

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

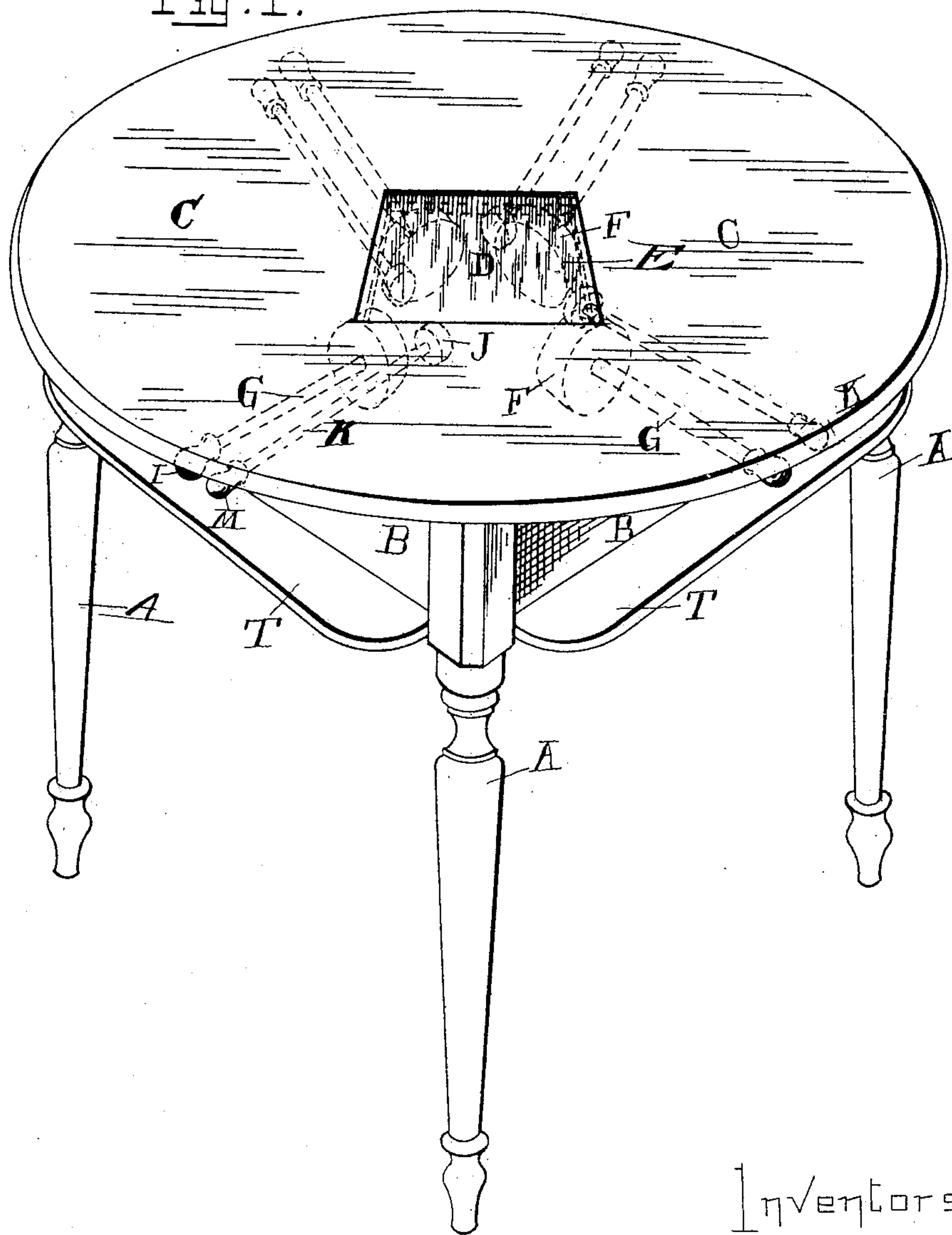
H. GANSS, C. E. CLARKE & J. DENGLER.

GAME TABLE.

No. 424,193.

Patented Mar. 25, 1890.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
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James B. Smith

Inventors
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Atty

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. GANSS, C. E. CLARKE & J. DENGLE.
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Fig. 2.

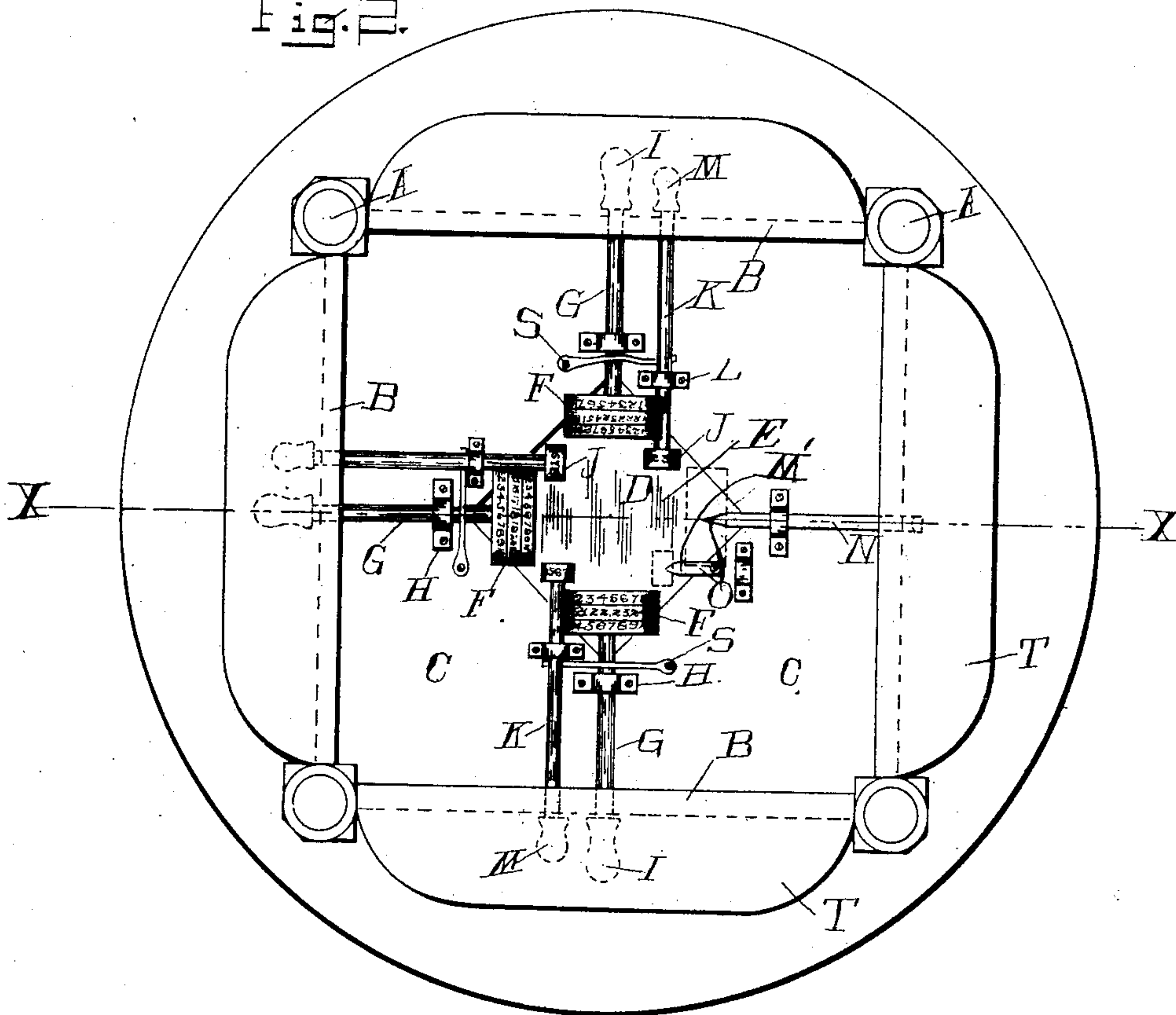


Fig. 3.

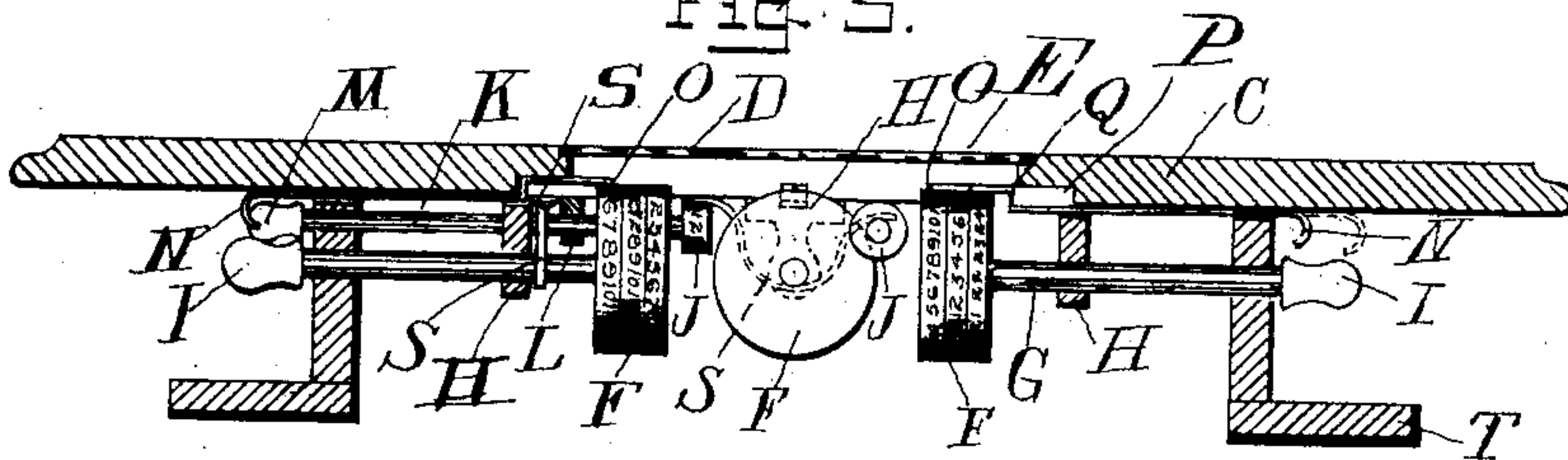
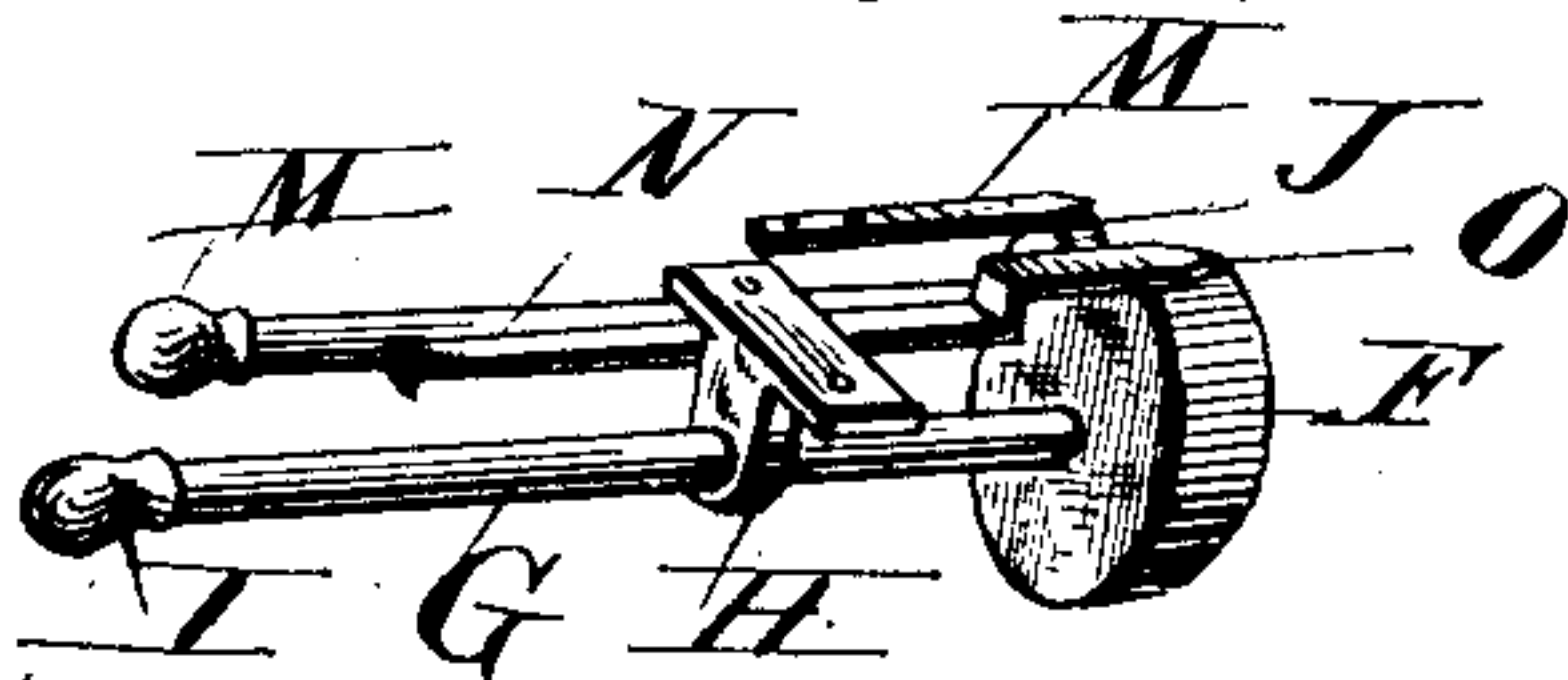


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY GANSS, CHARLES E. CLARKE, AND JOHN DENGLE, OF EAST
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

GAME-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,193, dated March 25, 1890.

Application filed October 1, 1889. Serial No. 325,711. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY GANSS, CHARLES E. CLARKE, and JOHN DENGLE, citizens of the United States, residing at East Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Game-Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in game-tables of that class which are to be used in playing games of cards of various kinds; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction of a table provided with a top having a transparent center piece and of a series of rotary counters so arranged as to be visible to all the players while playing, all as more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings which accompany this description, Figure 1 shows a perspective view of our table. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan thereof showing one of the wheels removed to show the indices, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line $x x$ in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the indices and wheels in detail.

A are the legs. B are the side boards, and C is the top of the table of known construction. In the center the top is provided with an aperture D, preferably rectangular in shape, and this aperture is fitted with a piece of glass E, or other transparent material, arranged with its upper surface in plane with the top of the table.

F are a series of counter-wheels rotarily supported under the glass by means of the shafts G, supported in bearings H, formed on the under side of the table-top. These shafts extend through the side boards B and are provided with the handles I. These counter-wheels are marked with two or more series of numerals upon their circumference, as shown in Fig. 2.

J are a second series of smaller wheels, supported on the shafts K, turning in the bearings L, extending through the side board B and provided with the handles M. These wheels J are also provided with a series of numerals.

M' are stationary indices or pointers se-

cured upon the under side of the table-top in any suitable manner and extending with their free end to a point directly over the numerals upon the wheels J.

N are adjustable indices slidably secured under the table-top with their points O above the top of the wheels F. The table-top is cut away to form the shoulder P to make a stop for the shoulder Q of the indices in one direction, the side of the wheels F or the handle R of the indices forming the stop in the other direction, the cut-away portion of the table being sufficient to allow a sliding motion of the indices corresponding with the width of the wheels F.

It will readily be understood that by turning the handles the wheels F and J are rotated to indicate any number printed or marked on their periphery, the motion being stopped when the index is opposite the desired number, and by moving the sliding indices in or out any one of the series of numerals on the wheels F may be used.

In order to prevent accidental turning of the counter-wheels, they are provided with any suitable friction device, such as the strap or rod S.

We preferably arrange the angles of the rectangular transparent piece to come opposite to the seat of each player, as he is thus enabled to better see his own counter as well as those of all the other players.

Any style of figuring may be used upon the counter-wheels. Each series may be an increase upon the next, or each may be independent for counting different kinds of games.

T are shelves, placed at the lower end of the side board for convenience of the player to place his cards, tricks taken, cigars, &c.

A table thus constructed can be made for a minimum of expense and provides for all contingencies of counting either large or small amounts, games, or points, the small wheels J being intended to be used to count games and the large ones the points.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. In a table, the top provided with a single central aperture and fitted out with a piece of transparent material in said aperture, of a series of rotatable counter-wheels

below the aperture and supported upon shafts, and of adjustable indices above said wheels and below the table, substantially as described.

- 5 2. In a table, the combination, with the top centrally apertured and fitted with a piece of transparent material, of a series of counter-wheels located below each corner of the aperture and connected by shafts with the sides
10 of the tables, of adjustable indices for said counter-wheels, and a second series of counter-wheels similarly arranged and connected and

provided with stationary indices, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures 15
in presence of two witnesses, this 15th day of
July, 1889.

HENRY GANSS.
CHARLES E. CLARKE.
JOHN DENGLER.

Witnesses:

C. A. GABEL,
E. L. BEACH.