

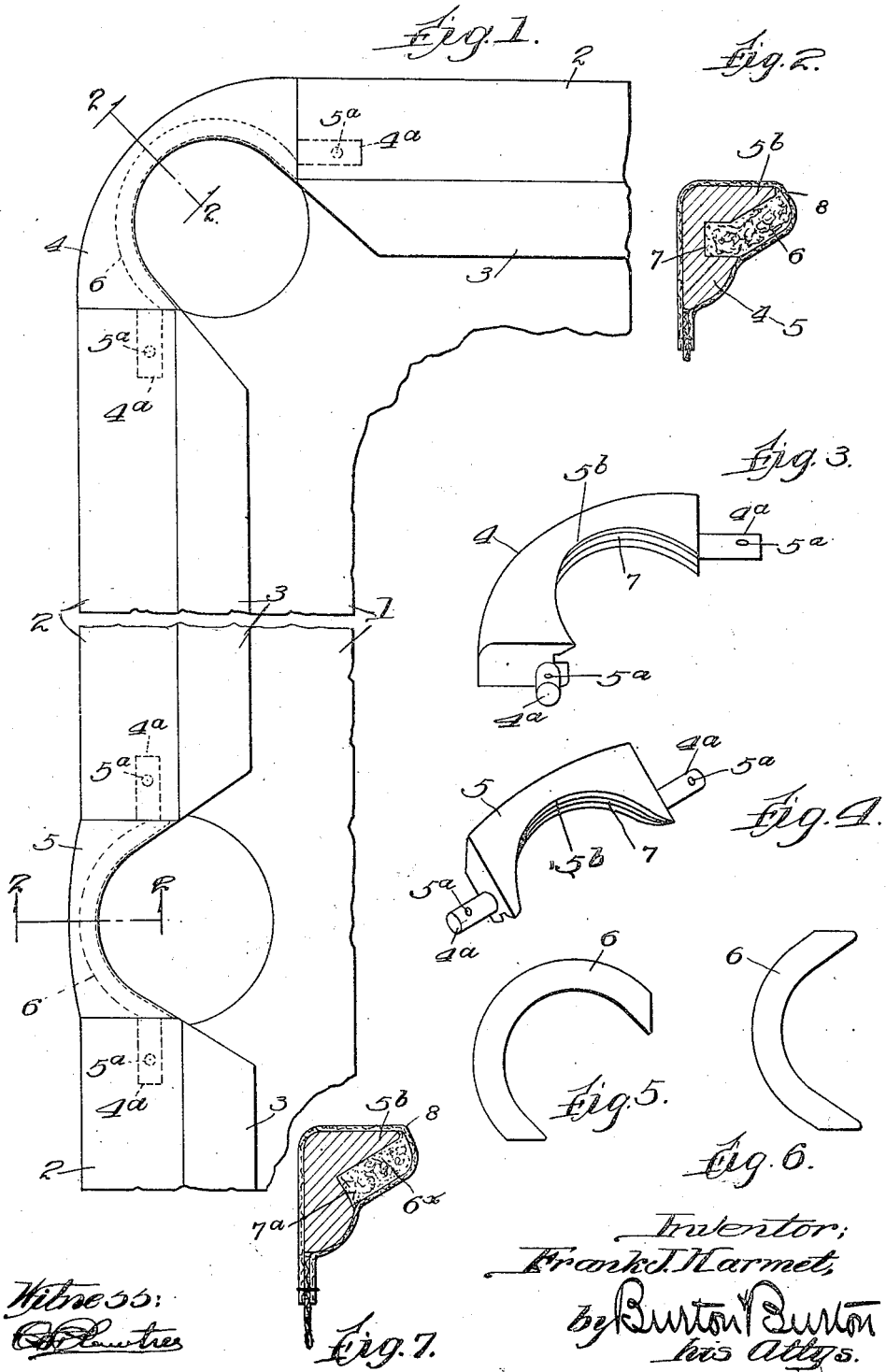
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HOOD FOR BILLIARD TABLE POCKETS

Filed Oct. 24, 1921



Witness:
[Signature]

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his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK J. HARMET, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HOOD FOR BILLIARD-TABLE POCKETS.

Application filed October 24, 1921. Serial No. 509,815.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK J. HARMET, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and the State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hoods for Billiard-Table Pockets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a device of the nature of a hood for a billiard table pocket, affording a stop for the ball driven into the pocket, less liable to become impaired with use than similar devices now commonly employed. It consists in the elements and features of construction shown and described, as indicated in the claims.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of a billiard table having a corner pocket and a side pocket equipped with devices embodying this invention.

Figure 2 is a section at either of the lines, 2—2, on Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the rigid body member for a corner pocket.

Figure 4 is a similar view of the body member for a side pocket.

Figures 5 and 6 are plan views of the cushion members for corner and side pockets respectively.

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 2, but showing a slight modification.

In the drawings a portion of the billiard table is shown at 1, with the cushion rail and cushion 2 and 3 in the usual form. The parts embodying this invention consist of rigid body members, 4 and 5, for corner and side pockets respectively, which are of cast iron joined to the adjacent members of the table rail by long tenons, 4^a, engaging sockets in the adjacent members of the rail, and designed to be secured therein by cross-pins engaged at 5^a. Any customary junction means may be employed for making these body members rigid with the adjacent portions of the rail. These body members are substantially right angular in vertical section radial to the curve of the overhanging flange, 5^b. The under side of this flange is sloped facing downwardly and inwardly at an angle of about 45 degrees as seen in Figure 2, and is designed to afford a seat for a cushion member, 6, preferably of felt or the like, cut from felt fabric in

an annular segment as seen in Figures 5 and 6, adapted to be seated upon said downwardly and inwardly facing seat of the body member and having like slope at its outer face, 6^a, overhanging the pocket, 8 and stopped at its lower end by a suitable shoulder formed upon this body member which is preferably the bottom side of a groove 7, which extends horizontally around the curve of the body member, being formed in the vertical member of said right angular body member, as seen in Figure 2. Such shoulder may, however, be formed without so distinctly grooving the body member as by shaping said body member as to the inner face of its vertical margin, as seen in Figure 7, wherein the stop shoulder for the cushion is seen at 7^a. The cushion is made of such width and thickness that when applied upon the cushion seat afforded by the sloping face of the flange of the body member, its upper inward corner,—inward with respect to the table,—when compressed by the application of the leather jacket, 8, enclosing the body member and cushion as clearly seen in Figure 2, stands a little farther inward with respect to the table than the inner edge of the flange, 5^b, so that there is presented a rounded corner for the impact of the ball at the lower part of the curve as it merges in the 45° slope overhanging the pocket, all of which prevents the impact being received on the said edge of the body member, or on the leather immediately covering said edge. The purpose and result of this construction is that instead of the leather covering becoming rapidly deteriorated by the impact of the balls against it where it is stretched tight over a rigid body member in the customary construction of billiard table pockets, the wear upon the leather due to the impact of the balls is almost negligible on account of the cushioning effect of the felt cushion behind the leather; and in addition to this advantage there is gained the further advantage that there is greatly reduced rebound of the ball from the cushioned impact-receiving flange of the pocket, but the ball in any event reflected downward from the inward-downward trend of the curve falls comparatively dead into the pocket, whereas, in the usual construction having leather stretched directly upon a rigid body member without cushion, after a very short period of use the leather becomes so compacted

over the edge of the body member as to cause the ball to rebound from the impact. Also, by reason of the cushion construction described, there is prevented the liability of chipping the balls which, as is well known, results from the impact of the balls with the customary form of pocket flange after the leather becomes worn so as to expose, or nearly expose, the rigid body member to the impact.

I claim:

1. A device for the purpose mentioned, comprising a rigid body member extending in a curve around the top of the pocket recess and of general right-angle-triangular form in vertical section radial to said curve, whereby there is formed an under-sloping face overhanging the pocket around the curve thereof, said body member being as to the portion constituting said sloping overhanging face, substantially non-resilient and having in said face a recess forming a

seat for a cushion; a relatively soft and non-resilient cushion lodged in said recess and protruding therefrom, and a leather jacket enclosing the body member and the protruding cushion.

2. In the construction defined in claim 1, said cushion being protruded in such form that its face overhanging the pocket is inclined at a substantial slope tangent to and merging in a substantially ninety-degree curve at the upper end of said slope, said curve constituting the most protruding portion of the cushion and protruding beyond the upper edge of the flange of the body and forming a rounded protruding edge for impact with the ball whose trend is slightly below and inward of said edge of the flange.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Chicago, Illinois, this 13th day of October, 1921.

FRANK J. HARMET.