No. 841,366. PATENTED JAN. 15, 1907.

H. M. YORKE.

SECTIONAL CHECKER BOARD.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1906.

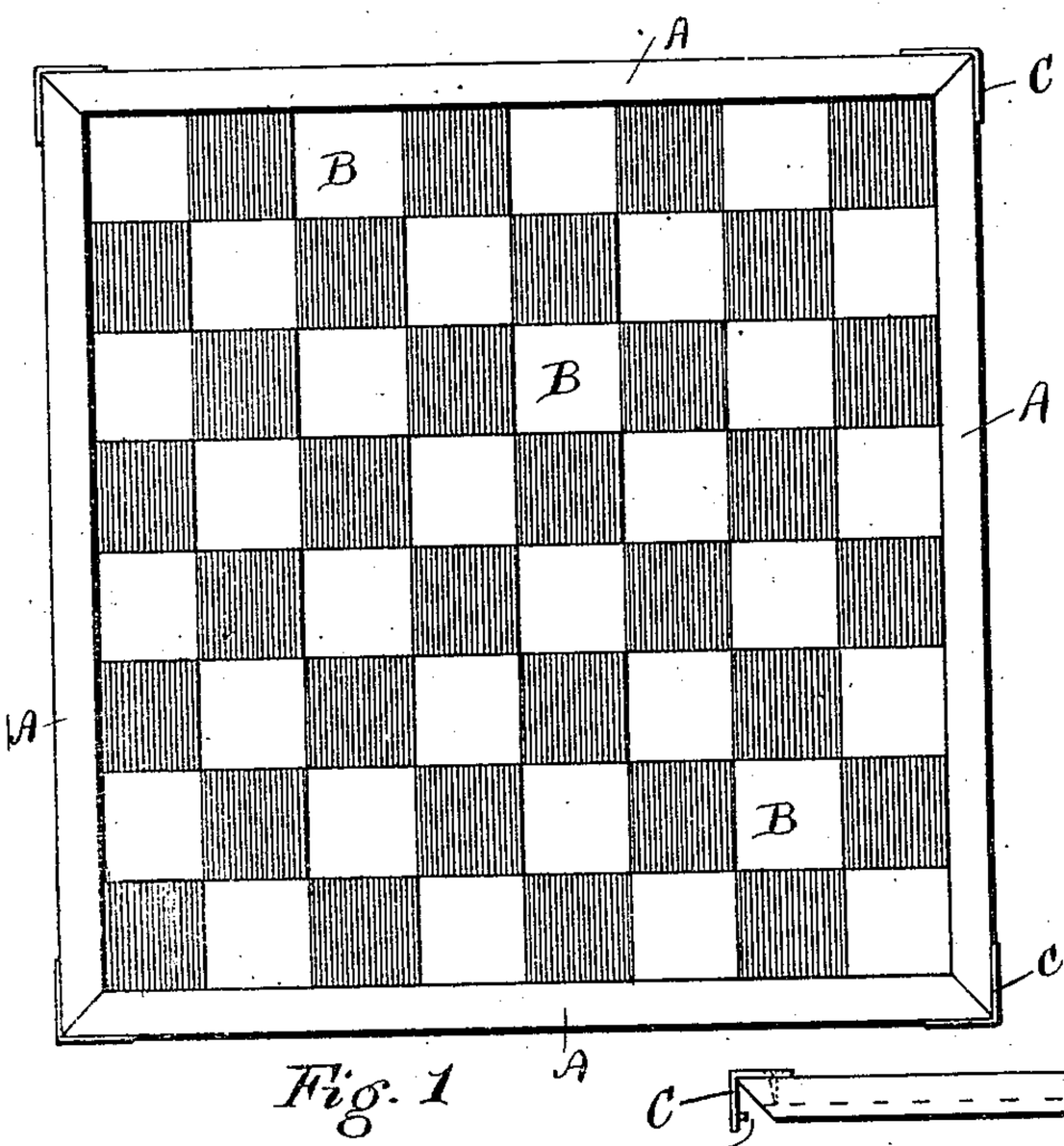

Fig. 1

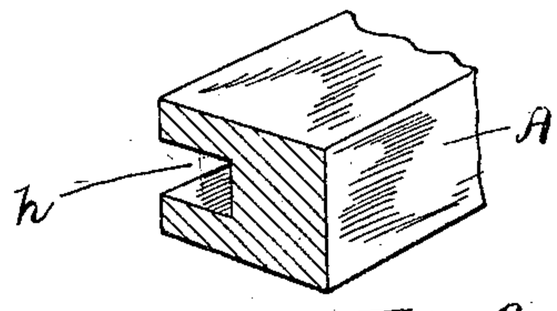

Fig. 3

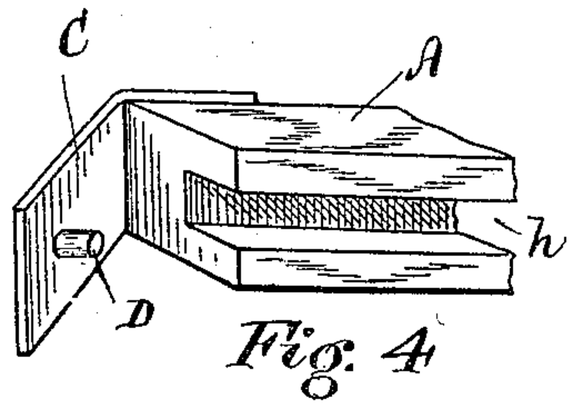

Fig. 4

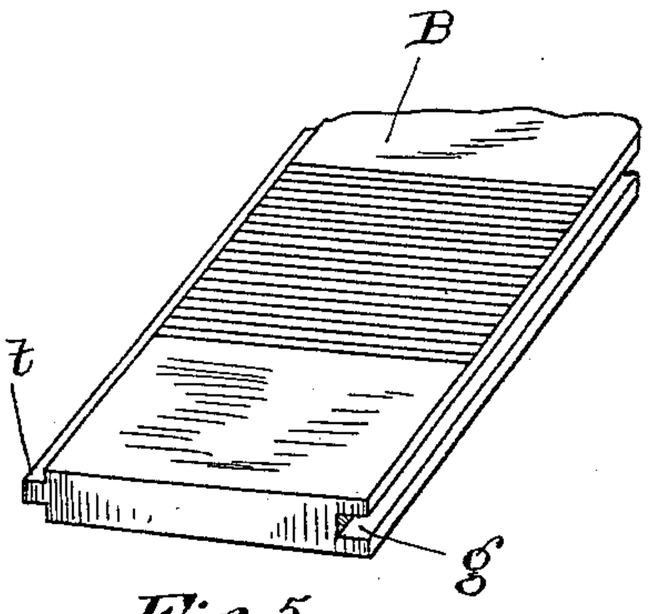

Fig. 5

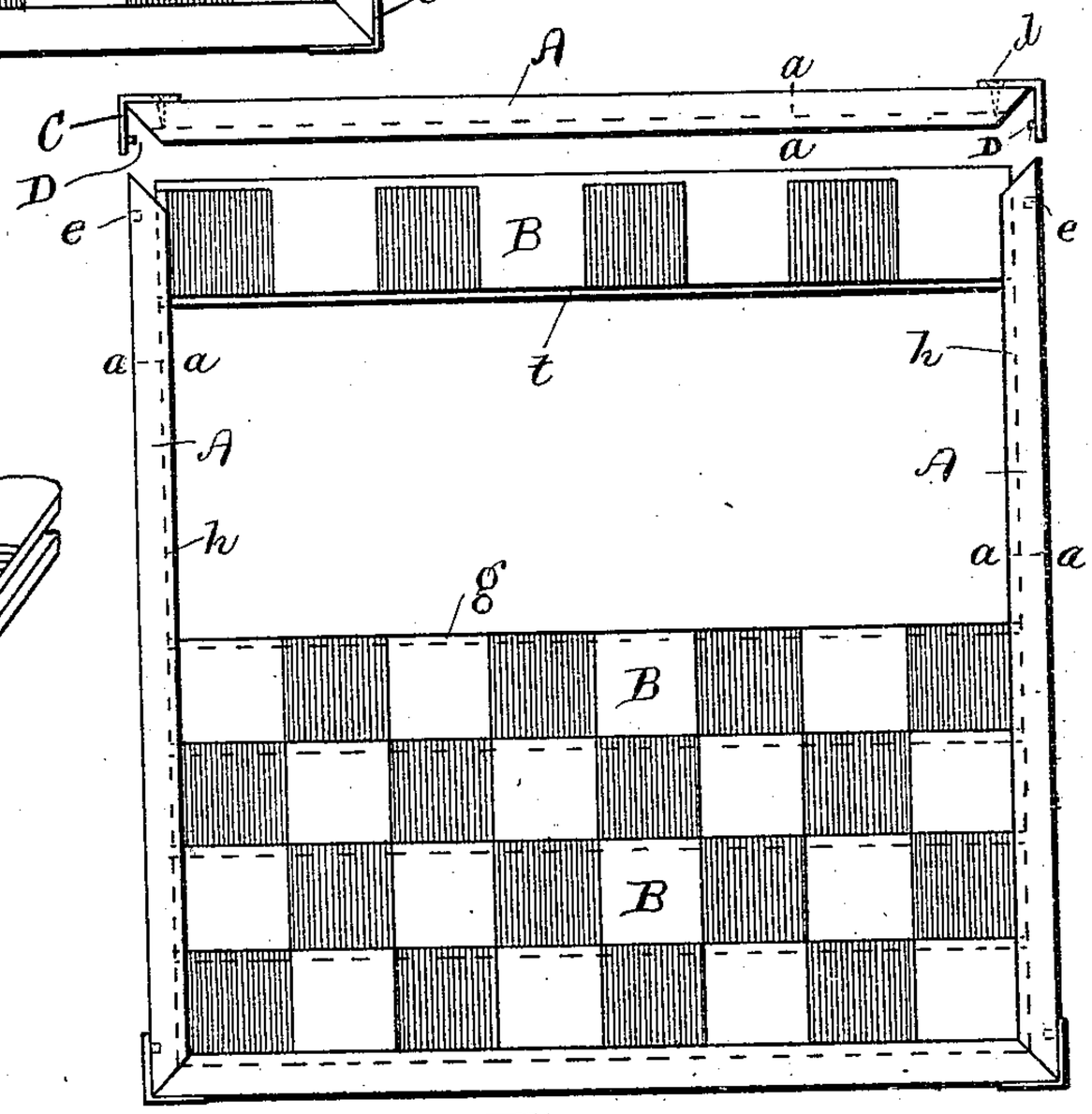

Fig. 2

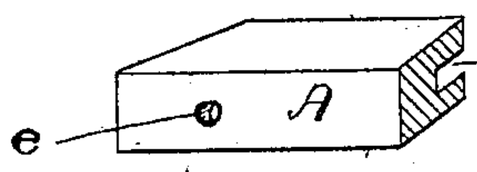

Fig. 6

Witnesses:
A. C. Perry.
J. W. Anderson.

Inventor.
Horace M. Yorke
by Geo. E. Bird.
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE M. YORKE, OF KENNEBUNK, MAINE.

SECTIONAL CHECKER-BOARD.

No. 841,366. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 15, 1907.

Application filed September 21, 1906. Serial No. 335,550.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE M. YORKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kennebunk, in the county of York and State of Maine, have invented a new Sectional Checker-Board; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a sectional checker-board.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan. Fig. 2 is a top plan showing part of the sections in place and illustrating the method of placing the sections. Fig. 3 is a detail showing in perspective a portion of the frame. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a corner of the frame, showing the clasp for connecting the corners. Fig. 5 is a detail showing in perspective a portion of the sections of the board with black and white squares thereon, and Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of a corner of the frame, showing the aperture for receiving the pin on the clasp.

It is the purpose of my invention to provide a sectional checker-board so constructed that it may be taken apart and packed in the smallest possible compass.

The board proper consists of eight sections B B, the face of each section being equal in width to the width of a square on the board and the length of such face equal to eight of such squares. These sections when constructed of wood or similar material should be provided upon one edge, as shown in Fig. 5, with a tongue *t* and upon the other edge with a groove *g*. The face of these sections are the same, except that four of them will commence with a black square on the left-hand side and four commence with white square on the same side, the groove in each instance being uppermost. For the purpose of connecting together in proper relation the sections already described I make use of a frame A A, consisting of four parts, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Each of the four pieces is identical, save that at each end two of the pieces are provided with a clasp C, which is securely attached to the frame, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and also in Fig. 4. This clasp C is constructed, preferably, of metal having a slight spring, and the free end is provided on the inner side with a pin D. (See Figs. 2 and 4.) At each end of the other two pieces of the frame A A an aperture *e*, adapted to receive the pin D, is provided, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6. The frame A A is provided with a groove *h* throughout the inner edge of uniform thickness and depth and of such width as to admit the ends of the sections B B and also the upper and lower sides of the upper and lower sections B B, which are made somewhat wider on the upper and lower sides, respectively, than the other sections.

In operation the two side pieces and the bottom piece of the frame are connected by means of the clasp and pin, as shown in Fig. 2. The bottom section B is now inserted between the sides so formed and carried downward until its lower edge is firmly set in the lower part of the frame. The sections are now inserted so that the black and white squares will alternate, as shown in Fig. 2, until seven sections have been inserted, when the eighth section, having a space upon the upper edge, is inserted and the upper piece of the frame put into position and the pins of the clasp in the apertures *e* near the top of the side pieces A A. The board is now in condition for use. When it is desired to take the board apart and place it in some receptacle for travel or for any other purpose, the operation is reversed. The upper part of the frame is first released from the side pieces and the sections removed and then packed closely together in a box or such other receptacle as may be used.

It may be found, and indeed I believe it to be, advisable to make an additional space at the end of each section and at the top and bottom edge of the top and bottom sections and of such width that the squares of the board when put together will not be in contact with the frame A, but present a space between the outermost squares and the frame The space between the frame and squares may be varied as desired.

In the foregoing description I have considered the board as made of wood or similar material. If, however, as may be desirable, it is constructed of thin plates of steel or other metal, the tongues *t t* and grooves *g g* in the edges of the sections can be omitted, as the stiffness of the metal and its freedom from warping will permit the sections to lie and remain close together.

For the purpose of connecting the corners of the frame I do not, however, confine my-

self, whatever may be the material used, to the use of the clasp shown in the drawings. Other convenient means may be used, such as a yoke adapted to swing over a pin or a swinging plate adapted to connect with a pin. Other means will readily suggest themselves.

What I claim is—

1. A sectional checker-board consisting of sections alternately provided with the requisite squares and a suitable frame whereby the sides of the top and bottom sections and the ends of all the sections may be held in place and means whereby said frame may be locked, substantially as described.

2. A sectional checker-board combining eight sections provided with alternate white and black squares and means whereby said sections may, when arranged as a checker-board, be held in place, substantially as described.

3. A sectional checker-board consisting of eight sections in width equal to the width of the squares and each section carrying eight squares, an appropriate frame for holding the ends of the sections and the sides of the outer sections, when arranged as a checker-board, and means for locking together the parts of said frame, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of September, A. D. 1906.

HORACE M. YORKE.

In presence of—
J. E. ETCHELLS,
HAZEL I. MOODY.