

No. 766,545.

PATENTED AUG. 2, 1904.

O. A. STERL.
CARD CASE AND COUNTER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

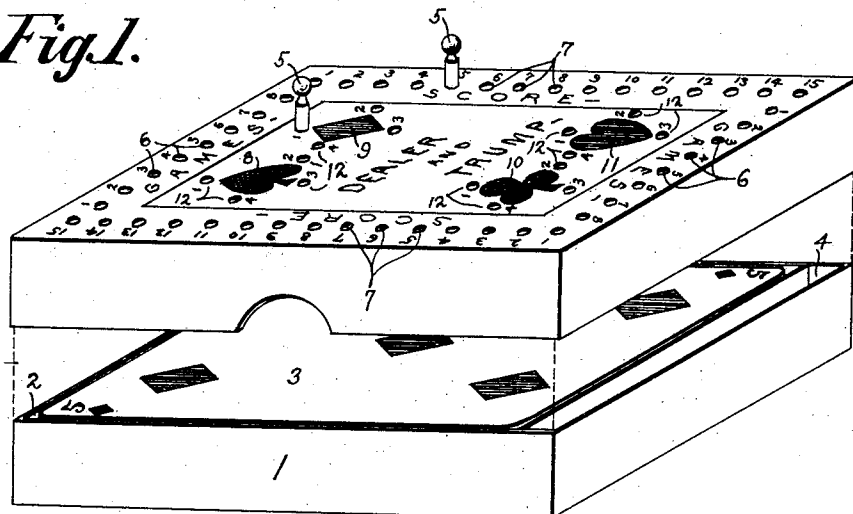
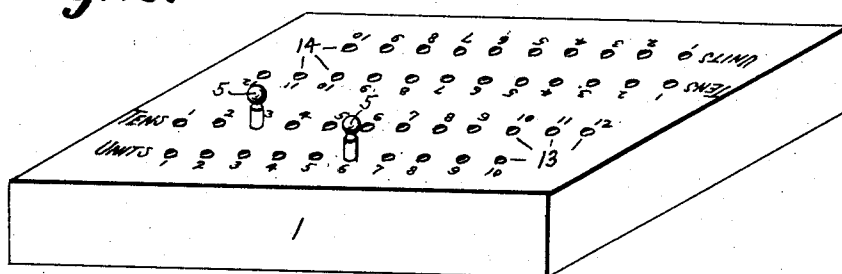


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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CARD-CASE AND COUNTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 766,545, dated August 2, 1904.

Application filed March 30, 1904. Serial No. 200,734. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO A. STERL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Navarre, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Card-Case and Counter, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a case for cards having perforations in its top and bottom, so the same can be used as counting-boards for recording the several features of a game; and the object of the improvement is to arrange perforations in groups and lines in connection with reference-numerals and conventional spots, so that by means of pegs or pins a record can be kept of the last dealer, the last trump determined, the score of games comprising comparatively few points and of games having many points, and of the number of games played. This object is attained by the arrangement of perforations, spots, and designating numerals and words illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the top of the case, showing the cover opened directly upward; and Fig. 2, a perspective view of the bottom of the case.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

The body 1 is preferably provided with the large compartment 2, in which a deck of cards 3 is stored, and the small compartment 4 at one end in which the counting-pins 5 are stored. In the cover of the case at each end is provided a row of perforations 6, designated by successive numerals, in which a record of games can be kept by pegs in the usual manner, and along the sides are similar rows of perforations 7, designated by successive numerals, in which a record of a score of games comprising comparatively few points can be kept in the same manner. In the middle part of the cover are imprinted the conventional spots generally used in the ordinary

deck of cards—namely, the spade 8, the diamond 9, the club 10, and the heart 11—and on the four respective sides of each spot are provided the perforations 12, which are numbered consecutively, as from “1” to “4,” to represent the corresponding several players engaged in the game. When the first player has dealt and the trump has been determined to be diamonds, a peg is inserted in the perforation numbered “1” beside the diamond spot, which records the fact that the last deal was made by player No. 1 and that diamonds is the trump. The pin remains in this position until another deal is made and a new trump determined, which facts are then recorded by the pin in the same manner. This device prevents any dispute ever arising as to whose deal it is and as to what is the trump.

In the bottom of the case is provided two or more pairs of rows of perforations 13 and 14, the perforations in one row of each pair being designated by successive numerals from “1,” say, to “12,” as illustrated, and the whole row being further designated as “tens” when decimal notation is used, and the perforations in the other row being designated by successive numerals—say from “1” to “10” for decimal notation—and the whole row being further designated as “units.” To keep a score in any game, two counting-pins are used for each pair of rows and any score from one to one hundred and thirty in the arrangement illustrated can be recorded by inserting one pin in the tens-column and the other pin in the units-column in the proper perforations to mark the tens and units required—as, for instance, for the score of thirty-six one peg is entered in the tens-column perforation designated “3” and the other peg in the units-column perforation designated “6,” and likewise for any other number. This method of counting is very convenient, particularly in a game like cribbage, where a score of one hundred and twenty points is usually kept on a board having only 90

sixty perforations on each side and each player has to count around the board twice, with the result that frequently a question arises as to whether a player is going around
5 the first or second time.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A card counting-board having the four conventional spots imprinted thereon with per-

forations on the four respective sides of each to spot designated by successive numerals.

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

OTTO A. STERL.

Witnesses:

MINNIE F. ANTHONY,
HARRY FREASE.