

C. SCHULENBURG.  
Billiard-Tables.

No. 145,533.

Patented Dec. 16, 1873.

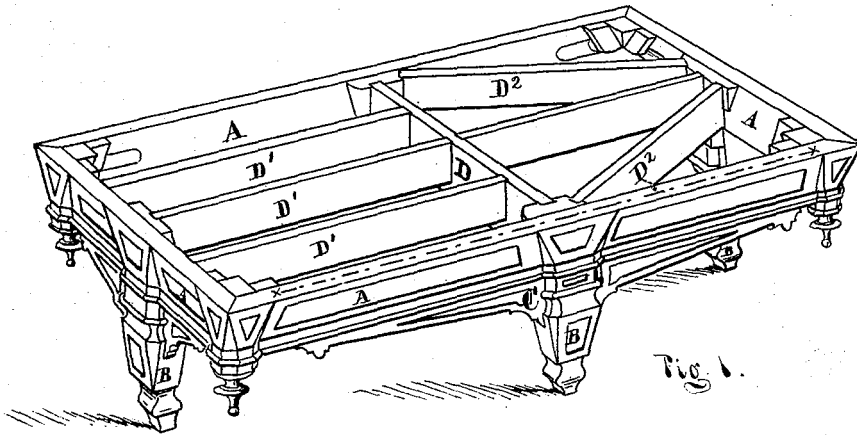


Fig. 1.

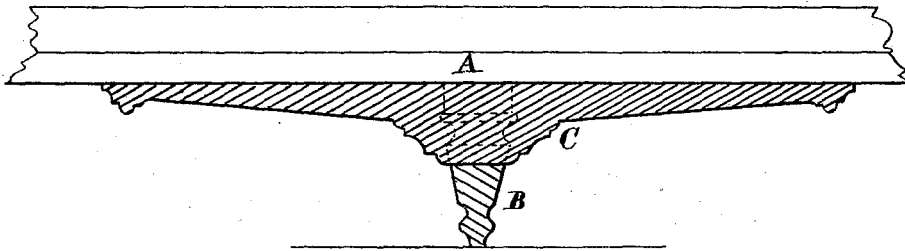


Fig. 2.

ATTEST:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN BILLIARD-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **145,533**, dated December 16, 1873; application filed October 27, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES SCHULENBURG, of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented an Improvement in Billiard-Tables, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of this invention relates to an improvement in the construction of the frame, and in the arrangement of the legs, of a billiard-table, whereby the heavy bed is so supported that it cannot sag in the center, while but four legs are required for the purpose. The invention consists, first, in the peculiar arrangement of the legs, one at the middle of each side and end of the frame and none at the corners; secondly, in combination with each leg so arranged, a brace for supporting the frame toward the corners, and in the arrangement of the beams which sustain the bed, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved table without the bed. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of one of the side legs and brace, taken on *xx* in Fig. 1.

In the drawing, A represents the sides and ends which compose the frame of a billiard-table, supported by four legs, B, one at the middle of each side and end, but none at the corners, as is the usual practice. C is a brace-beam, mortised through each leg, and extending toward the corners of the table under the frame, supporting the said side or end of the frame nearly to the end or corner. D is a heavy beam or girt extending across the frame from the leg of one side to that of the other, into which its ends are dovetailed. This girt supports parallel longitudinal joists D<sup>1</sup>, dovetailed in it, and in the end rails or radial joists D<sup>2</sup>, diverging from the end to the side posts, having their ends dovetailed in the tops of the posts, as shown in Fig. 1. This gives great

rigidity to the frame-work which supports the bed, which weighs from ten to twelve hundred pounds. If the legs were placed at the corners, as is the usual practice, the joists would be unsupported for a distance equal to that measured from one corner to the diagonal one; hence, under the great superincumbent pressure of the bed, they would sag and bring the middle of the bed below the general level, more especially in tables having a sloping or bevel frame. To overcome this tendency of the bed to sag, billiard-table manufacturers have been compelled to introduce two additional legs, one at the middle of each long side, which partially obviated the difficulty; but, besides adding to the cost, these additional legs give the table an awkward and clumsy appearance, especially if it be a short carrom-table. With my improved table the legs give it, as arranged, lighter appearance and effect, and are not in the way of the player who makes a shot from the corner.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a billiard-table supported by four legs, the arrangement of said legs at the middle of the sides and ends of the frame, as shown and set forth.

2. In a billiard-table constructed as herein described, the combination, with the legs B, of the braces C for supporting the frame A, as shown and set forth.

3. In combination with the legs B, arranged with relation to the frame A as described, the girt D and joists D<sup>1</sup> or D<sup>2</sup>, constructed and arranged in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES SCHULENBURG.

Witnesses:

H. F. EBERTS,  
M. G. SPRAGUE.