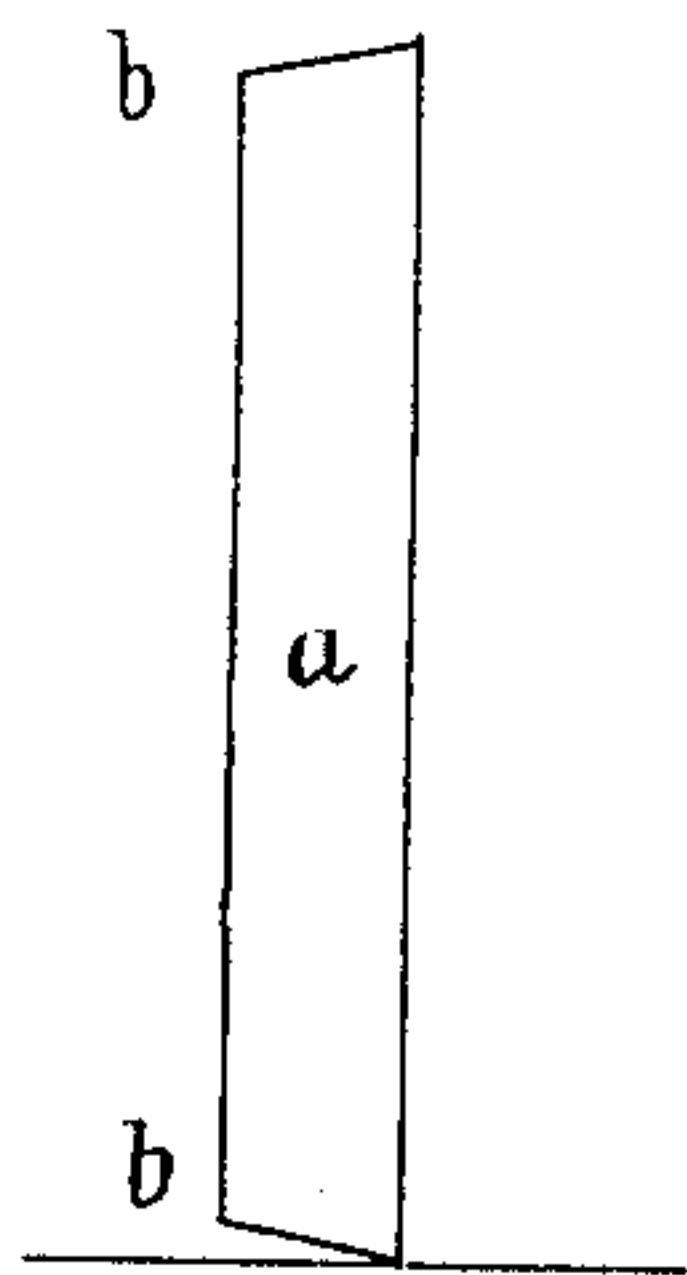


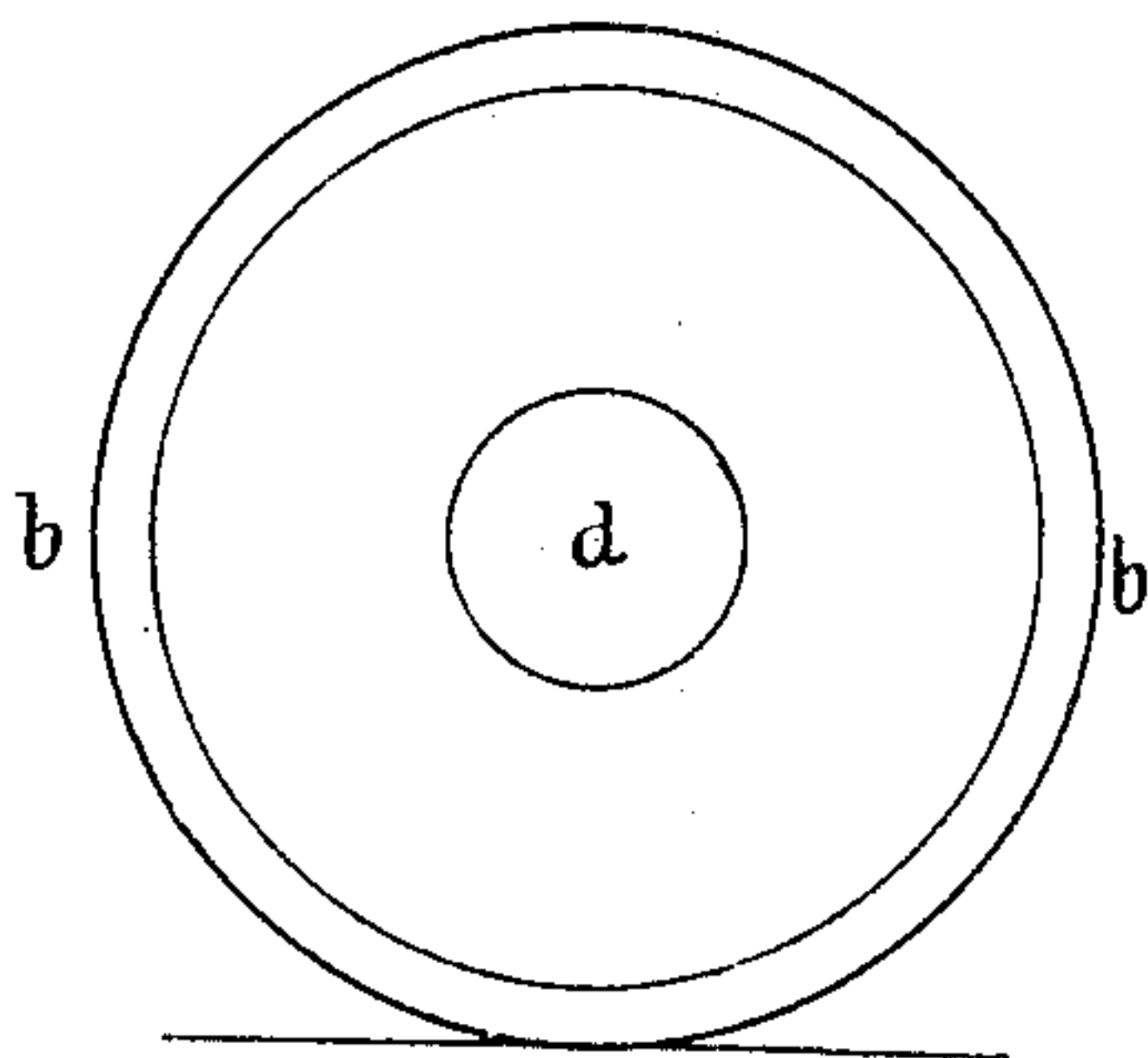
No. 819,132.

PATENTED MAY 1, 1906.

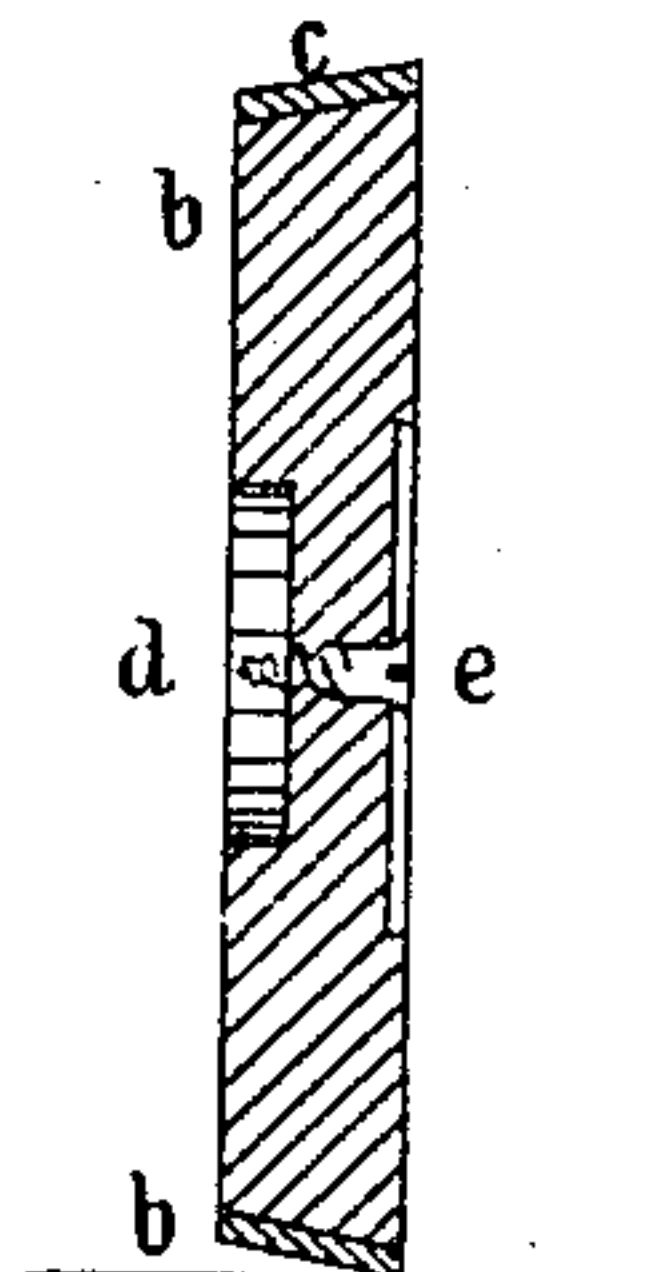
E. L. EVENS.
GAME APPARATUS.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1904.



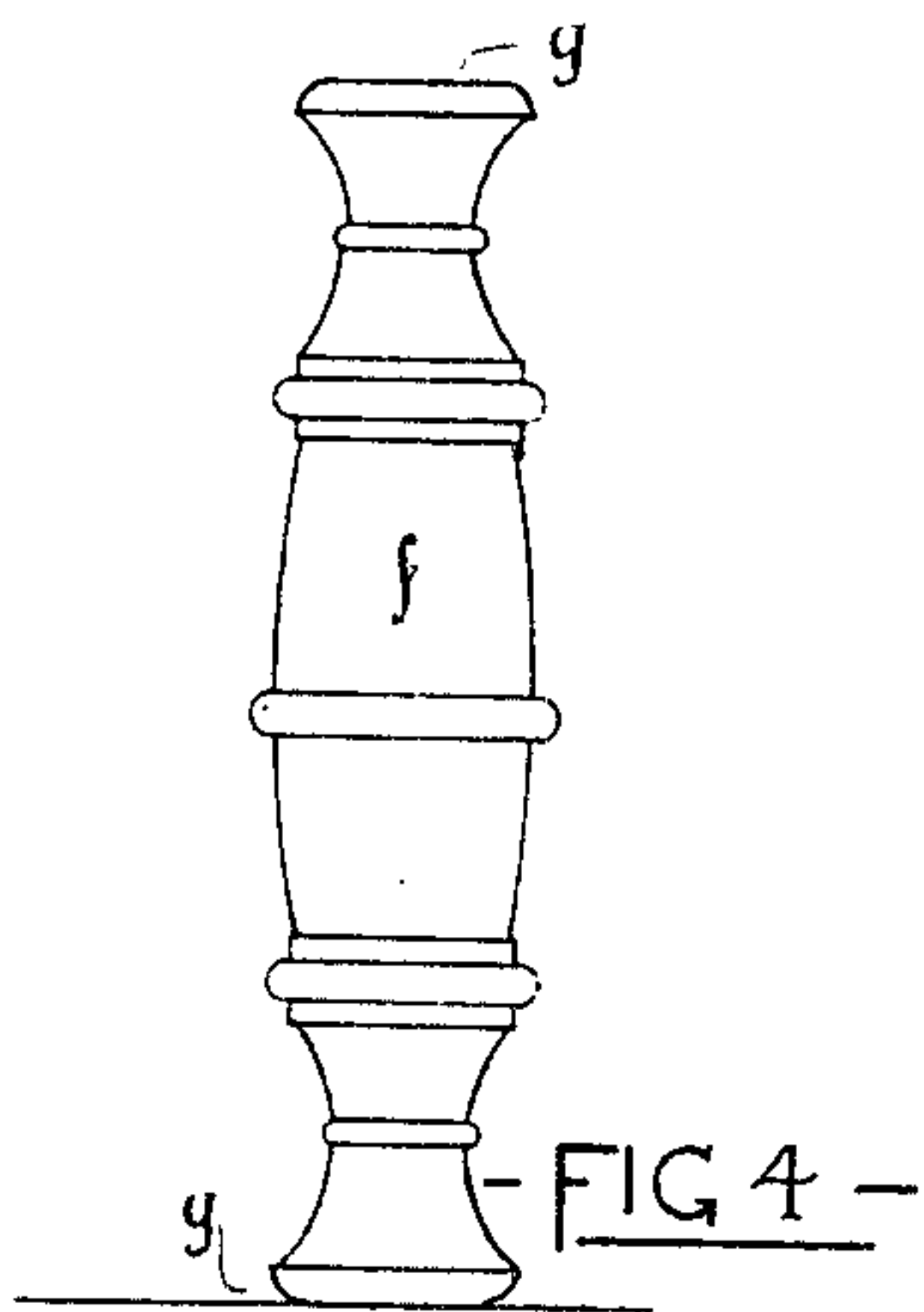
- FIG 1 -



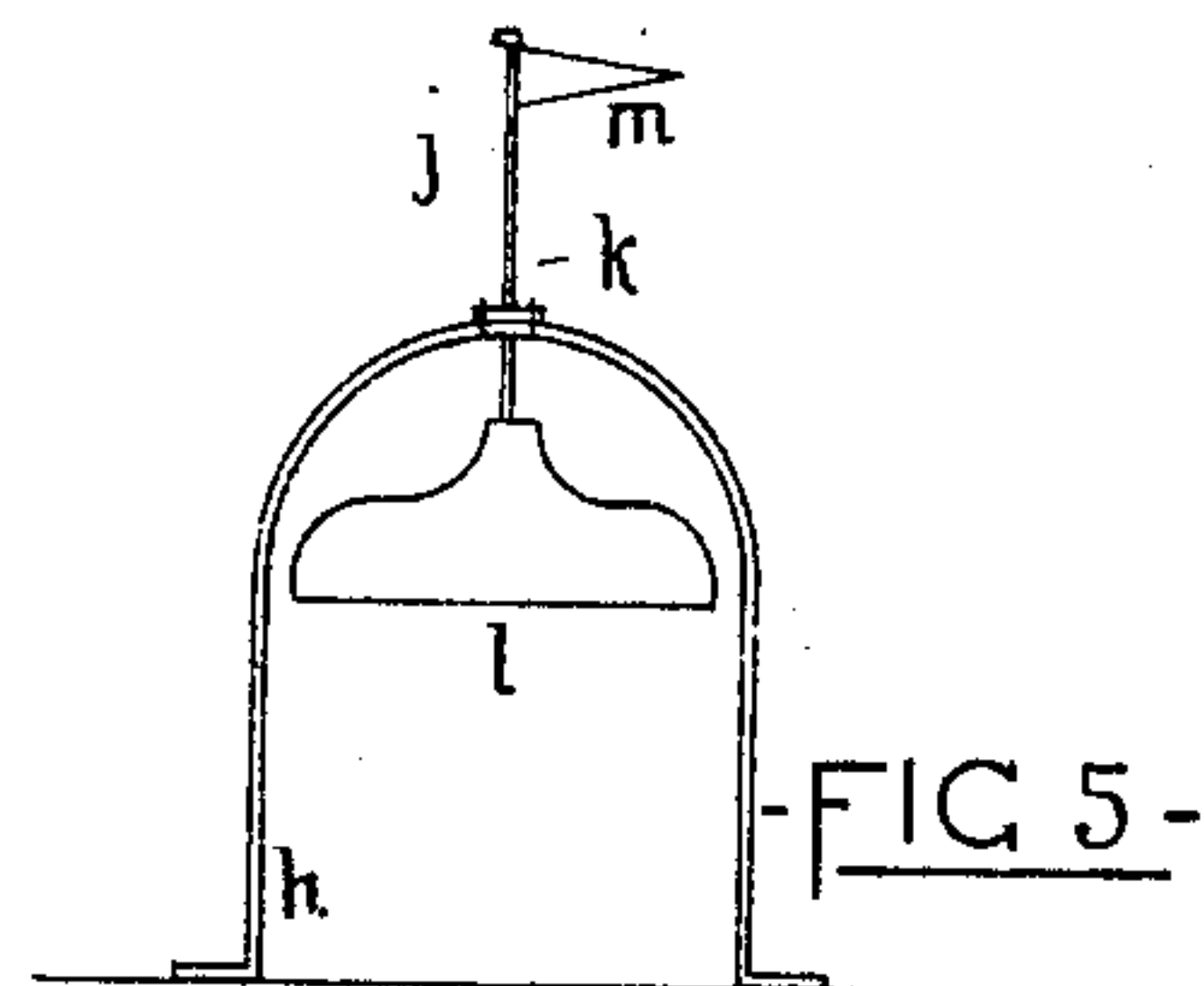
- FIG 2 -



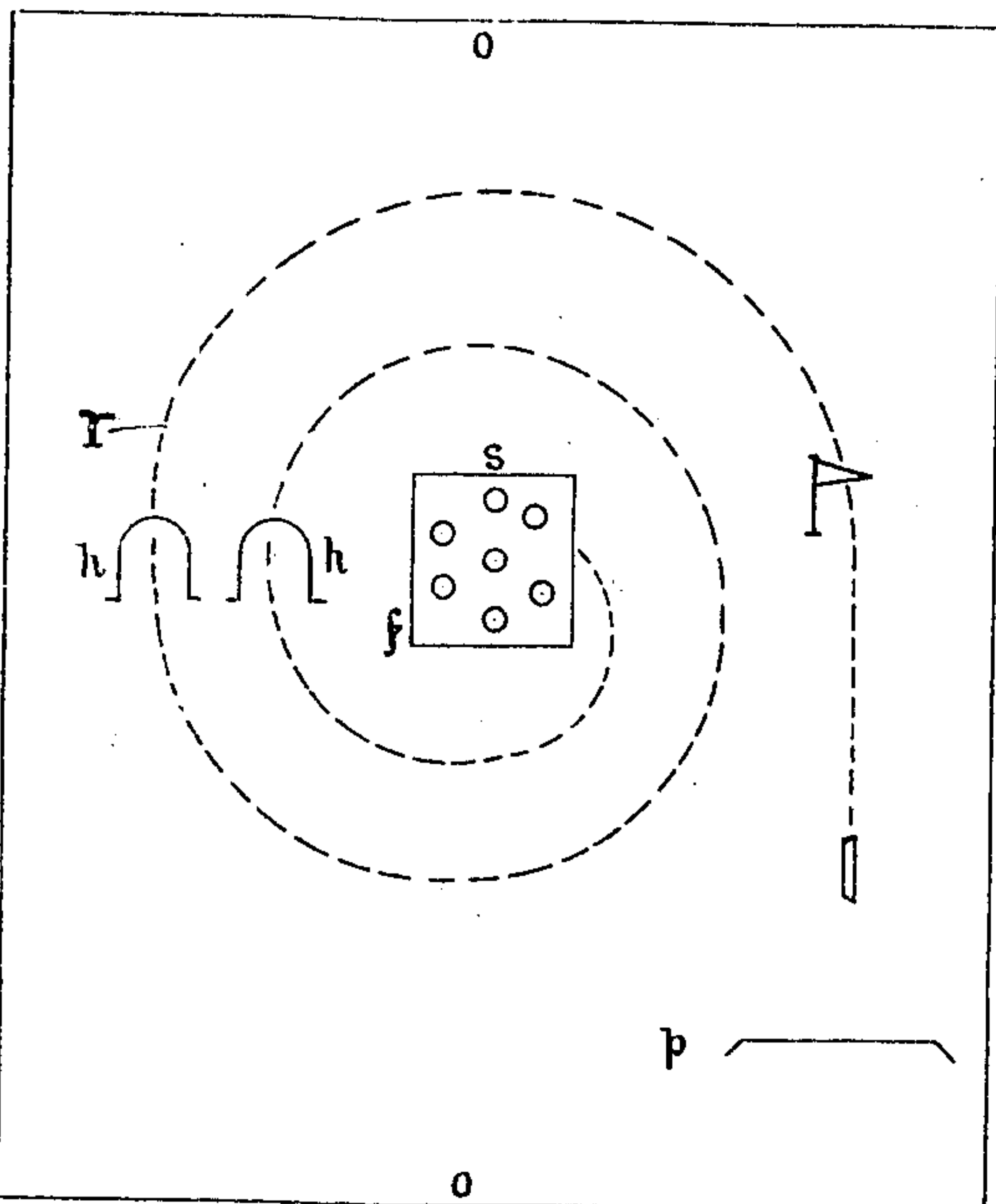
- FIG 3 -



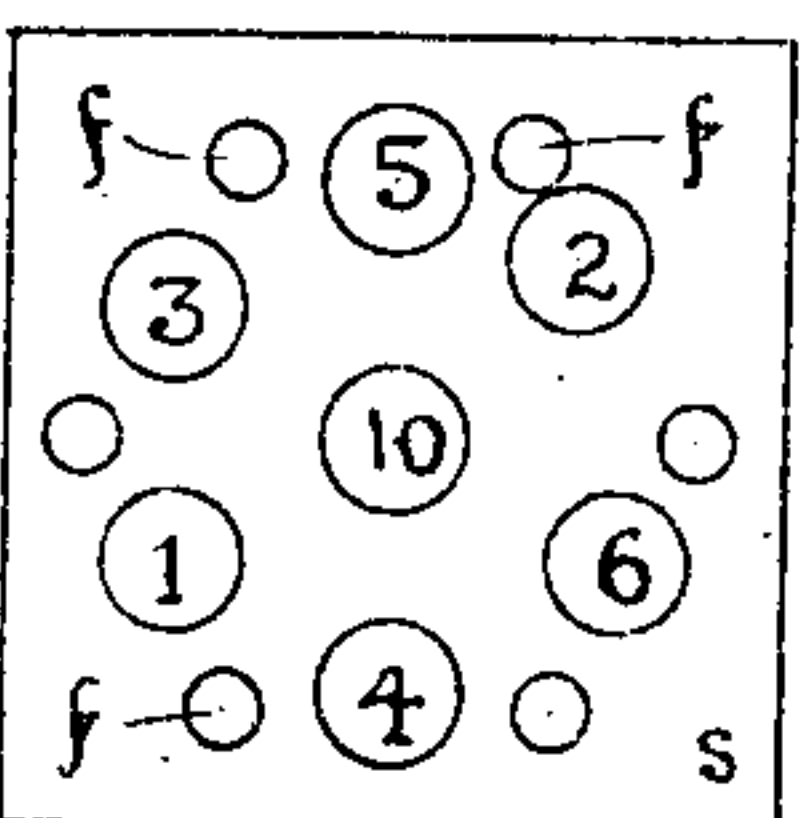
- FIG 4 -



- FIG 5 -



- FIG 6 -



- FIG 7 -

witnesses
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AUSTRALIA.

GAME APPARATUS.

No. 819,132.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 1, 1906.

Application filed December 1, 1904. Serial No. 235,102.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD LUSCOMBE EVENS, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing in Clifton street, Malvern, in the State of South Australia, Commonwealth of Australia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Game Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an apparatus for playing a new game of skill, which may be played by one or more persons, the general features being in some respects similar to the combined games of skittles, bowls, and croquet, except that the bowling instrument is made to describe a series of diminishing circles or curves and in transit the skilful player can cause it to pass through various wickets and also to either upset a number of scoring-pins or to come to rest upon a scoring area.

The game is capable of many varieties, but is principally characterized by the use of the roller above mentioned and the peculiar evolutions which it is capable of describing upon the table, board, or rink where the game is played.

I will now proceed to describe my invention and some of the methods of play by aid of the accompanying illustrative drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the roller; Fig. 2, front view of same; Fig. 3, sectional elevation. Fig. 4 is an outline of one of the scoring-pins. Fig. 5 is a sketch of wicket, showing indicator attachment. Fig. 6 is a sketch, on reduced scale, showing the various parts of the game as set out for play; Fig. 7, alternative arrangement for scoring as printed or marked upon a portable square.

In each of the illustrations similar letters of reference are used to indicate similar or corresponding parts wherever they occur in the drawings.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 *a* is the roller. *b b* are tapered or cone-shaped edges of same, the coning or bevel being formed at an angle of about eight degrees, which I find suitable for the purpose of my game, but which may be varied to suit the size of the ground or board upon which it is to be used, a greater angle resulting in a more quickly-diminishing circle.

c is a rubber ring or tire placed upon the edge, so as to deaden the noise.

d is a plug or weight of heavy metal, such

as lead, which is let into the smaller side of the roller when made of light material, such as wood, and is secured in any convenient manner—as, for instance, by a screw *e*. The addition of this weight is found advantageous where wooden rollers are employed, and the opening which receives the metal can be recessed, so that the metal retains itself in position.

In Fig. 4 *f* is the scoring-pin of any suitable design, but is here characterized by having ends which are comparatively small in diameter, so that the pin may easily be upset, and it will be noted that according to the illustration the pins are reversible—that is to say, they are provided with a standing base *g* at each end.

In Fig. 5 *h* is a wicket within which a light vertical bar *j* is arranged and is pivotally supported upon a swinging trunnion *k*. Pendent to the bottom of the vertical bar a cross-plate *l* is fastened and extends nearly the whole width of the wicket, so that it is impossible for a roller to pass through without striking the cross-plate *l*. The upper end of the vertical bar *j* may be provided with a flag or pennant *m*. The lines *o* in Fig. 6 serve to indicate the limits of the table, board, or rink upon which the game is to be played. The wickets *h* and pins *f* (subject to alterations in position and to additions in number) are set out in the position indicated. The players start from a given base-line *p* and bowl the roller forward and outside of the flag or mark *q*, causing it to take a course substantially as indicated by the dotted lines *r*, passing through the wickets *h*, and finally entering the areas *s*, upon which the scoring-pins *f* are arranged.

The detailed rules of the game being subject to many varieties, need not necessarily be here described; but it is intended that the passing of the roller through each wicket should entitle the player to a certain number of points and that the upsetting of the pins should entitle him to a further number of points, according to the position of the pin which has been upset.

In Fig. 7 an alternative scoring area *s* is indicated and preferably consists of a sheet of oil-cloth or other material upon which a series of circles are arranged, each circle marking the position to be occupied by a scoring-pin. The corresponding number of

points to be scored is indicated by numerals, as shown in the illustration, or alternatively the scoring-pins may be placed on the small circles which surround the larger circle, the
5 object of the player in this variation of the game being to finally cause the roller to come to rest within one of the circles.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention
10 and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

In apparatus for a new game of skill a roller

shaped in the form of a conic frustum and having a flexible rim or tire about its circumference said roller being formed with a 15 weighted center.

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

EDWARD LUSCOMBE EVENS.

Witnesses:

JOHN HERBERT COOKE,
CHARLES ANDREW MURPHY.