

L. HEALY.  
PLAYING CARDS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 26, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 5.

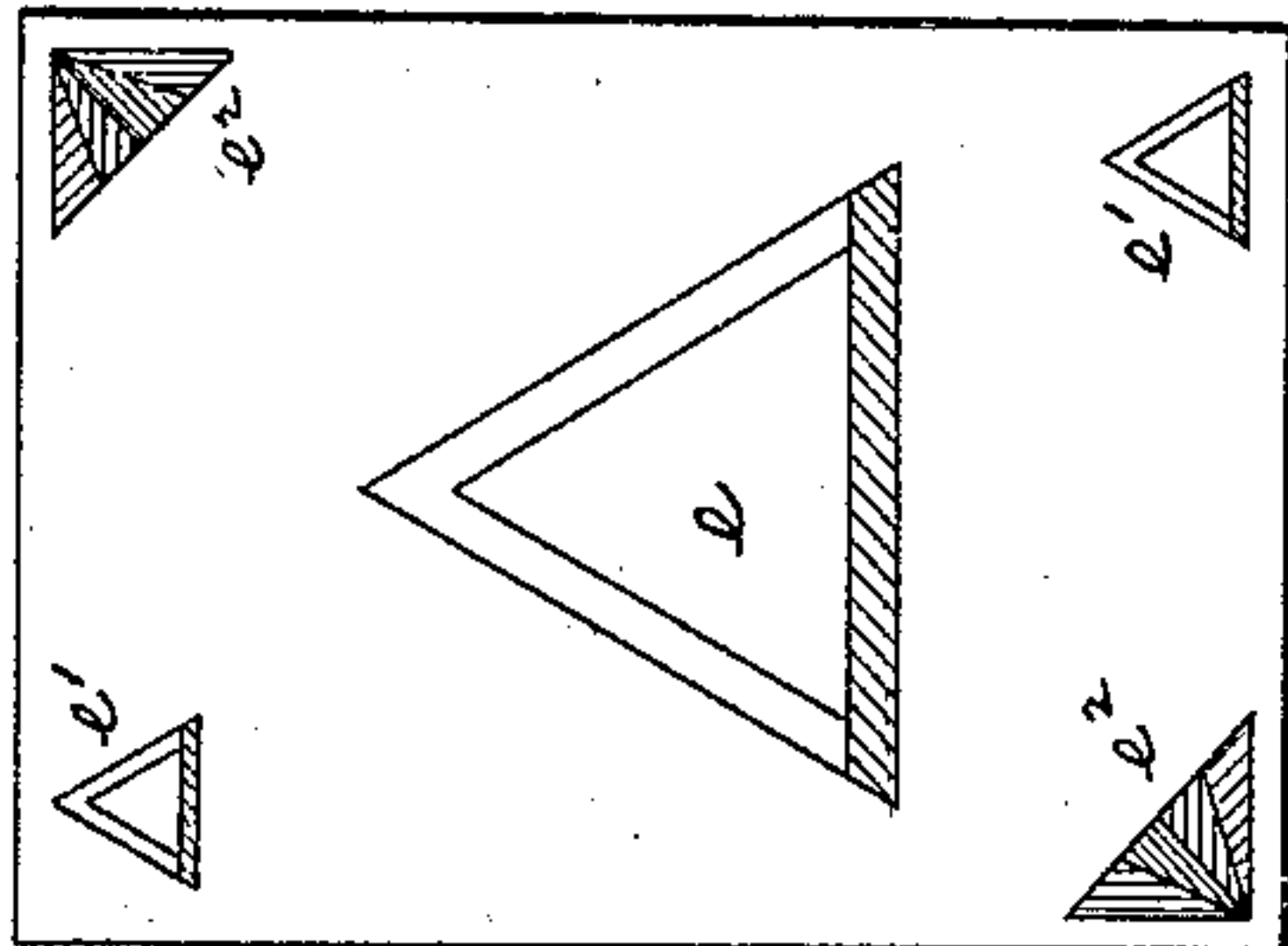


Fig. 4.

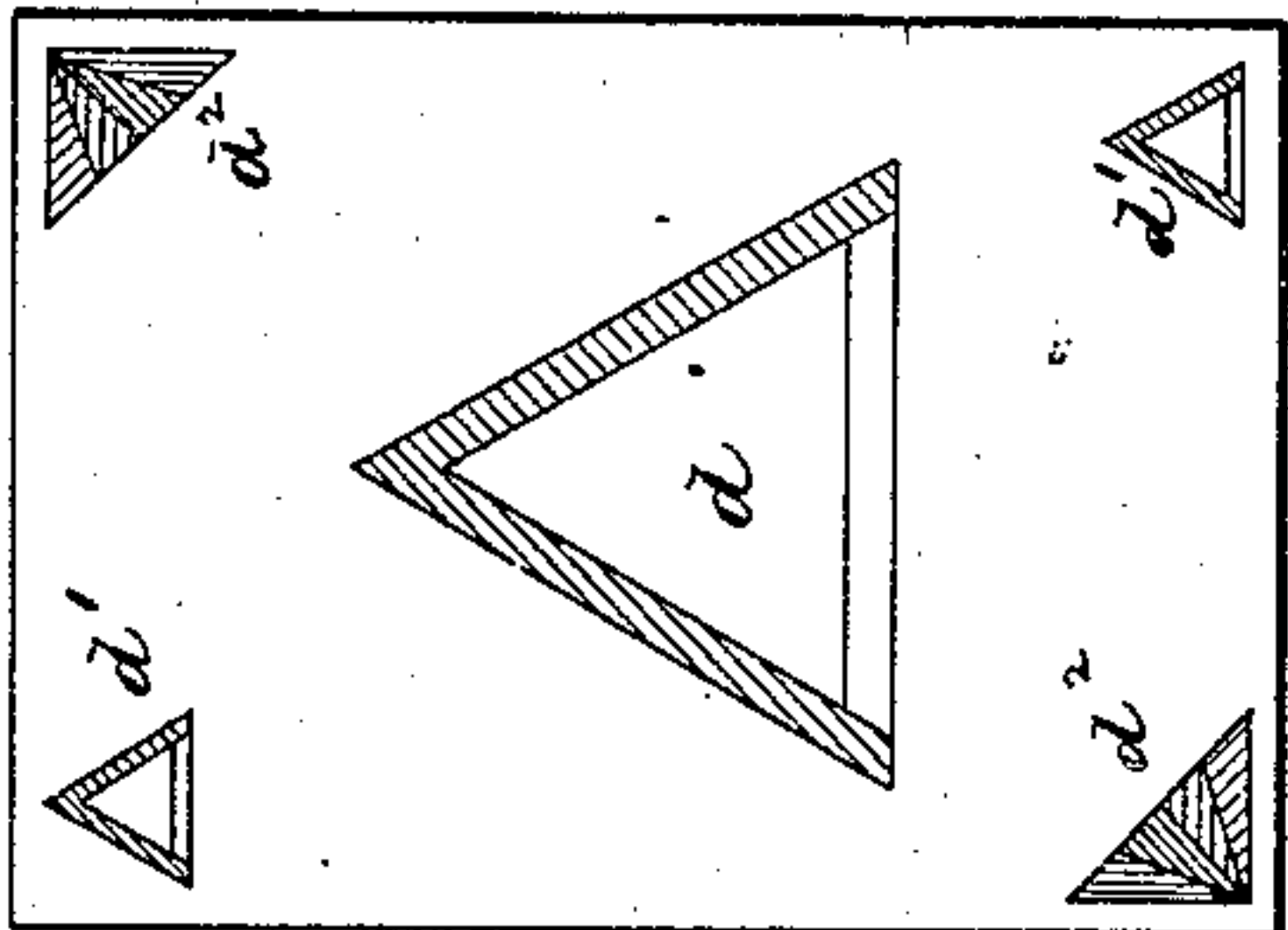


Fig. 3.

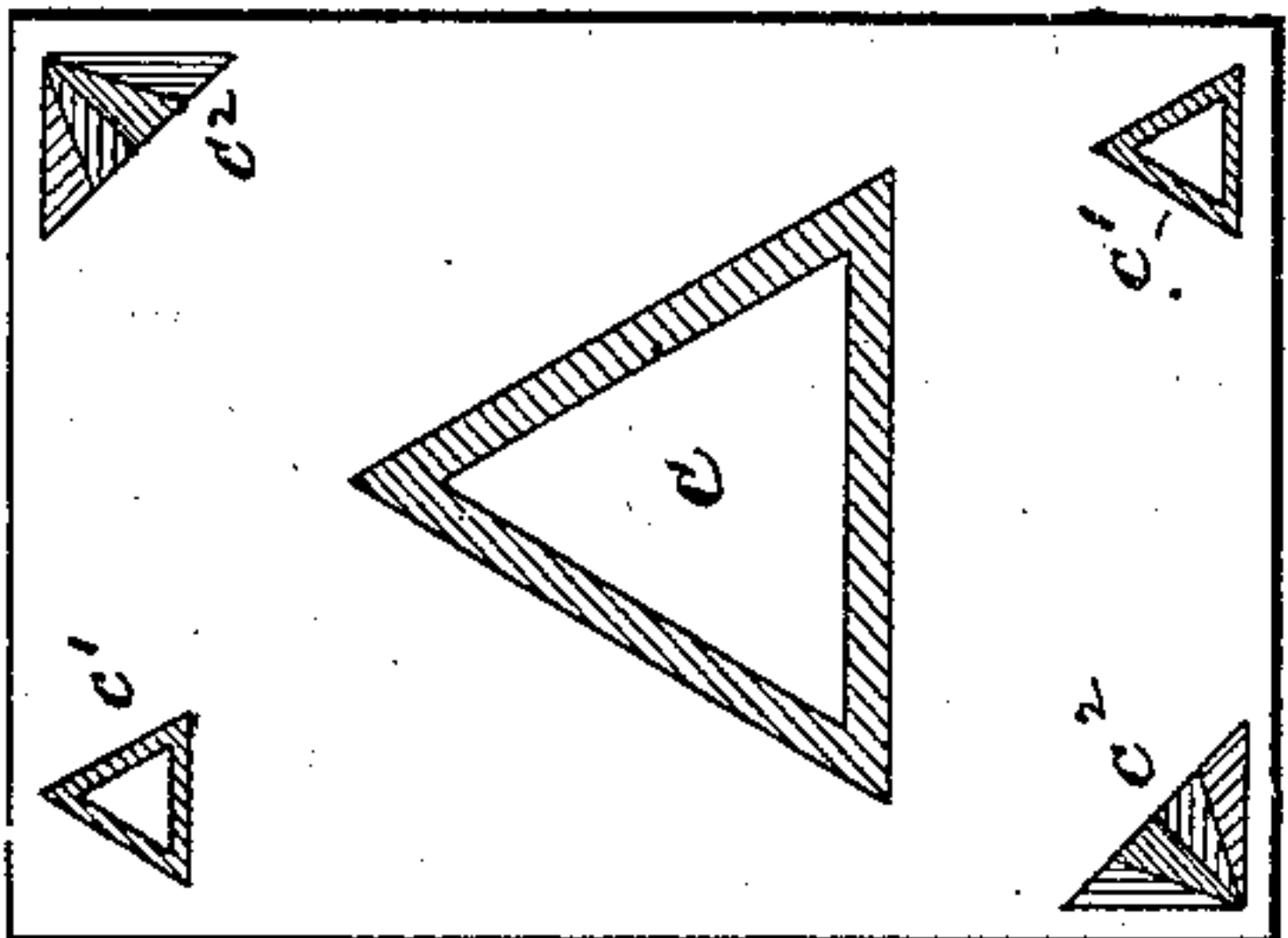


Fig. 2.

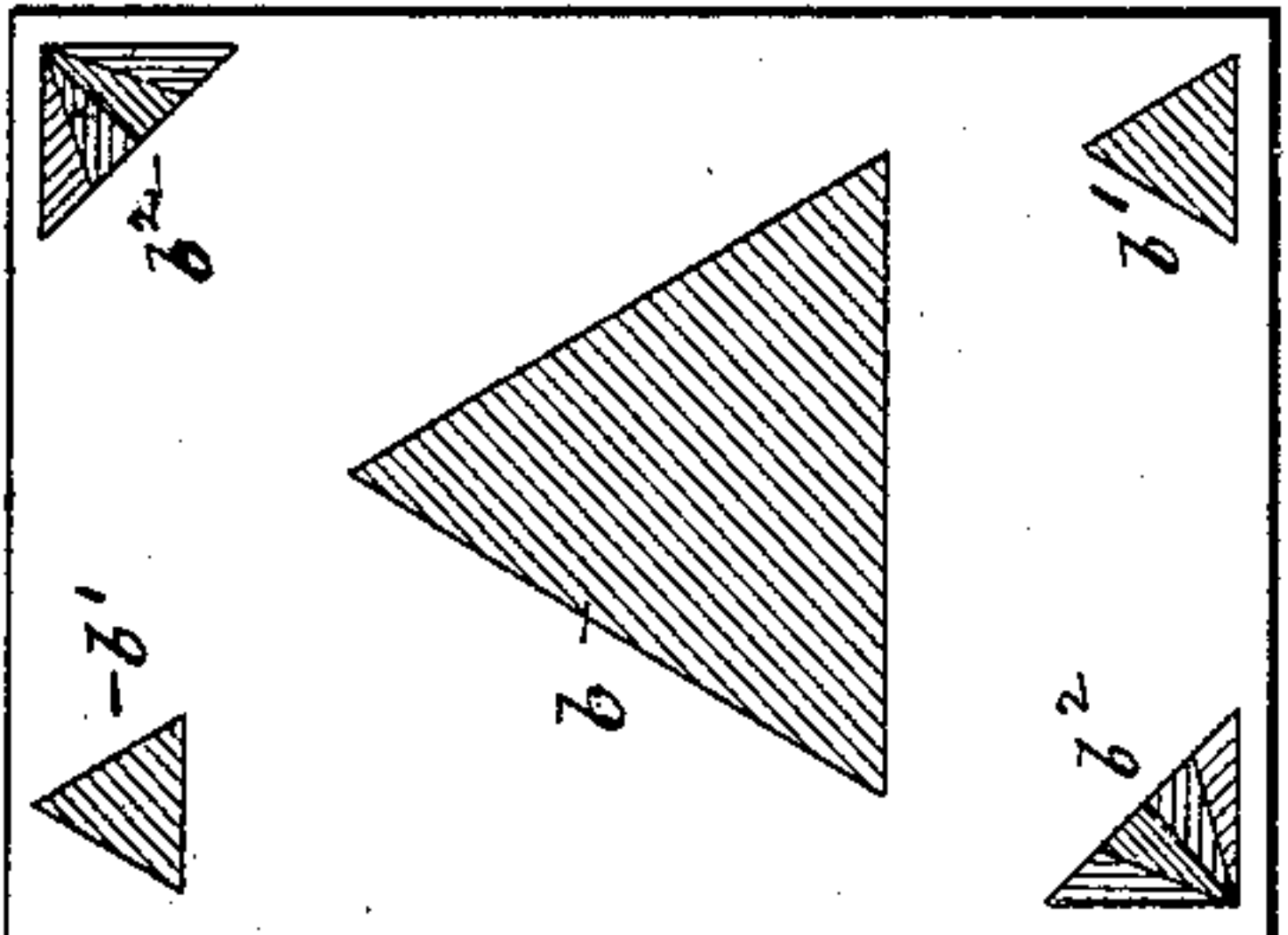


Fig. 1.

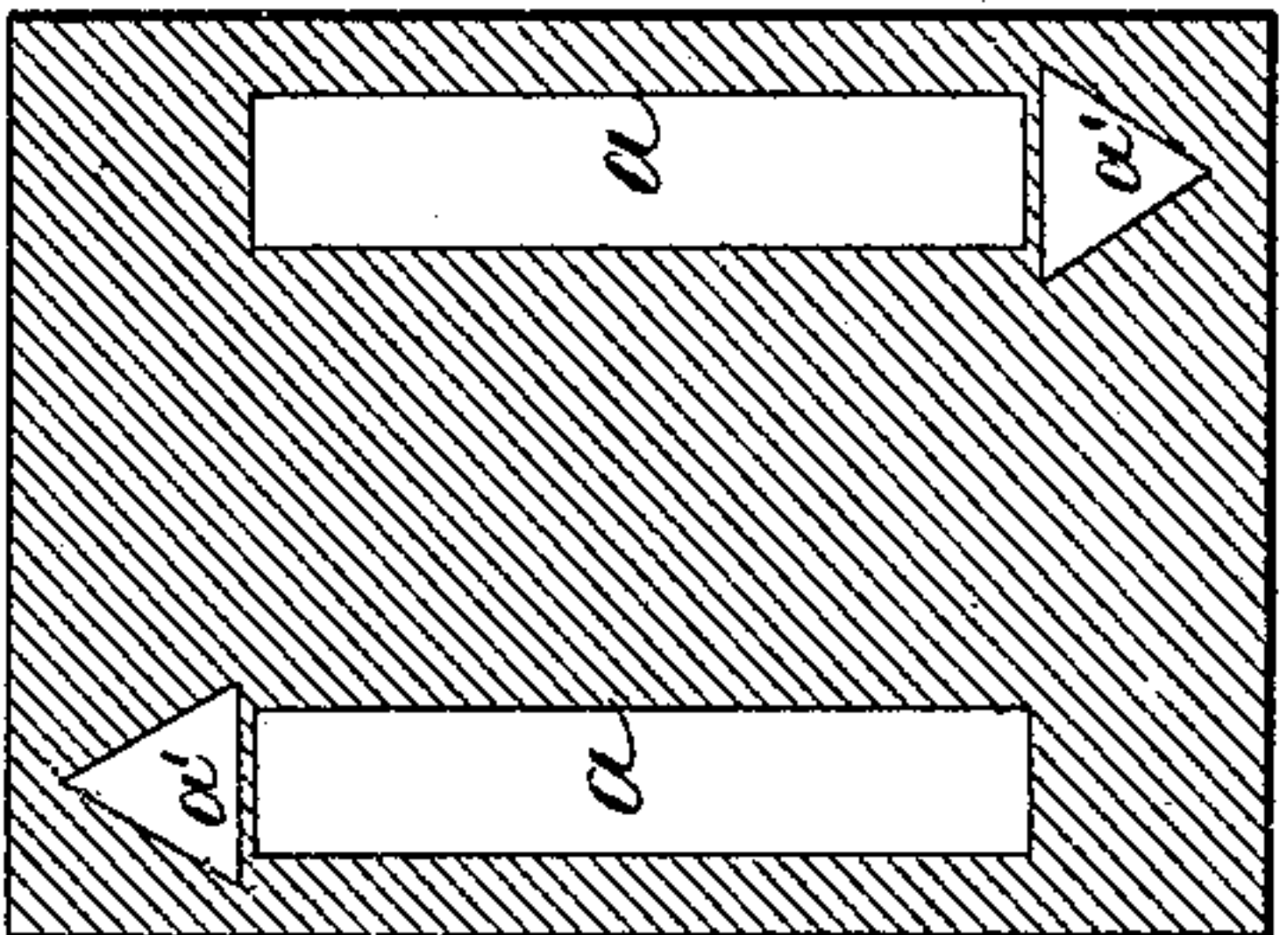


Fig. 10.

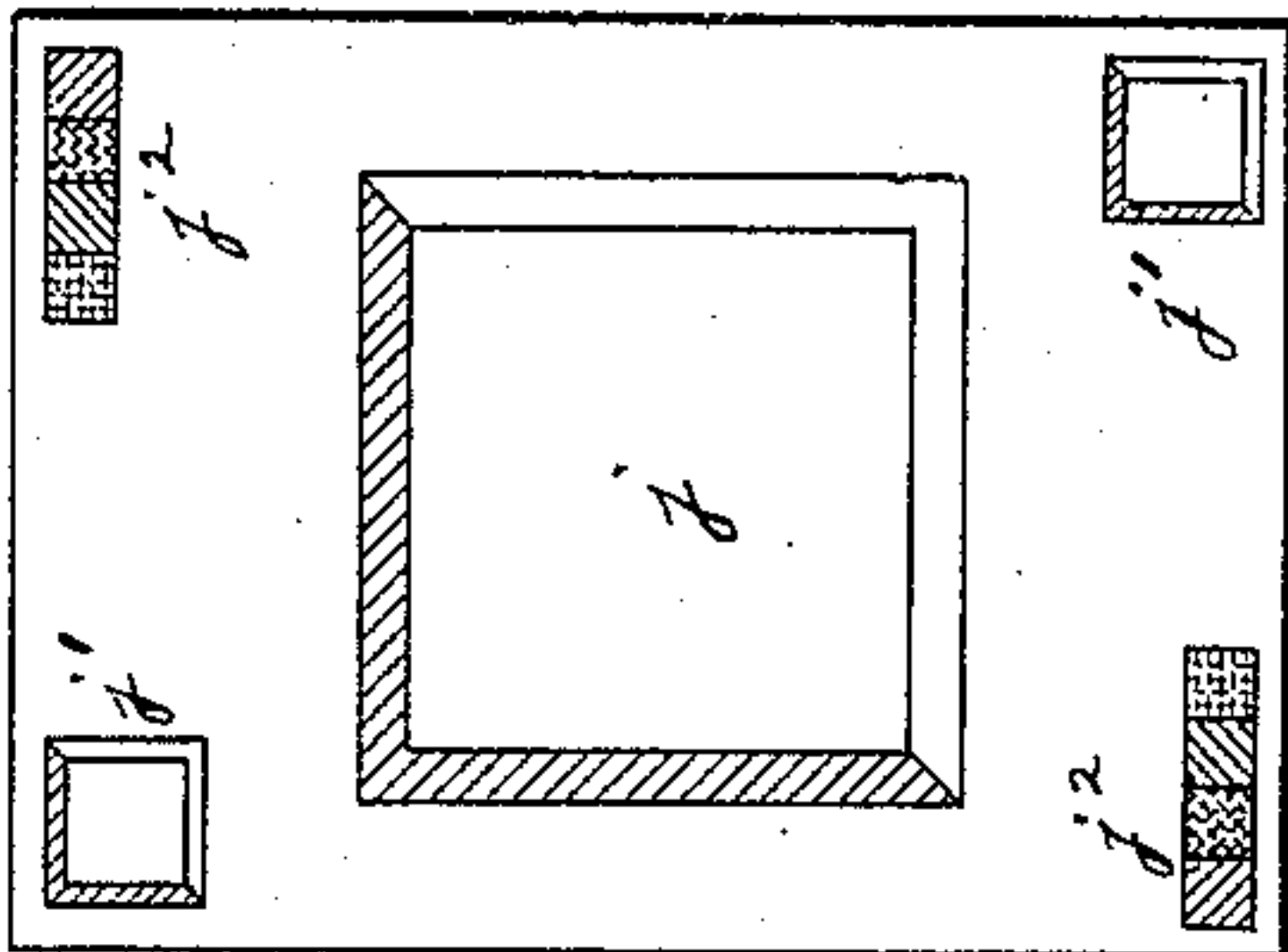


Fig. 9.

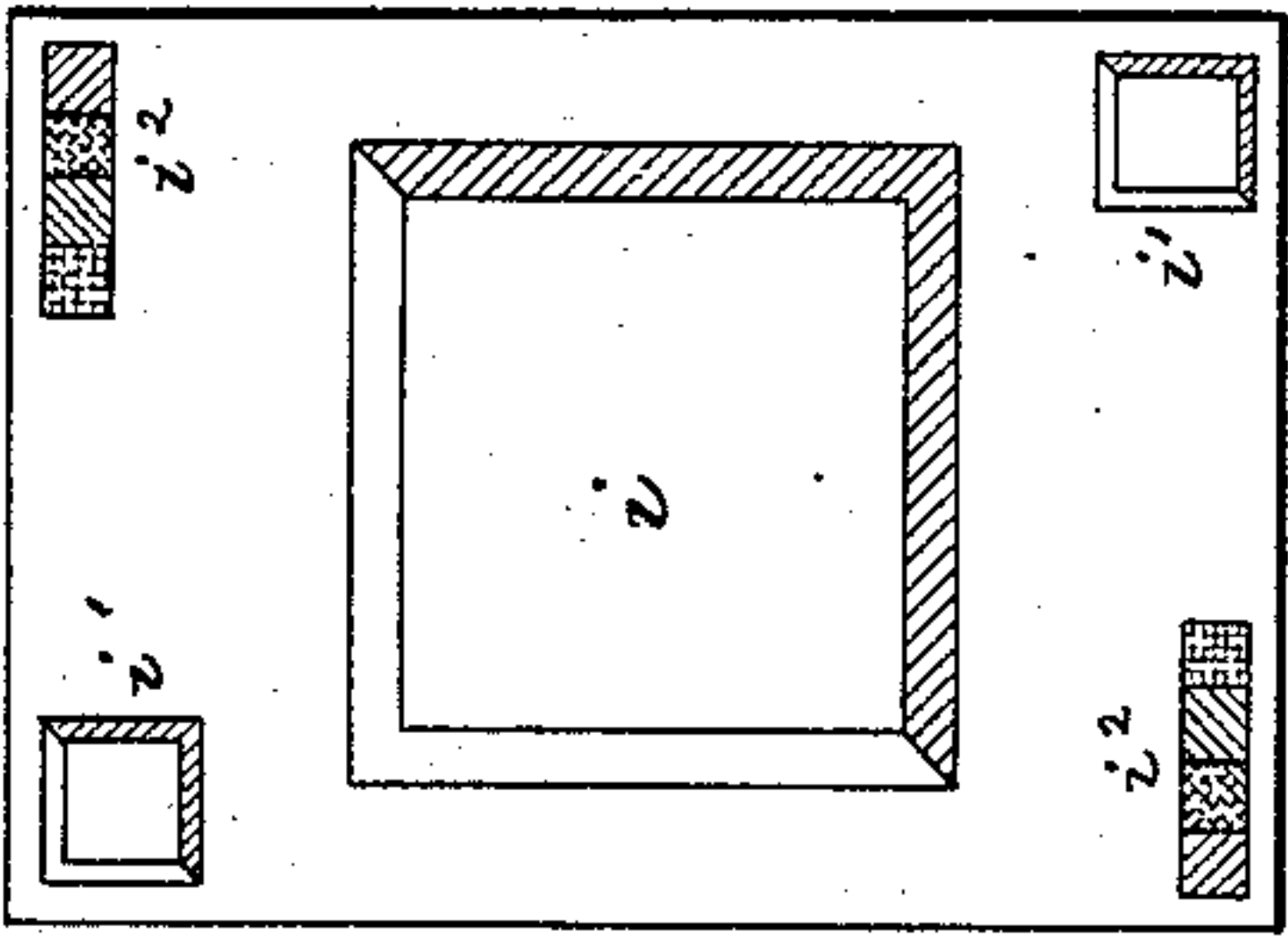


Fig. 8.

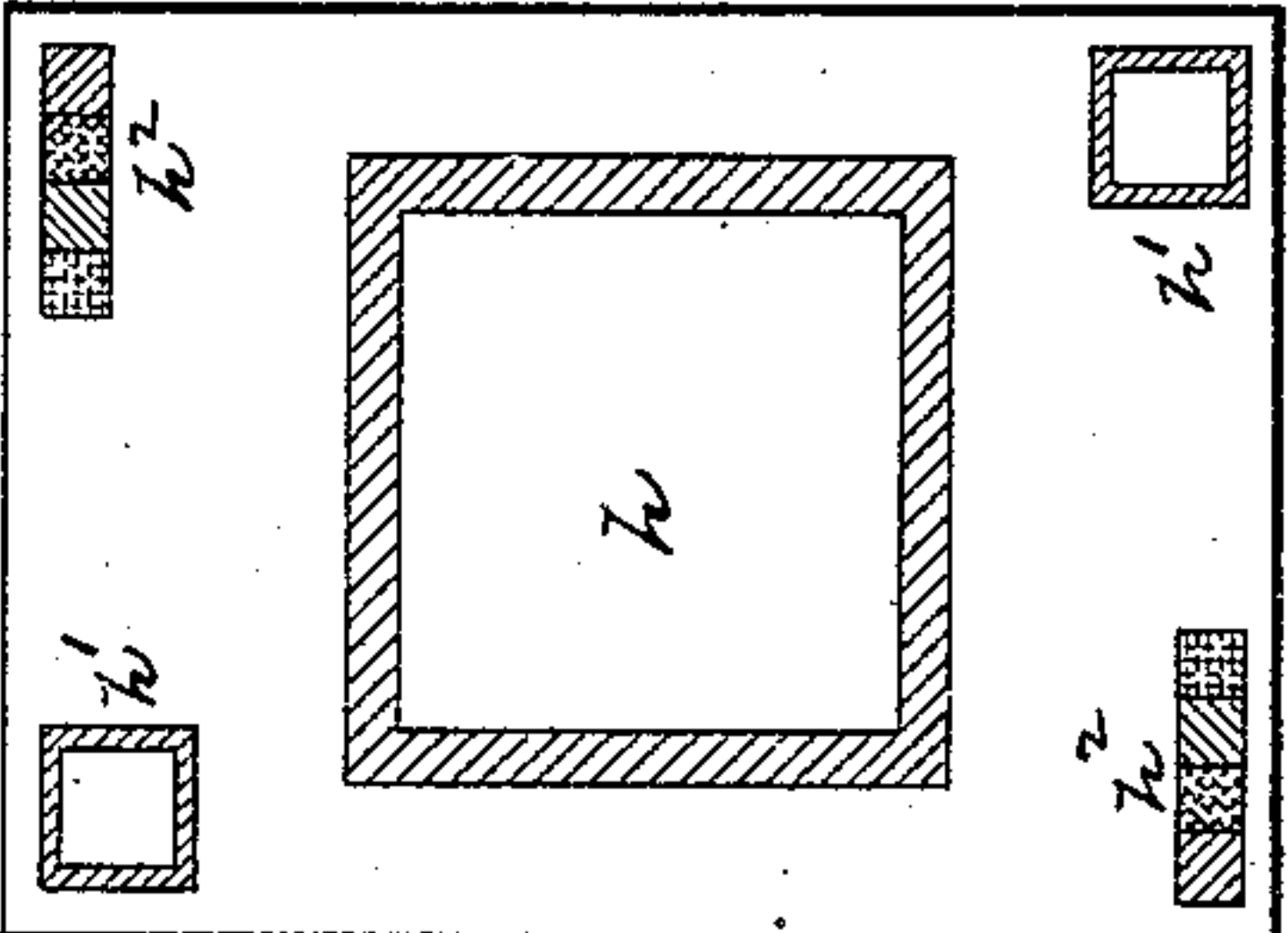


Fig. 7.

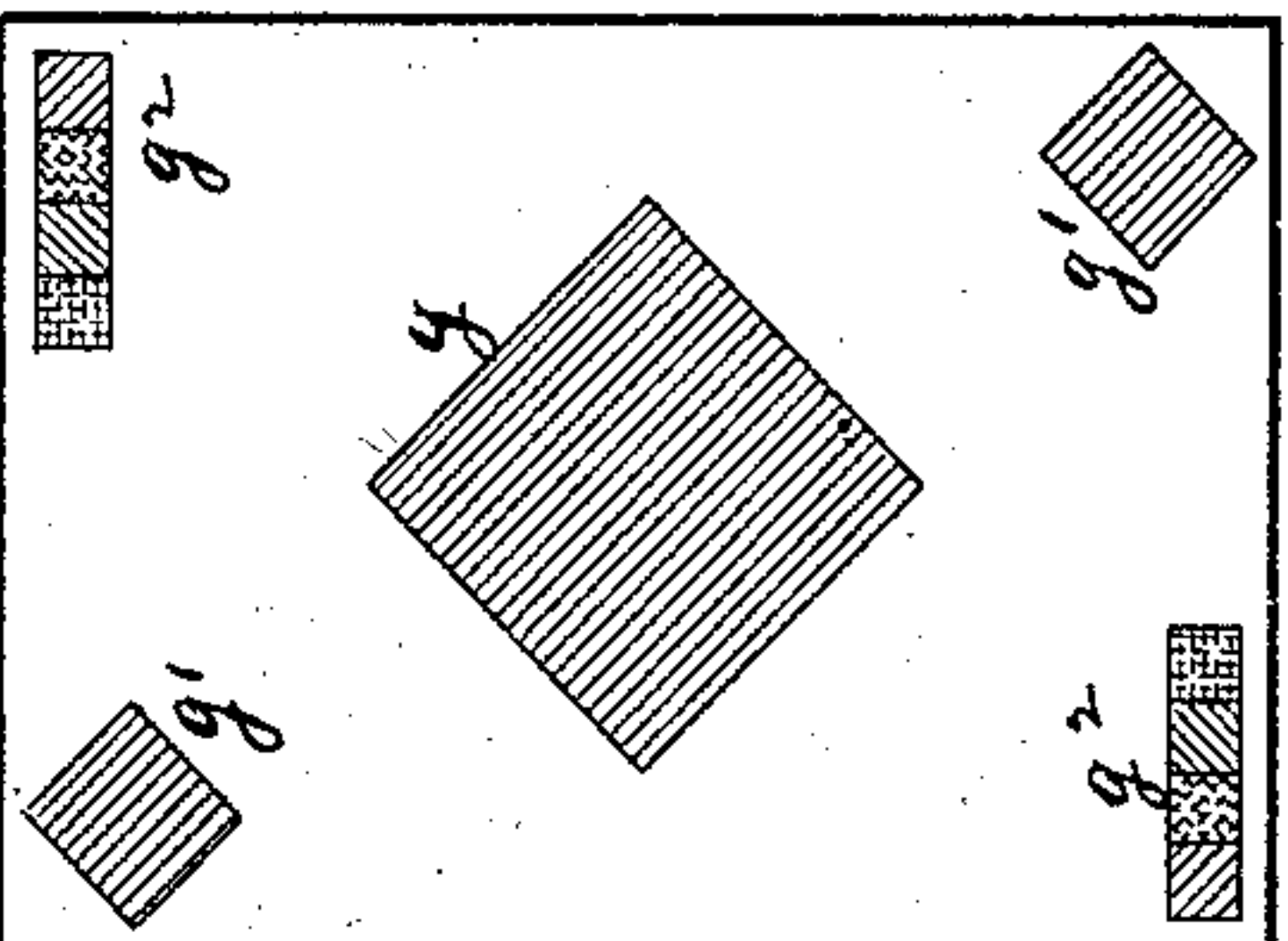
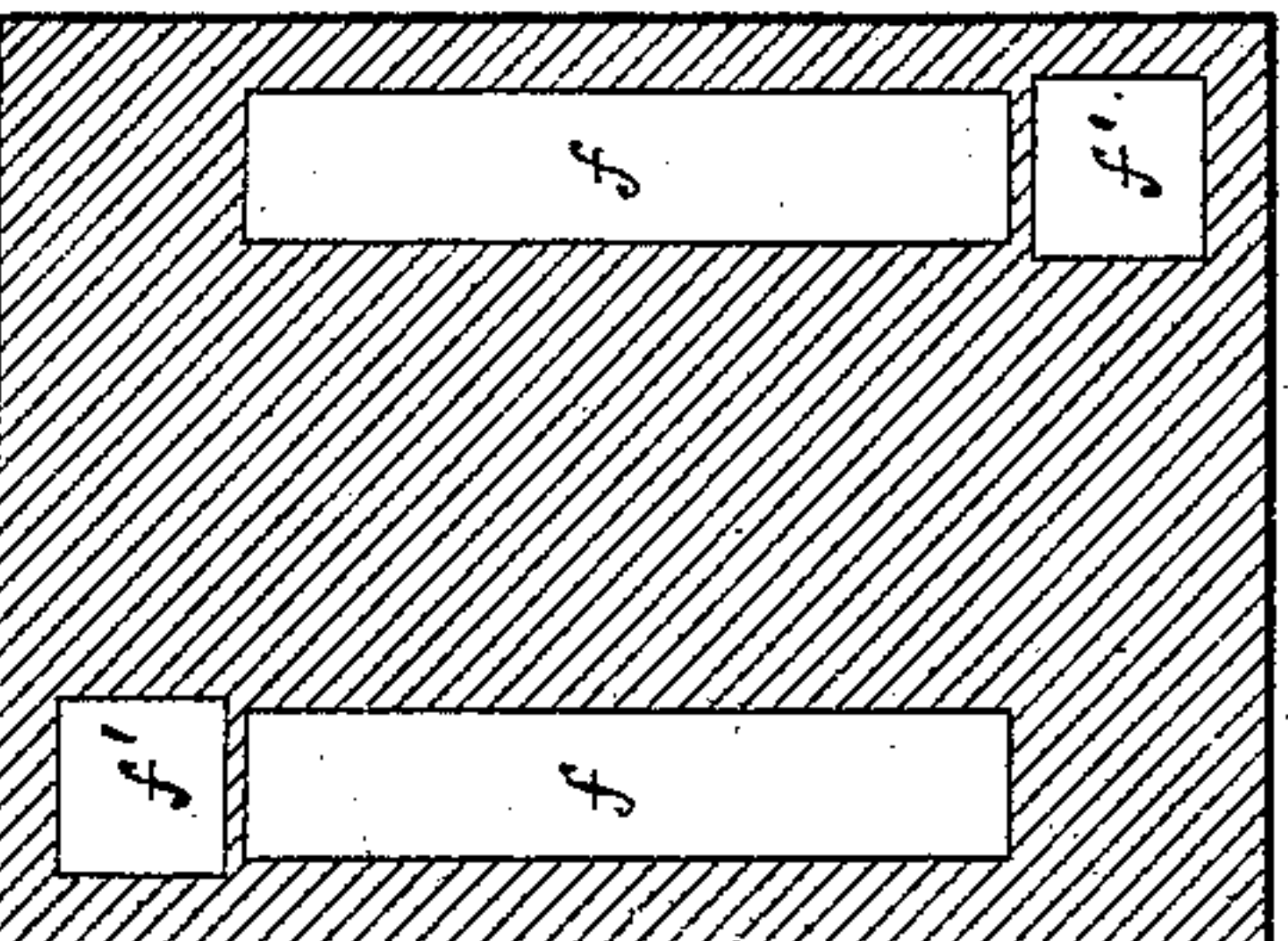


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:  
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William Schulz.

Inventress  
Louise Healy  
by ... Att'y.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 19.

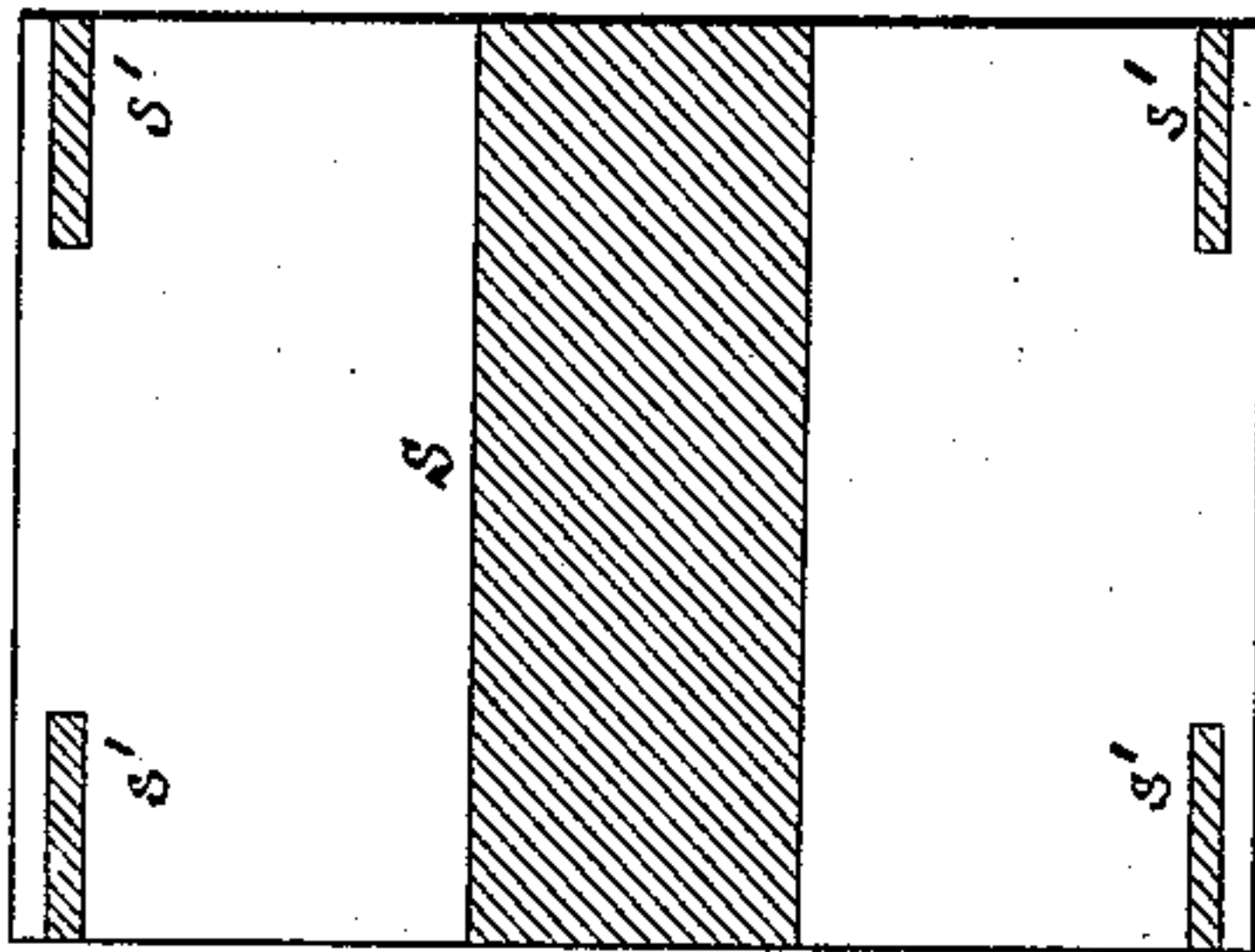


Fig. 20.

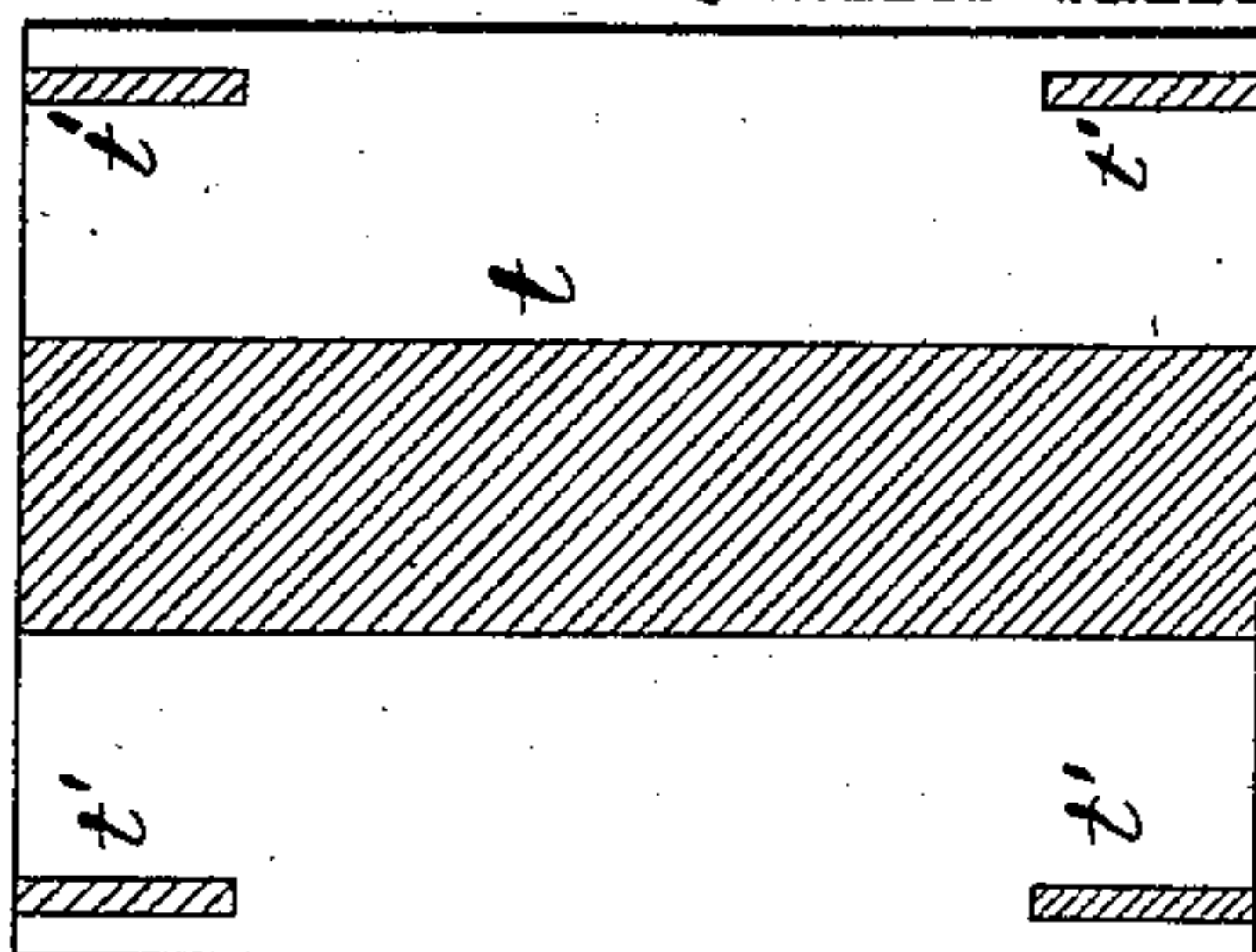


Fig. 14.

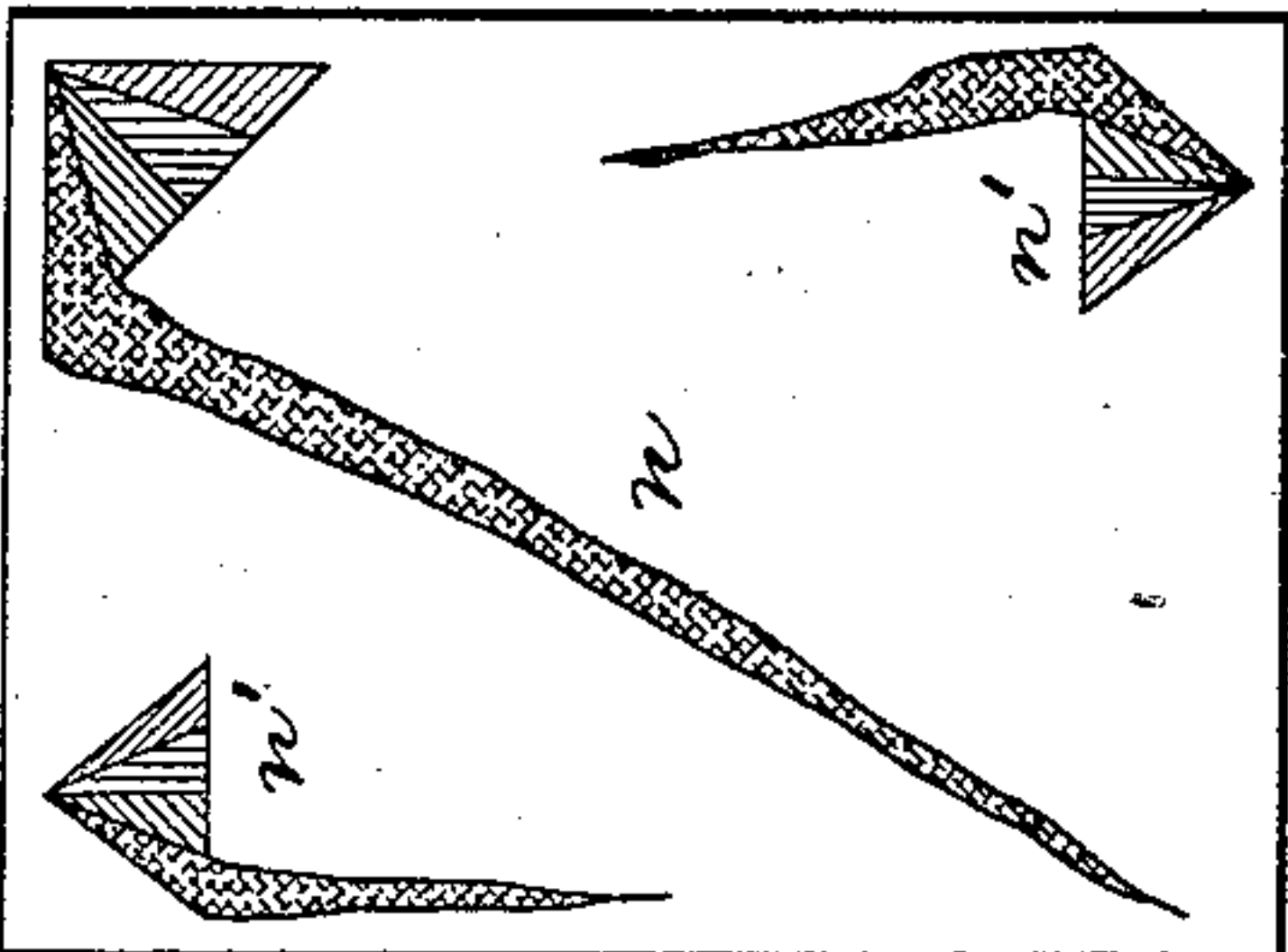


Fig. 18.

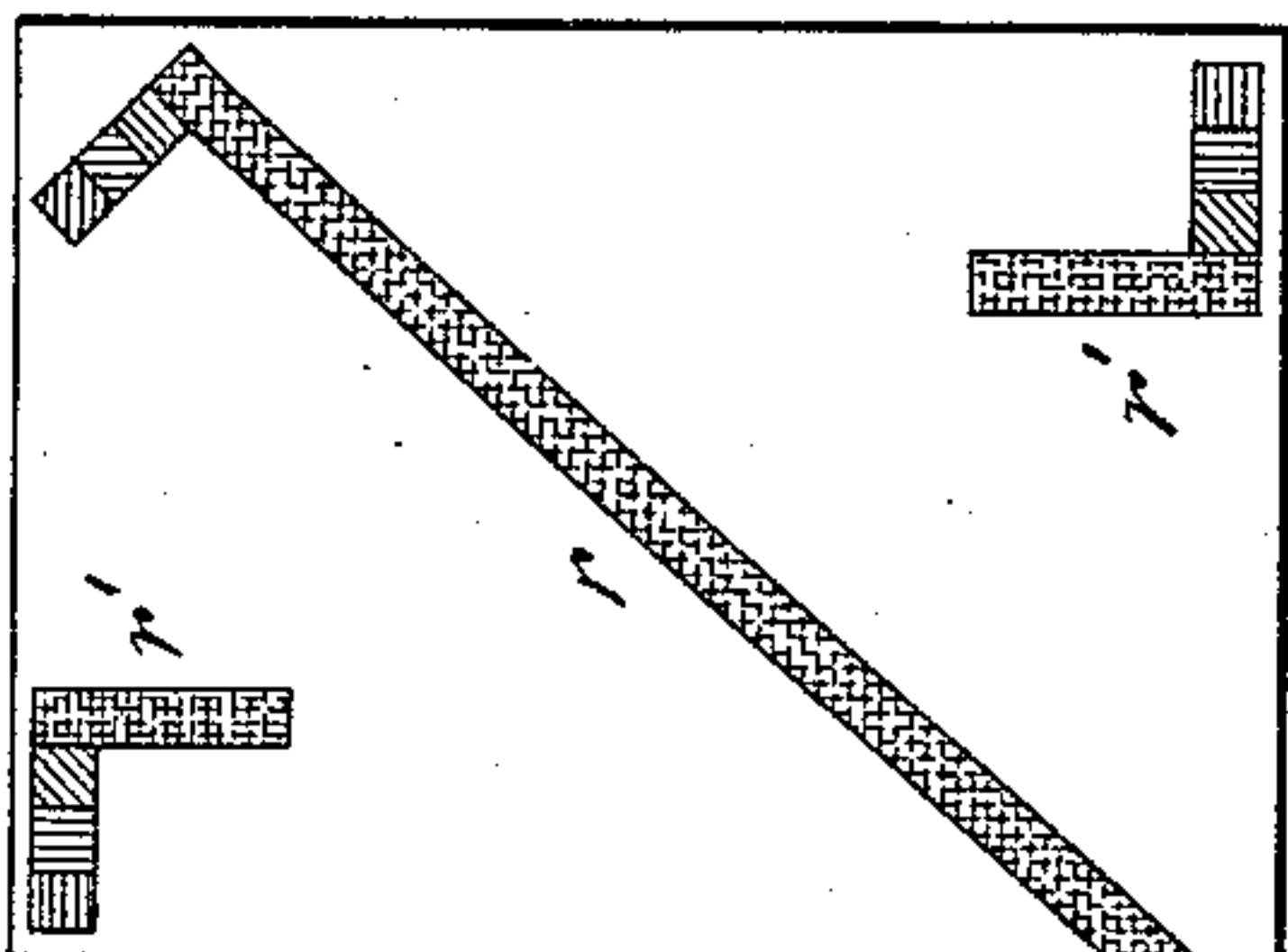


Fig. 13.

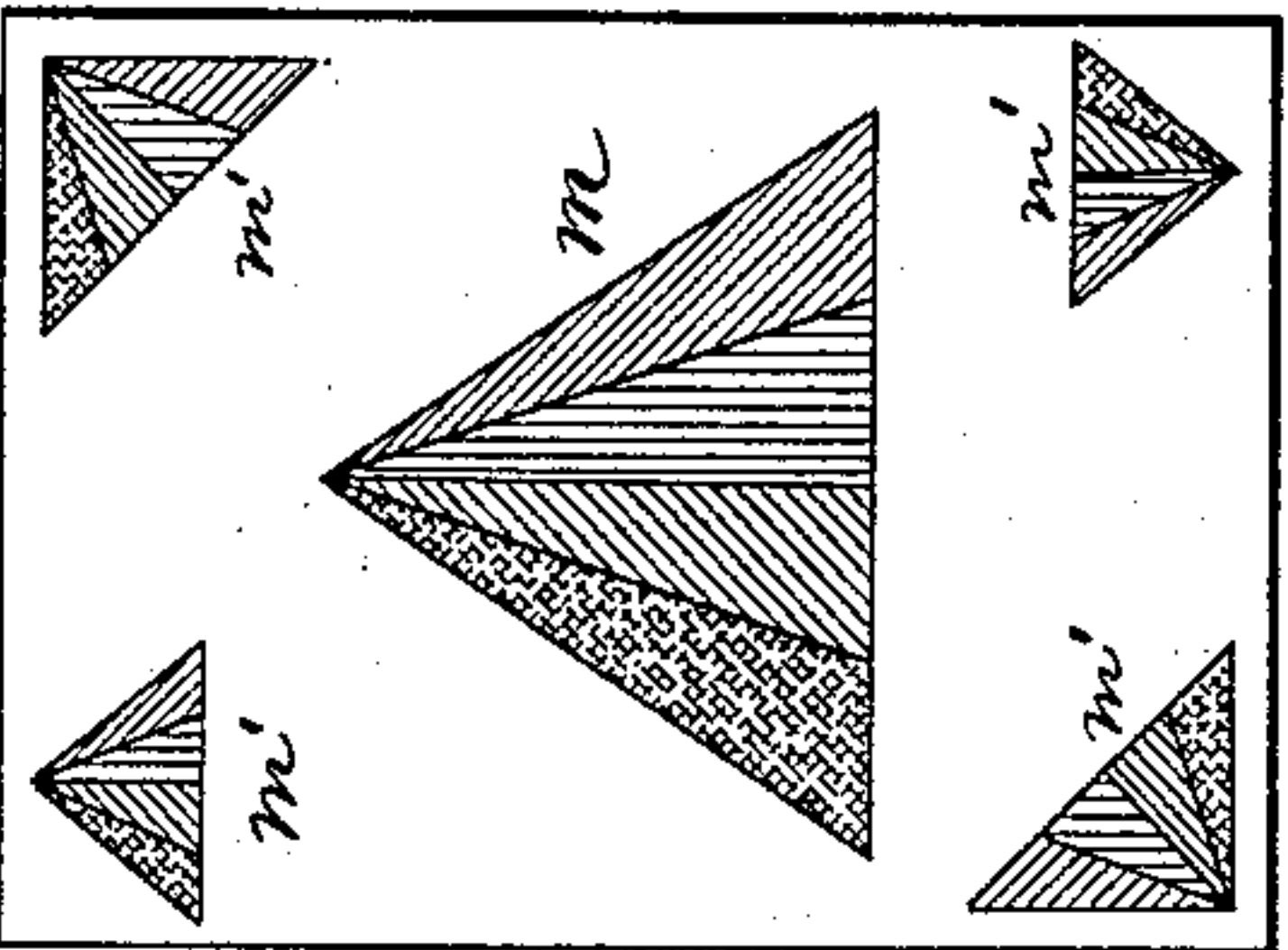


Fig. 17.

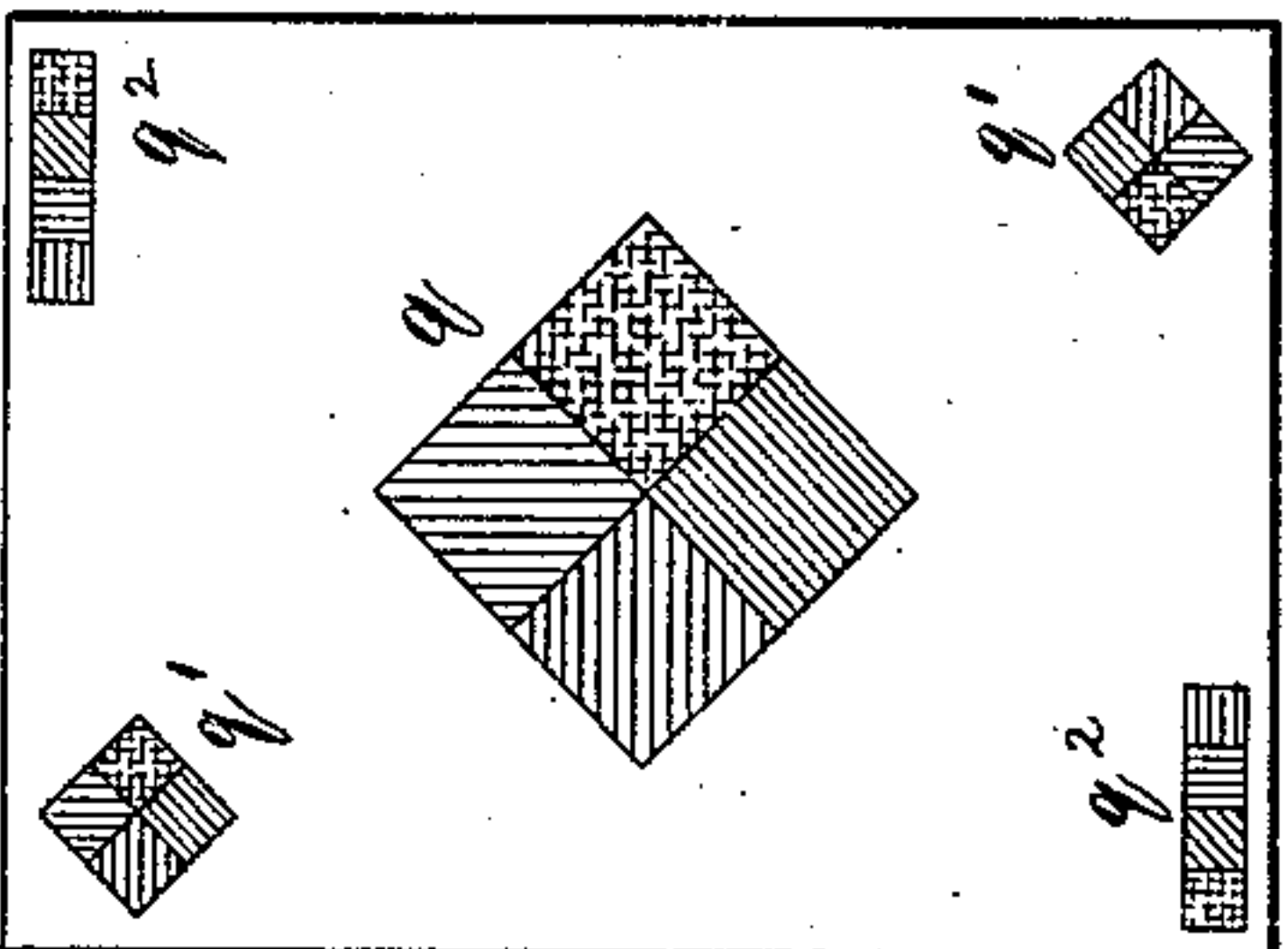


Fig. 12.

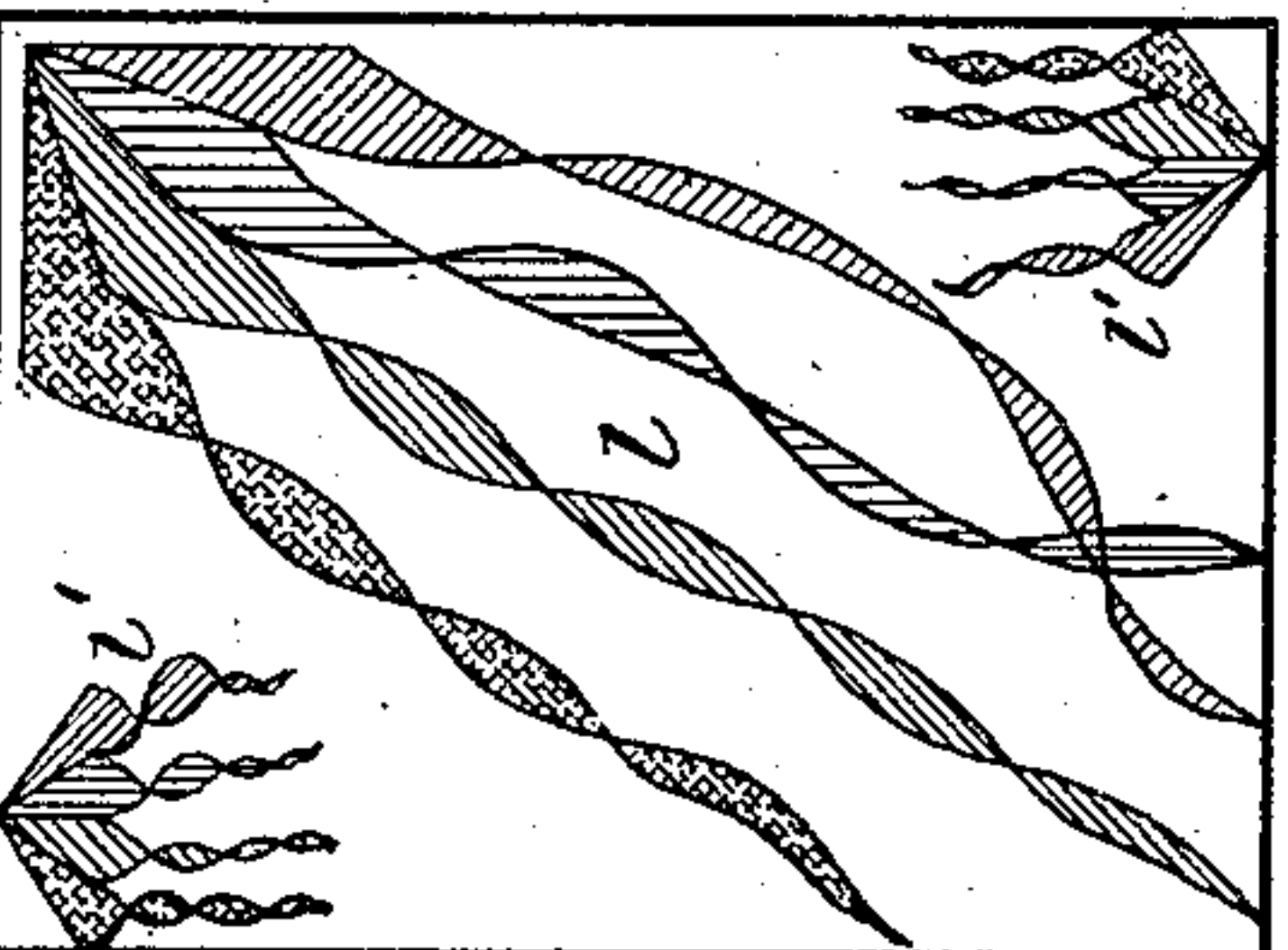


Fig. 16.

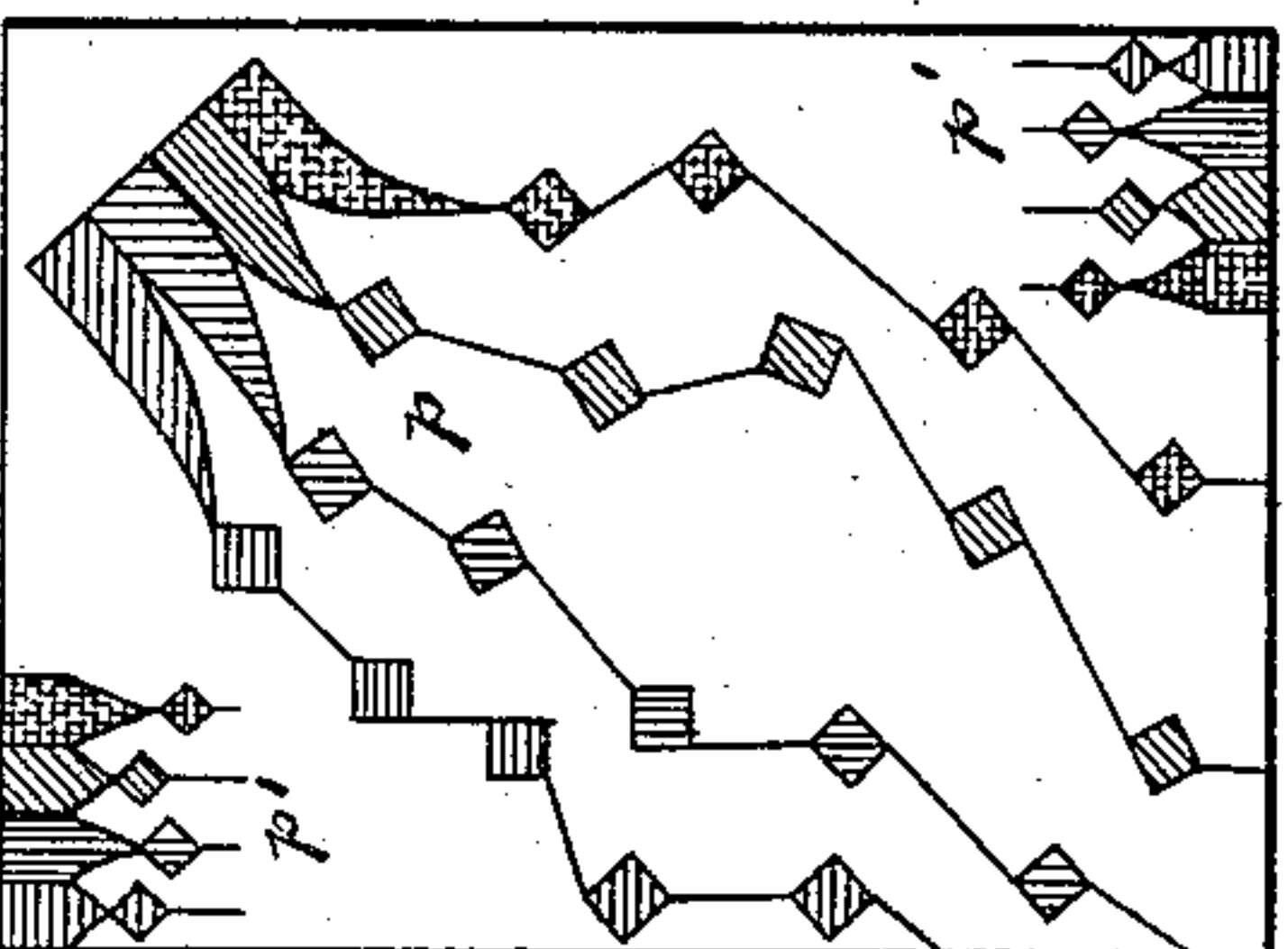


Fig. 11.

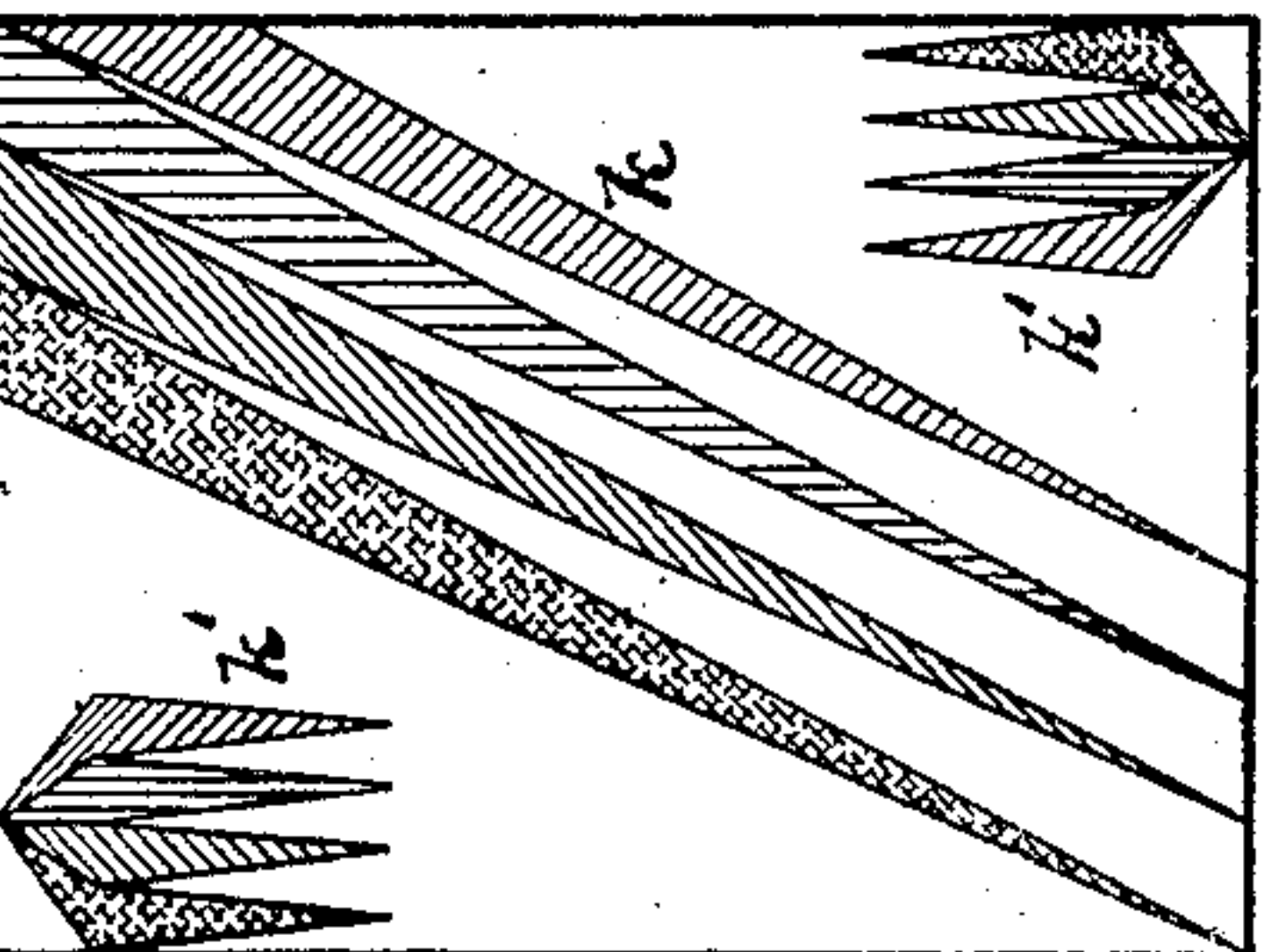
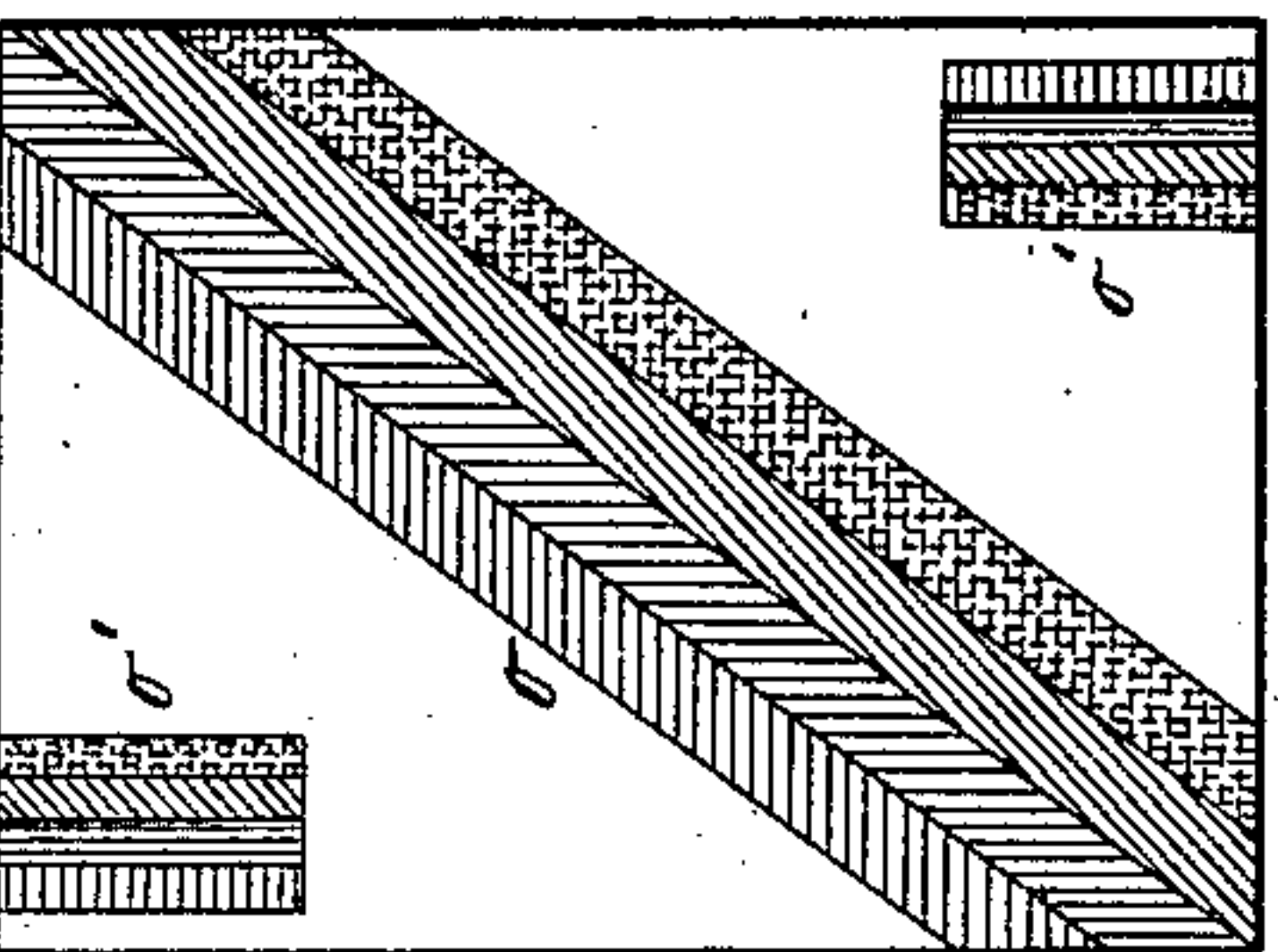


Fig. 15.



Witnesses:  
Arthur J. Jumper.  
William Schuyler.

Inventress  
Louise Healy  
by *Arthur J. Jumper* Att'y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUISE HEALY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## PLAYING-CARD.

No. 869,302.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 29, 1907.

Application filed January 26, 1906. Serial No. 297,936.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOUISE HEALY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, Manhattan, county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Playing-Cards, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide a pack of playing cards with which various games may be played for both amusement and instruction, the cards being principally designed for educational purposes.

A very important feature of the present invention is that the pips of the cards not only have suit distinctions, but also have other distinctions, that is to say, the pips themselves also indicate or distinguish the value of one card of any particular suit with respect to the other cards of the suit, and this distinction is embodied in modifications of the form of pips of each suit without materially altering the general form thereof.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 to 20 represent face views of four different suits of the playing cards embodying my invention.

Briefly stated, the pack, which is divided into four foundation suits, consists of pip cards and court cards for each suit. Each suit is also distinguished by a color, which is common to each suit and also by a geometrical figure, which is common to each suit, the geometrical figures of the first and third suits being similar, and the geometrical figures of the second and fourth suits are also similar. The first and second suits are characterized by each being in a single color and the third and fourth suits characterized by each being in composite color; thus the cards of each suit are related to each other, both by color and symbol, and the different suits are similarly related, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood.

Making renewed reference to the drawings, Figs. 1 to 5, represent the cards of the first suit, each card being colored alike, preferably purple, as represented in the drawing and each card containing a solid geometrical figure or portion thereof, the area of the geometrical figure indicating the value of the card; as for instance: the card shown in Fig. 2, has a central triangular figure  $b$ , which is supposed to be a solid, and would in this case be a triangular pyramid. Where I make use of the term "solid", I mean that the area referred to is a solid color, rather than a blank space bounded by lines. Similar triangular pyramids are shown in opposite corners at  $b'$ , and also at  $b^2$ , the latter being in composite color. In the card shown in Fig. 3, the central triangular pyramid  $c$  is hollow, and similar hollow triangular pyramids  $c'$  are shown in opposite corners, while pyramids  $c^2$  similar to  $b^2$ , are shown in the other corners.

In Fig. 4, the card has a central, hollow triangular

pyramid  $d$  with no bottom and similar illustrations in opposite corners as at  $d'$  and also solid triangular pyramids similar to  $b^2$  and  $c^2$ , are shown in opposite corners at  $d^2$ .

In Fig. 5, the sides of the hollow triangular pyramid  $e$  are lacking and only the base is shown. Similar illustrations appear in opposite corners at  $e'$ , and solid pyramids of composite color are shown in opposite corners at  $e^2$ . The court card for this suit is shown in Fig. 1, as having two triangular pyramids cut away from opposite corners, and also panels cut away from each pyramid, thus giving the court card the appearance of greater area of solid material, the card in Fig. 2 showing the next greatest area and the card in Fig. 3 showing the next greatest area, and so on. The area of the solid matter distinguishing the card as to value as will be obvious.

The second suit, shown in Figs. 6 to 10, inclusive, are also characterized by a solid geometrical figure, in this instance a square, which is common to each card of the suit. The court card, shown in Fig. 6 has two square portions  $f'$  cut away from opposite corners thereof and also panels  $f$  cut away from the base of each square. In Fig. 7, the card has a central solid cube  $g$ , and two corner cubes  $g'$ , and also a row of cubes in different colors at opposite corners as at  $g^2$ . The card shown in Fig. 8 has a central hollow cube  $h$  and also two similar corner illustrations  $h'$  and two corner illustrations  $h^2$  similar to  $g^2$  of card  $g$ , shown in Fig. 7. In the card shown in Fig. 9, the central cube  $i$  has two sides broken away, as shown, leaving four sides, two of which are shown in section, and the other two in plan. Similar illustrations  $i'$  appear in two of the corners of the card, and a row of cubes in different colors appear in the other two corners at  $i^2$ . In the card shown in Fig. 10, four of the sides of the cube  $j$  are omitted, thus leaving only two sides, which are represented in section. Similar illustrations appear at two of the corners at  $j$ , and a row of cubes  $j^2$ , also appear in the other two corners. Each card of this suit is in the same color, preferably green as shown in the drawing.

In the third suit, shown in Figs. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19 inclusive, the pip cards 11 to 14 are in composite colors, and are also characterized by the triangle, and in this respect it is related to suit number one, shown in Figs. 1 to 5, except that the triangles in the latter are solid or portions of solid pyramids, while in suit number three the triangles have no thickness and are therefore described as plane geometrical figures, as distinguished from solid geometrical figures. Thus suit number three is related to suit number one by similarity of symbols and also to its court card by similarity of color, which is purple and which prevails throughout suit number three. In Fig. 11 the triangles are shown elongated and extending diagonally across the card as at  $k$  giving the effect of a ray in composite color, the



first triangle being in yellow, the second in purple, the third in red, and the fourth in green. Corner marks  $k'$  are also illustrated in composite color with ray like extensions at the base. In the card shown in Fig. 12, the base of the triangle is extended into rays which are formed into helices, as at  $l$ . The corner marks  $l'$  are similar to the corner marks  $k'$  of Fig. 11 with the exception that the depending rays are formed into helices. Card shown in Fig. 13 has a central triangular illustration  $m$  in composite color and similar corner marks  $m'$ . Card shown in Fig. 14 has a triangle in composite color with one of the colors extending diagonally across the card as at  $n$ . Similar corner illustrations appear at  $n'$ . The court card shown in Fig. 19 has a central transverse band of purple and similar corner marks.

The area of the colored portion of the card determines its value. The court card of each suit is supposed to be the highest card of that suit. In this third suit card Fig. 11 is the next highest, card Fig. 12 the next, card Fig. 13 the next and card Fig. 14 the lowest card in the suit. This arrangement prevails in each suit.

The fourth suit, shown in Figs. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 are distinguished from suit three by a different plane geometrical figure, the square, but it is related to suit three by each figure being in composite color. It is related to suit two by having the same geometrical figure illustrated on each card, as is illustrated on each card of suit two, except that in suit four the geometric figures have no thickness and in this respect it is related to suit three. The court card of suit four is also related to suit two by color, the same being in green, as shown. In the card shown in Fig. 15, the squares are shown elongated and extend diagonally across the card as at  $o$ , the same being in composite color which prevails throughout the suit; the first square being blue, the second red, the third purple, and the fourth yellow. This arrangement also prevails throughout the suit. Similar corner marks  $o'$  are shown on this card. Card shown in Fig. 16 has its central illustration  $p$  formed of a number of squares connected and arranged irregularly on the card, there being four rows each in a different color corresponding to the arrangement of colors shown in Fig. 15. It also has similar corner illustrations  $p'$ . Card shown in Fig. 17 has a central square in composite color as at  $q$ ; and similar corner illustrations  $q'$  and  $q^2$ , the latter being arranged in a row instead of in a cluster. Card shown in Fig. 18 has a row of squares, each of a different color, one of the end ones extended diagonally across the card. Similar corner illustrations are shown at  $r'$ . The court card shown

in Fig. 20 has a longitudinal central band  $t$  in green and similar corner illustrations  $t'$ .

In addition to the relationship hereinbefore described, it will be noted that the court cards of suits one and two are similar in general arrangements of characters and the pip cards of these suits are also similar in the general arrangement of characters; as for instance, cards Fig. 2 and Fig. 7 of suits one and two, respectively, have solid illustrations. Cards three and eight of the same suits show hollow illustrations, cards four and nine, of the same suits, show hollow illustrations with a part removed and cards five and ten are also similar in this respect. This relationship is also true of suits three and four, since cards eleven and fifteen have the same general diagonal arrangement of illustrations. Cards Figs. 12 and 16 have the same general diagonal and unconventional arrangement. Figs. 13 and 17 are analogous in that they both have a centrally arranged figure. Cards, Figs. 14 and 18 are similar in that the figure in one corner has a tail extending diagonally from one end thereof, and the court cards Figs. 19 and 20 are alike, in that they have a plain band.

It will be seen that there is a co-relation between the different suits and the cards of each suit and the cards of the different suits.

Any card or any suit may be duplicated, triplicated or quadruplicated and numerous games may be played, which may be both amusing and instructive, the colors not only serving to distinguish the suits but also to instruct in the science of color and of light and the geometrical figures serve to instruct in geometry, trigonometry and drawing.

It will be noted that the pips of the present deck of cards have geometrical forms, the pips of one suit differing from those of the other suits but similar throughout each suit. The values of the cards are expressed by variations in the forms of pips without departing from the general geometrical shape.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

A deck of playing cards divided into four suits distinguished by colors, the cards of the first and third suits having triangular pips and the cards of the second and fourth suits having rectangular pips, the value of the cards of each suit being differentiated by modifications in the form of the pips without altering the general form thereof.

LOUISE HEALY.

Witnesses:

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ERNEST PFENNIGUERTH.