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[54] **SCORE KEEPER**

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[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **235/98 R,** 116/120, 235/1 B, 273/DIG. 26, 273/85 R, 340/366 A

[51] **Int. Cl.** **A63b 71/06**

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 273/1.5, DIG. 26, 273/86 R, 86 B, 86 D, 102.1 C, 102.1 E, 102.1 F, 118 A, 118 D, 119 A, 120 A, 121 A, 122 A, 127, 1 E, 1 ES, 85, 86 F, 94, 102.1 B, 102.2 R; 235/1 B, 98 R; 116/120; 340/366

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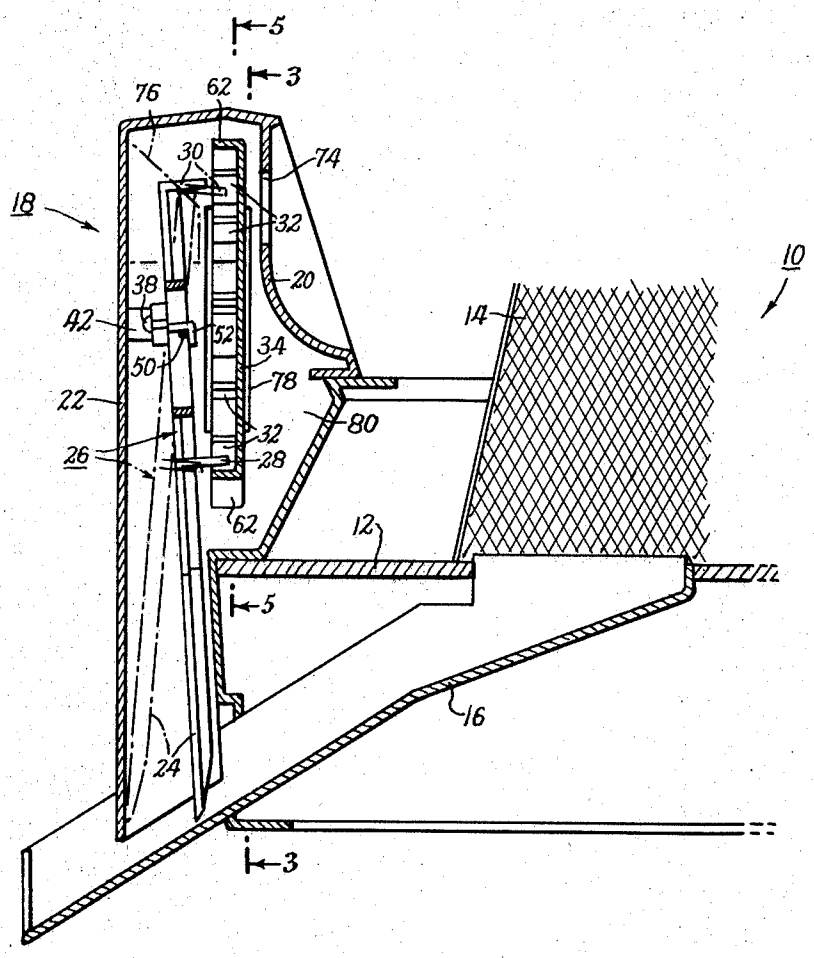
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Assistant Examiner—Harry G. Strappello
Attorney—Borst & Borst

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A score keeping device typically used as an accessory to parlor board games of the hockey action type. The device is actuated by a puck as it travels from a simulated cage to cause a spring powered dial to turn one increment indicative of the new score. The dial is uniquely designed whereby a light switch will be automatically operated by the dial each time a score is made to call attention to that fact as is the case in the actual arena.

1 Claim, 7 Drawing Figures



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SHEET 1 OF 3

Fig 1

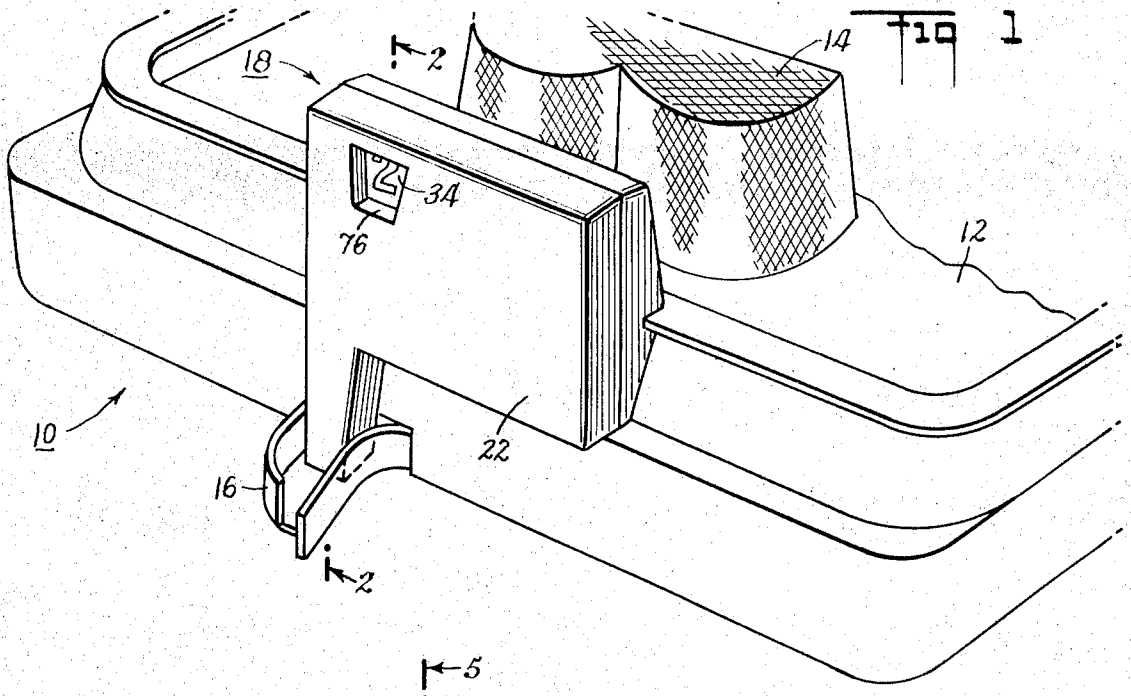
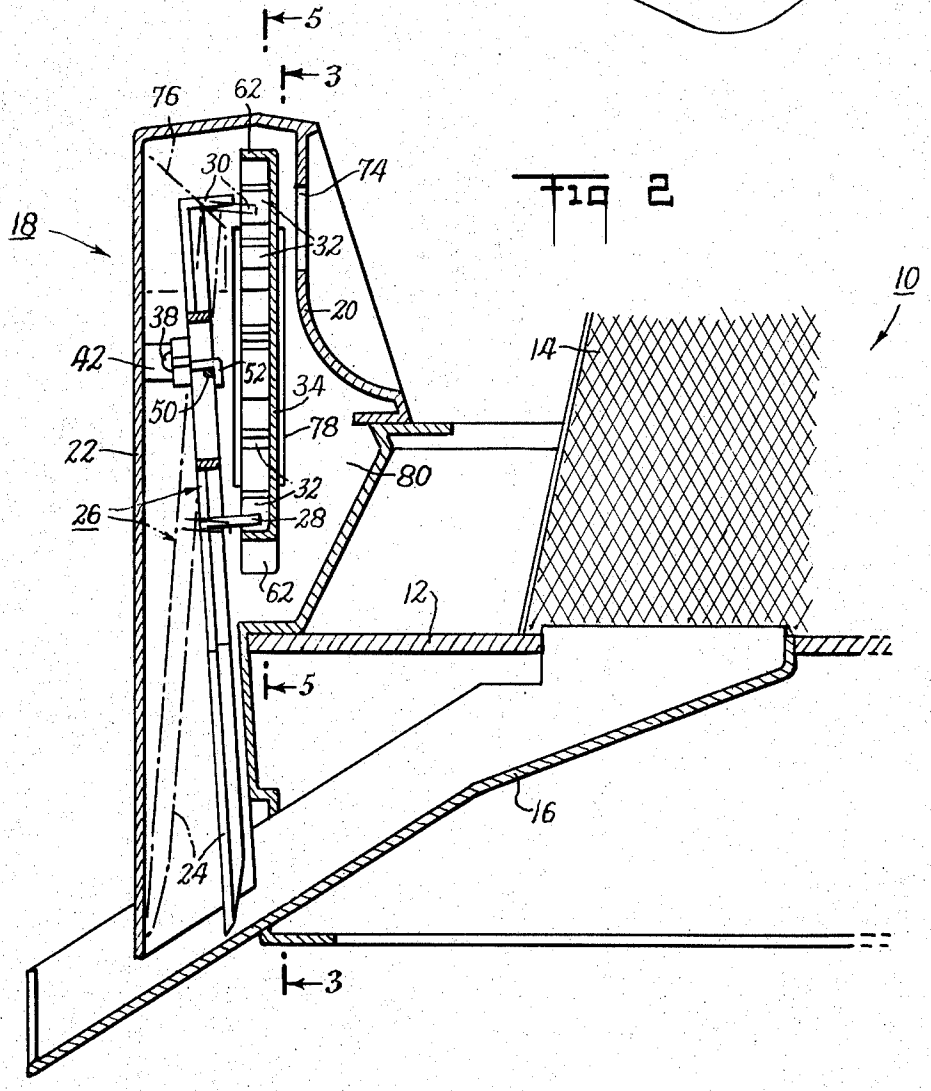


Fig 2



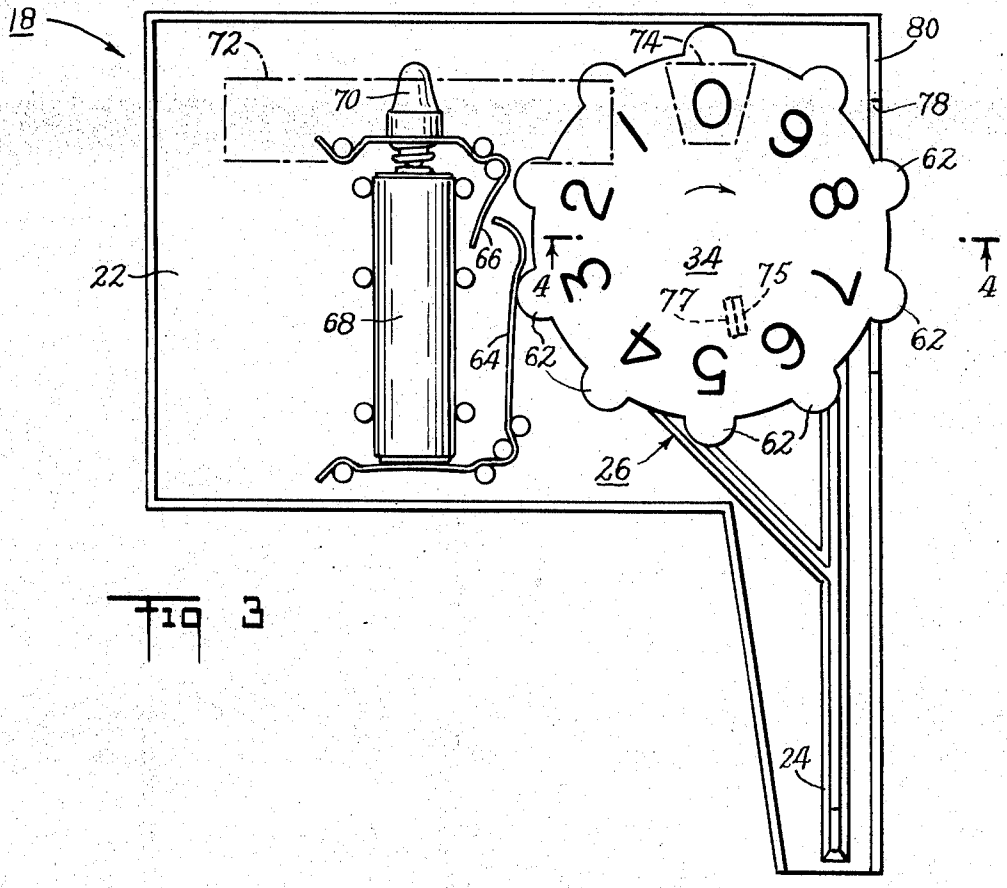

18
72
74
80
70
78
62
22
66
4
34
75
77
4
68
64
62
62
62
26
24

Fig 3

Fig 4

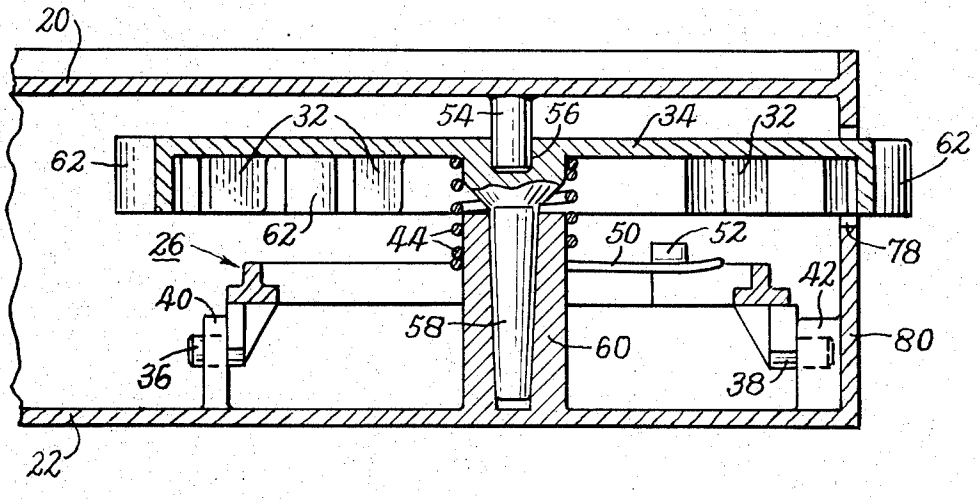

20
32
54
56
34
32
62
62
62
26
62
44
50
52
78
40
42
58
60
80
36
38
22

Fig 7

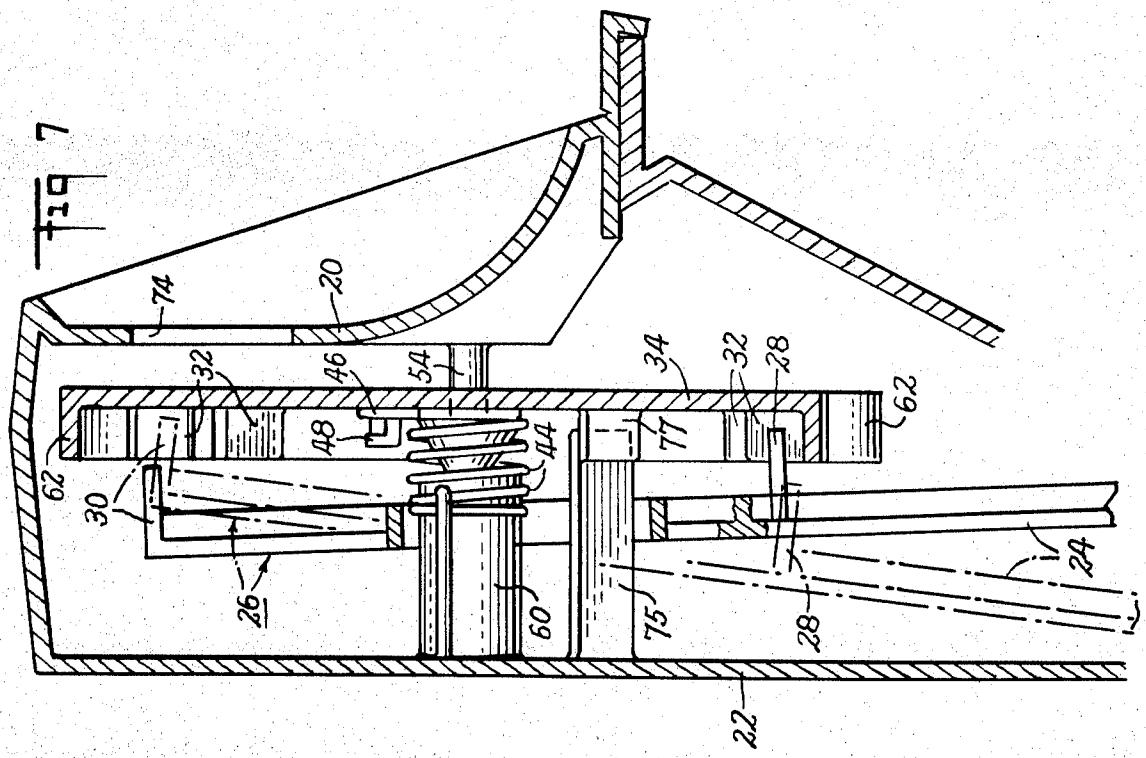


Fig 5

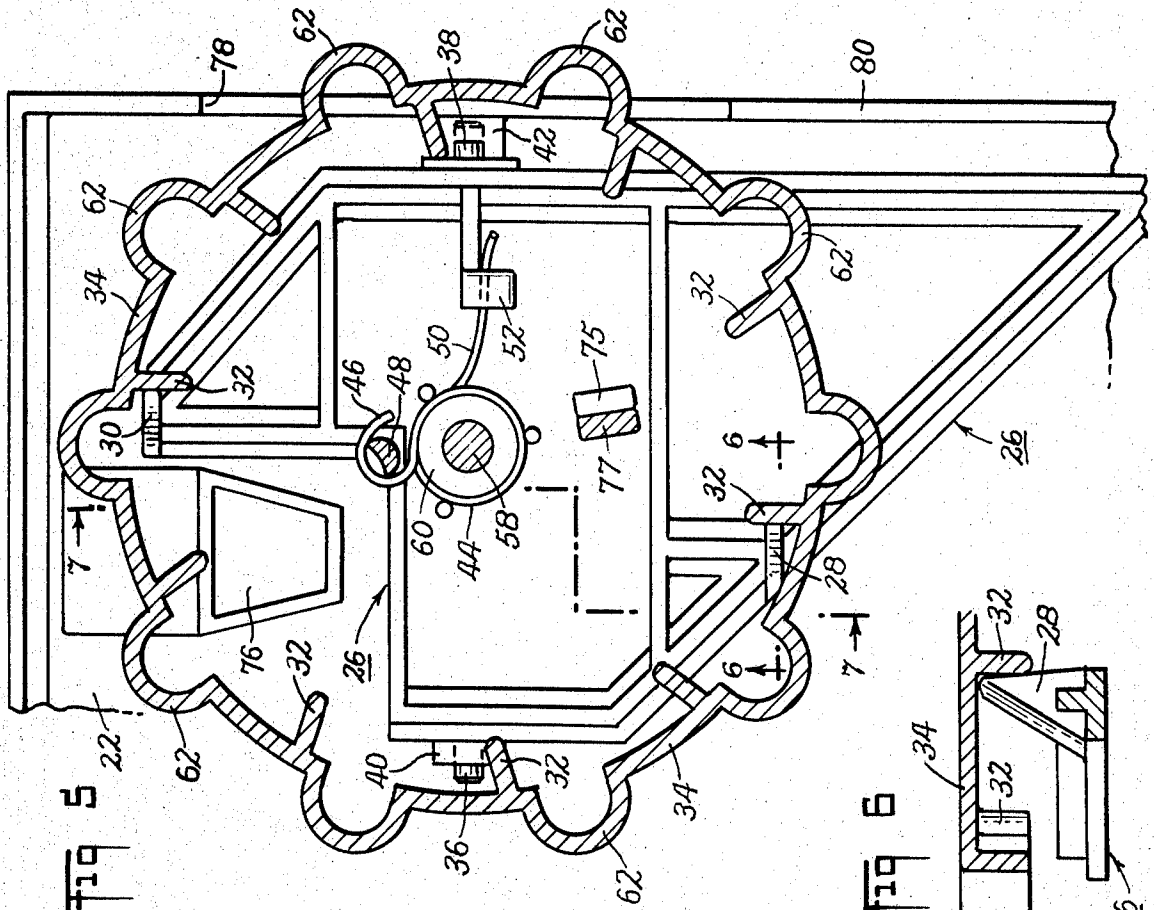


Fig 6

SCORE KEEPER

The invention relates to games and accessories thereof and, in particular, to score keeping devices which are actuated automatically as scores are made by the players.

According to the invention there is provided an improved score indicating and signaling device for a hockey board game. A rock lever serves to move a score indicating dial in the device when the lever is struck by a game puck or ball and is moved thereby to its scoring position. In the latter position the dial moves to turn to a new rotative position, there being provided peripheral knobs on the dial which engage a light switch to momentarily flash a visual signal in a circuit arranged to operate in conjunction with the dial. The effect of the combined action is to afford a realistic simulation of playing conditions in hockey arenas.

One object of the invention is to provide a new and improved scoring and indicating device for action type board games.

Another object of the invention is to provide an automatically operated score keeping device for an action type parlor game which affords visual indication of the current score and such other indication temporarily of the fact that there has been a change in the score.

Other objects and advantages of the invention may be appreciated on reading the following description of one embodiment thereof taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a game board showing the scoring device attached thereto;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view showing the scoring device in relation to a puck tray and taken on the line 2—2 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view partially in elevation and taken on the line 3—3 of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of FIG. 2;

FIG. 6 is a detail view of a latching finger taken on the line 6—6 of FIG. 5; and

FIG. 7 is a sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of FIG. 6.

Referring to the drawings and, in particular, FIG. 1 showing a hockey game board **10** having a playing surface **12**, goal cage **14**, puck tray **16** and the score keeping device **18** having a front wall **20** and a rear wall **22**.

As best seen in FIG. **2**, when the player has made a goal and the puck drops into the puck tray **16**, the puck will engage the extension **24** of rocking lever **26** moving it to the dot-dash line position. Latching fingers **28** and **30** of the lever **26** alternately engage marginal stops **32** of a dial wheel **34**. As best seen in FIGS. **4** and **5**, trunions **36** and **38** on rocking lever **26** are pivotally mounted in posts **40** and **42** extending from the rear wall **22**.

A coil spring **44** has one end **46** secured to a lug **48** on the inner face of the dial wheel **34**, see FIGS. **5** and **7**. The other end **50** of spring **44** engages a hook member **52** extending inwardly and off center from rocking lever **26**. In addition to anchoring the end **50** of coiled spring **44**, the end **50** also serves to normally maintain the rocking lever **26** in the solid line position as seen in FIG. **2**.

The dial wheel **34** is rotatably mounted on its front side by a stud **54** extending inwardly from the front wall **22** in recess **56**. Extending rearwardly from the dial wheel **34** is post extension **58** which is supported in bearing **60** extending from the rear wall **22** of the score board. The coiled spring **44** is also concentrically supported on the bearing **60**.

As seen in FIG. **7**, when a puck has rocked the lever **26** to its actuated pivotal position as shown in dot-dash lines, the engagement between the latching finger **28** and one of the marginal stops **32** of the dial wheel **34** will be broken. This will allow the dial wheel **34** to turn in a clockwise direction under the influence of the coil spring **44**. Simultaneously the latching finger **30** is brough into position and intercepts the next marginal stop to stop the dial wheel at the next spring position. After the puck has passed the extension **24** of the rocking lever **26** it is returned to its normal solid line position by the spring end **50** acting on hook member **52** to engage latching finger **28** and the next marginal stop **32** of the dial wheel **34**.

To visually indicate to the player, that the score has changed, the dial wheel **34** is provided with peripheral knobs **62**. As shown in FIG. **3**, the knobs **62** on dial wheel **34** will rock a switch terminal **64** to contact a second switch terminal **66** and close a circuit, including a battery **68** and lamp **70**, to flash a signal through window **72**, on front wall **20**. The window **72** may be provided with the name of the team.

When the dial wheel **34** has rotated 360°, a stop **74** extending from rear wall **22** engages a stop lug **76** on the wheel, see FIGS. **5** and **7**, and de-energizes the coil spring **44**. To re-energize spring **44**, the player manually rotates the dial wheel **34** counterclockwise by touching the knobs **62** which protrude through the opening **78** of end wall **80**, FIGS. **3**, **4** and **5**, until the stop lug **76** again engages stop **74**.

The outer face of the dial wheel **34** is provided with markings to indicate the score and observed through a window **74** on front wall **20**, FIGS. **2**, **3** and **7**. The rear wall **22** has a window **76** to also show the score indicated on the inner face of dial wheel **34**.

In operation, as a puck falls into puck tray **16** and rocks lever **26** to allow the dial wheel **34** to rotate an increment clockwise, the player is immediately alerted by a flashing signal in window **72** and the score through window **74**.

What is claimed is:

1. A score indicating and signaling device comprising a rotatable dial wheel having a plurality of marginal stops on its inner face, a rocker lever having a pair of latching fingers adapted to alternately engage said marginal stops, a coil spring one end of which is connected to said wheel for giving the wheel a rotational bias in a given direction and the other end engaging said lever for urging the lever to its normal position, a light circuit operatively controlled by said wheel, scoring indications on the outer face of the wheel, said circuit having a switch therein, and said wheel having peripheral extension elements physically correlated with said indications, whereby a light will flash as an indication is changed with the rotation of said wheel when the lever is rocked from its said normal position.

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