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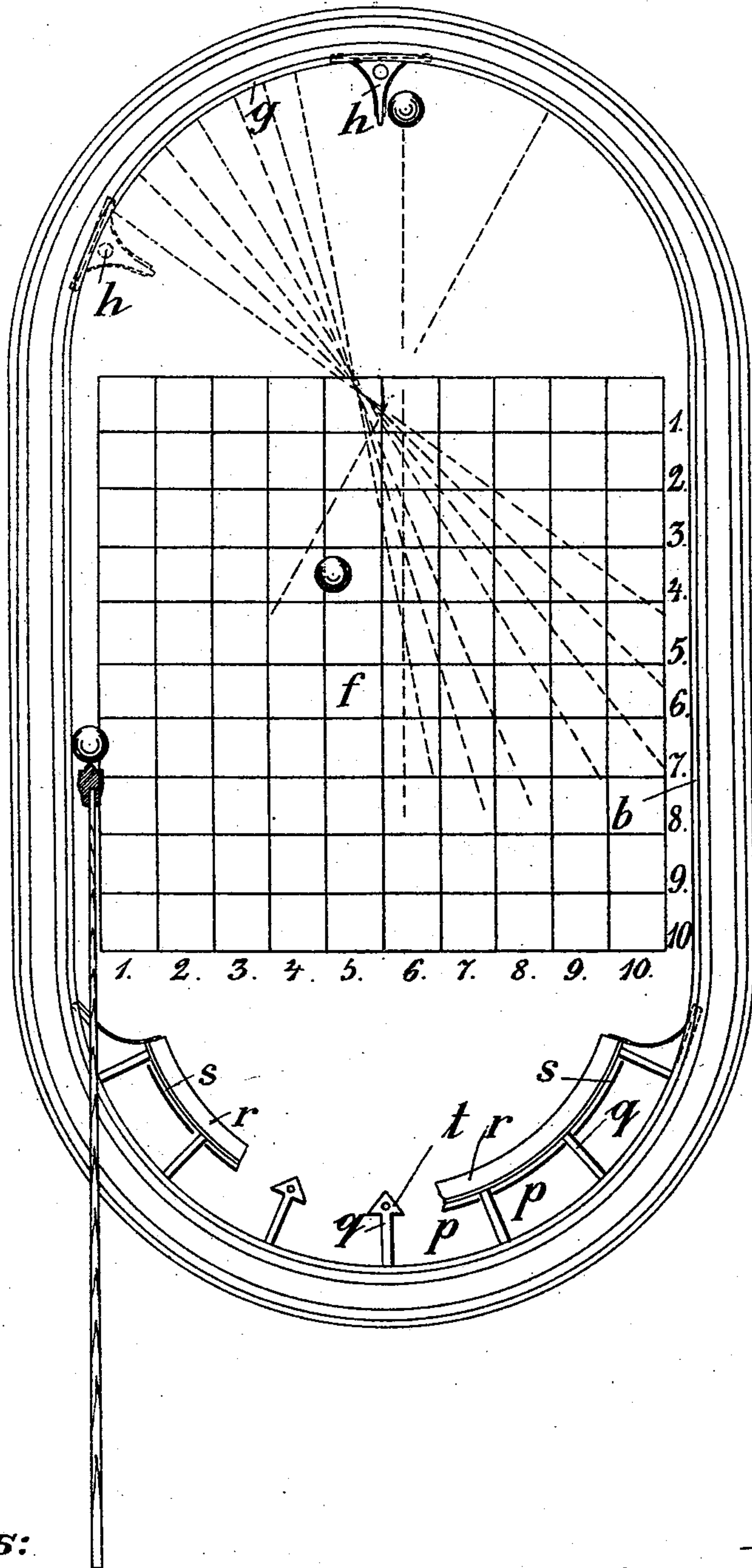
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. WOEBBS.  
BILLIARD TABLE.

No. 517,715.

Patented Apr. 3, 1894.

*Fig. 1.*



*Witnesses:*

*Jesse Kingsbury*

*G. A. Pauerschmidt*

*Inventor:*

*By Anton Woebbs.*

*Whitaker & Perost, attys.*

(No Model.)

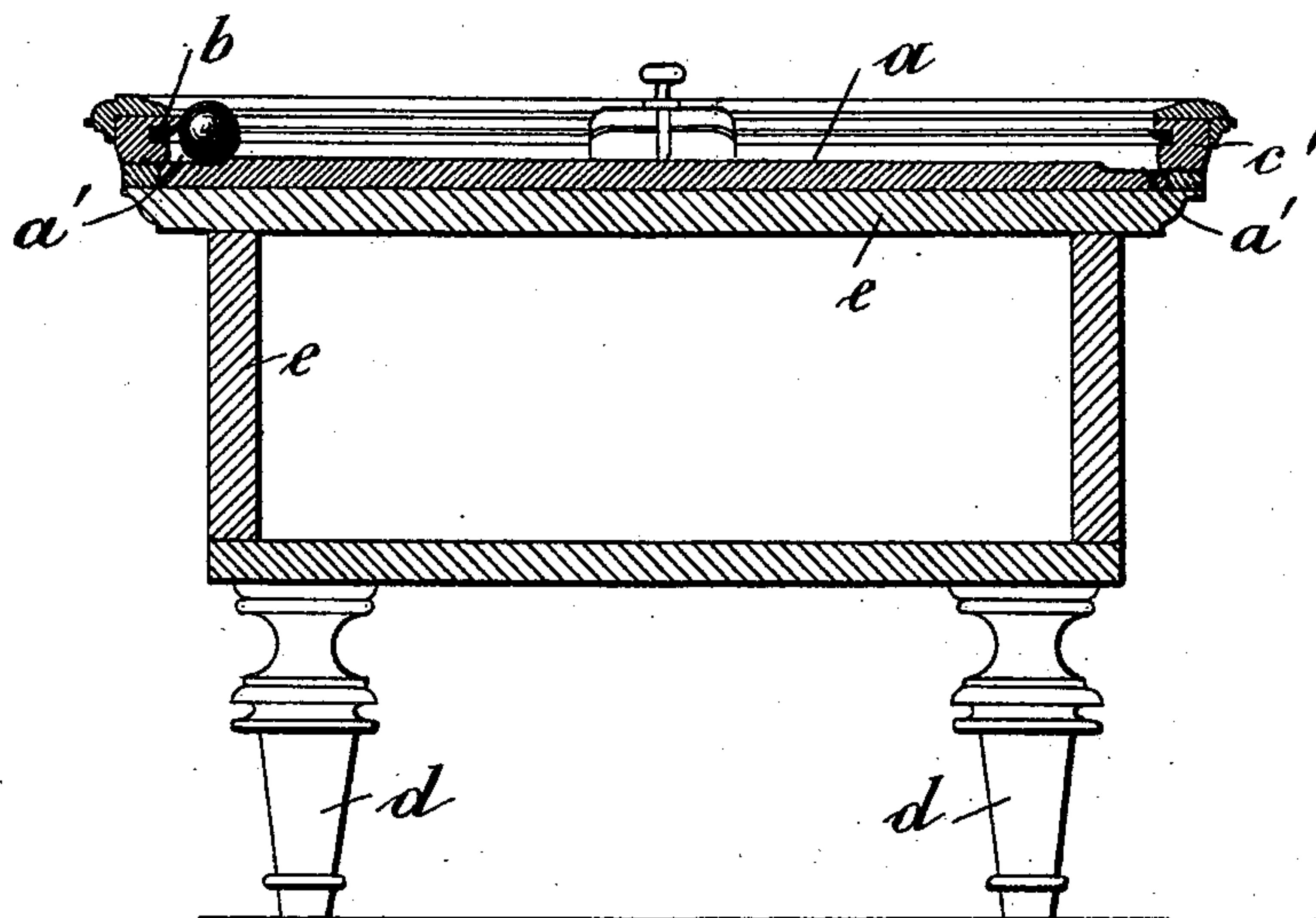
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A. WOEBE.  
BILLIARD TABLE.

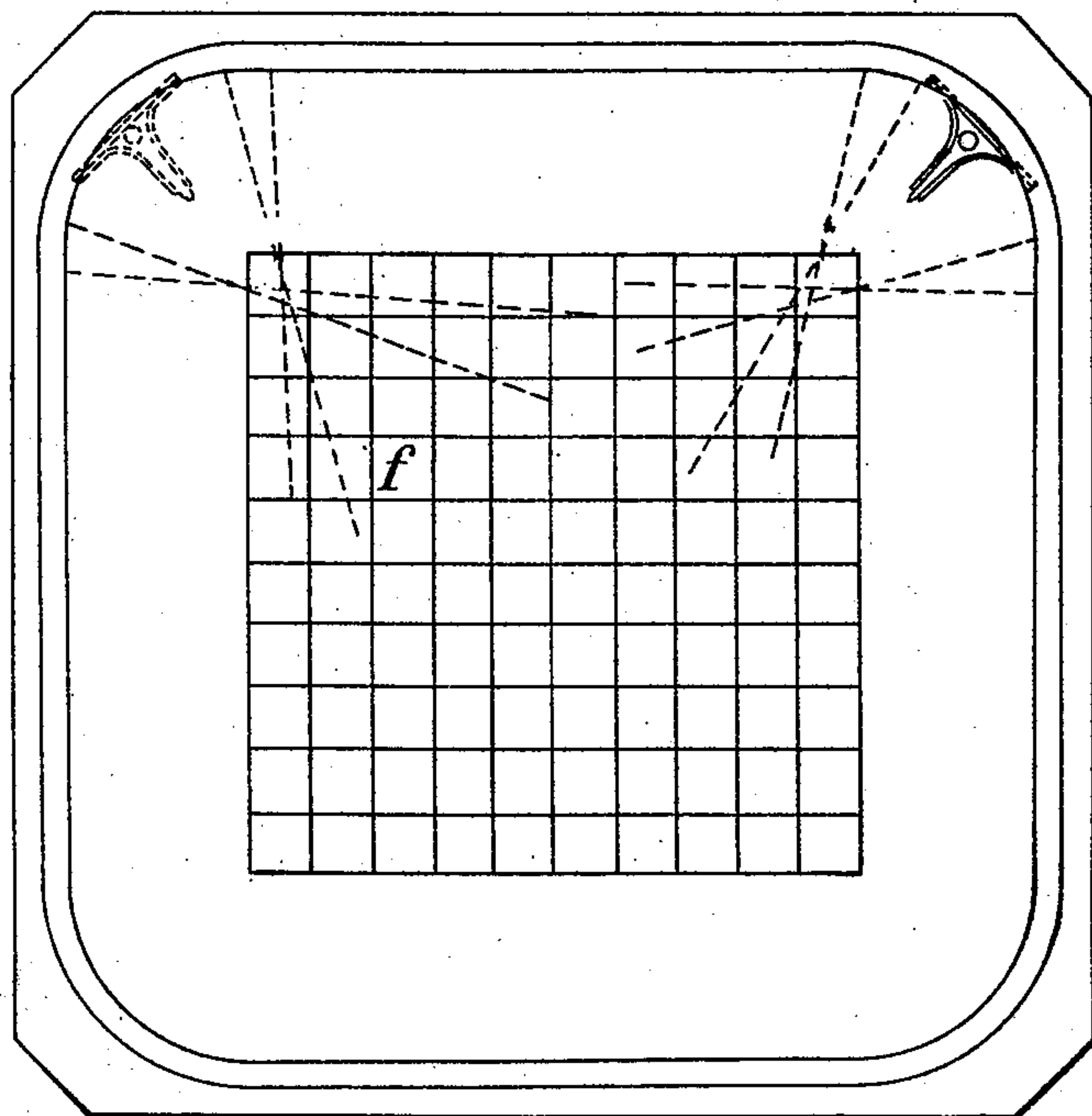
No. 517,715.

Patented Apr. 3, 1894.

*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Witnesses:*

*Jesse Kingsbury.*

*J. A. Fauberschnitt.*

*Inventor:*

*By Anton Woeb*

*Whitaker & Prevor, attys.*

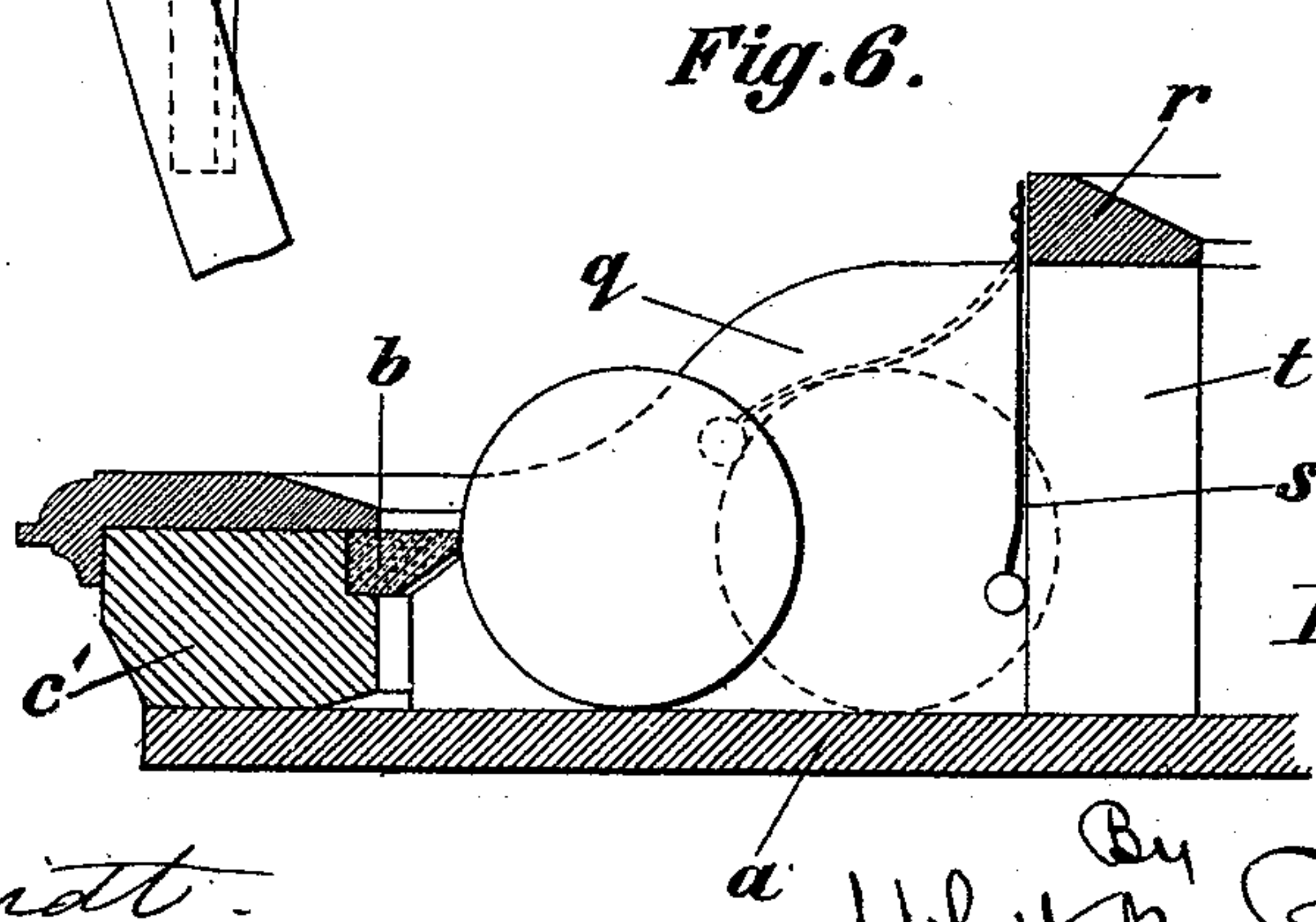
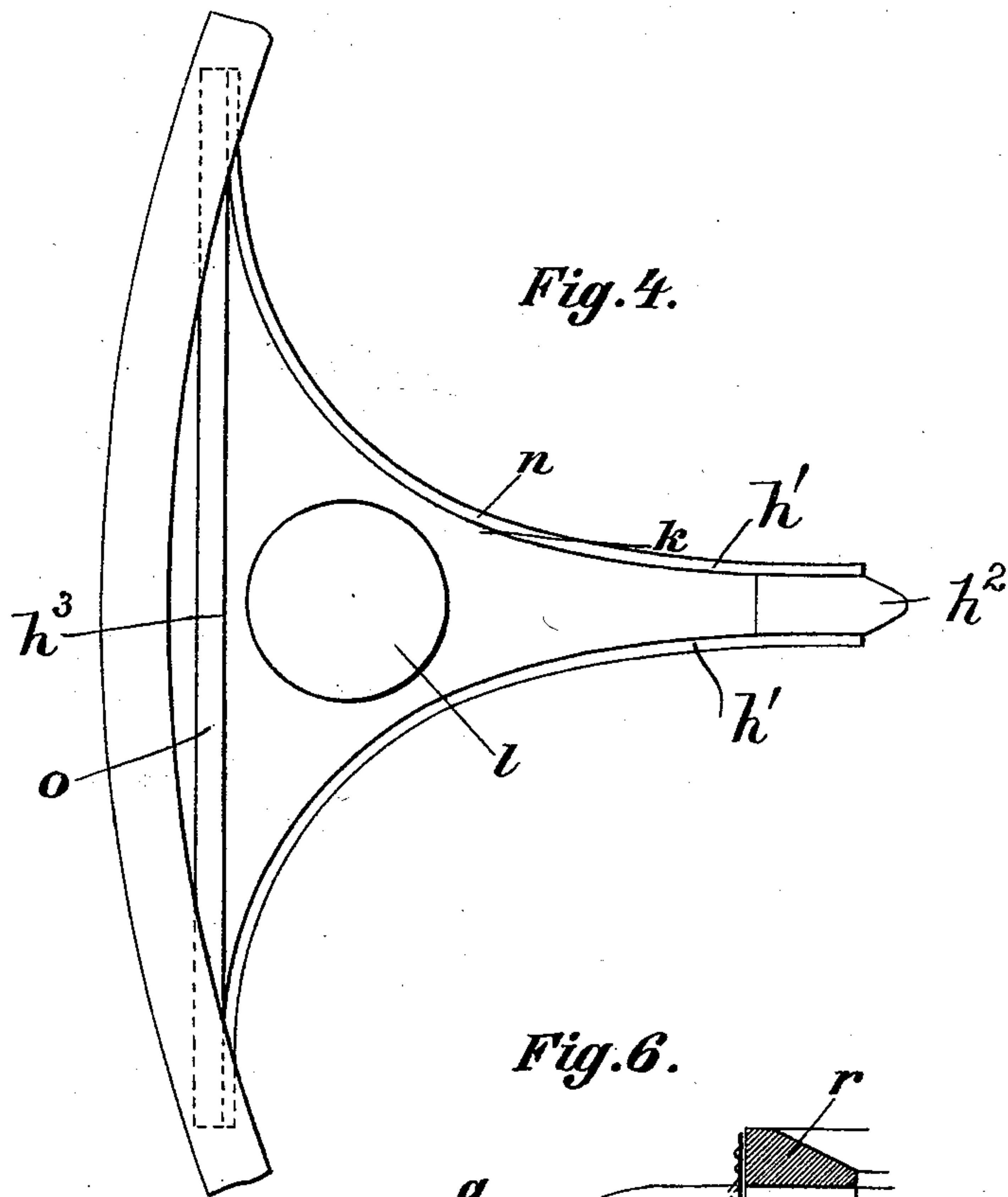
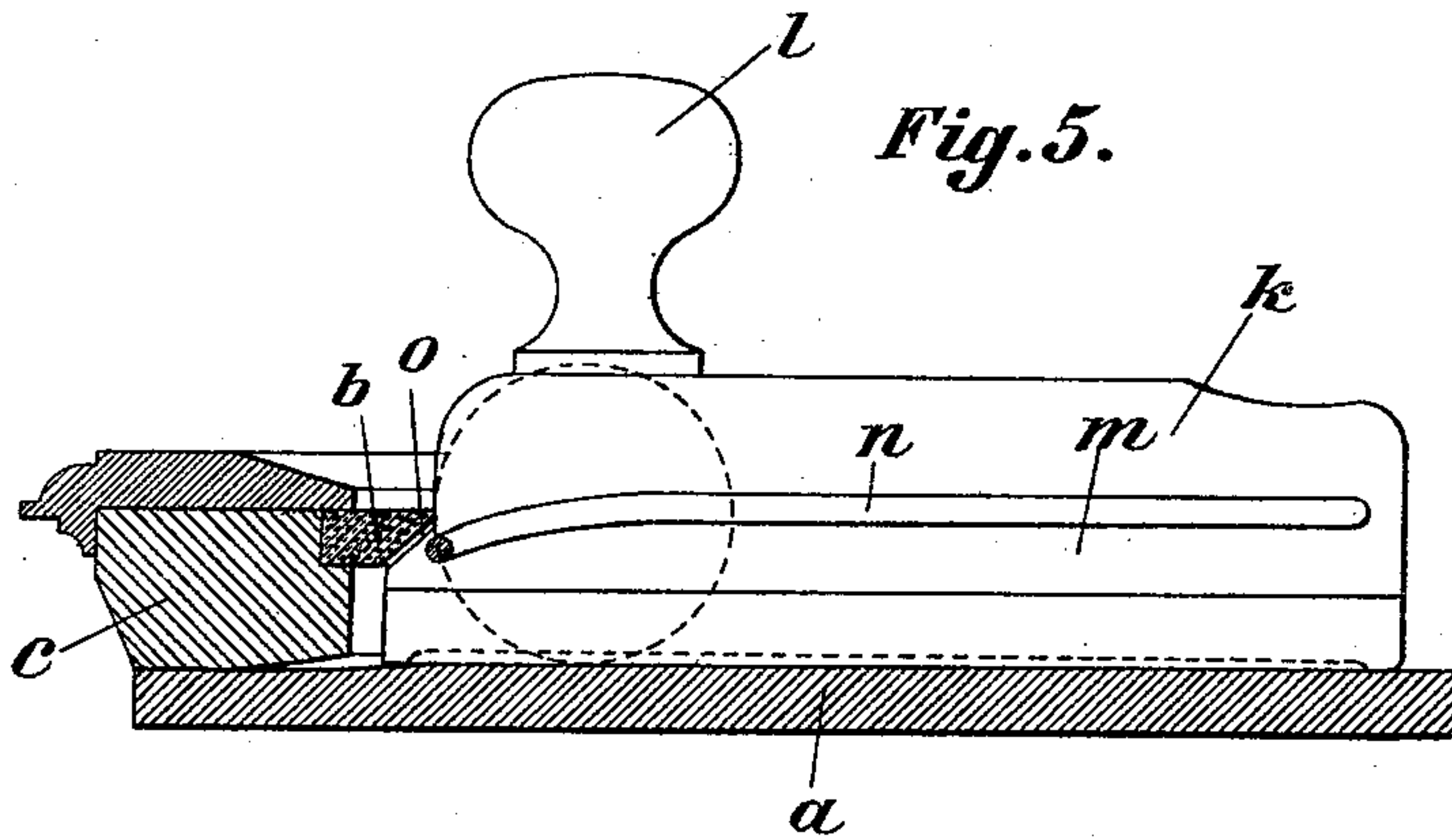
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

A. WOEBE.  
BILLIARD TABLE.

No. 517,715.

Patented Apr. 3, 1894.



Witnesses:

John Kungsberg.

C. A. Fankenschmidt.

Inventor:

Anton Woeb.

By Whitaker & Prevor, attys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON WOEBE, OF HANOVER, GERMANY.

## BILLIARD-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 517,715, dated April 3, 1894.

Application filed January 11, 1893. Serial No. 458,043. (No model.) Patented in Germany November 6, 1892, No. 70,798; in France November 23, 1892, No. 225,880; in Belgium November 23, 1892, No. 102,285, and in Switzerland November 23, 1892, No. 6,393.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANTON WOEBE, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Hanover, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Billiard-Tables, (for which Letters Patent were granted to me in France, No. 225,880, dated November 23, 1892; in Belgium, No. 102,285, dated November 23, 1892; in Germany, No. 70,798, dated November 6, 1892, and in Switzerland, No. 6,293, dated November 23, 1892;) and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention consists in the novel features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, with reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate one form in which I have contemplated embodying my invention, and said invention is fully disclosed in the following description and claims.

Referring to the said drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a billiard table constructed according to and embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of a modified form of table. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the movable deflector. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the same showing portions of the table in section. Fig. 6 is a detail view of one of the pockets, or chambers.

In the drawings *e* represents the table proper, supported by suitable legs *d d*, and provided with a table top *a* of slate or other preferred material covered with cloth in the usual manner and surrounded by a strong border or rail *c'* provided with a continuous elastic cushion *b*.

The table may be of any preferred shape. In Fig. 1 it is represented as oval shape, its ends being substantially semi-circular.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a rectangular table with corners rounded. In the center of the table top a space preferably rectangular which I term the playing surface, is laid off in rectangular or other shaped divisions *f* as shown in Fig. 1, and along two sides of the playing surface at right angles to each other, I prefer to arrange a series of numerals, one

in line with each row of divisions. In the drawings two perpendicular sides of the playing surface are provided with numerals from 1 to 10, there being one hundred divisions *f* on the playing surface. The positions of the balls used in the same, upon these divisions will count definite numbers of points on the game, in accordance with the figures at the ends of the rows of divisions. At each end of the playing surface is a semi-circular portion of the table top. The table top *a* is beveled all the way around adjacent to the outer rail *c'* as shown in Fig. 2 at *a'* thus forming a groove or ball path for a ball to run in, the ball running upon said inclined surface and engaging the cushion *b* as shown in Fig. 2.

At one end of the table is located the movable deflector *h*. This device is preferably formed of zinc, or other metal, in the triangular form shown in the drawings, see particularly Figs. 4 and 5. The deflector is provided with two curved vertical surfaces *h' h'* extending from a common point *h<sup>2</sup>* to the rear face *h<sup>3</sup>*. The rear face *h<sup>3</sup>* is beveled as shown at *o*, so that the device may be wedged under the cushion *b* and be held firmly in place. Its weight also will aid to prevent it from being displaced when struck by a ball. The deflector is also provided with a handle *l* by which it may be moved to any desired position. When the deflector is placed in position its curved surfaces will deflect a ball striking against them out upon the playing surface, and to enable it to do this more effectively, I prefer to provide said surfaces with elastic material as shown at *n* Figs. 4 and 5.

At the end of the table opposite the deflector *h* the semi-circular portion of the rail is provided with a frame *r* having a series of pockets or ball receiving chambers *p p p* separated from each other by partitions *q* having their front edges provided with enlarged portions *t* covered with felt or cloth. At the inlet opening of each pocket is a depending curtain *s* which flies back to allow a ball to enter as shown in Fig. 6, but when the ball has entered the curtain closes the aperture and prevents the egress of the ball.

In using the table a certain number of balls is placed upon the playing surface, for in-



stance three, at suitable points. The player then places the playing ball in the ball path adjacent to the end of the table where the pockets are, and adjusts the movable deflector so that it will deflect the playing ball at an angle to enable it to strike one or more of the balls on the playing surface. When this is done the playing ball is driven toward the deflector by a cue or other means as shown in Fig. 1, and upon striking the deflector will be driven off upon the playing surface. The positions to which the balls are moved upon the playing surface count upon the game and I prefer to distinguish the balls from each other in some way and have each count in a different manner. For instance one may count the number at the right of the playing surface in line with the division upon which the ball lies; another may count similarly the number in the row of figures in front of the playing surface, opposite to its division, while the third may count a sum equal to the numbers in line with it in both rows of numerals multiplied together. When balls are driven into any of the pockets or chambers *p*, they will count a determined number or numbers of points on the game.

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

1. A billiard table having a central playing surface and having a curved guide rail, a ball path located at one side of the playing surface and having a continuation lying adjacent to said guide rail, and a movable deflector adapted to be placed at different positions along said curved guide rail to give it different angular positions with respect to the playing surface said deflector having beveled portions for frictionally engaging said guide rail, substantially as described.

2. A billiard table having its central portion provided with a playing surface and having its edges provided with a cushion, and a ball path adjacent thereto and a movable deflector unconnected with the table, having a beveled portion for frictionally engaging the cushion whereby said deflector may be moved bodily along said ball path and secured in any desired position by friction, substantially as described.

3. A billiard table having a central playing surface, divided by intersecting lines into a series of counting divisions covering the whole of said playing surface, said table having a guide rail extending along one side of

the playing surface and provided with a curved portion adjacent to one end of the said playing surface, a series of balls on said playing surface, a ball path lying adjacent to said guide rail, and a deflector unconnected with the table adapted to frictionally engage the curved portion of said guide rail and to be moved bodily along the same, to cause said deflector to assume different angular positions with respect to said playing surface and a playing ball for said ball path, substantially as described.

4. A billiard table provided with a central playing surface, a ball path having a curved portion adjacent to one end of said playing surface, a deflector movable bodily around the curved portion of the ball path and held by frictional contact with portions of the table, whereby the angle of the deflector is changed with respect to the playing surface, substantially as described.

5. A billiard table having a central playing surface divided by intersecting lines into a series of counting divisions covering the whole of said playing surface, a series of pockets at one end of said playing surface each provided with an integral closing flap of flexible material secured thereto and adapted to yield inwardly to permit the entrance of a ball, said table having a side rail provided with a curved portion adjacent to one end of the playing surface, a ball path adjacent to said side rail and a deflector movable bodily along the curved portion of said side rail, to give it different angular positions with respect to the playing surface said deflector having portions to frictionally engage the curved portion of said side rail, substantially as described.

6. A billiard table having a playing surface divided into a series of counting divisions arranged in rows extending longitudinally and transversely of the table, of a series of numerals arranged adjacent to one of the longitudinal rows of divisions and a series of numerals located adjacent to one of the transverse rows of divisions, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

ANTON WOEBE.

Witnesses:

AUGUST KIHN,  
BERNH. STEEN.