll the carbon strips into frame and shaft.



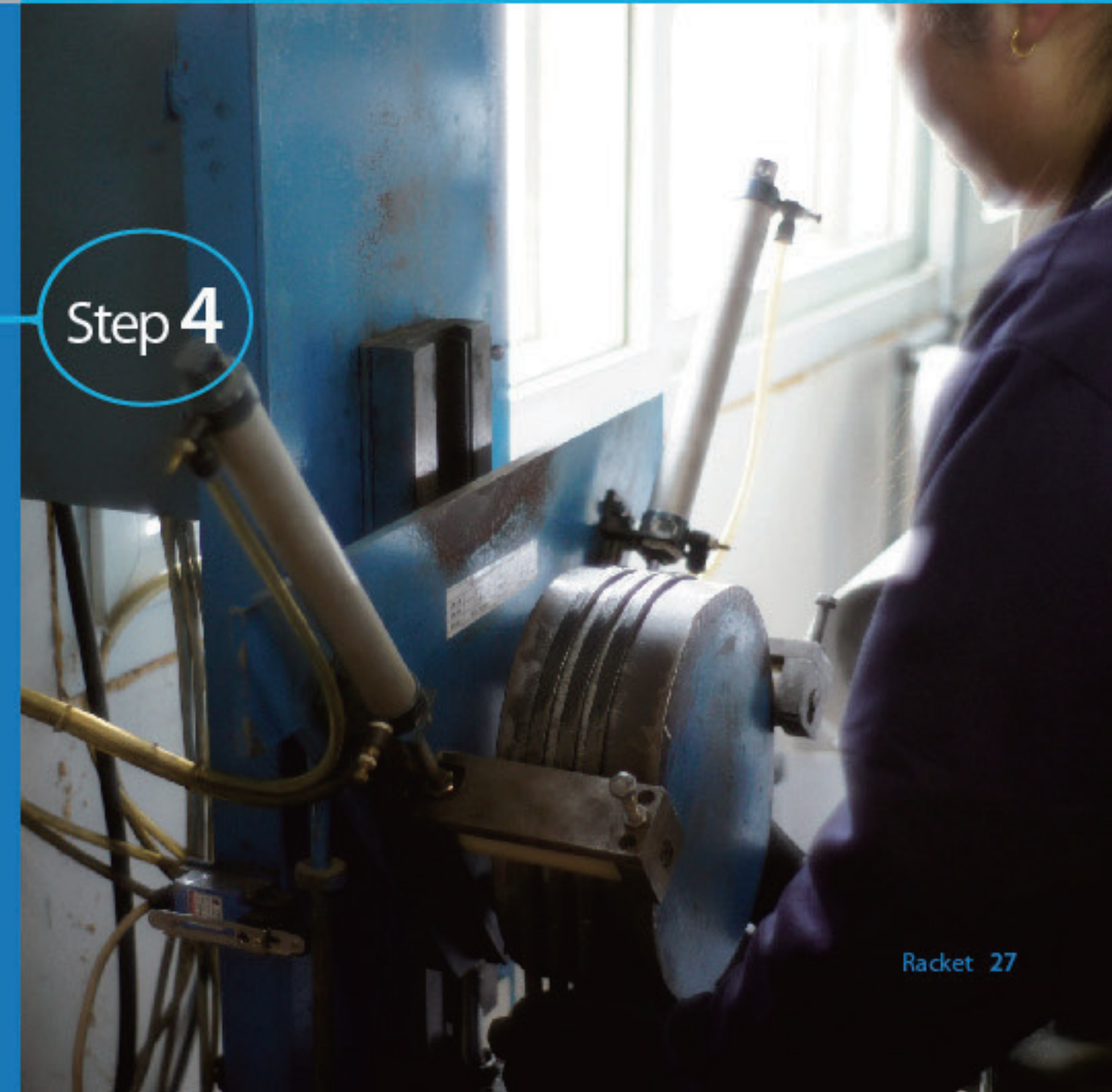
Step 2

Select carbon fiber. There are two types of carbon fiber, which are high modulus and high rigid, and they are further classified into 24T, 27T and over 30T and even up to 40T. High rigid is normally selected for a racket. VICTOR uses over 30T carbon fiber to manufacture its professional racket.

Carbon fiber is knitted into carbon cloth after pre-preg.

Attach together the frame and shaft and proceed with the 2nd and 3rd molding depending on the product level.

Step 4

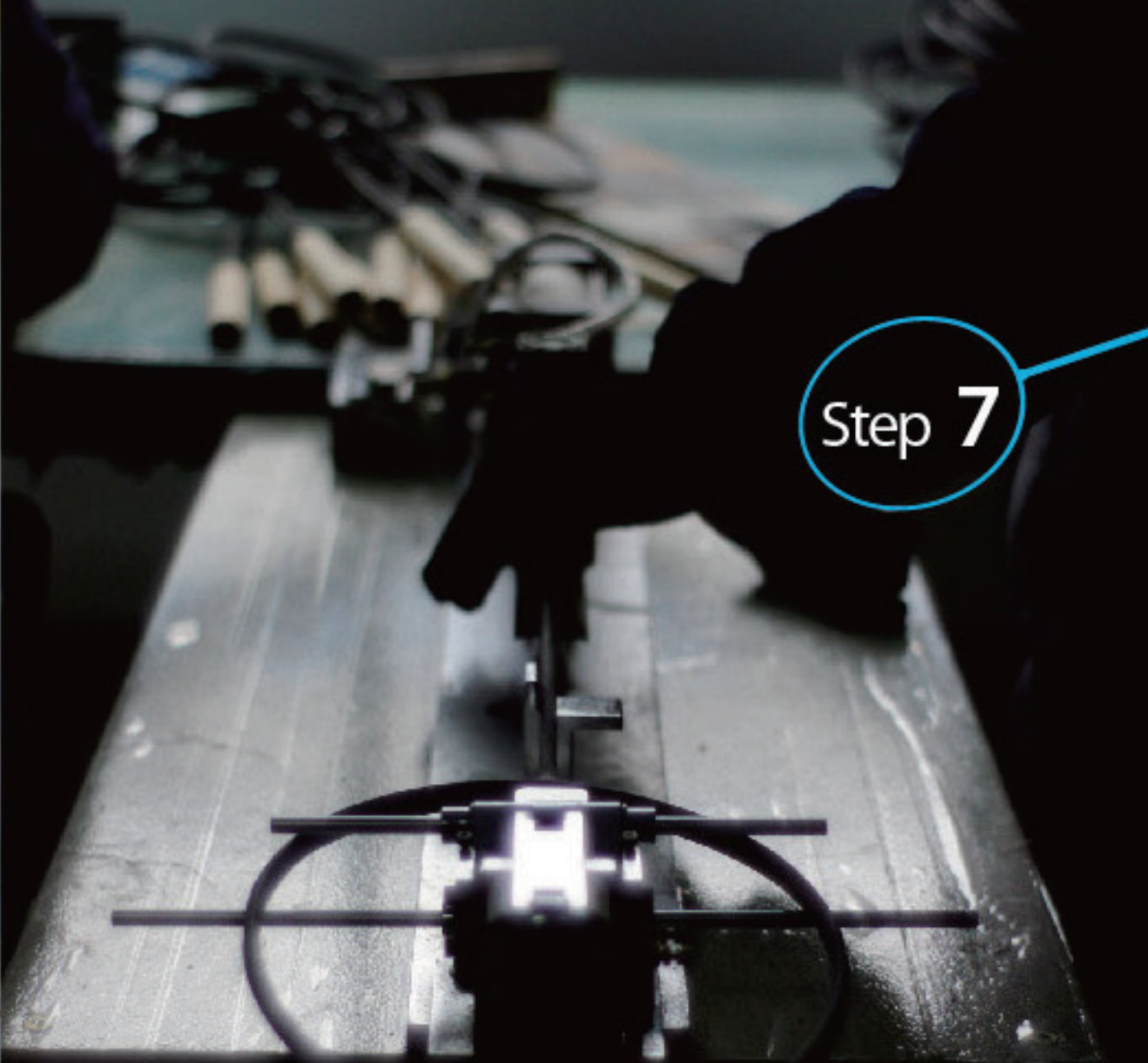


After the pre-form of the long rolled stripe, 150 degree temperature for 8 kilogram of pressure per square centimeter is required for 30 minutes of molding to complete an "embryo" racket.

Step 5



Step 7



Test results are categorized into class A and ordinary, follow by drilling threading holes with mould.

Step 6

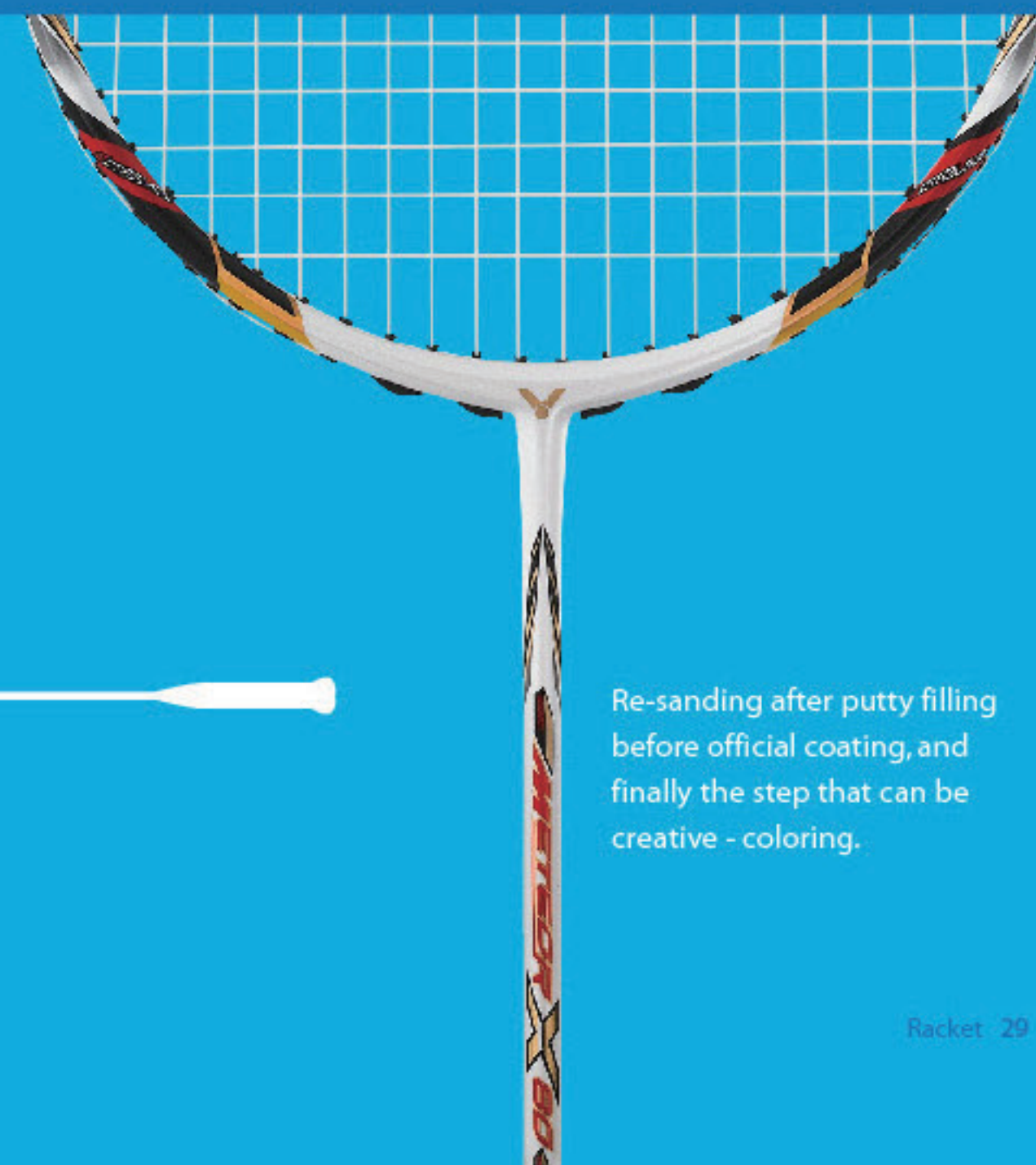


Following the previous step, the next is coating. Our peers test on samples, but at VICTOR, every single racket is tested alone with 30 kilogram of pressure from top and side to ensure the professional quality of resistance and durability.

Step 8



Re-sanding after putty filling before official coating, and finally the step that can be creative - coloring.



VICTOR STARS Lin, Yu Lang

Gender: Male
 Height: 174 cm
 Birthday: December 25, 1985
 Birthplace: Taiwan
 Team: Chinese Taipei
 Events: Men's Doubles (Chen, Hung Ling)
 Hand: Right

Achievements

Ranking: Men's Doubles : 8

Men's Doubles

- 10 U.S. Open Grand Prix Gold: Runner-up
- 10 Badminton Asia Championships: Runner-up
- 10 German Open: Runner-up
- 09 China Super Series: Semi-Finalist
- 09 Chinese Taipei Grand Prix Gold: Winner
- 09 Singapore Super Series: Semi-Finalist

Badminton Racket : Meteor X80
 Badminton Footwear : SH8500 D

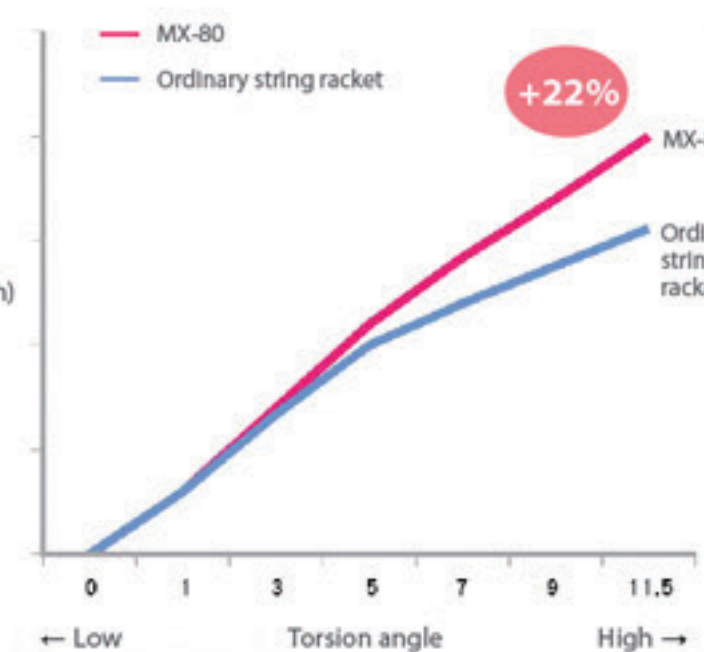
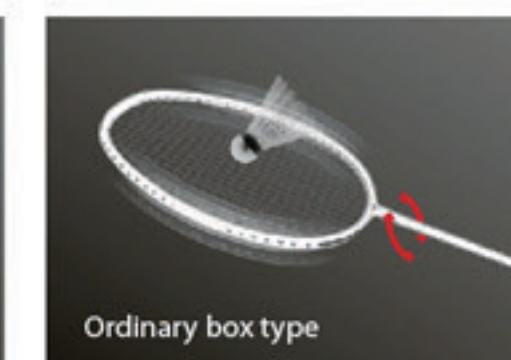
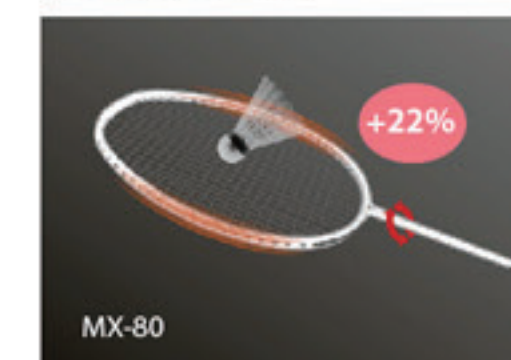
林育郎

Innovative Technology

Octablade cross-section design

Increase 22% racket surface stability

The octablade cross-section design combines the shapes of a rhomboid and a hexagonal structure and provides better Racket face stability, reduces air resistance, and improves attacking power and control. The racket face of an MX-80 adopts the design of an octablade combined with woven carbon fiber-reinforced technology, compared to the average box-type; it increases 22% of the racket surface stability. At the same time, effectively reducing the air resistance of a swing and enhancing the power and ball control.



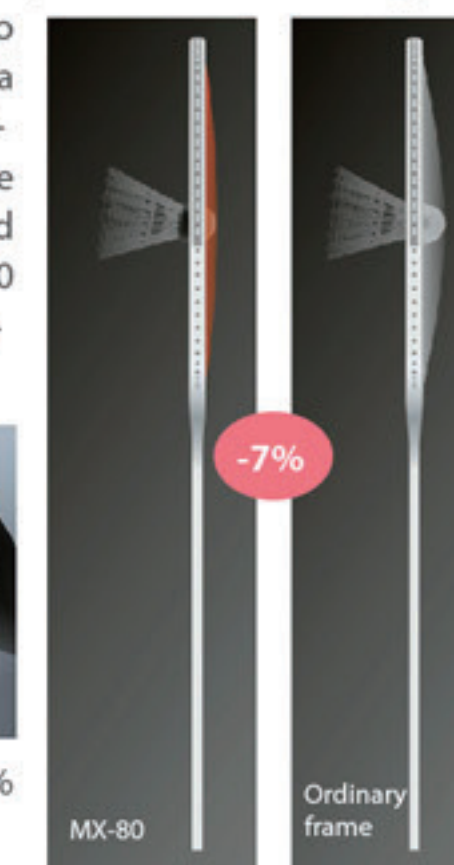
The lower the torsion angle, the higher stability of the racket

External Rotation Waves

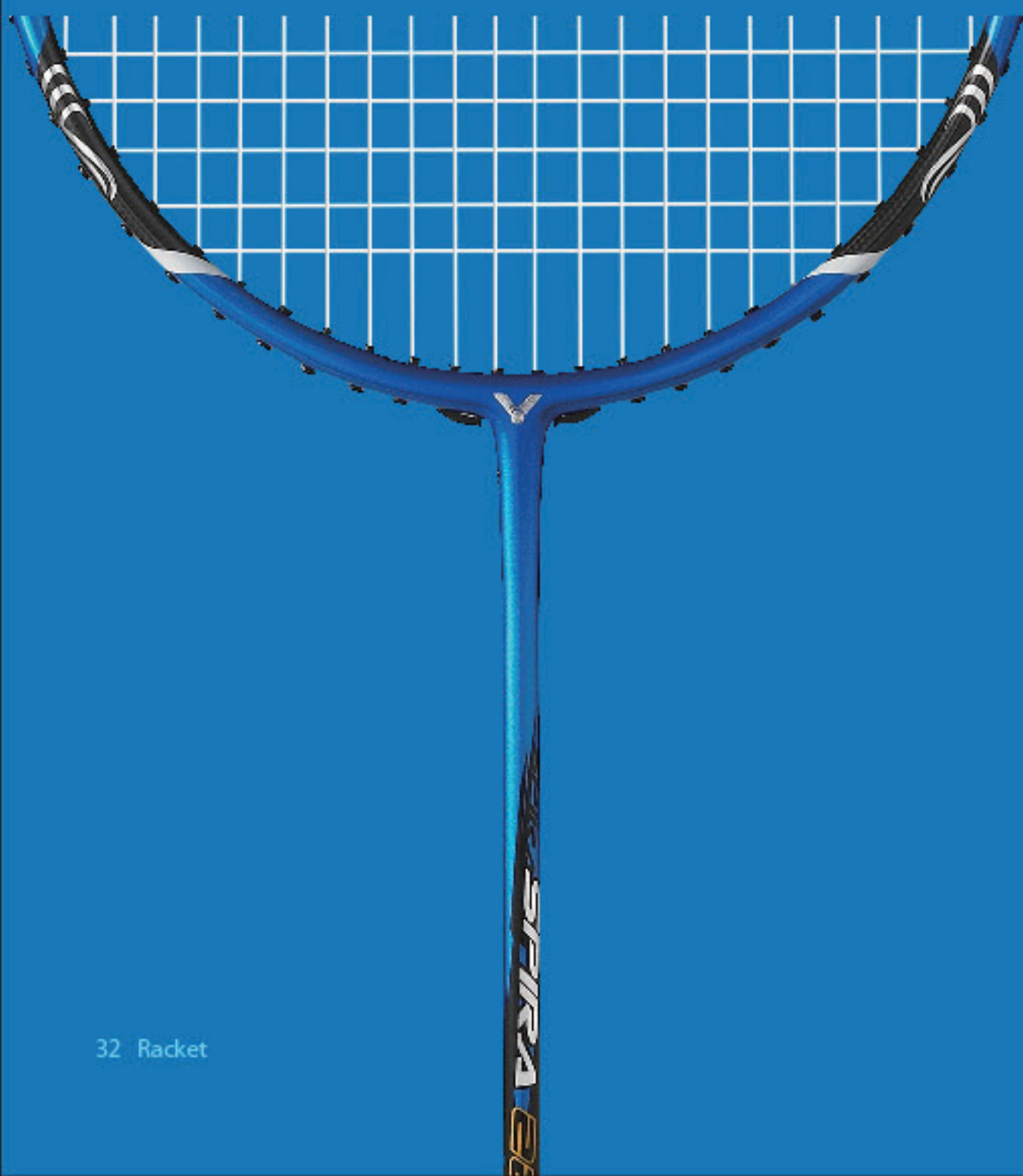
The front of the racket uses external rotational waves to strengthen the structure closely combined with the double-nail design to create a vertical line close stabilization system to effectively reduce the chance of losing string tension, and enhance the stability of the racket surface. In this regard, not only the compatibility of the string and frame increases, the abrasion of strings can be reduced so as to extend the useful life of a string. Compared to ordinary string structures, the core technology adopted by VICTOR on the MX-80 is able to reduce the tension of string by 7%



Reduce string tension by 7%



CARBON XT



Woven carbon fiber-reinforced technology

The reinforced woven carbon fibre technology uses the X shape interweaving to closely weave the layers of carbon fibre, forming a strong powerful network of tense carbon graphite. This adds torsion stability to the racket face and the shaft.



VICTOR STARS

Chen, Hung-Ling

Gender : Male
Height : 177 cm
Birthday : February 10, 1986
Birthplace : Taiwan
Team : Chinese Taipei
Events : Men's Doubles (Lin, Yu-Lang)
Mixed Doubles (Cheng, Wen-Hsing)
Hand : Right

Achievements

Ranking : Men's Doubles : 8
Mixed Doubles : 7

Men's Doubles

- 10 U.S. Open Grand Prix Gold : Runner-up
- 10 Badminton Asia Championships : Runner-up
- 10 German Open : Runner-up
- 09 China Super Series : Semi-Finalist
- 09 Chinese Taipei Grand Prix Gold : Winner
- 09 Singapore Super Series : Semi-Finalist

Mixed Doubles

- 10 Asian Games : Semi-Finalist
- 10 Japan Super Series : Semi-Finalist
- 10 World University Badminton Championship : Winner
- 10 Chinese Taipei Grand Prix Gold : Semi-Finalist
- 10 Canada Open Grand Prix : Runner-Up
- 10 Singapore Super Series : Semi-Finalist
- 10 Malaysia Super Series : Semi-Finalist

Badminton Racket : Super Waves 35

Badminton Footwear : SHB100C



陳宏翎
Hung-Ling Chen



Footwear *Focus on Victory*



Traction, Stability, Lightweight

Three indicators of professional badminton footwear



The materials and manufacturing process of sports footwear is almost identical, the materials are often designed based on the specialness and characteristics of the sports to differentiate suitable sports footwear. The sport of badminton requires sudden stops and turns of all directions. Therefore, badminton footwear requires having good grip, and a closer-to-the-ground sole when compared to basketball footwear to support the stability of the foot and reduce the possibility of an ankle being sprained.

Due to the speed and agility required for badminton footwear, the weight of the footwear is particularly lightweight appeal. Dressing in appropriate professional badminton footwear will enhance the sports performance, and reduce the incidence of sports injuries.

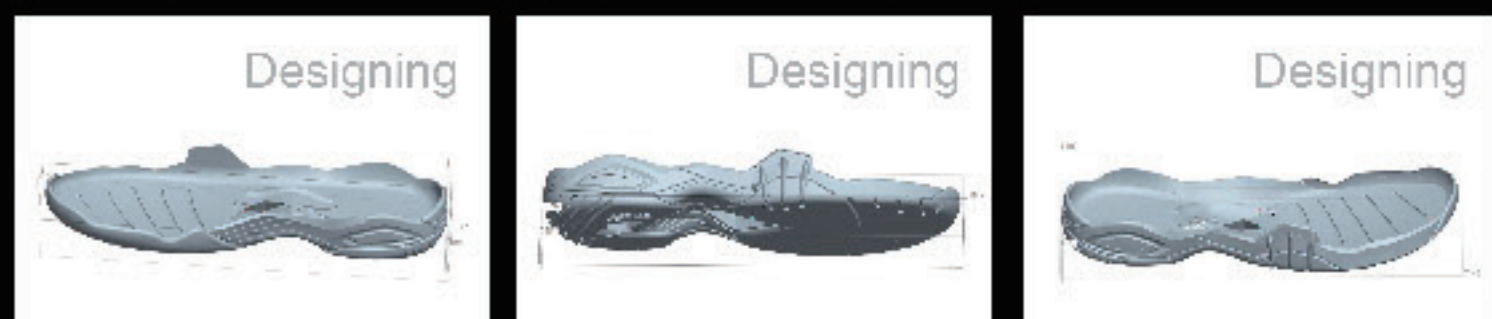
Technology development of professional badminton footwear



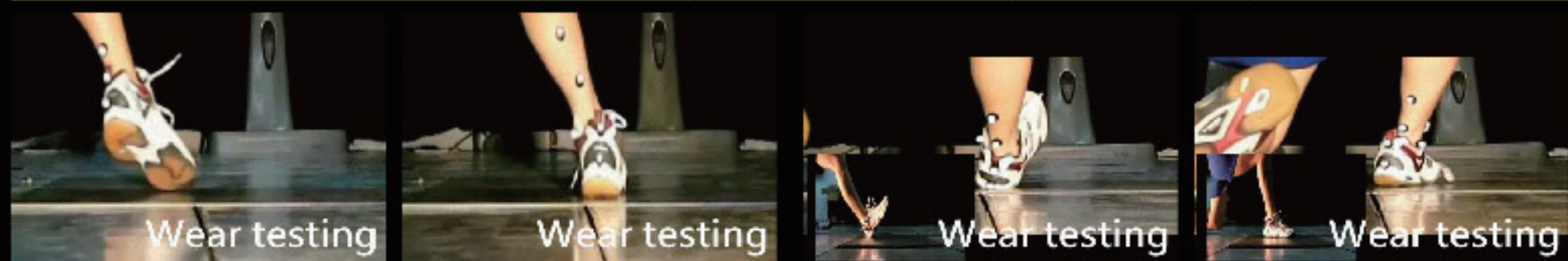
Watching Watching the characteristics of the player's strides, for example: the changes of the shoes when landing and striding.



Measuring Produce customized shoe tree through 3D foot scanner.



Designing Designing shoes platform through 3D drawing software.



Wear Testing Verify the competency of shoes and muscle tension through biomechanical testing.



BRACETEK

Enhanced foot coverage technology; provide complete coverage to a player's foot as well as more stability and robust protection during the course of exercise.

Auto fit

With the linked design of lace and the wedge-shaped band, now the users are able to adjust the laces and inside band at the same time. The AUTO FIT wedge-shaped band provides complete firmness and protection for your feet, making you feel more comfortable and confident on every step.



Talon Guard

The Talon Guard is made with two kinds of TPU with different hardness, covered with electronic iron grey color and located on the lateral side of the SH8600ACE. Similar to the claws of a hawk, the Talon Guard holds the foot tightly from the lateral side, providing lateral stability and protection, effectively decreasing the possibility of wrench during the users' lateral movement. On the upper side, the Talon Guard is linked with the ICSM (Intensive Comb Support Mold), enhancing the support capability and literal stability. Regarding the outsole and insole, Talon Guard also links with the EVA stability system and the TPU on the arch part, forming the "N" shape arch support technology, perfectly protecting the feet.



Badminton Court

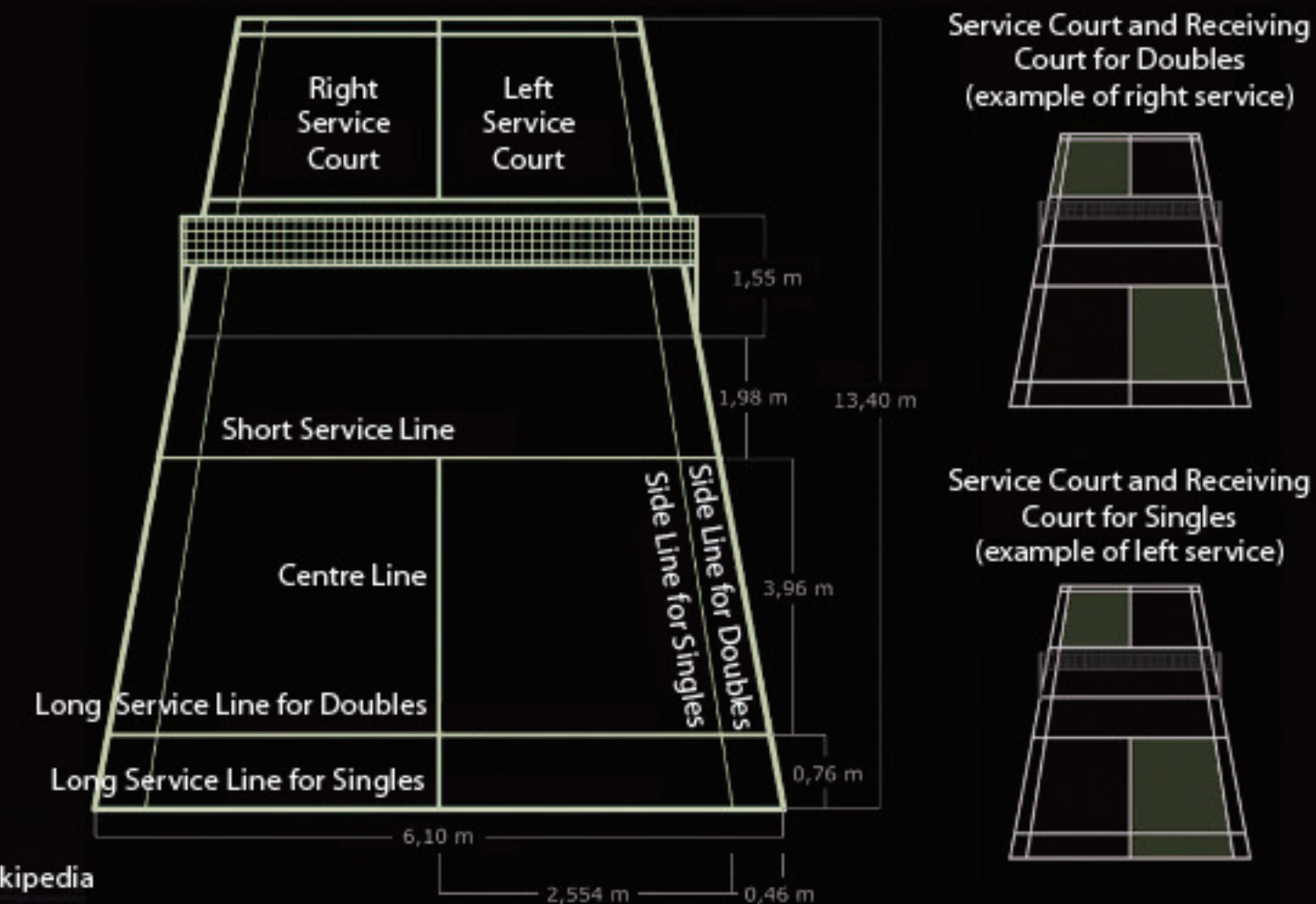
The Badminton Court shall be a rectangle laid out 13.4m in length and 6.1m in width, the height of the ceiling shall be greater than 6.1m.

The lines of the court shall be 40mm wide, preferably in white or yellow color so as to be easier to differentiate.

An extra area of 1m or greater than 2m of safety space shall be reserved outside of side line and bottom line.

The post shall be 1.55m in height from the surface of the court and shall be fixed to the surface. The top of the net from the surface of the court shall be 1.524m.

The net shall be made of fine cord of dark color and even thickness with a mesh of not less than 1.5cm and not more than 2cm. The net shall be 0.76m in depth and at least 6.1m wide.



Cited from Wikipedia



VICTOR STARS

Lee, Sheng Mu

Gender : Male
Height : 179 cm
Birthday : October 3, 1986
Birthplace : Taiwan
Team : Chinese Taipei
Events : Men's Doubles (Fang, Chieh Min)
Mixed Doubles (Chien, Yu-Chin)
Hand : Right

Achievements

Ranking : Men's Doubles: 4
Mixed Doubles: 6

Men's Doubles

- 10 China Super Series : Semi-Finalist
- 10 World University Badminton Championship : Winner
- 10 U.S. Open Grand Prix Gold : Winner
- 10 Canada Open Grand Prix : Winner
- 10 Indonesia Open Super Series : Winner
- 10 Singapore Open Super Series : Winner
- 09 Korea Super Series : Semi-Finalist

Mixed Doubles

- 10 Hong Kong Super Series : Semi-Finalist
- 10 BWF World Championships: Semi-Finalist
- 10 U.S. Open Grand Prix Gold: Runner-Up
- 10 Canada Open Grand Prix: Winner

Badminton racket :
BRAVE SWORD 10
Badminton footwear :
SH8500 C



VICTOR STARS

Fang, Chieh Min

Gender : Male
Height : 175 cm
Birthday : January 31, 1986
Birthplace : Taiwan
Team : Chinese Taipei
Events : Men's Doubles
(Lee, Sheng Mu)
Mixed Doubles
(Wang, Pei Rong)
Hand : Right

Achievements

Ranking : Men's Doubles: 4
Mixed Doubles: 17

Men's Doubles

- 10 China Super Series : Semi-Finalist
- 10 World University Badminton Championship : Winner
- 10 U.S. Open Grand Prix Gold : Winner
- 10 Canada Open Grand Prix : Winner
- 10 Indonesia Open Super Series : Winner
- 10 Singapore Open Super Series : Winner
- 09 Korea Super Series : Semi-Finalist

Mixed Doubles

- 09 Hong Kong Open Super Series : Semi-Finalist
- 08 Chinese Taipei Grand Prix Gold : Runner-up
- 08 Badminton Asia : Championship : Semi-Finalist
- 08 Macau Open : Runner-Up

Badminton racket :
BRAVE SWORD 10
Badminton footwear :
SH8500 D

方介民

Major International badminton games

Thomas Cups : World Men's Team Championships started from 1948.

Uber Cup : World Team Championships for Women, started from 1956.

World Championships : Single match, started from 1983.

Sudirman Cup : World mixed team badminton championship, started from 1989.

Olympic Badminton : The 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona saw the first appearance of badminton, currently 5 events were held.

Super series : Competition includes 5 events, super series started from 2007; starting from 2011 to 2013, five of the twelve Super Series tournament are to be promoted as the Premier series.

Rules of Badminton

The modern badminton games including Men's Single, Women's Single, Men's Double, Women's Double and Mixed Doubles. There are three main competitions:

Round-robin tournament:

Each participant plays every other participant once. The ranking will be based on number of games won, if two participants have same number of winning games, the winner of the two will be ranked first.

Knockout tournament:

Two pairs of doubles compete in the game, the winner goes into the next round and the loser is eliminated. Normally seed players are targeted to prevent talented players being eliminated from earlier games.

Mixture of round-robin and knock-out system:

Round-robin will be used in the preliminary round whereas knock-out will be used in the final round, that is, the winner in the preliminary round gets to compete in the final round.

VICTOR STARS

Jung, Jae-Sung

Gender : Male
Height : 168 cm
Birthday : August 25, 1982
Birthplace : Korea
Team : Korea
Events : Men's Doubles (Lee, Yong Dae)
Hand : Right

Achievements

Ranking : Men's Doubles : 2

Men's Doubles

11 Korea Open Super Series Premier : Winner
10 BWF Super series Finals : Runner-Up
09.10 China Super Series : Winner
10 Chinese Taipei Grand Prix Gold : Winner
10 Korea Super Series : Winner
09 Hong Kong Super Series : Winner
09 BWF World Championships : Runner-Up
09 Indonesia Open Super Series : Winner
09 Malaysia Super Series : Winner

VICTOR STARS

Lee, Yong Dae

Gender : Male
Height : 180 cm
Birthday : September 11, 1988
Birthplace : Korea
Team : Korea
Events : Men's Doubles (Jung, Jae Sung)
Mixed Doubles (Li, Siao Jeng)
Hand : Right

Achievements

Ranking : Men's Doubles: 2
Mixed Doubles: 1

Men's Doubles

11 Korea Open Super Series Premier : Winner
10 BWF Super series Finals : Runner-Up
08.09.10 China Super Series : Winner
10 Chinese Taipei Grand Prix Gold : Winner
07.10 Korea Super Series : Winner
08.09 Hong Kong Super Series : Winner
09 BWF World Championships : Runner-Up
09 Indonesia Open Super Series : Winner
09 Malaysia Super Series : Winner
08 Swiss Super Series : Winner
08 All England Super Series : Winner

Mixed Doubles

07.10 Swiss Super Series : Winner
08.09 China Super Series : Winner
08.09 Korea Super Series : Winner
08 Beijing Olympic Games : Winner



Jung Jae-Sung
16

Badminton racket : METEOR X80
Badminton footwear : SH8500 D

Lee Yong Dae

Badminton racket : METEOR X80
Badminton footwear : SH8500 D



VICTOR STARS Yoo, Yeon Seong

Gender : Male
Height : 181 cm
Birthday : August 19, 1986
Birthplace : Korea
Team : Korea
Events : Men's Doubles
(Ko, Sung Hyun, Cho, Gun Woo)
Mixed Doubles (Kim Min Jung)
Hand : Right

Achievements
Ranking : Men's Doubles: 2
Mixed Doubles: 11

- Men's Doubles**
- 11 Korea Open Super Series Premier : Winner
 - 10 Hong Kong Super Series : Winner
 - 10 China Super Series : Semi-Finalist
 - 10 China Masters Super Series : Runner-Up
 - 10 Macau Grand Prix Gold : Winner
 - 10 Singapore Super Series : Semi-Finalist
 - 10 Badminton Asia Championships : Winner
 - 10 Swiss Super Series : Winner
 - 09 China Masters Super Series : Semi-Finalist
 - 09 Badminton Asia Championships : Runner-Up

- Mixed Doubles**
- 10 Korea Open Grand Prix : Winner
 - 09.10 Badminton Asia Championships :
Runner-Up
 - 08 Japan Super Series : Semi-Finalist

Badminton racket: SUPER WAVES 35
Badminton footwear: SH8500 D



VICTOR STARS Bae, Youn Joo

Gender : Female
Height : 166 cm
Birthday : October 26, 1990
Birthplace : Korea
Team : Korea
Events : Women's Singles
Hand : Left

Achievements
Ranking : Women's
Singles : 6

- Women's Singles**
- 10 BWF Superseries Finals : Runner-Up
 - 10 Chinese Taipei Grand Prix Gold :
Semi-Finalist
 - 10 Singapore Super Series : Semi-Finalist
 - 10 Uber Cup Finals Team Members : Winner
 - 10 Swiss Super Series : Semi-Finalist
 - 10 Malaysia Super Series : Runner-Up

Badminton racket: SUPER WAVES 35
Badminton footwear: SH8500 D



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LAWS OF BADMINTON

Player

1. "Player" refers to any person playing Badminton
2. Doubles refer to a match where there are two players on each of the opposing sides; Singles refers to a match where there is one player on each of the opposing sides.
3. The side having the right to serve is servicing side; the side opposing the serving side is receiving side.

TOSS

Before play commences, a toss shall be conducted and the side winning the toss shall exercise the choice in either Law 1 or 2.

1. To serve or receive first;
2. To start play at one end of the court or the other.

The side losing the toss shall then exercise the remaining choice.

SCORING SYSTEM

1. A match shall consist of the best of three games, unless otherwise arranged.
2. A game shall be won by the side which first scores 21 points, except as provided in Law 4 and 5.
3. The side winning a rally shall add a point to its score. A side shall win a rally if the opposing side commits a 'fault' or the shuttle ceases to be in play because it touches the surface of the court inside the opponent's court.
4. If the score becomes 20-all, the side which gains a two point lead first shall win that game.
5. If the score becomes 29-all, the side scoring the 30th point shall win that game.
6. The side winning a game shall serve first in the next game.

CHANGE OF ENDS

1. Players shall change ends at the end of the first game and at the end of the second game. If there is to be a third game they shall change in the third game when a side first scores 11 points.

2. If the ends are not changed as indicated in the Law, it shall be done as soon as the mistake is discovered and when the shuttle is not in play. The existing score shall stand.

SERVICE

In a correct service:

1. Neither side shall cause undue delay to the delivery of the service once the server and the receiver are ready for the service. The server and the receiver shall stand within diagonally opposite service courts without touching the boundary lines of these service courts; some part of both feet of the server and the receiver shall remain in contact with the surface of the court in a stationary position from the start of the service until the service is delivered;
2. The server's racket shall initially hit the base of the shuttle; the whole shuttle shall be below the server's waist at the instant of being hit by the server's racket.
3. The shaft of the server's racket at the instant of hitting the shuttle shall be pointing in a downward direction;
4. The movement of the server's racket shall continue forwards from the start of the service until the service is delivered;
5. The flight of the shuttle shall be upwards from the server's racket to pass over the net so that, if not intercepted, it shall land in the receiver's service court.
6. Once the players are ready for the service, the first forward movement of the server's racket head shall be the start of the service.
7. The server shall not serve before the receiver is ready. However, the receiver shall be considered to have been ready if a return of the service is attempted.
8. Once started, the service is delivered when the shuttle is hit by the server's racket or, in attempting to serve, the server misses the shuttle.
9. In doubles, during the delivery of service, the partners may take up any positions within their respective courts, which do not unsight the opposing server or receiver.

SINGLES

1. The players shall serve from, and receive in, their respective right service courts when the server has not scored or has scored an even number of points in that game.
2. The players shall serve from, and receive in, their respective left service courts when the server has scored an odd number of points in that game.
3. In a rally, the shuttle may be hit by the server and the receiver alternately, from any position on that player's side of the net, until the shuttle ceases to be in play.
4. If the server wins a rally, the server shall score a point. The server shall then serve again from the alternate service court.

5. If the receiver wins a rally, the receiver shall score a point. The receiver shall then become the new server.

DOUBLES

1. A player of the serving side shall serve from the right service court when the serving side has not scored or has scored an even number of points in that game.
2. A player of the serving side shall serve from the left service court when the serving side has scored an odd number of points in that game.
3. The player of the receiving side standing in the diagonally opposite service court to the server shall be the receiver.
4. Only the receiver shall return the service: should the shuttle touch or be hit by the receiver's partner, it shall be a 'fault' and the serving side scores a point.
5. The players shall not change their respective service courts until they win a point when their side is serving.
6. Service in any turn of serving shall be delivered from the service court corresponding to the serving side's score, except as provided in "Service Court Errors".
7. After the service is returned, in a rally, the shuttle may be hit by either player of the serving side and either player of the receiving side alternately, from any position on that player's side of the net, until the shuttle ceases to be in play.
8. After the service is returned, a player may hit the shuttle from any position on that player's side of the net.
9. If the receiving side makes a 'fault' or the shuttle ceases to be in play because it touches the surface of the court inside the receiving side's court, the serving side scores a point and the server serves again.
10. If the serving side makes a 'fault' or the shuttle ceases to be in play because it touches the surface of the court inside the serving side's court, the server loses the right to continue serving, with no point scored by either side.
11. In any game, the right to serve passes consecutively from the initial server to the initial receiver, then to that initial receiver's partner, then to the opponent who is due to serve from the right service court, then to that player's partner, and so on.
12. No player shall serve out of turn, receive out of turn, or receive two consecutive services in the same game, except as provided in "Service Court Errors".
13. Either player of the winning side may serve first in the next game, and either player of the losing side may receive.

SERVICE COURT ERRORS

1. A service court error has been made when a player:
 - (1) has served or received out of turn; or

- (2) has served or received from the wrong service court;
2. If a service court error is discovered, the error shall be corrected and the existing score shall stand.

FAULTS

It shall be a 'fault':

1. If a service is not correct;
2. If, in service, the shuttle:
 - (1) Lands outside the boundaries of the court (i. e. not on or within the boundary lines);
 - (2) Passes through or under the net;
 - (3) Fails to pass over the net;
 - (4) Touches the ceiling or side walls;
 - (5) Touches the person or dress of a player;
 - (6) Touches any other object or person outside the court; (Where necessary on account of the structure of the building, the local badminton authority may, subject to the right of veto of its Member Association, make bye-laws dealing with cases in which a shuttle touches an obstruction).
 - (7) If, when in play, the initial point of contact with the shuttle is not on the striker's side of the net. (The striker may, however, follow the shuttle over the net with the racket in the course of a stroke);
 - (8) Is caught and held on the racket and then slung during the execution of a stroke;
 - (9) Is hit twice in succession by the same player.
 - (10) Is hit by a player and the player's partner successively.
5. If, in play, a player:
 - (1) Touches the net or its supports with racket, person or dress;
 - (2) Invades an opponent's court over the net with racket or person except indicated in 4 (7)
 - (3) Deliberately distracts an opponent by any action such as shouting or making gestures;
 - (4) Obstructs an opponent, i.e. prevents an opponent from making a legal stroke where the shuttle is followed over the net;
6. If a player is guilty of flagrant, repeated or persistent offences.

LETS

1. 'Let' shall be called by the umpire, or by a player (if there is no umpire), to halt play.
2. It shall be a 'let' if any unforeseen or accidental situation has occurred.
3. It shall be a 'let' if a shuttle is caught on the net and remains suspended on top or, after passing over the net, is caught in the net, except on service;
4. It shall be a 'let' if during service, the receiver and the server are both faulted;

5. It shall be a 'let' if the server serves before the receiver is ready;
6. It shall be a 'let' if during play, the shuttle disintegrates and the base completely separates from the rest of the shuttle;
7. It shall be a 'let' if a line judge cannot see and the umpire is unable to make a decision;
8. When a 'let' occurs, play since the last service shall not count and the player who served last shall serve again.

SHUTTLE NOT IN PLAY

A shuttle is not in play when:

1. It strikes the net and remains attached there or suspended on top;
2. It strikes the net or post and starts to fall towards the surface of the court on the striker's side of the net;
3. It hits the surface of the court; or
4. A 'fault' or 'let' has occurred.

CONTINUOUS PLAY, MISCONDUCT & PENALTIES

1. Play shall be continuous from the first service until the match is concluded, except intervals and suspension.
2. Intervals shall not exceed 60 seconds during each game when the leading score reaches 11 points; and not exceed 120 seconds between the first and second game, and between the second and third game shall be allowed in all matches.
3. Suspension of play
 - (1) When necessitated by circumstances not within the control of the players, the umpire may suspend play for such a period as the umpire may consider necessary.

- (2) Under special circumstances the Referee may instruct the umpire to suspend play.
- (3) If play is suspended, the existing score shall stand and play shall be resumed from that point.
- (4) The umpire is the only person with authority to suspend a game.

OFFICIALS AND APPEALS

1. The Referee shall be in overall charge of the tournament or event of which a match forms part.
2. The umpire, where appointed, shall be in charge of the match, the court and its immediate surrounds. The umpire shall report to the Referee.
3. The service judge shall call service faults made by the server should they occur.
4. A line judge shall indicate whether a shuttle landed 'in' or 'out' on the line(s) assigned.
5. An umpire shall uphold and enforce the Laws of Badminton and, especially, call a 'fault' or a 'let' should either occur;
6. An umpire shall give a decision on any appeal regarding a point of dispute, if made before the next service is delivered;
7. An umpire shall ensure players and spectators are kept informed of the progress of the match;
8. An umpire shall appoint or replace line judges or a service judge in consultation with the Referee;
9. An official's decision shall be final on all points of fact for which that official is responsible except that if, in the opinion of the umpire, it is beyond reasonable doubt that a line judge has clearly made a wrong call, the umpire shall overrule the decision of the line judge.

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