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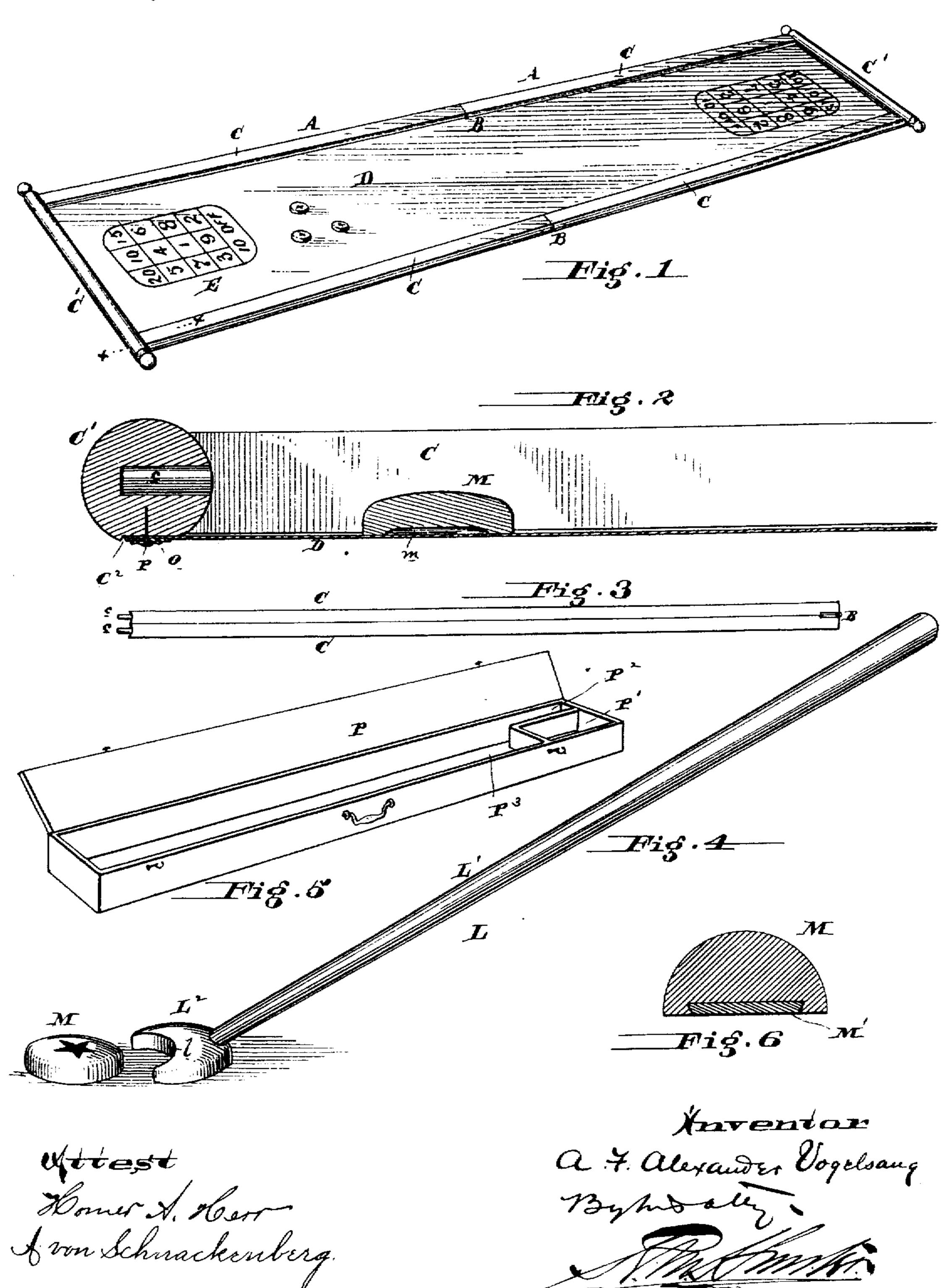
(No Model.)

## A. F. A. VOGELSANG.

GAME APPARATUS.

No. 336,179.

Patented Feb. 16, 1886.



## United States Patent Office.

A. F. ALEXANDER VOGELSANG, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## GAME APPARATUS.

EPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,179, dated February 16, 1886.

Application filed November 22, 1884. Serial No. 148,578. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, A. F. ALEXANDER Vo-GELSANG, of the city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have in-5 vented a new and useful Improvement in Game Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to games; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction of apparatus, which are fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings, which form part thereof.

Heretofore a game has been played on board of steamships by passengers traveling between various countries, which consisted in chalking upon the deck a geometrical figure divided into subdivisions, in which figures or numbers were marked, and toward which, from a given distance, circular pieces or disks of wood were pushed by a suitable cue, with the purpose in view of lodging said disks of wood within one of the subdivisions of the geometrical figure, or with the intention of displacing an opponent's disk from one of said subdivisions, or both combined.

The object of my invention is to reduce the said game to a tangible shape in the form of suitable portable apparatus, capable of being used in dwellings or anywhere without the necessity of first finding a smooth surface upon which to play.

My object is also to provide the board or playing-surface with two sets of geometrical figures, so that the game may be played from either end alternately, thereby overcoming the necessity of carrying the disks or blocks back to one end each time.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved portable game apparatus laid out on the floor. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation on line X X, showing the method of attachment of the oil-cloth and side rails to end bars. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of one of the side rails removed and closed for transportation. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the cues and sliding blocks or disks. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the packing-case, and Fig. 6 is a sectional elevation of one of the sliding blocks.

A represents the apparatus as an entirety, | L2. This sliding block may be of wood, metal,

exclusive of the cues, and in which C C are the side rails, and may be formed of two or more sections hinged together, as at B, so that they may be condensed or collapsed, as shown 55 in Fig. 3.

C' are the end bars or rollers, to which the smooth floor of oil-cloth or other material is secured. These rollers are grooved, as at C<sup>2</sup>, to receive the end of the oil-cloth, which is 60 placed therein and a tape, O, nailed over it by nails P, so that when the cloth floor D is rolled up on one of the rollers C' it will lie smooth. The ends of the side rails are provided with dowel-pins c, which enter holes in 65 the said end bars or rollers, as shown, and after the said side rails have been fixed in position the act of pressing them down flat stretches the floor D, and the lateral edges thereof are kept down by the said rails C. 75 The side rails may be made in any other desired manner, and may be connected to the end bars, C', by locks, bolts, or any of the wellknown catches in public use.

The floor D is preferably made of smooth 75 flexible oil-cloth, on account of cheapness; but it may be made of any other substance as, for instance, paper or tracing-linen. Each end of the floor D is preferably provided with a geometrical figure, E, of any desired shape, 8c that shown being perhaps the best suited to the purpose, it being divided into two parts, and one of which is again subdivided into twelve parts or squares, in which figures or numbers are placed, as shown; and the other 85 main division, which is arranged on the inner side of the figure, is marked "10 off." This figure E might be a star, shield, square, or circle, and there may be more than one division marked for reducing the score, should the go players' blocks lodge therein. When the side rails are removed and closed, they fit in the space marked P<sup>2</sup> of box or case P, and the floor D is rolled upon one of the rollers or bars C' and placed in the other part, (marked 95

The cue is formed of a long handle, L', having secured on its end a crescent or other shaped sliding piece, L<sup>2</sup>, set at an angle to the cue and adapted to receive the sliding 100 block M, which fits in the recess lin said piece L<sup>2</sup>. This sliding block may be of wood, metal.

or part of each, and is made flat and smooth on the bottom, and preferably rounded on the tops, which are suitably colored or marked. By this means a better finish is given, and the ornamentation or distinguishing features between the blocks cannot become worn off. These sliding blocks may be slightly recessed on their bottoms, so that the edges may be more readily and truly made level or flat, as shown at m, and, if desired, they may be weighted with metal, as shown at M' of Fig. 6, which figure also shows one of the blocks as semispherical.

In playing the game the sliding blocks M are placed on a given line in one figure E, and pushed with the cue L so as to lodge in one of the squares in the other figure E, it being the object to have them enter into the squares having the highest numbers. The opponent endeavors to dislodge the blocks of the first player and place his blocks so as to count. If they enter the division marked "10 off," the player loses ten points for each block there lodged.

No two games are alike, and the game therefore offers as much variety as billiards.

After all of the blocks M have been pushed to one end the players walk to that end and play to the other end, instead of picking up to the blocks and carrying them back.

From the foregoing it is seen that the game is reduced to a practical form for house use, and, being made portable, is admirably adapted to the use of tourists and those going away to summer resorts.

While I prefer the construction shown, I do not limit myself to the details thereof, as they may be modified in various ways without departing from my invention.

o I am aware of the patent to Sargent for an extension - table, No. 25,529, and claim nothing therein set forth or shown.

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

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a smooth, polished, and flexible game-surface adapted to be rolled up, and when spread out suitable for sliding blocks to travel over, in combination with end rollers or bars, upon 50 which it may be rolled to prevent crushing and creasing, and adjustable side rails, by which the end rollers may be held apart and the game-surface stretched, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of the smooth flexible game surface D with end rollers or bars, C', and adjustable side rails or stretchers, C, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of the smooth flexible 6¢ game-surface D with end rollers or bars, C', and adjustable side rails or stretchers, C, formed in sections hinged together substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. A smooth polished game-surface having 65 a geometrical figure marked thereon at one or both ends, and which figure consists of two main divisions, one of which is subdivided into adjacent divisions separated by lines only, and the said divisions having figures of different magnitude marked thereon, and the other of which is marked with the word "off," or its equivalent, and a figure of any desired magnitude, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

A. F. ALEXANDER VOGELSANG.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, R. M. HUNTER.