No. 754,003. PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

C. C. NEFZGER.

COMBINATION GAME COUNTER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

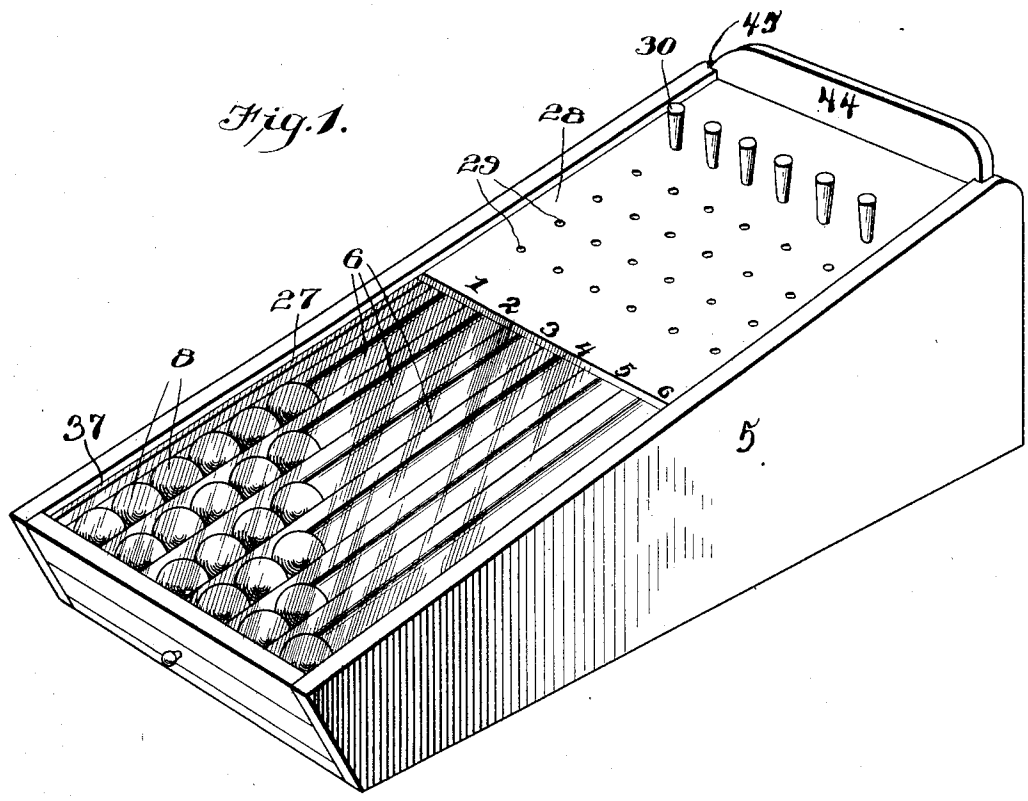
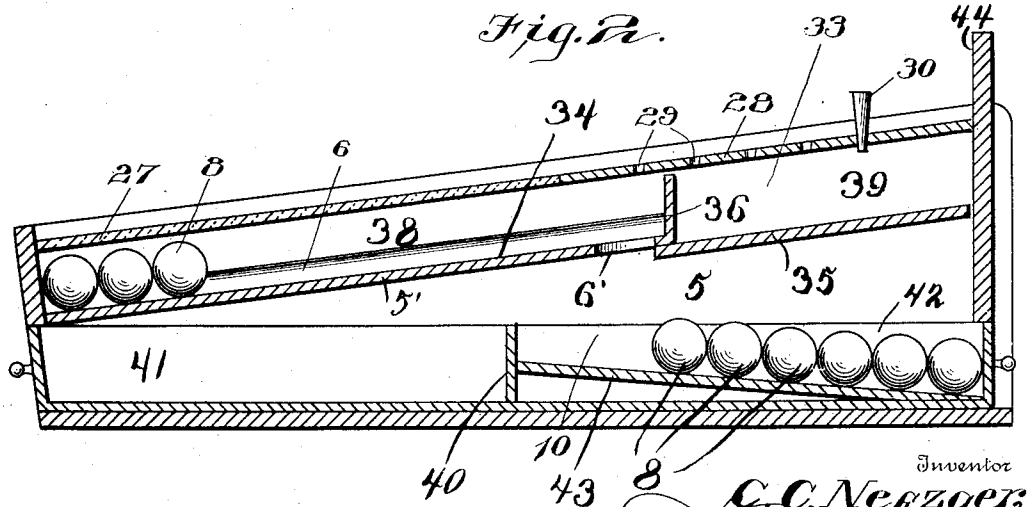


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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No. 754,003. Patented March 8, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN C. NEFZGER, OF LIMA, IOWA.

COMBINATION GAME-COUNTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,003, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed July 22, 1902. Serial No. 116,584. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN C. NEFZGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lima, in the county of Fayette, State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combination Game-Counters; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to combination tally-boards and game-counters; and it has for its object to provide a simple and efficient construction of board in which the individual scores of the players of a game may be kept and at the same time the numbers of games won by the several contestants may be recorded.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction wherein the indicator-board may be removed for substitution of a different board and in which the tallying devices may be applied and removed readily and with despatch.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be evident from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in both views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the complete board with a number of tallying devices and game-recording pegs in their respective places. Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken through the board.

Referring now to the drawings, the present invention comprises a rectangular box 5, open at its top and at one end, the open end being somewhat higher than the remaining end. The box is provided with what may be termed a "false bottom" 5′, which is divided into two parts 34 and 35 by a partition 36. The portion 34 has a number of longitudinal grooves 6 therein, each of said grooves connecting at its upper end with a perforation 6′, which opens into the space below the false bottom.

The sides of the box 5 have grooves 37 adjacent their upper edges, and disposed with its edges in the lower portion of these grooves is a glass plate 27, which covers the portion 34 of the bottom 5′, the remaining portion 35 being covered by a board 38, which has its edges engaged with the grooves 37 of the sides and which is provided with a number of series of perforations 29 for the reception of counting-pins 30. It will thus be seen that between the glass 27 and board 28 and the false bottom there is a space which is divided into two compartments 38 and 39 by the partition 36. The compartment 39 is adapted to receive a pack of cards, counting-pins, or other game apparatus, while in the compartment 38 may be disposed a number of counters 8 of spherical shape, (small marbles best serving the purpose,) which are held in separate groups by the channels or grooves 6, it being understood that there is one of these grooves for each series of perforations 29. Below the false bottom 5′ there is a drawer 10, which lies upon the bottom of the box and may be drawn therefrom in either direction, the ends of the drawer forming the lowermost portions of both ends of the box. This drawer is divided by a partition 40 into two compartments 41 and 42. The compartment 42 has a slanting bottom 43, which lies with its higher end below the perforations 6′ of the false bottom 5′, the other compartment, 41, acting as a second receptacle for game apparatus. The end of the drawer which contains the compartment 42 lies in the higher end of the box 5, which is open, as mentioned above, and above the end of the draw is disposed a slide 44, arranged in grooves 45 in the sides of the box. The slide may be raised to gain access to the compartment 39 and to allow the drawer 10 to be pulled out.

In the use of the present counter each player selects a series of the perforations 29, which are distinguished from each other by numerals, as shown, and employs therewith one of the pegs 30, placing the peg in the correct hole to designate the number of points won in a game. When a player wins an entire game, he takes a marble from the drawer 10 and, sliding the board 28 slightly away from the glass 27, drops the marble into the slot corresponding to his series of perforations. A complete record of the games and

points won by each player is thus kept. When it is desired to return the balls 8 to the drawer after the play is discontinued, the box is tilted to cause the counters to run toward its higher end, when they will fall through the perforations 6′ into the compartment 42 of the drawer 10.

In practice modifications of the specific structure may be made and any proportions and materials may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

A device of the class described comprising a box having grooves adjacent the upper edges of its sides on their inner faces, a horizontal longitudinal partition disposed within the box and at an angle to the bottom of the box and having perforations therethrough, and grooves in its upper face connecting with the perforations, a drawer disposed below the partition, counting-balls disposed within the grooves of the partition and adapted to pass through the perforations into the drawer, and a perforated board removably disposed with its edges in the grooves of the sides and adapted to receive counting-pins in its perforations.

In testimony whereof I hereunto sign my name, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 14th day of May, 1902.

CHRISTIAN C. NEFZGER.

Witnesses:
S. L. FAUSER,
G. M. JONES.