Aug. 7, 1928.

1,679,659

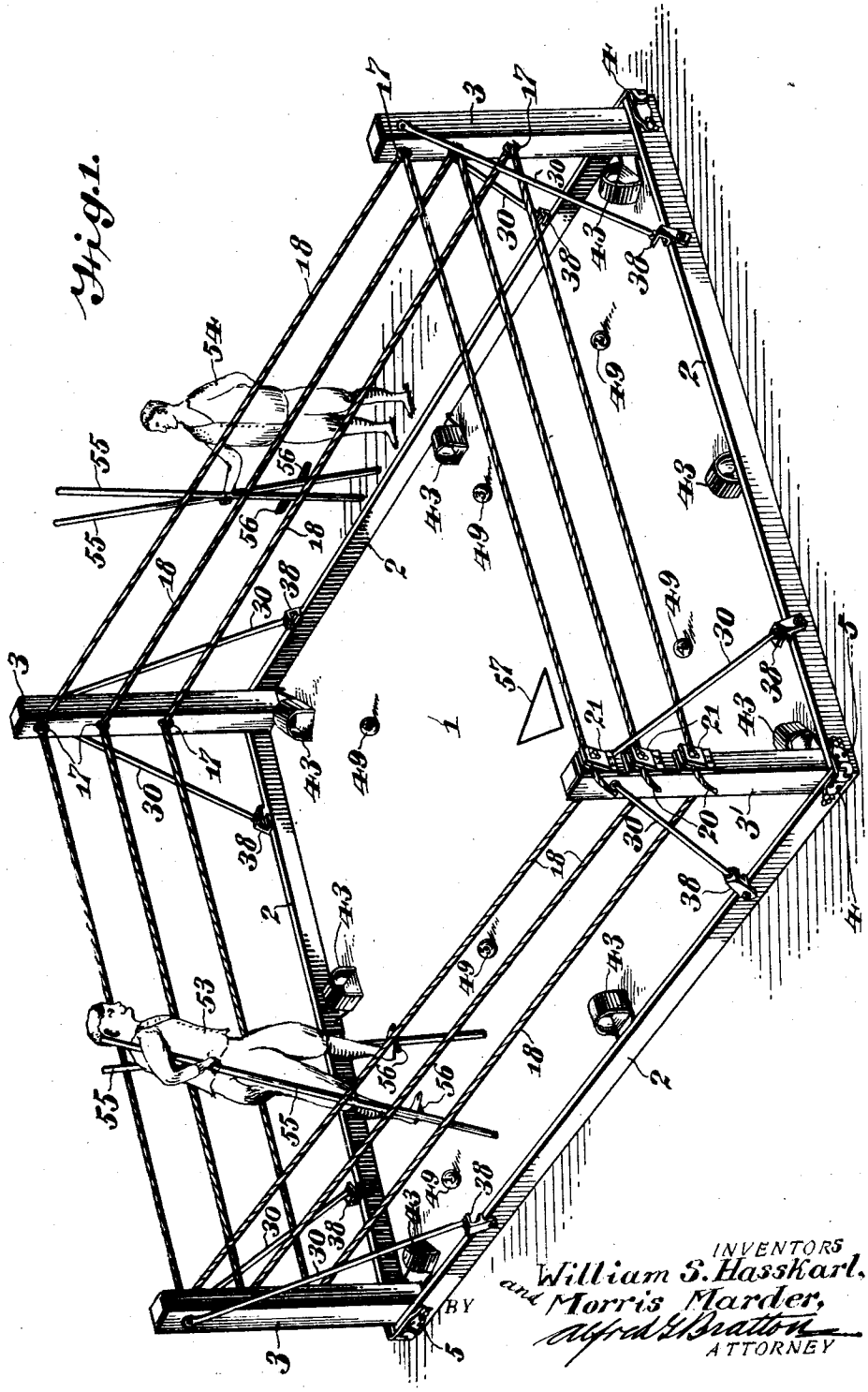
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LAWN POOL GAME

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3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



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Fig. 2.

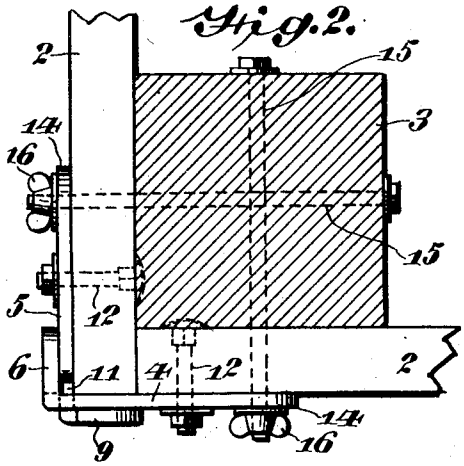


Fig. 3.

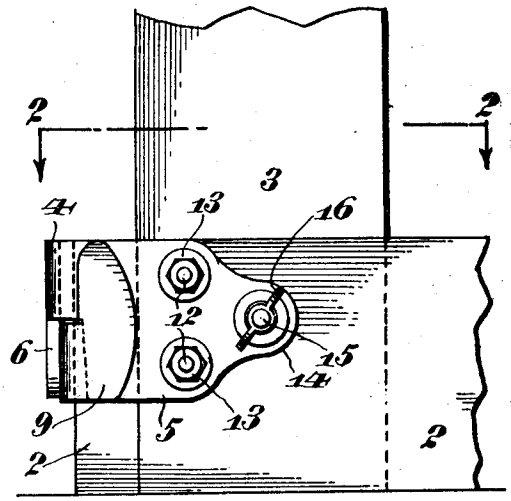


Fig. 4.

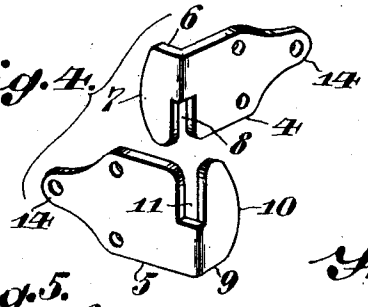


Fig. 5.

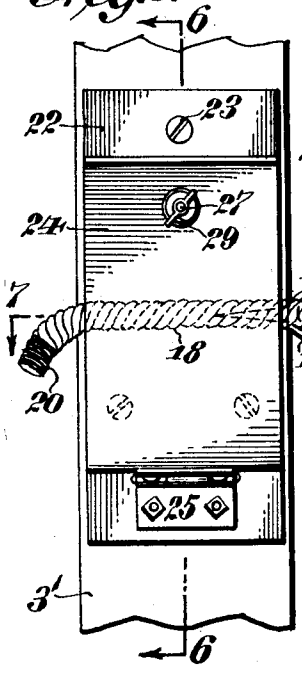


Fig. 6.

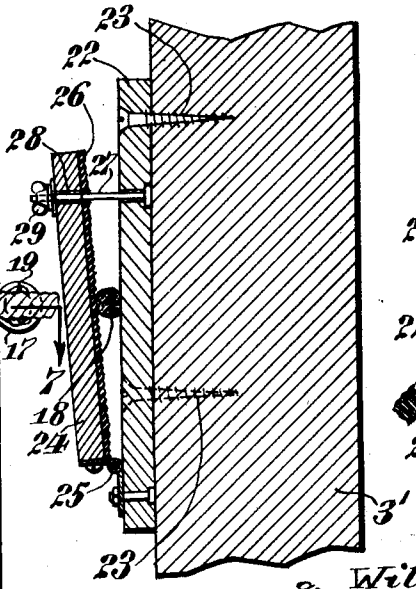
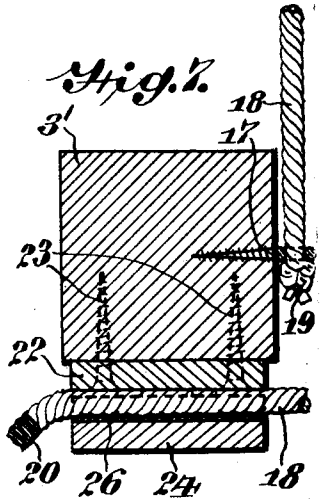


Fig. 7.



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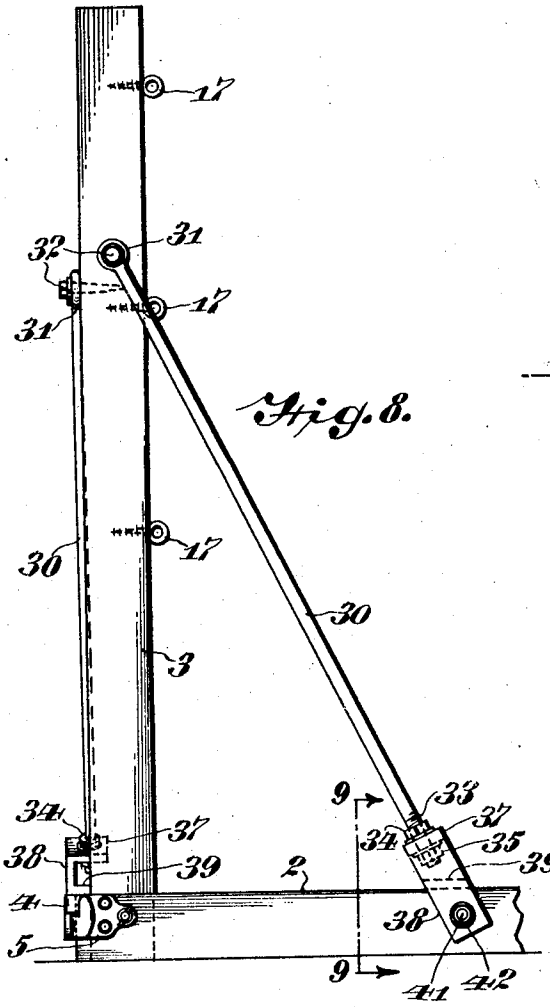


Fig. 8.

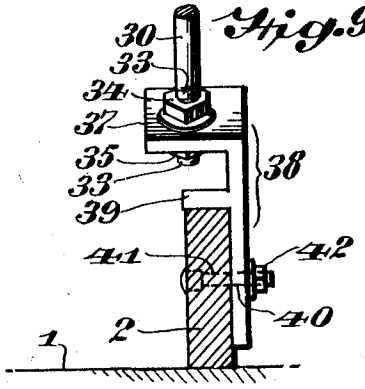


Fig. 9.

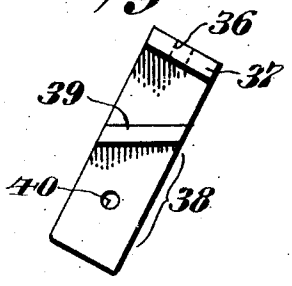


Fig. 10.

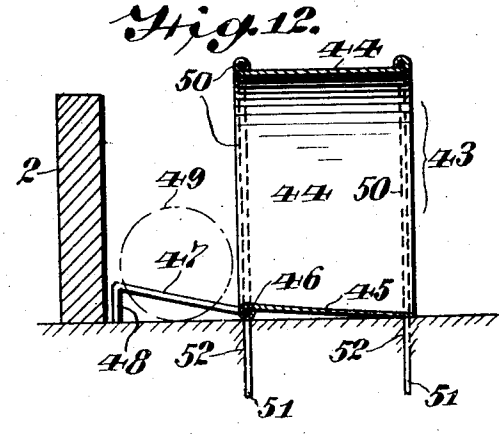


Fig. 12.

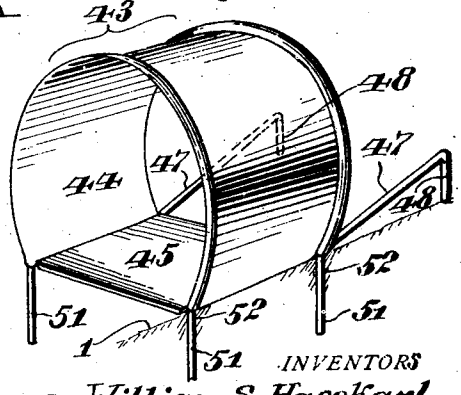


Fig. 11.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LAWN POOL GAME.

Application filed May 12, 1927. Serial No. 190,673.

This invention relates to games and more particularly to those which may be better classified as of "recreative-skilful" character, in contra-distinction with those solely involving chance, physical prowess, endurance and so forth. More especially, our invention aims to provide a novel game of sport and recreative type, while at the same time conducive of physical and mental benefits to the players. This invention also comprehends a novel means or apparatus for playing our game. In addition thereto, our invention comprehends improvements in the details of construction and aggroupment of parts to be hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, similar and corresponding parts are designated by the same characters of reference throughout the different views in which they appear.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of our novel apparatus.

Fig. 2 is a sectional plan taken as indicated by the plane 2—2 in Fig. 3, and illustrating a corner attachment means later on fully explained.

Fig. 3 is an elevation of the disclosure in the preceding view.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the latching elements—in separated relation—per se, shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Fig. 5 is a detail view of a rope clamping device and end securing means forming a component part of our novel game apparatus.

Fig. 6 is a section on the arrowed line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a similar view taken on the plane indicated as 7—7 in Fig. 5.

Fig. 8 is a detail view illustrating a bracing means hereinafter fully explained.

Fig. 9 is a detail view taken as indicated by the arrowed plane 9—9 in Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a face view of an anchoring bracket later on specifically referred to.

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of a pocket device forming a component part of our game apparatus; and,

Fig. 12 is a vertical section of the same.

Referring more in detail to the drawings, and firstly to Fig. 1 thereof, it will be seen that our novel game means or apparatus comprises a ring 1 surrounded—and constituted—by a surbasing of foot boards 2 arranged in parallel to conveniently, although not essentially, form a square enclosure with vertical posts 3, 3′ at the angular corners. The adjoining ends of the several foot or base boards 2 are interconnected by latch plates 4, 5 shown to best advantage in Figs. 2–4. These latch plates 4, 5 are preferably of stout sheet metal, the former or male element —4— embodying an angled extension 6 having its free end rounded at 7, and a cut-out 8 at the lower angular portion thereof which extends substantially half-way across said plate. On the other hand, the latch plate 5—or female element—is entirely formed with an angled extension 9, with the free end thereof rounded at 10, and a cut-out 11 at the upper angular portion which extends substantially half-way across said plate. These plates 4, 5 when brought to inter-engagement, as best seen in Figs. 2 and 3, latch the connected base boards 2, 2, firmly together—means such as carriage bolts 12 with lock-nuts 13 serving to securely attach the plates 4, 5 to the base boards 2, in an obvious manner. Each plate 4, 5 is provided with an apertured extension 14 for the passage of a retaining bolt 15 having a winged nut 16, whereby said plates and associated base-board ends are jointly secured to the lower parts of the vertical posts 3.

Each one of the vertical posts 3 is fitted with an equal number of spaced eyes 17—17 through which lengths of rope 18 are threaded in parallel to constitute a ring-enclosing flexible wall, and one of said posts designated 3′ in Fig. 1, serves as the anchoring number for the respective rope lengths 18. As best shown in Fig. 7, each rope length 3 is knotted at one end 19 for abutment with an eye 17 while its other end is bound at 20 to prevent unraveling.

Co-planar with each eye 17—on the post 3′—is a clamping device, comprehensively designated 21, which is rigidly attached on a face thereof at right angles to that occupied by said eye. As best appreciated from Figs. 5, 6 and 7, each clamping device 21 comprises a base member 22 which is conveniently secured to the post 3′ by means of wood screws 23, and a clamping jaw 24 movably attached to said base number 22, through the medium of a hinge 25. This clamping jaw 24 is faced on its inner surface with a sheet

of serrated hard rubber 26, functional as a "grippage" for co-operation with the base member 22, in securely holding the free end of the rope 18 against displacement and also retaining the ring enclosure properly adjusted. Means such as a screw bolt 27 freely socketed by its head in the base member 22—and projecting through an aperture 28 in the clamping jaw 24 where it is fitted with a winged nut 29—serve to lock said parts after the rope 18 has been drawn to the requisite tension, or degree of tautness.

Referring back again to the vertical posts 3, 3′, and in order to rigidly brace the same, we employ tie rods 30—Figs. 1, 8 and 9; each said rod being formed at one end with an eye 31, for passage of a coach screw 32, by means of which it is pivotally attached at a convenient location near the upper part of a post 3 or 3′. The free—or lower—end of each tie rod 30 is screw-threaded at 33 for the reception of lock nuts 34, 35, and said free end is passed through an aperture 36—Fig. 10—in the upper laterally angled portion 37 of a sustaining bracket 38. This bracket 38 is also formed with an obliquely disposed flange 39, adapted to seat on the upper edge of a base board 2, and it is provided with one or more holes 40—Fig. 10—by means of which it is secured to said board through the medium of a carriage bolt 41 and lock nut 42, in an obvious manner. Now, it will be clearly apparent that when the lower lock nut 35 is removed, the free end of a tie rod 30 can be readily passed through the aperture 36 of the bracket angled-portion 37, whereupon said lock nut is applied and both it—and its companion 34—adjusted into rigid clamping relation with respect to the post 3, and sustaining bracket 38. Furthermore, it is equally self-evident that by providing the brackets 38 with the obliquely disposed supporting flanges 39, that said brackets are immovably secured against displacement relative to the base boards 2.

In conjunction with the several means so far described we make use of pockets, comprehensively designated 43; each of which—as best appreciated from Figs. 11 and 12—consists of a sheet metal cylinder 44, having a longitudinally directed "flat" or slightly inclined base 45, constituted by the medial part of a reinforcing rod 46. This rod 46 is conveniently fashioned—as shown—to provide substantially parallel prongs 47 having their free ends angled at 48 to seat upon the floor, or other surface, to which our game apparatus is applied, and thereby afford a retaining means for any one of the play balls 49, as readily understood from Fig. 12. It is also to be noted that each aforesaid cylinder 44 is reinforced at its ends by a rod 50—in an obvious manner—with the free ends thereof affording prongs 51, for insertion in holes 52—at the proper locations—provided for their reception in the floor or other surface of the ring 1.

Having explained the apparatus involved we will now describe the manner of playing our game, assuming that the enclosure or ring 1 is twelve or twenty-four feet square and provided with eight five-inch pockets 43 located—as shown in Fig. 1—adjacent the base boards 2 and seated in the positioning holes 52, as hereinbefore set forth. Or, in lieu of the pockets 43 we may excavate or provide holes five inches in diameter and four inches deep. Again, two or any plurality of players may participate in the game, and each is assigned or chooses a numbered ball 49. In the showing—for convenience—we have depicted two players respectively designated 53 and 54; both being furnished with hi-longstep stilts 55 having the steps 56 securely set—and rigidly locked—at an equal elevation.

Conveniently the ring 1 is marked at its center with an equilateral triangle 57 in which the six play balls 49 are initially placed. These balls 49 are sequentially numbered—as shown; and they are of separate and distinctive colors such as red, blue, black, green, yellow, and white with a scarlet band. The players 53, 54, et al., play in rotation and follow one another according to prearrangement. The tallies of the score are marked up according to the number of the ball 49 driven into a pocket 43. Eleven points has been selected as constituting the highest score.

A player 53—for example—enters the ring 1, mounts his or her stilts 55 and advances from the ropes 18 to the triangular spot 57 and immediately announces which ball 49, he or she will play, thereupon breaking the field of balls. The player may scatter the entire field of six balls 49 or pick one ball which it is intended to play, said player being allowed only one kick or push, whether it be used to break the field or in endeavor to shoot the ball into any selected pocket 43 he or she chooses. If the player 53 is successful in pocketing the ball 49 played, he or she continues with another selected ball but must first announce the designation of such ball by its number, and then try to pocket it.

When a player endeavors to break the field, or is playing a designated ball 49, he or she must not miss; as to miss striking such ball with either hi-longstep stilt tip, or to miss a pocket in the "put" stops his or her play. Likewise, the player is stopped, if he or she falls off or otherwise dismounts from either or both hi-longstep stilts; as whenever either of the eventualities just mentioned happens, said player is estopped from further play until all other participants have played their turn.

A player 53 or 54 et al. must not touch any ball 49 with his or her hi-longstep stilts

55, except the one announced and playing. Touching any other ball 49 than the one being played stops the play till all other participants have completed their respective plays, when the player so—automatically—dropped resumes play.

The first player scoring eleven points is declared the winner of the game, but should all players score eleven points the game must be declared a draw. In case eleven points are not scored by any one of the players, then the player having the next highest score is declared the winner; while every participant must have at least one play before the game is closed and the winner announced.

Players must initially agree upon the order in which they are to succeed one another, and such order must be primarily announced. There shall be no deviation from such announcement, except by mutual consent; and when the players are all ready the ring 1 must be cleared, with all said players outside the ropes 18, whereupon the one in order enters said ring and tries to put his ball 49.

Variations within the spirit and scope of our invention are equally comprehended by the foregoing disclosure, while it is apparent our novel game may be installed in or out of doors on a suitably prepared surface or platform; hence we reserve the right to make all such changes and modifications therein as are fairly encompassed by reasonable interpretation accorded the sub-joined claims.

Having described our invention what we claim is:—

1. A game apparatus comprising a plane surface bounded by a flexible fence, said surface bearing a central storage field for a set of play-balls, each ball bearing distinguishing indicia, a series of ball-receiving pockets disposed around the plane surface within the confines of the fence, and means whereby players are mounted to play previously announced balls, said means comprising stilts adapted for hitting and propelling said balls by single shots into either of the pockets aforesaid.

2. A game apparatus comprising an enclosure, a series of game pieces adapted for initial storage within said enclosure, a plurality of pockets disposed about the enclosure adjacent the outer edges thereof and means whereby players are mounted to play previously announced game pieces, said means comprising stilts adapted for hitting and propelling said game pieces to selected pockets.

In testimony whereof we append our signatures, the 5th day of May 1927, at Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM S. HASSKARL.
MORRIS MARDER.