G. E. GARON.

CHALK HOLDING MEANS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 17, 1913.

1,103,955. Patented July 21, 1914.

Fig. 1.

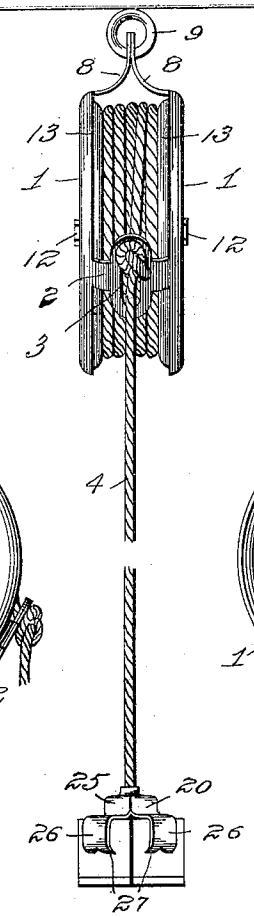


Fig. 2.

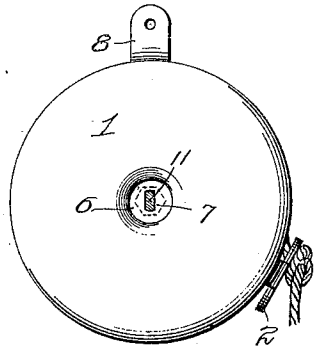


Fig. 3.

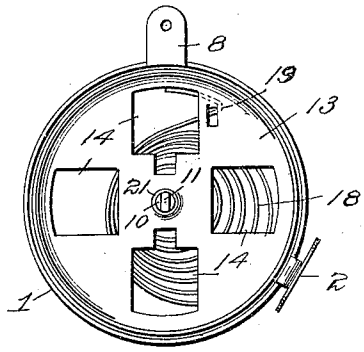


Fig. 4.

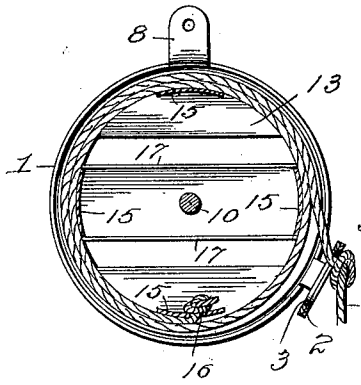


Fig. 5.

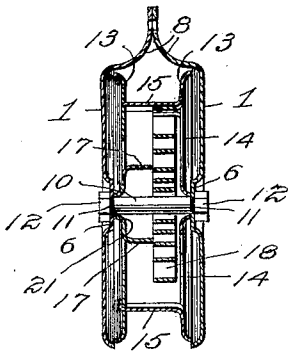
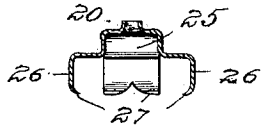


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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CHALK-HOLDING MEANS.

1,103,955. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 21, 1914.

Application filed March 17, 1913. Serial No. 754,794.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. GARON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manchester, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Chalk-Holding Means, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention has to do with means for holding chalk in proximity to billiard and pool tables so that the chalk can be conveniently manipulated against cue tips and also so that the chalk when not in use will be out of the way; and its novelty, utility and practical advantages will be fully understood from the following description and claim when the same are read in connection with the drawings, accompanying and forming part of this specification, in which:

Figure 1 is a broken elevation of my novel chalk-holding means. Fig. 2 is an elevation of one of the side plates of the spool-carrying frame. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the device as it appears when said side plate is removed. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken through the center of the spool and the spool-carrying frame. Fig. 5 is a diametrical section illustrative of the spool and the spool-carrying frame, with the cord removed. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of the chalk engaging clamp.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the views of the drawings.

The spool-carrying frame of my novel means comprises two side plates 1. These side plates 1 are connected together in spaced relation by an integral transverse portion 2, Fig. 1, and in the said transverse portion 2 is formed a slot 3 for the free passage of the cord 4. When desired the slotted transverse portion 2 can be reinforced by an additional thickness of metal, as indicated by 5 in Fig. 4; the said thickness of metal being connected in any approved manner to the portion 2. The side plates 1 are provided with central inwardly depressed portions 6 in which are oblong apertures 7, Fig. 2; and it will also be noted that the side plates 1 are provided with opposed apertured ears 8 designed to receive a ring 9 or a hook or analogous device, adapted to be connected to a suitable support and to maintain the spool-carrying frame in an elevated position. The central inwardly deflected portions 6 of the side plates 1, which are preferably of light sheet-metal, are designed to afford offsets calculated to lessen the friction incidental of the rotation of the spool.

Extending between the side plates 1 of the frame is a spindle 10. This spindle has reduced end portions 11, of oblong form in cross-section, let into the apertures 7 of the side plates, and also has the said ends threaded to receive nuts 12. Consequently it will be observed that the spindle is adapted to strongly connect the side plates 1 and at the same time brace the said side plates in proper spaced relation so as to obviate the liability of the said side plates crowding the spool.

In common with the spool-carrying frame the spool of my novel device is formed of light sheet-metal. The said spool comprises side plates 13 which are loosely mounted on the spindle 10 and are preferably, though not necessarily, apertured as indicated by 14 for the sake of lightness, transverse portions 15 connecting the side plates together; one of the said transverse portions having an aperture 16 for the passage and fastening of the cord, as illustrated in Fig. 4, and brace portions 17, Figs. 4 and 5. The said brace portions 17 are formed by displacing parts of the side plate 13 at the left of Fig. 5, and are bent inwardly at a right angle to the said side plate. It will also be observed by reference to Fig. 4 that the said brace portions 17 extend between opposite transverse portions 15 of the spool as clearly appears in Fig. 4. By virtue of this the portions 17 will serve to brace the spool and to render the same rigid and strong. It will also be noted by reference to Fig. 5 that the portions 17 serve to confine the convolute spring 18 against the opposite side plate 13. The spring 18 is connected at its outer end to the spool, as indicated by 19 in Fig. 3, and is coiled about the spindle 10 and is connected at its inner end to the said spindle. Consequently it will be manifest that when the cord 4 is drawn in the direction indicated by arrow in Fig. 1, the spring will be compressed and placed under tension, and that when the cord is released the spring will expand and will rotate the spool in reverse direction so that the cord will be taken up on the spool, and the chalk-engaging clamp 20 will be carried to a point adjacent the spool where it will be out of the way and yet can be reached for convenient

manipulation when it is desired to chalk a cue.

As will be noted by reference to Fig. 5, the transverse portions 15 of the spool are set in from the perimeters of the side plates 13 so that the spool is virtually provided with a circumferential groove in its perimeter for the reception of the convolutions of the cord 4. The peripheral edges of the plates 13 are flared outwardly as shown to avoid cutting of the cord, and the central portion of the said plates 13 are pressed outwardly as indicated by 21 so as to bear against the inwardly pressed portions 6 of the frame plates and lessen the friction incidental to rotation of the spool while effectually holding the spool against lateral movement in the frame.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that my novel spool and its frame are simple, inexpensive and durable, and that the said frame and spool and the appurtenances thereof are calculated to quickly and efficiently take up the cord 4, for the purpose stated.

As will be readily understood by comparison of Figs. 1 and 6, the clamp 20 is cruciform in plan and is formed of a single piece of sheet metal. The said clamp is shaped to form a chamber 25 for the reception of a knot on the cord 4, and is also provided with four arms 26 which reach outwardly from the chamber and then downwardly and are provided at their ends with inwardly directed barbs 27. By virtue of this construction, the clamp is adapted to receive and hold pieces of chalk of different sizes.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:

In means for the purpose described, a spool-carrying frame formed of a single piece of sheet-metal and comprising side plates having apertured ears arranged adjacent each other and also having a transverse portion connecting the said plates, at an opposite point to the ears, and having an aperture for the passage of a cord; a spindle secured in said side plates; a spool loosely mounted on the spindle between the side plates and comprising spaced sheet-metal plates, transverse portions extending between and connecting said plates at points adjacent the peripheries thereof, and brace portions struck from one of the plates and bent inwardly at right angles thereto and extending edgewise between two opposite transverse portions; and a convolute spring confined between the brace portions of the spool and the opposite plate and coiled about the spindle and connected at its inner end with the spindle and at its outer end with the spool.

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

GEORGE E. GARON.

Witnesses:
J. A. BOIVIN,
ARTEMISE M. GILBERT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."