

No. 754,456.

PATENTED MAR. 15, 1904.

F. KARY.
PORTABLE BOWLING ALLEY.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

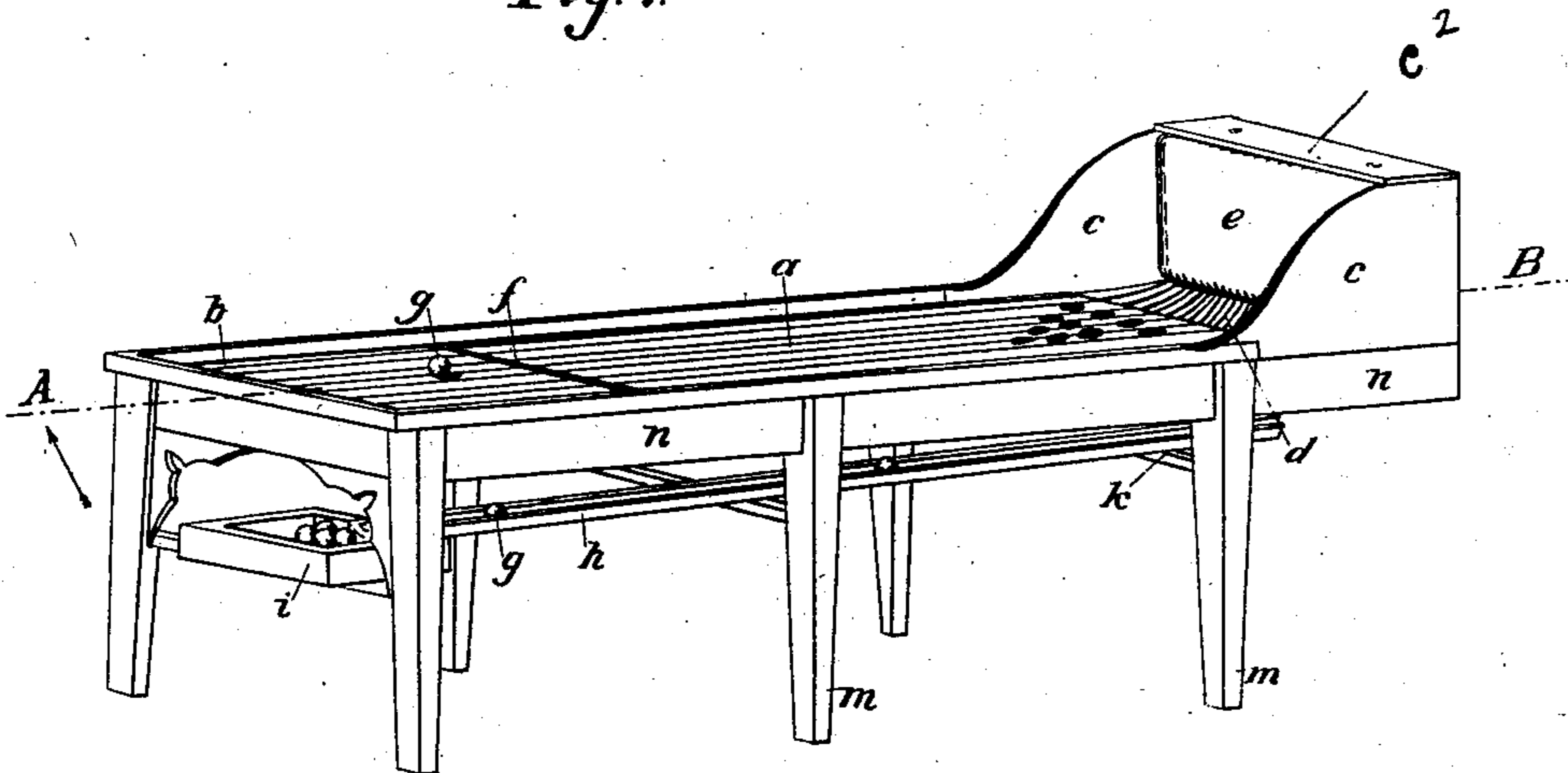
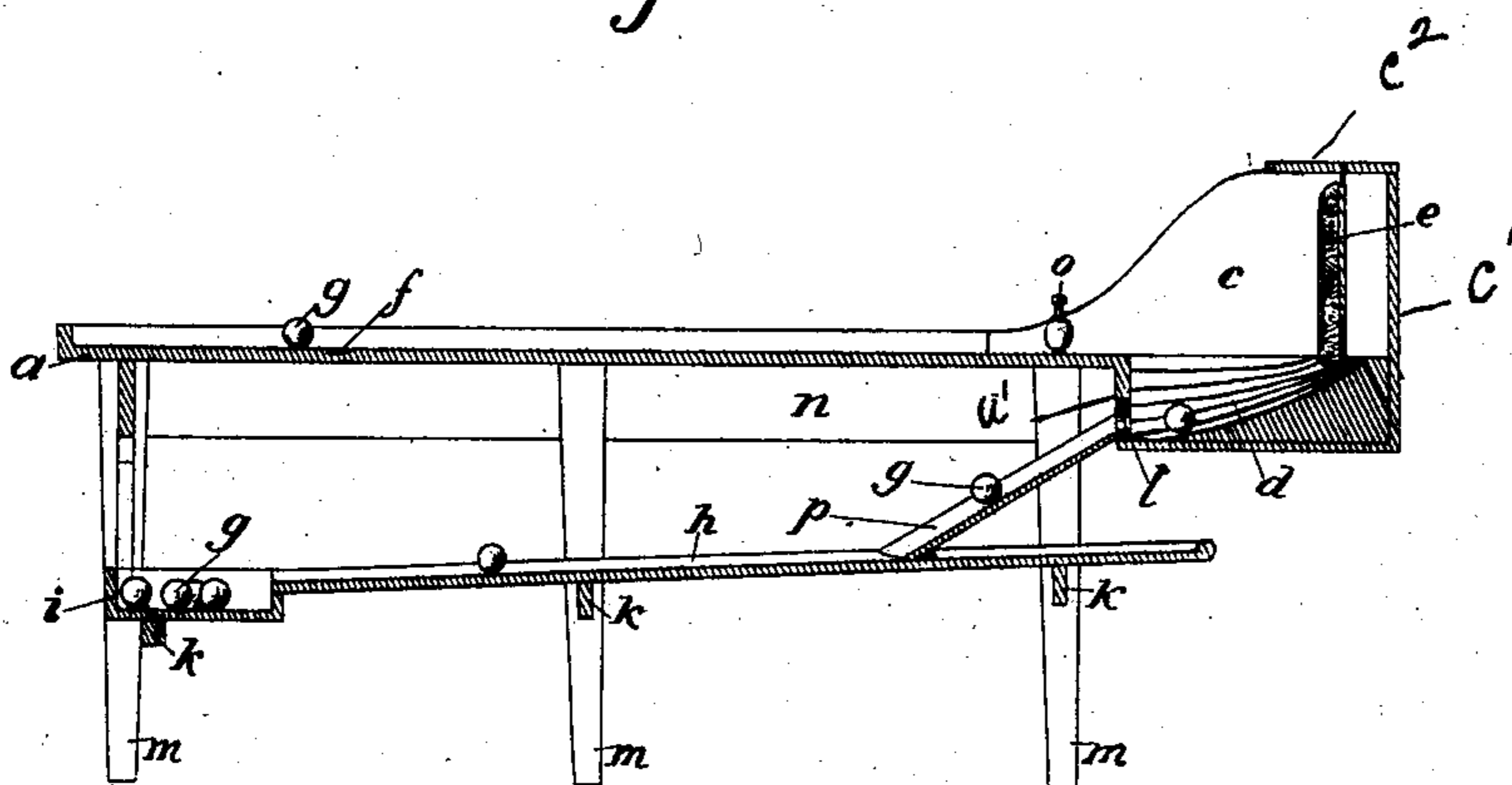


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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FRANK KARY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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PORTABLE BOWLING-ALLEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,456, dated March 15, 1904.

Application filed May 3, 1902. Serial No. 105,801. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK KARY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Bowling-Alleys; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to
10 make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention is an improved bowling-table
15 arranged for the automatic return of the balls to the player; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of devices hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is
20 a perspective view of a bowling-table embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the same, taken on the plane indicated by the line A B of Fig. 1.

The board or alley *a* is in practice composed
25 of strips of hard wood securely set and fastened together. A frame *n*, which is provided with supporting-legs *m*, supports the alley, and the latter is provided near its outer end with the usual players' taw or foul line *f*
30 marked thereon or inlaid thereon. It is also provided at the opposite end with the spots to mark the proper arrangement of pins, one of which is indicated at *o*. At the inner end of the alley or board is a transversely-disposed
35 depending board *a'*, having a central opening *l* of sufficient size to enable the balls *g* to pass therethrough. This board forms the front side of a pit *d*, which is carried by one end of the frame *n*. The bottom of the pit is in-
40 clined forwardly and downwardly, and its sides are also downwardly converged to the opening *l*, so that a ball which falls into the pit will gravitate to and through the said opening. The usual gutters *b* are at the sides
45 of the alley or board *a*, and the latter has side flanges and also a transverse flange at its inner end, as shown.

At the rear end of the frame *n*, carried thereby, and above the pit is a hood which com-

prises the side boards *c*, the back board *c'*, 50 and the cover-board *c''*, the latter being disposed over the rear side of the pit, where its inclined bottom is most elevated. The hood prevents the balls or pins from falling outside the pit, and across the hood in front of
55 and spaced from its back board *a'* is a recoil board or cushion *e*, which serves to arrest the balls.

The supporting-legs are connected together by transversely-disposed bars *k*, which sup- 60 port a receptacle *i* under the players' or front end of the table and an inclined return-chute *h*, that leads thereto. Said return-chute is at a slight inclination. A return-chute *p*, which is disposed at a greater inclination, leads from
65 the opening *l* of the pit to the chute *h*, its lower end resting on the latter. The inclination of the chute *p* is such as to cause the balls to pass rapidly by gravity from the pit to the chute *h*. The latter is so slightly inclined 70 that the speed of the balls is diminished as they roll upon it, so that they roll gently into the receptacle *i* and do not rebound therefrom.

It will be observed that the described con- 75 struction of the pit-bottom and location of the opening *l* and chute *p* are important and advantageous, since if the said opening *l* were located in the bottom of the pit the pit and playing-surface would necessarily have to be
80 elevated or the chute *p* arranged at a less incline in order to set said chute in line with the opening. Such variations would in the one case probably make the alley objectionably high and in the other case fail to allow
85 the balls to obtain the proper impetus to pass to the receptacle *i*. The illustrated arrangement avoids both of these objections.

Having thus described my invention, I
claim— 90

A game-board of the class described, comprising a supporting-frame provided with a playing-surface, a pit at the rear end of the playing-surface provided in its frontside with
95 an opening and having a forwardly-inclined bottom converging to said opening, a hood at the rear end of the supporting-frame above the pit, consisting of a back board, side boards

and a cover board, the latter above the rear side of the pit, a recoil-cushion above the rear end of the forwardly-inclined, converging surface of the pit-bottom and spaced from the
5 back board of the hood, a receptacle at the front end of the frame below the playing-surface, a delivery-chute supported longitudinally on the frame below the playing-surface and leading forwardly on a slight downward
10 inclination to said receptacle, and a short conducting-chute extending on a greater inclination from the discharge-opening in the front wall of the pit to the delivery-chute and resting upon said chute, whereby the balls dis-
15 charging from the pit travel with force and

speed down the short conducting-chute and receive an impetus to travel along the lesser inclined delivery-chute to the receptacle, said delivery-chute diminishing the speed of the balls so that they will roll gently into the receptacle and not rebound therefrom, substantially as described. 20

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this application in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK KARY.

Witnesses:

FRED STROLZK,
ERNST BECKER.