

No. 616,557.

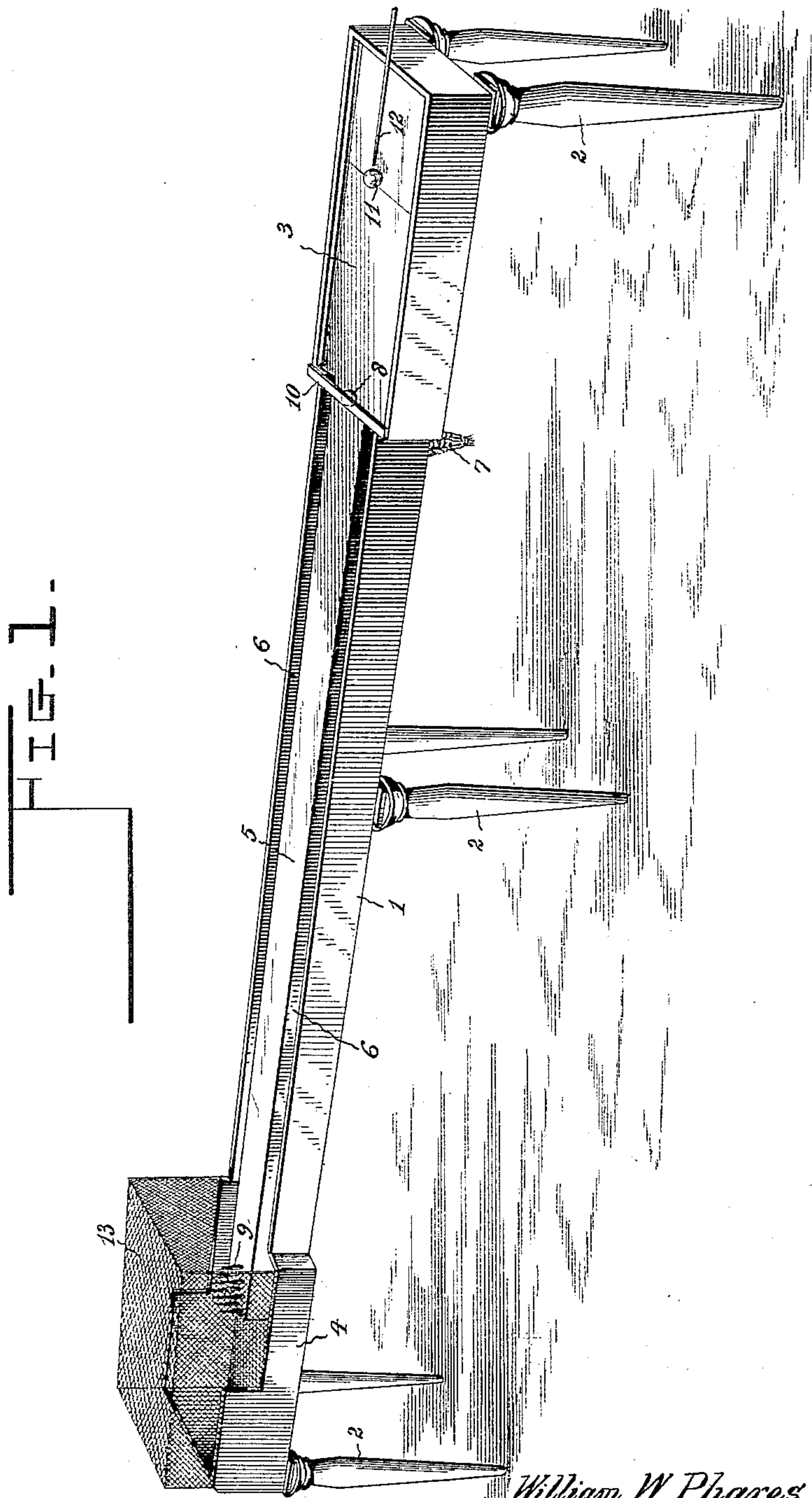
Patented Dec. 27, 1898.

W. W. PHARES.
GAME BOARD.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses

John F. Deufferwiel

By *his* Attorneys,

William W. Phares, Inventor

Chas. W. Co.

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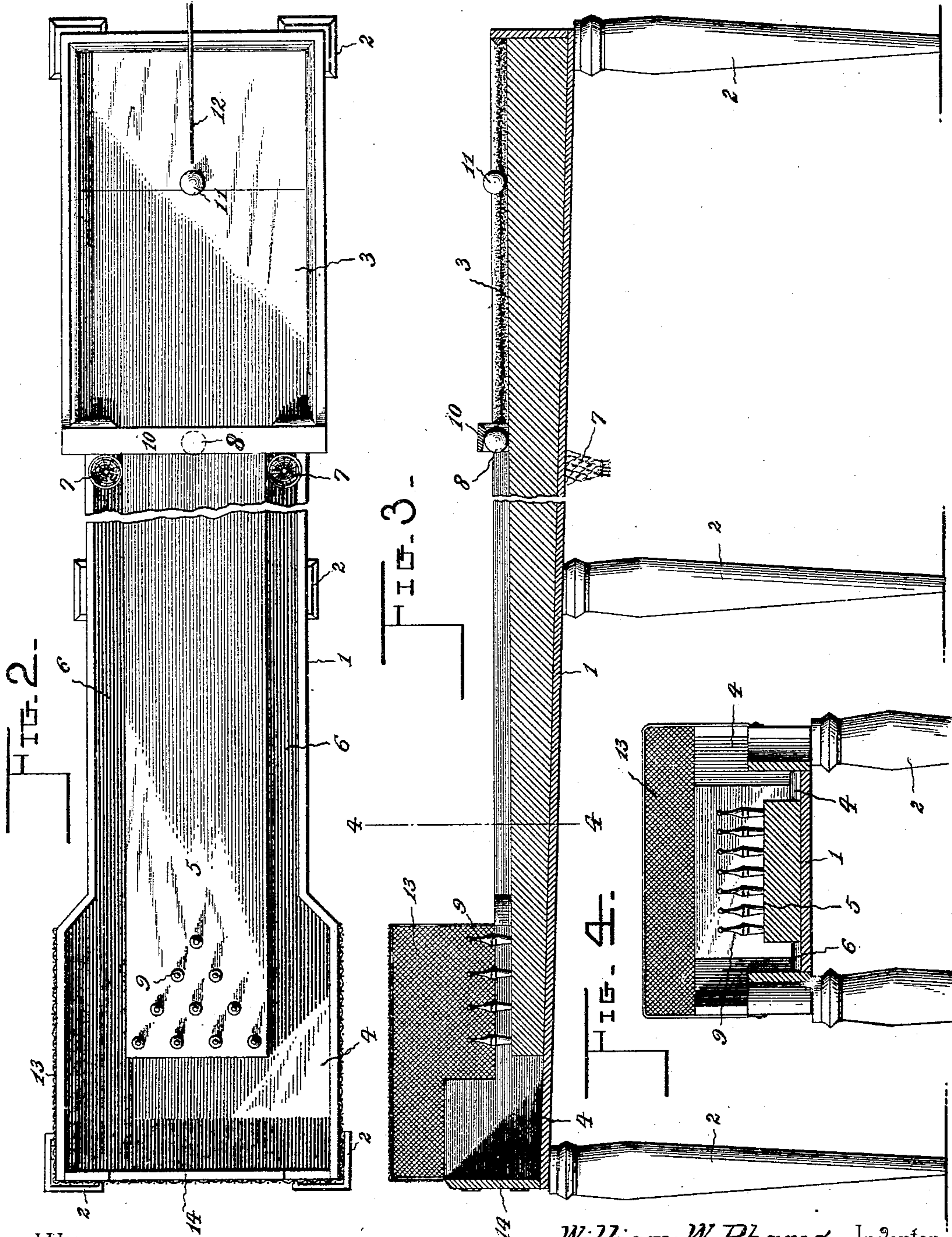
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John F. Deufferwiel

[Signature]

By his Attorneys,

Chas. Snow & Co.

William W. Phares, Inventor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. PHARES, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GAME-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,557, dated December 27, 1898.

Application filed February 28, 1898. Serial No. 672,018. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. PHARES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Game-Board, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a game apparatus, and particularly to that class wherein is employed a table or board upon which games are played by means of balls and pins, the special object of the invention being to provide a game apparatus employing stationary and movable objects, the latter preferably consisting of a ball and being adapted to receive its impulse from a cue-ball, which is in turn actuated by a cue or an equivalent thereof, the cue-ball after imparting an impulse to the object-ball being restrained from traversing the playing-surface of the table or board, while the object-ball is designed for contact with the stationary objects to count as in ten-pins and like games employing objects which are normally stationary, but are adapted to be displaced or knocked down.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a game apparatus constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a partial longitudinal section. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The preferred embodiment of my invention includes a table, of which the playing-board 1 is provided with suitable supports or legs 2; but it will be understood that in practice the device, when made of a portable size, may be constructed as a board adapted to be supported by any suitable device, such as a table of ordinary construction. In the drawings the table is illustrated as having enlarged terminal portions constituting an initial or starting area 3 and a goal or receptacle 4, and the intermediate portion of the board is provided with a narrow playing-surface 5, which pro-

jects into the goal or receptacle, of which the bottom is depressed below the plane of the playing-surface, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. Communicating with this depressed pocket are races 6, communicating contiguous to the starting area with ball-pockets 7, adapted to receive the object-ball 8 after it has been projected to the upper end of the playing-surface and has returned for subsequent use, the return of the object-ball to one of the pockets 7 being accomplished by a slight inclination of the races. Any suitable stationary objects, such as pins 9, are adapted to be arranged upon the upper end of the playing-surface, as shown in the drawings, and it is obvious that when these objects are displaced they are adapted to be received by the depressed enlargement of the table which constitutes the pin-pocket 4.

Transversely spanning the surface of the playing-board, preferably at the point of communication of the starting area with the playing-surface, is a baffle-bar 10, having an upwardly and inwardly inclined under surface, of which a portion is spaced from the playing-surface an interval slightly less than the diameter of the object-ball, whereby when the latter is introduced beneath the baffle-bar from the front side thereof it is adapted to be held frictionally in the position in which it is placed, and yet may be readily dislodged and impelled forwardly upon the playing-surface by a blow applied to the rear side thereof, as by a cue-ball 11, which is designed to traverse the starting area only and is of such a diameter as to be prevented from passing under the baffle-bar. For instance, when the cue-ball is of the same diameter as the object-ball (the rear side of the latter when engaged by the baffle-bar projecting slightly beyond the rear edge of said bar) the impact of the cue-ball when projected against the object-ball from a point within the starting area will dislodge the object-ball and cause it to roll forwardly upon the table, whereas the cue-ball, striking against the baffle-bar, will remain in the starting area. A cue 12 or equivalent actuating device may be used for communicating motion to the cue-ball, and as the races are depressed below the plane of the playing-surface it is obvious that the object-ball must receive an impulse

in a direction to maintain it upon the playing-surface in order that it may reach the stationary objects located at the remote end of said surface.

5 A variety of games may be played by means of the apparatus constructed as above described, the same involving the use of any desired number of stationary objects or pins, and the count for a game being made in accordance with the rules governing other pin
10 games—such as tenpins, ninepins, cocked hat, &c.—or in accordance with any other rules which may be adopted.

As a means of preventing the "glancing" of the ball or of the pins when encountered by the ball the goal or receptacle is preferably inclosed by means of a cage or reticulated guard 13, the side walls or rails of the board being elevated contiguous to said receptacle, and said guard or cage preferably
20 having a top, as illustrated, as well as side and front walls. Also in the front wall of the receptacle is arranged a door 14, whereby access may be had to facilitate the placing of
25 the stationary objects prior to a play.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of
30 this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A game-board having a playing-surface and a starting area arranged in a common
35 plane to be traversed by rolling objects, and spanned at their point of communication by a baffle-bar to serve as a continuous stop to prevent a rolling object, traversing the starting area, from passing to the playing-surface,
40 substantially as specified.

2. A game-board having a playing-surface and a starting area adapted to be traversed by rolling objects, and spanned at their point of communication by a transverse baffle-bar
45 which is spaced from the plane of said surfaces a distance less than the diameter of a rolling object located upon the starting area, substantially as specified.

3. A game-board having a playing-surface
50 and a starting area adapted to be traversed by rolling objects, a transverse baffle-bar spanning the board at the point of communication of its playing-surface and starting area to prevent the passage of rolling objects
55 from one surface to the other and having a

beveled under side, under which an object-ball may be arranged to receive an impulse from a rolling object traversing the starting area, substantially as specified.

4. A game-board having a playing-surface 60 and a starting area, a baffle-bar transversely spanning and parallel with the board at the point of communication of the playing-surface with the starting area, and disposed at an interval from the plane of the playing-surface to frictionally engage and hold an
65 object-ball between its under side and the surface of the table, and to prevent a ball on the starting area from passing onto the playing-surface, substantially as specified. 70

5. A game-board having communicating playing and starting areas, and a continuous obstacle, interposed between the playing and starting areas and parallel therewith, for preventing a rolling object from passing from
75 the starting area to the playing area, and constructed to allow an object on the starting area to strike and impart an impulse to an object upon the playing area, substantially as specified. 80

6. A game-board having a playing-surface, a communicating starting area, and a continuous bar, interposed between the starting area and the playing-surface, for preventing
85 a rolling object from leaving the starting area, while allowing an object thereon to project under the bar sufficiently to strike and impart an impulse to an object upon the playing-surface, substantially as specified. 90

7. A game-board having an elongated playing-surface communicating at one end with a starting area and terminating at the other end in a depressed pocket or receptacle, and adapted to support stationary objects, a guard overhanging and covering said depressed pocket or receptacle and extending forward to overhang the adjacent end of said playing-surface, and an obstacle interposed
95 between the starting area and the playing-surface, for preventing a rolling object traversing the former from passing to the latter, substantially as specified. 100

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM W. PHARES.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. WITT,
JOHN MUNGAVIN.