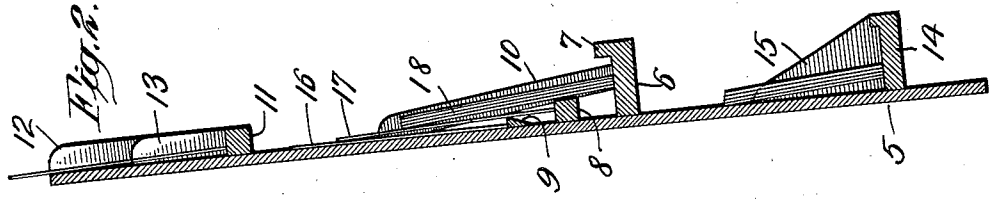
May 18, 1926. 1,584,936

F. A. HECKER

PLAY BOARD

Filed Dec. 2, 1925

Fig. 2.



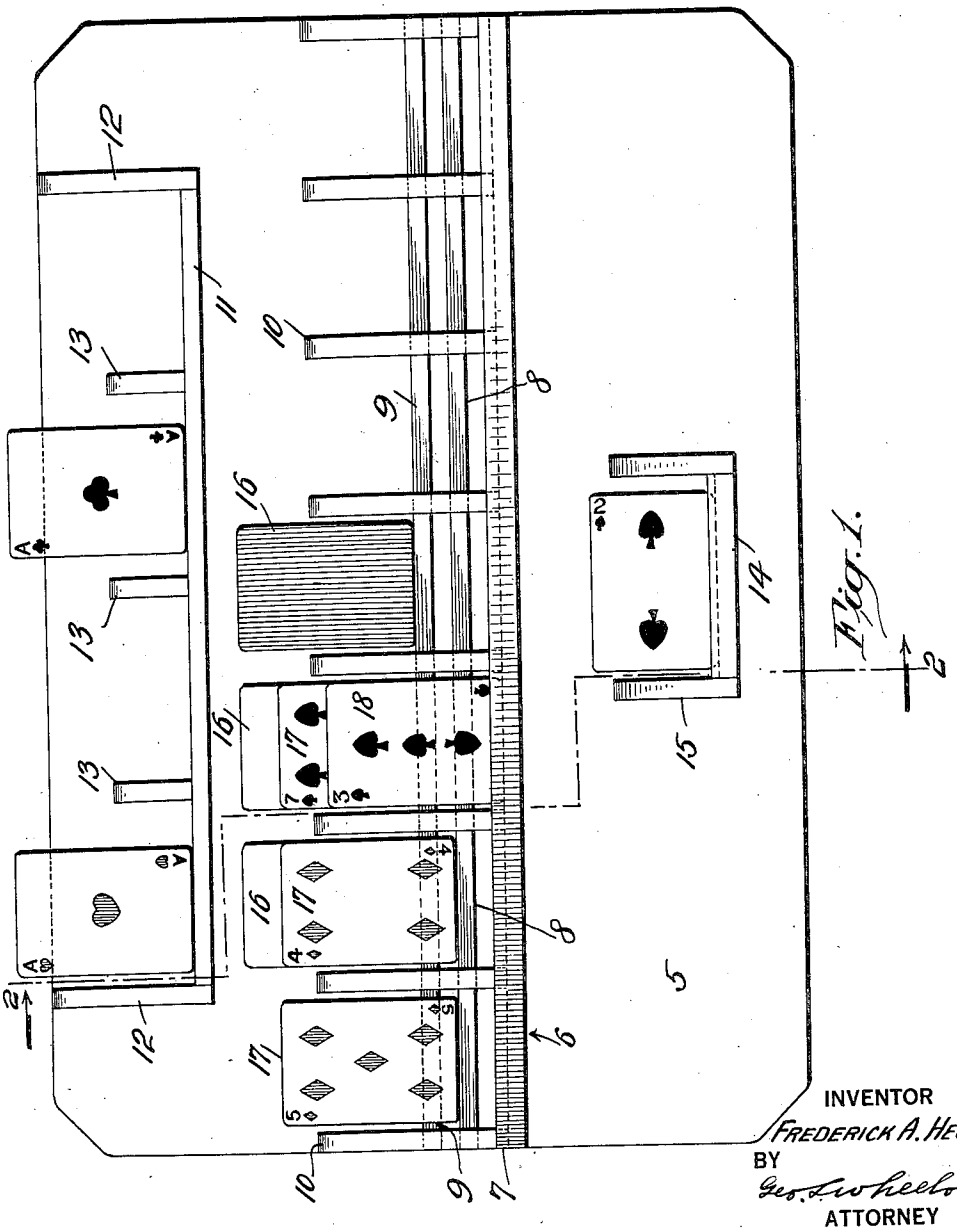


Fig. 1.

INVENTOR
FREDERICK A. HECKER
BY
Geo. S. Wheelock
ATTORNEY

Patented May 18, 1926. 1,584,936

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK A. HECKER, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

PLAY BOARD.

Application filed December 2, 1925. Serial No. 72,623.

This invention relates to play boards, more particularly but not necessarily adapted for playing solitaire, such, for example, as the game known as "Canfield".

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a convenient play board which is adapted to be rested in the lap of a person or which can be supported by a person lying in bed, although it is obvious that the play board may constitute the top of a table or be rested on a table or the like. Another object is to provide simple, cheap and convenient means for enabling the playing of the game of "Canfield", or other solitaire game, the broad invention residing in a play board, a plurality of pockets and stepped card rests for each pocket.

With these and other objects in view my invention consists of certain features of construction and combinations of parts to be hereinafter described and then claimed with reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating a preferred embodiment of the invention and in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan of the improved play board, and

Fig. 2 is a transverse section thereof, slightly enlarged, on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

The device referred to preferably comprises a board 5 of suitable shape and material which may be conveniently handled and carried about. Preferably extending longitudinally of the top surface of the board is a strip 6 of flat stock provided with a longitudinal overhang portion 7. An intermediate strip 8 extends parallel with the strip 6 along the surface of the board. A third strip 9 extends parallel with the strips 6 and 8 along the surface of the board.

The strips 6, 8 and 9 in the order named are of successively decreasing height or elevation with respect to the surface of the board; in other words of successively increasing height in the other direction. The inner surfaces of the strips 6, 8 and 9 which are the surfaces which face away from the outer surface of the strip 6 constitute, and are at an angle to the top surface of the board, supporting ledges for cards, and the upper or outer surfaces of the strips 8 and 9 constitute supports for cards. Differently expressed the strips or ledges 6, 8 and 9 constitute card rests for the lower edges of cards.

Extending transversely of the strips or ledges 6, 8, 9 is a plurality of partitions 10 which may consist, as shown, of suitable lengths of material of substantially corresponding lengths, and the outer ends of the partitions 10 are against the inner surfaces of the strip or ledge 6, and said partitions extend in a downwardly inclined direction over and in contact with the longitudinal strips or ledges 8, 9, the other ends of the said partitions being in contact with the upper surface of the board 5. Preferably the board 5 is composed of wood, and the strips 6, 8, 9 and the partitions 10 are also preferably of wood and they may be combined or constructed in any suitable manner to form a rack, and the strips may be secured to the board by glue or small brads and the transverse partitions 10 secured to the board and to the inner surface of the strip 6 by glue or brads. Above the rack construction provided by the strips 6, 8, 9 and the partitions 10, or beyond the same with respect to the user of the board, there is suitably secured by glue or otherwise to the surface of the board 5 a longitudinal strip 11 which is provided at the ends with end walls or partitions 12 between which are located transverse intermediate partitions 13. These are secured to the surface of the board and to the strip 11 by glue or otherwise.

Below the strip 6 or nearest to the user of the board, there is secured thereto a longitudinal strip 14 and suitably secured both to the board and to the ends of the strip 14 are transverse pieces 15 constituting end walls. The strips 11 and 14 and the transverse partitions or walls therefor are also preferably composed of wood.

If the solitaire game to be played is the game of "Canfield" there would be for the described rack seven pockets provided by the transverse partitions 10; and there would be four pockets formed by the transverse partitions 12, 13 and a single pocket between the partitions or walls 15.

When playing "Canfield", for instance, the set-up would be, as follows: There would be six cards such as 16 placed face down in the six pockets between the partitions 10 following the first pocket, in which pocket a card 17 would be placed face up. The lower or inner portion of the first card 17 would be rested upon the strip 9 and the edge thereof should abut upon the ledge furnished by the strip 8. The upwardly

facing cards 17 above the cards 16 will be similarly rested upon the strip 9 and their lower edges rested against the strip 8. If there should be in any of the pockets more than one upwardly facing card 17, the topmost card 18 will be rested upon the strip 8 and its inner edge against the inner surface of the ledge 6. If, for example, there are a number of upwardly facing cards under the three of spades 18, as will of course be the case in "Canfield", their lower edges will all rest against the ledge 6. In other words, the cards in the second pocket would be arranged, as shown, that is the card 16, would face downwardly, while the card 17 would face upwardly in offset relation with respect to the card 16; in the third pocket the card 16 would face downwardly, the card 17 upwardly, and the card 18 would face upwardly together with other upwardly facing cards between the exposed card 18 and the card 17, but their inner or forward edges would rest upon the strip or ledge 6, so that the cards 16, 17 and 18 would have an offset relation. This arrangement and offset relation will of course prevail in the fourth, sixth and seventh pockets. The manner of using the rack for the cards in offset relation will be perfectly clear to one familiar with the solitaire game of "Canfield". It is obvious that the first upwardly facing cards may rest with their lower edges against the strip or ledge 8 and the next upwardly facing cards 18 would rest with their lower edges against the ledge 6.

The rack construction 11, 12, 13 is used for building up the respective suits of the cards from the ace upwardly, and the rack or pocket 14, 15 is used for discards.

It is obvious that the arrangement and construction may be otherwise than as specifically described and modifications may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a play board, a substantially flat-top board, a plurality of pockets on its top surface, and a plurality of stepped card rests for each pocket, said steps being of successively increasing elevation away from the upper surface of the board, those surfaces of the steps which extend away from the board constituting ledges for the abutment of the edges of cards, and the outer surfaces of the steps adapted to contact the backs of the cards.

2. In a play board, a plurality of pockets, and card rests for each pocket, comprising an inner step for contact of the bottom edge of a card therewith, an intermediate step for contact of the bottom edge of a second card therewith, said inner step adapted to contact with the surface of said second card, and an outer step for contact of the bottom edge of a third card therewith, said intermediate step adapted to contact with the surface of said third card.

3. A play board having a substantially flat top, a plurality of parallel card rest ledges thereon extending along the said surface of the board and disposed at an angle to said surface, said ledges also extending at successively increasing elevation away from said surface, all of said ledges being free from obstruction in front thereof and exposed to the view of the player for permitting immediate contact of the bottom edges of the cards therewith.

4. A play board having a substantially flat top, a plurality of parallel card rest ledges thereon extending along the said surface of the board and disposed at an angle to said surface, said ledges also extending at successively increasing elevation away from said surface, all of said ledges being free from obstruction in front thereof and exposed to the view of the player for permitting immediate contact of the bottom edges of the cards therewith, and a plurality of partitions transverse of the ledges, providing pockets between the partitions.

5. A play board on which the solitaire game of "Canfield" may be played, said board having a substantially flat-top surface, a plurality of seven pockets, card rests for each pocket, comprising an inner step for contact of the bottom edge of a card therewith, an intermediate step for contact of the bottom edge of a second card therewith, said inner step adapted to contact with the surface of said second card, and an outer step for contact of the bottom edge of a third card therewith, said intermediate step adapted to contact with the surface of said third card, four pockets for building up the suits of the cards, and a pocket for discards.

FREDERICK A. HECKER.