

1,001,393.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

Fig 1.

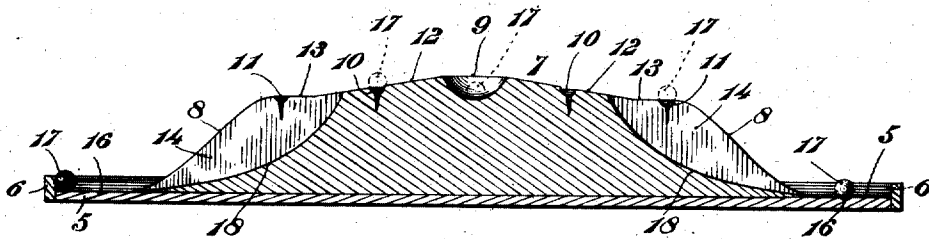
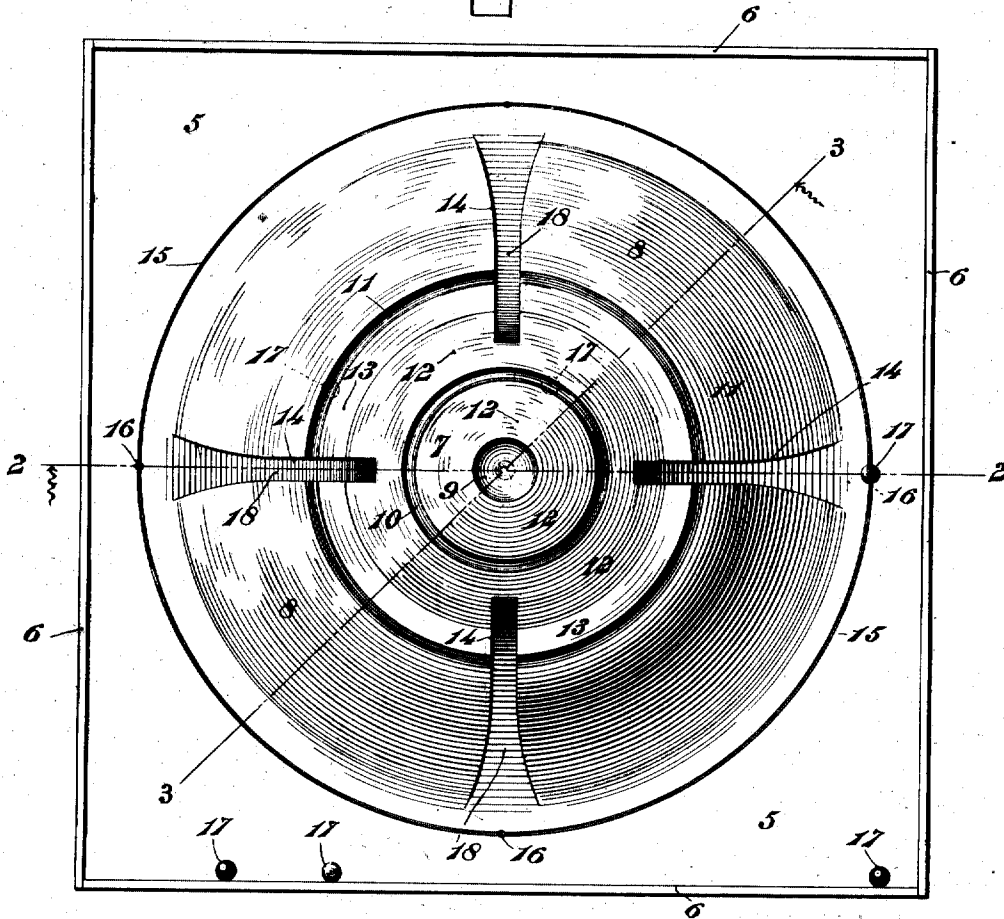


Fig. 2.

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 GAME APPARATUS.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 22, 1911.

1,001,893.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

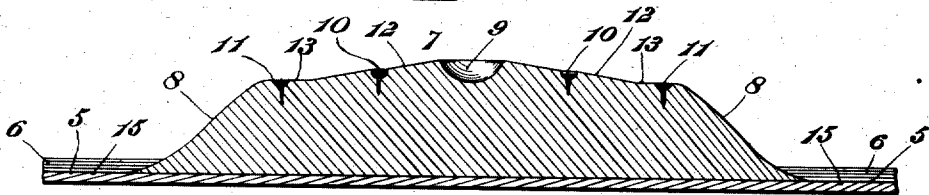


Fig. 4.

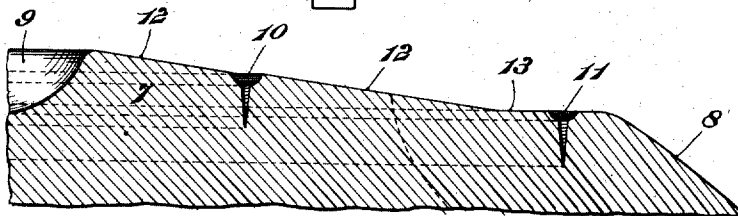
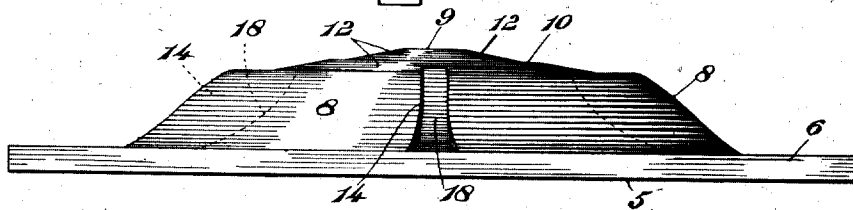


Fig. 5.



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GAME APPARATUS.

1,001,393.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

Application filed March 22, 1911. Serial No. 616,119.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER L. HAY, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Glace Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia and Dominion of Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Game Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a game apparatus.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of an apparatus of this character in which considerable skill by each of the players will be required for mastering a predetermined goal, mapped upon the apparatus, thus giving interest to such players and affording amusement to the participants in the game.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a game apparatus in which a series of irregular courses are mapped between two given points, one being the starting point and the other the finishing point, thus making it difficult for a player to arrive at the finishing point without considerable skill and judgment, whereby amusement will be afforded to the player in accomplishing a successful result.

The game apparatus is constructed to represent the arctic regions from a given point to either the south or north pole, the region between said given point and the pole being irregular, possessing crevices, inclined and direct courses, so that a movable object traversing the same will be impeded and prevented from advancing freely from the given point to the pole, without skill and considerable judgment on the part of the player.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a game apparatus which may be manufactured at a minimum cost, and that is characterized by retaining the attention and interest of each and all of the players for the successful outcome thereof.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereunto appended.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a top plan view of an apparatus constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary vertical sectional

view through a portion of the apparatus. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the apparatus.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 5 designates a rectangular shaped base, although the same may be of any desirable shape, and constructed from any suitable material, from the marginal edges of which rise side walls or flanges 6, the same being joined together at the corners of the base in any suitable manner.

On the upper face of the base 5 is formed a centrally raised area or plateau 7 provided with a side slope 8, concentric with and entirely around the plateau 7, the latter being formed with a central pocket 9 denominated either a north or south pole goal, and spaced from the same concentrically thereto are provided inner and outer annular crevices 10 and 11, respectively, the latter crevice 11 being disposed contiguous to the merging line of the slope 8 into the plateau surface 7, while the crevice 10 is spaced the desired distance from the pocket 9 in the said plateau. The outer face of the plateau 7 from the wall of the pocket 9 to a point spaced from the outer crevice 11 is provided with an inclined surface 12 merging into a flat horizontal surface 13 between it and the said outer crevice 11, these surfaces 12 and 13, being for a purpose as will be hereinafter more fully described.

At diametrically opposite points with respect to the pocket 9 in the plateau 7 and cut into the latter are raceways or channels 14, defining routes independent from each other, the same being disposed substantially at right angles to each other. Each channel or raceway 14 at its inner end intersects the outer crevice 11 in the plateau 7, and terminates between the inner crevice 10 and the said outer crevice 11, while its opposite outer end terminates at a circular starting line 15 drawn on the base upon the upper face thereof. The outer ends of the channels 14 communicate with depressions 16 formed in the base at the starting line thereon, in any one of which is adapted to be seated a movable spherical object, such as a ball 17, the same being adapted to travel in the channels 14, and over the plateau 7, when it has been set in motion by the finger of an operator or by a tap of a suitable instrument against the same.

The bed 18 in each channel 14 is provided with an acute curvature extending to opposite ends of the said channels, so as to afford a steep incline in the channels to be traversed by the ball when in motion, thereby impeding the climbing of the ball when being shot through any one of the said channels, so as to prevent the free movement of the ball from the starting point 16 to the pocket 9, the crevices 10 and 11 on the plateau 7, and also the inclined and horizontal surfaces 12 and 13 thereof being designed to obstruct the course of travel of the ball 17 and interfere with the velocity thereof when the same is in motion, so that the player starting the ball 17 will necessarily have to exercise considerable judgment and skill to have the ball arrive at the pole goal in the center of the plateau.

In the playing of the game by two or more persons, it is necessary that the successful player set the ball 17 in motion, so that the latter will arrive at the pole goal 9 centrally in the plateau 7 within the shortest possible space of time. Assuming that the ball 17 is placed in the starting seat 16 at the starting line 15 on the base 5, and a player in his turn strikes the said ball 17, it will be caused to climb the bed 18 in the channel 14 and when the said ball rolls upwardly onto the plateau 7, its velocity will be resisted by the inner crevice 10, retarding its trend of movement, but should the ball be traveling at a required velocity, it will roll into the pocket 9 in the center of the plateau 7, thereby arriving at the pole goal. However, by reason of the fact that the plateau is formed with an inclined surface 12 and a horizontal surface 13, together with the inner and outer crevices 10 and 11, the traveling ball 17 may possibly be deflected from its course without arriving or entering the pocket 9 in the center of the plateau, so that the player setting the ball 17 in motion will be penalized according to determined rules transcribed for the mastering of the game and that are optional with the players.

It is evident that the movable spherical objects may be started at any point on the line 15, thus making it optional to the player whether he prefers that the object climb the slope 8 and cross the crevices to the goal, or to choose the race-ways 14, thereby avoiding one of the crevices but encountering a steeper incline in the race-way.

The movable spherical objects 17 are preferably differently colored, so as to identify each used by the respective players.

What is claimed is:

1. A game apparatus, comprising a base having a raised plateau thereon provided with a sloping side, the said plateau being formed with a central pocket designating a pole goal, the said plateau being further provided with annular crevices concentrically arranged with respect to the pocket and also channels extending at right angles to each other through the raised plateau at diametrically opposite points of the pocket, and a movable object adapted to travel in the channels and upon the plateau, substantially as described.

2. A game apparatus, comprising a base having a raised plateau thereon provided with a sloping side, the said plateau being formed with a central pocket designating a pole goal, the said plateau being further provided with annular crevices concentrically arranged with respect to the pocket and also channels extending at right angles to each other through the raised plateau at diametrically opposite points of the pocket, a movable object adapted to travel in the channels and upon the plateau, and inclined and horizontal surfaces formed on the upper face of the plateau concentrically between the pocket and the outermost crevice.

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

ALEXANDER L. HAY.

Witnesses:

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