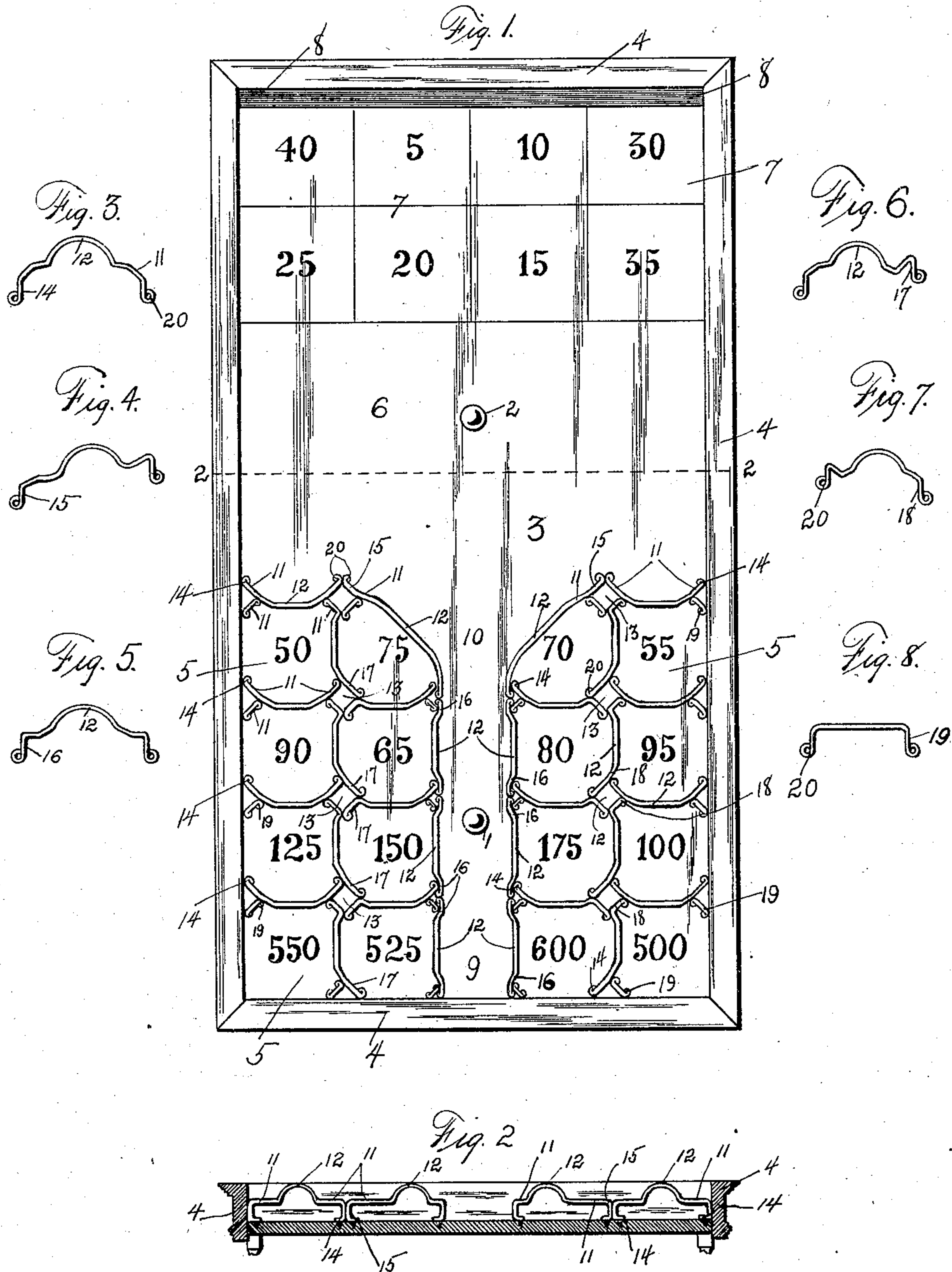


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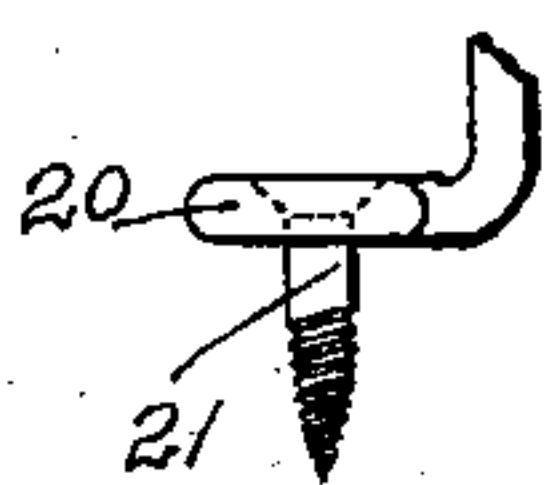
O. PRYIBIL.  
GAME AND GAME TABLE.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 9, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR PRYIBIL, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## GAME AND GAME-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,934, dated April 7, 1903.

Application filed May 9, 1902. Serial No. 106,530. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OSCAR PRYIBIL, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Games and Game-Tables, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in games and game-tables.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved game-table. Fig. 2 is a view, partly in section, on the line 2 2, Fig. 1, looking toward the player's end of the table. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are detail views of wires of different shapes used in constructing the baskets located at the player's end of the table. Fig. 9 is a detail view showing the manner of attachment of the ends of the different wires forming the baskets to the table.

The player's end of the table is that located toward the bottom of the sheet of drawings in Fig. 1. The game is played with two balls propelled in any ordinary way, but preferably by a cue. 1 is the cue-ball, and 2 is the ball upon which it plays, denominated the "scoring-ball." The table-surface 3 is bounded by the usual walls 4 and is divided into three parts—namely, the basket portion 5, the plane portion 6, and the plane scoring portion 7. Along the end wall 4, back of the plane scoring portion 7, is a cushion 8, the object of which is to return the scoring-ball 2, as hereinafter described. The plane scoring portion 7 is divided into compartments of any desired shape by any suitable kind of division-lines or lines or demarcation, and each of these compartments or areas has indicated thereon certain numerical or game values. These alleys are shown in the drawings as rectangles and are valued, respectively, at forty, five, ten, thirty, twenty-five, twenty, fifteen, and thirty-five. The number of these squares may be increased or diminished without departing from the essential elements of the game and the arrangement of the table for playing same. At the opposite end of the table, which latter is designated the "player's end of the table," are located a plurality of peculiarly-constructed baskets, having an alley 9, terminating at one end against the

end wall 4 and at the other end in a flared mouth or opening 10, running between two banks of said baskets. Said baskets are constructed of wire wickets of peculiar form and are so arranged as to provide a plurality of spaces of any desired form. In the drawings said spaces are shown as constructed in a form essentially rectangular, with the exception of the spaces in which the numbers "70" and "75" occur, the form of which latter is different from the others by reason of the flaring mouth 10 of the alley 9, the purpose of which construction will hereinafter be described.

The game consists of propelling the cue-ball 1 from the playing-line, which is an imaginary line arbitrarily located upon the board, so as to hit the scoring-ball 2 and propel it so as either to rest upon one of the squares numbered "40," "5," "10," "30," "25," "20," "15," or "35" of the plane scoring surface 7 or to hit the cushion 8 in the case of a bank shot and rebound toward the player's end of the table in the hope of its entering one of the baskets located at that end of the table. Owing to the greater difficulty of scoring at all with such bank shots on account of the difficulty and uncertainty of said scoring-ball 2 entering any of said baskets, the numerical values attached to the several spaces inclosed by said baskets are relatively larger for scoring purposes than those placed upon the spaces in the plane scoring surface 7. This will be evident upon examination and comparison of the numbers occurring in said spaces at both ends of the table in Fig. 1. The baskets are constructed of spring-wire and present an exceedingly-resilient surface for the scoring-ball 2 to strike. Most portions of the wire baskets, as at 11, are lower in height than the height of the ball, and if the ball 2 impacts upon that portion of the wire-basket work it will merely rebound and fail to score the player anything. In order to obtain access to any of the baskets—such as "50," "65," "175," &c.—the scoring-ball 2 must enter through one of the arches 12. These arches 12 are found not only as entrances to the baskets numbered "50" and "55," but also to those arranged along the alley 9—namely, those numbered "75," "65," "150," "525" on one side of the



alley and "70," "80," "175," and "600" on the other side of the alley. Moreover, similar arches are provided between each row of baskets laterally and longitudinally—as, for instance, between baskets "80" and "95" and, again, between baskets "95" and "100." The alley 9 is provided with the flaring mouth 10, causing the front wall containing the arches 12 of baskets "75" and "70" to occupy a slanting position relative to the opposite end of the table for the purpose of increasing the difficulty of the scoring-ball 2 obtaining access through the arches 12 to the several baskets. To increase the probability of the scoring-ball 2 striking a resilient portion of the basket-work and at the same time to remove the possibility of said ball wedging in a right-angled corner, the baskets are so constructed as to have low portions 11 at each of the corners of each of the spaces, as indicated in the square marked "50." This arrangement produces additional squares 13 to which the ball does not have access, as the wire walls thereof are low and have no arched openings 12. Due to this provision for eliminating sharp corners in which the ball 2 might wedge, the use of plain wires crossing each other laterally and longitudinally of the board is impossible, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to construct these baskets of wires having a peculiar shape adapted to the position in which they are placed, although there are not as many shapes as there are wires, the wires 14, for instance, having the same configuration wherever they occur.

The baskets are constructed of wires of various shapes, such shapes being six in number. The configuration of these different wires is shown in detail in Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Wires 14 enter into the construction of spaces "50," "90," "125," "550," "80," "175," "600," and "55." Wire 15 forms the slanting side of the space, to which the numerical value seventy-five is attached, and a substantial duplicate of same forms the same part of the space marked "70." The only difference between these two wires is that one is a left-hand wire and the other is a right-hand wire. Wires 16 form the side walls of the spaces marked "65," "150," "525," "80," "175," and "600." Wires 17 form the walls between the spaces marked "50" and "75," "90" and "65," "125" and "150," "550" and "525," "70" and "55," "80" and "95," "175" and "100," and "600" and "500." Wires 18 form the division between spaces marked "55," "95," "100," and "500." Wires 19 are used along the edges of the banks of baskets both at the sides of the tables and next to the alley 9 to produce the blunt corners hereinbefore described. In order to arrange a plurality of baskets in the form shown and described, it is necessary to use wires of odd shapes, and for this purpose I have illustrated my preferred form of wires. Each

wire has at both ends an eyelet 20, through which a screw 21 is inserted to attach same to the tables.

Having thus described my said invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a game-table the combination of a playing-surface and baskets forming inclosures located thereon said baskets having the low portions 11 and the arches 12, substantially as described.

2. In a game-table the combination of a playing-surface and a plurality of banks of baskets forming inclosures on opposite sides of the surface forming an alley between same, substantially as described.

3. In a game-table the combination of a playing-surface, a plurality of banks of baskets, forming inclosures on opposite sides of the surface forming an alley located between same and having a flaring mouth, substantially as described.

4. In a game-table the combination of a playing-surface and baskets located thereon forming inclosures having blunt corners, substantially as described.

5. In a game-table the combination of a playing-surface a plurality both longitudinally and laterally of rows of baskets forming inclosures having openings communicating between the same, substantially as described.

6. In a game-table the combination of a plane portion constituting a playing-surface having located thereon a plurality of lateral and longitudinal rows of baskets, said baskets forming inclosures, the baskets constituting the frame of both said lateral and longitudinal rows having arched openings therein to admit a ball propelled from the plane surface, and similar arch-like openings from each of said lateral and longitudinal rows of baskets into the one next adjoining same, substantially as described.

7. In a game-table the combination of a playing-surface and baskets located thereon, said baskets being formed of wires attached to the playing-surface, said wires being individually of irregular shape, but when united substantially as shown and described forming baskets bearing approximately the same shape.

8. In a game-table the combination of a playing-surface composed of a plain portion and another portion bearing banks of resilient baskets located at the end of the playing-surface, and a cushion, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto attached my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 2d day of May, 1902.

OSCAR PRYIBIL.

Witnesses:

FRANK HARVEY FIELD,  
JOSEPH C. CLARK, Jr.