F. R. CORNWALL.

GAME APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1902.

908,752.

Patented Jan. 5, 1909.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

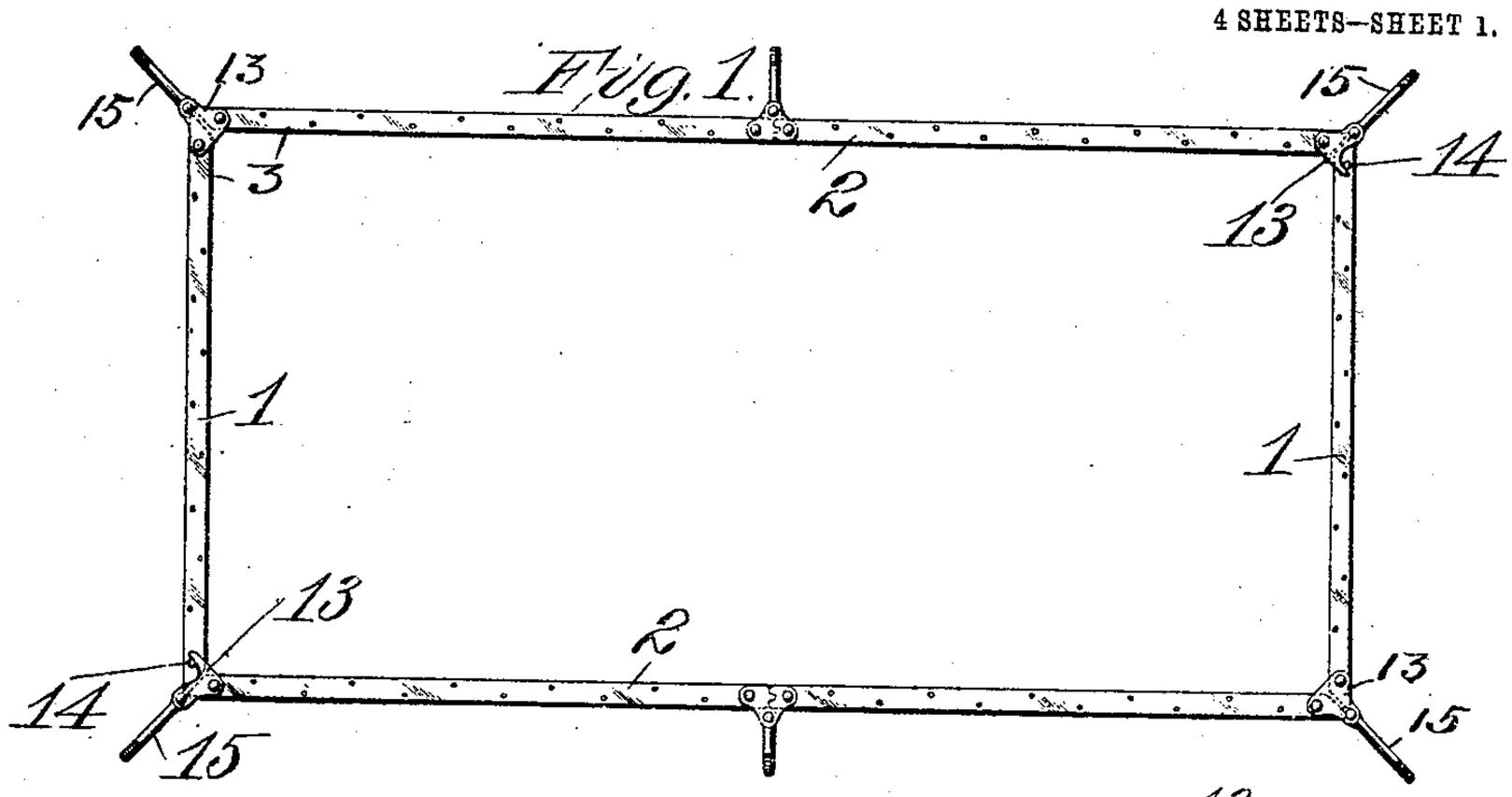


Fig. 2.

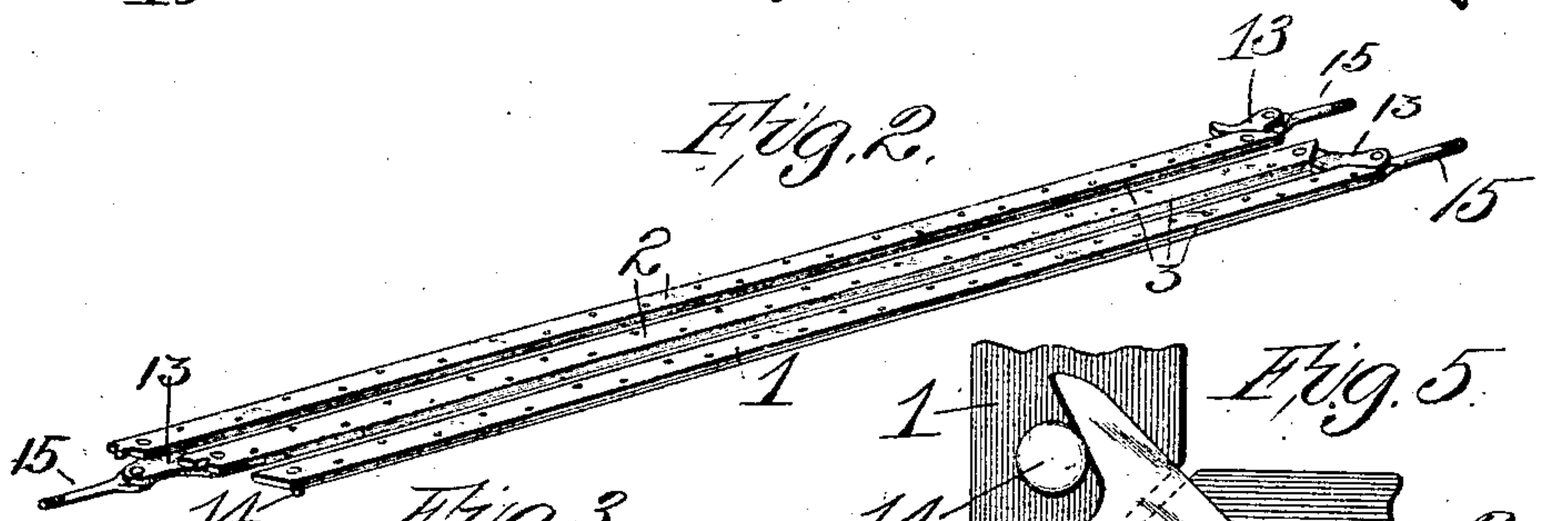


Fig. 3.

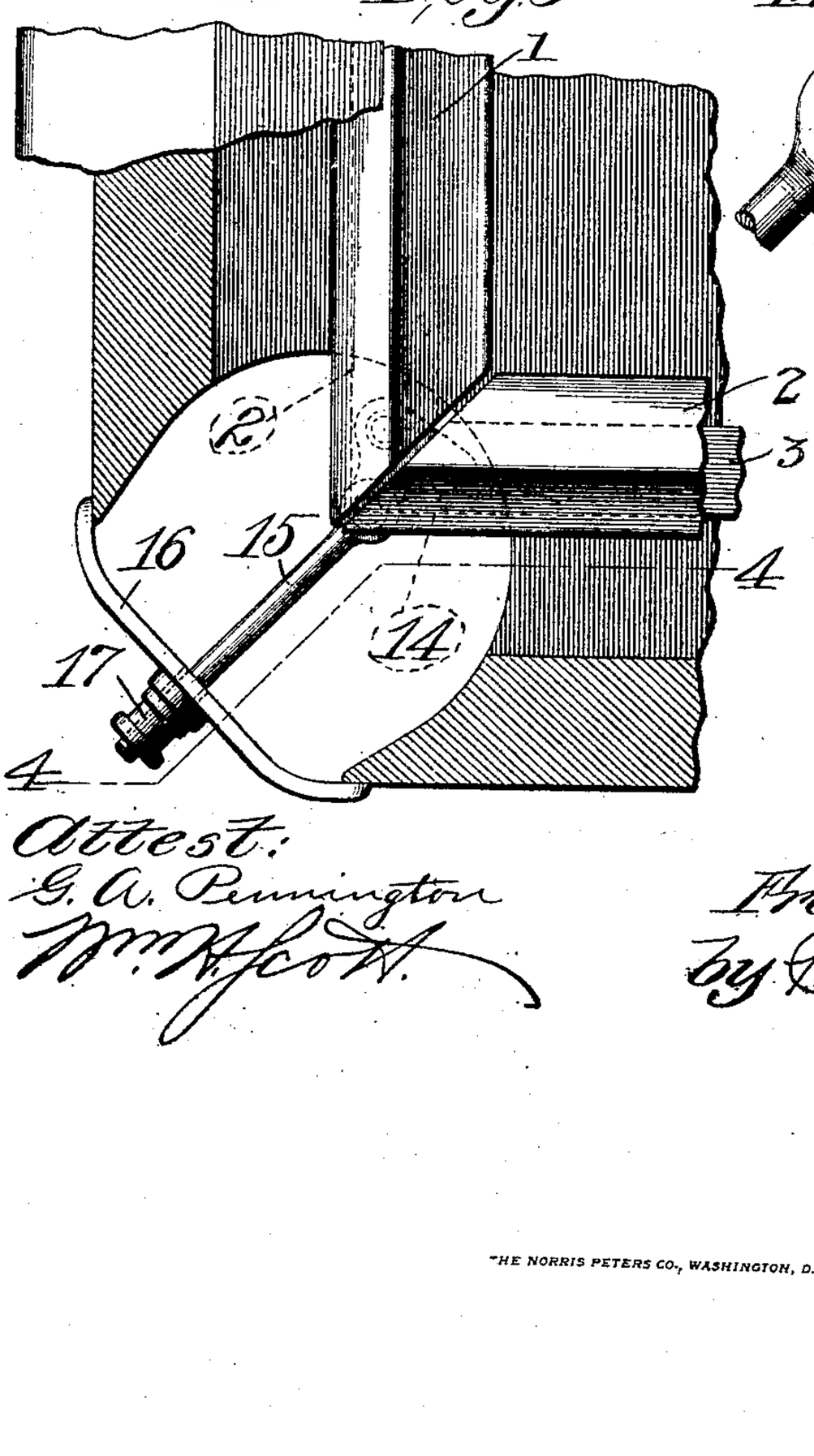


Fig. 5.

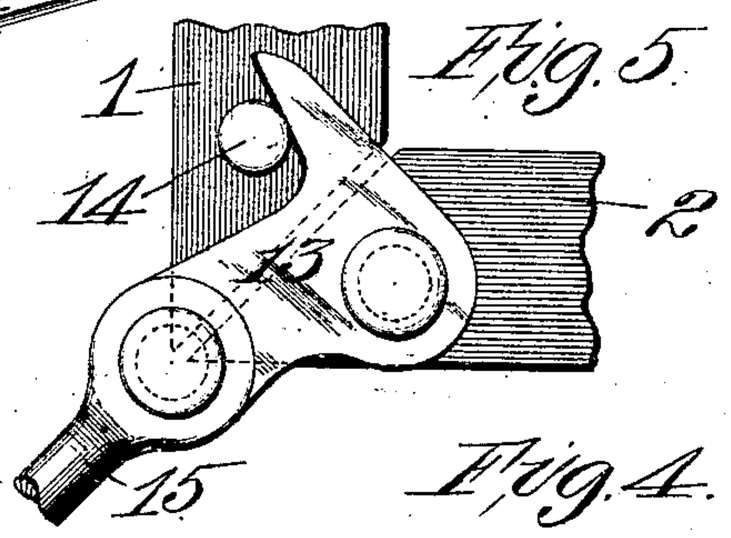
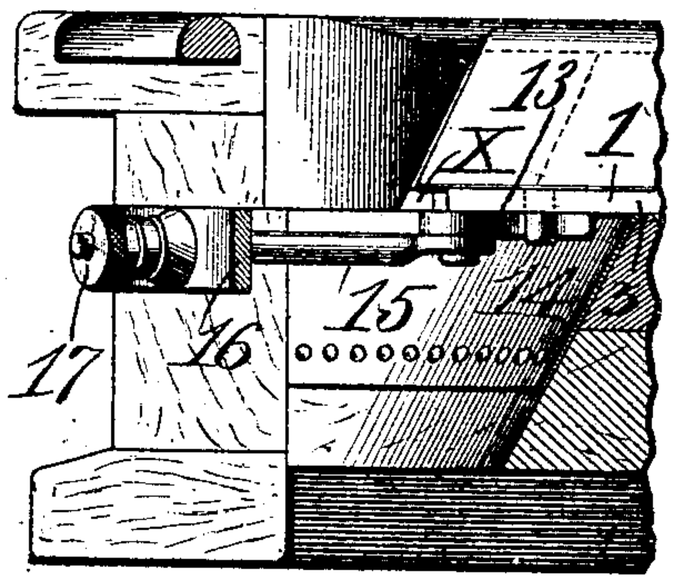


Fig. 4.



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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.

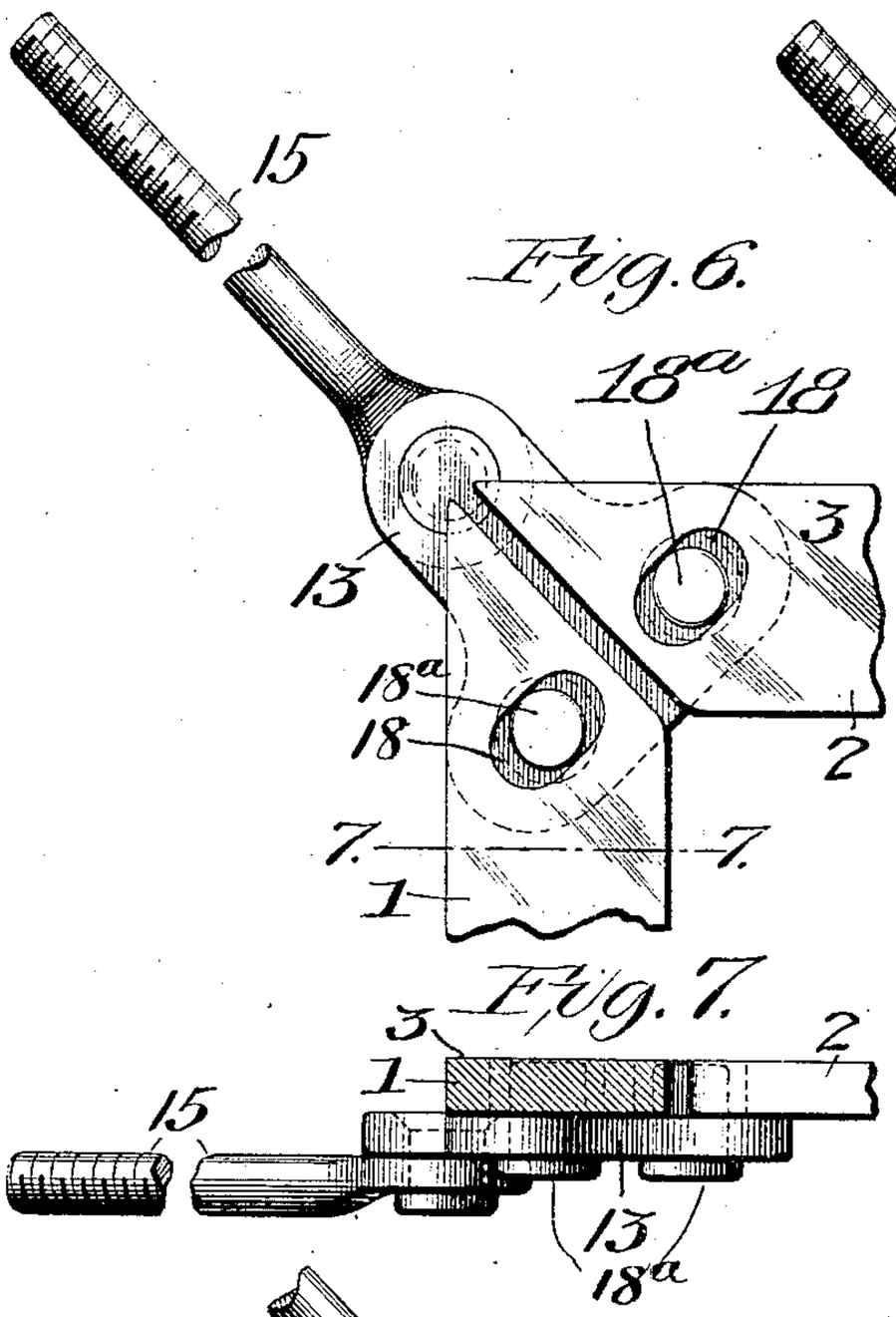


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

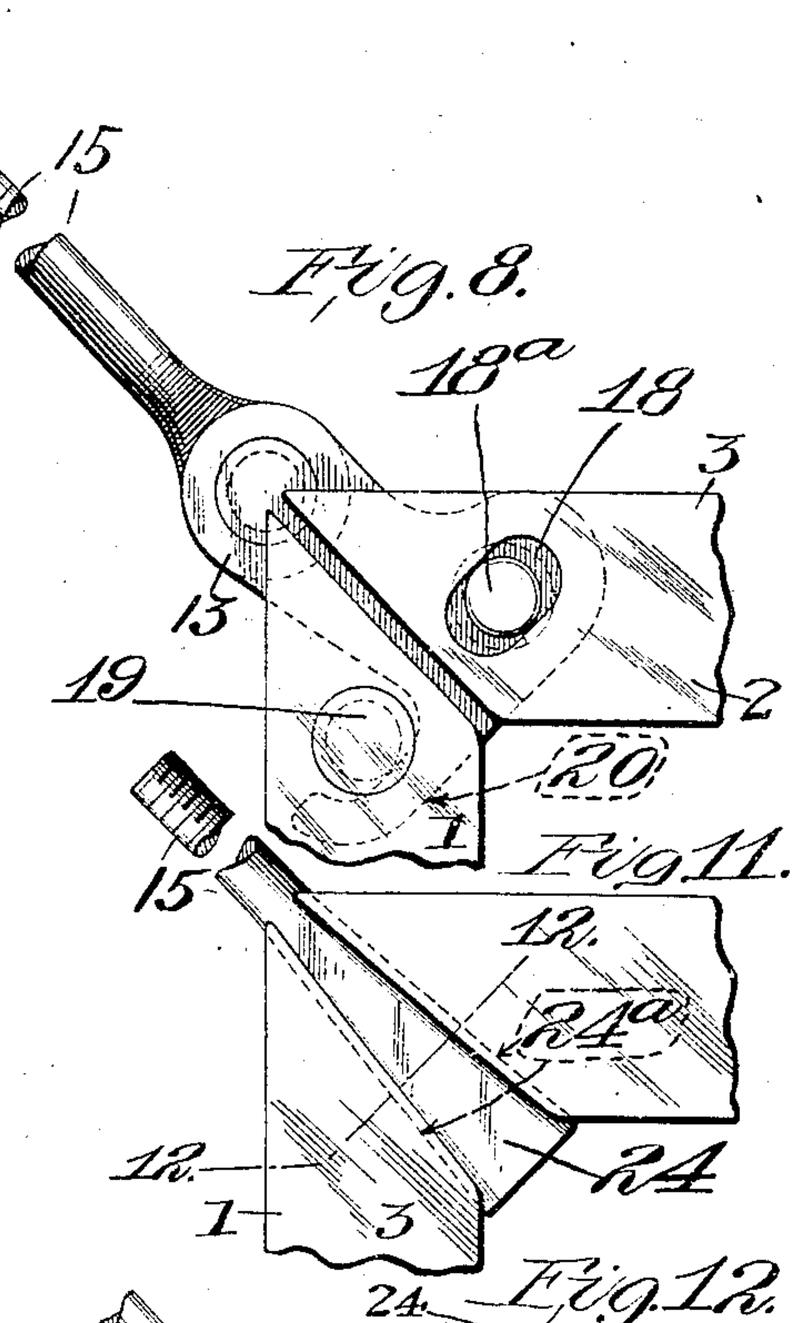


Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 9.

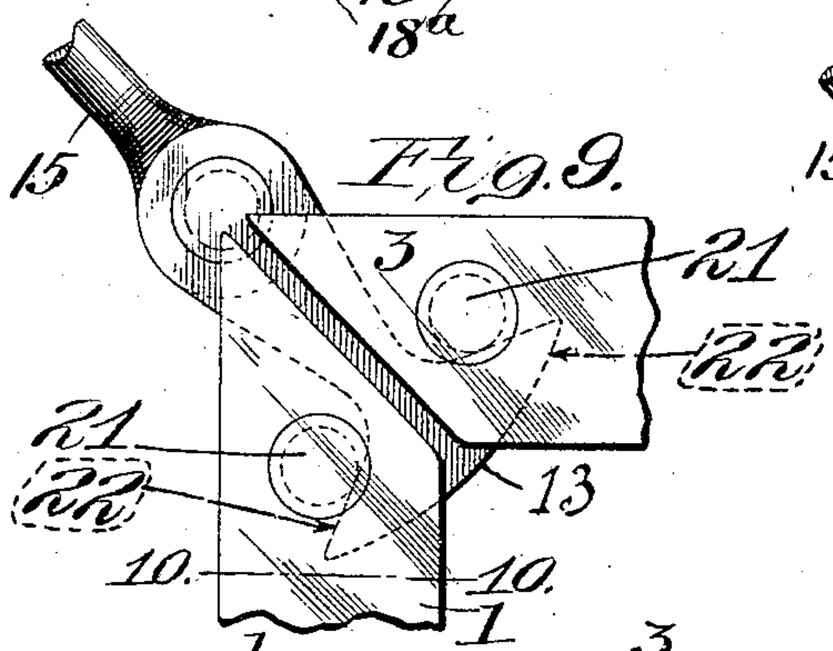


Fig. 13.

Fig. 10.

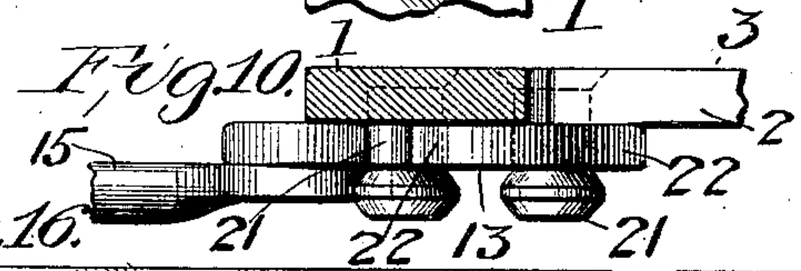


Fig. 14.

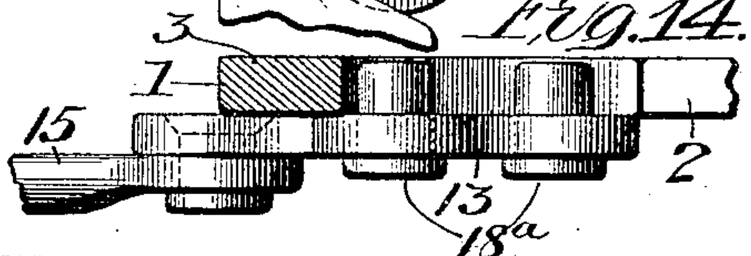


Fig. 16.

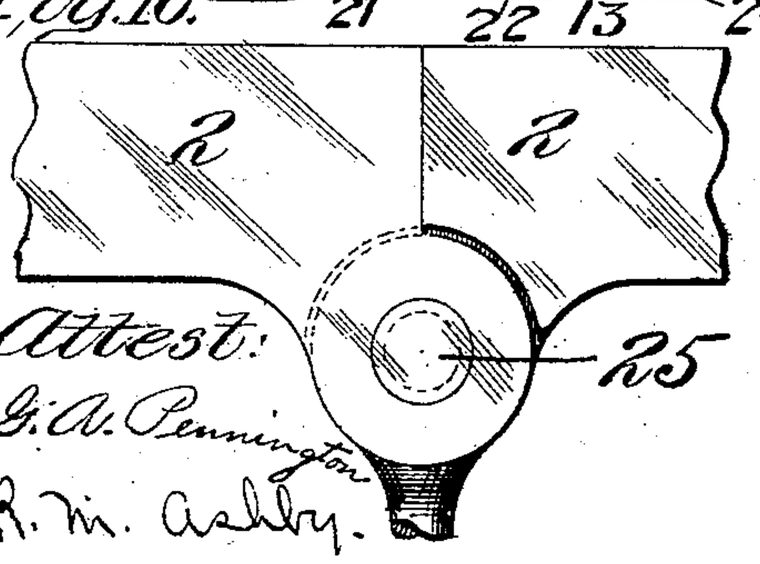
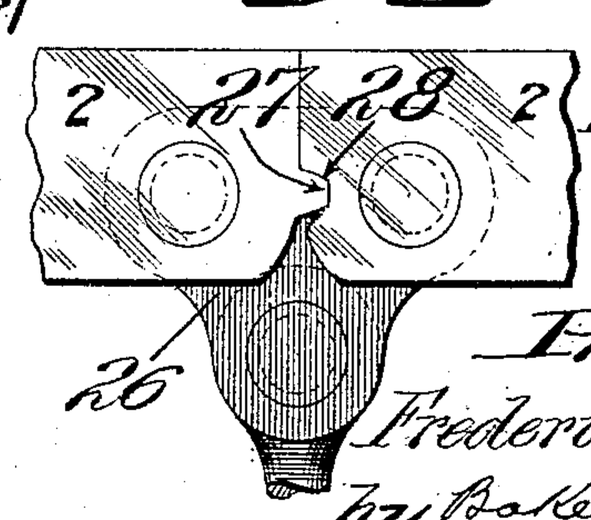


Fig. 15.



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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 17.

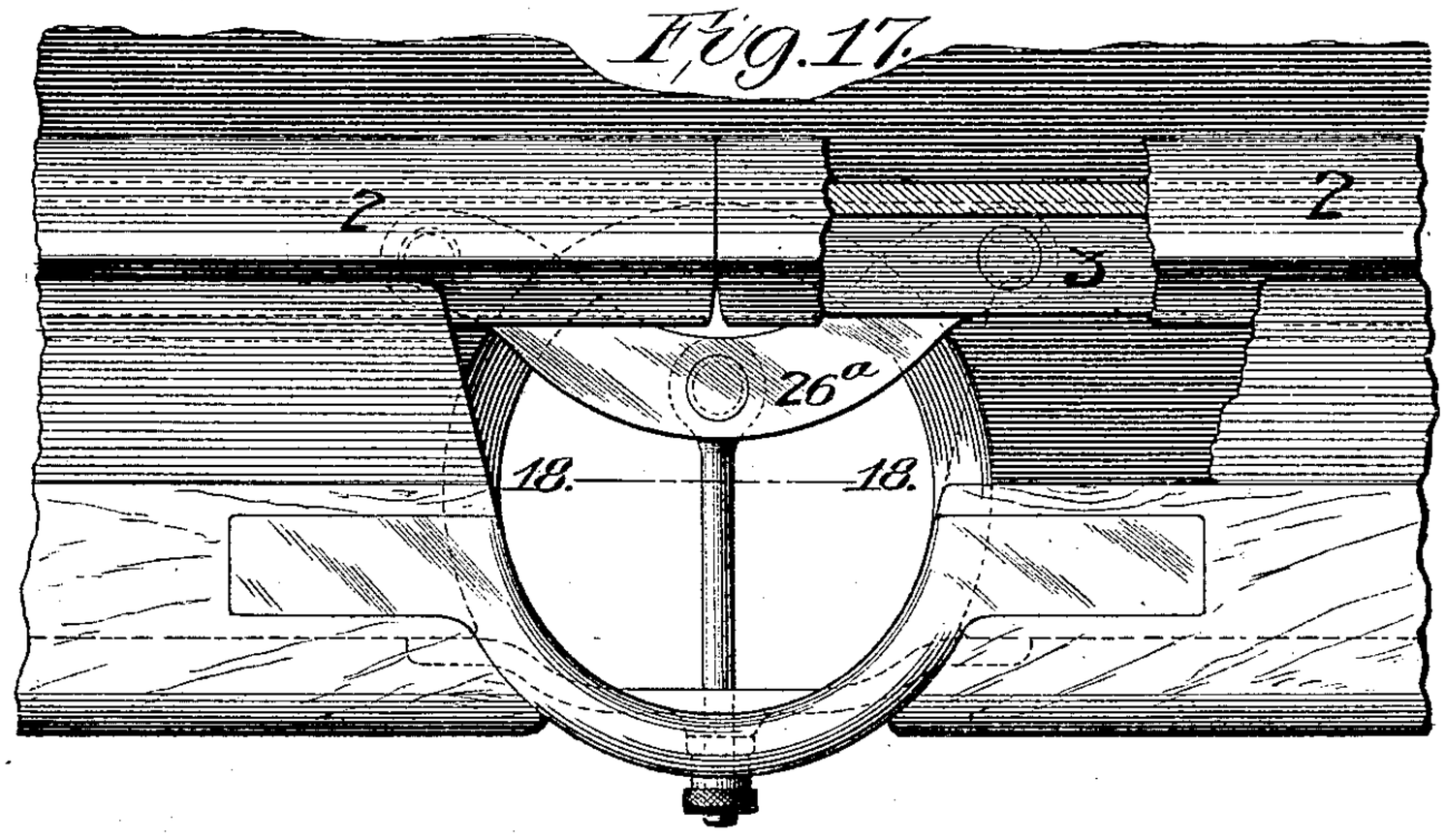


Fig. 18.

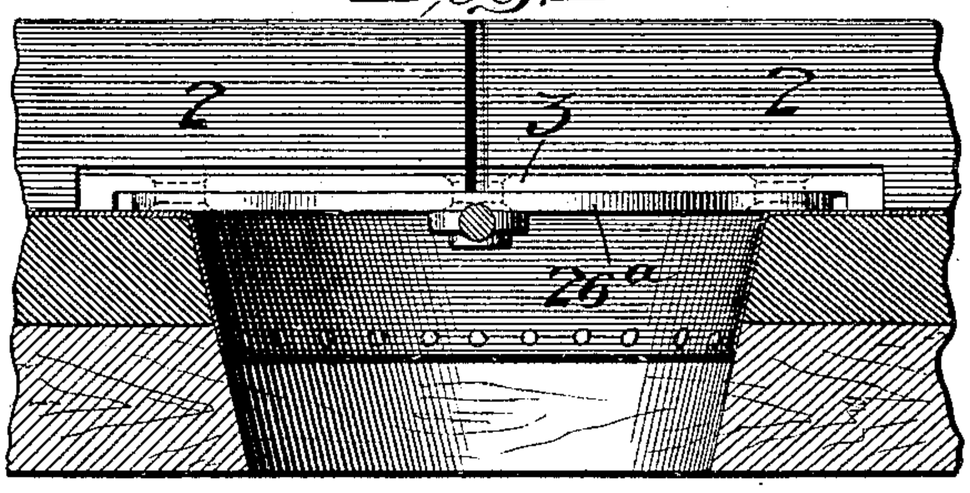


Fig. 19

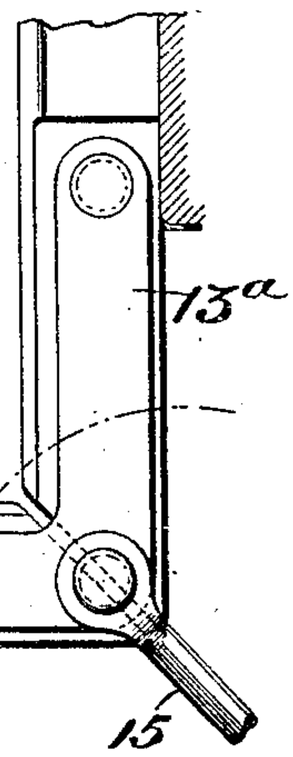
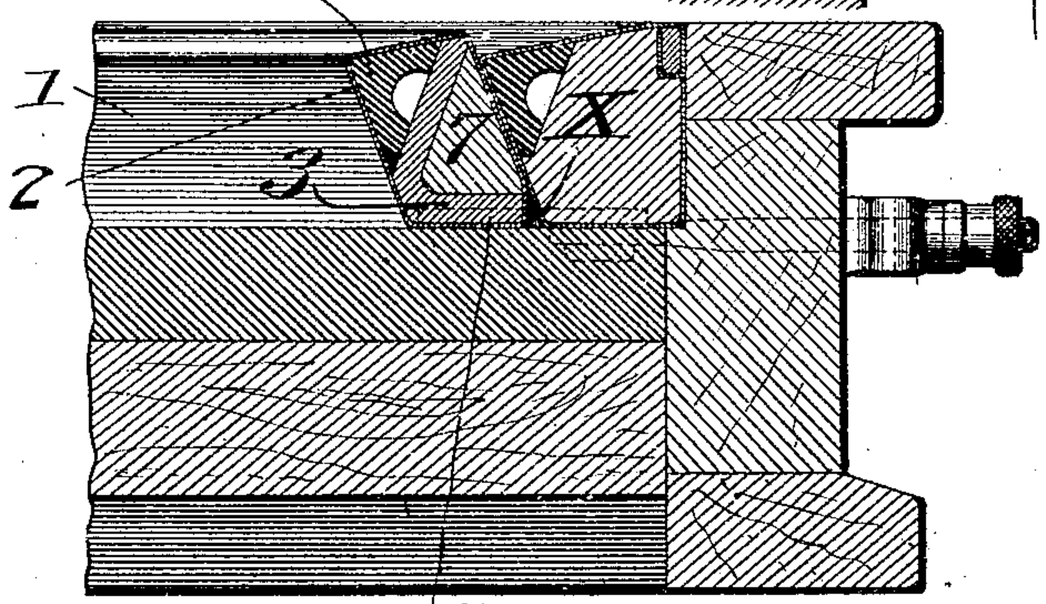


Fig. 20.



26a

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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 21.

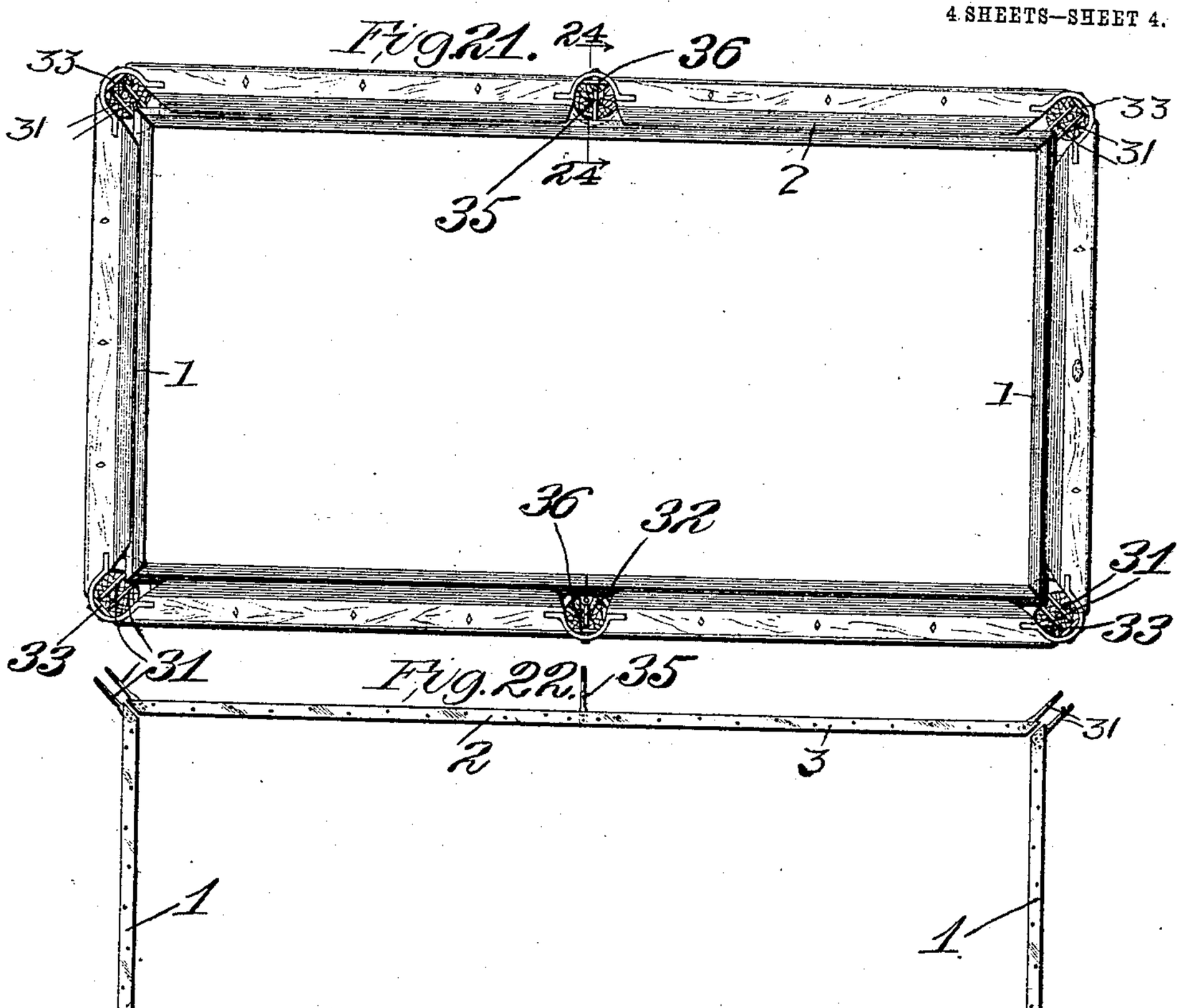


Fig. 23.

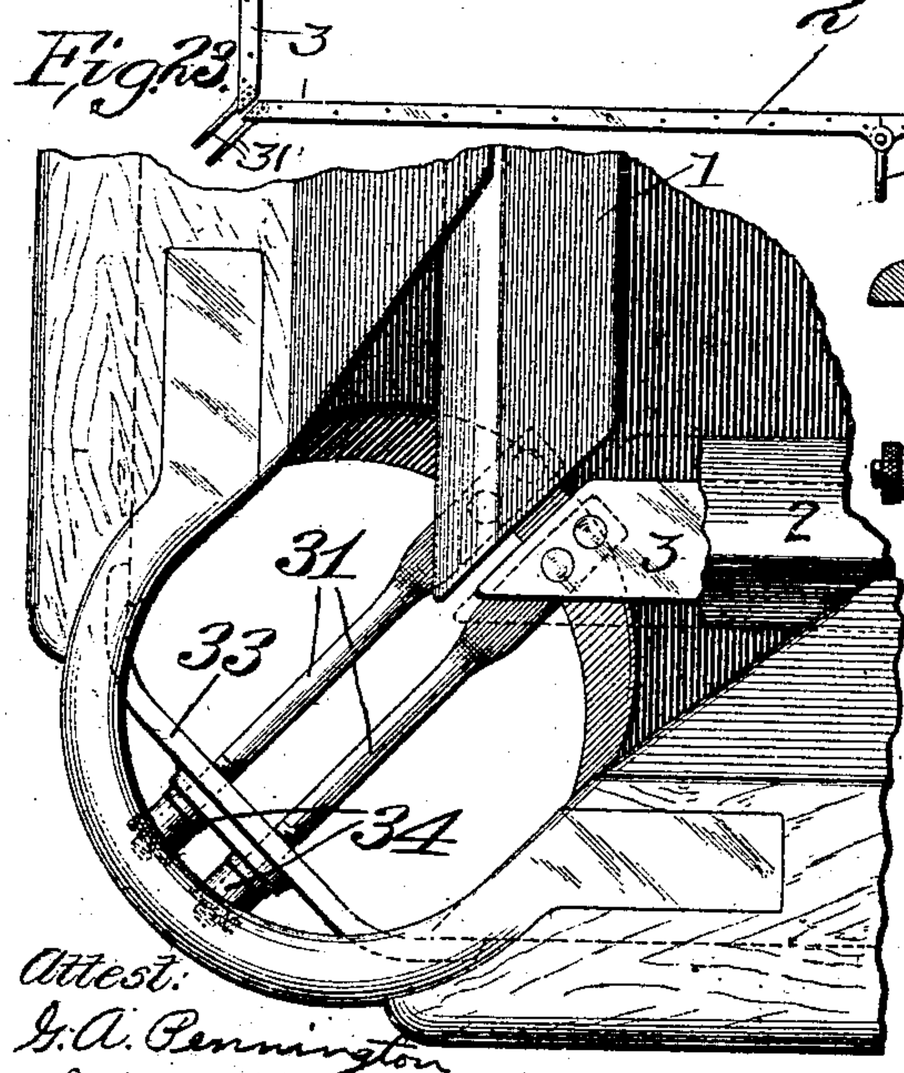
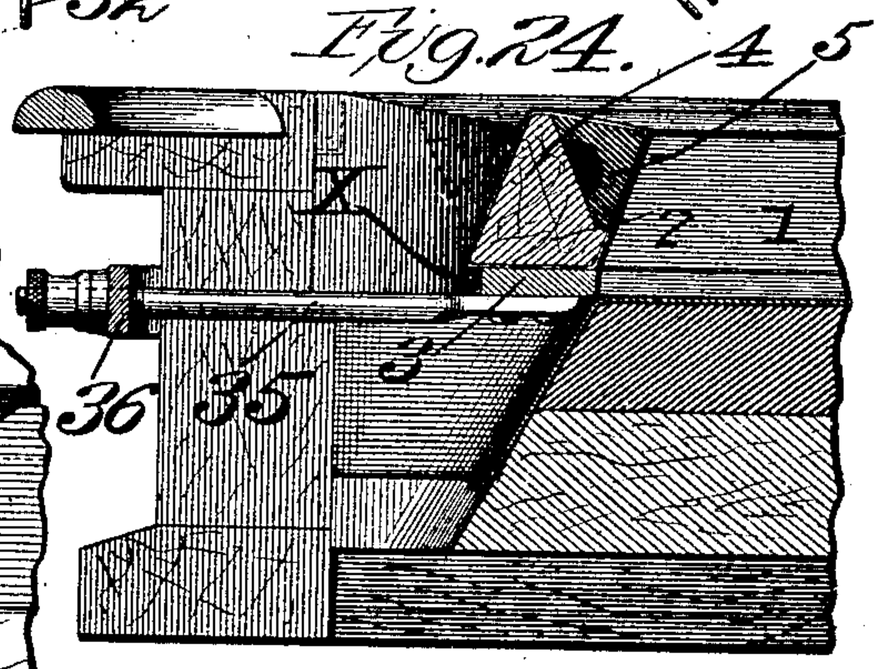


Fig. 24.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GAME APPARATUS.

No. 908,752. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 5, 1909.

Application filed April 26, 1902. Serial No. 104,814.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK R. CORNWALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Game Apparatus, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a frame forming part of my improved game apparatus; Fig. 2 is a detail view showing sections of the frame folded together; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of a pool table showing my improved frame in position thereon; Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line 4—4 Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is an inverted fragmentary view of a joint between two sections of the frame at the corner; Fig. 6 is a similar view of a modified form; Fig. 7 is a sectional view on line 7—7 Fig. 6; Fig. 8 is a fragmentary view of a modified form of corner connection; Fig. 9 is a similar view of another modified form of corner connection; Fig. 10 is a sectional view on line 10—10 Fig. 9; Fig. 11 is another modified form of corner connection; Fig. 12 is a sectional view on line 12—12 Fig. 11; Fig. 13 is another modified form of corner connection; Fig. 14 is a sectional view on line 14—14 Fig. 13; Fig. 15 is a detail view of the hinge joint between the side sections; Fig. 16 is a modified form thereof; Fig. 17 is another modification of the hinge joint between the side sections; Fig. 18 is a sectional view on line 18—18 Fig. 17; Fig. 19 is a modified form of corner connection; Fig. 20 is a modified form of the frame upon which the cushions are mounted; Fig. 21 is a plan view of a pool table showing one form of my improved game apparatus in position thereon; Fig. 22 is a modified form of metal frame; Fig. 23 is a fragmentary view of a corner of a pool table showing the manner of securing the frame in position; and Fig. 24 is a sectional view on line 24—24 Fig. 21.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in game apparatus designed particularly for service in connection with a pool table.

The object is to provide a removable sectional cushion frame which can be readily and quickly applied to an ordinary pool table, without necessitating any change in the construction of such tables as at present made, the device, when in position, closing the pockets of the pool table and providing a continuous cushion rail on all sides whereby the table can be used as a billiard table.

Another object of my invention is to so construct this removable frame that it will adapt itself to standard size pool tables, said frame compensating for any inequalities in the fixed rails of the table.

Another object of my invention is to so construct the frame that it can be wedged in position under the banks of the fixed rails of the pool table, whereby a solid, continuous rail is provided.

Heretofore, devices have been placed on the market for converting pool tables into billiard tables, those most commonly used being in the nature of pocket blocks, as they are commonly called, and continuous rails. The pocket blocks referred to are clamped in position in the pockets of the pool table, but by reason of the numerous joints which, from necessity, have to be made, these blocks have not been satisfactory, because a ball striking on the joint would not be deflected at the proper angle. Furthermore, these pocket blocks are made to fit each individual pocket and each block is usually marked with a symbol to indicate the pocket in which it is to be placed. Because of this fact, and because these blocks after frequent use lose their original shape, changing the angle at the corner, they have not proven satisfactory. The continuous rail referred to is one wherein the pool rails are removable from the table and the continuous rails bolted in position directly upon the table. This necessitates the owner having two sets of rails, one set being employed when the table is to be used as a pool table, and the other when the table is to be used as a billiard table. The continuous billiard rails are subject to the influences of atmosphere and heat, and are liable to warp and become distorted, so that when they are applied in position they do not fit properly. It is the practice to house these continuous rails, when not in use, in a box, which necessarily is as long as the longest rails of the table, thus making the storing of these rails inconvenient on account of the space occupied by them and their inclosing box.

One of the principal objects of my invention is to overcome the difficulties experienced in the use of pocket blocks and con-

tinuous rails by providing a frame which requires no change in the pool table to apply it; which can be folded so as to occupy but little space when not in position on the table; which is not so susceptible to the influence of atmosphere and temperature; which can be manufactured in quantities for standard size tables; which can be marketed as a separate article; which can be applied to existing tables without changing the construction of said tables; and which will adapt itself and compensate for inequalities in the manufacture of the table.

In mentioning the inequalities in the manufacture of the table I do not wish to be understood as stating that these inequalities are due to any fault of the manufacturer, they rather resulting from the nature of the article. Pool tables, in practice, are generally erected at the place of manufacture in order that the manufacturer may see that all of the parts fit together nicely, and that any adjustment necessary can be made at that time. In shipping, the table is dismantled and may be erected and dismantled once or twice more before it reaches its ultimate destination, such as in the dealer's exhibition room, etc. By these frequent handlings in dismantling and erecting the tables, the wood is liable to be bruised and chafed, and finally the uneven surfaces prevent the parts from fitting together with that degree of nicety which is essential to a good table. Because of these conditions, I have provided means to compensate for any inequality in the table resulting from the several handlings it receives. It makes no difference whether the rails of the pool table are exactly parallel,—my sectional frame will adjust itself properly in position.

With the above objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the several parts all as will hereinafter be described and afterwards pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, my improved frame consists preferably of two end sections 1, and two side sections 2, said side sections being preferably hinged at their middle so that they can be folded and occupy but a small amount of space when not in position on the table. Each section preferably consists of a metallic base 3 upon which is firmly secured a wooden backing strip 4 upon which the rubber cushion 5 is mounted, at the usual height from the bottom of the base section, which latter is designed to rest upon the table. The wooden backing may be secured in position on the metal frame by means of wood screws which, to prevent splitting of the backing, are preferably staggered. The whole section is also preferably inclosed by cloth, as usual, to give it a neat appearance and finish. As shown in Fig. 20, the metal frame may have an angular leg for the purpose of reinforcing the same and to which the cushion is secured by means of any well-known attaching device. A wooden filler 7 is employed in this angle for well understood purposes. In cross section the frame observes substantially a diamond shape and is designed to fit under the bank of the fixed rail and be clamped in position in such a manner that the wedging action renders the removable frame as rigid and secure as the fixed rail. It will also be seen, by referring to Figs. 1 and 22 that the upper face of the metal frame is entirely free so that the wooden backing strips are continuous throughout the several sections, thus enabling the formation of mitered joints at the corners and butt joints at the hinge in the side sections. Of course, the rubber cushions are shaped, when in position on the backing strip, to conform to these joints. I have found in practice that the butt joints in the cushions opposite the side pockets in the pool table will not interfere with the ball caroming properly, even though it strikes against the joint. I would recommend, however, that the use of mucilage or any self-hardening substance be avoided on the contiguous faces of the cushion at this point, as the same would tend to interfere with the resiliency of the cushion. With respect to the mitered joints at the corners, I would state that it makes no difference if the ends of the side and end sections are spaced apart so as to leave a crack. This will not interfere with the ball as the points of contact of the ball with the end and side rails, when in the corner of the table, are at some distance away from the mitered joint.

In Figs. 1, 4 and 5, 13 indicates an equilizing lever plate or connector as it might be termed, to which is connected a single bolt, thus enabling the end and the side sections to be forced home by applying power through a single medium. In this construction the end and side sections are built up as above described, that is, they consist preferably of a metal base frame upon which is arranged a wooden backing for the cushion. On the under side of the metal frame at points opposite the pockets, I preferably arrange the equalizing levers referred to, said levers being pivoted to one of the sections and engaging the other section. Manifestly, such equalizing lever can, if desired, be pivoted to each of the sections to which it is connected. The equalizing lever is shown in Fig. 5 as being pivoted to the end of the metal frame of the side section 2. The end section 1 is provided with a stud 14 which is engaged by the lever 13. This equalizing lever is substantially T-shaped, one end of the cross bar being pivoted to the side frame section, the other end having a sliding engagement with the stud 14 on the end section, and what would

be the end of the vertical member thereof having pivoted to it a bolt 15 which cooperates with a yoke 16 (see Fig. 3), said bolt receiving a thumb nut 17 on its end by which the equalizing lever is drawn outwardly. The operation of this equalizing lever is as follows: Assuming that the parts are in position on the table as shown in Fig. 3, and it is desired to force the movable sections home:—the nut 17 is screwed up and as the pull on the equalizing lever is at a point between its pivotal point and the stud 14, both the end and side sections will be subject to stretching strains and also to pressure tending to force them under their respective fixed rails or banks. Should the side section 2 be the first to reach home under its bank and become fixed, the continued application of power through the bolt 15 will cause the equalizing bar to swing on its pivot, and, by reason of the sliding engagement of the stud 14, force the end section to its home position. On the other hand, if the end section is the first to reach home position and become fixed, the equalizing bar will have a variable fulcrum, sliding on the stud 14, its power being exerted to force the side section to its home position. When the home position is reached, the operator ceases to apply power through the medium of the thumb nut.

When the frame is in position on a table and the nuts at the four corners are screwed up it follows that the forces applied through these mediums are to an extent opposed to each other, and said forces are resolved into components, one of which is in the direction against the fixed rail. Taking into consideration one of the sections, say the end section, a force equal to one hundred pounds applied at both ends thereof is divided between the end section and its two connected side sections; thus we have a force of fifty pounds at each end of the end section pulling in a direction at an angle of approximately forty-five degrees with relation to the long axis of said end section. This force pulling in this direction is resolved into two components equal in value to twenty-five pounds each. Assuming that we liken these stresses to the forces in a built up structure, we have what is equivalent to two horizontal components (longitudinally the end section) opposing each other, their effect being neutral and only resulting in a stretching action, or placing the end section under tension. What would be the other component, likened to the vertical component, is at right angles to the horizontal component and in a direction towards the fixed rail. The vertical components at each end of the end rail being in the same direction, we have the benefit of these forces combined which we will say is equal to twice the force at each end, or a total force or pressure of fifty pounds against the end section holding it against the fixed end rail of the table. With the above in mind, it follows that the forces at the four corners of the table work harmoniously, the longitudinal stresses being neutral and in opposition to each other and merely tending to stretch, or place the end sections under tension, while the vertical forces are all in a direction outwardly toward the fixed rails with which they coöperate and against which their home position is determined. These fixed rails form fixed abutments for my improved expansible frame but it is obvious that the frame could be used on tables where the fixed abutments were in the form of pins or other projections.

The equalizing lever can be connected to the movable rail sections in many ways. For example, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the rail sections can be provided at their ends with elongated slots 18, and the transverse member of the T-shaped clamping lever can be provided with studs 18ª adapted to enter said slots. When this form of device is employed, the rail sections are laid upon the table and the equalizing lever is applied below the same, the studs being inserted into the proper slots, after which the lever is clamped in position in the manner heretofore described. Or, as shown in Fig. 8, only one of the movable rail sections need be provided with a slot 18, the other of said sections having a stud 19 extending from its lower side. In this event the lever will have only a single stud 18ª (adapted to enter the said slot) and will have an extending arm 20 which coöperates with the rail stud 19 in a manner which will at once be apparent. Furthermore, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, both rail sections can be provided with studs 21 and the lever can have oppositely extending lateral wings or arms 22 which coöperate with said studs. Or, as shown in Figs. 13 and 14, the lever can have two studs 18ª, as in the construction illustrated by Figs. 6 and 7, and the rail sections can be cut away at the ends upon their inner sides to produce surfaces 23 in rear of the inner edges of the rails, the said studs engaging and coöperating with the said surfaces.

Another manner of securing the rail sections in position is illustrated in Figs. 11 and 12. Here the ends of said rail sections are so beveled that an outwardly tapering slot is produced between them, and a tapering or wedge block 24 provided with the clamping bolt fits in said slot, the opposing edges of said rail sections preferably being provided with longitudinal grooves 24ª which receive the edges of said tapering block. Thus, as the block is forced home the said rail sections are forced firmly into their positions, and separation of the block from the rail sections is prevented.

In Fig. 19 I have shown a modified form

of corner connection in which an L-shaped plate 13ª has its members permanently connected to the side and end sections. The securing bolt is pivotally connected to this equalizing lever or plate at the junction of its two members. By locating the pivotal point of connection of the two members of this plate 13ª remote from the extremities of the side and end sections, the strain to which these sections are subjected is taken from their unsupported or overhanging ends.

When the side rail sections are to be divided, the parts or portions thereof can be connected by an ordinary hinge joint, as shown in Fig. 16, the clamping bolt being pivoted upon the pintle 25 of said hinge. I prefer, however, to employ the construction illustrated in Fig. 15. Here, the ends of abutting rail portions are separately pivoted upon a plate 26, and the clamping bolt is also pivoted to said plate, the plate projecting beyond the edge of the rail section to present a portion to which the clamping bolt can be conveniently connected. One of the rail portions has upon its end a tooth 27 which, as the said rail portions swing upon their pivots in the straightening of the rail section, enters a notch 28 in the end of the opposing rail portion, such tooth and notch connection preventing any lateral displacement of the rail portion ends with respect to each other and insuring the proper alinement of said rail portions as the rail section is straightened.

In Figs. 17 and 18 the plate 26ª is pivotally connected to the parts of the side section remote from their abutting ends so as to locate the pull from said abutting ends opposite the fixed rails, leaving the extremities of said abutting parts free from bending strains. The metal base members of the frame sections in the construction shown in Figs. 17, 18 and 19 are cut away to accommodate the plates 26ª and 13ª for well understood purposes.

In Figs. 21 to 24 I have shown the end and side sections with bolts 31 riveted directly thereto, a bolt 32 being pivotally connected to the pivot bolt of the hinge of one of the side sections. Bolts 31 pass through the corner pockets, and coöperate with a yoke 33 which forms a connector, in this instance, their ends receiving thumb nuts 34 by which the sections of the rail are clamped in position on the table. The bolts 32 and 35 pass through side pockets and coöperate with yokes 36, thumb nuts also being employed to clamp the side sections home. This construction permits of the individual adjustment of the end and side sections. By this construction it will be observed that the side section carrying the bolt 35 is continuous throughout its length, that is, is not hinged opposite the side pocket and consequently the opposite side section which is hinged, and which carries the bolt 32, acts as a key tending to lock the end and opposite side sections in position under their respective banks.

It is obvious that while I have shown in all the figures of the drawings the sections of the frame separated at the corners, some of the corner joints can be fastened together permanently, in which event the frame section would be composed of a cushion member which extended along the end and side rails. Securing devices could be used at the separated joints at the diagonally opposite corners, as well as at the permanently connected corners, if the latter were found to be necessary.

In practice, I prefer to hinge both of the side sections as shown in Fig. 1, these hinged side sections forming a double key for the end sections when we consider that the end sections are forced under the bank. I also prefer to have all of the corners separable in practice because the individual sections are thereby rendered more convenient in handling. In Fig. 1, however, two of the diagonal corners are permanently connected and the opposite two diagonal corners separably connected, Fig. 2 showing the relation of the end and hinged side sections when folded together, the end section in this view being permanently connected to one end of a side section.

By referring to Figs. 4, 20 and 24 it will be observed that the metal portion of the frame is removed inwardly from the fixed rail so as to leave a space X. The object of this is to avoid contact of this metal portion of the frame with the cloth of the fixed rail to prevent the cutting of said cloth.

The object of off-setting the pintle or pintles forming elements of the hinge in the middle of the side sections is to cause said side sections to be separated when folded, giving sufficient clearance to permit of this folding action.

By the use of the terms "expansible frame" or "a frame composed of rails (or sections) expansibly connected together" or like expressions in the following claims, I intend to include all structures having those characteristics of my improvement and which will enable the rails, or sections, to be moved outwardly or expand with respect to each other, whether the connection between the rails or sections is a permanent or temporary one; and also whether the said connection is in the nature of a hinge or pivotal connection.

I am aware that many minor changes in the construction, arrangement and combination of the several parts of my device can be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without in the least departing from the nature and principle of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a game apparatus, the combination with a base or playing surface, of surrounding rails, supplemental removable rails, comprising a continuous open frame, and means for expanding the supplemental rails against the said other rails.

2. In a game apparatus, the combination with a playing surface of stationary abutments thereon, removable cushion rails, comprising a continuous open frame and means for expanding the latter against the abutments.

3. In a game apparatus, the combination of a supporting table having stationary abutments so disposed as to provide a playing surface therebetween, an open jointed cushion frame adapted to fit within the abutments, and means for expanding said frame against the abutments.

4. The combination with a pool table, of a knock-down frame provided with cushions at its inner edges and arranged against the fixed rails of said pool table, connections between the sections of said frame, said sections extending through the pockets of the pool table, and means coöperating with said connections for securing the sections of the removable frame against the fixed rails of the pool table; substantially as described.

5. A game apparatus of the character indicated comprising a frame composed of rails, connections between said rails permitting outward movement, and means for moving said rails outwardly against fixed abutments; substantially as described.

6. A game apparatus of the character indicated comprising a rectangular frame composed of sections pivotally connected to each other at the corners, and means for applying power at said corners to move the sections outwardly against fixed abutments; substantially as described.

7. In a game apparatus of the character indicated, a frame composed of sections separable at diagonally opposite frame corners, connecting members at the frame corners, and means coöperating with said connecting members for forcing said sections outwardly against fixed abutments; substantially as described.

8. The combination with a pool table, of a knock - down removable frame arranged against the fixed rails of the pool table, the sections of said removable frame having cushions at their inner edges, means for connecting the sections together at the corners of the frame, and securing means coöperating with said connections for exerting strains tending to move said sections outwardly against the fixed rails; substantially as described.

9. In a game apparatus of the character indicated, a frame composed of sections, a connector pivotally connected to one of said sections, and having a sliding engagement with the other of said sections, and means for moving the sections by the application of power applied through said connector; substantially as described.

10. In a game apparatus of the character indicated, a frame composed of sections, a connector pivotally connected to one of said sections and in slidable engagement with an adjacent section, said slidable engagement being between a stud upon one of the said engaged parts and a stud-engaging surface upon the other thereof, and means coöperating with said connector for moving the sections through the medium of said connector; substantially as described.

11. A game apparatus of the character indicated comprising a sectional frame, the sections of said frame being capable of outward horizontal movement with respect to each other, and means for subjecting said sections to outward strain against exteriorly arranged fixed abutments; substantially as described.

12. The combination with a pool table, of a sectional frame arranged thereon and against the fixed rails thereof, the side members of said frame being pivotally connected together, and means extending through the side pocket of the pool table and connected to the pivoted portions of said side sections for holding said sections under outward strain against the fixed rails; substantially as described.

13. The combination with a pool table, of a cushion frame designed to be arranged thereon against the fixed rails of said pool table and providing a continuous cushion, said frame being composed of end sections and side sections, said side sections being pivotally connected together opposite the side pockets of the pool table, connections between the end and side sections at the corners of the frame, and means extending through pockets of the pool table and coöperating with said corner connections for holding said sections under outward strain against the fixed rails of the pool table; substantially as described.

14. The combination with a pool table, of a sectional cushion frame arranged thereon and against the fixed rails of said pool table for providing a continuous cushion rail around the playing field of said table, equalizing bars connecting the sections of the frame at the corners of the table, and means connected to said equalizing bars and fastened through the corner pockets of the pool table for holding the frame sections under outward strain against the fixed rails of a pool table; substantially as described.

15. In a game apparatus, the combination with a table having fixed rails, of a substantially continuous open frame composed of

sections, and means for exerting longitudinal and outward strain upon said sections.

16. A rectangular four-sided open frame jointed at its corners and provided with means common to the end and side sections thereof for forcing said sections outwardly against fixed abutments.

17. The combination with a pool table, of a removable frame composed of side and end sections arranged on said table and against the fixed rails thereof, securing members secured to the contiguous ends of the side and end sections of the frame and extending at angles of approximately 45° from the corners of the frame through the corner pockets; substantially as described.

18. The combination with a pool table, of a knock-down frame composed of side and end sections arranged on said table and against the fixed rails thereof, equalizing means at the corners of said frame for engaging the side and end sections, and means coöperating with said equalizing means for placing the side and end sections under outward strain against the fixed rails of the pool table; substantially as described.

19. In a game apparatus of the character indicated, a frame composed of sections, equalizing means, and connection between said equalizing means and contiguous ends of said sections permitting one of said sections to move independently and in a direction longitudinally the axis of the adjacent section; substantially as described.

20. In combination with a pool table, of a knock-down frame thereon and arranged against the fixed rails of said pool table, said frame being composed of side and end sections, equalizing devices at the corners of the frame engaging the contiguous ends of said sections, said equalizing devices including a lever having a variable fulcrum on one of the engaged sections; substantially as described.

21. In a game apparatus of the character indicated, a frame composed of sections, connecting means pivotally connected to one of said sections and in sliding engagement with an adjacent section, and a securing member pivotally connected to said connector; substantially as described.

22. In a game apparatus of the character indicated, a frame composed of sections, connectors pivotally connected to some of said sections and in sliding engagement with adjacent sections, and securing members pivotally connected to said connectors intermediate the points of connection between said connectors and said sections and extending diagonally from said frame; substantially as described.

23. The combination with a pool table, of a frame composed of pivotally connected sections adapted to coöperate with the fixed rails of a pool table, one of the sections of said frame forming a key member for locking the other of said sections in position under the banks of the fixed rails of the pool table; substantially as described.

24. In a game apparatus of the character indicated, detachable rails, and means carried by said rails for connecting the same together and moving them outwardly against fixed abutments; substantially as described.

25. In a game apparatus of the character indicated, detached cushion-rails, and means carried by said cushion rails for securing the same together and attaching the frame so formed to a table by moving the cushion-rails outwardly against fixed abutments; substantially as described.

26. In a game apparatus, the combination with a playing surface having stationary abutments, of a removable rail fitting against said abutments, said removable rail having a hinge joint therein, and means for exerting outward strain upon the removable rail at the point where said hinge joint is located.

27. In a game apparatus, a removable cushion rail having a hinge joint whereby it may be folded, and means on said rail for preventing lateral displacement of the parts on each side of said hinge joint.

28. In a game apparatus, the combination of a divided cushion rail, a link pivotally connected to the contiguous ends of the divided parts, and a projection upon the end of one of said parts entering a recess in the end of other of said parts.

29. In a game apparatus, the combination of a divided cushion rail, a plate pivotally connected to the contiguous ends of the divided parts of said rail, and a clamping bolt carried by said plate.

30. In a game apparatus, the combination of a divided cushion rail, a plate pivotally connected to the contiguous ends of the divided parts of said rail, a projection extending from the end of one of said parts and entering a recess of the other of said parts, and a clamping bolt pivotally connected to said plate midway its points of connection to the divided parts of the rail.

31. In a game apparatus of the character indicated the combination with a table having a fixed abutment, a frame composed of connected sections, the point of connection being in such position that it lies opposite a relatively fixed abutment when the rail is in position on a table, and means for exerting outward strain upon said point of connection to move the sections outwardly against said fixed abutment; substantially as described.

32. In a game apparatus, the combination with a game table having a pocket, of removable rails provided with cushions extending entirely around the table, a connector spanning said pocket and connected to the

under face of said rails at points outside of said pocket, and means for exerting outward strain upon said connector; substantially as described.

33. In a game apparatus, a removable continuous rail having an inclined outer face adapted to fit against the inner face of a stationary rail of a pool table; substantially as described.

34. In a game apparatus, a rail comprising a base, a leg extending upwardly and outwardly therefrom, a cushion upon said leg, and a filler in the angle between said base and leg; substantially as described.

35. In a game apparatus, the combination with a game table having fixed overhanging cushions, of a loosely jointed sectional frame extending entirely around the table, and whose sections engage said cushions under their over-hanging portions; substantially as described.

36. In a game apparatus, the combination with a game table having fixed cushions, of an expansible frame extending entirely around the table, and comprising sections which engage said cushions upon their inner sides and means for expanding said frame; substantially as described.

37. In a game apparatus, the combination with a game table having fixed overhanging cushions, of a removable frame extending entirely around the table, and comprising sections fitting under the banks of said cushions; substantially as described.

38. In a game apparatus, the combination with a game table having fixed cushions, of a sectional frame extending entirely around the table, and whose sections engage the inner sides of said cushions, and means for forcing said respective sections against said cushions; substantially as described.

39. In a game apparatus, the combination with a game table having fixed overhanging cushions, of a sectional frame extending entirely around the table, and whose sections fit under the banks of said cushions, and means for forcing said respective sections against said cushions; substantially as described.

40. In a game apparatus, the combination with a cushion, of a metal support upon which said cushion is carried, said metal support being set in so that when positioned it will be out of contact with the fixed rails of a pool table with which the apparatus co-operates; substantially as described.

41. In a game apparatus, the combination with a frame composed of sections, one of the sections being hinged midway its length, the pintle forming an element of such hinge joint being off-set; substantially as described.

42. A supplemental frame for a game table comprising detached sections arranged to fit against the rails of said table, one of said sections being jointed whereby said sections can be locked in place on the table and released therefrom; substantially as described.

43. In combination with a game table and a removable frame therefor, a clamp for holding said frame in place, said clamp comprising a bolt having a jointed shank.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 24th day of April, 1902.

FREDERICK R. CORNWALL.

Witnesses:

GEORGE BAKEWELL,

G. A. PENNINGTON.