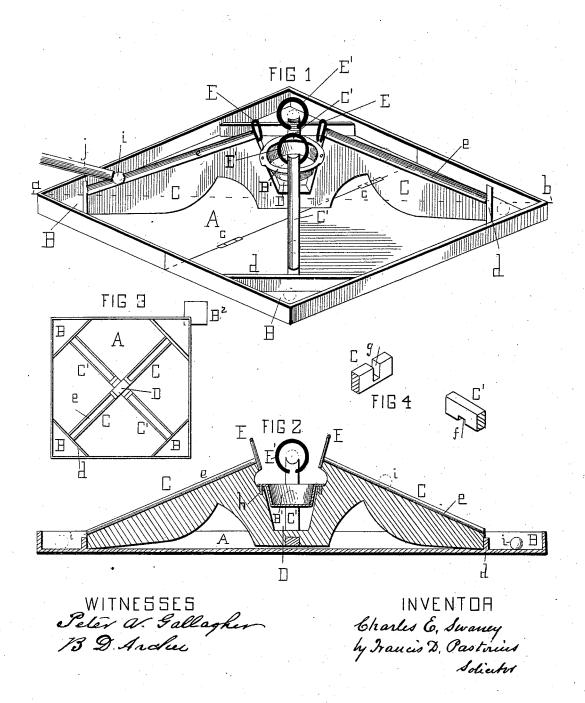
C. E. SWANEY. GAME BOARD.

No. 456,171.

Patented July 21, 1891.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. SWANEY, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

GAME-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 456,171, dated July 21, 1891.

Application filed February 18, 1891. Serial No. 381,989. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. SWANEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Camden, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Game-Board, of which the following is a specification.

On reference to the accompanying sheet of drawings, making part of this specification, Figure 1 is a top and perspective view. Fig. 2 is a diagonal and vertical section through the line a b, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a reduced plan view of the containing-box, grooved inclines, and ball-pockets; and Fig. 4 is a sectional perspective view showing the intersecting parts of the grooved inclines.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several views.

A is a rectangular box of suitable depth, 20 and preferably hinged at c for folding on its edges to form a closed packing-receptacle for the component parts of the game when taken apart

B are ball-pockets made by setting off the 25 corners of the box by dividing-strips d.

C C' are upwardly and inwardly inclined ball-runners or grooved inclines of any number, which cross and intersect and have top grooves e, as shown at Figs. 2 and 4, where the slot f of C' takes into the slot g of C. The ball-grooves e stop a short distance from the intersection to form a central opening D, which can be either open or occupied by a ball-pocket B', which is fixed by pins h, exstending from it into the inclines. E E' are vertical ring-targets at the inner ends of the inclines C C'.

The game is played with any number of balls *i*, one of which, being placed in the grooved incline C and driven by a cue *j* with sufficient force, is impelled through the line of ring-targets E E and jumping the central opening D into the groove of the opposite end of the same incline rolls into the pocket B of that end. When a ball collides with a ringtarget, it drops into the opening, D or the pocket B' when used.

The grooved inclines C C' may be of any form and intersection, so that they incline upwardly to the intersection, and the respective 50 ends or lengths of each are in the same vertical plane. As shown, they are located diagonally of the box, which direction can be varied. The ball-pockets are at the corners of the box, though they can be removably 55 fastened on the cutside, as shown at B², Fig. 3. When but one grooved incline C is used, a central ring-target may be employed instead of those at the ends of the grooves.

I claim—

1. In a game-board, the combination of grooved inclines which extend downward and outward from a central opening, the opposite inclines lying in the same vertical plane and provided at their inner ends with upright 65 and opposing targets having central openings to permit of a ball passing through them, for the purpose shown and described.

2. In a game-board, the combination of grooved inclines which extend downward and 70 outward from a central opening, the opposite inclines lying in the same vertical plane and provided at their inner ends with upright and opposing targets having central openings to permit of a ball passing through them, and 75 ball-pockets at the outer ends of the inclines, for the purpose shown and described.

3. In a game-board, the combination of a hinged closing-receptacle, grooved inclines which extend downward and outward from a 80 central opening, upright and opposing targets having central openings to permit of a ball passing through them, and ball-pockets at the outer ends of the inclines, for the purpose shown and described.

Intestimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES E. SWANEY.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS, MARTIN V. BERGEN.