No. 747,726. PATENTED DEC. 22, 1903.

A. KARHAN.

COMBINATION BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 2, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

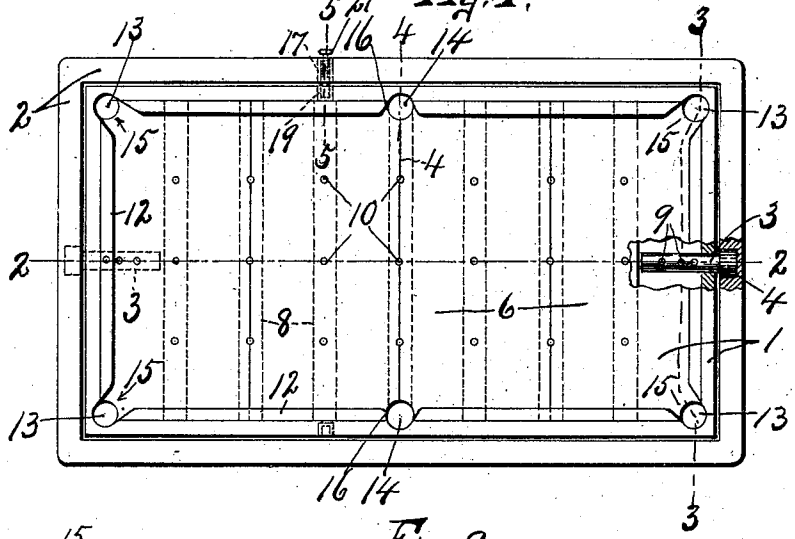


Fig. 2.

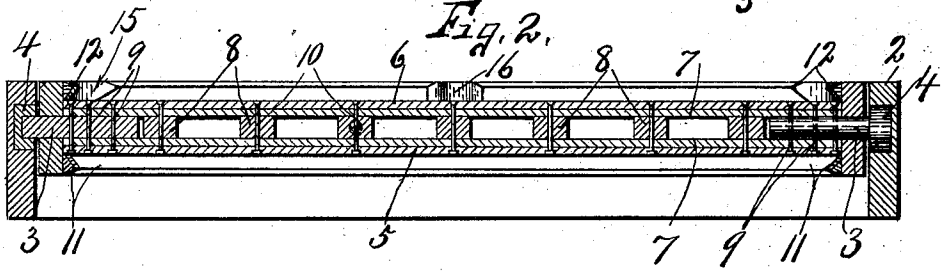


Fig. 3.

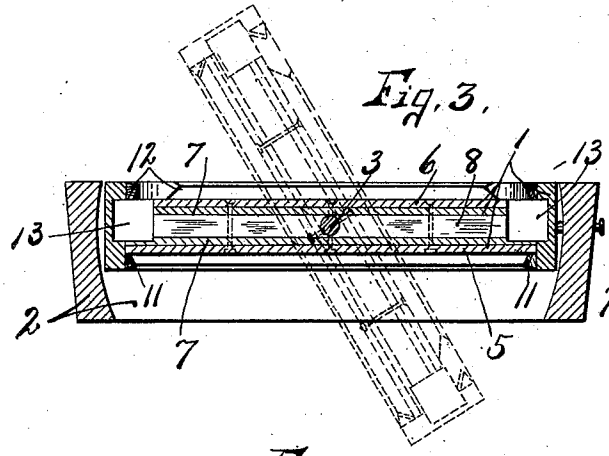


Fig. 4.

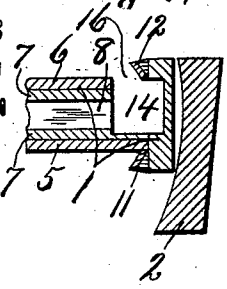
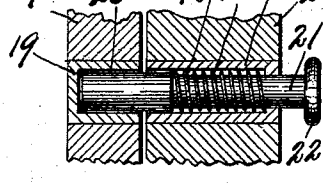


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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No. 747,726. Patented December 22, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT KARHAN, OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

COMBINATION BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,726, dated December 22, 1903.

Application filed March 2, 1903. Serial No. 145,822. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT KARHAN, of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Combination Billiard and Pool Tables, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a combined billiard and pool table having opposite playing-surfaces, one of which is imperforate and adapted for billiard-playing, while the other is provided with a series of pockets in its marginal edges and is adapted for pool-playing.

The object of this invention is to pivotally suspend the table to swing in an open supporting-frame, so as to be capable of inversion for presenting either of the playing-surfaces uppermost in a substantially horizontal plane and to provide means for locking the table in either of its adjusted positions.

Further objects will appear in the description.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan of an open supporting-frame and my improved table mounted therein. Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 are enlarged sectional views taken on lines 2 2, 3 3, 4 4, and 5 5, Fig. 1.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

In carrying out the object of this invention a table 1 is rotatably mounted in an open frame 2, said table being rectangular in form and of greater length and width, and is provided with trunnions 3, which project from its end edges substantially midway between the longitudinal edges, the projecting ends of said trunnions being journaled in metallic bearings 4 in the end walls of the open frame 2. The purpose of locating these trunnions and bearings centrally between the longitudinal edges of the table and also central between the lengthwise side walls of the open frame is to substantially balance the table, so that it may be easily inverted within a minimum circle of movement for presenting one or the other of the playing-surfaces uppermost, as may be desired. This table is substantially symmetrical in form and consists of a rectangular frame comprising end and side walls, within which are located opposite surface plates or slabs 5 and 6, each of which is provided with a backing 7 of substantially the same area as the surface-plate, the backing-pieces 7 serving to support the plates or slabs 5 and 6 and are held in separated relation by transverse supporting-bars 8. (Shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 and in full lines in Figs. 2 and 3.) The inner ends of the trunnions 3 are arranged between the opposite ends of the backing-pieces 7 and are securely held in position from rotation or other movement by rivets or bolts 9, which are passed through apertures in the surface-plates 5 and 6, backing-pieces 7, and inner ends of the trunnions, said surface-plate and backing-pieces being also similarly tied to the transverse bars 8 by rivets or bolts 10, Fig. 2. The surface-plates 5 and 6 or playing-surfaces are depressed substantially the same distance within the corresponding horizontal edges of the end and side walls of the table, the inner faces of said end and side walls being provided with cushions 11 and 12, which slightly overhang the adjacent edges of the plates 5 and 6. The purpose of these cushions being well known, it is believed to be unnecessary to further describe the same.

It will be noted upon references to Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings, taken in connection with the previous description, that the opposite faces or sides of the table are substantially duplicates of each other, except that one surface is provided with corner and intermediate pockets 13 and 14, which are cut through the plate 6 and adjacent backing-piece 7 and extend to the backing-piece of the opposite surface-plate 5, portions of the marginal cushions being cut away at 15 and 16 in alinement with the pockets, thereby forming a passage from the surface of the table-plate to the pockets, in which the balls may be readily rolled for the game commonly known as "pool."

By thus pivotally mounting the table so as to rotate upon its central bearings to present either of the playing-surfaces at the top without removal it is evident that some means must be provided for locking the table in either of its horizontal positions, and I there-

fore provide one of the side walls of the open supporting-frame 2 with a metallic guide 17, having a socket 18 opening from its inner end adjacent to the side wall of the table, and the opposite side walls of the table are provided with metallic keepers 19, having open-ended sockets 20, which are adapted to be alternately brought into registration with the open end of the socket 18 as the table is tilted or rotated to either of its inverted positions.

Guided in the sleeve or guide 17 is a sliding bolt 21, having a handpiece 22 projecting through and beyond the outer surface of the frame 2, the inner end of said bolt being normally forced into the socket 20, which may be registered therewith, by a spring 23, interposed between the end wall of the sleeve 17 and an abutting shoulder formed upon the bolt.

In the operation of my invention, assuming that the table is in the position seen in Fig. 1, in which the pool-playing surface having the pockets 13 and 14 is uppermost and it is desired to play billiards, the locking-bolt 21 is then drawn outwardly out of engagement with the socket 20, whereupon the table is rotated a half-revolution upon its central bearings until the socket in the opposite wall of the table is registered with the locking-bolt, whereupon said locking-bolt is released and is forced into the adjacent socket 20 by the spring 23, and the table is then held in a substantially horizontal position, with the billiard-playing surface uppermost.

The supporting-frame 2 may be of any desired construction and is usually supported upon suitable legs or other standards, not illustrated, but which are so arranged as not to interfere with the swinging movement of the table, as previously described.

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

In combination with the open frame, a table rotatably mounted in said frame, said table comprising upper and lower slabs, backing-pieces supporting said plates or slabs, supporting-bars interposed between the said backing-pieces and being spaced apart, trunnions journaled in the end walls of the said open frame, said trunnions extending between said backing-pieces and being of the same diameter as the thickness of said supporting-bars, and a series of fastening means passing through said upper and lower slabs, backing-pieces and supporting-bars, and some of said fastening means passing through said trunnions, and means for retaining said table in a stationary position.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of February, 1903.

ALBERT KARHAN.

Witnesses:
HARRY C. SMITH,
ALEX N. HART.