



Date of Application, 7th May, 1893

Complete Specification Left, 8th Feb., 1897—Accepted, 17th Apr., 1897

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Coin Freed Game.

I ERNEST GEORGE MATTHEWSON of 31 Palace Road Upper Norwood in the County of Surrey Gentleman do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows :—

The object of my invention is to construct a model of a football game which cannot be used unless a coin or the like is inserted in the machine and to carry my invention into effect I construct my improved coin freed football game as follows.

I provide a suitable case with a glass front and having a base about 6 inches deep enclosed to form a box ; the top of this box forms the bottom of the glass fronted case ; this represents the field and is so shaped that the highest part is in the centre and slopes from the centre to each side, a short distance from each end of the case model goal posts are fixed Guides are fitted upon the sloping bottom the width of the goal posts leading to the centre between the goal posts so that if a ball is dropped upon the field towards the central part it will run down one side or other and if in running down it happens to run opposite either of the goal posts it will be caught by the guides and directed to a position in the centre of one of the goal posts. If the ball runs down either side of either of the goal posts it will run down behind and be conducted underneath the base board by special channels into a bucket which is attached to a lever fitted in the box beneath the base in the centre. Between each of the goal posts a model of a man is fixed by one leg, the other leg being swivelled and fitted with a connecting rod passing down the fixed leg through the base board into the box beneath. This rod is actuated by a crank attached to a spindle which passes through the front of the box under the case terminating in a small handle in front of the base of the case, one handle on each side of the front of the case, and by partially turning these handles the swivelled leg of either model man is made to kick. It will be seen that if the ball runs down the central longitudinal part of the field or base board it is directed in front of the kicking leg of the model man whichever side it happens to roll and by turning that side handle the model man is made to kick the ball and if kicked in the proper direction it will go past the opposite man through the goal. At the back of the goal is a screen or goal net which causes the ball to fall, it is then led by slopes beneath the base board into channels leading to a position in the enclosed box just above the position that the channels lead the ball if it went on either side of the goal. The ball may hit the opposite man instead of going through the posts and if so it rolls down and is led by the shape of the field in front of one of the men again, when it may be kicked again and again until it either goes through a goal or on either side of them. In either case the ball is led by the sloping channels in the box to a position near the front of the base box that from the goals being above and from the sides of the goals being below if below it falls directly into a bucket attached to a lever the said lever being pivotted to a bracket fixed in the box, the short end or opposite end to that to which the bucket is attached comes by the back of a disc running loose upon one of the spindles running through the front of the case by which the model man's leg is actuated. Through this disc four pins are fixed at equal intervals projecting on each side. Those at the back come in contact with the bucket lever end and if the disc is rotated a quarter of a revolution the pin depresses the lever thus raising the bucket end of it which contains the ball and thus forces the ball up through a trap door in the field and delivers the ball which runs down to one man or the other as previously described. Upon the same spindle as the loose disc runs, and just in front of it,

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a second disc is fixed so that when the spindle is partially turned by the handle in front this disc turns with it and upon this disc facing the loose disc one pin is attached at a lesser radius than the pins on the loose disc so as to clear in passing. A coin shoot leading from the front of the case delivers the coin between these two discs and it falls on the central spindle between one of the four pins on the loose disc and the pin upon the fixed disc; thus the coin forms a connector from the fixed disc to the loose disc and if the handle be now turned from the outside of the case the fixed disc will drive the loose disc a quarter of a revolution the distance to which the movement of the handle is limited by stops. The loose disc will in turn raise the bucket end of the lever and deliver the ball in the field to be played with. The coin is held in position near the bottom of the loose disc by another lever, one end of which is pivotted to a bracket at the end of the box. This lever is long enough and is shaped to reach to the end of the upper channel down which the ball rolls when it passes through either goal and this end of the lever carries a tray into which the ball rolls. Partly along the length of this lever in a position to just come under the two discs a pin projects and the lever is counterweighted to keep the tray end elevated and the projecting pin touching the periphery of the discs so that when the coin pushes the loose disc round and reaches a position near the bottom it is held there by the pin projecting from the lever, and the fixed disc and handle return to their normal position by means of a spiral spring fixed round the spindle, one end of the said spring being fixed to the bracket supporting the inner end of the spindle. When the next coin is inserted in the machine it falls between the discs but above the next projecting pin upon the loose disc and the movement of the handle again partly revolves it. This movement carries the previous coin past the beforementioned pin upon the lever and it falls into a suitable receptacle, and the last coin takes the place of the previous one, and is held by the pin of the lever as before. Should the ball be kicked through either goal it goes as described down the upper channel and falls into the tray of the last mentioned lever and its weight depresses the lever thus allowing the ball to descend and roll off the tray into the bucket the same as if it had rolled down the lower channel, but the depression of the tray lever causes the pin affixed to it which was in contact with the periphery of the disc to be depressed also and this allows the coin to fall out from its position. Directly the ball falls from the tray into the bucket the counterweight raises the lever to its former position. If this happens the coin falls short of where it would fall if carried past the lever pin by the next coin, and falling in this position it is led by a guide out of the box in front and is therefore returned to the person using the machine. Thus it will be seen that when the ball is kicked on either side of the goal it is lost and the coin is retained by the machine, and if it is kicked through a goal the coin is returned and if the ball does neither of these things, it runs back upon the field in front of one or other of the model men to kick again until one of the foregoing alternatives happen.

Various modifications may be made and any suitable materials used.

Dated this 7th day of May 1896.

H. T. TALLACK,
10, Great Turnstile, Holborn, London, W.C., Agent for Applicant.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Coin Freed Game.

ERNEST GEORGE MATTHEWSON 31, Palace Road, Upper Norwood, in the County of Surrey Gentleman, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

The object of my invention is to construct a model of a football game which

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cannot be used unless a coin or the like is inserted in the machine and to carry my invention into effect I construct my improved coin freed football game as follows.

In the accompanying drawings

Fig. 1 Sheet 1 is a front elevation of the complete machine.

Fig. 2 Sheet 1 is a plan of the field upon which the game is played. In this plan the heavy lines indicate the high parts, the dotted lines the low parts and the arrow-headed lines the direction of the slopes.

Fig. 3 Sheet 2 is an elevation of the box beneath the glass fronted case with the front removed showing the mechanism ;

Fig. 4 Sheet 2 is a plan of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 Sheet 2 is a section through *a b*, Fig. 4.

Similar letters denote corresponding parts throughout the drawings.

A is a suitable case with a glass front having a base B about six inches deep enclosed to form a box the top of this box forms the bottom of the glass fronted case, this represents the field C and is so shaped that the highest part is in the centre, and sloped from the centre to each side. A short distance from each side of the case model goal posts D are fixed, guides are raised upon the sloping bottom or field the width of the goal posts leading to the centre between the goal posts so that if a ball is dropped upon the field towards the central part it will run down one side or other, and if in running down it happens to run opposite either of the goals it will be caught by the guides and directed to a position in the centre of one of the goals. If the ball runs down either side of either of the goals it will run down behind and through one of the holes E in the field and be conducted underneath the base or field by special channels F into a bucket G which is attached to a lever H fitted in the box beneath the field. In the centre between each of the pairs of goal posts a model of a man I is fixed by one leg the other leg J being swivelled and fitted with a connecting rod K passing down the fixed leg through the base or field into the box beneath. This rod is actuated through connecting rods L¹ and L² by a crank L attached to a spindle M which passes through the front of the box under the case terminating in a small handle N in the front of the base of the case, one handle on each side of the front of the case. By partially depressing these handles the swivelled leg of either model man according to which handle is depressed is made to kick. It will be seen that if the ball runs down the central longitudinal part of the field or base board it is directed in front of the kicking leg of the model man whichever side it happens to roll, and by depressing that side handle the model man in connection therewith is made to kick the ball and if kicked in the proper direction it will go past the opposite man through the goal. At the back of each goal a screen or goal net is fixed which causes the ball to fall, it is then led by slopes through one of the holes O beneath the base board or field into channels P leading to a position in the enclosed box just above the position that the channels F lead the ball if it went on either side of the goals. The ball may hit the opposite man or one of the opposite goal posts instead of going between the posts and if so it rolls down and is led by the shape of the base or field in front of one of the men again when it may be kicked again and again until it either goes through a goal or on either side of one of them, in either case the ball is led by the sloping channels F or P in the box to a position near the front of the base box that from the goals P being above and that from either side of the goals F being below. If below it falls directly into the bucket G attached to the lever H the said lever being pivotted to a bracket Q fixed in the box the short end or opposite end to that to which the bucket is attached is arranged to come by the back of a disc R running loose upon one of the spindles M running through the front of the case or base box by which the model man's leg is actuated. Through this disc four pins S are fixed at equal intervals near its periphery projecting on each side those at the back come in contact with and actuate the bucket lever H and if the disc R is rotated a quarter of a revolution one of the pins S depresses the lever H thus raising the bucket end of it which contains the ball and thus carries the ball up through a trap door T in the base or field and delivers it. The ball then runs down to one man or the other as previously described. Upon the same spindle M as the loose disc R runs and

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just in front of it a second disc U is fixed so that when the spindle M is partially turned by the handle N in front of the base box this disc U turns with it, and, upon this disc facing the loose disc R one pin V is attached at a lesser radius than the pins S on the loose disc so as to clear in passing. A coin shoot W leading from the front of the case delivers the coin between these two discs R and U and it falls on the spindle M between one of the four pins S on the loose disc R and the pin V upon the fixed disc U thus the coin forms a connector from the fixed disc to the loose disc and if the handle N be now depressed from the outside of the case the fixed disc would drive the loose disc a quarter of a revolution, the distance to which the movement of the handle is limited by stops. The loose disc will in turn raise the bucket end of the lever H and deliver the ball in the field to be played with. The coin is held in position near the bottom of the loose disc by another lever X one end of which is pivotted to a bracket at the end of the box. This lever is long enough and is shaped to reach to the end of the upper channel P down which the ball rolls when it passes through either goal and this end of the lever carries a tray Y into which the ball rolls. Partly along the length of this lever in a position to just come under the two discs a pin Z projects and the lever is counter-weighted to keep the tray end elevated and the projecting pin Z touching the periphery of the discs R and U so that when the coin pushes the loose disc R round and reaches a position near the bottom it is held there by the pin Z projecting from the lever X and the fixed disc U and handle N return to their normal position by means of a spiral spring fixed round the spindle M one end of the said spring being fixed to the bracket supporting the inner end of the spindle and the other end to the spindle itself. When the next coin is inserted in the machine it falls between the discs R and U but above the next projecting pin S upon the loose disc and the movement of the handle N again partly revolves the two discs. This movement carries the previous coin past the before mentioned pin Z upon the lever X and it falls into a suitable receptacle and the last coin takes the place of the previous one and is held by the pin Z of the lever X as before. Should the ball be kicked through either goal it goes as described down the upper channel P and falls into the tray Y of the lever X and its weight depresses the lever thus allowing the ball to descend and roll off the tray into the bucket the same as if it had rolled down the lower channel F but the depression of the tray lever X causes the pin Z affixed to it which was in contact with the periphery of the discs R and U to be depressed also and this allows the coin to fall out from its position, directly the ball falls from the tray into the bucket the counterweight raises the lever X to its former position. If this happens the coin falls short of where it would fall if carried past the lever pin Z by the next coin and falling in this position it is led by a guide out of the box in front and is therefore returned to the person using the machine. Thus it will be seen that when the ball is kicked on either side of the goal it is lost to the user and the coin is retained by the machine, if however it is kicked through a goal the ball is likewise lost to the user until again freed by a coin but in this case the coin is returned to the user, and if the ball does neither of these things it runs back upon the field in front of one or the other of the model men to be kicked again until one or the other of the foregoing alternatives happen.

Various modifications may be made, hockey or other ball games may be substituted for football and any suitable materials may be used.

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

1. The use in combination with coin or the like freed or connected machines of a field ground or base so shaped that according to the part of the ground on which a ball alights it will run either to a position where it may be used by a person operating the machine or to a position where the ball will be retained by the machine or rendered inoperative until a coin or the like is inserted into the machine.

2. The use in combination with coin or the like freed or connected machines of a

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the use of which remains inoperative until a coin or the like is put into the machine.

3. The use in combination with coin or the like freed or connected machines for playing a ball game of mechanism for returning the coin should the ball be put by the user of the machine through a goal or other particular place.

4. The use in combination with coin or the like freed or connected mechanism of a ball game such as described in which models of human beings are caused to drive the ball by means of coin or the like freed mechanism operated by a user substantially as set forth.

5. The coin or the like freed ball game substantially, as described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Dated this Eighth day of February 1897.

H. T. TALLACK,
10, Great Turnstile, Holborn, London, W.C., Agent for Applicant.

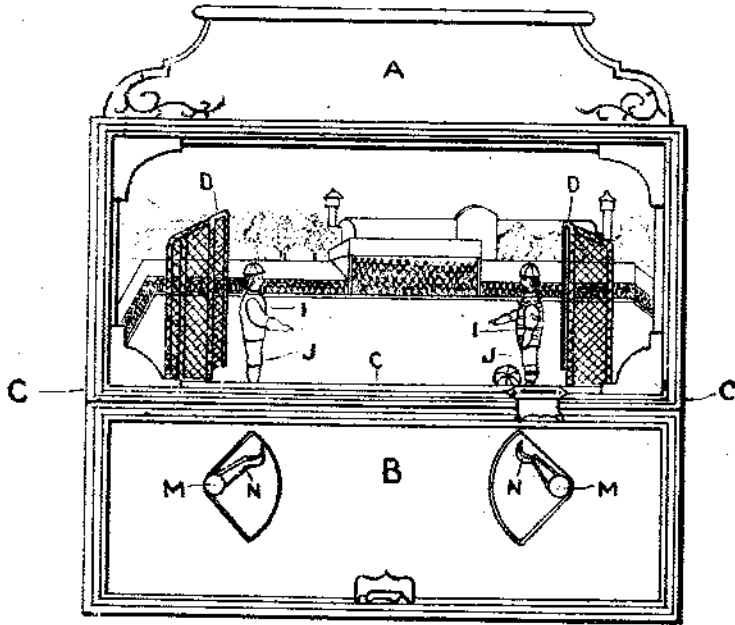


FIG. 1.

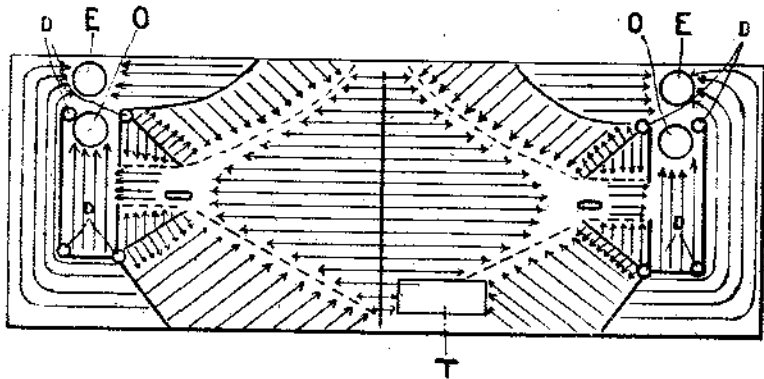


FIG. 2.

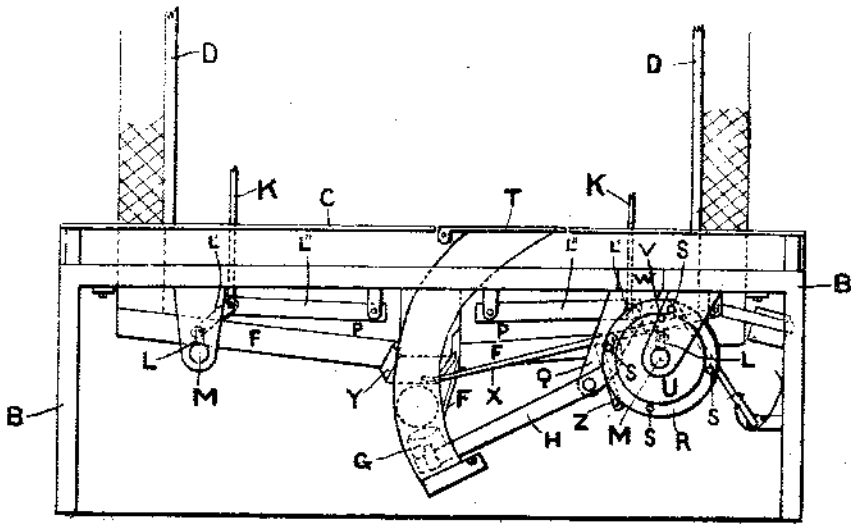


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

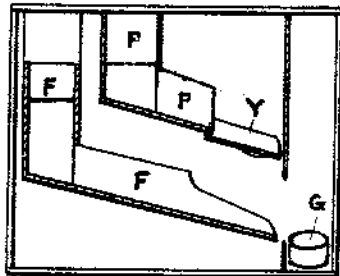
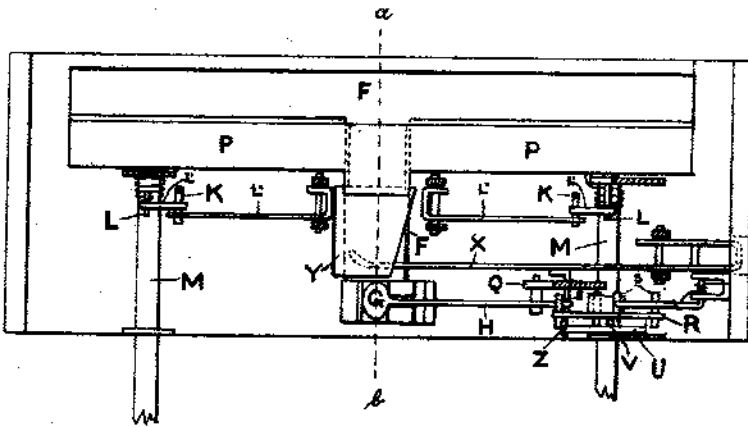


FIG. 5.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

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