

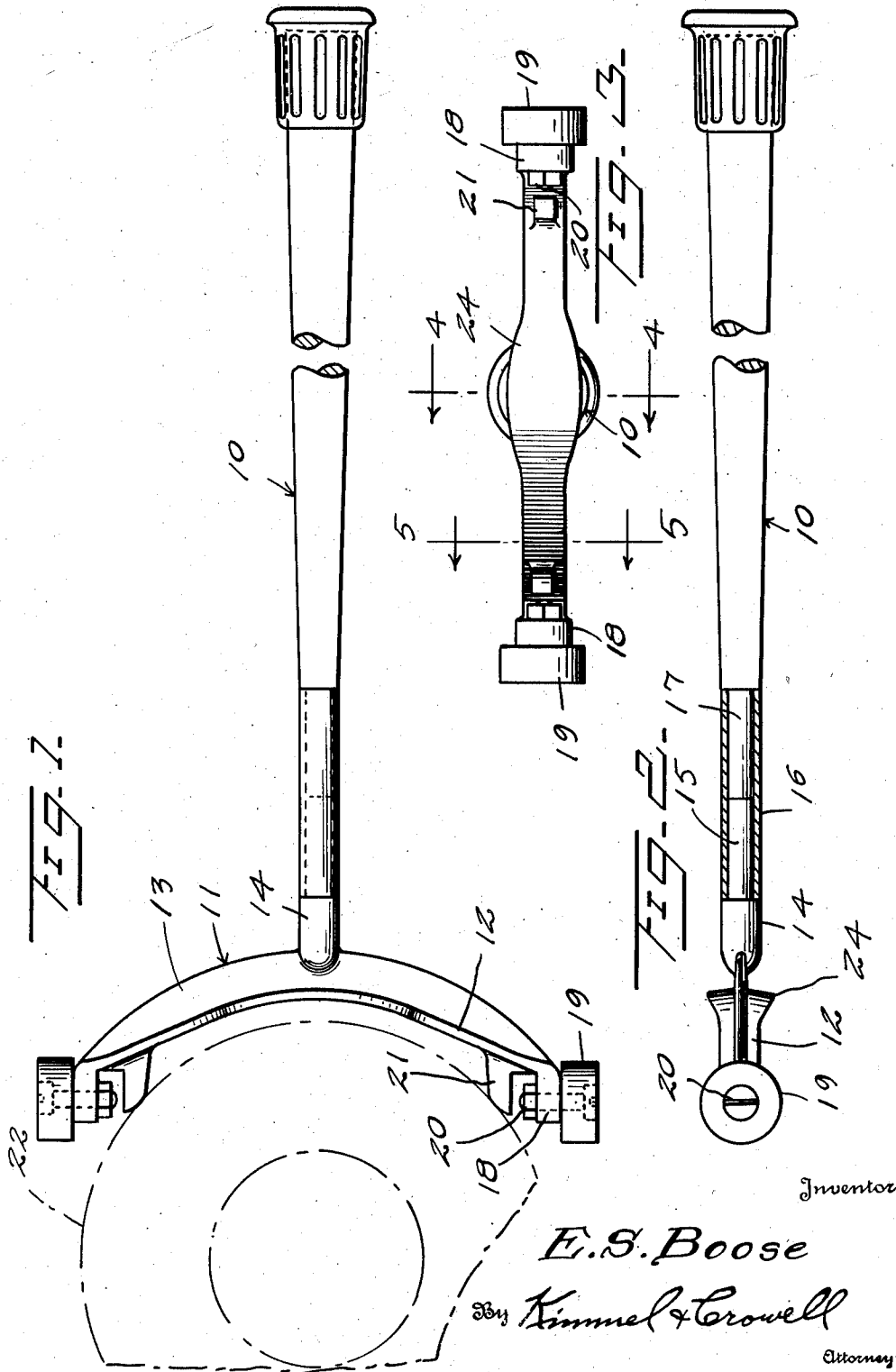
June 28, 1949.

E. S. BOOSE
SHUFFLEBOARD CUE

2,474,723

Filed Aug. 1, 1947

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



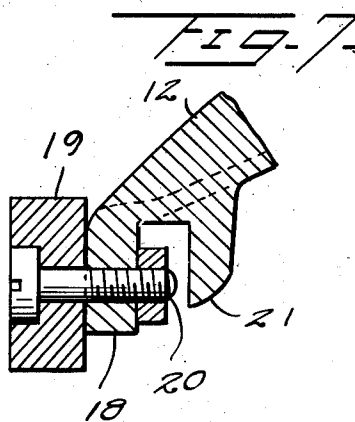
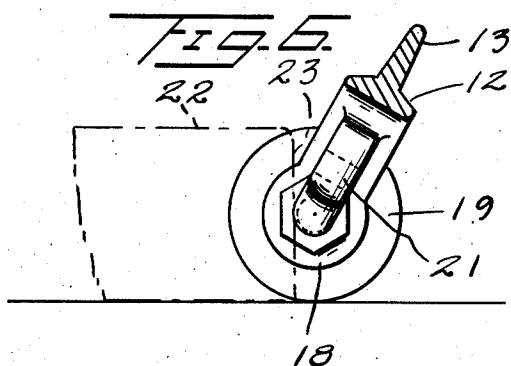
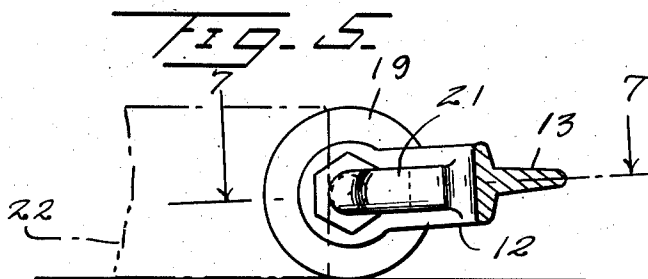
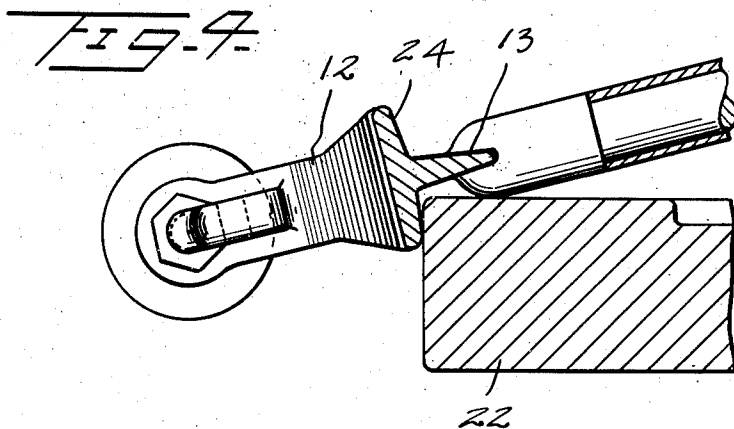
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SHUFFLEBOARD CUE

Elmer S. Boose, Tampa, Fla.

Application August 1, 1947, Serial No. 765,447

1 Claim. (Cl. 273-129)

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This invention relates to shuffleboard cues.

An object of this invention is to provide a cue for playing the game of shuffleboard which is so constructed and arranged as to eliminate friction between the cue head and the playing surface.

Another object of this invention is to provide a cue head of this kind which will at all times contact the playing piece in the center of the vertical side irrespective of the angle of the cue with respect to the playing surface.

A further object of this invention is to provide a cue head which can be used on either side thereof and which includes a longitudinally curved bar adapted to form a retrieving means engageable with an edge of the playing piece.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention consists in the arrangement, combination and details of construction disclosed in the drawings and specification, and then more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a plan view, partly broken away, of a shuffleboard cue constructed according to an embodiment of this invention,

Figure 2 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the device,

Figure 3 is a detail front elevation of the device,

Figure 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4-4 of Figure 3, showing the cue head in retrieving position,

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5-5 of Figure 3, showing the cue head in playing position,

Figure 6 is a sectional view similar to Figure 5, with the cue head at a more vertical angle,

Figure 7 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 7-7 of Figure 5.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 10 designates generally an elongated handle which has mounted on the forward end thereof a cue head generally designated as 11. The cue head 11 includes an elongated longitudinally bent bar 12 which has disposed on the rear convex side thereof a bracing web 13.

A stud or stem 14 extends rearwardly from the center of the web 13 and includes a reduced stem 15 which is adapted to engage within a ferrule 16 mounted on a reduced shank 17 formed on the forward end of the handle 10. The arcuate bar 12 has formed integral with the opposite ends thereof forwardly projecting parallel lugs 18 and a roller or wheel 19 engages on the outer side of

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each lug 18, being rotatably mounted on a bolt or shaft 20 extending through the lug 18.

An inner playing piece engaging lug 21 is carried by the inner concave side of the bar 12 inwardly from the lugs or ears 18 and the lugs 21 are disposed at their forward ends in the plane of the axis of a bolt 20 so that the playing piece 22 will be engaged by the lugs 21 in the center of the vertical side 23 of the playing piece. In other words, the lugs 21 will engage the playing piece 22 at the same point irrespective of the angular position of the bar 12 and the lugs 21.

The bar 12 at the center thereof is widened as indicated at 24 so as to form a retrieving flange for engagement over the upper edge of the playing piece 22. The manner in which the retrieving flange 24 is used is shown in Figure 4.

In the use of this device, the rollers 19 are engaged with the playing surface on which the playing piece 22 rests. The cue is moved forwardly so that the lugs 21 will contact the vertical side of the playing piece 22. Inasmuch as the lugs 21 contact the playing piece at the same point on the vertical side irrespective of the angular position of the handle 10, the playing piece can be pushed forwardly on the playing surface in the same manner and will not be lifted.

The rollers provide an anti-friction means engaging the playing surface so that the player can exert the necessary effort to move the playing piece and nothing of this effort will be lost by friction of the cue head on the playing surface as is the case where the cue head rubs or slides over the playing surface. When the playing piece is to be retrieved, the cue is extended over the playing piece so that the retrieving flange 24 will engage over the upper edge of the playing piece and the latter may then be pulled toward the player.

I do not mean to confine myself to the exact details of construction herein disclosed, but claim all variations falling within the purview of the appended claim.

What I claim is:

45 A shuffleboard cue head comprising an elongated longitudinally bent bar having a forward concave face and a rearward convex face, the opposite ends of said bar projecting forwardly, a pair of rollers carried by said opposite ends, a bracing web disposed at right angles to said bar and extending from the convex rear face thereof, and a forwardly projecting lug adjacent each of said opposite ends and spaced inwardly therefrom

formed integrally with the forward concave face of said bar, the forward ends of said lugs being curved outwardly to provide contact points for engagement with a game piece and said contact points being in alignment with the axis of said rollers, whereby said forward ends will be maintained in the same vertical position relative to the bottom surface of said rollers in all positions of said bar.

ELMER S. BOOSE. 10

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