May 16, 1950 H. L. FELDBLET 2,508,239

GIN RUMMY TALLY DEVICE

Filed Nov. 4, 1948 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

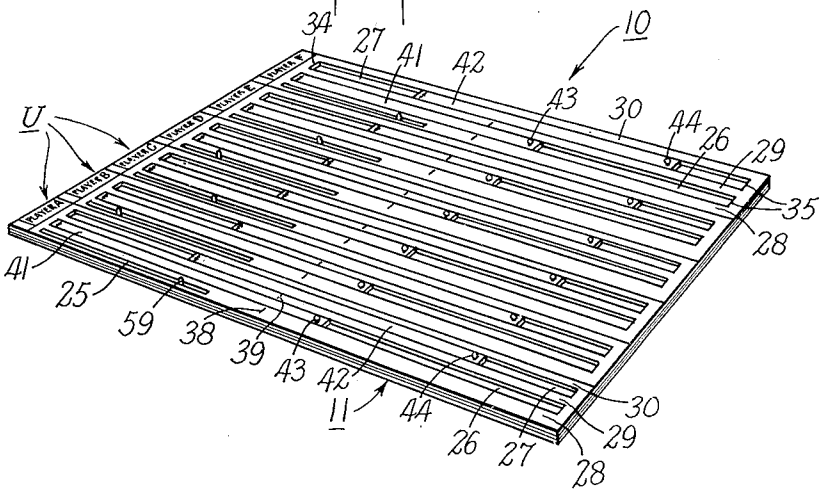


Fig. 3.

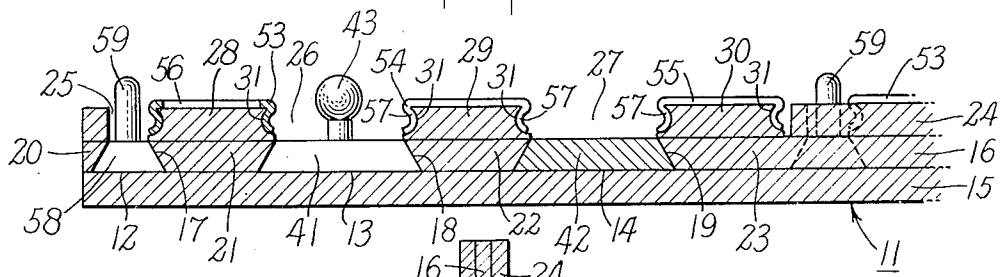
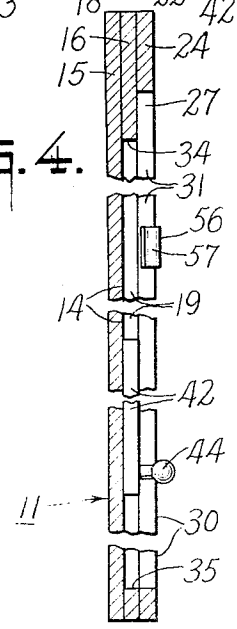


Fig. 4.



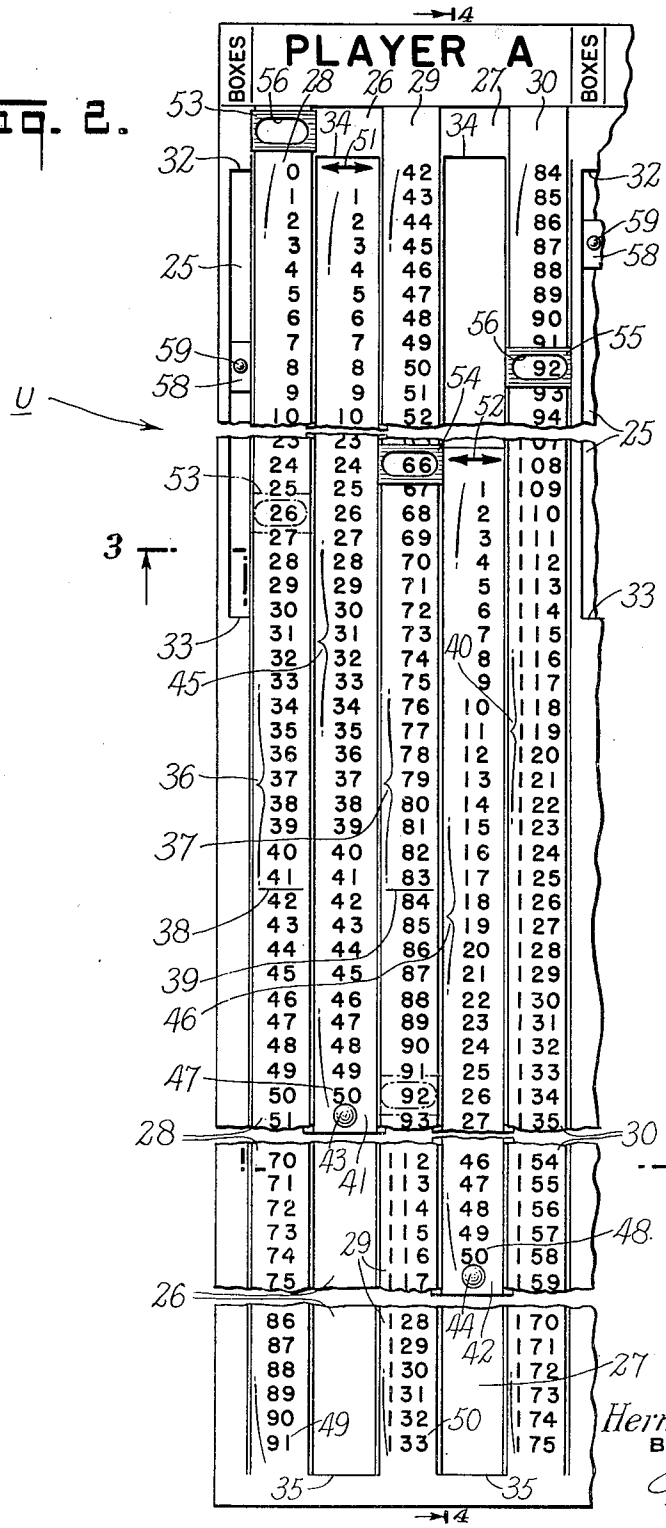
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Fig. 2.



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GIN RUMMY TALLY DEVICE

Herman L. Feldblet, New York, N. Y.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 235—124)

1

This invention relates to scoring devices and more particularly to tally devices for scoring "gin rummy."

It is an object of my invention to provide a tally board for use in connection with the game of gin rummy whereby the scorers may not only quickly determine the status of the game, without the need for the notation of written figures, but one in which the element of performing mental addition is eliminated, so that the scoring of the game may progress rapidly and accurately, to the satisfaction of the players.

It is contemplated by my invention to provide a tally board which, in appearance, follows the lay-out customarily employed in playing gin rummy, whether in single games or in the progressive series, and which will permit net scores as well as aggregate scores to be maintained by reason of the ability of the tally board to have scored thereon quickly both additions and subtractions, without altering the recording space.

Still more particularly it is an object of my invention to provide a tally board for the game of gin rummy whereby additions are quickly recorded, while employing the indicia for the numerals to record parts of the game, such as the boxes played and involved in scoring.

Still further it is an object of my invention to provide a tally board for scoring the total number of points and boxes in playing the various forms of gin rummy characterized by the provision of simple and inexpensive means comprising clear and distinguishable marks and slides whereby tallies may be maintained, without requiring the printing of sheets which are not reuseable and are destroyed.

Still more particularly it is an object of my invention to provide a tally board which is simple in construction and of low cost, which is characterized by its features of providing a tally of boxes played, marking each game score and totalling the game scores in connection with the playing of the game of gin rummy.

To attain these objects and such further objects as may appear herein, or be hereinafter pointed out, I make reference to the accompanying drawing forming a part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my device;

Figure 2 is a magnified fragmentary plan view thereof;

Figure 3 is a magnified section taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Making reference to the drawing, the tally

2

board 10 comprises a backing 11 on which there are outlined channel guides 12, 13 and 14 or repeats thereof, as will be hereinafter explained, by superimposing on the backing 15 a layer 16 from which is stamped or died-out columnar cutouts 17, 18, 19, leaving strips 20, 21, 22 and 23 with overhanging edges, and over which the strip 24 is superimposed, having cutouts 25, 26, 27, leaving columns 28, 29 and 30, having undercut edges 31 to each side thereof. The cutouts 25 in the sheet 24 terminate at the upper edge into an abutment 32 and into an abutment 33 at the lower edge for a predetermined portion of the layer, as will appear more clearly hereafter.

The layer 24 adjacent the slots 26, 27 terminate into abutments 34 and 35 at the top and bottom of the tally sheet. Column 28 has its surface provided with a row of indicia 36 of a numerical value increasing from 0 to a predetermined amount (which in the illustration is a score of 91). Column 29 has a row of indicia 37, having a numerical value which follows the numeral after the division line 38 in column 28. Column 29 has a division line 39 for the row of numerals 37 approximately at the midpoint. Column 30 has a row of indicia 40 which numerically follows that of the division line 39.

In the channels 13 and 14 there are provided score addition slides 41 and 42, including knobs 43 and 44, respectively. The slides are of a length to carry conformingly spaced numerals 45 and 46 so that if the last numerals thereof 47 and 48 were added to the numerals just above the division lines 38 and 39, they would total, respectively, the last numerals 49 and 50 of rows 36 and 37. All of the numerals in columns 36, 37, 40, 45 and 46 are equi-distantly spaced, to effect the purposes hereinafter indicated.

Score adding sliders 41 and 42 each carry indicators 51 and 52 which are exemplified in the form of opposed arrow heads and occupy a space equivalent to the numerals, at the head of the rows 45 and 46. Each of the columns 28, 29 and 30 slidingly carries framing markers 53, 54 and 55, having a window 56 through which the numerals of rows 36, 37 and 40 may be viewed. The framing markers having downwardly depending flanges 57 which conform to the undercut portions 31 to permit interengagement with the columns 28, 29 and 30, without restraining the sliding movement.

The channel defined by the cutouts 25 has a slider 58 including a finger knob 59 projecting therethrough. This may be referred to as the box score marker.

It will be observed that from the assembly

which I have provided, the row of numerals 36 in column 28 is provided with indicia 38 dividing the column, a sliding marker 53 which is common to the box score marker comprising the slider 58 on one side and the addition slide 41 on the other side thereof. For convenience, the divider 38 may be a ridge forming an abutment or stop for the slider 53 and a contrast between the numerals to each side of the divider 38 may be provided by outlining or printing the numerals in contrasting colors. Likewise, it will be observed that the row of numerals in column 29 follows sequentially those in column 28, after the division or parting line 38, and that column 29 therefore has to each side thereof, score addition sliders 41 and 42 and a framing marker 54. As in the prior column 28, the division marker 39 may be a ridge or abutment, to limit the sliding movement of the marker 54 to this point.

The column 30 has the numerical sequence of numbers beyond the division marker 39 within the limits of the column.

By the construction provided, in tallying the various games, it will be observed that if the score on the first game is below 41, the window marker 53 is slid to the overlying position, for example 26. The indicator 51 is then slid to the point where it is aligned with the numeral 26. A win of 40 in the next game requires that the scorer look down the column of numerals on the adding slide 41 and to the left of this number he will find the total of 66. Thereupon, he slides the slider 54 in the column 29 to the total 66. The slider 42 is then brought into position, to locate the indicator 52 opposite 66. If the third game is played and results in a win of 26, a reading to the left of the numeral 26 in the slider 42 will give the total 92, and the scorer may then move the marker 55 to the position covering the numeral 92 as the final total.

The column 28 is availed of also to move the box score marker 53 within the channel 25 to any of the positions corresponding to the numerals so that the totals of "boxes" won may likewise be tabulated. It will thus be observed that by the construction provided, tabulation of boxes and totals may be quickly scored.

The scorer disclosed in Figure 2 represents a unit U which, in the device illustrated in Figure 1, is repeated six times to take care of as many as six players engaged in playing the game, forming three teams of two.

It will be understood that the recording, however, may be by two players who may play a series of games before re-setting the totalizers to their original position.

It will be understood that while I have described and illustrated a series of columns wherein the marker may be slid to indicate the numerical value after each game, combined with the addition slide, that the addition slide may be eliminated and the tally include a plurality of columns with the respective markers to record the totals after each game, without the addition feature supplied by the addition slides 41 and 42, respectively.

It will be understood that by the arrangement of the laminations comprising the layers 15, 16 and 24, cutouts such as those made from cardboard or sheet Celluloid may be combined to provide, in a very simple and inexpensive manner, channels acting as a guide for the box score marker, columns for the sliding markers 53, 54, 55, and captive guides for the adding slides 41 and 42.

Having thus described my invention and illustrated its use, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A tally board for scoring gin rummy having a plurality of strips mounted on a background supporting element, each of said strips forming columnar elements, the surface of each of which includes indicia having a regular numerical progression, each column overlapping in the series by a quantity corresponding to a predetermined division point, said strips being arranged in parallelism defining intermediate channels having overhangs, within which channels are slidably mounted addition slides, each of which slides having indicia including a regular progression of numerals in lesser quantity than the total in the column but greater than the series of the division marker, the columnar strips forming a slide guide for framing markers including edge engaging means with said strips whereby the totals after each game may be progressively recorded by the slidable relationship of the addition slides to the columnar strips and the framing markers on said strips.

2. A tally board for scoring gin rummy in accordance with claim 1 wherein said background sheet and strips defining the columns and channels are formed of sheeting laminated to each other.

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