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PATENTED FEB. 14, 1905.

L. A. SCHOLZ.  
BOWLING ALLEY OR GAME APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 5, 1904.

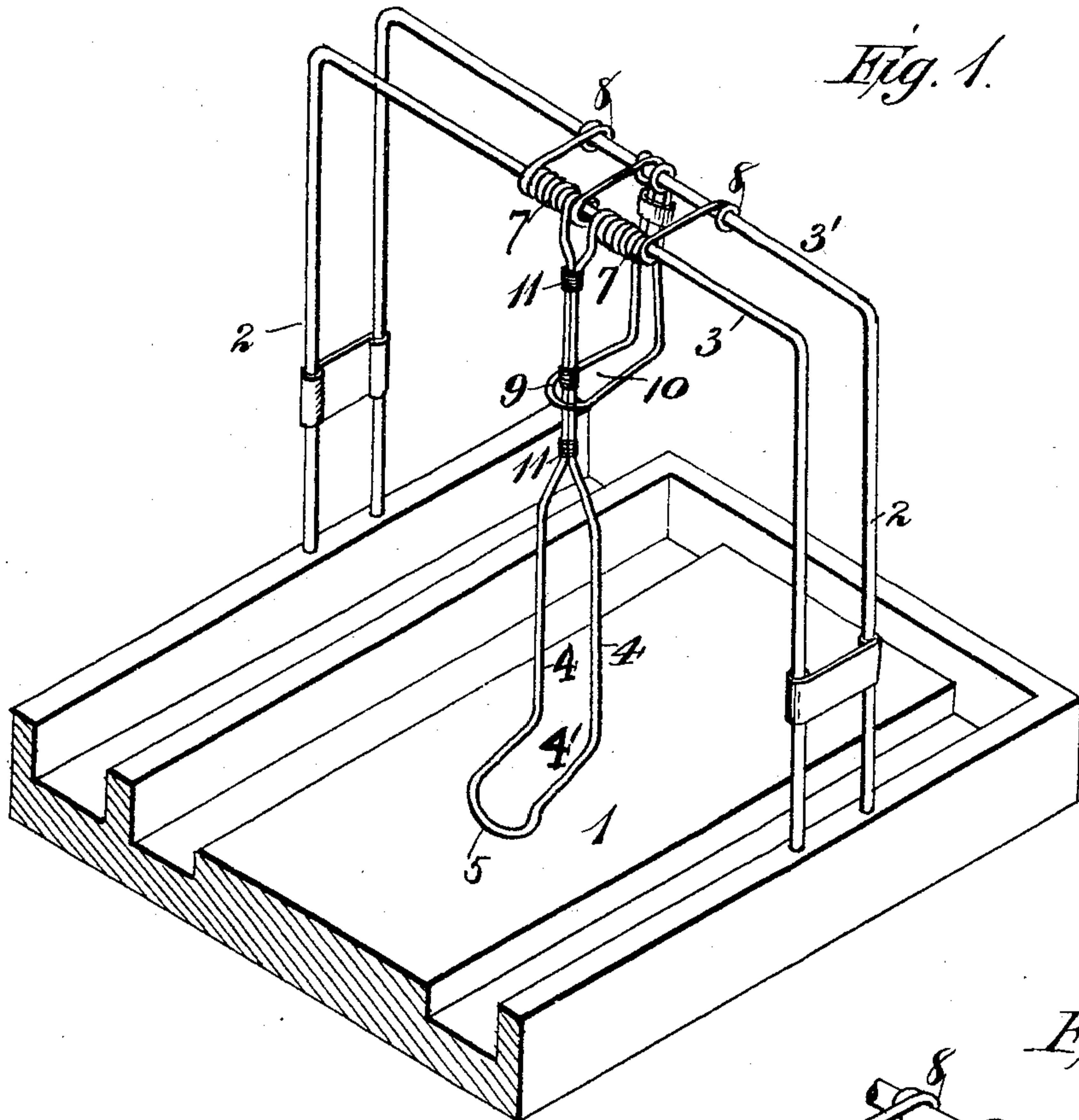


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

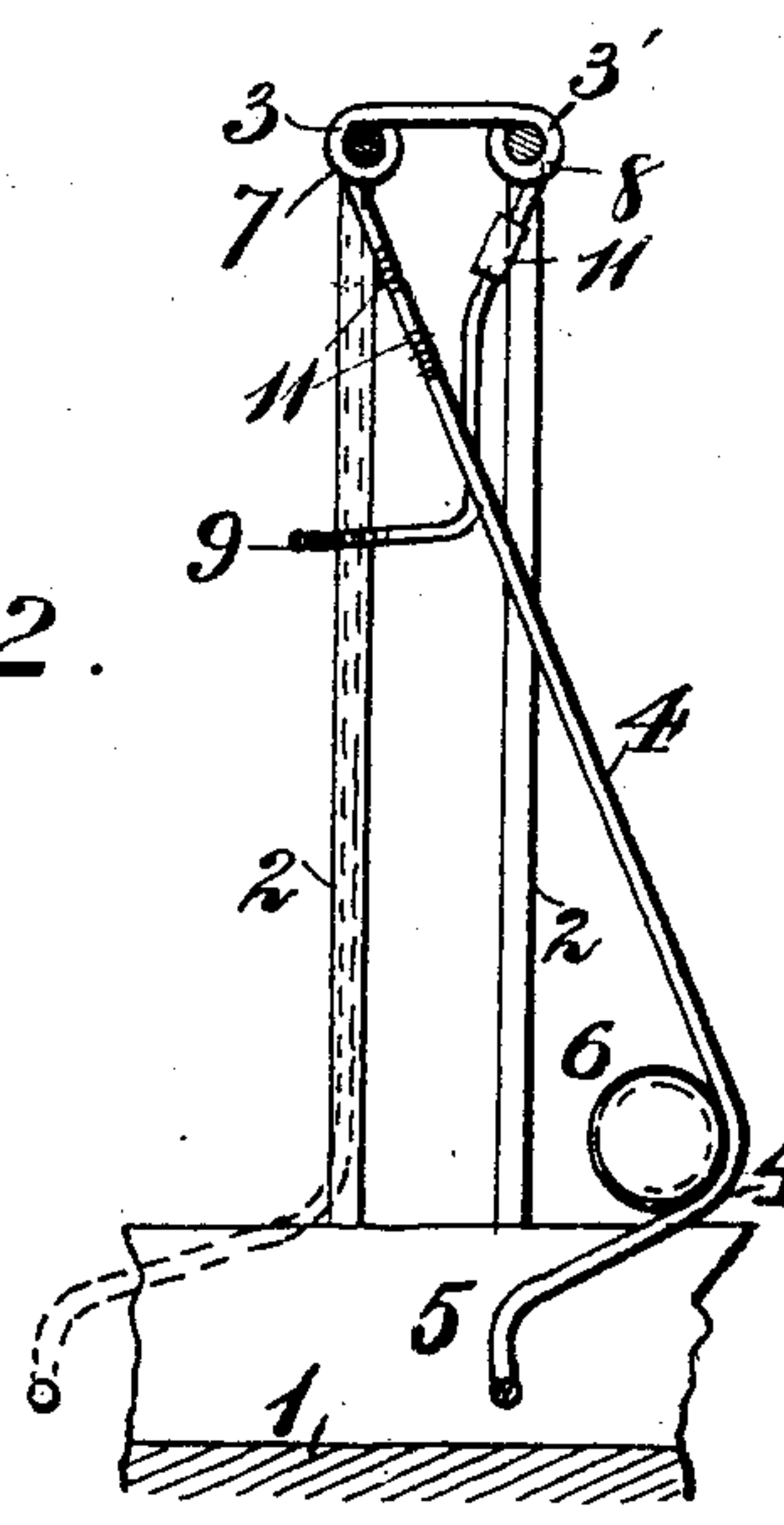
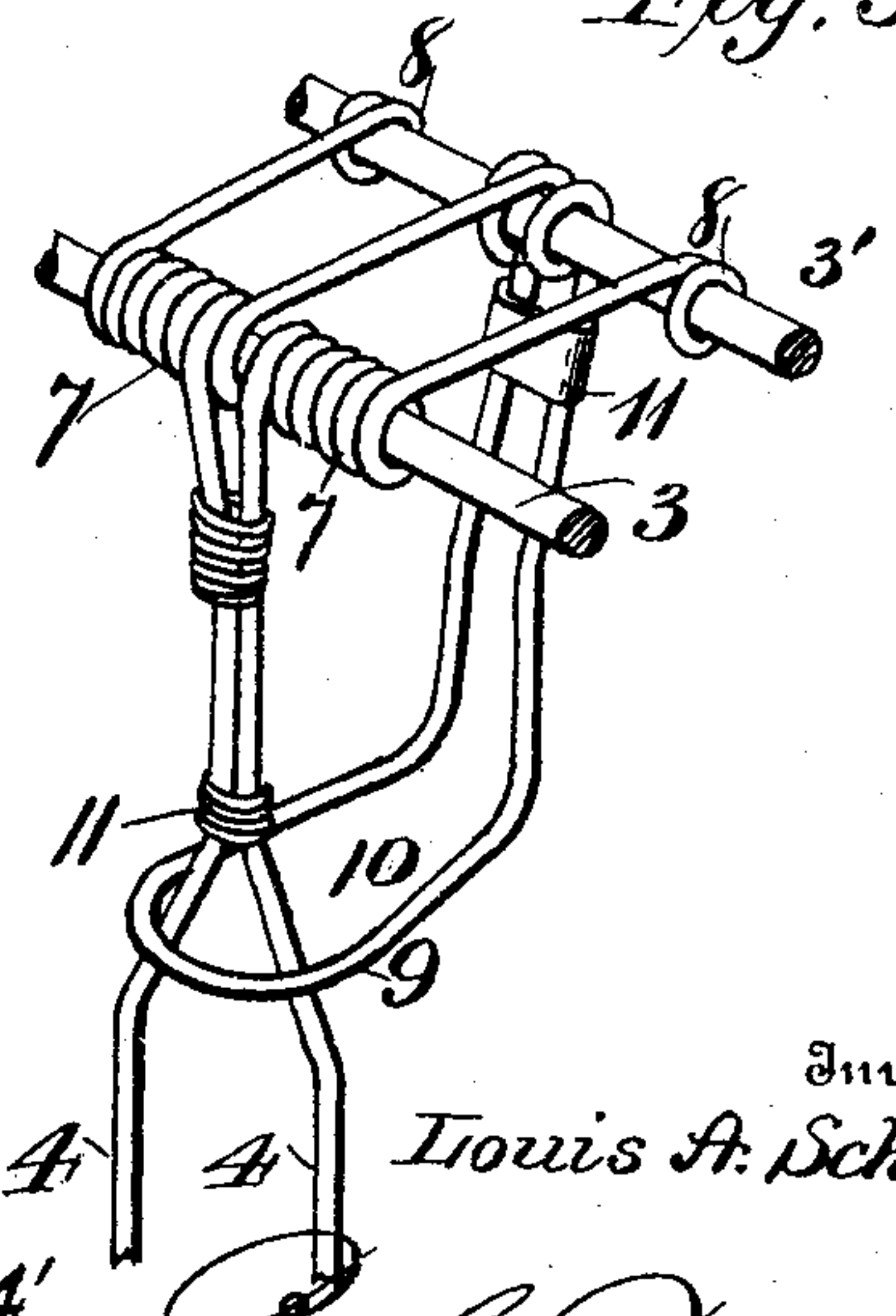


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS A. SCHOLZ, OF ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.

## BOWLING-ALLEY OR GAME APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 782,762, dated February 14, 1905.

Application filed February 5, 1904. Serial No. 192,199.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUIS A. SCHOLZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Roanoke, in the county of Roanoke and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bowling-Alleys or Game Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to ball or marble propelling arms for bowling-alleys or game-boards.

The invention is applicable to game-boards of the kind shown in the patent granted to me August 7, 1900, No. 655,583, though it may be applied to game apparatus of a different character.

It is the purpose of the invention to provide an arm and supports therefor adapted to impart a rolling motion to the marble as it is propelled forward and before it strikes the pins standing on the board.

My improvements are hereinafter fully described, and illustrated in the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification, like numerals of reference designating like parts wherever they occur.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention, showing only the portion of the game-board to which the said invention is attached. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing the propelling-arm as drawn back. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective of the upper portion of the propelling-arm.

In the drawings the numeral 1 shows the base of the game-board, in which the upright portions 2 of the supporting-wires are at their lower ends suitably connected. The horizontal parts 3 3' of said wires and which are integral parts thereof form supports for the propelling-arm 4. The said propelling-arm is formed of a length of wire bent so that its main or horizontal portions when properly formed and in operative position normally will be parallel, and then bent forward at an angle and formed into a loop 5, which is bent downward, the opposite ends being bent about the horizontal wire 3, as shown at 7, with the extremities tied to the cross-wire 3' by a bend around the same, as at 8. In this way a pend- ent propelling-arm is formed with a recepta-

cle 4' for the ball at the angular bend just inward beyond the loop 5. With this construction as the ball leaves the receptacle 4' and moves forward off the loop-formed end, which is downwardly bent, a rolling tendency will be imparted thereto.

9 designates the stop for the arms 4 and consists of a loop 10 of wire bent to embrace the shank of the propelling-arm and tied at its free ends to the wires 3' 3.

The wires 4 4 are tied together at 11 to stiffen the same, and clips are secured to the upright portions 2 2 for the same purpose.

The receptacle 4' has the portions of the wires of which it is composed bent inwardly and downwardly, terminating in a loop 5, so that the marble propelled inward by it may have a rolling tendency imparted to it as it leaves the receptacle and strikes the board. The stop-loop for the propelling-arm is so formed and arranged that it will stop the receptacle 4' of the propelling-arm substantially at the point where said loop 5 most closely approaches the board on which the marble is rolled, consequently said marble will be sent off on a substantially right line with the surface of the board and, as before said, with a rolling tendency imparted to it by the form of the receptacle and loop.

It is obvious that changes may be made in the form and arrangement of the invention without departing from its nature or spirit.

The construction is such that the arm 4 is practically connected with the cross-wire 3, while the stop-wire is connected with the cross-wire 3'. In Fig. 2 it is shown how the arm may be drawn back and representing also the position of the marble in the receptacle.

It will be understood, of course, that the portion of the wires of the propelling-arm that are wound about the horizontal supports 3 3' are so loosely connected therewith that when in their normal positions they will permit the propelling-arm to slide with relative freedom thereon from side to side, so as to enable the player to "take aim" at any particular pin on the board; otherwise the marble could not be controlled in its throw. After the arm is drawn back its coils will be wound more tightly about the transverse wires and then when nec-

essary held firmly in place. These are points of considerable consequence in the playing of the game.

What I claim is—

- 5 1. The combination, with the base-board, of wires, bent to form uprights and inner and outer cross-supports, and secured at their lower ends to the base-board, of the propel-  
10 ling-arm provided near its free end with an angular bend constituting a receptacle for the marble to be propelled, and secured at its upper end to the cross-wire, and the stop for  
15 said arm formed into a loop at its lower end embracing the shank of said propelling-arm, and secured at its upper end to the outer cross-wire.
2. The combination, with the base-board, of wires, bent to form uprights and inner and outer cross-supports, and secured at their

lower ends to the base-board, of the propel- 20  
ling-arm provided near its free end with an angular bend constituting a receptacle for the marble to be propelled, its extreme end being bent downwardly to give a rolling tendency to the marble as it leaves the receptacle, the said 25  
propelling-arm being secured at its upper end to the inner cross-wire, and the stop for said arm formed into a loop at its lower end embracing the shank of said propelling-arm, and secured at its upper end to the outer cross- 30  
wire.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS A. SCHOLZ.

Witnesses:

C. M. ARMES,  
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