

No. 678,000.

Patented July 9, 1901.

C. LUFISKY.
PIGEONHOLE TABLE.

(Application filed May 26, 1900.)

(No Model.)

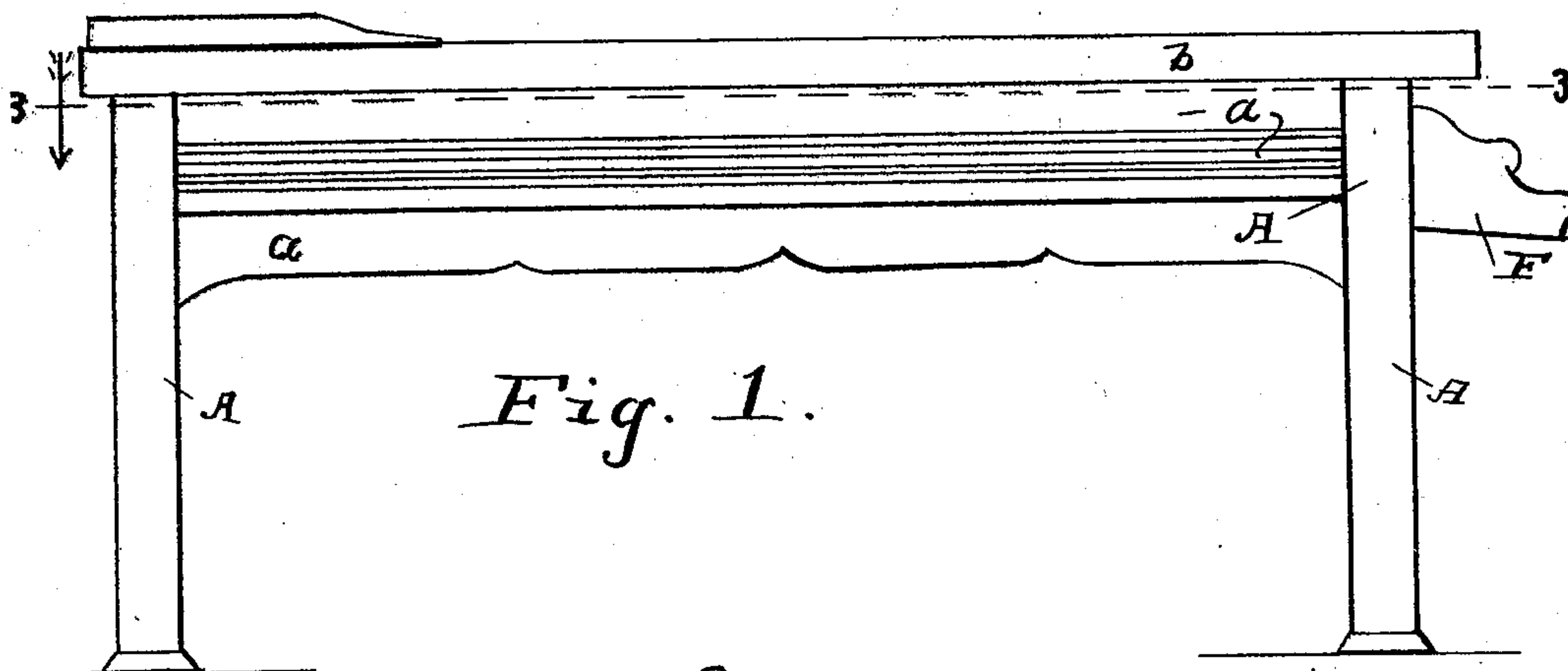
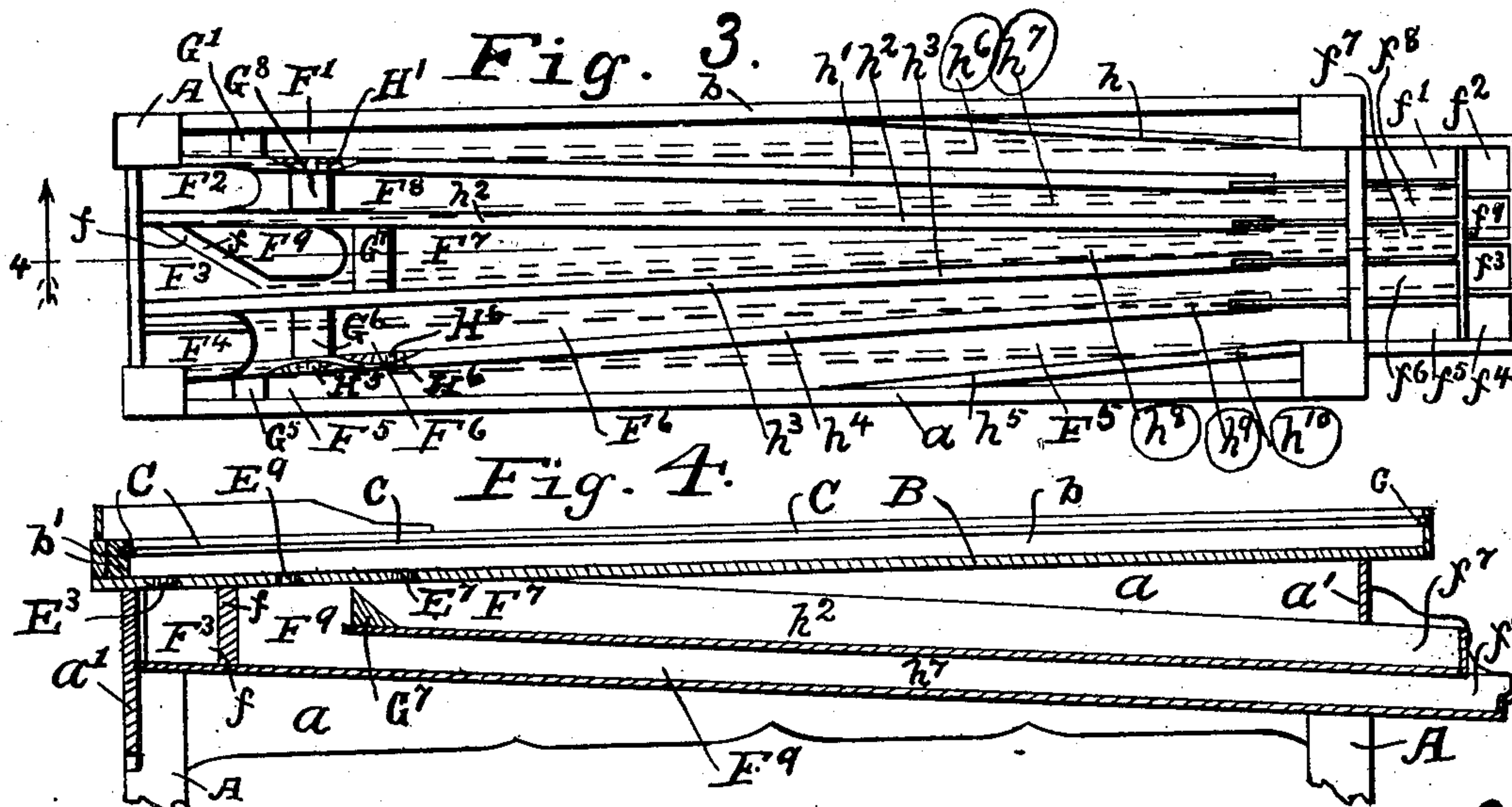
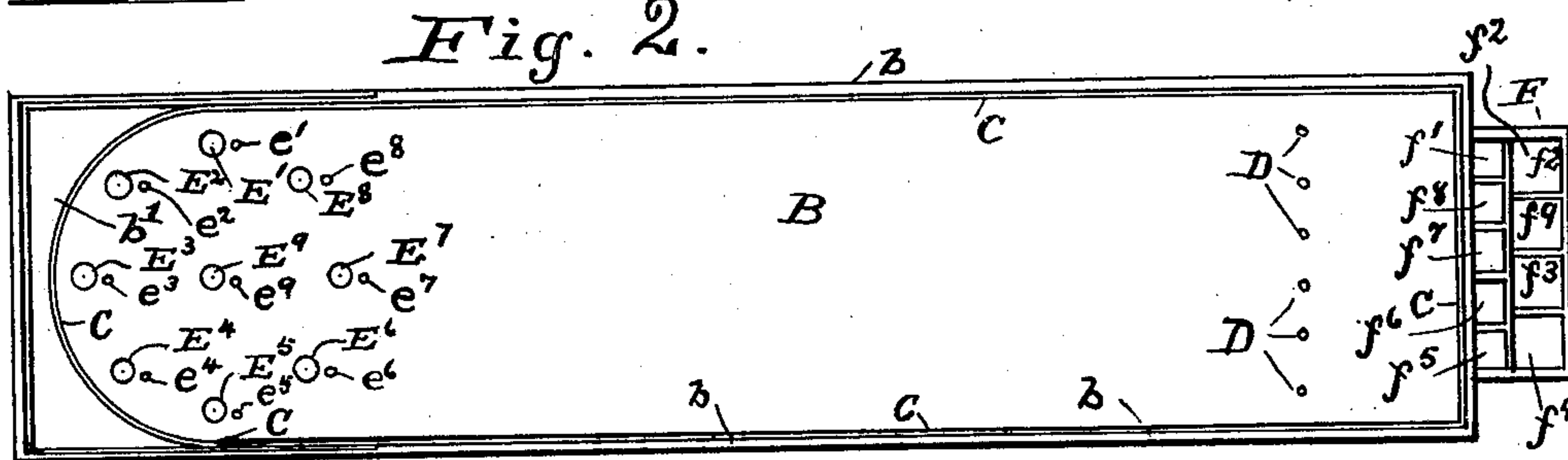


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PIGEONHOLE-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 678,000, dated July 9, 1901.

Application filed May 26, 1900. Serial No. 18,084. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES LUFISKY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pigeonhole-Tables, of which the following, when taken in connection with the drawings accompanying and forming a part hereof, is a complete and full description sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to which it pertains to understand, make, and use the same.

One object of this invention is to obtain a pigeonhole-table which will occupy but little space, while the game played thereon combines skill and chance in such a manner as to render the same difficult and cause uncertainty as to the winner thereof.

A further object of this invention is to obtain a table of the kind named which will be inexpensive in construction, durable, and of good appearance, and suitable for the home as well as places of public amusement.

In the drawings referred to as forming a part hereof, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a table embodying this invention; Fig. 2, a top plan view thereof; Fig. 3, a horizontal sectional view thereof on line 3 3 of Fig. 1, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrow; and Fig. 4, a vertical sectional view on line 4 4 of Fig. 3, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrow.

A reference-letter applied to indicate a given part is used to indicate such part throughout the several figures of the drawings wherever the same appears.

A A are the legs of the table.

B is a horizontal bed or table on which the balls designed to be played are placed.

b b are the sides of the table or bed B.

b' is the circular end of the table B.

C C are rubber cushions set into the sides b b and into circular end b' of the table.

D D D are the spots on which the balls to be played are placed and from which they are played.

E' E² E³ E⁴ E⁵ E⁶ E⁷ E⁸ E⁹ are holes through the bed or table B, into which holes the purpose of the game is to drive the balls used. These holes are hereinafter termed the "E" series of holes.

The balls played may vary in number; but

I prefer to use nine, corresponding with the nine holes of the E series.

Ordinary billiard-balls may be used, driven by a cue or by the fingers. Such balls and such cue, if used, forming no part of this invention, the same are not illustrated or further described.

e' e² e³ e⁴ e⁵ e⁶ e⁷ e⁸ e⁹ are pins set vertically in table B and interposed between the respective holes of the E series and the spots D D and adjacent to such holes. These vertical pins are hereinafter termed "pins of the e series." I prefer to have these vertical pins covered with rubber.

F' F² F³ F⁴ F⁵ F⁶ F⁷ F⁸ F⁹ are runways into which the balls driven through the holes of the E series, respectively, fall and down which runways the balls roll into the pockets f' f² f³ f⁴ f⁵ f⁶ f⁷ f⁸ f⁹, respectively. Runways F³ and runways F⁹ are separated at the end thereof adjacent to the holes E³ and E⁹ by the diagonally-extending vertical partition f. These runways are hereinafter termed "runways of the F series," and the pockets are hereinafter termed "pockets of the f series."

G' G⁵ G⁶ G⁷ G⁸ are stops triangular in cross-section, placed, respectively, in runways F', F⁵, F⁶, F⁷, and F⁸, respectively, to prevent the balls entering such runways, rolling or bounding therefrom into any one of the lower runways F² F³ F⁴ F⁹, respectively, and also to prevent balls bounding from such lower runways F² F³ F⁴ F⁹ into runways F' F⁵ F⁶ F⁷ F⁸, respectively, in the playing of a game.

By the above-described arrangement of the holes of the E series relative to the runways of the F series and the obtaining of runways F², F³, F⁴, and F⁹ underneath the runways F' F⁵ F⁶ F⁷ F⁸, as well illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings, the width of a table supplied with such a large number of holes and runways is but little more than one-half the width of a table having the same number of holes with the runways thereof arranged in a single row or plane.

h is a vertical partition forming, with a portion of one of the sides a, one of the side walls of runways F', and h' is a vertical partition forming the other side wall of such runway.

H', Fig. 3, indicates where a portion of the partition h' has been cut away adjacent to

the hole E' to obtain sufficient space for a ball to enter the runway F' through such hole E'.

Vertical partitions $h^1 h^2$ form the side walls of runways F⁸. Vertical partitions $h^3 h^4$ form the side walls of runway F⁶. Vertical partition $h^4 h^5$, together with a portion of one of the sides a , form the side walls of the runway F⁵.

H⁵ H⁶ represent, respectively, where portions of the vertical partition h^4 have been cut away to permit balls to pass through holes E⁵ E⁶, respectively, into runways F⁵ F⁶.

Vertical partitions $h^6 h^7 h^8 h^9 h^{10}$ (indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3) constitute the side walls of the respective runways F², F³, F⁴, and F⁹.

In the playing of a game on this pigeonhole-table it will be observed that a ball cannot be put into any of the holes of the E series by shooting directly at such hole from any of the spots D D because of the pins of the e series being in front of such holes, and that therefore it is necessary in the first instance to drive the ball which is played against the circular end b' of the table, so that the same will rebound therefrom toward the pockets or toward some one of the pockets of the E series. It will be further observed that after a ball has been played if the same remains upon the table, not having entered any of the holes of the E series, such ball may be struck by the next ball played and driven directly into one of the holes of the E series or against the circular end b' of the table and from thence on a rebound thereof into one of the holes of the E series or into a new position on the table. When all the balls used in the game are played, the sum of the numbers adjacent to the holes of the E series, which number may be the index-figure

of such holes as lettered in Fig. 2 of the drawings, constitute the count of the player, and the player having the greatest total count or the less total count, as agreed by the players, is the winner of the game.

Table or bed B is preferably covered with cloth, as is an ordinary pigeonhole-table.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A game apparatus comprising an oblong level table or board, having a clear space for the greater part of its length from one end, and curved at the opposite end thereof, a peripheral rail around the curved end of the table and along the sides to the first-named end, such table provided with a central hole and with additional holes concentric therewith, at the curved end and such holes provided, respectively, with marks to designate them, balls to be moved on the table and through the holes, obstructing-pins in front of the respective holes, a plurality of runways below the table respectively corresponding with the holes in the table and communicating therewith, the runways for the holes adjacent to the curved end of the table extending around and under the runways for the remaining holes, and all of such runways terminating in pockets at the forward end of the table, with the pockets of the lower runways forward of the pockets of the upper runways, and such pockets respectively provided with marks corresponding with the marks of the holes communicating with the runways thereof; substantially as described.

CHARLES LUFISKY.

In presence of—

CORA A. ADAMS,
ANDREW RUSH.