

D. G. HURD.
GAME APPARATUS.

(Application filed Aug. 11, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

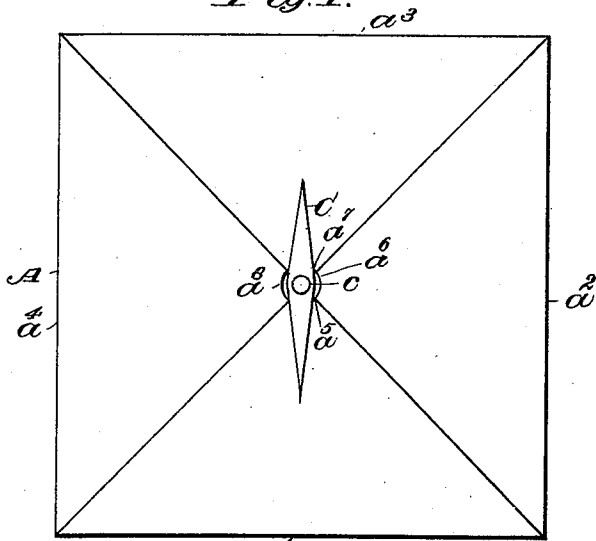


Fig. 2.

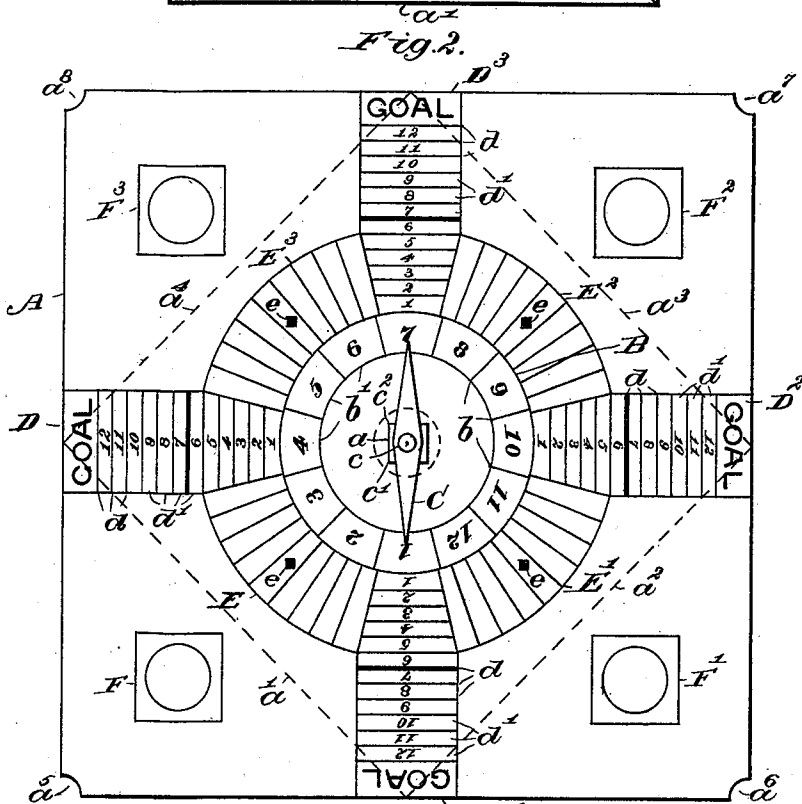


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DELMAR G. HURD, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALFRED McLEOD, OF SAME PLACE, AND WILLIAM B. PENDLETON, OF HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.

GAME APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,961, dated May 8, 1900.

Application filed August 11, 1899. Serial No. 726,860. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DELMAR G. HURD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Game Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to game apparatus and comprises a board or plate having a central dial with numbered radial spaces, a pointer pivoted centrally of the dial and capable of being moved over said numbered spaces, wings which extend radially from the dial and are divided by transverse lines into spaces equal in number to the numbered spaces of the dial, these wing-spaces being numbered consecutively from end to end of each wing, and other unnumbered radial spaces, preferably arranged outside of said dial and between said wings.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of my game apparatus folded; Fig. 2, a plan of the same open; Fig. 3, a central vertical section of the dial part of the board and a side elevation of the pointer or index and its pivot.

A indicates the board or plate on which the game is played. A dial B is for convenience placed at the middle of the board, said dial being divided by radial lines b into spaces b' , which are consecutively numbered, twelve of these spaces b' being shown. A pointer or index C turns freely on a vertical stud or pivot c , arranged concentrically with the dial B, and when whirled by a stroke of the finger indicates in stopping a numbered space b' at each end of said pointer. The pivot c is removable from the board A, being secured on a block c' , the upper portion of which is of such a shape as when fitted in a hole a of corresponding shape, (said hole being represented as square in Fig. 2,) to prevent said block from turning in said board, the lower portion c'' of said block being larger than said hole and stopping the block when the same is pushed up from the under side of the board far enough into said hole.

The wings $D D' D^2 D^3$ are two or of any even number and extend radially outward from the dial B and are divided by trans-

verse lines d into spaces d' , which in each wing are equal in number to the spaces b' of the dial and are consecutively numbered from end to end of the series. In each wing the line d between the spaces numbered 6 and 7 is heavier than the other lines d to indicate a point beyond which a player is allowed a double play, as hereinafter described. A larger space d^2 at the outer end of each wing serves as a goal and is preferably marked with the word "Goal."

Between the wings $D D' D^2 D^3$ and outside of the dial are arranged four equal series of radial spaces $E E' E^2 E^3$, each of said series containing, preferably, an odd number of spaces, the middle space in each series having a distinguishing-mark e to indicate a safety-spot.

Near the corners of the board A may be marked spaces $F F' F^2 F^3$, on which to lay the counters when not in use in a well-known manner. The counters or markers may be the usual thin disks commonly used in games most nearly resembling this or pins, such as are used in playing cribbage, to be inserted in holes in the different spaces on the wings and of the series $E E' E^2 E^3$, such counters and pins being well known and not of my invention.

It will be understood that the central position of the dial and pointer is merely one of convenience and symmetry, as the counters do not move over the spaces of said dial.

The board A is adapted to be folded when not in use on the lines $a' a^2 a^3 a^4$, the parts being hinged on these lines, and the corners of the board are cut away at $a^5 a^6 a^7 a^8$ to allow the pivot c to project up through the top of the folded board, as shown in Fig. 1.

Various games may be played on this board, one of which I will describe.

A number of players, two or more, (the board as shown will accommodate four players)—for instance, two players—arrange the board between them. The leading player may be the one who gets the highest or lowest number (as may be agreed) on the dial by turning the pointer with a lateral stroke of the finger before beginning the game, noting the figure of the space over which an end of

the pointer stops. The first player then turns the pointer and places two counters on the spaces d' of the wing nearest him indicated by the ends of the pointer on the dial. The second player plays in a similar manner, each player entering the wing nearest him and using two counters at a time and the players playing alternately. At his second play each player places two other counters on his wing, using four counters in all. Each player adds to his previous count the spaces indicated in subsequent plays, passing his counters along to the inner end of his wing and then through the next adjacent series of radial spaces E, E', E², or E³, to the wing-spaces first entered by his opponent, using only the space d' nearest the dial B in passing through a wing from one radial series to another and through his opponent's wing to the "goal" of said wing. Each player in going out of his own wing through the space thereof nearest the dial B may turn to the right or left with any or all of his counters, and when one player's count brings one of his counters to the space occupied by one only of his opponent's counters the latter is removed from the board to the proper space F F' F² F³, and the counter so removed must again start from the beginning, except that a counter rightfully occupying a radial space having a safety-spot e cannot be thus removed from the board by an opposing player, who may in this case move his counter to any radial space beyond said occupied safety-spot if his count is large enough. When one player has two of his counters on the same space, none of the counters of the other player can stop on that space nor can the first two counters in possession be removed therefrom. In this way one or more counters, in rare cases all the counters of one player, may be blocked until the other player has counted enough to place some of the latter's counters beyond the blocked counters or upon spaces occupied by single blocked counters, such single counters being thereby removed from the board, as above stated. When a player has passed into his opponent's wing with any or all of his counters and beyond the barrier or heavy line d between wing-spaces 6 and 7, said player is allowed two consecutive spins of the pointer, because one end of the

pointer is sure to indicate a higher number than is necessary to carry these passed counters into the goal, and both ends of said pointer may indicate such excessive numbers, it being necessary in order to win out that the number should be just sufficient to carry the counter to the goal, counting the latter as one space. In like manner three or more persons may play on the board A.

I claim as my invention—

1. A game apparatus consisting of a board having a dial divided into an even number of consecutively-numbered radial spaces, a double pointer having a pivot, concentric with said dial, wings, extending radially from said dial to the edge of said board, each wing being divided transversely into a series of consecutively-numbered spaces equal in number to the spaces of said dial, and a series of radial spaces between each wing and the next, each wing having a barrier or heavier transverse line to divide the wing into two equal parts.

2. The combination with a board, having a dial, with numbered spaces, and having a hole concentric with said dial, of a block, having an upper part adapted to be pushed up through said hole and to fill said hole, said block and hole being correspondingly shaped to prevent said block from turning in said hole, and said block having a base or lower part larger than said hole, a pointer supported and turning on said block above said board and a pivot, to retain said pointer on said block.

3. The combination with the board having a central dial with numbered spaces, a block, having a pivot, arranged centrally of said board and dial, said board having contiguous hinged corner parts and cut-away corners, to allow said parts to be folded with the edges of each corner part in contact with the edges of the next corner parts and said block to project from the top of the folded board between said corner parts.

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

DELMAR G. HURD.

Witnesses:

ALBERT M. MOORE,
OTIS R. ATHERTON.