Feb. 9, 1926. 1,572,401

P. J. McGRATH

GAME APPARATUS

Filed May 13, 1924

Fig. 1

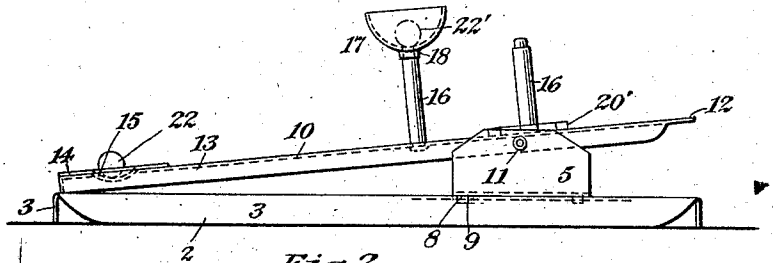


Fig. 2

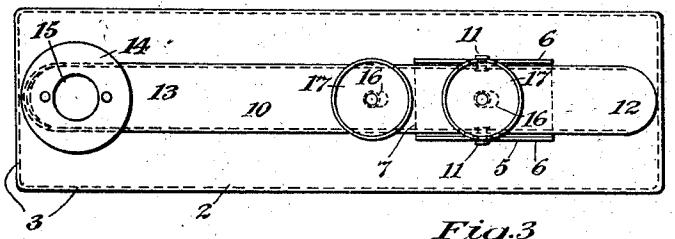


Fig. 3

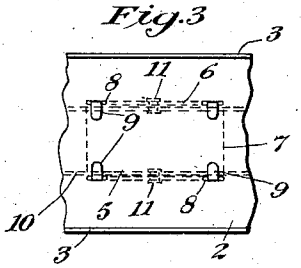


Fig. 4

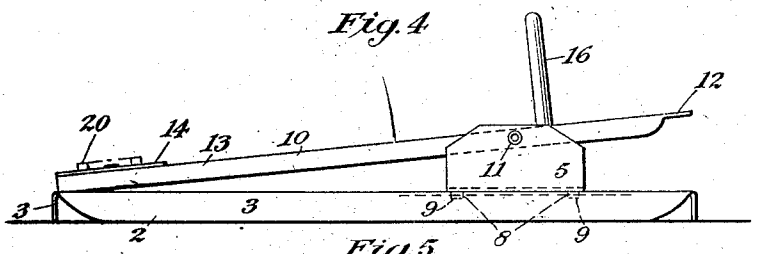
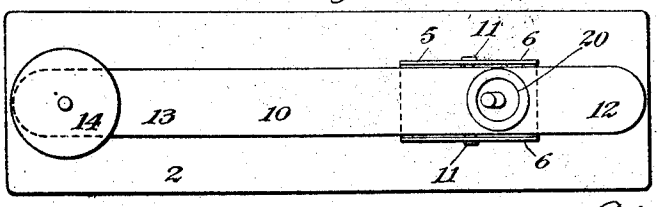


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK J. McGRATH, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

GAME APPARATUS.

Application filed May 13, 1924. Serial No. 712,929.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK J. McGRATH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, in the city of New York, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Game Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to game apparatus adapted for throwing small projectiles, particularly rings, small balls, marbles, and the like, and for receiving the said projectiles by one or more suitable devices when they have been thrown, and its main object is to provide a simple, strong, and convenient apparatus of this character. Another object is to provide an apparatus of this type in which the main members are adapted to be formed of sheet metal, particularly of stampings of the same such as can be made in power presses or other suitable machines. Another object is to provide such an apparatus that is adapted for throwing and receiving or intercepting rings only, and still another object is to provide such an apparatus to throw and receive rings and by a slight change in its arrangement to throw and receive or intercept balls or marbles, and by another change to be again adapted to handle the rings.

The means I prefer to employ for accomplishing the above objects, together with other useful and advantageous features of my improved game apparatus, are illustrated in the drawing accompanying and forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a game apparatus embodying my improvements.

Fig. 2 is a plan of the same.

Fig. 3 is an inverted plan of a portion of the same.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a modified form of my invention, and

Fig. 5 is a plan of the same.

Like characters of reference refer to like parts in all the figures of the drawing.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3 of the drawing, the projectile throwing means and the projectile receiving means are mounted on a suitable base such as 2, preferably formed by stamping it out of sheet metal and having flanges 3 to strengthen it and on which it can be supported on a table or other suitable location.

Secured to the base 2 is a bracket such as 5 which preferably consists of sides or flanges 6 and a portion such as 7 for connecting them together at the bottom. Any suitable means may be employed to secure the bracket 5 to the base 2 but preferably I form slots 8 in the web portion of the base 2 and tongues 9 on the bracket, and said tongues are put through said slots and then bent back against the underside of the base, thus securing the two members firmly together.

Mounted in the bracket 5 is the projectile throwing means which consists preferably of a lever such as 10 pivoted in the sides or flanges 6 by pivots 11 which are here illustrated as eyelets or tubular rivets but any suitable pivoting means may be employed. The lever 10 has a finger portion 12, and a projectile holding portion 13 which last portion has secured thereto a plate 14 ordinarily circular and greater in diameter than the width of the lever. Ordinarily there is a cavity in said plate such as the cavity 15 which is formed to fit a ball or similar object.

The projectile receiving means are preferably over said lever 10 and ordinarily include one or more pins 16 disposed in an upright position in line with the path of the projectiles when thrown by the lever. The pins 16 are preferably formed to support ball receiving pockets such as the cups 17 which are ordinarily detachable and held by their sockets 18 on the pins.

The form shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 can be arranged for playing with either rings such as 20 or with balls such as 22. To play with the former, the cups 17 are removed and a ring 20 being placed on the plate 14 concentric with the center thereof the finger end 12 of the lever 10 is quickly pushed down so as to throw the ring parabolically upward in the direction of the pins 16, and if the force is right, it is carried over and intercepted by one of them as at 20′.

If balls are to be used with the cups 17, one of the latter is placed on each pin by means of its socket 18. A ball 22 is then placed in the cavity or socket 15 at the projectile end and the end 12 of the lever pressed down as before, whereupon, the ball rises parabolically and drops into one of the cups if the proper force is imparted. Counts in the game are made by giving proper values to each pin or cup as the case may be. Any desired number of pins or pins and cups may be employed, and only one

pin or one cup can be used if so desired, the construction with a single pin being illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. Fig. 1 shows both the pins 16 arranged for use either with or without cups 17.

What I claim is:—

1. A game apparatus embodying a ring throwing lever, and a pin on said lever movable therewith and adapted to intercept the ring when thrown.

2. A game apparatus embodying a ring throwing lever, and a plurality of ring receiving pins on said lever movable therewith in alinement with each other and the path of the rings when thrown.

3. A game apparatus embodying a base, a lever bracket secured thereto, a projectile throwing lever pivoted thereby adapted to throw projectiles lengthwise of itself, and a plurality of spaced upright pins on said lever in the path of such projectiles, the top of each pin arranged to carry a projectile receiver and adapted for games with rings when the receivers are removed and for games with balls when the receivers are in place.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 29th day of April, 1924.

PATRICK J. McGRATH.