No. 608,918. Patented Aug. 9, 1898.

# L. J. SCOVELL.

## GAME BOARD.

(Application filed Nov. 20, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

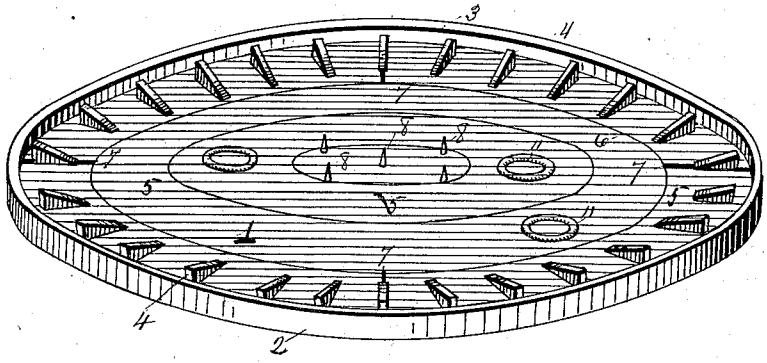


Fig. 2

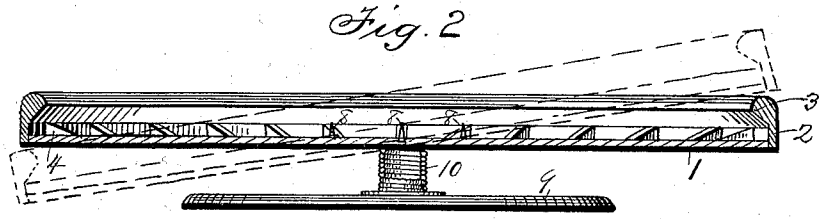


Fig. 5.

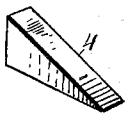


Fig. 4

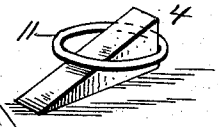
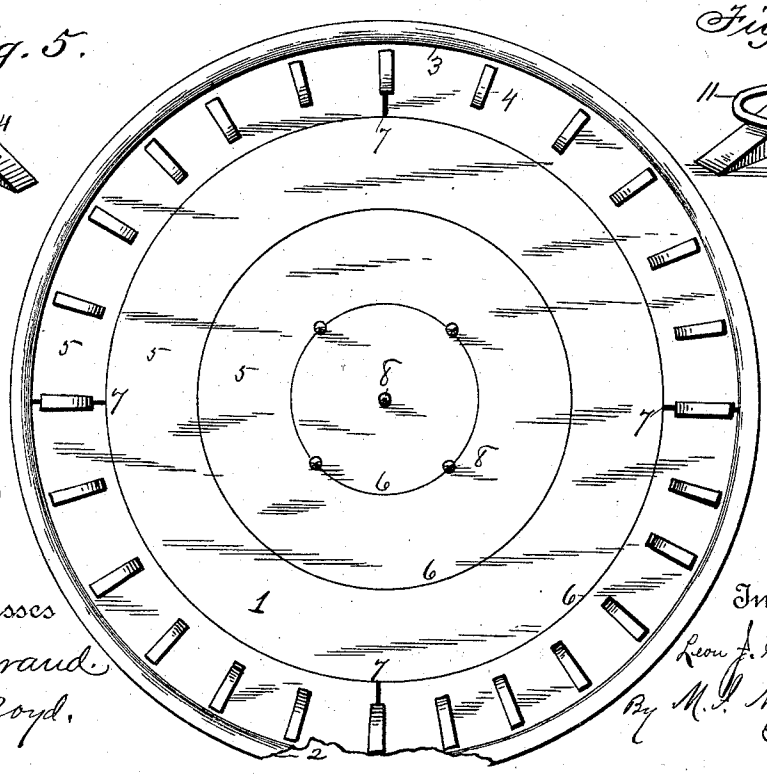


Fig. 3



Witnesses
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEON J. SCOVELL, OF POYNETTE, WISCONSIN.

## GAME-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 608,918, dated August 9, 1898.

Application filed November 20, 1897. Serial No. 659,261. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEON J. SCOVELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Poynette, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Game-Boards; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to games, and has for its object to provide a game in which chance and skill may both be combined; and it consists of a game-board possessing the novel features as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which the same reference-numeral indicates the same part in each of the views in which it occurs, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my game-board. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view, and Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 indicates the board, which may be of any suitable size and is preferably circular in outline. Extending around the periphery of the board is a flange 2, the inner face of which is provided with an overhanging portion 3, adjacent to which is a series of inclined blocks 4, the points of which are toward the center of the board. The upper surface of the board is divided into spaces 5 by concentric rings 6, and an outer space may be divided into sections by radial lines 7. Projecting upwardly from the face of the board is a series of pins 8, the center one of which is at the center of the board, and the remaining ones are preferably located upon the inner circle. The board is preferably mounted upon a base 9 by means of a yielding or universal joint, as by a coiled spring 10, by means of which the board may be tilted at an angle, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

11 indicates the rings by means of which the game is played.

The game is preferably played by four persons, who are seated around the board, and each one is provided with a sufficient number of rings 11. There are two ways in which the rings may be utilized, one of which I shall call the "spinning" shot and the other one a "flat" shot. In making the spinning shot the ring is placed upright upon the board and held with the finger of one hand with the side toward the player and upon the outer circle. It is then given a sharp quick snap with a finger of the other hand, which causes it to spin upon an axis that is vertical to the plane of the board. While the ring is spinning the player catches hold of the side of the board and by tilting it in any desired direction causes the ring to move over the face of the board in any desired direction. In this manner the ring is caused to approach any desired pin, so that when the spinning force is exhausted and the ring falls upon its side it may be caused to fall so as to encircle said pin. By giving the pins different values—as, for instance, making the center pin count thirty and the surrounding pins only twenty—the game is determined by the player who succeeds in securing the highest count indicated by the pins that have been encircled by the rings.

The flat shots are made by placing the rings flat upon the board, touching the outside circle, and then placing one of the fingers against the ring and snapping it into the center of the board or in any other direction against an opponent's rings or to assist the rings previously shot to make better counts. The spaces between the circles are given different values according to their color or location, so that the counts are made by the location of the rings within the different circles. The inclined blocks near the edge of the board I call "backsets," for the reason that if a player's ring should pass to the opposite side of the board and drop over or encircle any one of the blocks within the space allotted to an opponent player it will count that much—as, for instance, twenty—against the player or players whose rings are of that color, and as soon as the shot is made, but should not be counted again unless it should be removed from the backset during the play, when it should have its relative count with the rest of the rings at the end of the play.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A game-board, the face of which is pro-

vided with concentric spaces, a series of pins at the center of the board, a series of stops near the periphery, and an overhanging bead or flange adjacent to said stops, substantially as set forth.

2. A game-board, the face of which is provided with annular spaces, the outer space being subdivided by radial lines, a series of pins within the inner space, a series of stops near the periphery, and an overhanging bead or flange adjacent to the stops, substantially as set forth.

3. In a game-board, the combination with a base, of a board yieldingly secured thereto by a universal joint, the face of the board being provided with a series of pins at the center, and a series of inclined blocks near the periphery, the points of said blocks being toward the center, and an overhanging bead or flange adjacent to said stops, substantially as set forth.

4. In a game-board, the combination, with a base, of a coiled spring projecting therefrom, a board secured at its center to said spring, the face of said board being provided with concentric spaces, a series of pins within the inner space, a series of inclined stops adjacent to the periphery, and an overhanging bead or flange adjacent to said stops, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LEON J. SCOVELL.

Witnesses:

JOSEPHINE R. WARD,

ALICE H. JOHNSON.