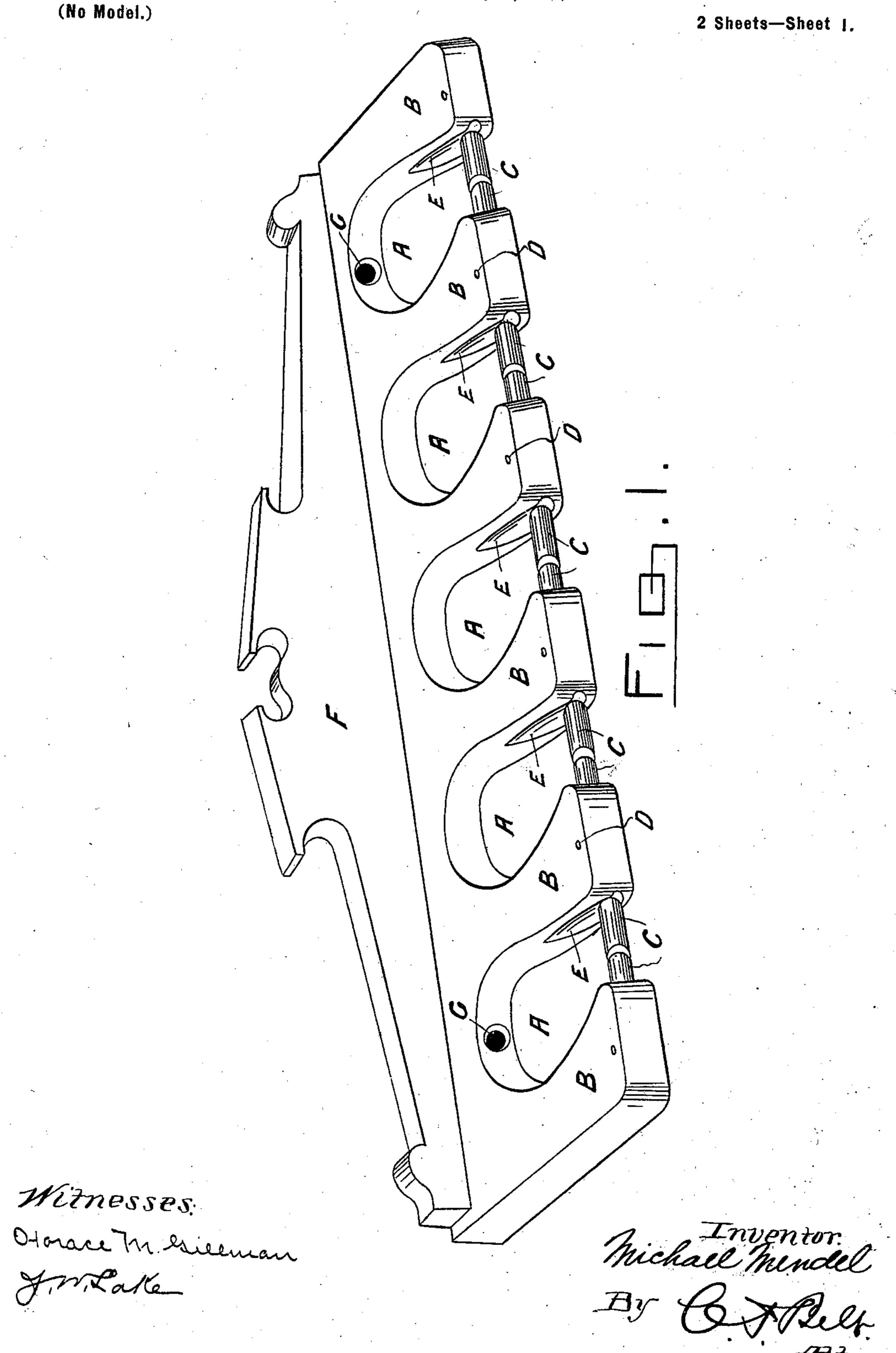
M. MENDEL.

UMBRELLA STICK AND BILLIARD CUE GRIP.

(Application filed July 24, 1899.)

(No Model.)



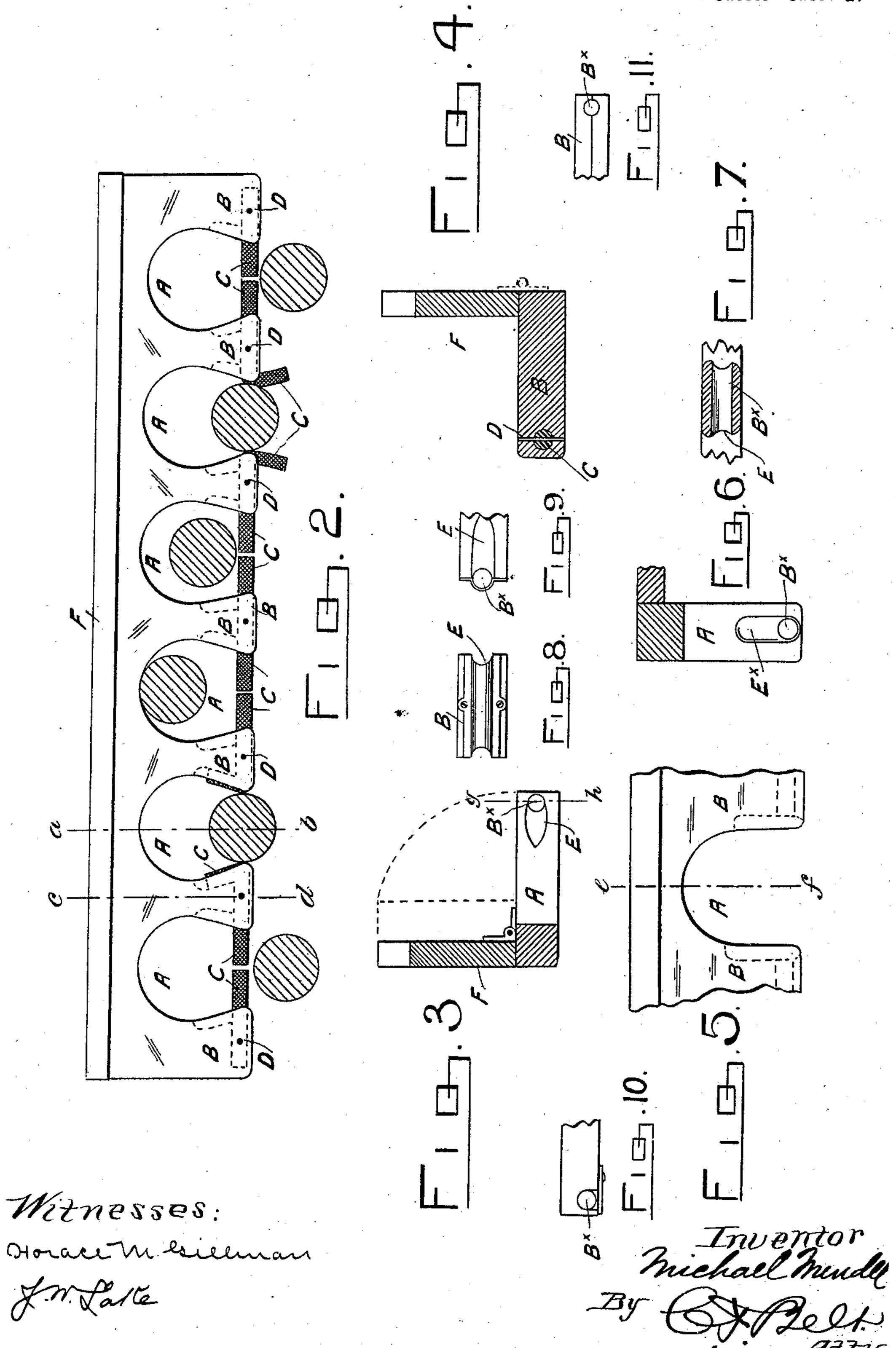
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2.



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United States Patent Office.

MICHAEL MENDEL, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

UMBRELLA-STICK AND BILLIARD-CUE GRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 658,042, dated September 18, 1900

Application filed July 24, 1899. Serial No. 724,973. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL MENDEL, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Marlborough road, Hightown, Manchester, England, have invented a certain new and Improved Umbrella-Stick and Billiard-Cue Grip, of which the follow-

ing is a specification.

This invention relates to and consists of a to novel construction of rack or holder for use in holding umbrellas, sticks, cues, and the like, the chief advantages of which are that it is simple in construction, can be made very rapidly and at small cost, it does not mark or 15 disfigure the umbrellas or sticks, it effectually holds such objects without fear of accidentally falling out, requires no effort to insert the umbrellas, &c., and is of neat and artistic appearance. It can be applied in a great va-20 riety of situations, in passages, corridors, trains, shops, offices, and to any object to which it can be screwed by a set of screws. It can also be adapted for use with a hat or clothes rack or other article of furniture.

To enable my said invention to be more readily understood and carried into practical effect, I have hereunto annexed a sheet of

drawings, of which—

Figure 1 represents a general perspective view of a holder for five umbrellas or sticks and constituting one design of my invention. Fig. 2 represents a geometric plan and demonstrates the action of inserting and withdrawing a stick or cue. Fig. 3 represents a vertical section on line a b. Fig. 4 represents a vertical section on line c d. Fig. 5 is a top view, partly broken away, showing a modified form of gap. Fig. 6 is a section on the line e f, Fig. 5. Fig. 7 represents a section on line g h. Figs. 8, 9, 10, and 11 represent various modifications of certain details.

In accordance with my invention I form the holder by preference out of a piece of wood, rectangular, round, or other shape desired, in which I form gaps A. Through the parts B and as near the front outside edge as possible I form a small hole B*, and through such hole I place a short length of rubber C, which projects about half-way across the entrance of the adjoining gap or gaps A, as illustrated. When in position I fix each

piece of rubber by a pin D or by an adhesive substance, and in their normal position the projecting ends of two rubbers effectually close the entrance of one of the gaps. In the 55 sides of each gap and directly adjoining and across the mouth of the hole B[×] (see Fig. 7) I form a recess E. In connection with these recesses I prefer to form the gaps A of a slight

horseshoe shape, as shown. In using the holder it can be mounted in any suitable manner; but I prefer to fit it with an ornamental back F and to form a set of holes G for fixing it by screws at a suitable height above a drip-tray. Its action is as 65 follows: The umbrella or stick to be inserted is placed opposite one of the gaps A. It is then pushed against the rubbers C, which, readily yielding, fold back and so allow the umbrella to enter the gap. As soon as the 70 umbrella or stick is well within the gap the rubbers rebound and again close the entrance and prevent the umbrella leaving the gap until forcibly withdrawn, when the rubbers again yield and allow it to pass. The several 75 positions of the umbrella or stick in entering and leaving the gaps are shown in Fig. 2. An important feature in these actions is that as the umbrella or stick is inserted the rubbers both retire into the recesses E, and there-80 by prevent all strain on the fingers, which would otherwise be liable to be torn out of their cavities, while as the umbrella is withdrawn the close proximity of the rubbers to the front ends of parts B allows them to fold 85 over such ends, and thus reduce the resistance to a minimum, as well as in both cases presenting the full width of the gap for receiving the stick.

In some cases I may recess one side of the 90 gap only and use one rubber only extending right across the gap. The rack may be made with a single gap and serve as a unit, which may by fixing on a board side by side with other units form a rack of any desired capacity.

In Figs. 5 and 6 I show the gap with parallel sides and with a long recess E[×]; but I prefer the gap to be of the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, which permits of the more ready 100 formation of the recess.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I show how the rack may

be hinged to its support, and thereby be capable of being turned up out of the way when not in use.

The manner in which the holes B are formed may be by drilling through from end to end, or by drilling at an angle, or by forming a groove on the front edge of the rack and covering such groove by a cover-plate, as shown in Figs. 8 and 9, or by grooving the underside, as shown in Fig. 10, or by forming the rack in two portions scored upon their opposite faces, as shown in Fig. 11.

What I claim is— The combination, with the board having a

series of gaps, the walls of each gap having 15 a recess, and the portions of the board between the gaps having a longitudinal bore, of an elastic or rubber cord laced through the bores and divided centrally between the said portions to form a series of cord ends adapted 20 to be operated in the said recesses, substantially as set forth.

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

MICHAEL MENDEL.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR GRESTY, ELDON ALFRED KING.