No. 702,088. Patented June 10, 1902.

P. W. CAMERON.

GAME TABLE.

(Application filed Feb. 14, 1902.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1

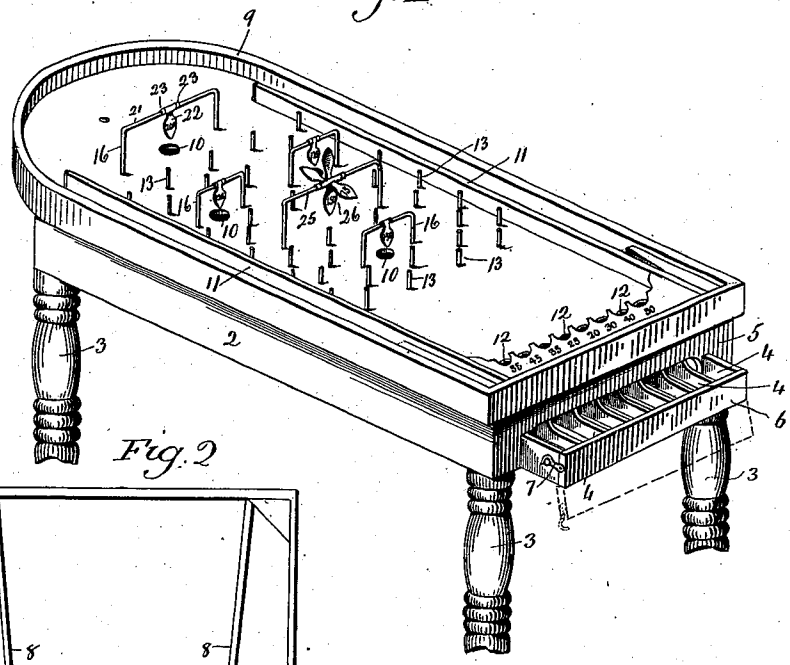
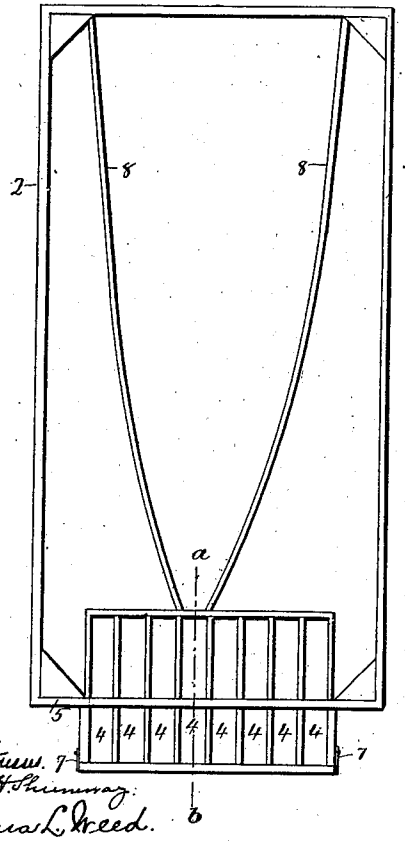


Fig. 2



Witnesses:
J. H. Shumway.
Clara L. Reed.

Fig. 3

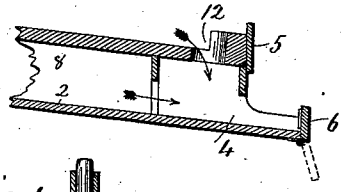
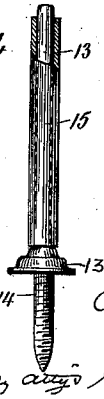


Fig. 4



Perley W. Cameron.
Inventor
By Atty's Seymour & Earle

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 5

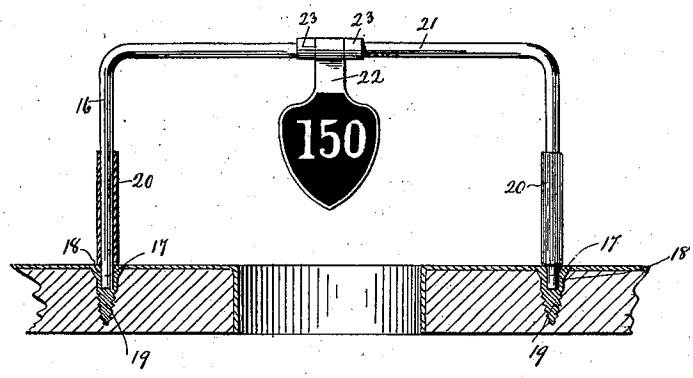


Fig. 7

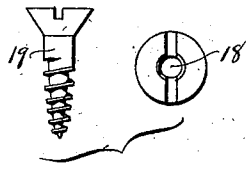


Fig. 6

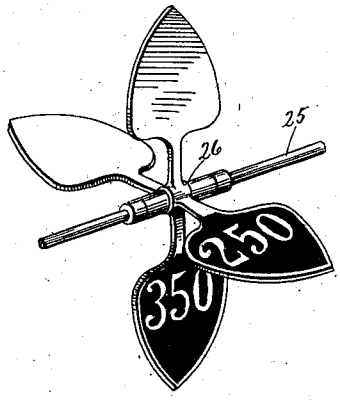
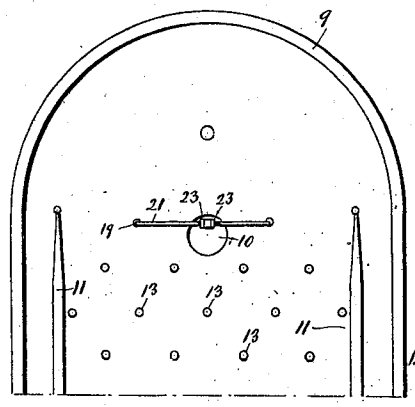


Fig. 8



Witnesses.
J. H. Shumway
Clara L. Reed.

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Inventor.
By Atty's Seymour & Earle

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PERLEY W. CAMERON, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

GAME-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,088, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed February 14, 1902. Serial No. 94,074. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PERLEY W. CAMERON, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Game-Tables; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the figures of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of a table constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a top or plan view of the frame thereof with the top removed; Fig. 3, a sectional view on the lines *a b* of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a side view, partially in section, of one of the pins; Fig. 5, a side view, partially in section, of one of the yokes or bridges; Fig. 6, a broken perspective view of a portion of one of the yokes with a plurality of arms mounted thereon; Fig. 7, a side and top view of the screws in which the yokes or bridges are mounted; Fig. 8, a top or plan view of the upper end of the game-table.

This invention relates to an improvement in game-tables, and particularly to tables for playing what is known as "pin-pool," the object of the invention being to provide means for conveniently cleaning the table, a simple construction of the table itself, and the application thereto of revolving indicators; and the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

The base 2 of the table is box-like and rectangular and mounted upon legs 3, those at the head being longer, so that when in position the top of the table will be inclined from its outer end downward to the foot. At the foot of the table is a series of pockets 4, more or less in number, which pockets project beyond the face 5 of the foot of the table, and these pockets are closed at their outer end by a tail-board 6, which is hinged to the bottom of the pockets and adapted to be locked in a vertical position, as by hooks 7, as shown in Fig. 1. On the base also are bowed guides 8, which extend from the head of the table downwardly to one of the pockets 4. The game-table proper, as herein shown, has parallel sides with a foot at a right angle thereto and rounded at its upper end. In the usual construction of this class of tables the rounded end is formed from blocks glued or otherwise secured together to produce a rounding inner surface; but the edges or joints of these blocks warp or otherwise get out of line and interfere with the proper movement of the ball. To overcome this difficulty, I make the outer end of the board rounding and apply thereto a flange 9, which projects above the surface of the board and extends from the foot at one side around the head and returns to the foot at the opposite side in a single piece or strip, thus forming a continuous flange which is not liable to get out of place. In the face of the board are holes 10 at various points, which holes are all within the limits of the guides 8 in the frame. On each side of the board is a runway formed by strips 11, which extend upwardly from the foot of the board parallel with the side flange 9. At the outer ends these strips are tapered to a point, as shown in Fig. 8. At the foot of the board is a series of holes 12, which open into respective pockets 4 in the frame. At various points on the face of the board are vertically-arranged pins 13, having annular collars 13^a and screw-points 14, by which they may be turned into the face of the board, and upon these pins above the collars are sleeves 15, of rubber or other suitable material. Over each of the holes 10 in the board is a yoke or bridge 16, formed from wires, the ends 17 of which enter recesses 18, formed in the heads of screws 19, which are turned into the board, so that the upper ends stand flush with the face thereof, and, like the pins 13, the vertical portions of the yoke or bridge are surrounded by sleeves 20, of rubber or other suitable material. Upon the horizontal portion 21 of the yoke or bridge is suspended a metal arm or tag 22, which bears an indicating-number. This arm or tag is free to revolve upon the horizontal portion 21 and is held against longitudinal movement by collars 23. In the center of the board upon a horizontal bar 25, which is supported on the board in the same manner as the bridges above referred to, is an indicating-wheel 26, which is substantially four of

the tags above referred to united together, the face of each tag bearing an indicating-number.

The manner of playing the game is so well known that it does not need description other than that the playing-ball is placed in the runway at one side of the table and driven by a cue or otherwise upwardly out of the runway and allowed to fall by gravity toward the foot of the table. After the ball enters one of the holes in the face of the table it will drop into the face thereof between the guides 8 and be directed into the central pocket 4, the party playing counting the amount indicated by the opening through which the ball passed. After the ball passes through the center of the table it will revolve the wheel 26, and the party making this play will count the number indicated by the vertical arm thereof. After the ball escapes the several openings in the board it will enter one of the holes at the foot and pass into the pockets below, from which they may be readily removed as they are exposed to the player.

By covering the pins and the vertical supports for the several bridges with rubber or other suitable material the movement of the playing-balls will be more quiet, and the rubber also forms a cushion by which the ball may be caused to bound from one pin to another.

The particular reason for hinging the tail-board at the ends of the pockets is that in cleaning the board the dust will be brushed down to the foot of the table and through the holes therein into the several pockets. Then by dropping the board convenient access will be had to the pockets for removing the dust therein.

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

1. In a game-table, the combination with the frame thereof, of stationary pockets within the frame and projecting beyond its foot, and a tail-board hinged to the base of said pockets and adapted to be turned up to close the outer ends of the pockets substantially as described.

2. In a game-table, the combination with the frame thereof, inclined from its top to its foot, and having stationary pockets within the frame and projecting beyond its foot, of a tail-board hinged to the base of said pockets and adapted to be turned up to close the outer ends of the pockets, guides on said frame inclined toward said pockets, and a game-table resting on said frame and formed with openings through it between said guides, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PERLEY W. CAMERON.

Witnesses:
FREDERIC C. EARLE,
CLARA L. WEED.