



TP B.27
Sliding Bank System Comparisons



supporting:
“The Illustrated Principles of Pool and Billiards”
<http://billiards.colostate.edu>
by David G. Alciatore, PhD, PE ("Dr. Dave")

originally posted: 8/9/2023 last revision: 8/10/2023

for **background and demonstrations** see:
"NV L.30 – SLIDING BANK SHOT DIAMOND SYSTEMS ... How to Aim Banks at Fast-Speed or Close-to-the-Cushion:"
<https://billiards.colostate.edu/normal-video/nv-l-30/>

Measured Through-Diamond Bank Reference Lines:

aim point on the banking rail: $\text{aim} := (.5 \ 1 \ 1.5 \ 2 \ 2.5 \ 3)^T$

where the cue crosses the opposite rail: $\text{cue} := (1.38 \ 2.72 \ 3.89 \ 5.07 \ 6.38 \ 7.74)^T$

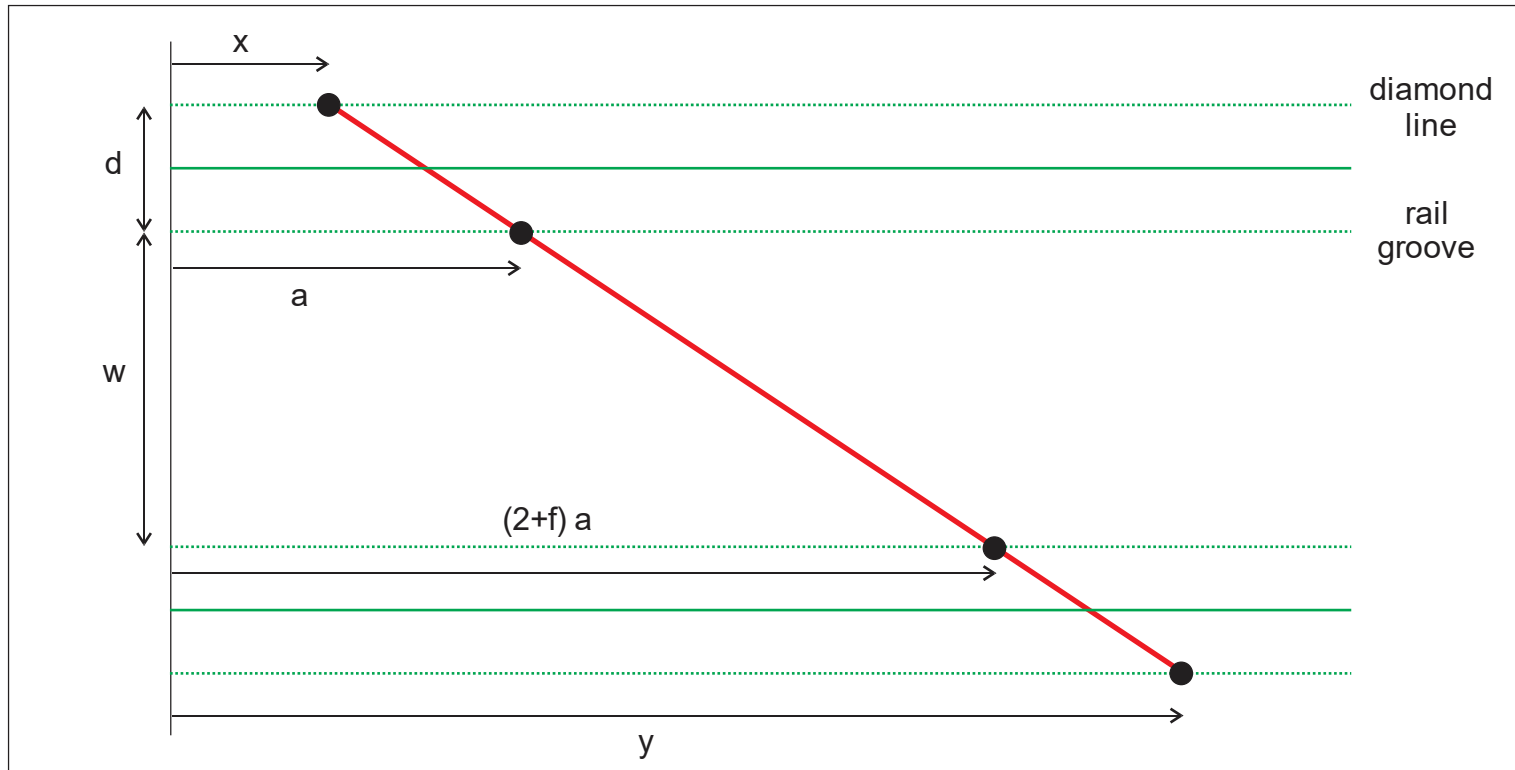
1-More-Than-Twice Through-Diamond System:

$$\text{one_more}(x) := 2 \cdot x + 1$$

Eckert Aim Between 1/4 and 1/2 or Briesath Adding Thirds Through-Diamond Systems:

$$\text{thirds}(x) := \frac{8}{3} \cdot x$$

Optimal System (measuring across from the diamonds in the rail grooves at a fraction (f) more than twice):



optimal factor (for best fit of measured data below): $f := \frac{1}{5}$

$$x_{\text{opt}}(a) := a - \frac{(1+f) \cdot a}{w} \cdot d$$

$$a_{\text{opt}}(x) := \frac{x}{1 - \frac{d \cdot (1+f)}{w}}$$

$$\text{opt}(a) := (2+f) \cdot a + \frac{(1+f) \cdot a}{w} \cdot d$$

example banking rail groove across diamond numbers:

$$\text{aim}^T = (0.5 \ 1 \ 1.5 \ 2 \ 2.5 \ 3)$$

corresponding cue crossing point in opposite rail groove:

$$(2+f) \cdot \text{aim}^T = (1.1 \ 2.2 \ 3.3 \ 4.4 \ 5.5 \ 6.6)$$

OPTIMAL SYSTEM: twice plus 10% (or a tenth) of twice, measured in the rail grooves across from the diamonds

Through-Diamond Cue Rail-Crossing-Point Diamond vs. Aim Point Diamond on the Banking Rail

x := .4, .55.. 3.1

