June 16, 1936. L. F. WEBER 2,044,266

CARD DEALING DEVICE

Filed Sept. 17, 1935

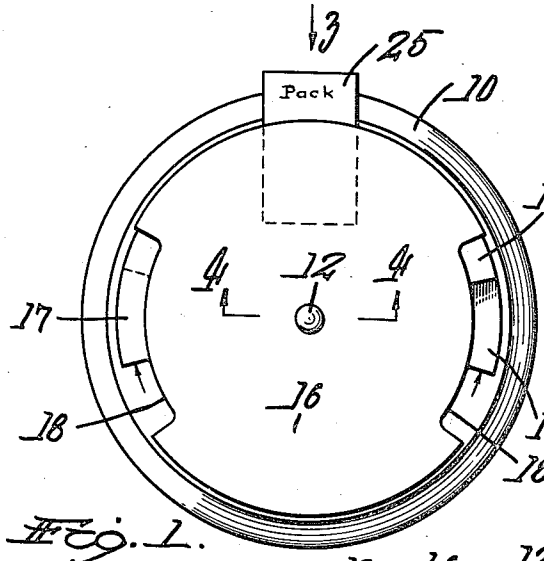


Fig. 1.

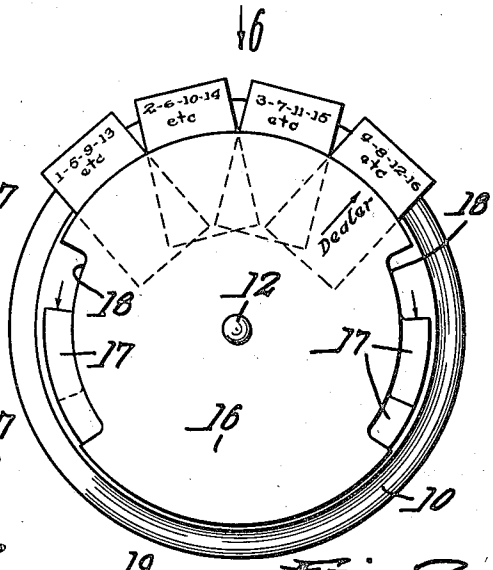


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

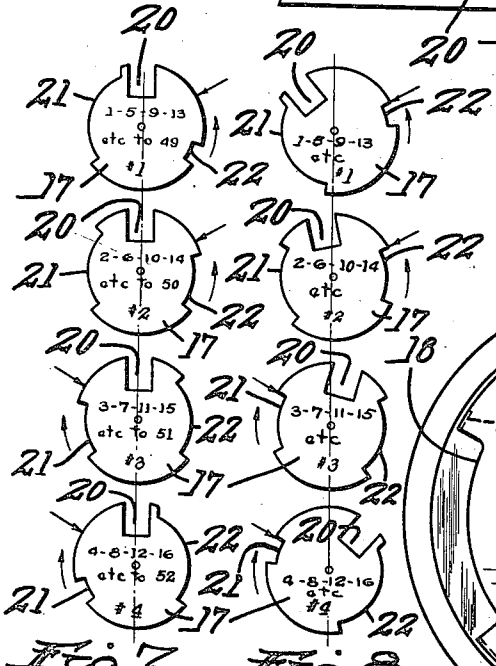


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

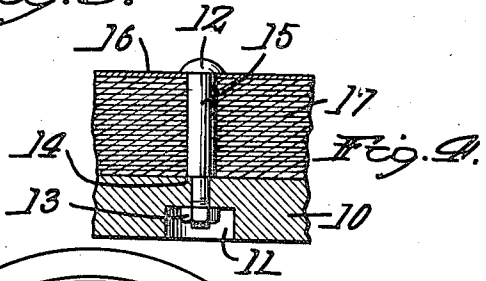


Fig. 4.

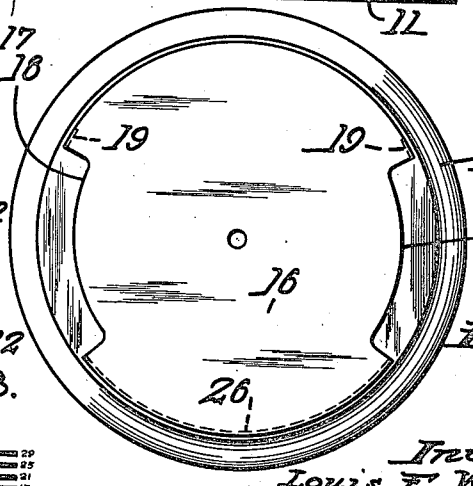


Fig. 5.

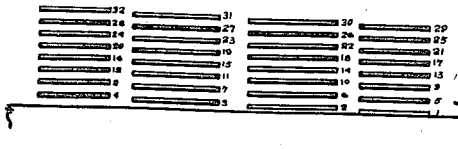


Fig. 6.

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Patented June 16, 1936 2,044,266

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,044,266

CARD DEALING DEVICE

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Application September 17, 1935, Serial No. 40,952

8 Claims. (Cl. 273—149)

This invention relates to a device for dealing cards and also incidentally including shuffling of the cards.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a device for this purpose free from all mechanical operative devices and of such a simple character that it consists of a number of discs equal to the number of cards in the pack and practically nothing else but means for holding the discs on a center so that they can be turned about that center and means for holding them down so that they will remain flat and occupy a vertical space equal to their thickness only.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a plan of a preferred form of the device showing the pack of cards in its initial position before the dealing is done;

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the cards all dealt and ready to be removed by the players;

Fig. 3 is an edge view as indicated by the arrow 3 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1 on enlarged scale;

Fig. 5 is a plan of the entire device;

Fig. 6 is an edge view, as indicated by the arrow 6 in Fig. 2, showing the spacing of the cards in the different hands as dealt;

Fig. 7 is a composite figure showing the fifty-two discs for an ordinary pack of cards in initial position, indicating the numbers of the cards controlled by the discs in the several positions shown, and

Fig. 8 is a similar view showing the positions of the discs when the cards are dealt.

The construction involves a base 10 adapted to rest on a table or the like. It is provided with a recess 11 which is a perforation through which a headed bolt 12 passes and the nut 13 for that bolt is located in the recess. The bolt is provided with a shoulder 14 resting against the base 10 and with a shank 15. This shank 15 is just long enough to receive under the head a pack of cards and a cover 16 with which the device is provided. Instead of receiving a pack of cards, however, a series of discs 17 is pivotally mounted on the shank 15. These discs are of the same thickness as the cards and of the same number.

For a whist deck there are fifty-two of these discs. The cover 16 is held down by the head of the bolt so that the discs are located in a flat condition and will not take up any more room, vertically, than their thickness.

The cover is provided with two notches 18 for access to the discs below it. The cover 16 is a part of a casing having a wall 26 at the rear between the two notches 18. The ends of these notches 18 serve as stops, as will appear. The opposite side of this casing is open but it is provided with legs 19 at the edges of these notches so that the cover will not be easily bent at these points.

Each one of the discs is made with certain characteristics. Each one is provided with a notch 20 located radially and of a size adapted to receive a playing card in it but of a depth less than the length of the card so that when the card is placed in it, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it will project from the circumference of the whole device. These notches are all alike and all positioned the same in all the fifty-two discs. Also on opposite sides of this notch are two acute notches 21 and 22. These notches 21 and 22 are of different lengths, as will appear.

When the device is set up ready to deal a pack of cards, all the discs are located in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 7. That is, the notches 20 register and a pack of cards 25 is introduced into the space provided by these notches set up in registration with each other. Now, for the purpose of dealing these cards into four hands, the operator moves two fingers through the two notches 18 to engage the rear edges of the notches 21 in one notch 18 and the notches 22 in the other notch 18, being sure that the fingers extend to the bottom of the pack. Now, he moves these fingers toward each other and toward the notches 20. As indicated in Fig. 1, the ends of the notches 21 and 22 do not register with each other perfectly.

It will be seen that by turning the discs on their pivots from the point of the arrow at the left in Fig. 1 until the finger which engages these edges comes into contact with the edge of the notch 18, the discs in which the notches 21 are the smallest will be pushed through a certain arc. But the discs in which these notches are larger will be pushed a shorter distance, that is, from the dotted line in Fig. 1 to the edge of the notch 18. In other words, part of the cards will be moved to one position by the action just described and part to a second position. The same action takes place on the right hand and the result is that the cards are separated into four hands, as indicated in Fig. 6. Each player draws his cards out radially.

From the numerals on the discs in Figs. 7 and 8, it will be seen that the disc shown at the top of the series represents the first, fifth and ninth and thirteenth disc and so on in regular order to the forty-ninth. In other words, every fourth disc is exactly alike. Therefore, as in ordinary dealing, the first, fifth, ninth, etc. cards will be turned to the position shown by the top disc in Fig. 8. This is the hand that goes to the first player to the left of the dealer. The last hand, which goes to the dealer, is moved by discs 4, 8, 12, etc. In other words, the discs are set up in regular order in this way and by turning them in the manner above described, four hands are dealt out in exactly the same order as they are in ordinary dealing.

It will be seen that this card dealing device is without mechanism other than the discs which register with the pack of cards and that each disc moves a single card and always moves it the same distance. The arrangement of the discs, of course, is permanent ordinarily and the cards have to be shuffled and cut as usual. However, there is an incidental shuffling feature because the cards are turned or delivered in their proper places by the turning of the discs, each one a predetermined amount. The discs are returned, after dealing, by turning them with the fingers in the direction of the arrows in Fig. 2. The device is of a simple character and the top of it can be used as a support for trays or other articles.

Fig. 6 is drawn to show the discs separated so that the numbers can be placed upon them to indicate their relationships.

Having thus described my invention and the advantages thereof, I do not wish to be limited to the details herein disclosed, otherwise than as set forth in the claims, but what I claim is:

1. A card dealing device comprising a plurality of rotatably mounted discs equal to the number of cards to be dealt, each disc having a notch to receive its particular card, each disc being the same thickness as the card, each disc also having a notch in its opposite side edges and having a stop for limiting its rotation, the latter notches being of different lengths, the whole series of discs being divided in this respect into a number of series equal to the number of hands to be dealt and the arcuate lengths of the second notches in each of said series being the same.

2. A card dealing device comprising a series of discs mounted to turn on the same axis, the discs being equal in number to the number of cards to be dealt and each disc being of the same thickness as one of the cards, each disc being provided with a notch for receiving its card, which notches are adapted to be lined up with each other to receive the entire deck of cards, each disc also having notches of different lengths and a stop, whereby the edges of the second notches will be in different positions when the pack of cards is in place and by moving their far edges up into registration with the stop the discs will be turned and divide the pack of cards into hands.

3. A card dealing device comprising a series of discs mounted to turn on the same axis, the discs being equal in number to the number of cards to be dealt and each disc being of the same thickness as one of the cards, each disc being provided with a notch for receiving its card, which notches are adapted to be lined up with each other to receive the entire deck of cards, each disc also having on opposite sides of the first named notch, a pair of notches of four different lengths and a pair of stops on opposite sides of the first notches, whereby the edges of the second or side notches will be in different positions when the pack of cards is in place and by moving their far edges up into registration with the stops on both sides the discs will be turned and divide the pack of cards into four hands.

4. A card dealing device comprising a base, a central stud carried thereby, fifty-two discs mounted to turn individually on said stud, each of said discs having a square bottomed notch radially located for receiving the inner end of a card and each disc having means by which it can be turned by a single motion and stopped in a position to move the entire deck of cards to four different positions with thirteen cards in each.

5. A card dealing device comprising a supporting base, a central stud carried by the base, a series of card dealing discs rotatably mounted on the stud and resting on the base, a cover over the cards, and a stud having means for holding the cover in position to keep the discs in proper place and in a flat condition, said cover having two notched openings through which the operator can have access to the interior of the device, the discs having notches for receiving the cards and notches adapted to register with the notches of the cover, and means for limiting the rotation of the discs for the purpose described.

6. As an article of manufacture, a rotatable disc for a card dealing device having a thickness equal to the card which it is adapted to deal and provided with a radial notch for receiving its card of such depth as to allow the card to project from it, for the purpose described.

7. A card dealing device comprising a series of discs mounted to turn on the same axis, the discs being equal in number to the number of cards to be dealt and each disc being of the same thickness as one of the cards, each disc being provided with a notch for receiving its card, which notches are adapted to be lined up with each other to receive the entire deck of cards.

8. A card dealing device comprising a series of discs mounted to turn on the same axis, the discs being equal in number to the number of cards to be dealt, and each disc being of the same thickness as one of the cards, each disc being provided with a notch for receiving its card, which notches are adapted to be lined up with each other to receive the entire deck of cards, each disc also having a pair of stops whereby by moving their far edges up into registration with the stops on both sides the discs will be turned and divide the pack of cards into four hands.

LOUIS F. WEBER.