

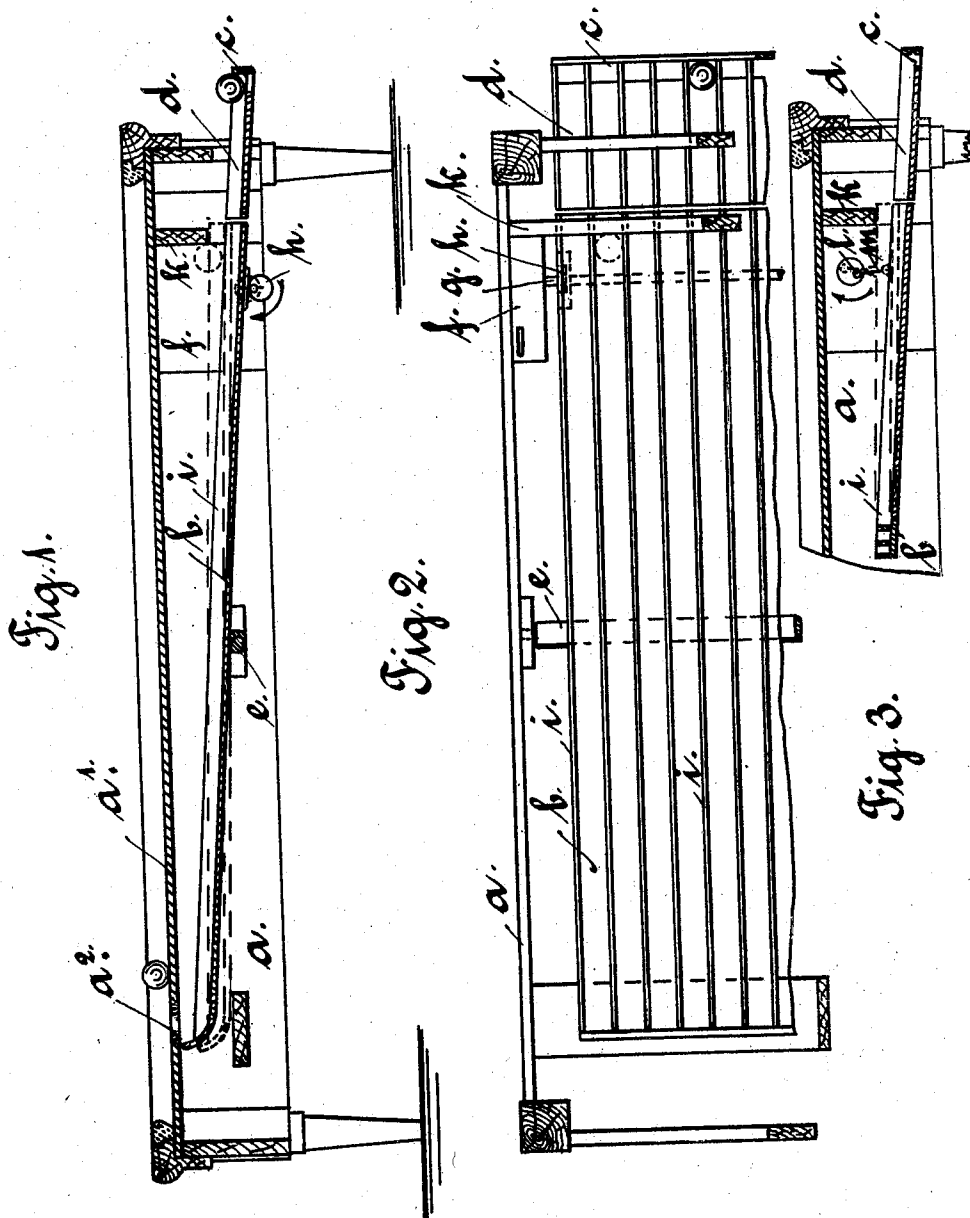
No. 823,687.

PATENTED JUNE 19, 1906.

G. KINDLING.
AUTOMATIC REGISTERING POOL TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 21, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
Marg. Peters.
Alfred Böhning.

Inventor:
Gustav Kindling
by Ericks Peters, his attorney.

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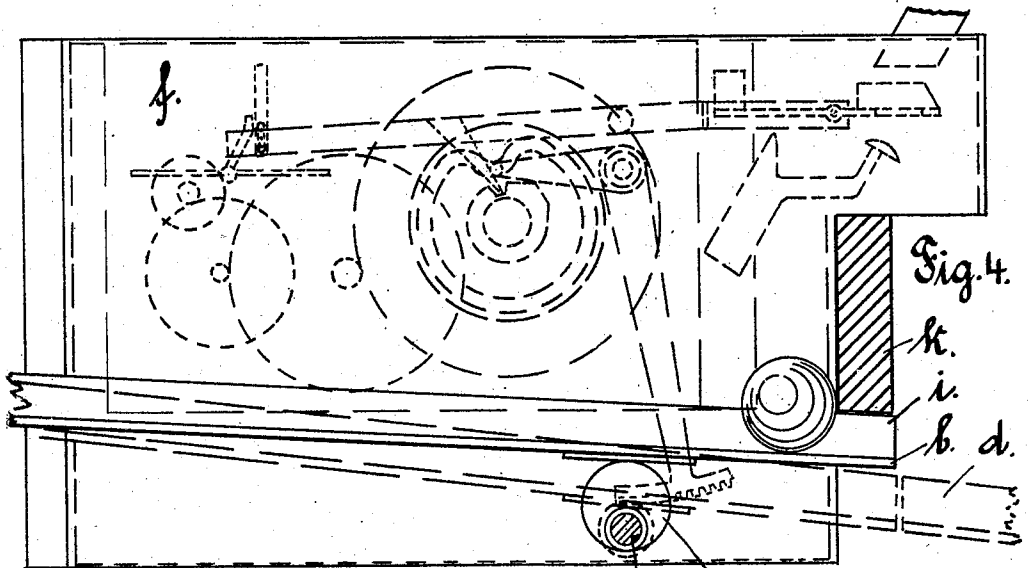
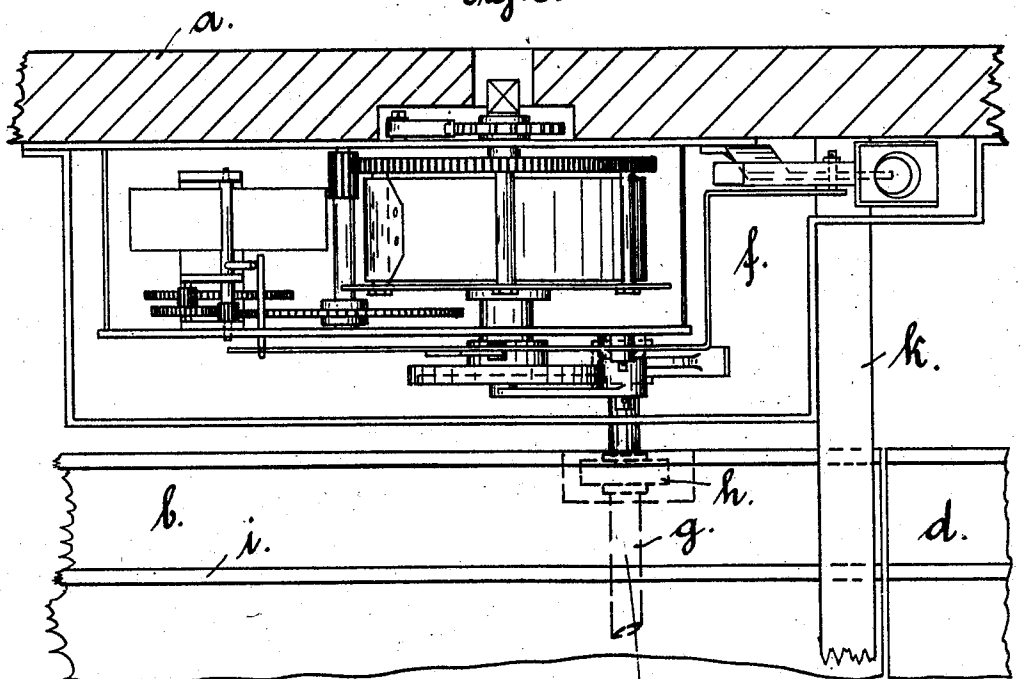


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV KINDLING, OF MAGDEBURG, GERMANY.

AUTOMATIC REGISTERING POOL-TABLE.

No. 823,687.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 19, 1906.

Application filed November 21, 1904. Serial No. 233,733.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV KINDLING, manufacturer, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, residing at 9 Moltke-strasse, Magdeburg, Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Automatic Registering Pool-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an arrangement in a so-called "pool-table," also known as "American or Russian billiard," by means of which the amount to be paid for the use of the table is automatically received. According to the rule of the same and the construction of the pool-table a second ball must be hit by the cue-ball on the rebound from the cushion, so that it falls through one of the holes marked with the number of points and lying parallel to and closely on front of the head-cushion or through one of several made in the surface of the table into one of the carrying-grooves, which are constructed on a bottom lying under the surface of the pool-table and lead the balls into the rack extending in front of the foot of the table. The rack is divided into compartments numbered to correspond with the holes.

The use of the pool-table is by means of this invention either permitted or prevented by means of an automatic contrivance, according to whether the proper coin has been dropped in or the time for playing corresponding to this coin has expired.

The present invention differs from known devices for similar purposes through its mode of operation on the ball, which is to be held back, for only when the use of the pool-table is permitted by the action of the automatic contrivance can the ball which is to fall into the rack run down a steeply-inclined plane.

The drawings represent a form of construction of the device as follows: Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through the pool-table; Fig. 2, a view from above of the carrying-grooves for the balls; Fig. 3, a portion of the longitudinal section with a form of construction for the action of the automatic contrivance on the bottom having the grooves; Fig. 4, a side view of a contrivance applicable to the purposes of the present invention; Fig. 5, a view of the device from above.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

a is the framework of the pool-table.

a' is the immovable table-board for playing,

and a'' one of the holes through which the ball falls.

The guideways b for the balls lie inside the framework. While in devices known until now these guideways have been made immovable in the frame and extended to the rack c , in this case a short under portion d of the same is divided off, and the plate b , carrying the guideways, rests on a horizontal axis e near its middle and at right angles to the guideways, by means of which arrangement a seesaw motion of the same on this axis can be attained. The mechanism f , a slot-machine, works then in the well-known way, in that, for instance, after the dropping in of a coin the turning of a shaft g is brought about in some suitable way. On the shaft g are, for instance, a number of eccentrics h , which support the movable bottom in such a way that in turning they raise one end of the same or lower it, so that the inclined position of the carrying-grooves is attained. The action of the shaft, which works outside of and is operated by the mechanism, on the bottom with the grooves can also be brought about by means of eccentrics or crank-pin l and draw-rod m . It can also be brought about in many other ways, and this is not intended to be the object of the present invention.

Lying above and at right angles to the guideways is a cross-bar k , against which the ends of the boards i , forming the sides of the guideways, rest when the front edge of the plate is raised. This bar prevents the balls from running out until the plate has sunk so low on this side that the guides b are continuous with those of the portion leading to the rack, and the balls are forced by the inclined position of the bottom to run under the cross-bar to the rack.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pool-table the combination of the framework bearing the table-board, a swinging plate bearing the guideways for the balls underneath the table-board, a fixed inclined plate having guideways and a rack terminating the guideways all as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a pool-table a seesaw movable plate underneath the table-board, guideways for the balls on this plate, an axis across the framework bearing the plate, a cross-bar above the rear end of the plate and its guideways to limit the seesaw motion and hinder

the running out of the balls out of the guideways, a fixed plate provided with guideways arranged continuous to those of the swinging plate in its inclined position, all as described and for the purpose set forth.

5 3. In a pool-table a seesaw movable plate underneath the table-board, guideways for the balls on this plate, an axis across the framework bearing the plate, a cross-bar
10 above the rear end of the plate and its guideways to limit the seesaw motion and hinder the running out of the balls out of the guide-

ways, a fixed plate provided with guideways arranged continuous to those of the swinging plate in its inclined position, an axis, eccentrics on this axis in gear with one end of the movable plate bearing the guideways, all as and for the purpose set forth. 15

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

GUSTAV KINDLING.

Witnesses:

ERICK PETERS,
JAMES L. A. BURRELL.