(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. F. GOSS.

POOL TABLE RACK AND TALLY.

No. 562,522. Patented June 23, 1896.

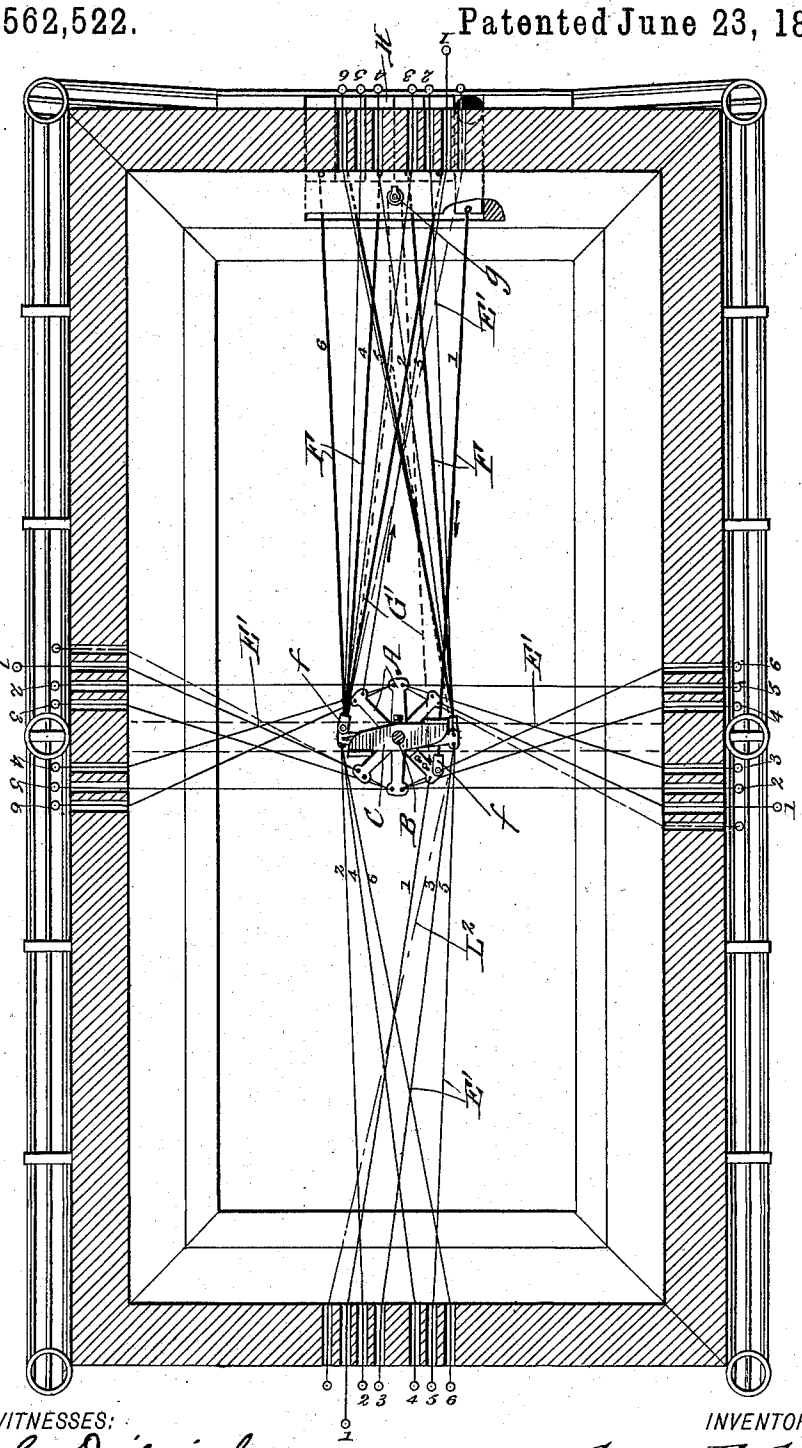

Fig. 1.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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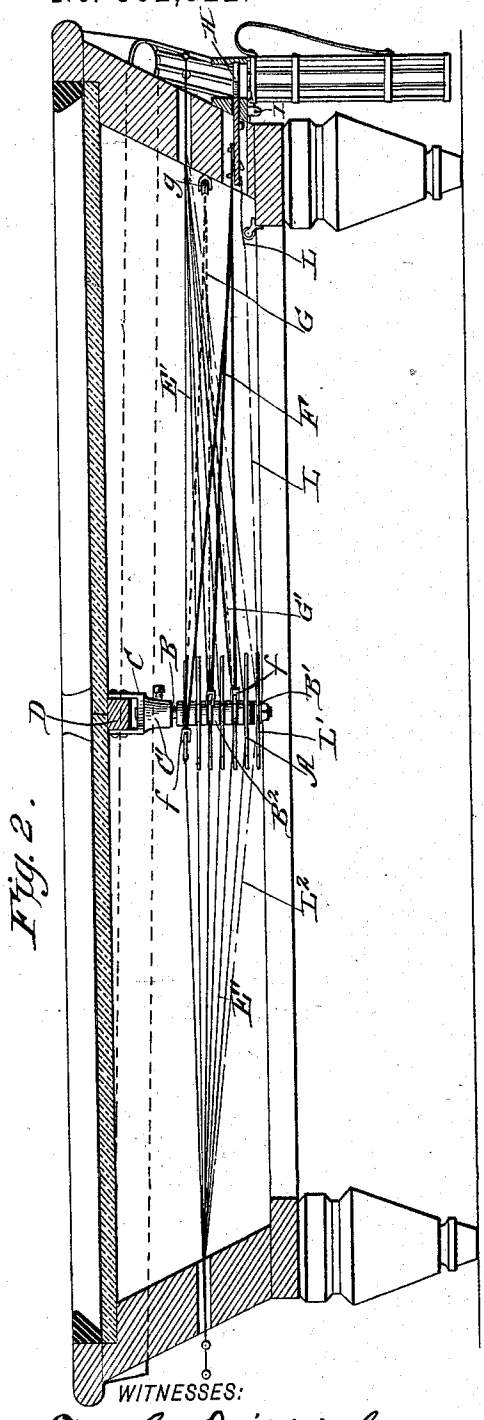

Fig. 2.

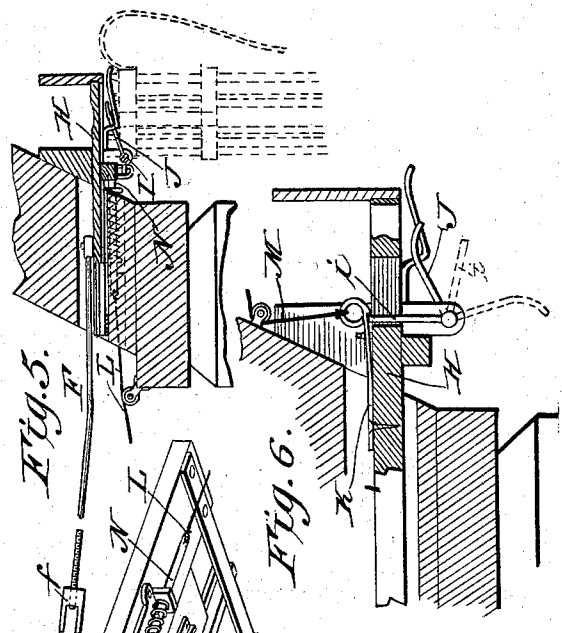

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

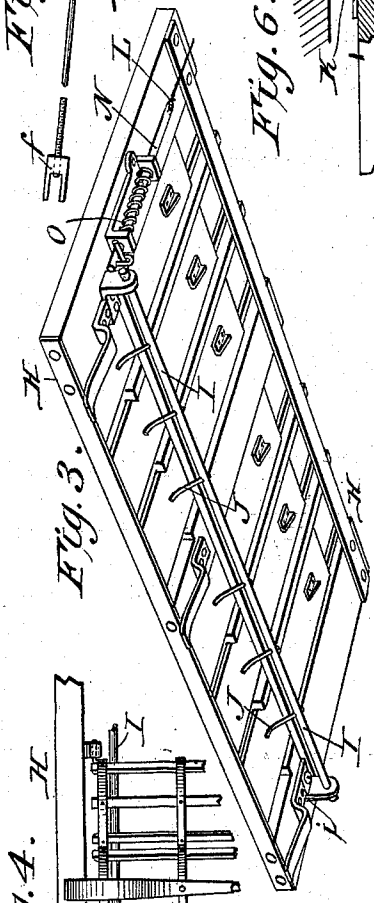

Fig. 3.

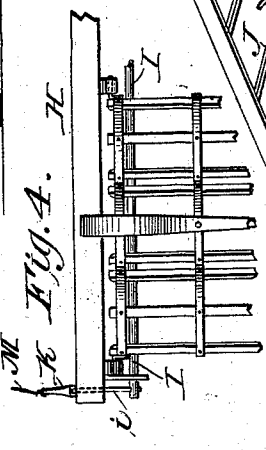

Fig. 4.

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POOL TABLE RACK AND TALLY.

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Fig. 7

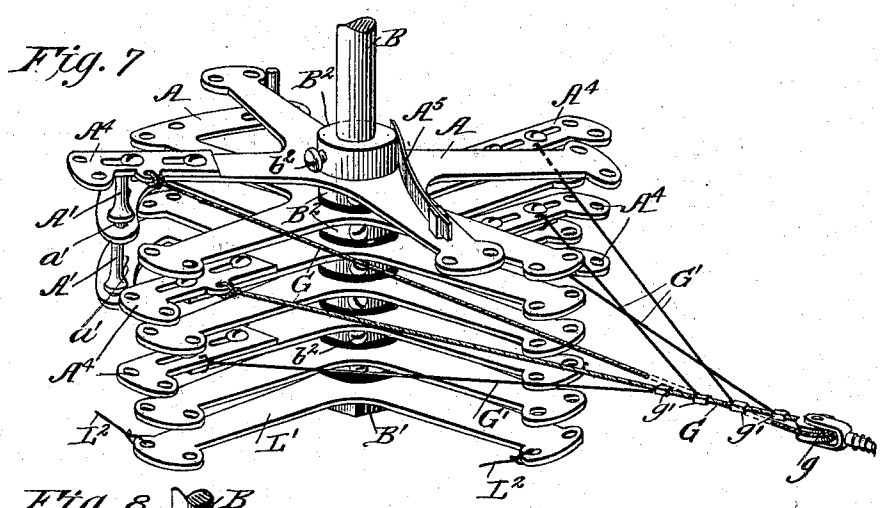


Fig. 8.

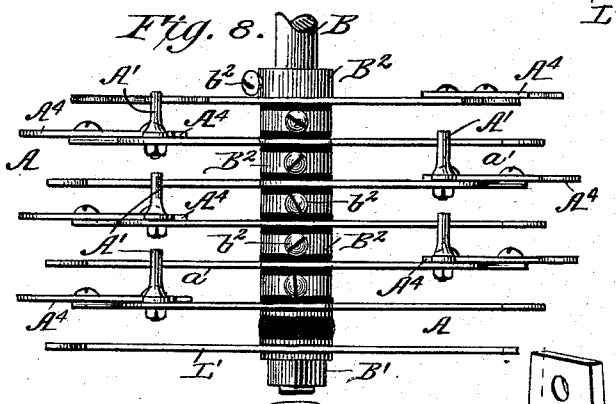


Fig. 9.

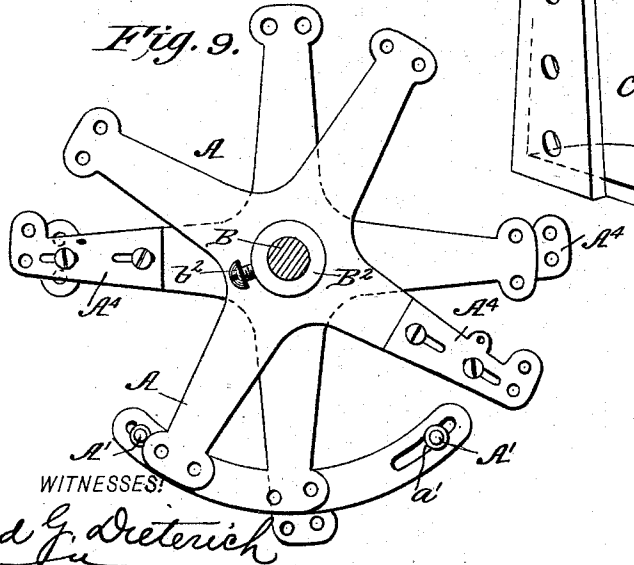
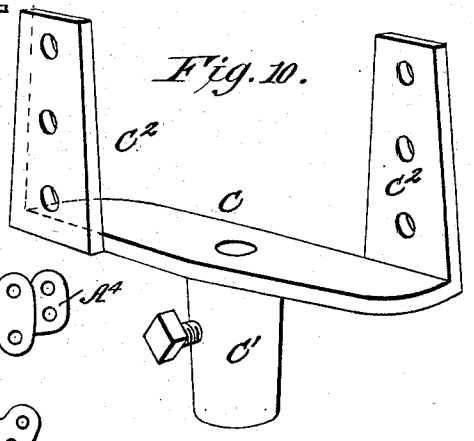


Fig. 10.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. GOSS, OF WALLACETON, PENNSYLVANIA.

POOL-TABLE RACK AND TALLY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 562,522, dated June 23, 1896.

Application filed March 2, 1894. Serial No. 502,035. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. GOSS, residing at Wallaceton, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pool-Table Racks and Tallies, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in pool-tables and especially in the racks therefor, and the invention has for an object to provide certain improvements upon the device shown in my former patent, No. 507,900, dated October 31, 1893, and the invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a horizontal section of a table provided with my improvements, parts being broken away and others shown in section. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section thereof. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are detail views showing the racks and the parts immediately adjacent thereto. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are detail views of the oscillating frames, and Fig. 10 is a detail perspective view of the shaft-supporting bracket.

The series of rocking frames A is connected with and supported by the framing of the pool-table by extending its shaft B upward and fitting and securing the same in a bracket C, fixed to the frame-beam D. In the construction shown the bracket C has a tubular socket C′ to receive the shaft B, and is provided with upwardly-projected ears C^2, which are lapped along the opposite sides of and secured to the frame-beam D. This is important, as by it the frame is supported entirely free of the floor and the floor-space beneath such table is left entirely unobstructed, so that it can be thoroughly and conveniently mopped up and so that no obstruction is offered to the placing of the bridge or cue-rest under the table as is commonly done.

As in my former patent before referred to, the several frames A of the series are supported to turn independently on the shaft and one of each such frames is provided for each player and they correspond with numbers 1 2 3, &c., corresponding to the players. While these frames A are movable independently, it is preferred to provide means to prevent their turning accidentally or except when positively moved by the means presently referred to. To such end I provide upon the shaft B a nut B′, which may be tightened up to produce a greater or less frictional pressure upon the frames A, and this may be done before the interposed washers B^3 are fixed to the shaft by their clamping-screws b^2. While this means of frictionally binding all the frames A by one nut may be found efficient, it will be understood that it may be supplemented by or substituted for by separate springs A^5, fixed at one end to the frames A and bearing at their other ends against the interposed washers B^3. As in my former patent, these frames are connected with pull-cords or similar devices running to the outer side of the table and with pull and push rods running to the several slides controlling the entrance to their respective racks and the alternate frames are swung in reverse directions and means are provided whereby the movement of each succeeding frame to open its slide will move the preceding frame to close its slide; but certain differences and improvements in the means accomplishing said results are contemplated and will be more fully described hereinafter. Thus in order to secure a consecutive arrangement of the pull-cords in the usual numerical order 1 2 3, &c., I arrange the hand-cords E′ as shown crossing each other to bring 2 next to 1, 3 to 2, 4 to 3, and so on, and in cases where these hand-cords cross the frame-beam D or cross the ball-chutes I provide guide-pulleys on said beam to avoid wear thereof and of said hand-cords.

To enable each frame as it is moved to open its slide to move the preceding frame back to its original position, I provide each frame A after the first with a projecting arm or portion A′ to abut the next frame in advance and return the same, and by preference this arm or portion A′ is adjustable, as at a', so it can be set to secure a proper return movement of the frame it operates. In my former patent I used chain connections between the frames for this purpose, but I much prefer the construction herein shown and described, because thereby I secure a positive return of the frames and avoid all danger of any entanglement of chains or the like. By preference the projecting portions A′ are supported on lateral segment-arms project-

ing from the outer ends of the arms of the frame A, and which segment-arms may, if desired, be integral with their frames A. The operation of this construction will be readily understood.

When the first frame, for instance, is moved to open its corresponding slide, one of its arms will be brought against the portion A′ of the next following frame. Then on moving this next frame, which movement is reverse to that of the said first frame, its portion A′ will engage the first frame and move the same back to its first or closed position.

As some of the pull and push rods F connecting the frames A and their slides are arranged out of alinement with and at different angles to their respective slides, I find it desirable in securing a full opening and closing of the slides to connect said rods F to a radially-adjustable end piece or section A^4 of the frame-arm, so the said rod may be given a greater or less movement on a given movement of the frame. I also find it desirable to make these pull and push rods longitudinally adjustable, so they may be properly set to secure the desired connection of the slides and the frames A. This may be conveniently accomplished by threading one of the end joint-pieces on the rod as shown at *f*, this construction permitting the rod connection to be lengthened or shortened as may be desired.

In order that the top or first frame may act upon the last one or upon the last frame that happens to be in use by less than the full number of players, I attach, as in my former patent, a cable G to the first frame, pass such cable around a pulley *g*, and divide it into a number of branches G′, which run to the several frames after the first. So far this feature is similar to my former invention, but I prefer to connect the cable G adjustably to the top frame, it may be by a radially-adjustable end section A^4 on the arm of said frame, and I also prefer to make the branches G′ adjustable by connecting them adjustably with the cable G.

As in my former patent, chutes or guideways lead from the several pockets of the table to the racks H, which are so arranged that the slides form doors to the several receptacles of such rack, as shown, and I also provide a rock-shaft I, having arms J, as in my former patent, which arms register with each receptacle of the rack and are arranged to be depressed by the ball as it enters the rack and which arms may be thus used to signal the deposit of a ball, as in my former patent. But I use these arms for a different purpose as well, namely, to stop the ball and prevent its deposit in case a scratch shot is made. To this end I provide a lock or detent K to engage an arm or projection *i* of the rock-shaft when the latter is forced into such engagement by a pull connection L, and I also provide a pull connection M by which to release said detent and permit the shaft to resume its normal position. Thus in operation, if a scratch shot be made, it is only necessary to pull the connection L, when the rock-shaft will be locked and its prong or arm J will stop the ball and prevent its entrance to the rack-receptacle. The ball may thus be removed and the detent released.

In practice I prefer to connect the pull-cord L with a bolt N, which is connected with a crank-arm of the shaft I and is actuated in both directions by a spring O, which tends to hold the shaft I in normal position and return such shaft to such position when it has been forced out of the same. In further explaining this it may be said that the spring is engaged by a pin on the bolt so arranged that the spring is compressed by the movement of the bolt N in either direction and therefore tends to return such bolt and the parts connected therewith to normal position when moved therefrom.

The guideways or chutes, rack, doors, &c., may be made of any material suitable for the purpose. Usually wood is found cheap and serviceable, but wood fiber, leather preparations, or other suitable material may be employed if desired.

In practice I connect the pull-cord L with a frame L′, supported on the shaft B below the frames A and arranged to turn freely on such shaft, a hand cord or cords L^2 being extended from another arm of the frame L′, as shown.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a pool-table, a series of oscillating frames movable one in one direction and the next in the reverse direction and provided after the first of the series with projecting arms or portions arranged to engage the preceding or next frame in advance whereby as the frames are successively moved each will return its immediately-preceding frame to its original position, and devices controlling the passage of the balls connected with and operated by said frames substantially as set forth.

2. In a pool-table a series of frames movable alternately in reverse directions each frame after the first being provided with a laterally-extended segment having a projection or portion arranged to engage the preceding frame such segments being projected alternately in opposite directions, and devices controlling the passage of the balls connected with and operated by said frames substantially as shown and described.

3. In a pool-table a series of frames movable alternately in reverse directions and provided each after the first with a laterally-extended segment and provided with a projection or portion connected adjustably with said segment and arranged and adapted to engage the next preceding frame, and devices controlling the passage of the balls connected with and operated by said frames substantially as shown and described.

4. In a pool-table a series of frames movable as described and provided with radially-adjustable end pieces or extensions, combined with the devices operated by said frames and connections between said devices and frames such connections being secured to the radially-adjustable end pieces substantially as set forth.

5. In a pool-table, the combination with the series of oscillating frames and the pull and push rods by which to operate the slides or doors controlling the passage of the balls to the racks, and the radially-adjustable end pieces of said frames to which end pieces the pull and push rods are connected, substantially as shown and described.

GEORGE F. GOSS.

Witnesses:
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