

(No Model.)

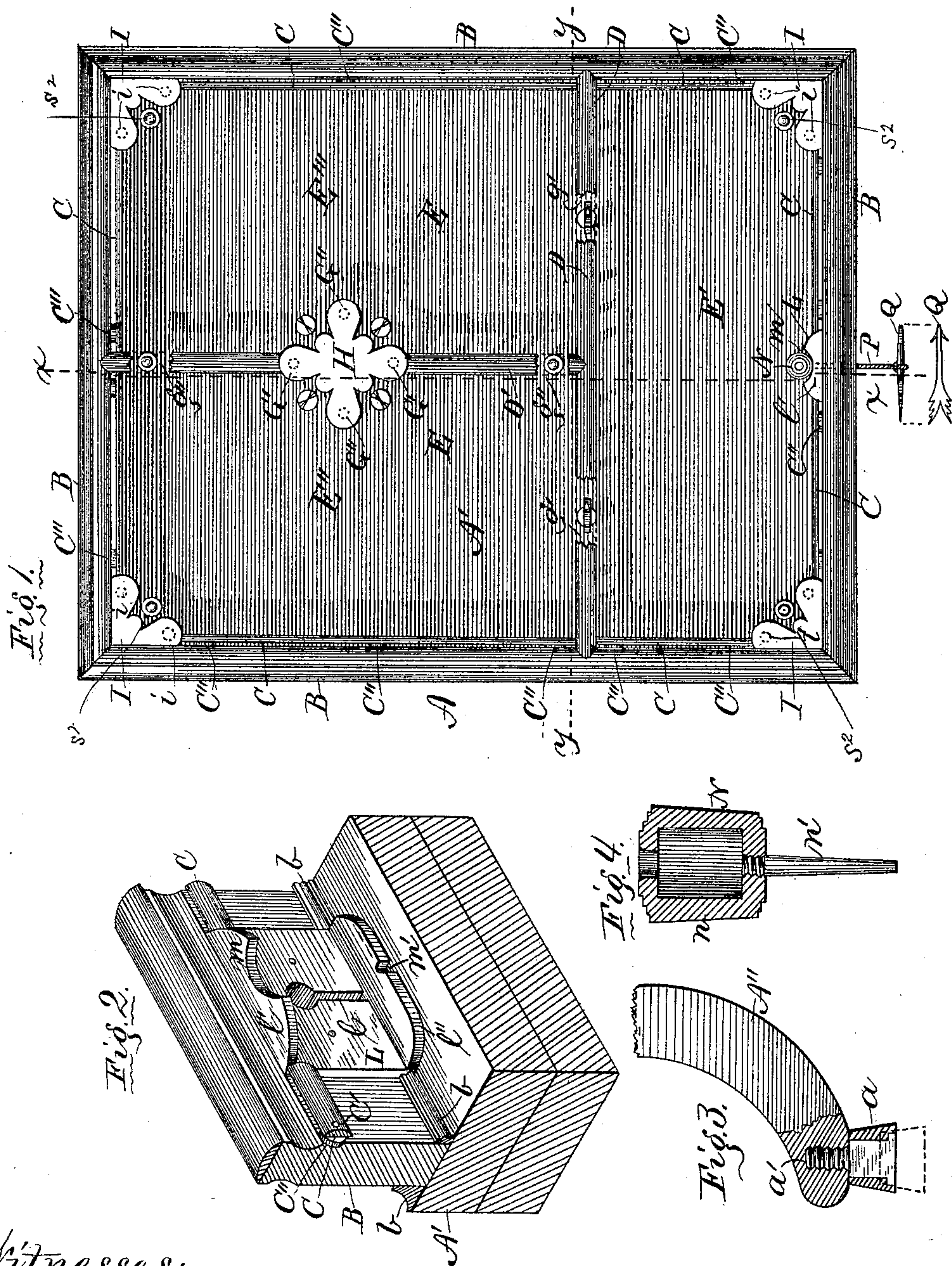
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. P. LUNDEEN.

PARLOR GAME APPARATUS.

No. 370,074.

Patented Sept. 20, 1887.



Witnesses:

S. R. Richards.
John Thomas

Inventor:
Jonas P. Lundeen
By S. R. Richards,
Atty.

(No Model.)

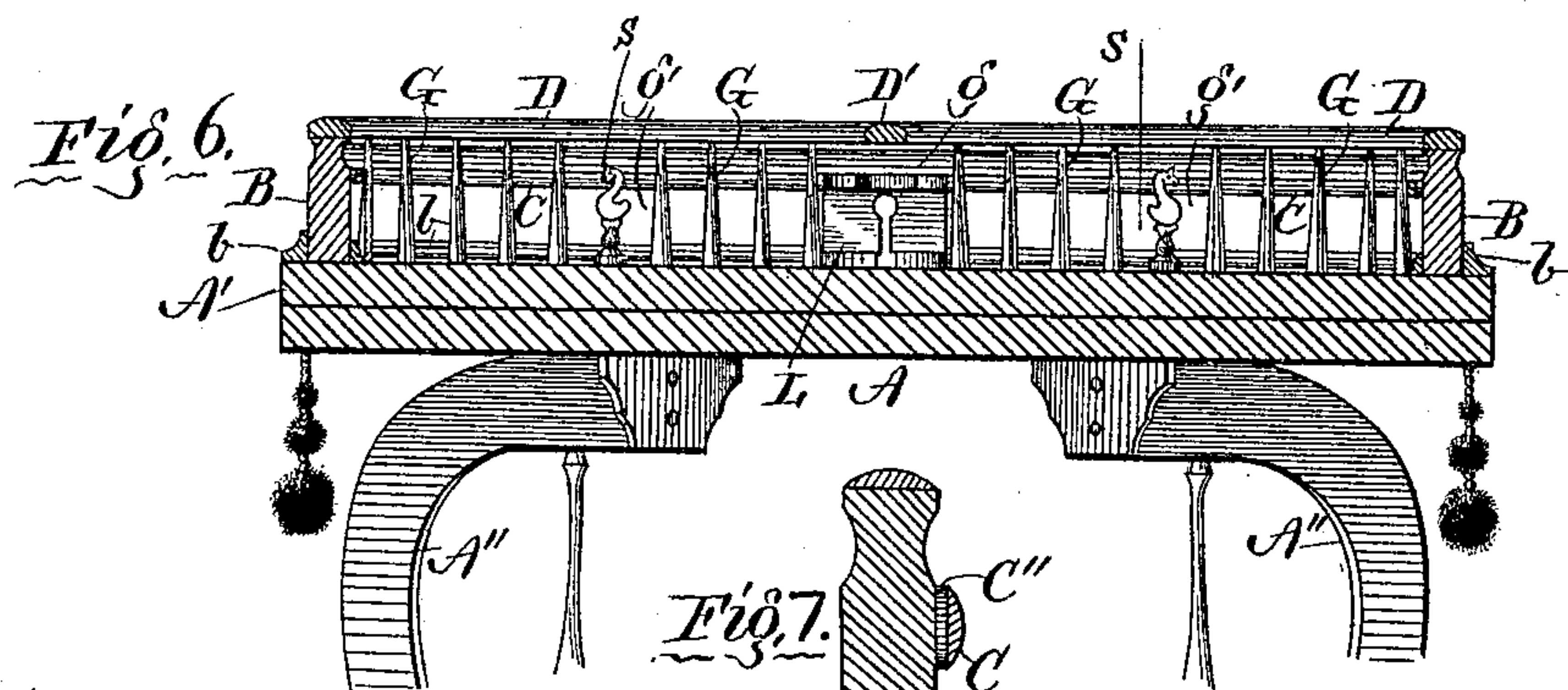
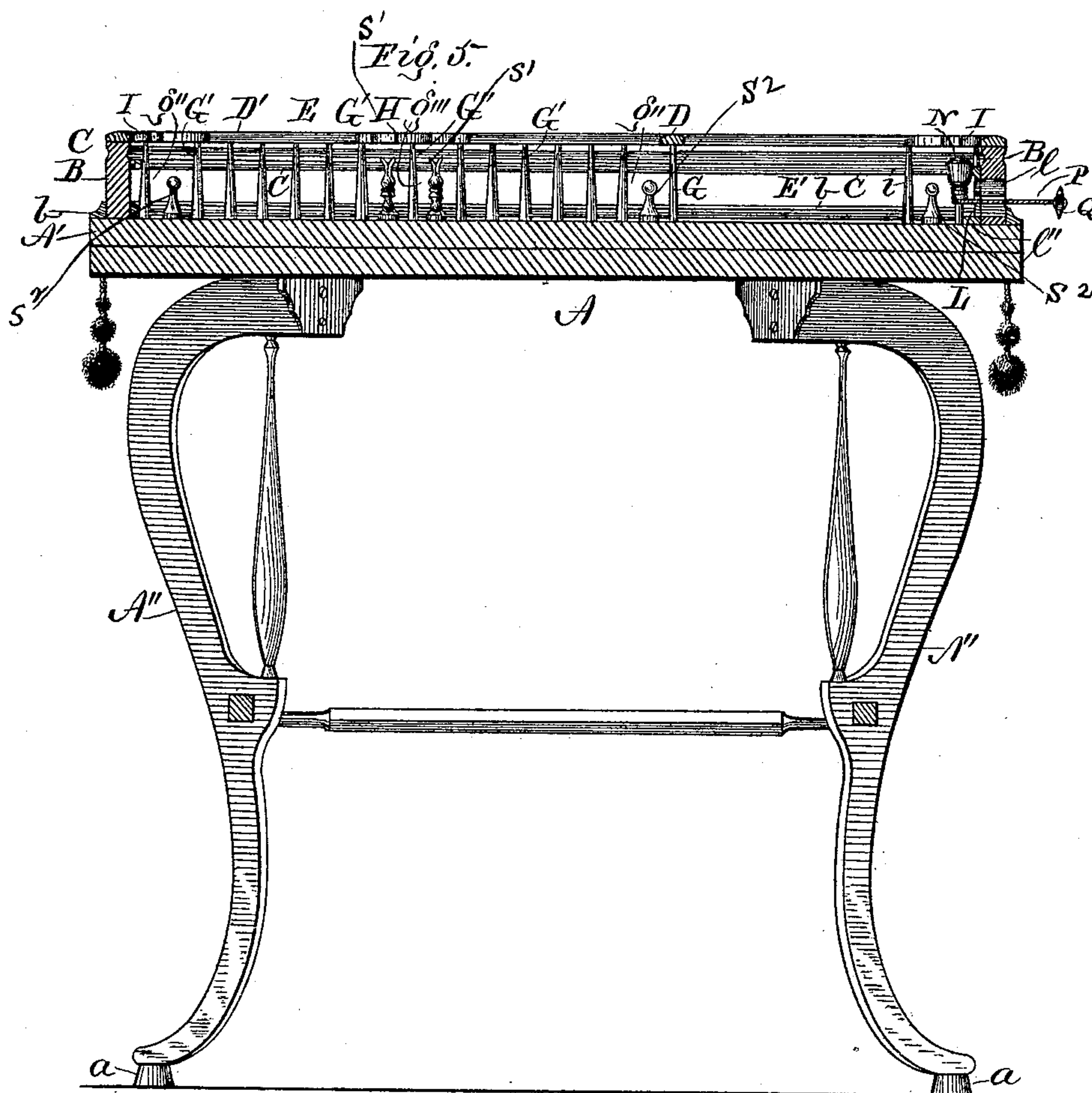
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. P. LUNDEEN.

PARLOR GAME APPARATUS.

No. 370,074:

Patented Sept. 20, 1887.



Witnesses:
E. R. Richards
John Thomas

Inventor:
Jonas P. Sundeen,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONAS P. LUNDEEN, OF WATAGA, ILLINOIS.

PARLOR-GAME APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,074, dated September 20, 1887.

Application filed February 8, 1887. Serial No. 226,927. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONAS P. LUNDEEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wataga, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Parlor-Game Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a game apparatus which occupies but little space, and is thereby, and by the peculiar nature of the game for which it is designed, particularly adapted for parlor use, or use in private house; and the invention consists in combinations and constructions hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a top plan, with parts broken away to show other parts beneath; Fig. 2, an enlarged perspective showing a fragmental part, as will appear in the description hereinafter; Fig. 3, an enlarged elevation of the lower end of one of the supporting-legs, partly in section, and its supporting-foot in section; Fig. 4, an enlarged sectional elevation of the top which I prefer to use in the game; Fig. 5, a sectional elevation in the line $x x$ in Fig. 1; Fig. 6, a sectional elevation in the line $y y$ in Fig. 1; Fig. 7, an enlarged sectional elevation of the ledge or side rail of the table.

Referring to the drawings by letters, the same letter indicating the same part in the different figures, a represents a rectangular table, preferably about two feet and six inches long by about two feet in width. The table A has a top, A' , of any suitable smooth material, and is supported on legs A'' , which have foot-pieces a with screw-stems a' that screw into the lower end of the leg, and may be adjusted, as shown by dotted lines at Fig. 3, to level the table.

Ledges B , running around the table, project upwardly from its top, and are preferably braced by corner-pieces b , secured to said ledges and to the table-top. Yielding spring-strips or resilient strips C are secured to the inner sides of the ledges B by pins C' , which pass through said strips and through small blocks C'' , which hold the strips away from the ledges B , in order to form cushions of them for the spinning-top, as hereinafter described. A bar, D , extends across the table and divides

it into a larger compartment, E , and a smaller one, E' . The bar D is fixed to the ledges B at each of its ends, and is supported at a height about equal to the height of said ledges. A row of pins, G , extend from the bar D down to the table-top. The pins G are at short and about equal distances apart, except at a point mid-length of the bar D , where a wider space, g , is left, and two other enlarged spaces, g' , g'' , are left, one midway between the space g and the ledges at each side of the table.

The larger compartment, E , is divided into two smaller divisions, E'' E''' , by a bar, D' , which extends from the bar D to the ledge B at one end of the table. The bar D' is supported similar to the bar D and at the same height, and has pins G' similar to the pins G , and at similar and equal distances apart, except an enlarged space, g'' , near each end of the bar D' , and another still larger space, g''' , mid-length of the bar D' . A plate, H , is supported above the space g''' by two of the pins G' and by two pins, G'' , which stand out of the line of the pins G , as shown by dotted lines at Fig. 1. The bar D' has a section removed for the reception of the plate H . A plate, I , is fixed in each corner of the table, at a height equal to the height of the bars D D' , and is supported at its outer ends by pins i , as shown by dotted lines at Fig. 1.

A plate, L , is fixed to the ledges B of the compartment E' , opposite the bar D , and has a vertical slot, l , coincident with a similar slot in the ledge B . The upper and lower sides, l' l'' , respectively, of the plate L are turned inward toward the compartment E' , and the upper flange, l' , has a larger groove, m , while the lower flange has a smaller groove, m' , in same vertical plane.

N is the spinning-top, the body portion n of which is preferably made hollow, as shown at Fig. 4, in order to give it elasticity and lightness with increased size. The leg n' of the top is long enough to wind thereon the operating-string P . The string P is secured at one end to a small arrow, Q .

The "men" used in the game consist of two knights, s , four bishops, s' , and six pawns, s'' .

In playing the game a pawn is stood in each corner of the table and one in each of the spaces g'' , a bishop is stood between each of the pair

of pins G' G'' , and a knight in each of the spaces g' . Each player has a top, N , and arrow Q . The cord P is first wound upon the leg n' of the top, and the arrow is then passed
 5 through the slot l , the top being placed with its body portion n resting against the groove m and its leg resting against the groove m' . The player then holds the top loosely, with two fingers of one of his hands resting lightly on
 10 its upper surface, and then with the other hand holding the arrow Q pulls the cord P with a quick motion and releases the top, which, in spinning, will run with its body portion against a spring-cushion C and will be deflected and
 15 possibly strike one of the pawns s'' and knock it down, and may knock down more of them in the compartment E' , and then may pass through the space g and run against and knock down other pawns s'' or bishops s' in
 20 the compartment E , or the top may pass through one of the spaces g' and knock down one of the knights s . The players spin the top turn about, and the knights thrown down count each fifteen in the game, the bishops

count ten each, and each pawn counts five. 25
 The men are set up and the game continues until one of the players throws enough men to count one hundred, which constitutes game, and which is the number that all the men will count. The bars $D D'$ are high enough to per- 30
 mit the top to pass beneath them.

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

In a game apparatus, in combination, a ta- 35
 ble divided into suitable compartments by bars $D D'$, supported on pins arranged, substantially as described, with spaces for men, spring-bars C , held by blocks C'' to and away from
 40 the side ledges of the table, and a top, N , and its operating mechanism, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

JONAS P. LUNDEEN.

Witnesses:

H. W. RICHARDS,
 HARRY DUNLOR.