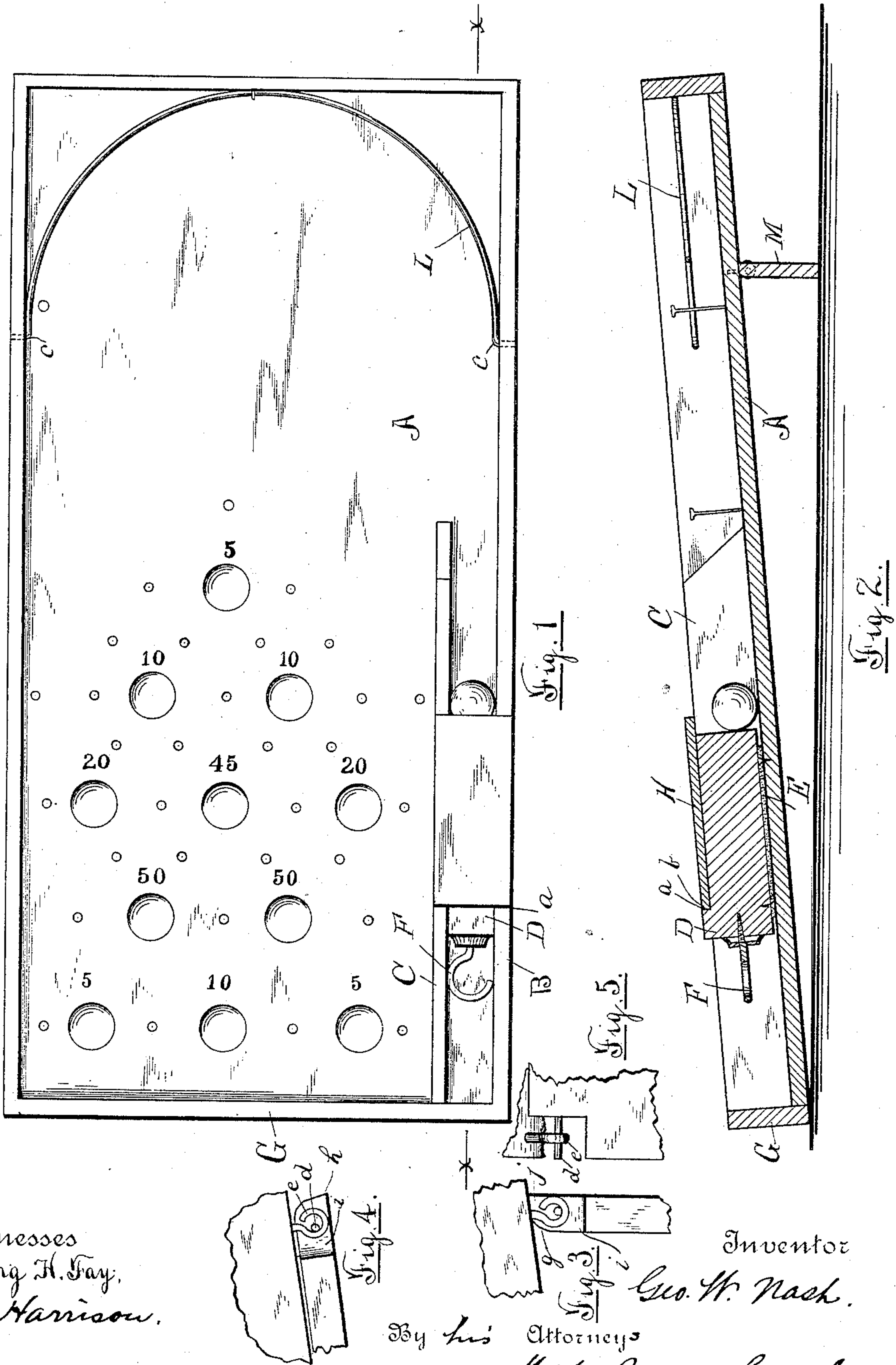


(No Model.)

G. W. NASH.
BAGATELLE BOARD.

No. 436,488.

Patented Sept. 16, 1890.



Witnesses
Irving H. Fay,
A.D. Harrison.

By his Attorneys

Might, Brown & Crossley.

Inventor
Geo. W. Nash.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. NASH, OF CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

BAGATELLE-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,488, dated September 16, 1890.

Application filed September 16, 1889. Serial No. 324,059. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. NASH, of Chelsea, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bagatelle-Boards, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to bagatelle-boards in which the driving-ball is operated by a spring-plunger in a guide on the board; and it consists in certain details of construction particularly hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 illustrates a plan of my improved bagatelle-board. Fig. 2 illustrates a longitudinal section through the line xx of Fig. 1. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are details of the board-support.

A is the bottom of the bagatelle-board, in which are the usual sockets and pins.

B is a side wall or flange, and C is the usual wall or flange for forming with the wall B the plunger-guide.

D is the plunger-block, which is inclosed between the two walls B and C and guided by said walls. The plunger D is attached to one end of a spring E, and the other end of the spring is secured between the guideways B and C in such manner that the tension of the spring will hold the rear end of the plunger D and its handle F some distance forward of the rear wall G. The rear portion of the plunger D extends a short distance above the walls B and C, forming a shoulder a , and a small board H extends over the main and front portion of said plunger, with the rear edge b of said board forming a stop for the shoulder a in the forward course of the plunger.

It will be seen from the above that the plunger and its handle are entirely protected from knocks upon the outside surface or edge of the board, as they are entirely inclosed within the walls of said board; also, that the handle F and the plunger D may be pulled back by the finger, while the thumb of the same hand may act as a brace to said board against the jarring or moving of the same caused by pulling back the spring-plunger D, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

L is a spring-arch made of wire, which ex-

tends around the back end of the board, and with its ends c secured to the side walls B B'. This arch has heretofore been made of wood, tin, or other non-elastic or non-springing material; but the wire answers the purpose of a cushion for the ball, rendering the operation of the board more effective than a non-springing arch, and also makes the construction of the board much simpler and cheaper than heretofore and makes a neater finish, as the non-elastic arches are nailed to the side walls.

M is the board or back for holding the bagatelle-board in an inclined position with its rear end raised. This board M extends transversely across the back portion of the under surface of the apparatus, and is attached to the same near its sides by means of longitudinally-extending pins $d d$ on the board M entering eyebolts $e e$ in the bottom of the bagatelle. One of the inner edges f of the board M is beveled off or curved at g , (see Fig. 2,) and the pins $d d$ are so placed in the board M that the bottom portions of the inner peripheries of the eyes $e e$ will bear upon the pins $d d$ and bind the side f tightly against the board A, holding the board M in position to raise the apparatus. The curved or beveled part g of the guide f permits the board M to be readily swung down against the surface of the board A, or to be swung up at right angles to the same, while the edge h serves as a stop to prevent the board M from being swung back out of its position at right angles to the board A, and to keep the side f in abutment with the board A. The board M may extend clear across the apparatus, and have rabbets $i i$ at its ends extending to the side f , and the pins $d d$ being inserted in the transverse portion $j j$ of the rabbets, which rabbets will form recesses for the eyes $e e$. The pins $d d$ need not in this case extend beyond the length of the board M, and there will be no small projections from the apparatus to get broken off, caught in a person's clothing, or deface a table or other support.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the board A and the walls B, C, G, and H, with the spring-plunger and handle inclosed within said walls and guided by the walls B, C, and H, and the
5 shoulder α on said plunger adapted to engage wall H, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name

to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1889.

GEORGE W. NASH.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR W. CROSSLEY,
PENNINGTON HALSTEAD.