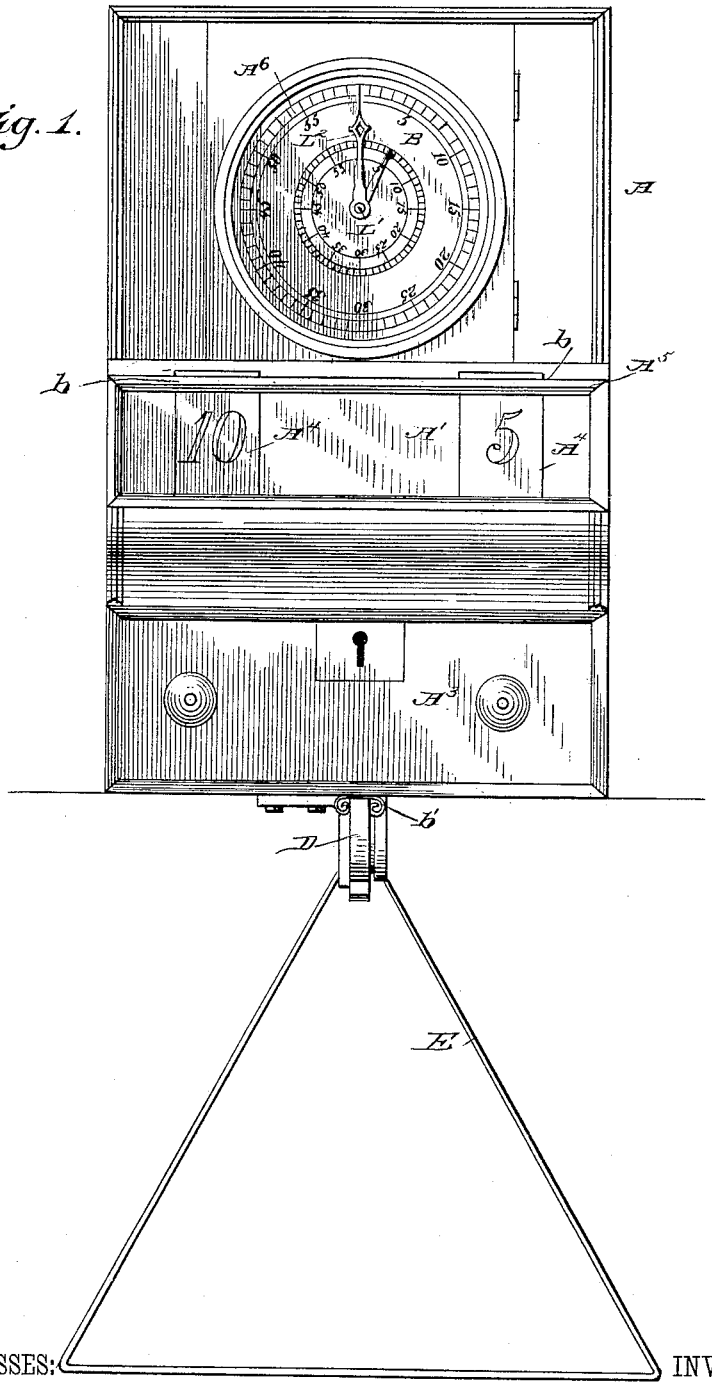
(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. S. KRAFFT.

POOL REGISTER.

No. 383,581. Patented May 29, 1888.

Fig. 1.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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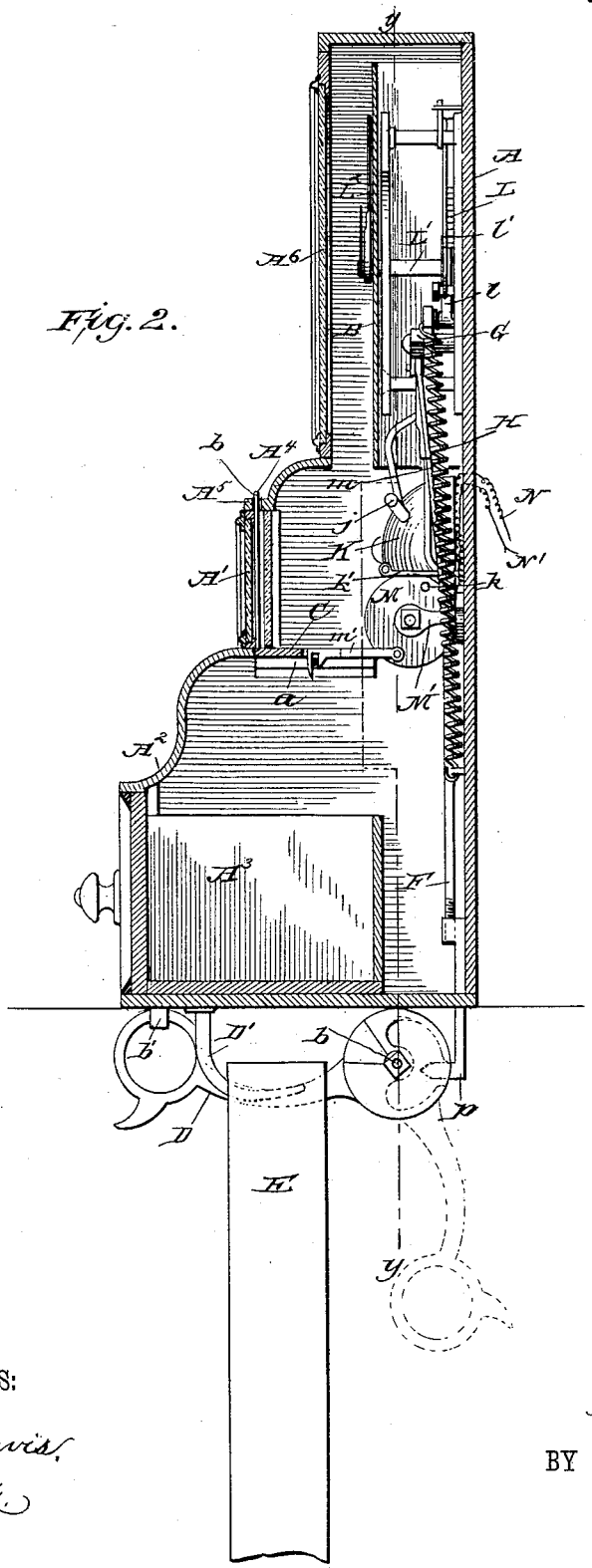
Fig. 2.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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Fig. 3.

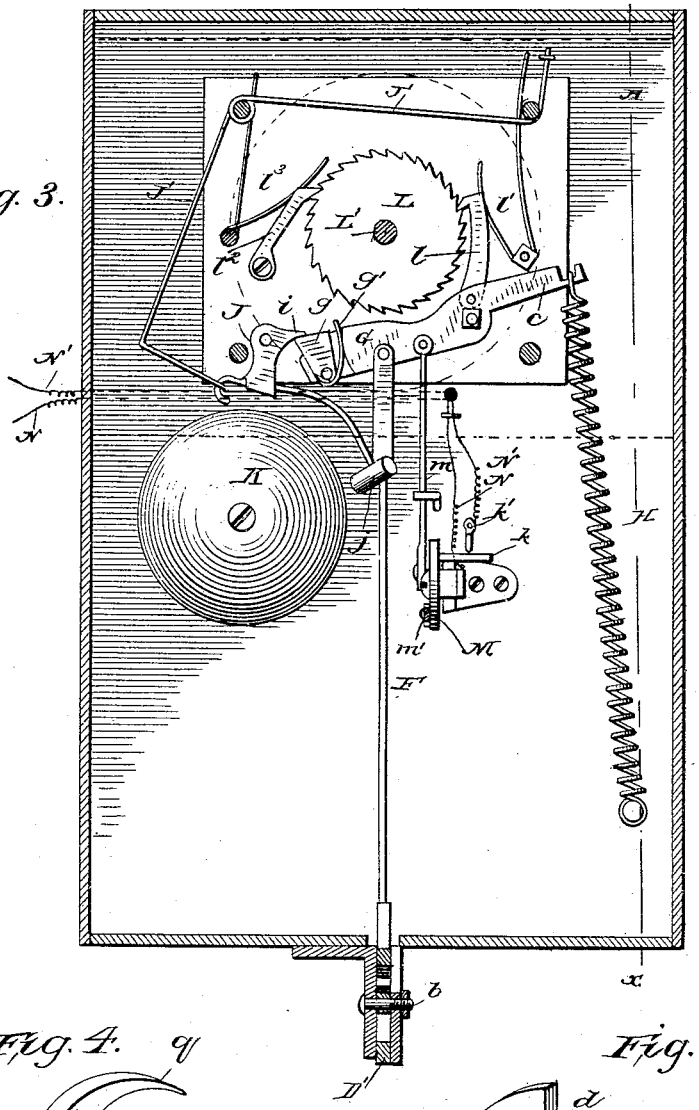


Fig. 4.

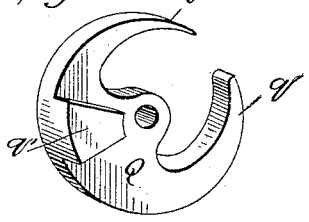
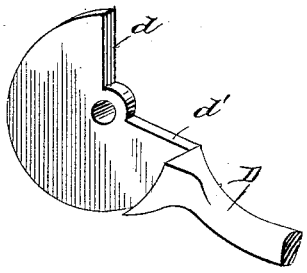


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. KRAFFT, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

POOL-REGISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,581, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed January 6, 1888. Serial No. 260,000. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. KRAFFT, of Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Pool-Register, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my new pool-register. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same, taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation taken on the line *y y* of Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail perspective views of parts of the locking-lever which holds the triangle, and which also operates the mechanism for turning the pointer and striking the gong.

The object of this invention is to provide a game-registering device adapted particularly for pool, and constructed with a lock for holding the triangle, said lock being connected to mechanism arranged to register the detachment of the triangle upon a dial, strike a gong, and also at the same time drop a check into a box. In some cases I shall connect the register with a distant bell by an electric circuit arranged to be closed by detachment of the triangle from the lock.

The invention consists of the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

A represents the main casing of the register, provided with the glass face A^6 in front of the dial B, also with the long narrow glass face A′ at the center of the casing, and formed with an opening, A^2, in which the box or drawer A^3 is held upon the bottom of the casing for receiving the checks A^4 from the sliding shelf C. (Shown in Fig. 2.) This shelf C is held upon cleats *a a* at the side walls of the main casing A, in line with the bottom of the glass front A′. In the ledge A^5 of the main casing, above the glass front A′, is formed the slots *b*, in which the checks are placed and where they are held in front of the glass A′ upon the shelf C until the lever D is turned downward to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, whereupon the shelf C will be drawn inward from under the checks A^4 and will let them drop into the box or drawer A^3 below.

The lever D forms a lock or holder for the triangle E, and is pivoted at *b*, and is constructed to draw downward the bar F when closed or turned forward to the position shown in full lines and held by the clasp or spring *b′*.

The downward movement of the bar F draws downward the main lever G, the tail *c* of which at the same time distends the heavy coiled spring H. When thus drawn downward, the pivoted point or spring-trip *g* of the lever G passes the toe *i* of the pivoted hammer-dog J, as shown clearly in Fig. 3, so that when the locking-lever D is turned downward to release the triangle the spring H will act on the lever G and turn the hammer-dog J and cause the hammer *j* thereof to strike the gong K.

J′ is the spring which returns the dog J and hammer and causes the strike. The trip *g* is pivoted to lever G, and is acted upon by the spring *g′*, so that it will pass the point *i* upon the down movement of the lever and lock with it upon the return movement of the lever, so as to operate the dog J only one way.

The movement of the lever G, caused by the action of the spring H, as just described, also turns the ratchet-wheel L, arbor L′, to which it is secured, and the pointers L^2, attached to the outer end of the arbor in front of the dial B, the longer one of which is to register games, the smaller one to register cash-checks. This movement of the lever is communicated to the said ratchet-wheel by the pawl *l*, pivoted to the lever and acted upon by the spring *l′*. The ratchet-wheel L is prevented from backward movement by the stop-pawl l^2, held in contact with the said ratchet-wheel by the spring l^3. The movement of the said lever G, caused by the action of the spring H, also at the same time draws inward the shelf C and lets the checks A^4 drop into the box A^3. This movement of the shelf is effected by the disk M, connected by the rod *m* to the lever G, and by the rod or hook *m′* to the same shelf, as shown in Fig. 2.

N N′ are wires for connecting the register with an electric battery and with a distant electric bell. These wires are connected only

at the time the triangle is detached from the lever D, and this connection is effected by the pin *k* in the disk M, which pin, when the lever G is operated by the spring H, is turned into contact with the rod *k'*, to which the wire N' is connected, the other wire being connected to the bracket M', to which the disk M is pivoted.

The lower end of the rod F is formed into a hook, *p*, which enters between the prongs *q q* of the disk Q, placed upon the same pivot, *b*, with the lever D, and one side of this disk is formed with the projection *q'*, which the shoulder *d* of the lever D strikes when said lever is turned downward to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. The contact of the shoulder *d* with the projection *q'* turns the disk Q upon the pivot *b* and elevates the rod F, so that the spring H can act, producing the several results above specified—namely, the turning of the pointers L^2, the striking of the gong K, the dropping of the checks into the box B, and the connecting of the electric circuit. The downward movement of the lever D also releases the triangle for setting the balls or starting a new game.

When the balls are set, the triangle must be placed upon the hook D' and the lever D closed, which movement will bring the shoulder *d* of the lever D (see Fig. 5) into contact with the projection *q'* of the disk Q and turn said disk upon its pivot and draw downward the rod F, lever G, and distend the spring H, ready for action the instant the lever D is again operated to release the triangle. In this manner a perfect register of the games is kept.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The locking-lever D, hinged at *b*, and the holder or clasp *b'*, in combination with registering mechanism, and a rod, F, connecting the said lever with the registering mechanism, substantially as described.

2. The locking-lever D, hinged at *b*, the holder or clasp *b'*, and the hook D', in combination with registering mechanism, and a rod, F, connecting said lever with the registering mechanism, substantially as described.

3. The lever G, acted upon by a spring, H, in combination with the locking-lever D, disk Q, and rod F, connecting the lever G to the said disk and locking-lever, substantially as described.

4. The lever G, spring H, connected thereto, the locking-lever D, and disk Q, in combination with the rod F, gong K, hammer J, and the spring-trip *g*, substantially as described.

5. In a register, the lever G, spring H, connected thereto, locking-lever D, and disk Q, in combination with the rod F, ratchet-wheel L, dial B, arbor L', and hands L^2, substantially as described.

6. In a register, the lever G, spring H, connected thereto, locking-lever D, disk Q, and rod F, in combination with the gong K, hammer-dog J, ratchet-wheel L, arbor L', pawl *l*, dial B, and hands L^2, substantially as described.

7. In a register, the lever G, spring H, connected thereto, lever D, disk Q, and rod F, in combination with the shelf C, and means for communicating motion from the lever G to the said shelf, substantially as described.

8. In a register, the lever G, spring H, connected thereto, lever D, disk Q, and rod F, in combination with the gong K, sliding shelf C, hands L^2, and means, substantially as described, for operating the hands and shelf and striking the gong from the lever G, substantially as described.

9. The lever G, spring H, connected thereto, lever D, disk Q, and rod F, in combination with registering mechanism, the electric wires N N', and a circuit-breaker operated by the lever, substantially as described.

10. The rod F, having hook *p*, and the disk Q, having prongs *q q* and projection *q'*, in combination with the lever D, having shoulders *d d'*, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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N. J. MITTLER.