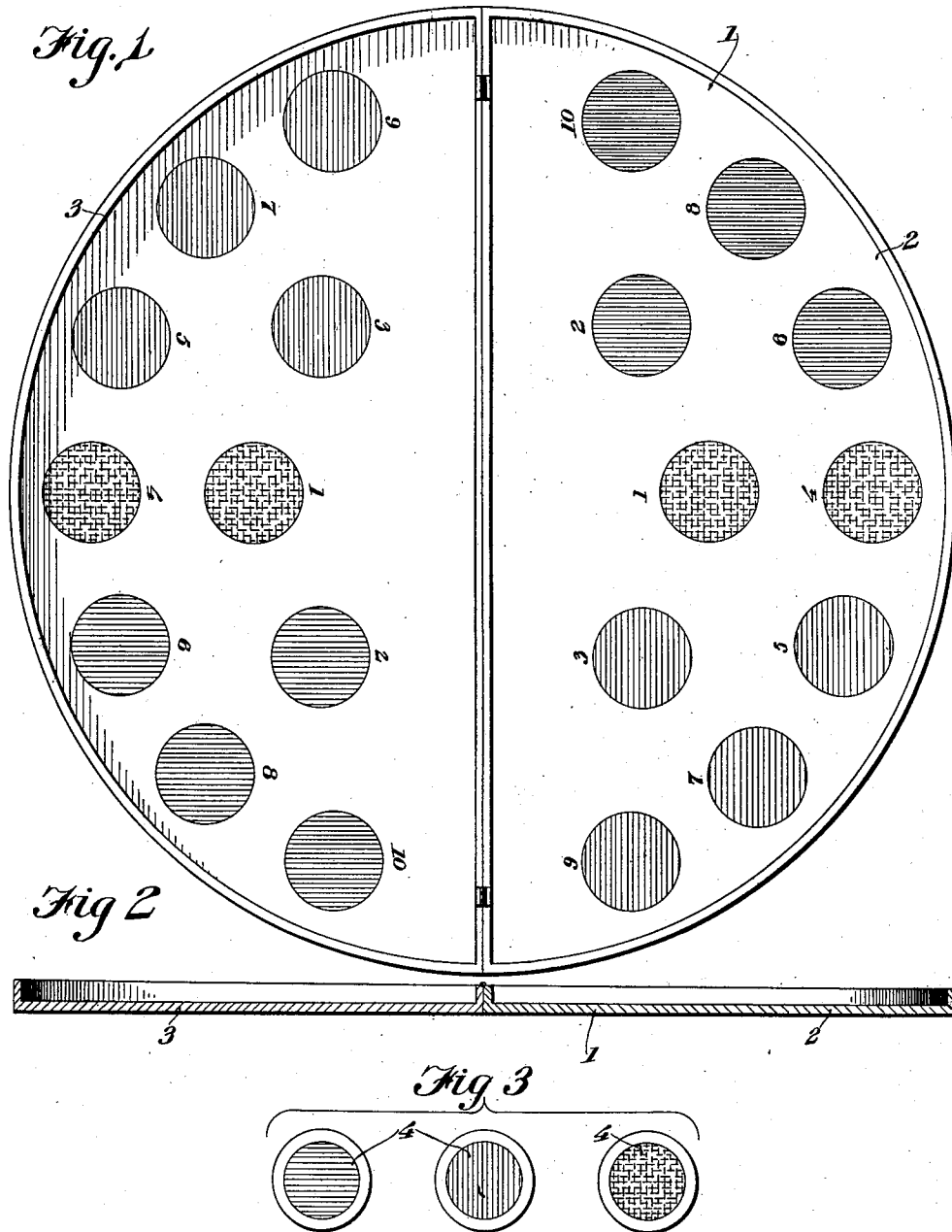


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ARITHMETICAL GAME BOARD.
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1,024,704.

Patented Apr. 30, 1912.



Witnesses

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ARITHMETICAL GAME-BOARD.

1,024,704.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 30, 1912.

Application filed February 25, 1911. Serial No. 610,811.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. SNYDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Penn Yan, in the county of Yates and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Arithmetical Game-Boards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to educational game apparatus wherewith numerical games may be played, and the primary object of the invention is the construction of a game apparatus provided with a number of colored spaces each being provided with a separate numeral and a plurality of disks equaling in number the spots and having their faces colored to correspond with the colored spaces.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a game apparatus constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of a plurality of the disks illustrating the under faces thereof and their coloring or marking corresponding to the coloring or marking of the spaces.

In carrying my invention into practice I form the game board 1 as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. The board is preferably divided into two compartments which have their edges formed with a continuous wall and the meeting edges of the said members are hingedly connected together. Each of the compartments designated by the numerals 2 and 3 respectively is provided with a plurality of irregularly arranged circular spaces, the same being 10 in number and the said spaces are each numbered from 1 to 10. The central circular spaces are, in the device illustrated, provided with a distinguishing feature, such as a coloring of yellow. The spaces arranged adjacent one side of the said central yellow spaces are also provided with a distinguishing feature, the same being a coloring of blue, while the spaces upon the opposite side of the said central divisions of a different marking, such as a coloring of red. The disks or counters 4 correspond in number with the circular spaces and each of the said disks have their under faces provided with a similar marking or coloring to that of the spaces, while the opposite faces of the disks are made blank.

The game apparatus, as herein illus-

trated and described is particularly adapted for use in acquainting the players with the branches of arithmetic in division and subtraction.

The device illustrated is for the use of two players, but it is to be understood that the apparatus can be constructed so that any number of players may engage in the game. In playing the game the first player or leader lays all of his disks face downward upon the board and after thoroughly shuffling or moving the same around, places each of the disks upon the colored spaces. It will be noted that the sum total of the numerals adjacent each of the spaces is 55. For this reason only an uneven or odd number is employed while playing the game. The player lifts each of the disks from the spaces and only those corresponding in color are allowed to remain, the others being removed to the center of the board. We will suppose that the remaining disks cover the spaces having the numbers 7, 3 and 6. This makes a total of 16, one of which is subtracted so as to provide an odd number leaving a total of 15. 15 is now the number to be obtained through the medium of division and subtraction. The disks covering the spaces are now also removed and are positioned in the center of the board with the remaining disks. The disks placed with their colored faces upward upon the faces are to be added, while the disks placed with their colored faces downward are to be subtracted from the total numbers of the spaces covered by the upturned disks.

The object of the game is to subtract the total of the numbers provided by the spaces having the disks with their faces turned downward from the total added numbers of the spaces with the disks having their faces turned upward so as to obtain the numeral 15 which is the number played for. To obtain this number, the disks having their colored faces turned upward must cover the faces numbered 8, 10, 9, 3 and 5. These added together make a total of 35. The remaining disks numbered 6, 4, 7, 2 and 1 leave a total of 20, which, subtracted from 35 equals 15. The first player obtaining the result wins the game.

Other examples of the game are as follows: If, when the disks are first placed face downward upon the spaces and only one disk having its color corresponding with

the space numbered 1, 1 is then the number to be obtained by addition and subtraction. The number of disks placed upon the board face upward must total 28. The number
 5 of disks placed upon the board face downward must total 27. 27 subtracted from 28 leaves 1, the desired number. If the number 19 is to be obtained, disks must be placed upon the spaces having their face
 10 upward to obtain a total of 37 and with their faces downward to obtain a total of 18. 18 subtracted from 37 leaves 19, the answer.

At first sight the game appears simple
 15 as it is evident that the spaces can be covered at random, but if examined closely, it will be noted that the playing of the game requires a great amount of calculation which will impress itself upon the player
 20 and greatly assist him in the studies of division and subtraction.

From the above description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be observed that the sections of the
 25 board may be readily folded upon themselves so as to provide a compartment wherein the disks may be positioned when the game is not in use, and it will be fur-

ther noted that the game is not only interesting, but is also a source of education to 30 persons playing the same.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new, is:—

An arithmetical game apparatus comprising a board of a circular formation, the
 35 said board being divided into two sections, the said sections being hingedly connected together and having their edges formed to provide a continuous wall, each of the said sections having ten irregularly arranged 40 spaces, the said spaces having distinguishing features or colors, each of the said spaces being provided with a numeral, the said numerals ranging from one to ten, disks 45 for covering the said spaces, the said disks each having one of their faces made blank and having their opposite faces provided with a distinguishing feature corresponding to the distinguishing features of the spaces.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 50 in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM HENRY SNYDER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. B. WALKER,
 HANS P. HANSEN.