

No. 849,974.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

R. B. CANTRELL.
TABLE FOR GAMES.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 22, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 8.

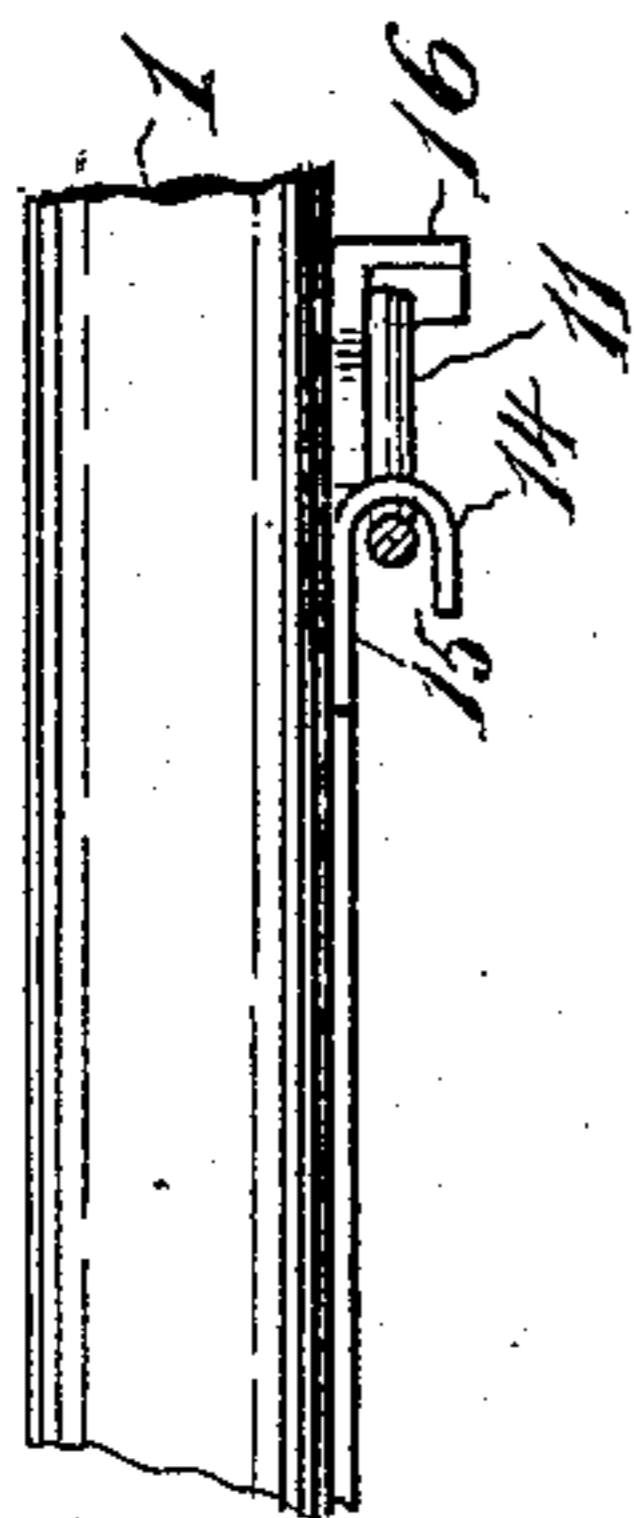


Fig. 3.

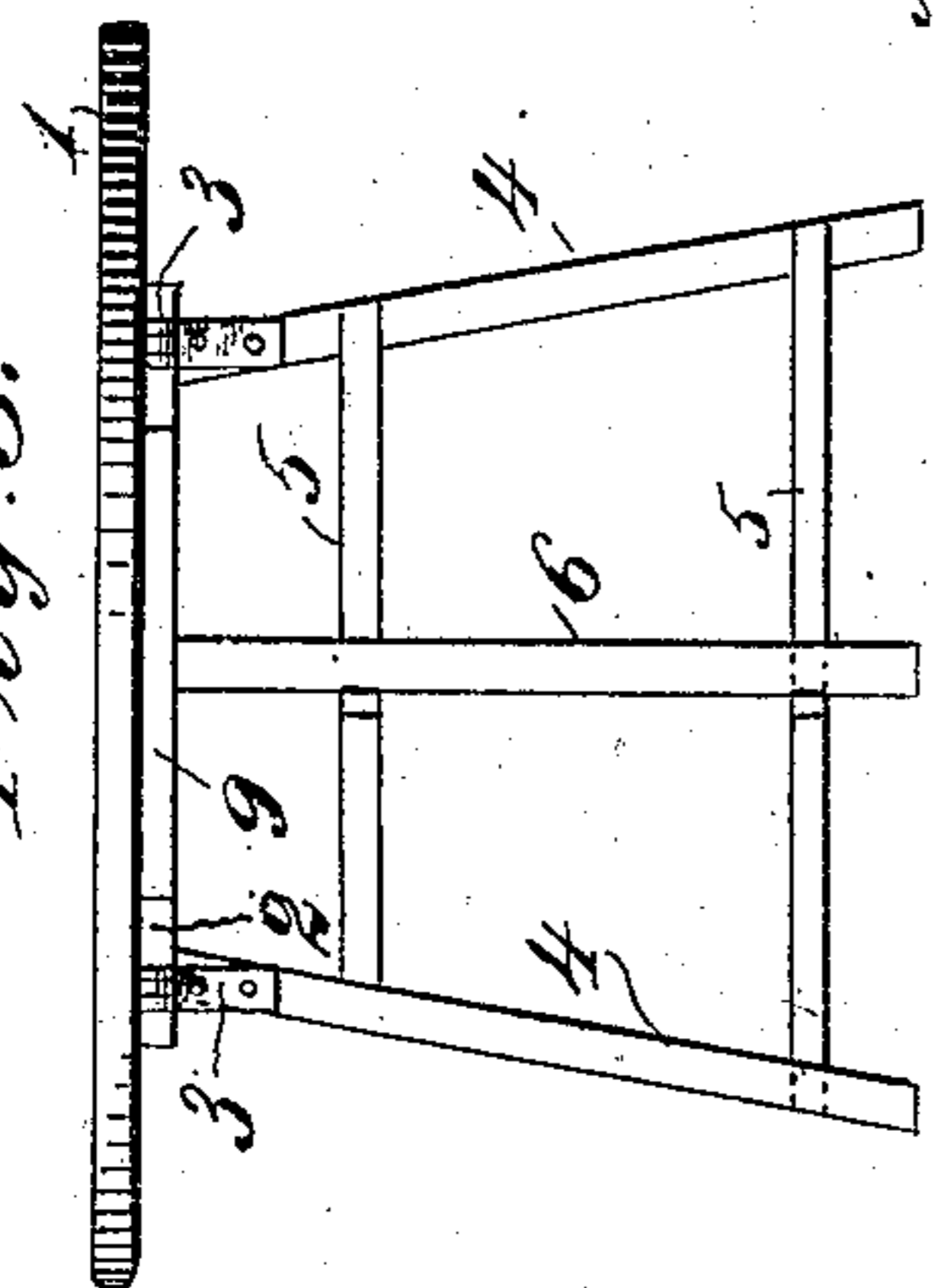


Fig. 1.

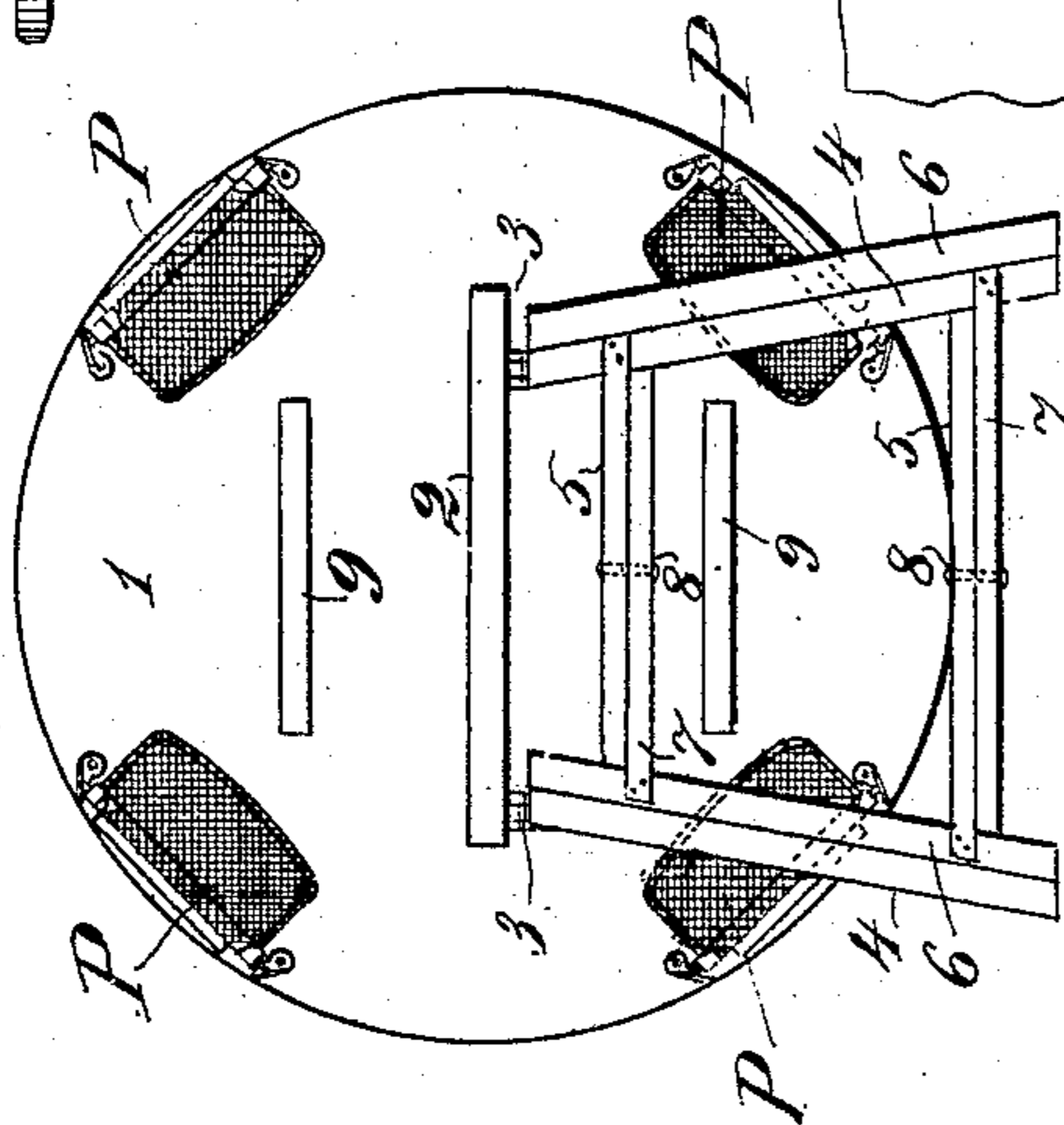


Fig. 2.

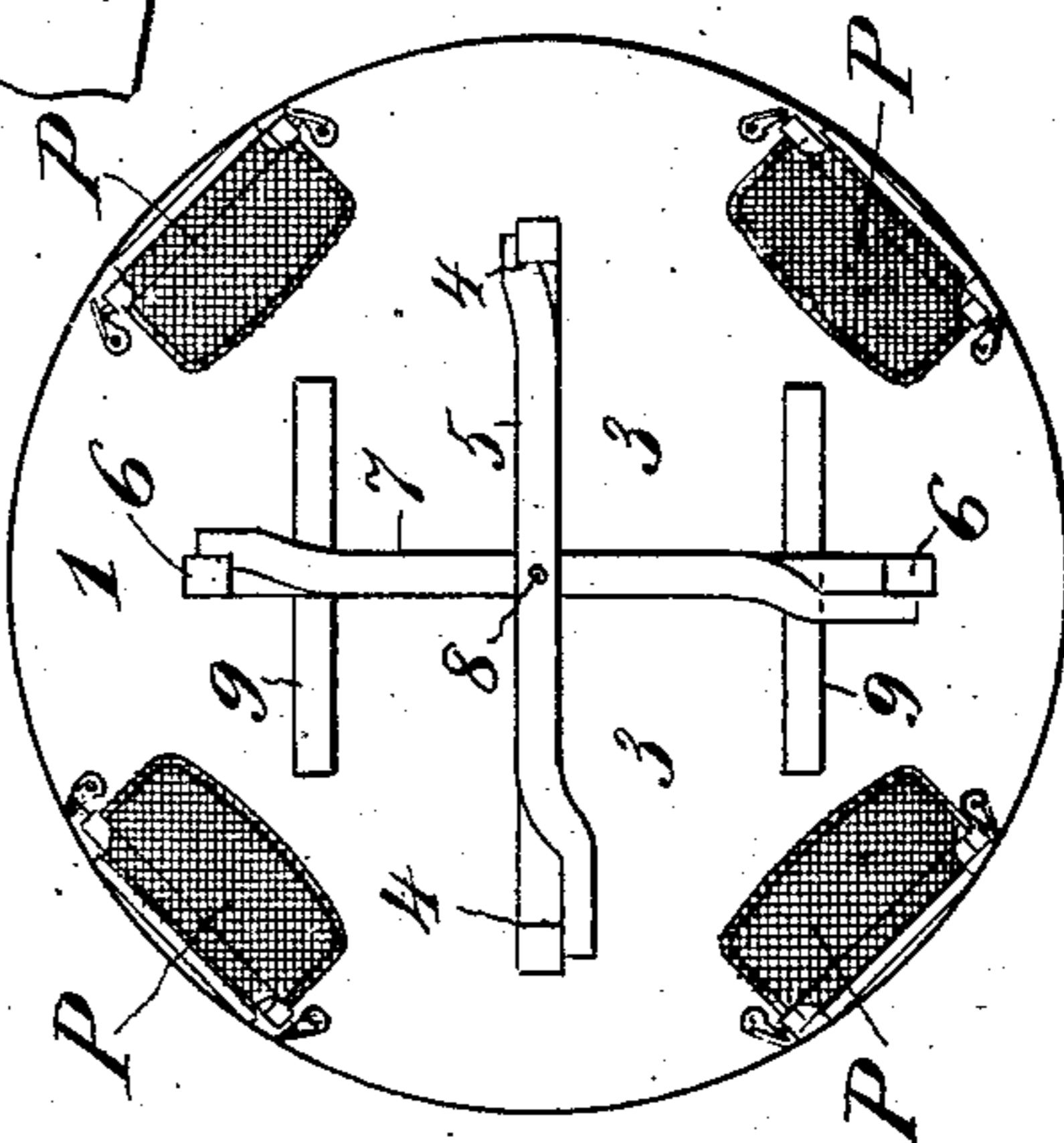
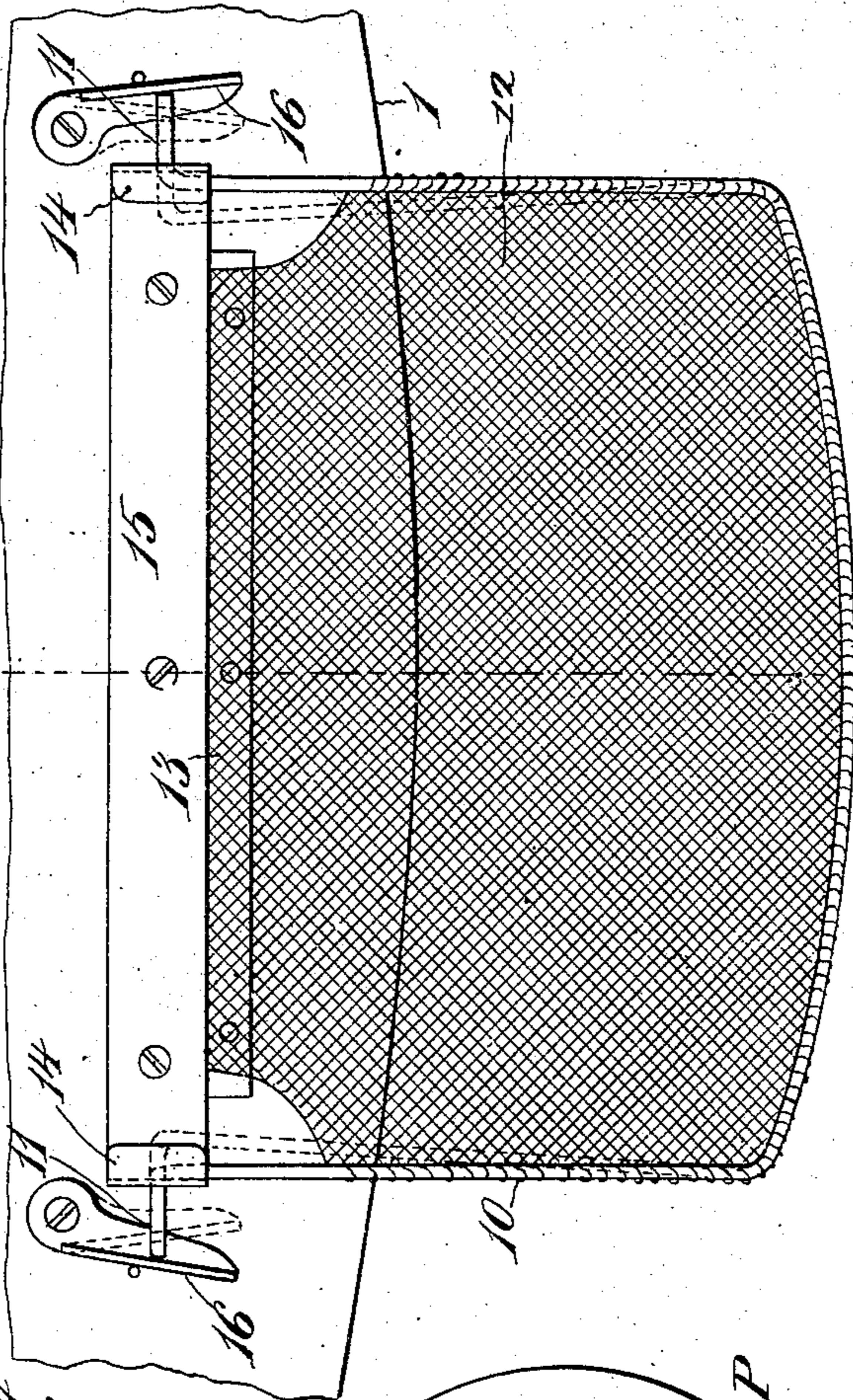


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
F. H. Aliman
J. H. Rose

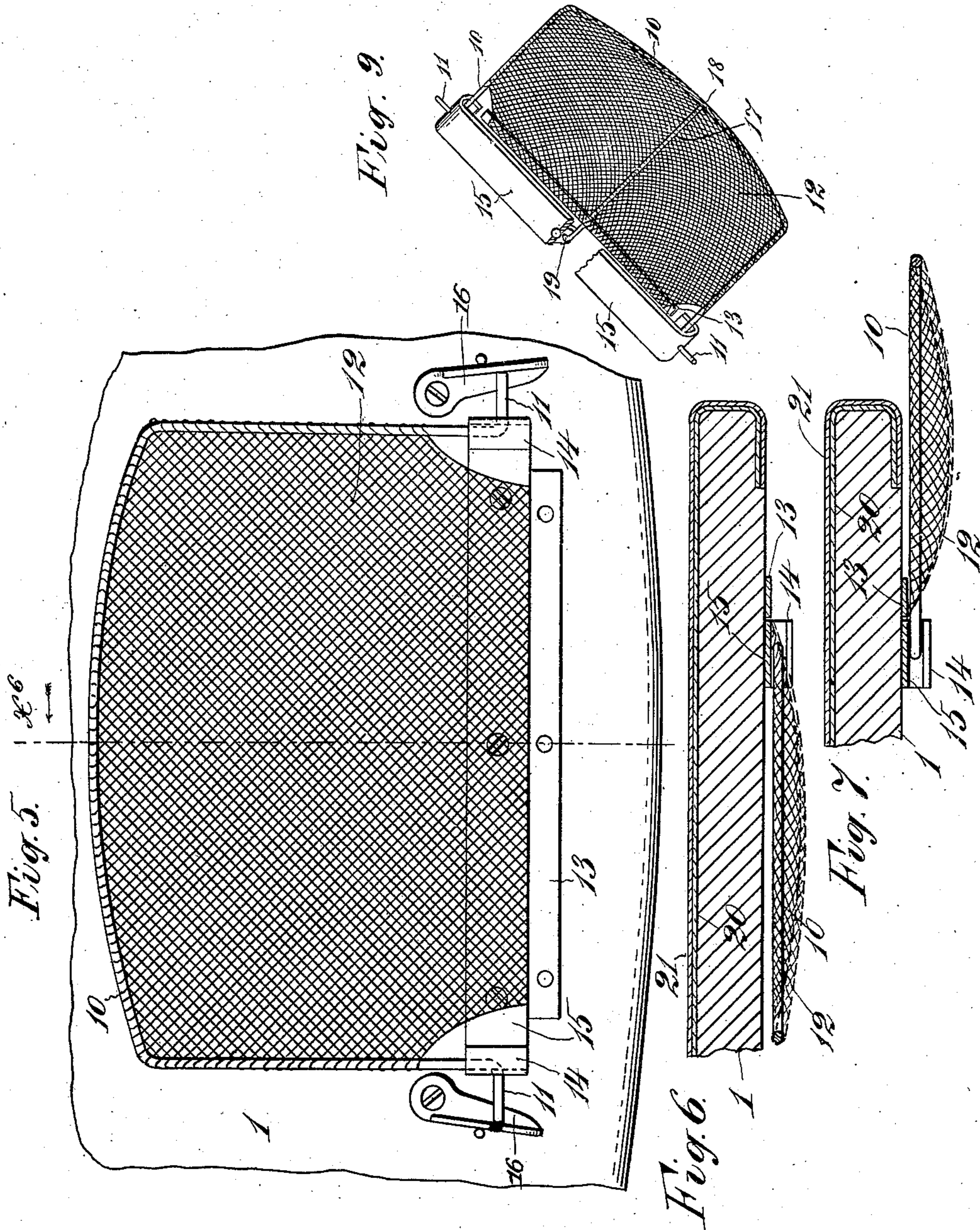
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT B. CANTRELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TABLE FOR GAMES.

No. 849,974.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed March 22, 1906. Serial No. 307,449.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT B. CANTRELL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, in the city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tables for Games, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tables having folding pockets to hold counters and the like used in playing games; and it has for its object in the main to provide the table with a folding pocket of special construction. The legs of the table, as herein shown, fold flat, so that the table may be set up against the wall when not in use and occupy very little space.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate an embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a view of the folded table, and Fig. 2 is an under side view, and Fig. 3 a side elevation, of the table when set up. These views are on a relatively small scale. Fig. 4 is an under side view of a part of the table and of one of the pockets, showing the latter in position for use. Fig. 5 is a similar under side view showing the pocket folded in under the table. Fig. 6 is a section at line x^6 in Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 is a section at line x^7 in Fig. 4. Fig. 8 is a fragmentary front view of the hinge device for the pocket-frame. Fig. 9 shows the pocket divided by a partition.

The table, as shown in Figs. 1 to 3, has a top 1, here shown as circular; but the contour is not important. It may as well be square or polygonal, for example. On the under side of the table is a central cleat 2, adjacent to which are hinged at 3 a pair of legs 4, connected together by transverse members 5. Another pair of legs 6 are connected by transverse members 7, and these members are pivotally connected to the respective members 5 at 8. In setting up the table the pair of legs 6 may be turned about the pivots 8 until the members connecting them are at right angles to the connecting members of the hinged legs 4, when the upper ends of the legs 6 will find bearings, respectively, on cleats 9 on the under side of the table.

By folding back the pair of legs 6 into the same plane with the legs 4 and then folding the whole down against the under side of the table (as in Fig. 1) the table may be set up flatwise against the wall. It will be noted that the spread or distancing of the legs in

the two pairs is equalized by arranging the legs so that one leg of the pair 6 folds inside of the adjacent hinged leg of the pair 4 and the other leg folds outside of the adjacent hinged leg.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the pockets P, four in number, are shown folded in under the table-top 1. There may be any convenient number of these pockets; but four are shown in these figures. The details of construction of the pocket P are illustrated in Figs. 4 to 8.

The pocket proper consists of a frame 10, preferably a stout wire of resilient metal bent to a U shape and provided with hinging-journals 11, formed by bending outward the ends of its arms. This frame is covered with some flexible material 12, preferably a netting of small mesh, though this is not important to the invention. This netting is attached at three margins to the frame, and along the other margin between the arms of the frame 10 it is secured or clamped to the under side of the table-top by a strip 13.

On the under side of the table-top are secured two keepers 14 to receive the hinging ends and journals 11 of the frame. Conveniently, a metal strip 15 is secured to the under side of the table-top, and the ends of this strip are bent over inward (see Fig. 8) to form the keepers 14, each of which has in it a hole to receive and form a bearing for the journal 11. The keeper 14 houses a part of the springy arm of the frame 10, so that when the pocket is in either of its two terminal positions—that is, projecting out for use, as in Fig. 4, or folded under the table, as in Fig. 5—the keepers will hold the frame in a substantially horizontal position, as seen in Figs. 6 and 7.

In order to shift the pocket from one of its terminal positions to the other, it is necessary to press in the two springy arms until they are free from the keepers, when they will turn about their journals and again snap into the keepers. To facilitate the pressing in of the arms, thumb-pieces 16 are pivotally mounted on the under side of the table in position to bear on the ends of the respective journals 11. When the pocket P projects (for use) as in Fig. 7 and it is desired to fold it under the table, if the arms are pressed on by the thumb-pieces 16 the pocket will drop, to a pendent position and may then be folded up with the hand to the position seen in Fig. 6.

The same is true of the operation when unfolding the pockets from the position seen in Fig. 6 to that seen in Fig. 7.

If it be desired, the pocket P may be divided by a cross-partition, so that in counting the game the counters may be shifted from one side to the other. One simple mode of effecting this is sufficiently illustrated in the perspective view, Fig. 9. The pocket in this case has a frame 10, as in the principal views, and a cover material of any soft flexible fabric or netting, as before; but there is a partition formed by a rod 17, which is secured to the frame 10 at 18 and hinged to the strip 15 at 19.

One feature about the pocket P may now be noted, as it is quite important. The fabric 12 being secured to the table-top along the outer edge of the strip 15, or, say, about half an inch outside of the hinging axis of the frame in a full-sized pocket, it will be noted that the fabric 12 may be drawn quite flat and taut when the pocket is folded under the table, Fig. 6; but when it projects out for use, Fig. 7, there will be sufficient slack in the material 12 to allow it to sag or depend so as to form a bag-like receptacle.

Preferably the top of the table will be covered with some soft yielding material 20, (seen in Figs. 6 and 7,) and this will be covered by baize, leather, or the like 21.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A table, having a pocket composed of a frame and flexible material hinged to the under side of the table-top on horizontally-disposed hinging axes, whereby the pocket may be folded under the table when not in use, said flexible material being secured to the table along one edge of the material exterior to the hinging-line so that it is allowed to slacken when the pocket is unfolded and pro-

jects out from under the table, and means for holding and locking the pocket in both of its terminal positions.

2. A table, having a pocket composed of a spring-frame and flexible fabric supported thereon, said frame being hinged to the under side of the table-top on horizontally-disposed axes so that the pocket may be folded under the table, and keepers which take under the frame in both of its terminal positions, the frame being held in engagement with the keepers by its own resiliency.

3. The combination with a table, of a pocket adapted to be folded under the table when not in use and consisting of a frame 10, of resilient metal, provided with journals 11 on the ends of its arms, and a flexible fabric 12, keepers 14 on the table, said keepers having bearings for the journals on the frame and forming supports for the frame in its terminal positions, and thumb-pieces for disengaging the frame from said keepers.

4. A table, provided on the under side of its top with a strip 15 having keepers 14 at its respective ends, a pocket-frame 10, of U shape, made from resilient metal and provided with journals 11 on its arms which journals have bearings in the respective keepers 14, a partition-bar 17, hinged on the plate 15 at 19 and connected at its outer end with the frame 10, a flexible fabric or material 12 on the frame, and thumb-pieces 16 on the table-top for freeing the frame from said keepers.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this 20th day of March, 1906, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT B. CANTRELL.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNETT,
WILLIAM J. FIRTH.