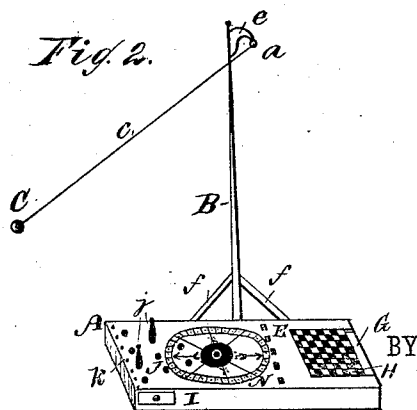
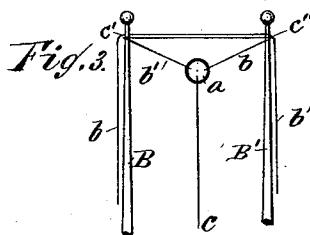
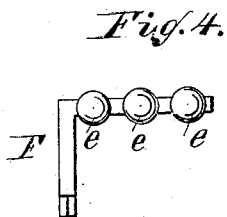
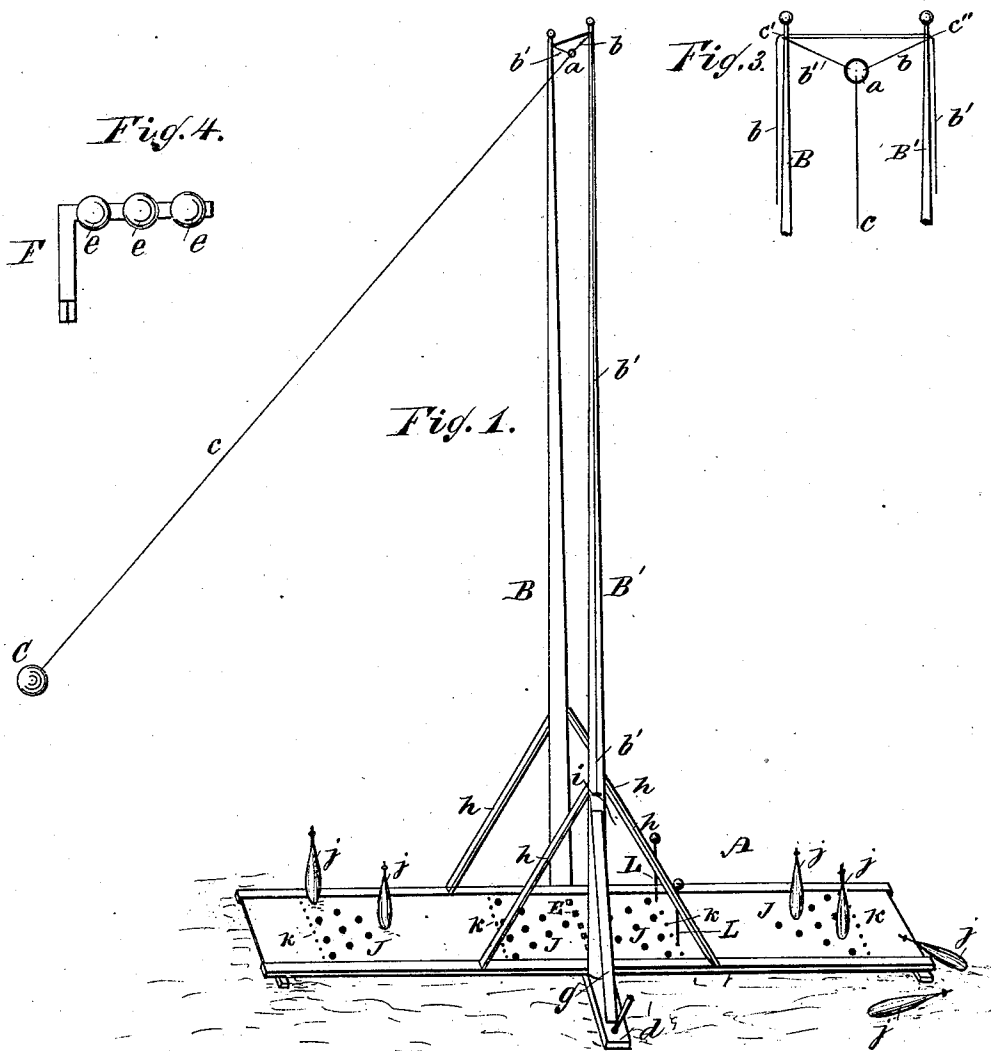


(No Model.)

G. R. SPEAR.
GAME APPARATUS.

No. 256,756.

Patented Apr. 18, 1882.



WITNESSES:

Theo. C. Hart
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. SPEAR, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND
WILLIAM J. H. MCKILLOP, OF SAME PLACE.

GAME APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 256,756, dated April 18, 1882.

Application filed February 16, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE R. SPEAR, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved
5 Game Apparatus, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention consists of a contrivance or apparatus for playing my new game, which game consists in swinging or throwing a sus-
10 pended ball to strike pins or balls or other objects set up as the target or object to be struck on a suitable platform or board.

The apparatus consists of a suitable stand-
15 ard or standards, from the top or tops of which the ball to be thrown is suspended by means of a suitable cord or rope, and of a board or platform upon or in which the balls or pins to be struck are supported, the board or platform being suitably spotted and perforated for the
20 proper arrangement of the pins or balls.

In order that the game may be made difficult, I construct the board or platform so as to hold a series of fixed pins in front of the pins or balls to be struck, between which the
25 suspended ball must be accurately thrown, and the feature also constitutes a part of my invention. It will be understood, however, that these fixed pins may be used or not, as desired.

I design building the apparatus upon a large
30 scale to be used out of doors, and also upon a small scale for a parlor-game, and when made upon a small scale I design combining with the board or platform a wheel-of-fortune and a checker-board, which may be removed from
35 the board and replaced, when desired.

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

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my new game apparatus built upon a large scale. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the apparatus built upon a small scale, showing the wheel-of-fortune and checker-board in place in the platform. Fig.
45 3 is a detailed front elevation of the upper ends of the standards of the large-sized apparatus, showing the manner of suspending the ball-cord and tying the upper ends of the standards together; and Fig. 4 is a front elevation
50 of one of the angle-rods upon which balls to be struck are placed.

When the apparatus is made on a large scale I prefer to use the two uprights B B', which rise from the main ground-sill or cross-piece *d*, the board or platform A, upon which the ob-
55 jects to be struck are placed, being placed upon the said cross-piece between the uprights, as shown in Fig. 1; but when made on a small scale only one upright, B, will be used, which will be provided with the horizontal arm *e*, which
60 reaches over and above the center of the board, as shown in Fig. 2. Nor will the small apparatus be provided with a main sill or cross-piece, as in the large size; but the upright will be braced to the board or platform by the braces
65 *f f*, as shown. In the large size the uprights will be braced from the cross-piece *d* by the braces *g g*, and also from the board or platform A by the braces *h h*.

C represents the ball to be thrown or swung,
70 which may be of wood, rubber, or any other suitable material, and which is suspended the proper height above the board or platform by the cord or small rope *c*, which in the small-sized apparatus is attached to the ring *a*, at-
75 tached to or formed in the outer end of the horizontal arm *e*.

In the larger-sized apparatus the ring *a*, to which the suspending-cord *c* is attached, is held
80 near the upper ends of and about midway between the uprights B B' by the small ropes or cords *b b'*. These cords *b b'* may serve, also, to tie the upper ends of the uprights together without other means; and in order that this
85 may be done, and that the cords may be drawn up or tightened from the ground, the upper ends of the uprights are bored through with suitable holes, or they may be provided with
90 suitable sheaves, staples, or rings for the passage of the cords through them in this manner. The free end of the cord *b'* is passed first through the hole *c'* in the upright B, thence
95 across and through the hole *c''* in the upright B', then down the side of the latter to the cleat *i* on the side of said upright, where the cord is secured. The free end of the cord *b* is
100 then passed through the hole *c''* in the upright B', thence across and through the hole *c'* in the upright B, and finally down the side of the latter, and is secured to a cleat upon the out-
side of the said upright in the same manner that the cord *b'* is secured.

The upper surface of the board or platform has the series of spots J painted upon it, (which are preferably arranged in the form of a triangle, as shown,) upon which the pins j are to be placed in playing the game. In the large-sized apparatus there will be several of these series of spots, as shown, while in the small size there will be but one series of spots, as shown in Fig. 2.

In the large-sized apparatus, and also in the small size, in front of the series of spots J, the board or platform will be perforated with the row of small holes k, in which the rubber-headed metal rods or pins L are to be placed when it is desired to make the game difficult. In the center of the board or platform A is formed the series of square holes E, in which the angle-rods F (shown in Fig. 4) are to be placed. Upon the horizontal portion of these angle-rods are to be placed the balls e e, which may be numbered or painted of different colors. When these angle-rods are used there will be no other objects upon the board, the game being to swing the ball C so as to knock the colored balls, one at a time, off from the angle-rods.

When the angle-rods are not used the pins j will be set upon the series of spots at either end of the board or in the center of the board, the game being to so swing the ball C as to knock down as many of the pins at a stroke as possible. When the headed rods L are used this knocking down of the pins is made very difficult, as the ball C has to be thrown with great accuracy in order that it will not be

stopped or deflected in its course by the headed pins.

In making the small-sized apparatus the center of the board will be circularly chambered out to receive the wheel-of-fortune N, which is centrally pivoted therein, so that it will revolve; and one end of the board is recessed and undercut at the edges of the recess, as shown at G, to receive and hold the checker-board H, as shown in Fig. 2. The board will also be provided with the small drawer I, for holding the pins j, the checkers, and the other small things connected with the game.

I am aware that it is not new to suspend a ball by a flexible cord and vibrate it so as to strike pins or other objects arranged within its course of travel; but

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the uprights B B', having the holes c' c'', a cleat on the inside and a cleat on the outside, of the cords b b', passing through said holes and secured to said cleats, as described.

2. In a game apparatus, the platform A, having square holes E, in combination with the angle-rods F, balls e, and flexibly-suspended ball C, as shown and described.

3. The combination, with the swinging ball C, of a rotary wheel-of-fortune, N, arranged on the platform, as shown and described.

GEO. R. SPEAR.

Witnesses:

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EDGAR TATE.