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PATENTS ACT, 1978

CERTIFICATE

In accordance with section 44 (1) of the Patents Act, No. 57 of 1978, it is hereby certified that:

PRIYADARSHI, RAKESH

Has been granted a patent in respect of an invention described and claimed in complete specification deposited at the Patent Office under the number

2025/02341

A copy of the complete specification is annexed, together with the relevant Form P2.

In testimony thereof, the seal of the Patent Office has been affixed at Pretoria with effect from the 29th day of October 2025


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FORM P2

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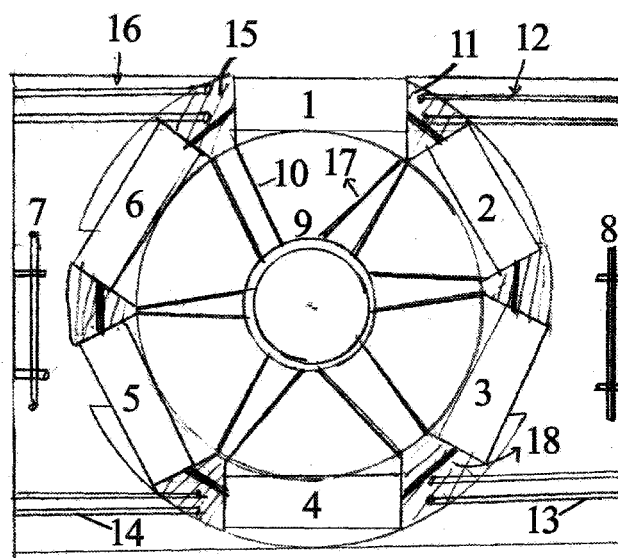


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: The innovative cricket pitch transformation system introduced in this invention revolutionizes the preparation and utilization of cricket pitches. Central to this system are Drop-in Pitch Trays (1-6), specialized platforms for holding cricket pitches, which are intricately connected to a Central Extreme Torque Motor (9) via Connecting Rods/Shfts (10, 17). This arrangement enables synchronized rotational motion of the trays. Sub-Cylindrical Buffer Drop-in Sub-Soil Layers (11, 15) enhance stability, while Automatic Abutment Piles (12, 13, 14, 16) provide robust anchoring. The system incorporates automatic shutters (7, 8) for pitch protection and an ingenious advertisement space (20) within the sub-soil layers and external walls having pillars for holding external abutment piles. The modular design accommodates different pitch configurations and dimensions, ensuring adaptability.

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LU, LV, MC, ME, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE,
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GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

EFFICIENT MULTI-PITCH CRICKET SYSTEM HAVING SUB-CYLINDRICAL BUFFER DROP-IN SUB-SOIL LAYER WITH ADVERTISING POTENTIAL

FIELD OF THE INVENTION:

The invention relates to the sport of Cricket and offers a method for quickly changing the pitch during an ongoing match, providing even shorter time consumption compared to existing technologies. Additionally, it presents the possibility of utilizing the system for advertisements during live cricket matches.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION:

Cricket, as a popular and widely followed sport, has evolved significantly over the years. One critical aspect that directly impacts the game's dynamics is the condition of the cricket pitch. The pitch's characteristics, such as its firmness, moisture level, and wear, can substantially influence the performance of players and the overall outcome of the match. Traditionally, maintaining multiple pitches for a single cricket field has been a challenging and time-consuming process.

Existing pitch-changing technologies often involve laborious manual processes, which not only consume a considerable amount of time but also disrupt the flow of the match. Moreover, the existing methods may not be conducive to incorporating advertising opportunities during ongoing matches, which could be a lucrative aspect for sponsors and broadcasters.

To address these challenges, the present invention introduces an innovative in-situ multi-pitch cricket system with rapid change capability and advertising potential. The proposed system aims to revolutionize the way pitches are managed during live cricket matches by providing a more efficient and seamless method for pitch changes.

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION:

It is an object of the invention to enable ground staff to switch between multiple pitches effortlessly and within a very short interval of time. Another object of the invention is to enhance the quality of the game by minimizing the interruptions that could affect the players' focus and spectators' engagement.

Another object of the invention is to introduce a sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in sub-soil layer abstraction, which further optimizes the pitch-changing process.

Yet another object of the invention is to integrate advertising space within the cricket field and particularly the pitch area, enhancing the commercial value of the game while maintaining a balance between sporting integrity and business interests.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION:

The invention introduces a new method for changing Cricket pitches in-situ, utilizing a sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in sub-soil layer filled with soil and featuring holes for external abutment piles. This innovative approach significantly reduces the time spent filling holes and ensures solid support for the area around the active playing pitches. By incorporating plurality of automatic external abutment piles, the pitches can be quickly fixed in position for gameplay. This invention's key advantages include saving crucial match time and providing comprehensive support to the pitches' surrounding area, enhancing overall performance during Cricket matches, providing an additional avenue for advertisements, it also presents a promising opportunity to boost the commercial appeal of cricket as a sport.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES:

Figure 1 showcases the different components of our innovative system in a preferred embodiment.

Figure 2 shows an illustration with focus on the connecting elements and additional features.

Figure 3 provides insights into the core components and an advertisement feature.

In Figure 4, we highlight protective mechanisms and additional functionality.

In Figure 5, we show the three pitch model as an example of Octagon sided top pitches and buffer cylindrical sub-soil layers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION:

Figure 1 showcases the different components of our innovative system. Drop-in Pitch Trays (1-6) are specially designed trays that can hold cricket pitches. These trays are the very foundation

upon which the dynamic transformation of pitches occurs. Positioned adjacent to them are the automatic shutters or covers, denoted as (7, 8). These shutters play a pivotal role in safeguarding the pitches, either enclosing them for protection when inclined or revealing them for play, based on the direction in which the system is rotating. Central Extreme Torque Motor (9) is a powerful motor that controls the entire system. Connecting Rods/Shafts (10, 17) are strong rods made of iron, steel, or similar materials link the drop-in pitch trays to the central motor. These connecting elements serve as conduits for the transmission of rotational force, ensuring precise synchronization between the trays and the motor. Ensuring the structural integrity of the system, the sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in sub-soil layers are denoted by (11, 15). These layers provide stability and support for the system. As supportive buffer zones, they establish a resilient interface between the pitches and the ground, enhancing stability and ensuring a seamless connection. The automatic abutment piles, noted as (12, 13, 14, 16) are used for anchoring the system. These piles are intelligently positioned to fix the system securely after each pitch transition, lending an essential layer of robustness to the design. (18) represents one of the connecting Rod/Shaft which connect the drop-in pitch trays together. These connecting rods/shafts, symbolize the intricate linkage that unites the drop-in pitch trays, merging their motion with that of the central extreme torque motor. Collectively, these components harmoniously interact to create a system that revolutionizes the way cricket pitches are prepared and utilized, offering a novel approach that amalgamates innovation, practicality, and functionality.

In a preferred embodiment, the Drop-in Pitch trays system encompasses an arrangement of adjoining drop-in pitch trays, with sub-cylindrical sub-soil buffer drop-in layers(11,15) interposed between adjacent pitches. This configuration is connected via V-shaped iron or comparable material rods (18) to a central extreme torque motor(9). The system's rotational movement is centered around this motor, facilitated by the interconnected V-shaped structures that link the drop-in pitch trays positioned at both extremities of the system, each at 24 meters, equivalent to the length of a single drop-in pitch. Two dropping pitch trays are connected via rods that may run into the pitches as well.

To enable controlled rotation, the drop-in pitch trays system (1-6) is situated upon internal rails(19) or a comparable mechanism that traverses the entire surface area of the underlying

supporting cylindrical base. The drop-in pitch trays system exhibits a radius of around 16 feet from the center of the extreme torque motor(9). Within this radius, the sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in sub-soil layer(11) is uniformly distributed, harmoniously coexisting with the system's rotation along the underlying rails.

Facilitating the rotational motion, the drop-in pitch trays system remains affixed to the central motor through iron, steel, or analogous material rods. These structural elements ensure a cohesive linkage throughout the system, facilitating synchronized motion.

In an embodiment, the dimensions of the drop-in pitch trays are standardized at 22-25 meters in length, 4-7 feet in height, and 10-12 feet in width. This depth could span around 20 inches or less, akin to contemporary drop-in pitches, or expand to around 5 feet for pitches akin to those prevalent in the Indian subcontinent. In a preferred embodiment, drop-in pitch trays are 24 meters in length, 5 feet in height, and 10-12 feet in width.

In an embodiment, a protective measure involves the use of shutters (7,8) as covers and supports for the pitches positioned underground during their inclined phases. These shutters establish contact with a specific segment, less than 1 feet on both sides each of the pitch surface, leaving the remaining portion free from contact. This design consideration safeguards the pitches and the associated grass, preventing potential damage during inclined orientations.

In an embodiment, external Automatic Abutment Piles(12,13,14,16) is a sequence of external automatic abutment piles, systematically positioned within the areas immediately preceding the sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in sub-soil layers(11,15). In the context of a six-pitch system, six series of such piles, are deployed, while a three-pitch configuration, for instance, necessitates the use of two series of abutment piles running throughout the length of the pitch. These automatic abutment piles serve to interface with and fill the holes within the sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in sub-soil layers. Their principal function is to securely anchor and stabilize the entire system, a task that is executed following each definitive pitch change. The placement of these abutment piles follows an alternating zigzag pattern, or alternatively, they can be situated uniformly at the same height or level, traversing the complete width of the pitches. These abutment piles are meticulously regulated by microprocessors and microcontrollers, enabling precise and controlled engagement. To ensure robust stability, a minimum of three series of arrangement of abutment

piles are typically stationed at one end of each pitch. This configuration contributes to the resilience and consistency of the system's anchoring mechanism.

Figure 2 shows Rails on Cylindrical Foundation Base (19), which are iron or steel rails inside the base enable the drop-in pitch trays (1-6) to rotate smoothly. These rails have to be placed in an arrangement in which they are slightly engraved a little under/on the Cylindrical Foundation Base(19) so that the whole drop-in pitch tray rests on the Cylindrical Foundation Base(19) but is capable of facilitating the system of rotation. In an embodiment, the foundational cylindrical base(19) is constructed from durable materials such as cement mortar or similar substances, forming the bedrock for the complete configuration of number of pitches, thereby establishing the essential framework for the entire setup.

This foundational base(19) is further bolstered by supporting pillars or analogous structural elements situated at both extremities. These pillars contribute to the overall stability of the base, fortifying its structural integrity. The foundational base is positioned in a non-rotating manner and functions as a steadfast fixture, providing an immovable platform for the revolution of the drop-in pitch trays system. At each end of the supporting cylindrical foundation base, extreme torque motors are strategically positioned to ensure fault tolerance and operational reliability. This dual-motor arrangement safeguards against potential issues on one side by offering redundancy through the presence of two motors, thereby enhancing the system's robustness.

The foundational base remains fixed, serving as an unwavering reference point for the rotation of the drop-in pitch trays system. Rails, grooved or constructed on the surface of the base, provide the guided pathways along which the drop-in pitch trays system seamlessly maneuvers as it undergoes its rotational motion.

Figure 3 provides insights into the core components and an advertisement feature. Along with Drop-in Pitch Trays (1-6), Sub-Cylindrical Buffer Drop-in Sub-Soil Layer (11) and Connecting Rods/Shafts (18), advertisement space (20) section is visible within the sub-soil layer (11) where advertisements can be displayed. In one embodiment, advertisement is displayed on green screen projecting by use of various digital and IT means capable of being morphed. In a preferred embodiment, the advertisement space (20) can have own arrangement for displaying advertisements consisting of display unit, sensors and microprocessors.

An innovative facet of present invention as a preferred embodiment, involves the utilization of advertisement space(20) and also on the both ends of drop-in pitch trays where wickets are put, which can be introduced in various formats such as painted boards or employing LED technology or comparable lighting methods. These boards serve as platforms for projecting advertisements onto the sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in sub-soil layers. The window of opportunity for this projection exists prior to a match when the pitch change has not transpired, as well as during a match while the pitch transition is in progress.

It's important to emphasize that the holes designated for the automatic external abutment piles, integral to the anchoring of the system, will not impede or disrupt the advertisements' visibility. The dimensions of these holes are such that they remain inconspicuous and unobtrusive when advertisements are projected, ensuring that the content remains prominent and unhindered by the mechanical elements of the system. This innovative feature offers an additional layer of engagement and visual appeal, enhancing the spectator experience while maintaining a harmonious blend with the system's functionalities.

Figure 4 shows top surface (21) of the sub-soil layer that can be used for projecting advertisements. In a preferred embodiment, optionally, Shutters (7, 8) are provided to protect the pitches, powered by horizontal hydraulic jacks or similar mechanisms, and have electromagnetic control for fitting in and out. Additionally, during pitch changes, the pitches located beneath the ground in inclined positions can be shielded by these shutters. These shutters, created from iron, steel, or similar materials, can be electromagnetically controlled or operated via sensors to cover and safeguard the pitches. These shutters can be affixed and removed selectively once the pitches are oriented perpendicularly just before transitioning into an inclined position. The shutters are designed to fit within the confined space between the descending pitches and the adjacent buffer drop-in subsoil layers, aligning closely with the pitches, while a central section of the pitches remains exposed to artificial lighting. To prevent any disruption to the pitch grass, a soft foam-like material is employed. The artificial lighting system is deliberately set at low power to prevent damage to the grass from excessive heat. The shutters serve a dual purpose: they act as safeguards against disturbances during the inclined and upside-down phases of the system's rotation. These shutters operate in synchrony with the rotation of the system, opening when the system aligns perpendicularly to the ground and closing when the system rotates further, offering

protection to the pitches. The mechanical actuation of the shutters involves a chain of horizontally positioned hydraulic jacks, strategically situated at the points where the drop-in pitches attain a perpendicular orientation. In fig. 4 , part (22) depicts supporting walls /pillars for external abutment piles.

Furthermore, for the automation of the shutter arrangement, electromagnetic components are introduced, enhancing the functionality and efficiency of the system. It is of paramount importance to emphasize that the structural integrity of the drop-in pitches and buffer sub-cylindrical layer are meticulously reinforced through geosynthetic and geotechnical means, ensuring stability even during the upside-down configuration.

In an embodiment, instead of (1-3) drop in pitches, a configuration involving three drop-in pitches can be employed, positioned at an approximate angle of 135 degrees relative to each other with rods (10, 17) emanating from the Central extreme torque motor(9) and connecting to the ends of drop-in pitches for facilitating rotation of the system. This alignment forms a pattern reminiscent of a regular octagon. These drop-in pitches are surrounded by sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in layers, which can be achieved either by reducing the width of these layers or by expanding the radius of the foundational cylindrical base.

In a preferred embodiment the proposed system revolves around a framework characterized by the attachment of drop-in trays (1-6), which are secured through riveting, welding, or similar means to neighboring trays and underneath cups which will hold the drop-in pitch trays within the setup. Furthermore, the entire system is connected to iron, steel, or analogous material V-shaped supports (10, 17) situated at the extremities of all pitch sections. These supports, in turn, establish a link with an external high-torque motor (9), facilitating the system's rotation. The rotation occurs in discrete increments of 60 degrees, thereby effecting a single pitch change. Notably, this arrangement distinguishes itself by incorporating sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in subsoil layers' top surface (11) and constituting soil or traction motor including arrangement for advertisement technologies (15) positioned adjacent to the drop-in pitch trays.

In an embodiment, the tracks on which the drop-in pitches system rotates is below the level of cylindrical foundation base(19). The inclusion of sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in subsoil layers (11) emerges as a pivotal element in expediting match preparation by mitigating the time usually

required for filling the holes left by external abutment piles(12,13,14,16). This setup ensures that the selected pitch is in a ready-to-play state on the ground. Moreover, the seamless integration of the pitches with the ground is achieved through the supporting presence of the underlying sub-cylindrical buffer sub-soil layer(11).

The preferred embodiment of present invention is the sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in sub-soil layer, positioned at both lateral extremities (widthwise) of all pitches and extends across the complete length of each pitch, constituting a span of 24 meters. These sub-cylindrical layers adopt a cylindrical configuration and are filled with soil or comparable materials. This soil, forms a contiguous connection with the upper ground, delivering robust reinforcement to the adjacent areas surrounding the pitches. It features a total of six sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in sub-soil layers in the case of the six-pitch system. These layers incorporate apertures intended for the insertion of external abutment piles. These openings can either be uniformly situated at the same level throughout the pitches or may follow a zigzag or alternating pattern, offering flexibility in their distribution. These sub-cylindrical formations are realized by filling the gap around a 3 feet by 3 feet region depending on the diameter of the Cylindrical foundation base, positioned at an angular displacement of 120 degrees. This configuration extends from its origin point until it connects with the upper ground, establishing a comprehensive and supportive interface with the adjacent ground areas. These buffer layers serve a dual purpose, not only providing reinforcement but also accommodating external elements such as advertising. While the pitches undergo transformation during the system's revolution, these buffer layers can house advertisements, enhancing the utilization of available space.

In another embodiment, the motive power is supplied by traction motors, with one or more of these motors positioned adjacently to the drop-in pitches, coinciding with the placement of buffer drop-in subsoil layers. To ensure impeccable operational stability, premium-grade vibration dampers will be meticulously integrated alongside these motors. This strategic inclusion is essential to minimize any potential vibration from the motorized rotation, thereby maintaining an unshaken state of the pitches during operation. The dimensions of these motors can be tailored to fit within a maximum enclosure of 5 feet in height, 10-12 feet in width, and a length of 24 meters. In cases where 20 cm (9 to 10 inches) drop-in pitches are employed, the traction motors will need to be positioned further deep within the cylindrical base. These motors will then

engage in rotational motion along a circular axle, which serves as a foundational support for the larger traction motors. All the motion and vibration are monitored and controlled by sensors and controllers.

Across all proposed embodiments, optionally provisions for artificial lighting are provided within the system, such as incandescent or halogen lighting. The intensity of this lighting is controllable to adapt to the specific temperature and illumination requirements of the turf or grass wickets, as well as conventional pitches.

In the preceding specification, the invention has been described with reference to specific exemplary embodiments thereof. It will be evident that various modifications and changes may be made thereunto without departing from the broader spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the claims that follow. The specification and drawings are accordingly to be regarded in an illustrative rather than restrictive sense. Therefore, the aim in the appended claims is to cover all such changes and modifications as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention. The matter set forth in the foregoing description and accompanying drawings is offered by way of illustration only and not as a limitation. The actual scope of the invention is intended to be defined in the following claims.

Claims:**I Claim**

1. A Multi-Pitch Cricket System having Sub-Cylindrical Buffer Drop-in Sub-Soil Layer with Advertising Potential comprising:
 - a. Plurality of Drop-in Pitch Trays (1-6) for holding cricket pitches;
 - b. Automatic shutters or covers (7, 8) positioned adjacent to the trays for safeguarding and controlling pitch exposure;
 - c. A Central Extreme Torque Motor (9) controlling the system;
 - d. Connecting Rods/Shafts (10, 17) linking the trays to the central motor, transmitting rotational force;
 - e. Sub-cylindrical Buffer Drop-in Sub-Soil Layers (11, 15) providing stability and support;
 - f. Automatic Abutment Piles (12, 13, 14, 16) anchoring and enhancing system robustness;
 - g. Connecting Rod/Shaft (18) uniting drop-in pitch trays for synchronized motion;
 - h. internal rails (19) made up of iron or steel to facilitate the rotation of the drop-in pitch trays;
 - i. advertisement space (20) incorporated within sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in sub-soil layers for displaying advertisements;

wherein the sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in subsoil layers mitigate the time usually required for filling the holes left by external abutment piles(12,13,14,16);

 - j. supporting walls with pillars(22).
2. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein advertisement is displayed on green screen projecting using digital or IT means capable of being tempered.
3. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein the advertisement space (20) has arrangement for displaying advertisements consisting of display unit, sensors and microprocessors.
4. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 2, wherein the top surface(21) of the sub-soil layer is used for projecting advertisements
5. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein the shutters(7,8), are made up of from iron, steel, or similar materials, powered by horizontal hydraulic jack or similar

mechanisms ,optionally electromagnetically controlled or operated via sensors to cover and safeguard the pitches.

6. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein provisions for artificial lighting such as incandescent or halogen lighting are provided with controllable intensity to adapt to the specific temperature and illumination requirements of the turf or grass wickets, as well as conventional pitches.
7. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein different component may be used plurality of combination.
8. Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein the system comprising of three drop-in pitches and plurality of it , positioned at an approximate angle of 135 degrees or more relative to each other, surrounded by sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in layers, which can be achieved either by reducing the width of these layers or by expanding the radius of the foundational cylindrical base.

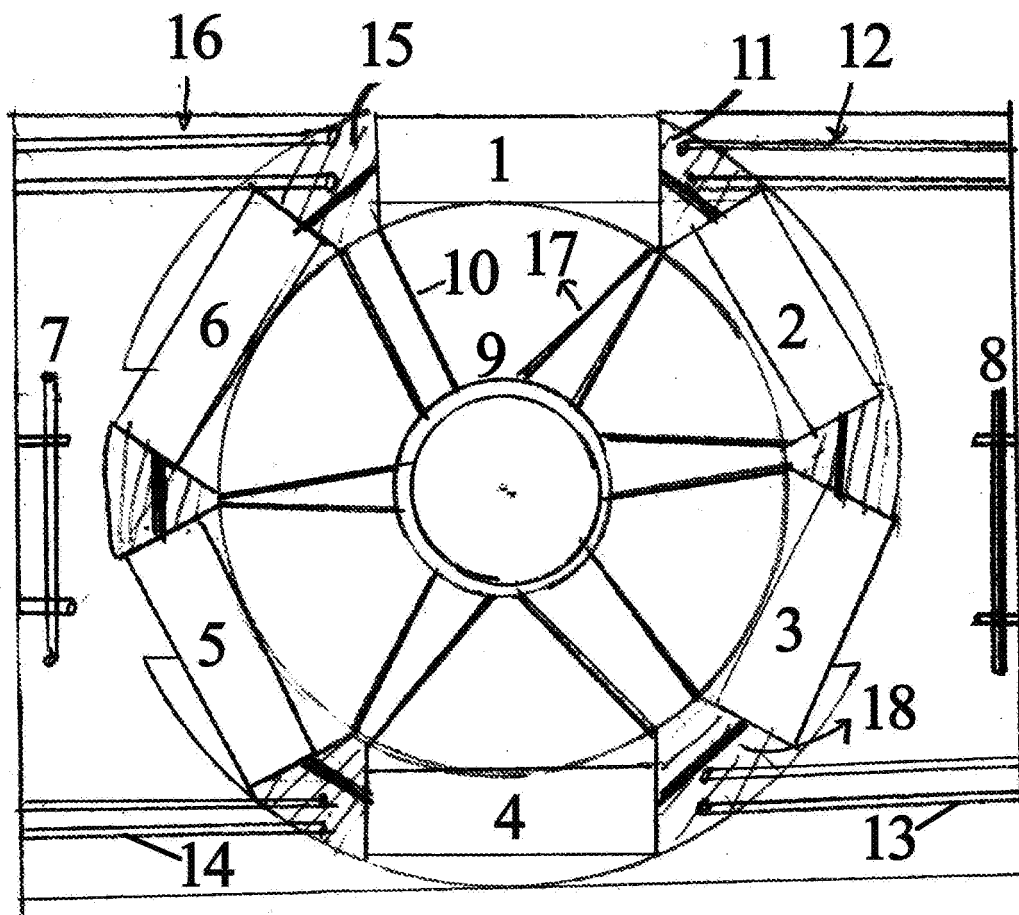


Fig. 1

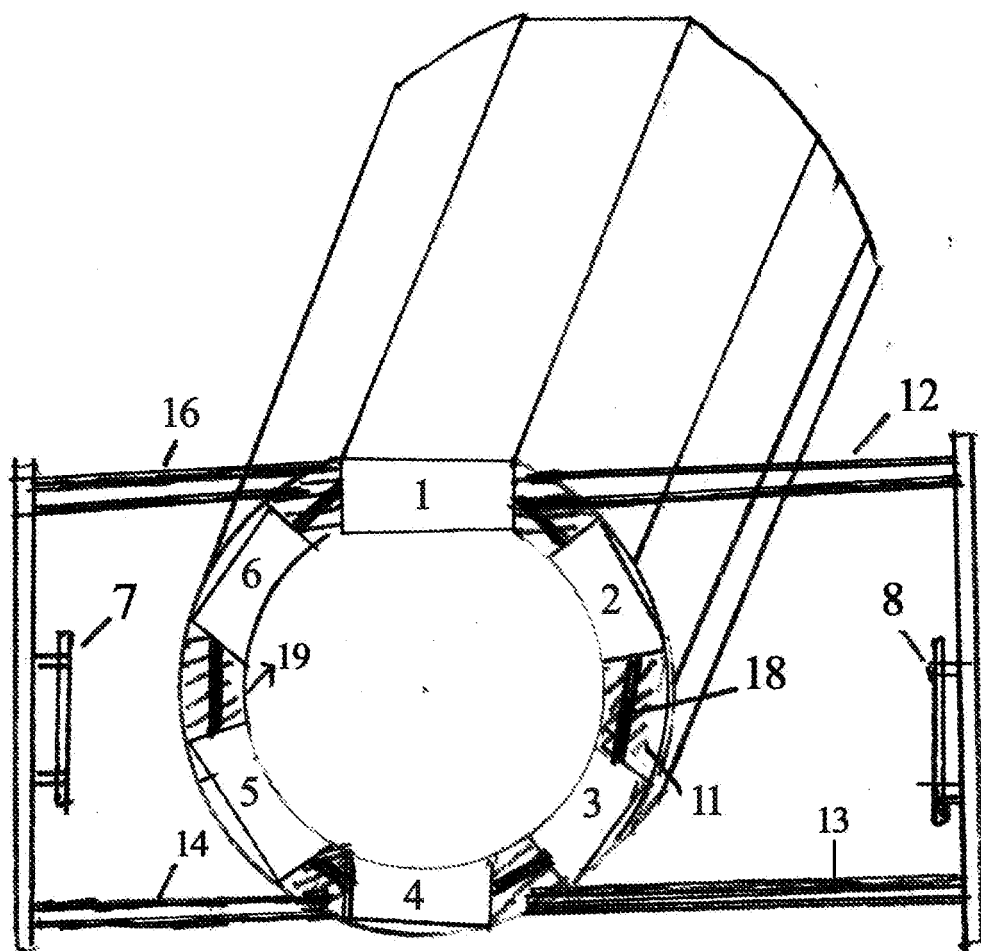


Fig. 2

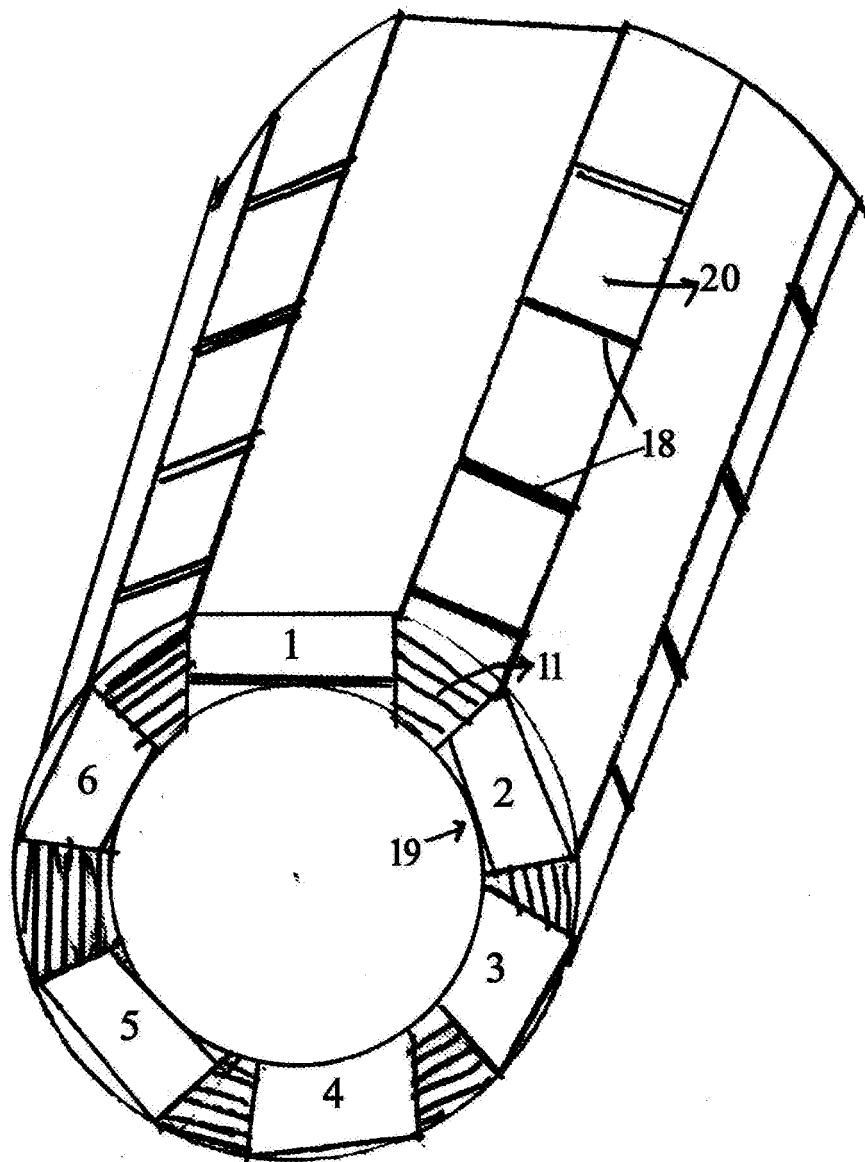


Fig. 3

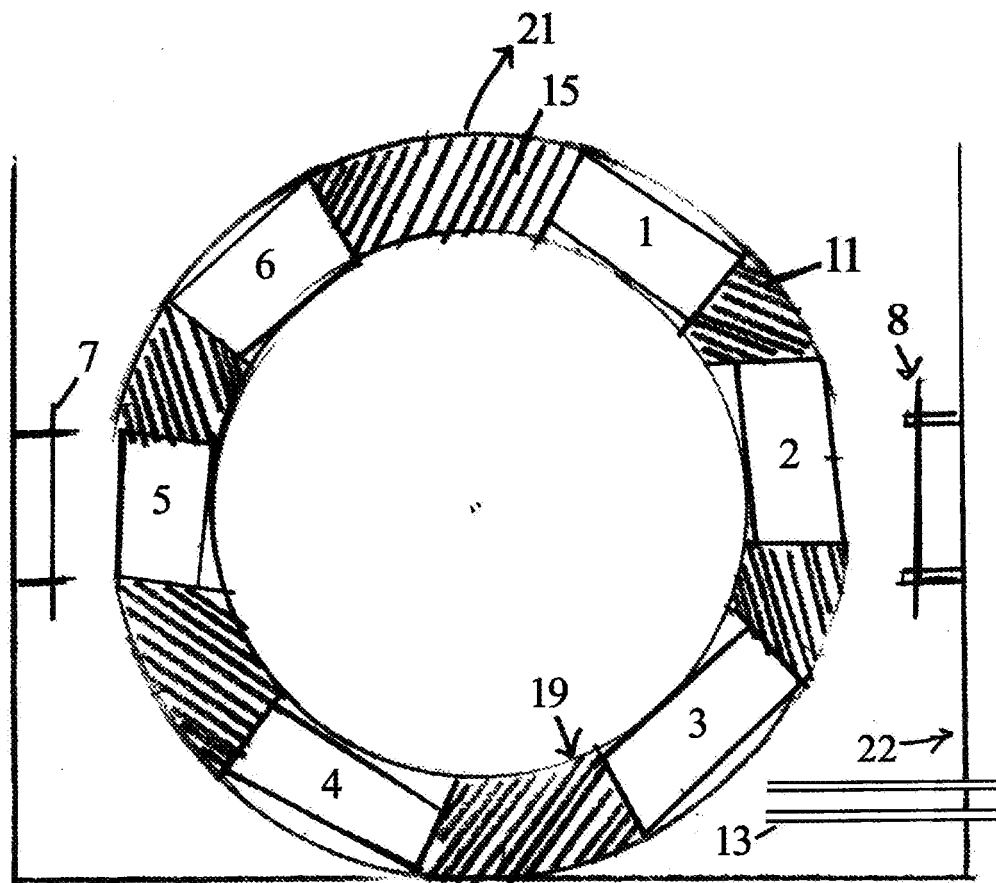


Fig. 4

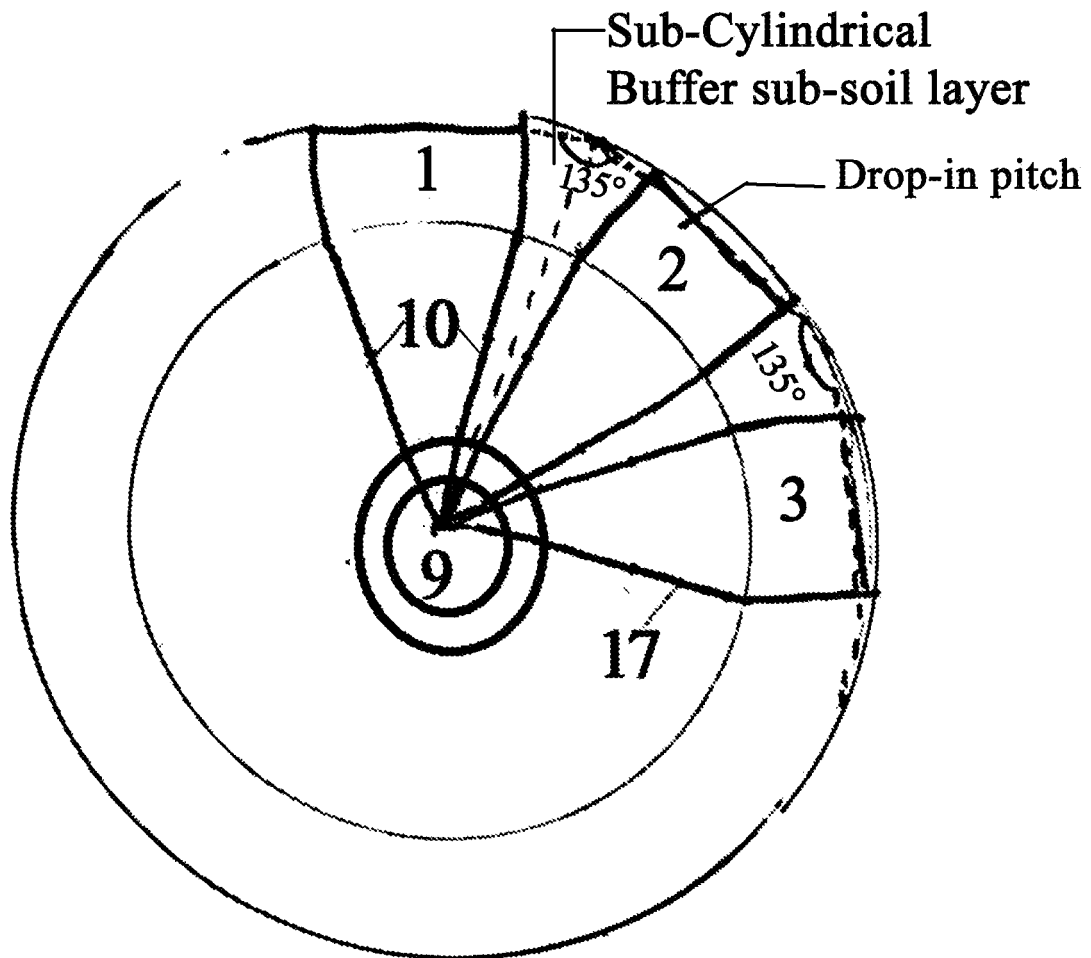


Fig. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/IN2023/050780

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
A63C19/00,E01C13/00 Version=2024.01

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A63C19/00,E01C13/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic database consulted during the international search (name of database and, where practicable, search terms used)

PatSeer, IPO Internal Database

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO2017187446A2 (PRIYADARSHI RAKESH) 02 November 2017(02.11.2017) Abstract; Description(paragraph [[0008], [0010-0012], [0020], [0023]]); Figures 1,2,3,5; Claim 8;	1-8
Y	WO0127392A1 (GSV IMMOBILIEN GESMBH (AT)) 19 April 2001(19.04.2001) Abstract; Description(paragraph [[0002]])(English translation referred on Espacenet); Figure 1; Claim 1;	1-8

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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"&" document member of the same patent family

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
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WO 0127392 A1	19-04-2001	AT 410401 B	25-04-2003
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(54) Title: EFFICIENT MULTI-PITCH CRICKET SYSTEM HAVING SUB-CYLINDRICAL BUFFER DROP-IN SUB-SOIL LAYER WITH ADVERTISING POTENTIAL

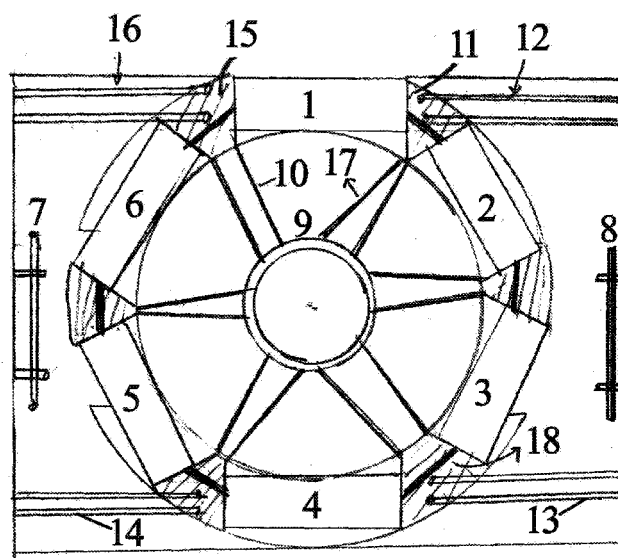


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: The innovative cricket pitch transformation system introduced in this invention revolutionizes the preparation and utilization of cricket pitches. Central to this system are Drop-in Pitch Trays (1-6), specialized platforms for holding cricket pitches, which are intricately connected to a Central Extreme Torque Motor (9) via Connecting Rods/Shfts (10, 17). This arrangement enables synchronized rotational motion of the trays. Sub-Cylindrical Buffer Drop-in Sub-Soil Layers (11, 15) enhance stability, while Automatic Abutment Piles (12, 13, 14, 16) provide robust anchoring. The system incorporates automatic shutters (7, 8) for pitch protection and an ingenious advertisement space (20) within the sub-soil layers and external walls having pillars for holding external abutment piles. The modular design accommodates different pitch configurations and dimensions, ensuring adaptability.

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AMENDED CLAIMS

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Claims :**I Claim**

1. A Multi-Pitch Cricket System having Sub-Cylindrical Buffer Drop-in Sub-Soil Layer with Advertising Potential comprising:
 - a. Plurality of Drop-in Pitch Trays (1-6) for holding cricket pitches;
 - b. Automatic shutters or covers (7, 8) positioned adjacent to the trays for safeguarding and controlling pitch exposure;
 - c. A Central Extreme Torque Motor (9) controlling the system;
 - d. Connecting Rods/Shafts (10, 17) linking the trays to the central motor, transmitting rotational force;
 - e. Sub-cylindrical Buffer Drop-in Sub-Soil Layers (11, 15) providing stability and support;
 - f. Automatic Abutment Piles (12, 13, 14, 16) anchoring and enhancing system robustness;
 - g. Connecting Rod/Shaft (18) uniting drop-in pitch trays for synchronized motion;
 - h. internal rails on Cylindrical Foundation Base (19) made up of iron or steel to facilitate the rotation of the drop-in pitch trays;
 - i. advertisement space (20) incorporated within sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in sub-soil layers for displaying advertisements;

wherein the sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in subsoil layers mitigate the time usually required for filling the holes left by external abutment piles(12,13,14,16);

 - j. supporting walls with pillars(22).
2. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein advertisement is displayed on green screen projecting using digital or IT means capable of being tempered.
3. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein the advertisement space (20) has arrangement for displaying advertisements consisting of display unit, sensors and microprocessors.
4. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 2, wherein the top surface(21) of the sub-soil layer is used for projecting advertisements
5. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein the shutters(7,8), are made up of from iron, steel, or similar materials, powered by horizontal hydraulic jack or similar

mechanisms ,optionally electromagnetically controlled or operated via sensors to cover and safeguard the pitches.

6. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein provisions for artificial lighting such as incandescent or halogen lighting are provided with controllable intensity to adapt to the specific temperature and illumination requirements of the turf or grass wickets, as well as conventional pitches.
7. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein different component may be used plurality of combination.
8. Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein the system comprising of three drop-in pitches and plurality of it , positioned at an approximate angle of 135 degrees or more relative to each other, surrounded by sub-cylindrical buffer drop-in layers, which can be achieved either by reducing the width of these layers or by expanding the radius of the foundational cylindrical base.
9. The Multi-Pitch Cricket System of claim 1, wherein the system can hold the plurality of varying number of pitches by varying characteristics such as changing the circumcircle of the polygon formed by arrangement of different number of pitches along with sideways area and/or by positioning of pitches on the Cylindrical foundation base(19).