

910,242.

Patented Jan. 19, 1909.

Fig. 1.

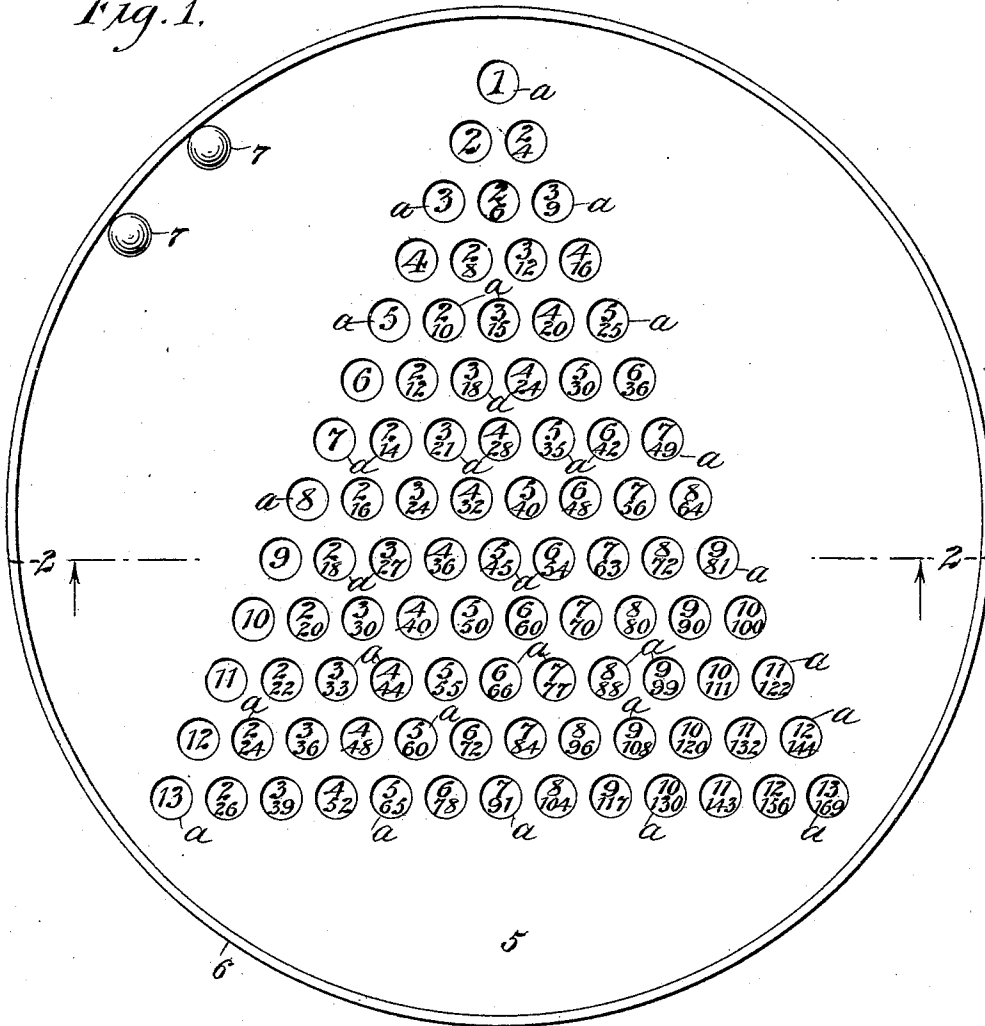
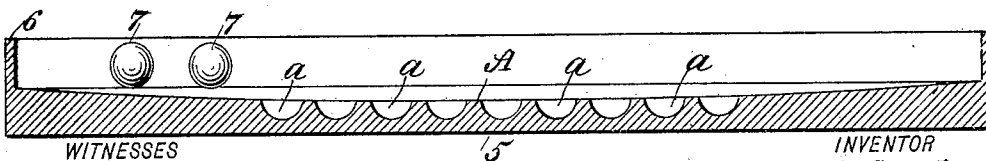


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES
 Edward Thorpe
 Wm. Patton

INVENTOR
 Albert A. Stocker
 BY
 Wm. Patton
 ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT A. STOCKER, OF MONROE, WISCONSIN.

GAME-BOARD.

No. 910,242.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 19, 1909.

Application filed July 22, 1908. Serial No. 444,746.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT A. STOCKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Monroe, in the county of Green and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and Improved Game-Board, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to game boards wherein cavities are formed to be occupied by balls rolled by players, the value of the pockets entered determining the score made by each player.

The purpose of my invention is to provide novel features for a game board of the character indicated, whereby a game may be played which affords amusement and also is useful as an educator in mental arithmetic.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts as is hereinafter described and defined in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a game board constructed in accord with my invention; and Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view, substantially upon the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, 5 indicates a planchet or flat board formed of wood or other suitable material, having a proper area for effective service. The periphery of the board 5 is circular, and is provided with an encircling flange 6, of a height that will adapt it to serve as a cushion or guard and prevent a displacement of balls 7 used by players of the game, as will presently be explained. The top surface of the board 5 is rendered slightly concave, as shown in Fig. 2 at A, and in said surface a considerable number of similar cavities *a* are formed, said cavities being circular and concave, of such area as will receive a ball 7 of suitable size and form a seat therefor, from which the ball may be displaced by a lateral impingement of another ball thereon that is rolled upon the board.

The preferred arrangement of the cavities *a* is shown in Fig. 1, wherein it will be noted that a plurality of rows of spaced cavities are disposed in triangular form. Within the space bounded by the outer rows of cavities *a*, a series of parallel horizontal rows of cavities are formed in the surface of the game board 5, and it will be seen that each of said rows is alined with two opposite cavities in

the pair of outer rows thereof that incline toward each other and meet at the upper end of the triangular border row of cavities, as is clearly shown in Fig. 1.

As shown, the cavities *a* in the outer row at the left in Fig. 1, have a corresponding series of numerals placed in the bottoms thereof, these commencing with 1 at the top and ending with 13 at the bottom of said row.

It will be noted that in the single cavity at the top of the triangular group of cavities, the numeral 1 is positioned therein as before mentioned; in the next row, the cavity at the right of the one designated by the numeral 2 is marked by two numerals, thus

In the succeeding row, comprising three cavities, the one central in the row is marked and the one at the right

As a further example, in the next row, or fourth one, that commences at the left with 4, the cavity to the right of the one mentioned is designated thus, the next one to the right, and the last one to the right.

In explanation, take the row having two cavities in it; if a ball rolled on the board should become seated in the one to the right, the upper numeral (2) therein is multiplied by the index numeral 2 that is on the bottom of the left-hand cavity; this will give the sum of (4) as the score made by the player whose ball has entered and remained in said cavity.

It will be seen that in successive rows of cavities the upper numerals in the cavities forming each row increase in regular order; as, for example, in the row of cavities commencing at the left with the index figure 5, the upper numerals in the row increase in numerical value toward the right as follows—2, 3, 4, 5, the upper figure at the right-hand end of the row being the same as the index figure at the left-hand end thereof.

In playing the game, there may be two or more players, each player having two balls, that are marked so as to be readily distinguished one pair from the other. The player takes one of his balls 7 and after a swirling and rocking movement of the game-board the latter is seated upon a level support, such as a table. The ball that has received an impetus on the board will, owing to the slight dishing form given to the sur-

face of the latter, become seated in one of the cavities. If this deposit of the played ball is near the lower row 13 of the group of cavities *a*, say, for example, the cavity designated by the upper numeral 6, in the row having the index number 11, the score, as indicated by the lower numerals in said cavity, will be 66, this sum resulting from multiplying the designating numeral 6 by the index number 11. The player having used one ball may, as the rules of the game determine, permit another player to play one or both of his balls, the game-board being left stationary after the first play has been made; in this case the player rolls his ball around the board in contact with the border-flange 6. When the ball has ceased a swirling movement, it will traverse a portion of the dish surface of the board and likely will settle in a cavity, the value of the score made being determined by the multiplication of the top figure in the cavity by the index numeral at the left end of the row of cavities. It may occur that the second or third player's ball may strike against other balls that have been seated in cavities in the board, and cause the latter to roll into different cavities, that may have a higher or lower designating numeral, thus changing the score. The first player has the right to play his ball at any stage of the game. When the players have rolled their balls, the scores for each player, that are determined by the cavities occupied by his balls, are to be added together, and the total amount or score thus obtained for each player will determine the winner of the game. Any number of rows of cavities may be placed on the board that may be preferred.

It will be seen that the game is a fair one and will afford innocent amusement to players, either adults or children, and if young people play the game it will obviously train them to multiply and add figures correctly.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

1 A game-board, having a group of circular cavities therein, spaced apart and ar-

50 ranged in triangular order and in successive horizontal rows, the top cavity and the left-hand terminal cavities of each row being designated in sequence by index numerals commencing with 1 in the top cavity and in- 55 creasing in proper order toward the bottom row, the remaining cavities in each row being designated by numerals that increase in proper sequence, commencing with 2 at the left-hand cavity that is adjacent to a re- 60 spective index numeral of the row.

2. A game-board having a group of circular cavities therein, spaced apart and arranged in triangular form and in successive rows, the top cavity and the outer cavities at the left-hand end of the rows being desig- 65 nated by index numerals arranged in proper sequence, beginning with 1 in the top cavity, the other cavities in each row being marked with two numerals one above the other, the lower numeral representing the sum result- 70 ing from a multiplication of the upper numeral with the index numeral at the left-hand end of the row.

3. A game board having a marginal flange, a concave upper face, and a plurality of cavi- 75 ties arranged in triangular form and in successive horizontal rows, the top cavity and the left-hand cavities of the horizontal rows being designated in sequence by index numerals beginning with 1 in the top cavity 80 and increasing toward the bottom row, the other cavities of the rows being designated by two numerals one above the other, the upper numerals increasing in sequence beginning with 2 in the cavity adjacent to the 85 index cavity of said row and the terminal numerals of said rows being the same as the index numerals of the rows, the lower numerals of the cavities representing the sum resulting from multiplying the upper nu- 90 meral by the index numeral.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT A. STOCKER.

Witnesses:

EMILIE L. STOCKER,
ROSALIA KAECH.