(No Model.)

E. J. HAVERLY.

COMBINED GAME APPARATUS AND CIGAR CUTTER.

No. 569,130. Patented Oct. 6, 1896.

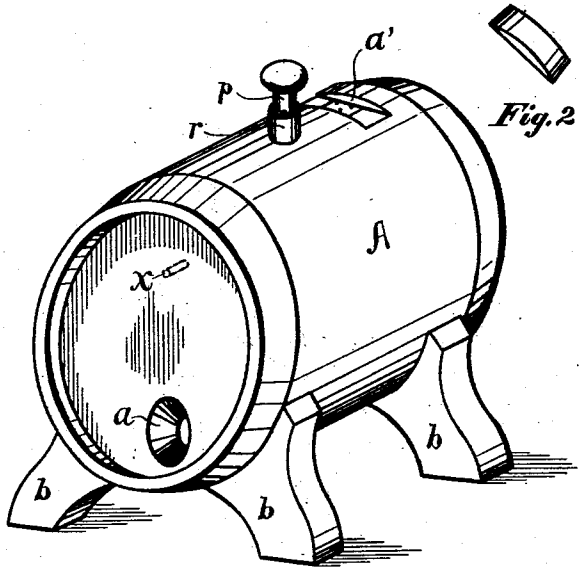

Fig. 2

Fig. 1

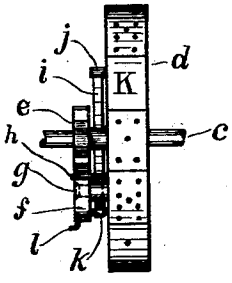

Fig. 5

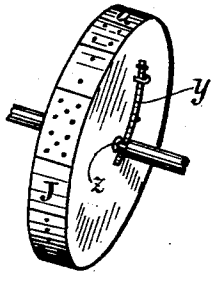

Fig. 4

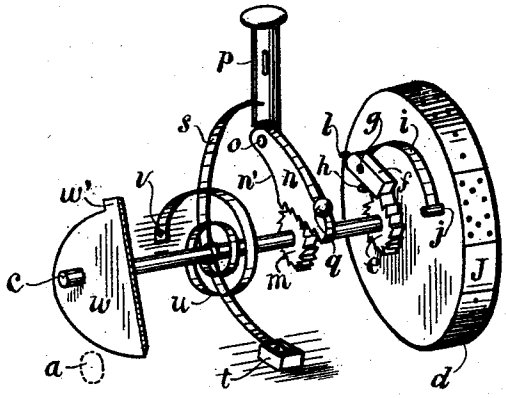

Fig. 3

Witnesses
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ELMER J. HAVERLY, OF SAYRE, PENNSYLVANIA.

COMBINED GAME APPARATUS AND CIGAR-CUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,130, dated October 6, 1896.

Application filed February 3, 1896. Serial No. 577,848. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER J. HAVERLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sayre, in the county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Game Apparatus and Cigar-Cutter, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention has for its object the combination, in an ornamental case, of a game apparatus and cigar-cutter.

The game apparatus is of that class wherein a wheel or disk carrying distinguishing marks upon its periphery, such as die-faces or playing-cards or numbers, is given a whirling motion, some one of the distinguishing marks appearing by chance opposite an opening in the case when the disk comes to rest. At the same time that the disk is set in motion a cigar-cutter attachment is operated to cut the end from a cigar placed in an appropriate opening in the end of the case.

It is a further object of my invention to so construct the game apparatus that it may be disconnected from the driving mechanism and remain stationary while the cigar-cutter is operated; also, to so attach the disk upon the driving-spindle that by tipping the case in the right direction the disk may be slipped entirely out of sight, an inclination of the case in the opposite direction bringing the disk into view again and ready to be acted upon by the driving mechanism. I also provide means whereby the distinguishing marks upon the periphery of the disk will always properly register with the opening in the case when the disk is at rest.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing the external appearance of my device. Fig. 2 shows a slide to cover the top opening in the case. Fig. 3 shows in perspective the internal mechanism to operate the disk and cutter-blade, and Figs. 4 and 5 are details of construction referred to more particularly hereinafter.

I have shown for illustration a case A in the form of a barrel with an opening *a* for the cigar-cutter in one of the heads where the bung-opening would come. The barrel rests upon legs *b* and is provided upon the top with an opening *a'*, with which register the distinguishing marks upon the periphery of the disk. The slide (shown in Fig. 2) fits snugly in dovetail grooves in this opening *a'* and shows flush with the exterior of the case when it is in place.

Journaled in sockets in the heads of the barrel is the spindle *c*, upon which is loosely mounted the disk *d*, having its periphery marked to represent, in this instance, a suit of playing-cards. A ratchet-wheel *e* is rigidly attached to the spindle, and a pawl *f*, pivoted to the disk at *g*, engages the teeth of the ratchet-wheel. The pawl rests upon the pin *h*, which prevents it from pressing inwardly farther than the bottom of the ratchet-teeth. The spring *i* pulls the pawl in against the ratchet-wheel. This spring is fastened in the post *j* and has its free end bent around the pin *k* on the outer end of the pawl *f*, (see Fig. 5,) the pawl and ratchet-wheel being held the proper distance away from the disk to allow for this arrangement. When the pawl is turned around to the left upon its pivot *g*, by pushing on the finger *l* the pin *k* and pivot *g* will be brought into direct alinement with the pull of the spring *i*, so that the spring's leverage is destroyed and the pawl will remain out of mesh with the ratchet-wheel until pushed inward again.

A second ratchet wheel or pinion is attached to the spindle at *m*. A pawl *n*, provided with teeth to mesh with the teeth of this ratchet wheel or pinion, is hinged at *o* to the inner end of the push-rod *p* and is provided with a weight *q* and a cut-away portion *n'*. The push-rod extends upward through a thimble *r* in the top of the case and is kept from turning therein by a pin-and-slot connection. The spring *s*, fastened to the bottom of the case at *t*, presses upward upon the push-rod. A coiled spring *u* has one end fast to the spindle and the other end attached to the side of the case, as at *v*. The blade *w* of the cigar-cutter is fastened eccentrically to the spindle and slides across the opening *a* when the spindle is turned to the right. This blade is provided with a projection *w'*, which comes up against a pin *x*, extending inwardly from the head of the barrel-case, as shown.

In operation the push-rod *p* is pressed down, causing the pawl *n* to move to one side. This drives the spindle around and causes the cutter-blade *w* to pass across the opening *a*, at

the same time winding up the coiled spring *u* until the teeth of the pawl are pushed out of the teeth in the ratchet-wheel *m*, and the cut-away portion *n* allows the spindle to be turned back rapidly by the spring *u* until stopped by the projection *w'* coming against the pin *x*. The backward motion of the spindle acts through the ratchet-wheel *e* and pawl *f* to give the disk a rapid whirl in the same direction. The ratchet-wheel *e* is provided with as many teeth as there are distinguishing marks upon the periphery of the disk, and the spindle is stopped in such a position that when the disk comes to rest and the pawl *f* is pressed in upon one of the ratchet-wheel teeth some one of the said distinguishing marks will be brought into proper alinement with the opening *a'*. When the push-rod is released, the spring *s* presses it up ready to repeat the operation. Two holes are located upon the under side of the barrel, one just back of the cigar-cutter, through which the cigar ends may fall, and the other in front of the disk, through which the pawl *f* may be reached to throw it away from the ratchet-wheel *e* when it is desired that the disk should remain stationary.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a device whereby the disk may be slipped back out of sight. This is attached upon the back face of the disk, that is, the opposite face to that shown in Fig. 3, and consists of a spring *y*, the free end of which presses into a groove *z* in the spindle of the same width as the spring and having its rear side a little beveled. When the barrel is turned on end and jarred a little, the spring will slip out of the groove and allow the disk to fall against the head of the barrel, where it will remain until the barrel is tipped in the opposite direction. When in the first position, the spring running in the groove will keep the disk in place. The pin *h* stops the pawl from turning in, so as to prevent the disk from dropping back into place after it has been slid to one side.

As has been said, the periphery of the disk may be marked with any distinguishing characters which it may be desired to expose by chance opposite the opening *a'*, and the number of divisions upon the disk may also be varied. I may also use more than one disk, as, for instance, five, for throwing poker-hands.

I am aware that it is not new to combine a game apparatus with a cigar-cutter, and I am also aware that I am not the first to construct a game-wheel of this type to be actuated by push-bar and ratchet-wheel mechanisms; but in none of the devices with which I am acquainted is there a snap action such as mine, whereby the disk is given a rapid whirl independently of the manner in which the push-bar is manipulated.

What I claim, therefore, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a casing, a spindle journaled therein, a disk loosely mounted upon the spindle and having its periphery marked with a series of distinguishing marks, a ratchet-wheel rigidly attached to the spindle, a spring-pressed pawl pivoted to the face of the disk engaging the ratchet-wheel, a push-rod connected with the spindle to give it a turn in one direction and then release it, and means substantially as described for giving the spindle a backward turn when released whereby a rotary impulse shall be imparted to the disk.

2. The combination of a casing, a spindle journaled therein, a disk loosely mounted upon the spindle, a ratchet-wheel and pawl arranged to impart motion from the spindle to the disk, a coiled spring having its ends attached to the spindle and to the casing, and means substantially as described for rotating the spindle to wind up the spring and for releasing the spindle so that the spring may act to turn the spindle backward and give a rotary impulse to the disk.

3. The combination of a casing, a spindle journaled therein, a disk loosely mounted upon the spindle and having its periphery marked with a series of distinguishing signs, a ratchet-wheel and pawl arranged to impart motion from the spindle to the disk, means for turning the spindle in one direction, a coiled spring for turning the spindle in the opposite direction to give motion to the disk when the spindle is released, and a stop device attached to the spindle, said stop device and ratchet-wheel being so arranged relatively as to cause some one of the distinguishing signs upon the periphery of the disk to register with an opening in the casing when the disk comes to rest.

4. The combination of a casing, a spindle journaled therein, the disk *d* mounted upon the spindle and adapted to be driven thereby, the ratchet wheel or pinion *m* rigidly attached to the spindle, a push-rod *p* passing through a hole in the casing and prevented from turning therein, a pawl *n* coupled to the inner end of the push-rod and free to swing therefrom against the ratchet-wheel, the pawl being provided with teeth to engage the ratchet-wheel and a blank portion between the teeth and coupling-point to release the spindle when the rod *p* is pushed in, and a spring acting to throw the push-rod out.

5. In combination, a driving-spindle, a disk loosely mounted upon the spindle, a ratchet-wheel rigidly attached to the spindle and a pawl pivoted to the disk and adapted to engage the teeth of the ratchet-wheel, said pawl being extended outwardly from its pivot-point and provided with a pin *k* to which is hinged the free end of a spring *i* so that when the pawl is turned sufficiently away from the ratchet-wheel the spring will cease to act upon it, and the pawl will remain out of engagement with the ratchet-wheel, the disk then remaining unaffected by the turning of the spindle.

6. The combination of a casing, a spindle journaled therein, means for driving the spin-

dle, a disk loosely mounted upon the spindle, a ratchet-wheel and pawl arranged upon one side of the disk to impart motion from the spindle to the disk, a groove in the spindle upon the opposite side of the disk, and a spring attached to the disk and engaging said groove substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

7. The combination in a casing A provided with the openings *a* and *a'* of the spindle *c* journaled in sockets in the heads of the casing, disk *d* of the character described loosely mounted upon the spindle and actuated thereby through the pawl *f* and ratchet-wheel *e*, a ratchet wheel or pinion *m* secured to the spindle and driven by the weighted pawl *n* and push-rod *p*, the spring *s* for returning the push-rod and pawl to place, the spring *u* for giving the spindle a backward turn when the cut-away portion *n'* of the pawl *n* releases the ratchet-wheel *m*, and a cutter-blade *w* adapted to pass across the opening *a* secured to the spindle as shown and provided with a projection *w'* adapted to strike against a pin *x* to limit the backward motion of the spindle, the pin *x* and ratchet-wheel *e* being so arranged relatively as to cause some one of the distinguishing marks upon the periphery of the disk *d* to register with opening *a'* when the disk comes to rest.

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

ELMER J. HAVERLY.

Witnesses:

HOLLIS H. MILLS,

EUGENE DIVEN.