

W. H. PATTERSON.
CUE CLAMP.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 19, 1908.

Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

934,691.

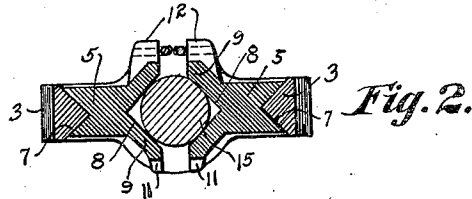


Fig. 2.

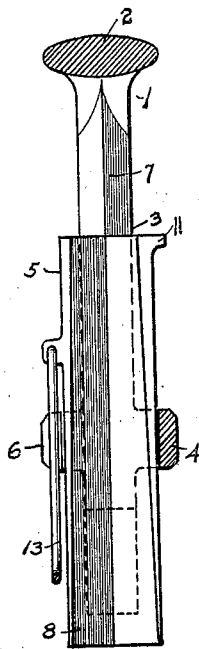


Fig. 3.

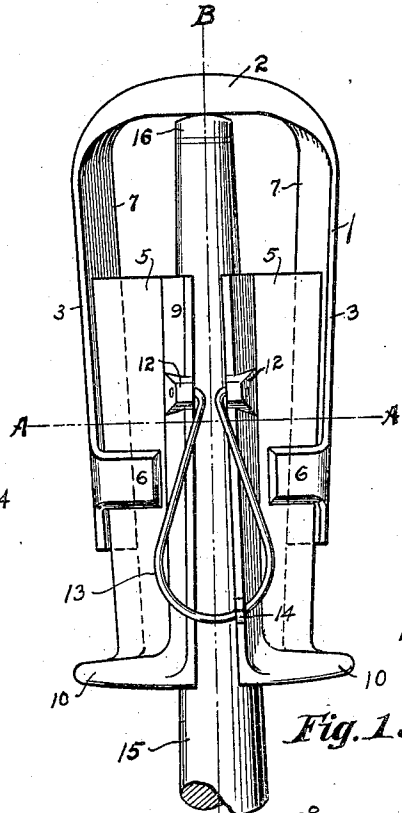


Fig. 1.

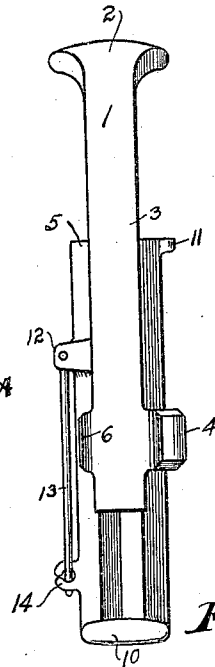


Fig. 5.

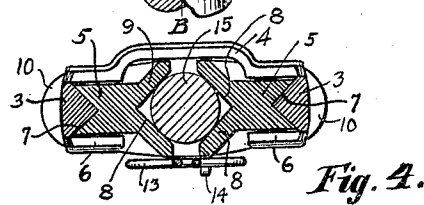


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, OF CANTON, OHIO.

CUE-CLAMP.

934,691.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

Application filed December 19, 1908. Serial No. 468,318.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Cue-Clamp, of which the following is a specification.

It is a well known fact that the cues used in playing such games as billiards, pool and the like are provided with tips peculiarly adapted for the proper engagement with the ball. These tips are usually fastened to the ends of the cues by means of cement or glue and the proper and exact attachment of such tips is of extreme importance. To accomplish the best results it is necessary to apply the said cement or glue, place the tip in position upon the end of the cue, and hold the same firmly in place until the said cement or glue has thoroughly hardened.

My invention relates to improvements in devices for so holding the tips of cues firmly in place, as described, and the object of the invention is to provide such a device as will be cheaply constructed, positive in operation, convenient in use and thoroughly efficient in accomplishing the purposes for which it is intended.

I attain the object above mentioned, together with other objects readily apparent to those skilled in the art, by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one of my cue clamps showing the end of a cue and the tip therefor appropriately arranged within the same. Fig. 2 is a cross section on the line A—A of Fig. 1, looking toward the top of the device. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line B—B of Fig. 1, said Fig. 3, however omitting the cue. Fig. 4 is a cross section taken on the line A—A of Fig. 1 and looking toward the lower end of the device. Fig. 5 is an edge elevation of the device with the jaws in the position illustrated in Fig. 1.

Throughout the several views similar numerals of reference indicate similar parts.

The numeral 1 indicates a frame which is preferably of the form shown in the drawings and is provided with the crown portion 2 and the integral arms 3—3 depending therefrom. The said arm portions 3 are so arranged with reference to each other that they approach each other as they extend

from the crown 2. Near the extremities of the arms 3 an integral stay or brace portion 4 is provided upon one side, which brace extends between the said arms for the purpose of holding them rigidly in spaced relation with each other and is also provided with portions adapted to hold the jaws 5 properly in place. On the other side of each arm is arranged a flange, 6, which is adapted to assist in holding the jaw 5, in place.

The inner side of each arm 3 is provided with an angular rib 7 along which the jaw is adapted to slide and each jaw 5 is provided with a corresponding V shaped groove adapted for engagement with rib 7. The jaws 5 are of greater width at their upper ends than at their lower ends and along their internally adjacent edges are arranged V shaped grooves, 8, adapted for engagement with the cue to clamp the same between the jaws. For the purpose of making the said V-shaped groove 8 deeper than would otherwise be the case the integral extended flanges 9 are provided. At the bottom end of each jaw 5 is the integral flange or finger-hold 10 which is so arranged as to be conveniently grasped by the fingers of the operator.

On the side of the jaws corresponding to the side of the device upon which the stay 4 is arranged are integral lugs or projections, 11, adapted for engagement with the upper edge of the said stay 4 to prevent the jaws from being drawn entirely out of the frame when there is no cue clamped between the jaws. On the side of the jaws corresponding to the side of the device upon which the flanges 6 are arranged are the integral lugs 12, in each of which is arranged an aperture for the reception of the end of the wire spring 13. Said spring 13 is of the form best illustrated in Fig. 1 and upon one of the jaws 5 are arranged the spring holding fingers 14, which are bent toward each other as shown in Fig. 5, thus encircling the spring at that point and maintaining the same in proper position with relation to the said jaws. The purpose of the spring 13 is to press the jaws apart from each other and maintain them in engagement with the arms. A further purpose of said spring is to hold the jaws against longitudinal displacement with relation to each other. In analogous devices heretofore constructed the jaws have been capable of independent movement with

relation to each other and the advancing of one jaw beyond the position occupied by the other jaw has often resulted in so askewing the cue with relation to the device that the tip was not properly held in place. In the device illustrated the two jaws are caused to move together and one of said jaws is thus not permitted to advance beyond the other. In Fig. 1 the cue 15 is shown held firmly in place between the jaws 5 and it will be seen that the two jaws being both drawn out of the frame 1 to the same extent holds the said cue firmly in place in a line perpendicular to the crown 2, and that the tip 16 will thus be held exactly in place in the most satisfactory manner.

It should be noted that the arrangement of the ribs 7 and the corresponding grooves in the jaws 5 is such that the action of said jaws in moving toward each other as they are drawn out of the frame 1 is very positive and mechanical. It will also be noted that the V shaped groove 8 in each jaw is well adapted to produce the appropriate centering of the cue between the two jaws both for the purpose of more firmly holding said cue and for the purpose of bringing said cue into a true vertical position with relation to the crown 2 in order that the tip 16 may be held properly in place. The purpose of forming the jaws 5 wider at their tops than at their bottom ends is to cause the said jaws to conform to the taper of the cue as will be understood by reference to Fig. 1.

In operating the herein described device the end of the cue is properly dressed and the cement or glue applied in the usual manner. The tip 16 is then placed upon the end of the cue and the cue is introduced between the jaws 5 of the device. When so placing the cue between the jaws the said jaws should be in their uppermost position with the upper ends of the said jaws closely adjacent the crown 2. The larger end of the cue is then rested upon the floor and the crown 2 brought into engagement with the tip 16. The operator then, grasping the finger-holds 10 of the jaws 5, draws the said jaws downward into the position shown in Fig. 1. The two jaws will move simultaneously and both to the same extent by reason of the spring connection 13 and the cue will be held firmly in place gripped between the jaws 5 which approach nearer to each other as they are drawn out of the frame 1. The cue, with the device thus in place, may then be set aside until the cement or glue has sufficiently hardened to hold the tip firmly in place, at which time the clamp may be readily removed by pushing the jaws upward toward the crown.

It will thus be seen that the construction herein described is such as may be cheaply made, positive in operation, convenient in

use, thoroughly efficient and well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended.

I claim;

1. The herein described cue clamp comprising a frame including a crown portion and converging arms depending therefrom, a jaw arranged upon each of said arms and adapted for longitudinal sliding adjustment thereon, and means for causing the said jaws to move simultaneously and to the same extent upon their respective arms.

2. The herein described cue clamp comprising a frame having a crown portion and converging arms connected thereto, a jaw arranged upon each arm, said jaws being adapted for longitudinal sliding adjustment thereon, and spring connection between said jaws for causing said jaws to move simultaneously and to the same extent upon their respective arms.

3. The herein described cue clamp comprising a frame including a crown portion and integral, depending, converging arms, a jaw arranged upon each arm and adapted for longitudinal sliding adjustment thereon, and spring connection between said jaws.

4. In a cue clamp, a frame including a crown portion and integral, converging arms, a jaw arranged upon each arm and adapted for longitudinal sliding adjustment thereon, and a spring for holding said jaws against said arms.

5. In a cue clamp, a frame including a crown portion and integral, depending, converging arms, a jaw arranged upon each arm and adapted for longitudinal sliding adjustment thereon, and spring connection between said jaws adapted to hold the same apart from each other.

6. In a cue clamp, a frame comprising a crown, converging arms depending therefrom, longitudinally slidable jaws arranged upon said arms, the said arms provided with angular ribs, the said jaws provided with corresponding angular grooves adapted for engagement with said ribs, and spring connection between said jaws.

7. In a cue clamp, a frame comprising a crown, converging arms depending therefrom, longitudinally slidable jaws arranged upon said arms, each of said jaws being provided with a longitudinally disposed V shaped groove adapted for engagement with the cue and means for causing said jaws to move simultaneously and to the same extent upon their respective arms.

In testimony that I claim the above, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON.

Witnesses:

SYLVIA BORON,
WILLIAM H. MILLER.