

C. E. TURNER.
POOL OR BILLIARD TABLE ATTACHMENT.
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936,585.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

Fig. 1.

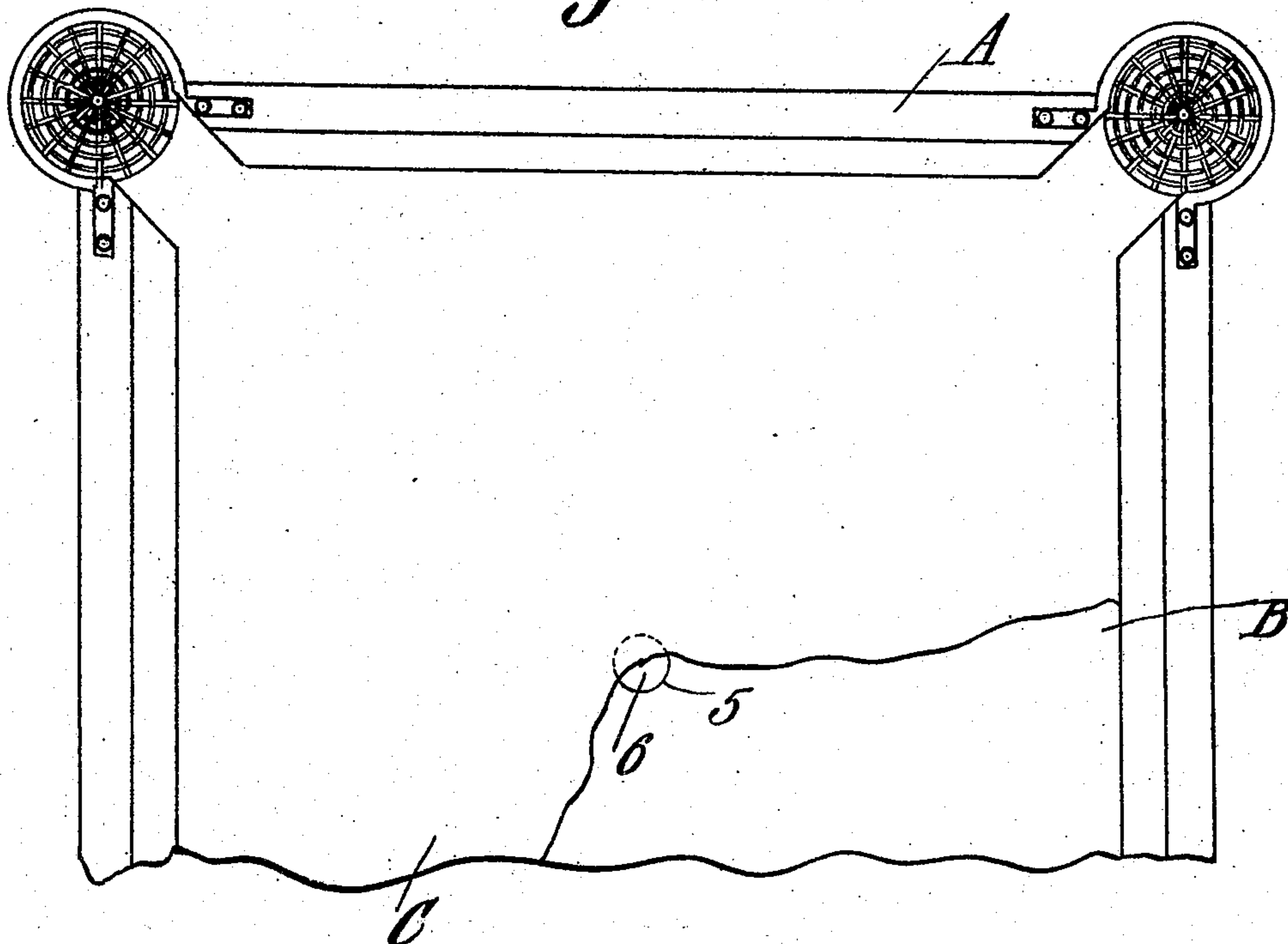


Fig. 2.



Inventor

Fig. 3. Charles E. Turner.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES EDWIN TURNER, OF MACON, GEORGIA.

POOL OR BILLIARD TABLE ATTACHMENT.

936,585.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed April 17, 1909. Serial No. 490,481.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EDWIN TURNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Macon, in the county of Bibb and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Pool or Billiard Table Attachment, of which the following is a specification.

It is a well known fact that in playing a game of pool, the impact of the cue ball with the foremost ball of the pyramid of fifteen causes the said foremost ball to jump from the surface of the table to a greater or less degree and because of the constant hammering or impact of this foremost ball against the cloth with which the surface of the table is covered and also the fact that upon each scratch shot, a ball must be "spotted" at the point at which the foremost ball is positioned when the pyramid of fifteen balls is first set or racked, the cloth covering at this point is hammered thin and soon becomes worn completely through. With an opening worn through the cloth covering at this point, it is extremely difficult to make an accurate shot at a ball on the spot inasmuch as the ball will in nearly every instance jump from the table.

It is the object of the present invention to overcome the disadvantages to be found in the present construction of pool and similar tables as above described and the invention consists, broadly speaking, in providing, by any suitable means or construction, a ball or projectile supporting surface or area of any desired outline or extent which will admit of yielding of the projectile supporting surface at the "spot", whereby the wearing of the cloth at this point will be obviated.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of one end of a pool table, a portion of the covering for the projectile surface of the table being torn away to show the application of the invention, Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view in detail through a portion of the bed of the table showing the application of the invention, and Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but showing a slight modification of the invention.

In the drawings, the pool table is indicated in general by the reference character A, and the slate slabs which constitute the bed of the table are indicated by the reference character B, the upper surface of the bed B being covered by a sheet of cloth in-

dicated by the character C. This is the ordinary construction of the pool or similar table and the construction embodying the invention will now be described.

In order to adapt the table for the application of the invention, the bed B of the same has a recess cut in its upper face which is comparatively shallow and is preferably circular and of a diameter somewhat larger than the usual thin leather disks which are usually pasted at the "spot", upon the upper surface of the cloth C. Inserted in the recess is a disk 6 which is of exactly the same diameter as the said recess or slightly greater, so as to fit snugly when inserted therein, and is of a thickness equal exactly to the depth of the recess so that the upper face of the disk will be exactly flush with the upper surface of the bed B of the table. This disk 6 is preferably formed of soft rubber although it may be composed of any suitable composition which will yield to the proper degree, or in other words which will be elastic or resilient and it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the character of the material used in the composition of the disk, so long as yieldable, resilient, elastic, or other similar properties are inherent therein.

From the foregoing description of the invention, it will be understood that impact of the forward ball of the pyramid of fifteen balls upon the table, with the surface upon which the balls are arranged, will be counteracted by the yielding of the disk 6 and that such compression of the cloth at the "spot" as would tend to wear the cloth thin, will not be apparent.

In the form of the invention shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings the under side of the disk is recessed whereby the said disk will be rendered more readily yieldable than when formed solid and it will of course be understood that whether or not the disk is to be formed with this recess is to be determined by the character of the material employed in the manufacture of the disk and by consideration of circumstances which will surround its use.

What is claimed is:—

1. A game table having a covered surface, and a yieldable projectile supporting element embedded in the surface.

2. A game table having a covered surface, and a yieldable projectile supporting ele-

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ment embedded in the surface beneath the cover.

3. A game table having a non-yieldable projectile supporting surface provided with
5 a yieldable area.

4. A game table having a non-yieldable projectile supporting surface, and a yieldable insert in said surface.

5. A game table having a non-yieldable

projectile supporting surface and an elastic 10 insert in said surface.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES EDWIN TURNER.

Witnesses:

EDW. C. SEIFERT,
J. T. AVENT.