Feb. 7, 1939. E. E. VERNON 2,146,457

GAME

Filed May 21, 1938

Fig. 1.

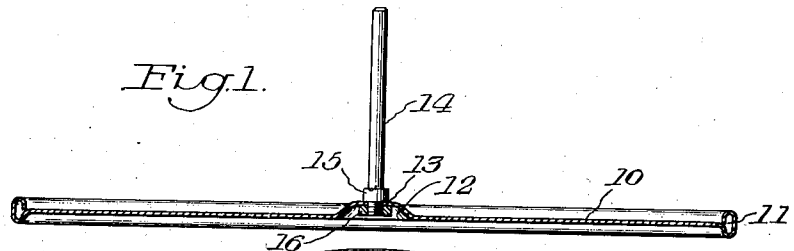


Fig. 2.

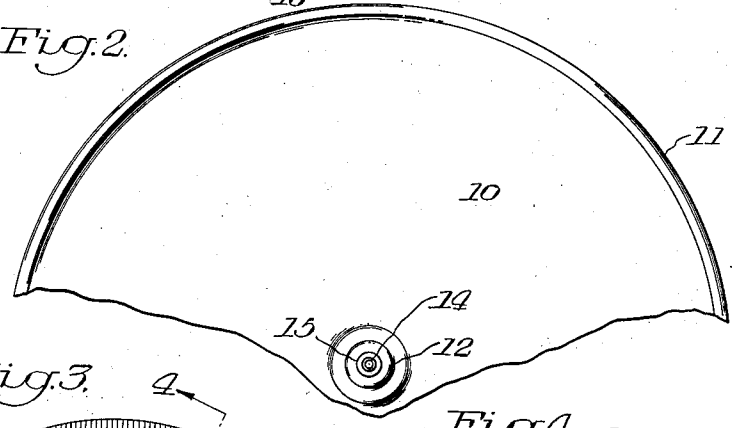


Fig. 3.

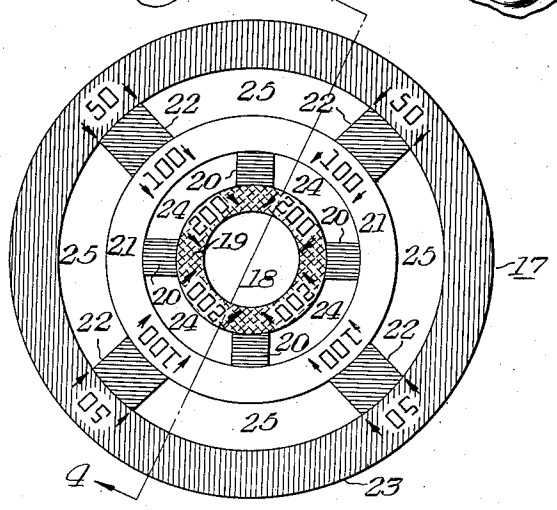
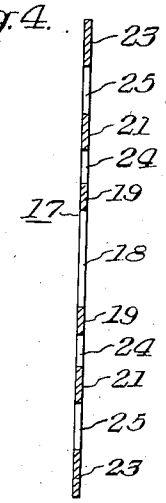


Fig. 4.



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2,146,457

GAME

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Application May 21, 1938, Serial No. 209,273

2 Claims. (Cl. 273—106)

My invention relates to improvements in the quoits or throwing rings used in playing games wherein quoits or rings are thrown toward a peg.

As such games are now generally played, the quoits are either in the form of a simple annulus or a horseshoe, and the best score is made when a player "makes a ringer" by dropping the quoit over the peg.

In my invention, the quoit is provided with more than one aperture, so that when the quoit is dropped over the peg with the latter extending through one aperture the score may be different than when the quoit comes to rest with the peg extending through another aperture.

The apertures are arranged at varying distances from the center of the quoit, and the scoring values of the apertures vary in proportion to their distances from the center.

In the preferred embodiment of my invention, the quoits are circular disks which for indoor or table use may be made of fibre, heavy paper, rubber or other material relatively light of weight and unlikely to mar walls, floors and furniture. Such disks are provided with a central aperture for the peg, and a plurality of arcuate apertures arranged concentrically of the disk.

If the quoit drops over the peg with the latter extending through the central aperture, the player is entitled to score the highest number of points for the throw. If the peg extends through the next concentric aperture or one of the set of apertures next the center, the player scores the next highest number of points, and so on, the number of points scored being less the greater the distance of the aperture, through which the peg extends, from the center of the disk.

Other novel features of construction and arrangement of parts will appear from the following description.

In the accompanying drawing, wherein I have illustrated a practical embodiment of the principles of my invention,

Fig. 1 is a vertical diametric section of the base upon which the peg is mounted, the peg being shown in elevation;

Fig. 2 is a broken plan view of the same;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of one of the quoits;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the same along the line IV—IV in Fig. 3.

Referring first to Figs. 1 and 2, 10 represents a flat sheet metal base, preferably but not necessarily circular and provided with a rolled lip 11 which forms its perimetral edge. The base may be of metal, rubber, fibre, paper or other suitable material. The center of the base is dished upwardly at 12 and provided with a central opening 13. 14 represents the metal peg which has a threaded lower extremity of proper diameter to be inserted through the opening 13 and a circumferential collar 15 of proper diameter to limit the downward insertion of the peg through the hole. 16 is a nut screwed up on the lower threaded end of the peg against the underside of the base, thus firmly but detachably mounting the peg on the base.

Referring now to Figs. 3 and 4, 17 represents the quoit or throwing ring. The quoit for outdoor play may of course be made of metal and of any desired weight, but for indoor or table use I prefer to use fibre, paper, rubber or some other light yet durable material which will not mar walls, floors or furniture. I have found heavy cardboard quite satisfactory as a material for this purpose, treating the same with a coat or coats of paint, varnish or lacquer of attractive or various colors.

The quoit 17 is provided with a central, axially disposed aperture 18 of proper diameter to readily receive the peg 14 if the quoit be tossed at the latter with sufficient accuracy. The central opening is defined by a circular, concentric wall 19 which is connected by the radially disposed bridge members 20 with an outer concentric wall or ring 21 which in turn is connected by the radial bridge members 22 with the perimetral wall or ring 23.

The bridge members 20 and 22 may be of any desired number evenly spaced apart. However I prefer to use four of each set of bridge members spaced ninety degrees apart and the bridge member 22 being staggered at forty-five degrees from the members 20.

The cut-outs or apertures 24 formed between the rings 21 and 23 are arcuate and concentric of the quoit as are also the cut-outs or apertures 25 between the rings 21 and 23.

In playing the game the quoit is thrown at the peg in the usual manner, and if the throw is made with the proper accuracy, the quoit will come to rest on the peg with the peg extending through the central aperture 18, and the player is then credited with the high score allotted to that accomplishment. For instance, the score may be two hundreds points, which is indicated by the corresponding numerals "200" marked on the ring 18 with arrows pointing toward the aperture 18.

If the quoit comes to rest with the peg extending through one of the apertures 24, the player is credited to a less score, say one hundred points, as indicated by the numerals "100" marked on the

ring 21 with arrows pointing to the apertures 24. If the quoit comes to rest with the peg extending through one of the apertures 25 the player scores a less number of points, say fifty, as indicated by the numerals "50" marked on the perimetral ring 23 with arrows pointing toward the apertures 25.

To add to the attractiveness of the quoits, the same may be given a variegated coloration. Thus the wall or ring 19 may be colored orange as indicated on Fig. 3; the ring 21 may be colored white; the ring 23 may be colored red, and the bridge members 20 and 22 may be colored blue. Again the different quoits may be given different color arrangements to distinguish them apart.

It is apparent that my invention is especially adapted for use as an indoor game for the entertainment of children, although adults find enjoyment therein. Its successful play requires considerable skill which adds to its value.

I claim:—

1. A playing quoit consisting of a flat circular disk having a plurality of annular series of concentrically arranged arcuate apertures therein, the individual apertures of each series being separated by radially disposed bridges and the bridges of one series being offset substantially 45 degrees from the bridges of the next adjacent series.

2. A playing quoit consisting of a flat circular disk having a plurality of annular series of concentrically arranged arcuate apertures therein, the individual apertures of each series being separated by radially disposed bridges and the bridges of one series being offset substantially 45 degrees from the bridges of the next adjacent series, and a circular aperture at the center of the disk.

ERNEST E. VERNON.