

J. ENRIGHT.
Game Counter.

No. 64,085.

Patented April 23, 1867.

Fig. 3.

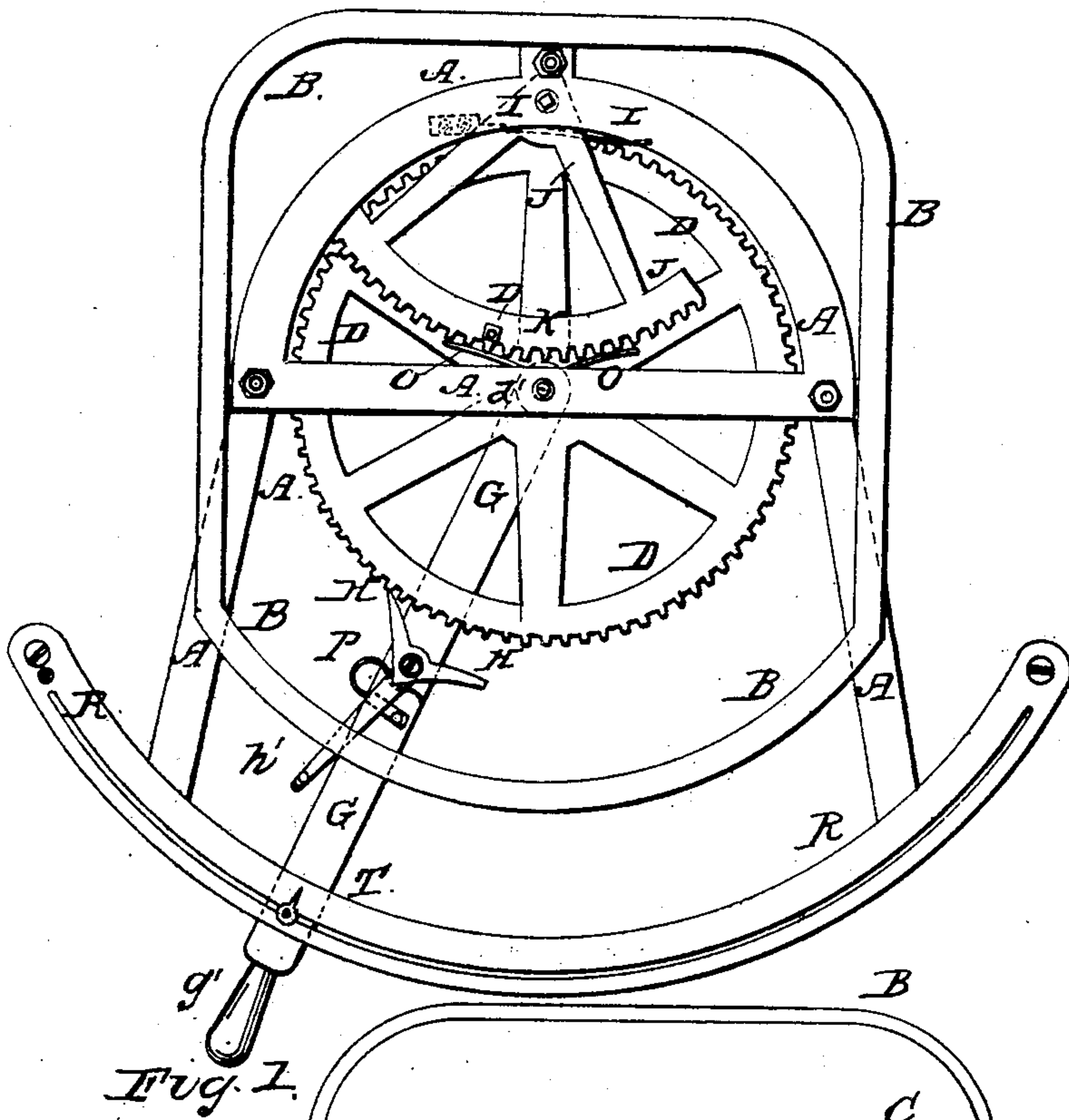


Fig. 1.

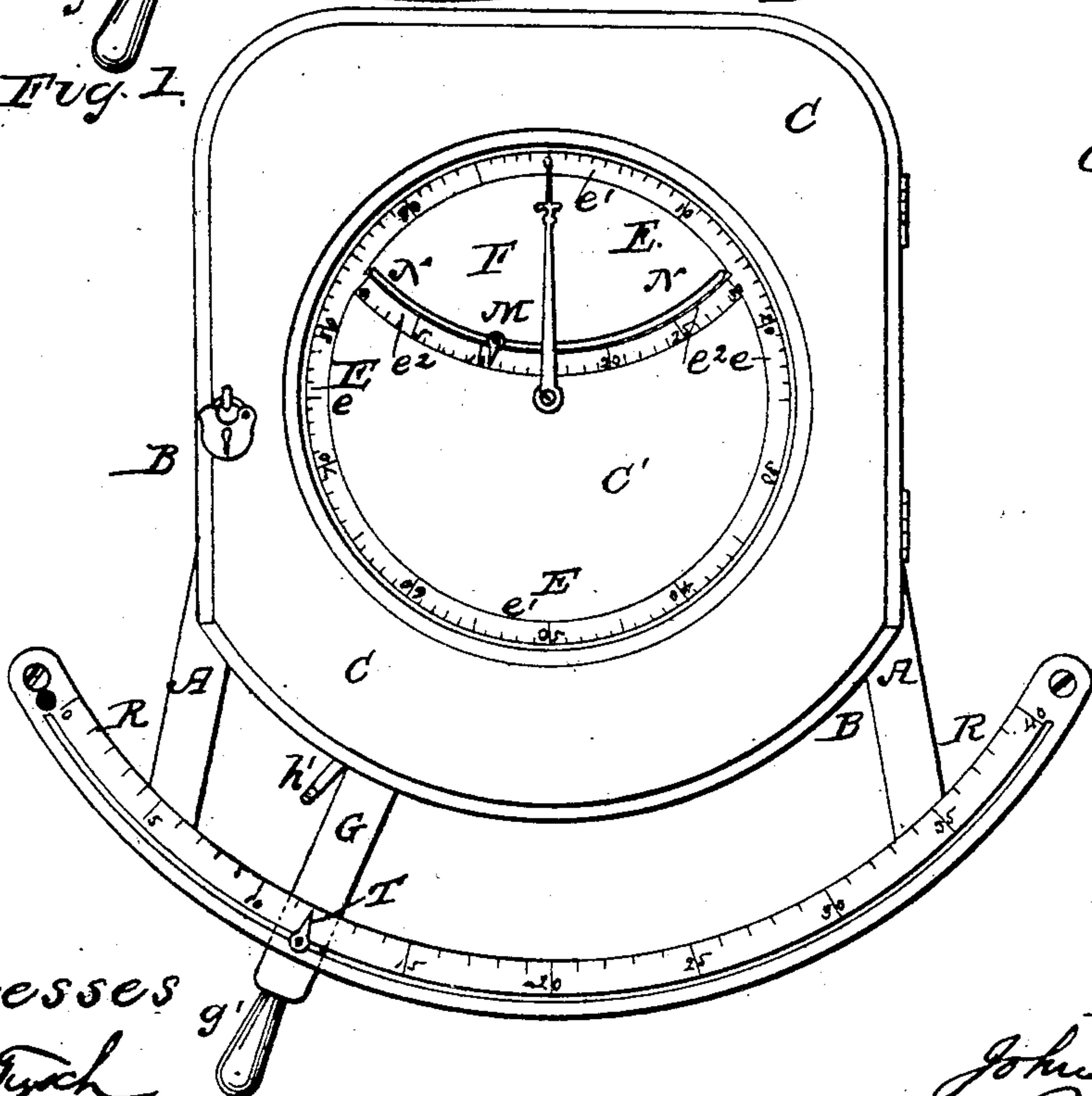
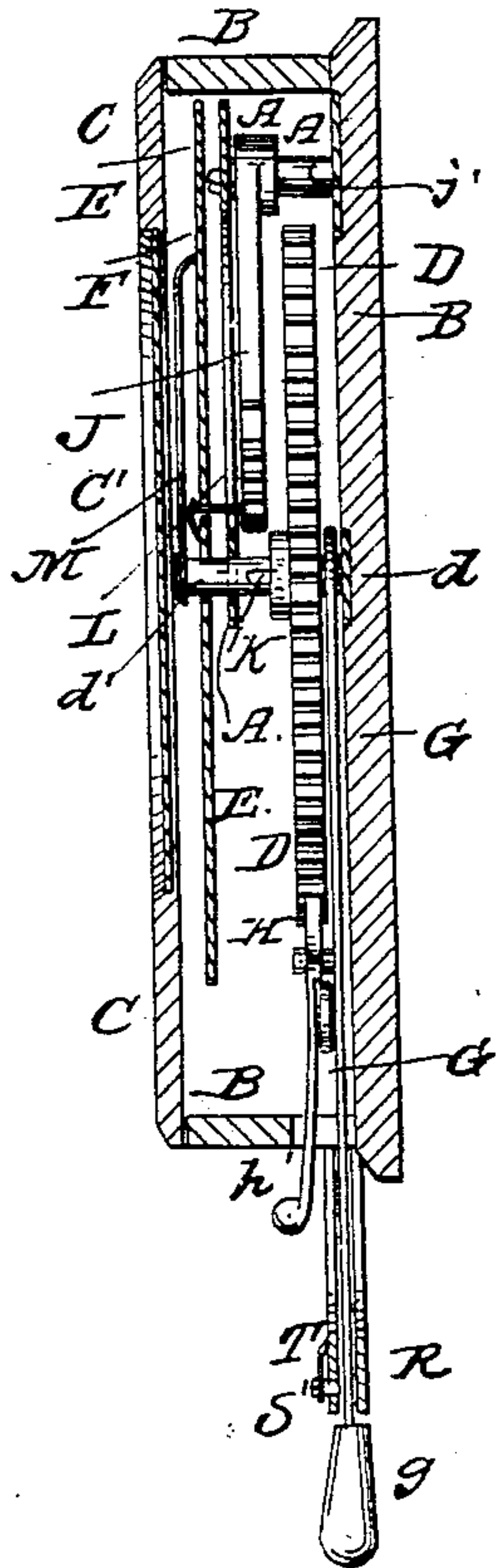


Fig. 2.



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JOHN ENRIGHT, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Letters Patent No. 64,085, dated April 23, 1867.

GAME REGISTER.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JOHN ENRIGHT, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and improved Game Register; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved register.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same.

Figure 3 is a front view of the same, the door, index fingers, and face being removed.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

My invention has for its object to furnish an improved instrument by means of which the number of points made and the number of games played may be accurately and conveniently registered; and it consists, first, in the combination of an arm pawl, toothed wheel, and index fingers with each other, for the purpose of registering the number of points made; and second, in the combination of a toothed segment or wheel and index finger with the toothed wheel, for the purpose of registering the number of games played.

A is the framework to which the operating parts of the instrument are attached, and B is the box in which they are enclosed. The box B is furnished with a door, C, provided with a lock and key, and having a glass panel, *c'*, through which the positions of the index fingers may be seen. D is a wheel, the shaft *d'* of which revolves in bearings in the frame A. This wheel is furnished with as many teeth as there are points in the game to be registered. I generally prefer to make it with one hundred teeth, as being the most convenient number. The upper end of the shaft *d'* passes up through the dial-plate E, which is secured to the frame A, and upon which is formed a circular scale, *i*, divided off into as many equal spaces as there are teeth upon the wheel D, as shown in fig. 1. F is an index finger attached to the upper end of the shaft *d'*, as shown in fig. 2, so as to be carried around by the revolution of the wheel D. This finger should be of such a length as to reach the division marks upon the scale *i*. G is an arm, the upper end of which is attached to and plays loosely upon the shaft *d'*, as shown in fig. 2. The lower end of the arm G passes down through a slot in the lower edge of the box A, and terminates in a handle, *g'*, by means of which it is moved back and forth. H is a double pawl pivoted to the side of the arm G in such a position that it may be made to take hold of the teeth of the wheel D and carry it in either direction, as may be desired. *h'* is a handle attached to or formed upon the double pawl H, and which extends down through the slot in the lower edge of the box B, for convenience in shifting the pawl when it is desired to move the wheel D in one or the other direction. I is a spring, one end of which is attached to the frame A, and which rides upon the teeth of the wheel D to hold it in any position to which it may be turned, and to keep it steady while being turned. J is a segment of a toothed wheel, the shaft of which revolves in bearings in the frame A. K is a single tooth formed upon the shaft *d'* in such a position that when the wheel D has been turned so as to bring the index finger F to the one hundred or zero point of the scale *i*, the said tooth K may take hold of the teeth of the segment J and revolve it one notch. Upon the side of the segment J is formed a short arm, L, extending out through a circular slot, N, in the dial-plate E, and which has an index finger, M, attached to its projecting end, as shown in fig. 2, pointing to the division marks of the scale *i*, formed upon the dial-plate E at the side of the circular slot N, the division marks of which correspond with the number of teeth upon the segment J. O is a spring attached to the frame A, and which rests against the teeth of the segment J, holding it in place, except when moved by the tooth K. If desired, the segment J may be extended into a complete wheel, and the slot N extended into a complete circle. In this case the said wheel may be pivoted by the shaft *j*, or it may be pivoted to the shaft *d'*, and its movements regulated by gear-wheels. But I prefer the construction first described, as being more simple and convenient. P is a spring attached to the arm G, and which holds the pawl H in proper position against the teeth of the wheel D. R is a circular scale having division marks upon it corresponding with the teeth of the wheel D. The scale R is slotted vertically for the passage of the arm G, as shown in fig. 2, and its upper part is slotted longitudinally, as shown in figs. 1 and 3, for the passage of a short arm, S, attached to the arm G, and which carries an index finger, T, upon its projecting end. Two of these machines should be used at each table, one of which should be made with a double pawl, H, as herein shown and described, for convenience in

giving points or discounting, and either with or without the segment or wheel for marking the number of games. In the other machine the double pawl H should be replaced by a single pawl, and the arm *h'* should be omitted, so that the machine can only be moved in one direction, and so that it will be impossible to turn the index fingers back without unlocking the box A. The segment J and index finger M may be turned back to the zero point by unlocking the box and applying a key to the end of the shaft *j'*.

In using the machine, the fingers F, M, and T, being all at the zero point, the arm G is moved forward till the index finger T points to the number of points made upon the scale R. The arm G is then moved back, the pawl H carrying the wheel D with it, and leaving the index finger E pointing to the same number upon the scale *e'*. In case more points are made than there are division marks upon the scale R, the arm G may be operated two or more times, until the requisite number of points is registered upon the scale *e'*.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The construction and arrangement of the arm G, working loosely on shaft *d'*, having tooth K upon its inner end, and provided with the double pawl H, spring P, indicating finger T, its lower end working through the slotted segment R attached to the frame A, toothed wheel D, toothed sector J, bearing the indicating finger L, springs O O I, and indicating fingers F, substantially as herein shown and described.

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