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E. A. NELSON.

BILLIARD BRIDGE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 22, 1906.

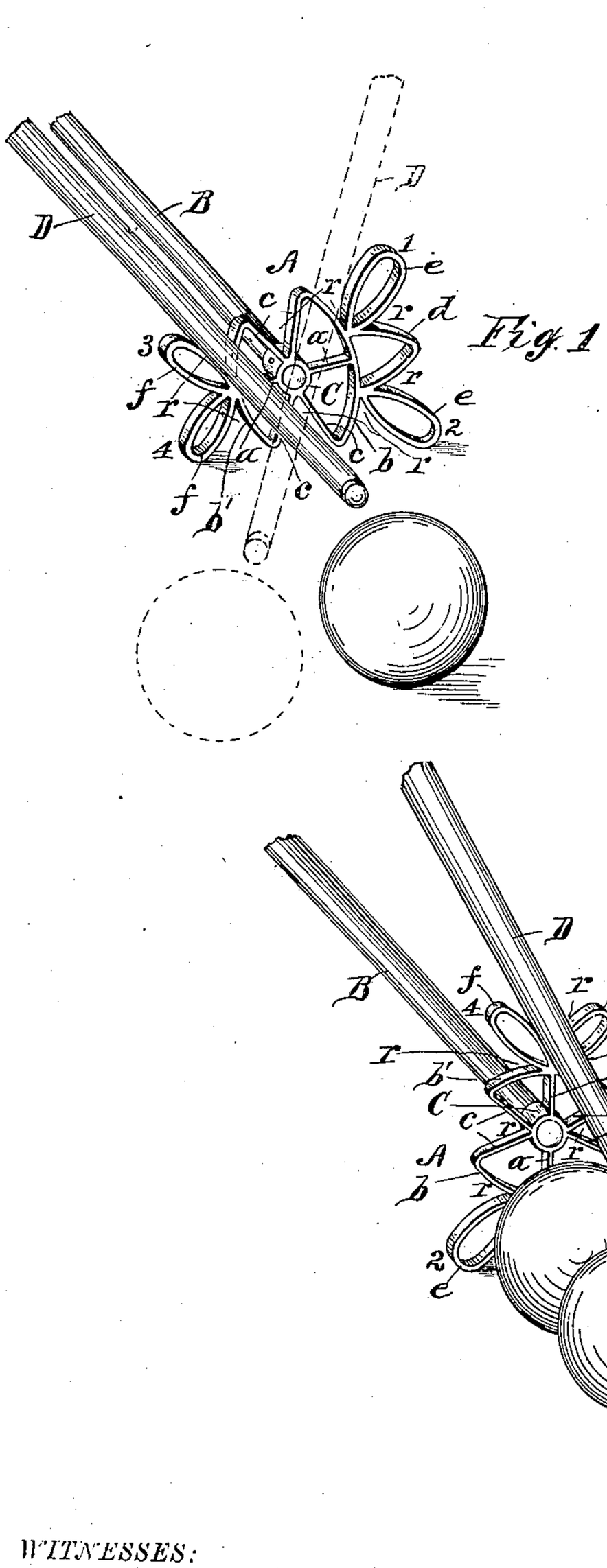

Fig. 1

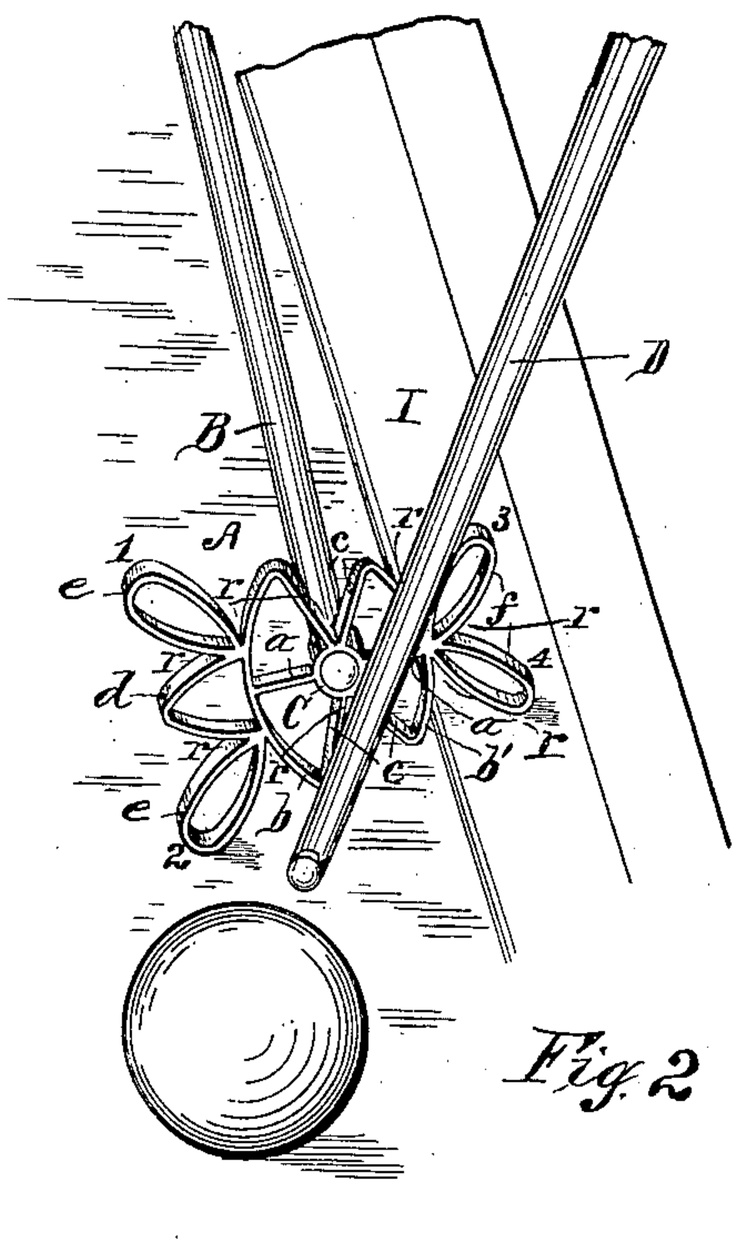

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

WITNESSES:

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BILLIARD-BRIDGE.

No. 890,789. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 16, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST A. NELSON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Billiard-Bridges, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a billiard bridge which shall enable the player to more readily and conveniently place the cue in the various positions required for propelling the ball in different directions as may be desired. And to that end the invention consists in the novel construction of the billiard bridge as hereinafter described and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which shows the billiard bridge placed in various positions for allowing the cue to be played at different angles on the ball.

I preferably construct the bridge of the form of a skeleton frame —A—, which consists of the central ring or ferrule —C— for the attachment of the usual handle —B—. From opposite sides of the said ring extend radial bars —*a*—*a*—, which intersect the centers of segments —*b*—*b'*— of different lengths. From the ends of the said segments to the central ring —C— extend converging bars —*c*—*c*—. On the central portion of the long segment —*b*— is a **V**-shaped projection —*d*— disposed with its corner outward on the frame. At opposite sides of the said projection and adjacent thereto are two elongated loops —*e*—*e*— extending outward from the segment, similar loops —*f*—*f*— diverge from the center of the smaller segment —*b'*—. The bridge is thus elongated. The said loops —*e*—*e*— and —*f*—*f*— form the supporting limbs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the bridge, which limbs are disposed in pairs extending obliquely from the bridge-frame and adapted to support the bridge in the various positions shown in the drawings, in which

Figure 1. shows the bridge in position for allowing the cue —D— to be placed for the execution of a so called "follow shot", Fig. 2. shows the bridge resting on the cushion and Fig. 3. shows the bridge in position for supporting the cue over a number of balls intervening between the bridge and cue ball.

The plurality of cue rests extend completely around the bridge and consist of the recesses —*r*—*r*— between the projecting limbs or loops —*e*—*e*— segments —*b*—*b'*— bars —*c*—*c*— and the **V**-shaped projection —*d*—. The increased length of the segment —*b*— with the limbs 1 and 2 extending therefrom forms that end of the bridge wider than the opposite end and allows the narrower end of the bridge to be placed on the cushion —I— to support the cue —D— over the said cushion as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

By setting the bridge with its wide end on the table and placing the cue in the rest —*r*— in the narrow end of the bridge, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawing, the cue is supported at a sufficient height to allow it to shoot on a plurality of balls.

By placing the bridge with its long side on the table the cue may be placed in the lower rest —*r*— as shown in full lines in Fig. 1. of the drawings, for making a "follow shot" and by placing the cue in the higher rest —*r*— adjacent to the wide end of the bridge as represented by dotted lines, the cue is in position for making a "draw shot".

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A billiard-bridge consisting of an elongated frame formed with a central aperture for the attachment of a handle and having two converging sides provided with oppositely arranged recesses of substantially uniform depth, the wider end of the frame provided with a pair of recesses of corresponding depth, and the narrow end of said frame provided with a single recess arranged on a line passing centrally between the recesses in the wider end, all of said recesses constituting cue-rests adapting the frame to be placed with either end or either side resting upon billiard-table and shaped to fit the cushion of the table so as to allow the frame to rest steadily on the said cushion in any of the aforesaid positions as set forth and shown.

2. A billiard bridge consisting of a skeleton frame formed with a handle-receiving ring in the center of said frame, bars extend-

ing radially in opposite directions from said ring, segments of different lengths intersected at their centers by the said radial bars, convergent bars extending from the ends of the segments to the ring, a V-shaped projection on the central portion of the large segment, elongated loops extending obliquely from said segment adjacent to the projection thereon, and similar loops diverging from the center of the smaller segment as set forth and shown.

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