

(No Model.)

J. MARKEES.
TOY TEN PIN TABLE.

No. 270,088.

Patented Jan. 2, 1883.

Fig. 4.

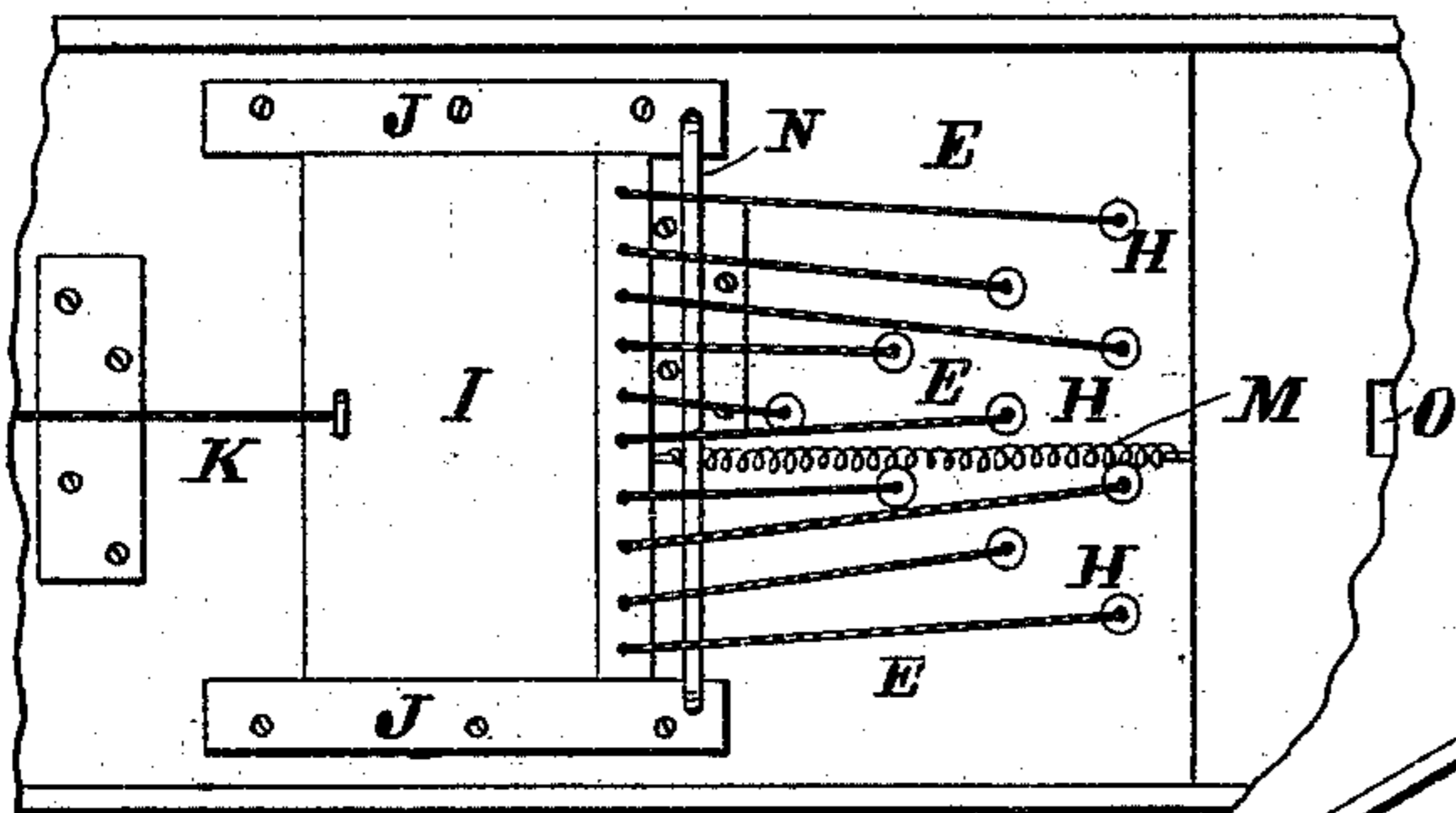


Fig. 1.

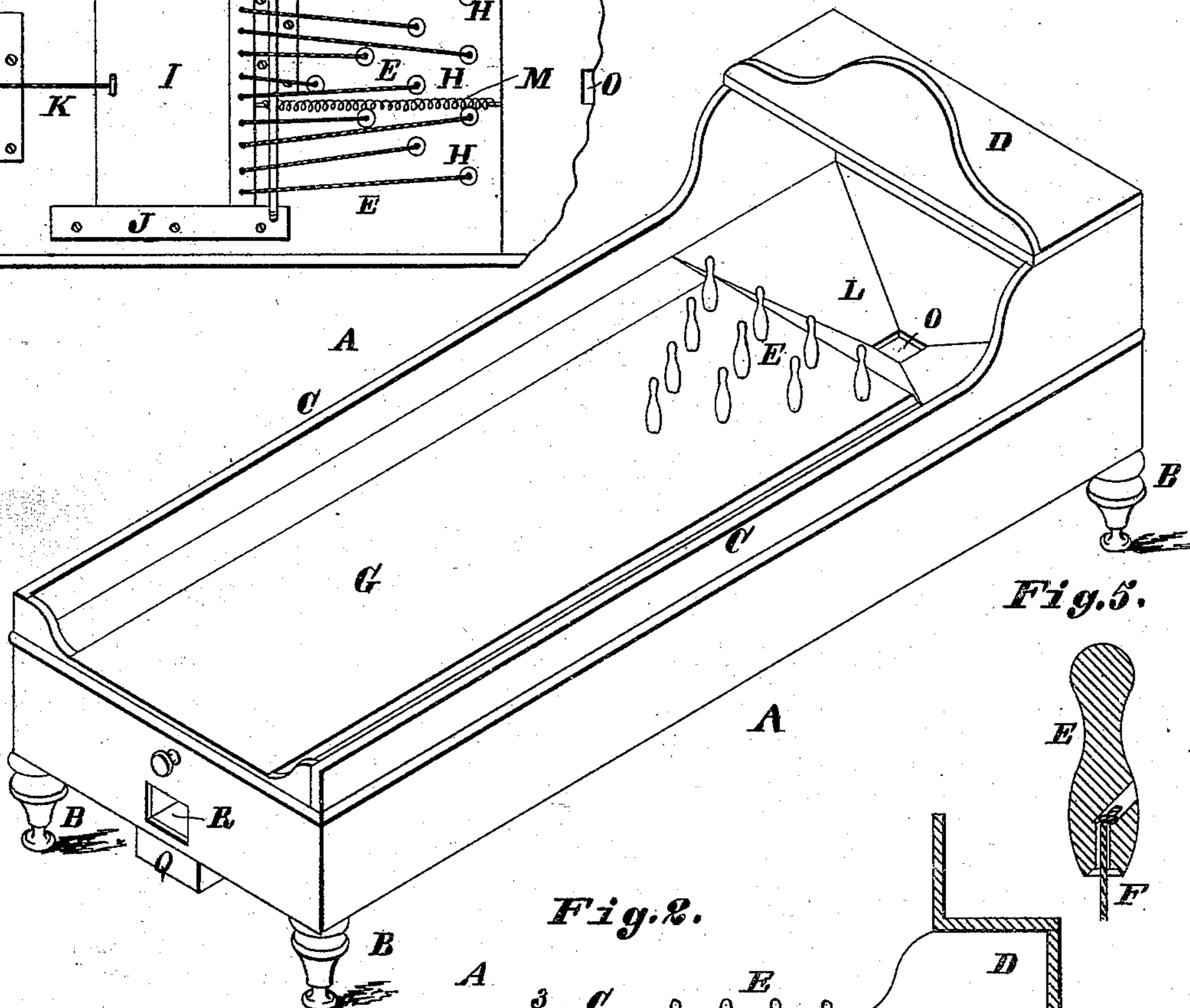


Fig. 5.

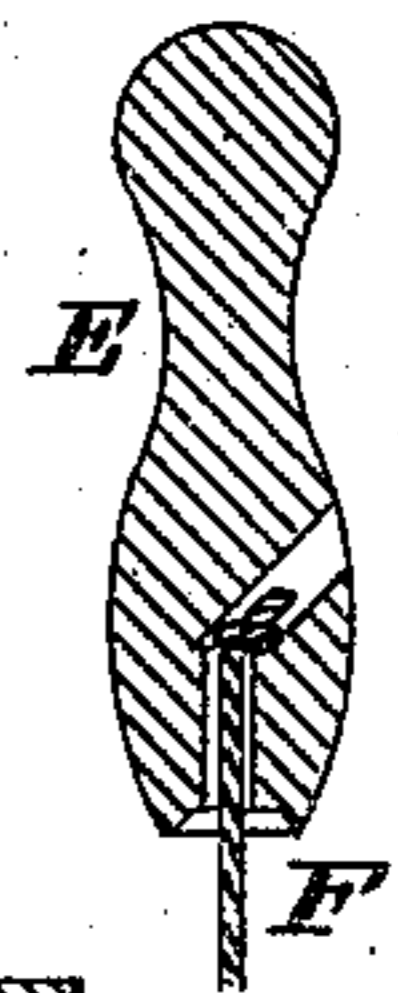


Fig. 2.

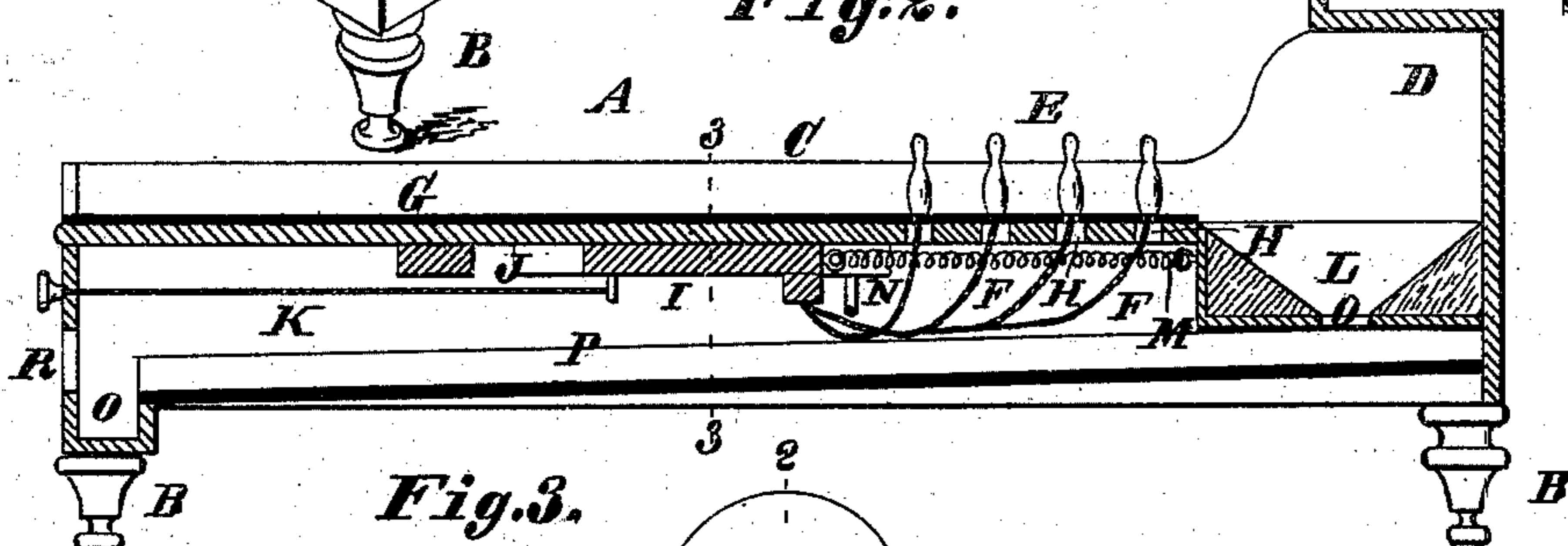
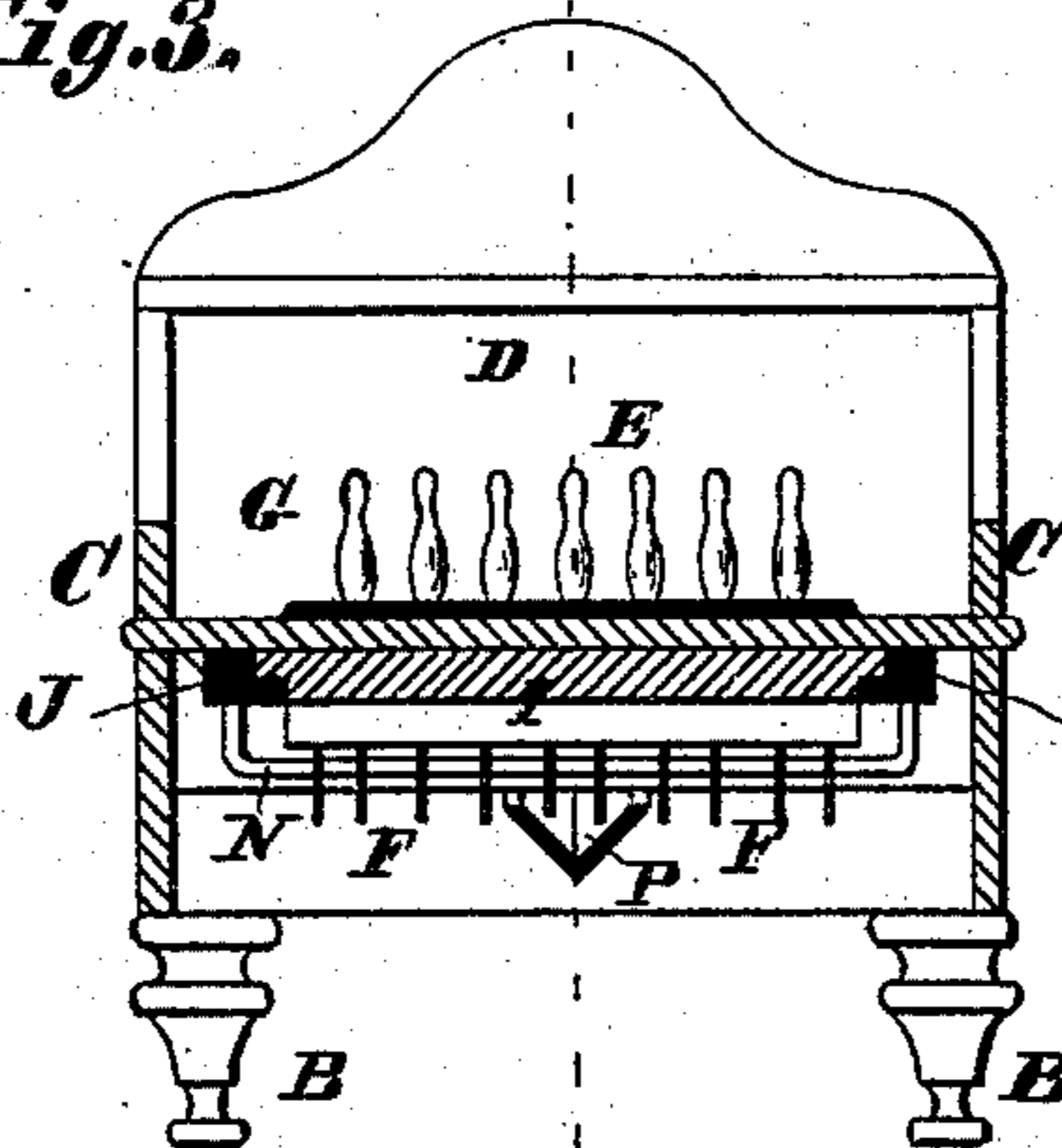


Fig. 3.



Attest:
Charles Pickles
William S. Sayard.

Inventor:
Julius Markes
By Knight Bros
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS MARKEES, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

TOY TEN-PIN TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,088, dated January 2, 1883.

Application filed June 9, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS MARKEES, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Toy Ten - Pin Tables, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

10 Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on line 2 2, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail bottom view, and Fig. 5 is an enlarged section of one of the pins, showing the manner of attaching the lifting-string.

15 A represents a suitable table, having legs B, side rails, C, and head or hood D.

E are the pins at one end of the table. They have strings F secured to their lower ends, as shown in Fig. 5, which pass down through their supporting-board G and the bottom of the table by means of holes H. These strings are connected by their other ends to a sliding board, I, guided in and held to the bottom of the table by cleats J.

25 K is a cord or wire connected to the board I and extending out through the playing end of the table. The forward edge of the board I is connected to the wall of the ball-receiving pocket L by a spiral spring, M.

30 N is a U-shaped rod secured to the bottom of the table, or to the cleats J, under which the cords or strings F pass, to give them more of a vertical pull on the pins. When one or more pins have been knocked over they are straightened up or placed upon their ends by the player pulling on the cord K, and as soon as

they are straightened and the cord released the board I is at once pulled back into the position shown in Fig. 2 by the spring M, which loosens the cords F, allowing the pins to be again knocked over.

There is a hole, O, in the bottom of the pocket L, through which the balls drop in an inclined trough, P, which returns them to the playing end of the table, where they are received by a receptacle, Q, where the player can reach them through an opening, R, in the end of the table.

It will be seen that the board G is not as wide as the bottom of the table, forming troughs or ways G', so that should a ball roll off it before reaching the pins it will be conveyed directly to the pocket. The hood of the table prevents the balls leaving it by bouncing.

55 There are stops secured to the bottom of the table to limit the movements of the sliding board I. It will thus be seen that the person playing need not leave his position either to set up a pin or to regain possession of a played ball.

I claim—

1. The combination of table A, pins B, strings F and K, sliding board I, spring M, pocket L, trough P, receptacle Q, and hand-hole R, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of table A, pins B, strings F and K, sliding board I, spring M, pocket L, trough P, receptacle Q, hand-hole R, and U-shaped bar N, all substantially as set forth.

JULIUS MARKEES.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,
GEO. H. KNIGHT.