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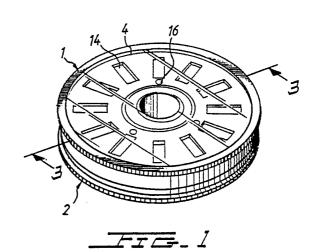
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57 A game wheel comprising a support base (2), a plurality of identical rollers (3) radially arranged and rotatably resting on the support base (2), and an observation wheel (I) with observation slots (I4). The surface of each roller (3) is divided into several regions marked with different digits, letters or colors, respectively. The observation wheel (I) is provided with several one-way turning protrusions (I5) on the bottom face so as to turn the rollers (3) contacted with the protrusions (!5) when the observation wheel (I) is turned in a clockwise (CW) direction. Conversely, counterclockwise (CCW) rotation of the observation wheel (I) will not turn the rollers(3). Indicating marks (I6) set on the upper face of the observation wheel (I) indicate the positions of the turning protrusions (I5). By CW and CCW rotation of the observation wheel (I), a user may arrange the randomly arrayed digits, letters or colors of the rollers rinto a uniform or pre-determined pattern.



IQ GAME WHEEL

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The present invention relates to an IQ game wheel which comprises a support base, a plurality of identical rollers disposed upon the support base, and an observation wheel covering the rollers and the support base. The surface of each roller is evenly divided into several regions on which different digits, letters or colors are marked. The bottom face of the observation wheel is set with a few turning protrusions which turn the rollers contacting with the protrusions when the observation wheel is turned in a CW direction. Conversely, CCW rotation of the observation wheel does not turn the rollers. By CW and CCW rotation of the observation wheel, the randomly-arrayed digits, letters or colors of the rollers may be turned to some pre-determined uniform pattern.

In recent years, there have been a great deal of game articles available in the market for exercising the user's intelligence and meanwhile providing users with enjoyment and entertainment. One very successful and world-renowned intelligence game article is Rubic's Cube. However, most other intelligence game articles fail to become world-famous and have only short commercial lifespans. This is largely due to the fact that intelligence game articles have complicated structures and intricate operation rules. Complicated structures raise the costs of the intelligence game articles. Intricate operation rules often perplex new users. Therefore, the present invention, an IQ game wheel, is designed from simple elements and is played with simple rules.

A primary object of the present invention is to mitigate and/or obviate the aforedescribed drawbacks of prior intelligence game articles.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an IQ game wheel which has a relatively simple structure as well as simple and easy-to-understand operation rules.

A further object of the present invention is to provide an IQ game wheel wherein the numbers of the rollers and the turning protrusions, the shape of the polygonal rolling blocks, and the styles of marking the evenly-divided regions of the surface of each roller are not exclusive and can be optionally determined.

Further objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent as the following description proceeds, and the features of novelty which characterize the invention be pointed out with particularity in the claims annexed to and forming a part of the invention.

In the figures:

FIG. I is a perspective view of an embodiment of an IQ game wheel according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an exploded view of the IQ game wheel of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the IQ game wheel as shown in FIG. I;

FIG. 4 shows the front end of one turning protrusion of the observation wheel as it comes into contact with face a-d of the rolling block of a roller;

FIG. 5 shows the rolling block shown in FIG. 4 is being turned by the turning protrusion as the observation wheel is turned in the direction of the arrow;

FIG. 6 shows the condition in which face a-d of the rolling block of a roller has been turned to face upwards;

FIG. 7 shows the rear end of the turning protrusion of the observation wheel as it is about to come in contact with face b-c of the rolling block of a roller;

FIG. 8 shows the rolling block as it is being pressed downwards without rotation by the turning protrusion when the observation wheel is turned in the direction of the arrow, which is opposite to the direction of the arrow shown in FIG. 5;

FIG. 9 shows the condition that face b-c of the rolling block still faces to right after the turning protrusion of the observation wheel has rolled over the rolling block; and

FIG. 10 shows another embodiment of the present invention wherein the polygonal rolling block is hexagonal and the cross-sectional shape of the turning protrusion is set in accordance with the hexagonal rolling block.

Referring to the figures, particularly FIGS. I, 2 and 3, it can be seen that the preferred embodiment of the IQ game wheel according to the present invention comprises a support base 2, a spongy ring 24 and a protective ring 25, disposed in the support base 2, twelve identical rollers 3 disposed on the rings 24 and 25, and an observation wheel I covering all the above-mentioned elements

The shape of the support base 2 is somewhat similar to the shape of an ashtray. The center of the support base 2 is set with a base hub 2l whose top edge is evenly set with twelve radial knob recesses 23. A circular engagement notch 22 is provided beneath the base hub 2l. Twelve evenly-spaced post recesses 27 are radially set on the top edge of a circumferential support rim 26 of the support base 2. The number of the knob recesses 23 is always the same as that of the post recesses 27 and each knob recess 23 is aligned with one of

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the post recesses 27. An elastic spongy ring 24 whose inner diameter is substantially equal to or slightly larger than the outer diameter of the base hub 2l is disposed around the base hub 2l. A protective ring 25 with a shape corresponding to the spongy ring 24, is fixed to the spongy ring 24. Because the protective ring 25 is made of a flexible and tough material, it prevents the spongy ring 24 from being damaged by sharp articles.

Twelve rollers 3 with its number identical to that of the knob recesses 23 or the post recesses 27. The twelve rollers are all identical in shape. Each roller comprises a cylindrical part 34. A post 3I is set on the same end of the cylindrical part 34 of each cylindrical roller 3 for resting on the post recess 27 of the support base 2. The other end of each cylindrical part 34 has a square rolling block 32 which rests on the protective ring 25 and the spongy ring 24 (see Figure 3). The length of the sides of the square rolling block 32 is slightly larger than the width of the protective ring 25. The outer end of the polygonal rolling block 32 opposite to the post 31 is further set with a round-headed knob 3l for resting on the knob recess 23 aligned with the just-mentioned post recess 27 when the rolling block 32 is pressed downwards. The surface of the cylindrical part 34 of each roller 3 is evenly divided into four regions, each of which is respectively marked with one particular digit, letter, or color. The surface of the cylindrical part 34 of each roller 3 is marked identical to the others. The number of the divided regions of the surface of the cylindrical part 34 of the roller 3 is always identical with the number of the sides of the polygonal rolling block 32.

The observation wheel I is provided with a flexible slitted hub II on the center thereof, a circumferential rim 13 on the outer edge thereof, and twelve evenly spaced observation slots I4 on the upper face thereof around the slitted hub II. The outer diameter of the slitted hub II is substantially the same as or slightly less than the inner diameter of the base hub 2l of the support base 2. The lower end of the slitted hub II is set with outward engagement protruberances 12 for engaging with the engagement notch 22 beneath the base hub 21. Therefore, the observation wheel I can be secured to the support base 2 by engaging the flexible slitted hub II of the observation wheel I to the base hub 2I of the support base 2. The inner diameter of the circumferential rim 13 of the observation wheel I is slightly larger than the outer diameter of the circumferential support rim 26 so as to enable the rim I3 of the observation wheel I to fit the support rim 26 of the support base 2. The evenly spaced observation slots I4 are arranged so that they may be moved to be located directly above all the twelve rollers 3 by turning the observation wheel I.

Three identical turning protrusions 15, each having a parabolic spandrel cross-section, are provided on the bottom face of the observation wheel I at irregular intervals. Each turning protrusion I5 is located between the inner end of an observation slot I4 and the slitted hub II. Three indicating marks I6 are set on the upper face of the observation wheel I and above the protrusions 15 for indicating the positions of the turning protrusions I5. Because the slitted hub II is flexible, the observation wheel I could become detached from the support base 2 if the observation wheel I is unintentionally pulled upwards somewhat heavily. To avoid this problem, a transparent securing cover 4 comprising a central securing hub 4l is disposed on the observation wheel I with the securing hub 4I inserting into the slitted hub II to prevent the slitted hub II from being inwardly deformed and consequently becoming detached from the base hub 2l. The outer diameter of the securing hub 4l of the securing cover 4 is substantially equal to or slightly less than the inner diameter of the slitted hub II. The securing cover 4 can be attached to the observation wheel I by adhesion or any other appropriate means.

Referring to FIGS. 4 - 9, the progressive positions of the turning protrusion 15 rolling over the square rolling block 32 can be clearly seen. FIG. 4 shows the front end of one turning protrusion 15 of the observation wheel I is turned to come in contact with face a-d of the rolling block 32 of one roller 3. It should be noted that there are always two other turning protrusions I5 in the same working conditions against two other corresponding rolling blocks 32 as the present-described turning protrusion I5 shown in FIGS. 4 - 9. When the observation wheel I is further turned in the clockwise direction, as shown in FIG. 5 (the CW direction is represented by the arrow on this figure), the front end of the turning protrusion 15 will simultaneously press downwards and turn forwards the rolling block 32 of the roller 3. The above-described movements of the rolling block 32, which is turned in a CW direction by the turning protrusion 15, are a result of external force against the square rolling block 32 acting in the form of rotational torque with the axis of the roller being the torque axis. Because the observation wheel I can not be lifted up, the rolling block 32 is thus going to be pushed downwards and subsequently the rolling block 32 may be turned. FIG. 6 shows the rolling block 32 has been turned over one side by the turning protrusion I5 in CW movement. Face a-d of the rolling block 32, which originally faces to the left, has already been turned to face up. At the same time the rolling block 32 (shown in FIG. 6) is being turned over one side, the other two rolling blocks 32 which contact with other two turning protrusions I5 have also been turned over one side.

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It is noted that other nine rollers 3 whose square rolling blocks 32 do not contact with the turning protrusions 15 do not rotate during the period of the above-mentioned three rollers 3 are being turned.

Referring to FIGS. 7 - 9, the counterclockwise rotation of the observation wheel acting on the rollers 3 can be seen. FIG. 7 shows that the rear end of the tuning protrusion 15 is about to contact with the top edge of face b-c of one of the rolling blocks 32. Because the gradient of the rear portion of the turning protrusion 15 is very low, the external force exerted on the rolling block 32 is primarily exerted as a vertically downward stress when the turning protrusion I5 having a parabolic spandrel cross-section is turned CCW to further contact with the rolling block 32. FIG. 8 shows the rolling block 32 being pressed down by the lower edge of the turning protrusion 15 when the turning protrusion is turned in a CCW direction (as indicated by the arrow in FIG. 8) against face a-b of the rolling block 32. FIG. 9 shows the instant after the turning protrusion 15 has rolled over the rolling block 32 and the rolling block 32 whose b-c face is still facing right and does not rotate during the above-described CCW rotation of the turning protrusion I5.

From the description hereinbefore, it can be understood that when the observation wheel I is turned in a CW direction, the three rollers 3 which are positioned directly under the three indicating marks I6 will be turned CW 90 degrees. The CCW rotation of the observation wheel I does not cause any corresponding turning of the rollers 3 whether the rollers 3 are directly under the indicating marks I6 or not.

Generally speaking, the object of the IQ game wheel is to turn the rollers, which are randomly set, so that they show some particular uniform and/or pre-determined pattern by CW and CCW rotations of the observation wheel I. Since the arrangement of the three turning protrusions I5 is not evenly-spaced or symmetrical, and the number of the rollers 3, which are turned CW 90 degrees by the rotation of the observation wheel I at one time, is plural, the process of trying to turn the randomly set rollers 3 into uniformly patterned rollers 3 is challenging and full of fun. Consequently, the present IQ game wheels provides users a lot of intellectual exercise and provides a great deal of enjoyment.

The number of rollers 3, observation slots I4, and knob and post recesses, 23 and 27, are equal, since these parts are mutually dependent. It is noted that this number is not necessarily limited to be twelve, which is merely adopted as a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In addition, the numbers of the sides of the polygonal rolling block 32 of each roller 3 and evenly-divided regions of the surface of the cylindrical part 34 of

each roller 3 (to be marked with digits, letters, or colors, respectively) are not necessarily limited to four. This number was merely adopted as a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Once the polygonal rolling block is determined, a corresponding turning protrusion is adopted to enable CW turning of the contacted roller and CCW rolling over the contacted roller without any turning. Referring to FIG. 10, another possible embodiment of a turning protrusion 15a and a hexagonal rolling block 32a can be clearly seen. In this embodiment, the surface of the cylindrical part 34a of each roller 3a is accordingly divided into six even regions on which different digits, letters, or colors are respectively marked.

It is noted that as various possible embodiments may be made of the above invention, and as various adaptations might be made in the embodiment above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter herein described or shown in the accompanying drawing is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense. Thus it will be appreciated that the drawings are exemplary of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Claims

I. An IQ game wheel providing users intellectual exercise and enjoyment characterised in that it comprises:

(a) a support base (2), including a central base hub (2l) and a circumferential support rim (26); a circular engagement notch (22) being provided beneath said central base hub (2l), twelve post recesses (27) being evenly spaced on the top edge of said circumferential support rim (26), twelve knob recesses (23) aligned with said twelve post recesses(27) being evenly set on the top edge of said base hub(2l);

(b) a spongy ring (24) and a protective ring (25) which are disposed around said base hub (21), with said protective ring (25) disposed upon said spongy ring(24);

(c) twelve identical rollers (3); each of said twelve identical rollers (3) comprising a cylindrical part (34), a post (3I) which is set on one end of each cylindrical part (34), and a square rolling block (32) set on the other end of each cylindrical part (34); the end of said square rolling block (32) opposite to said post (3I) being set with a roundheaded knob (33); the surface of each cylindrical part (34) being evenly divided into four regions which are respectively marked with different digits, letters or colors; said rollers (3) being disposed on said support base (2) with the post (3I) of each

roller (3) disposed upon one of said post recesses (27) and the knob (33) disposed upon the knob recess(23);

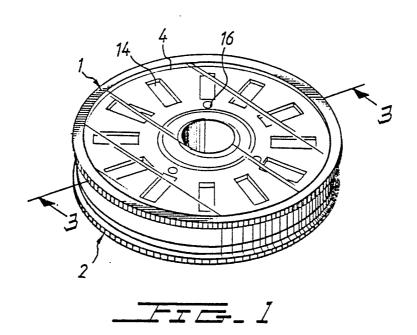
(d) an observation wheel (I) including a central slitted hub (II) and a circumferential rim (I3); twelve evenly spaced observation slots (I4) being set on the upper face of said observation wheel (I); the lower end of said slitted hub (II) being set with outward engagement protuberances (I2); three turning protrusions (I5) with parabolic spandrel cross-sections being provided on the bottom face of the observation wheel (I), each of said turning protrusions (I5) being located between the inner end of an observation slot (I4) and the slitted hub (II); three indicating marks (I6) being set on the upper face of the observation wheel (I) and above the turning protrusions (I5); and

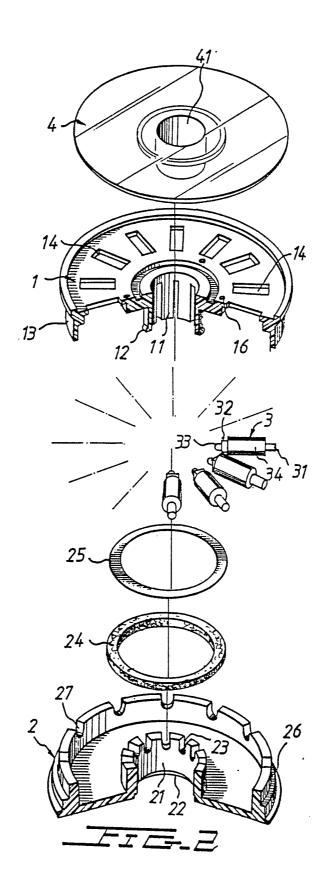
(e) a transparent securing cover (4) including a central securing hub (4l) whose outer diameter is substantially equal to or slightly less than the inner diameter of slitted hub (II).

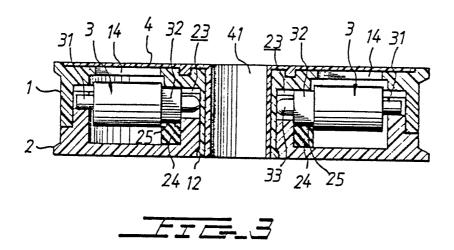
2. An IQ game wheel as set forth in claim I, wherein the number of said rollers (3), said observation slots (I4), said knob recesses (23) and said post recesses (27) are equal.

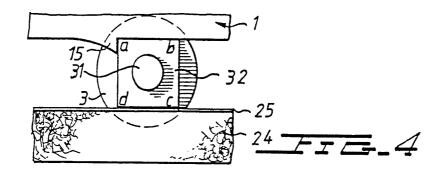
3. An IQ game wheel as set forth in claim I, wherein the rolling block (32) of each roller (3) is polygonal.

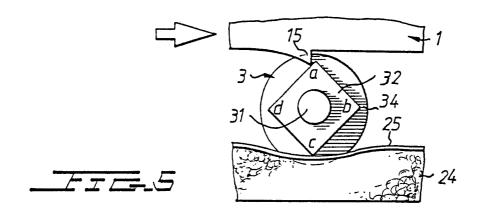
4. An IQ game wheel as set forth in claim I, wherein the number of the turning protrusions (I5) is other than three.

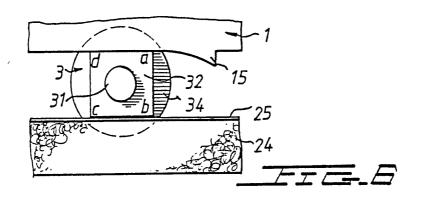


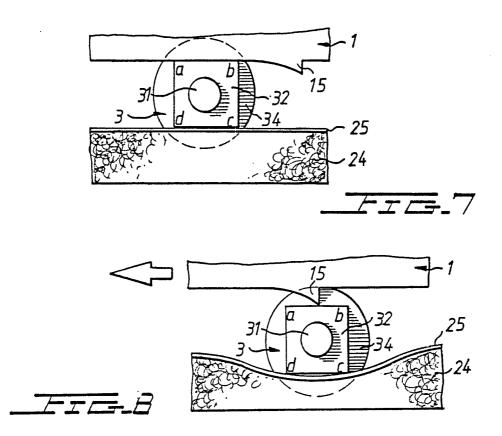


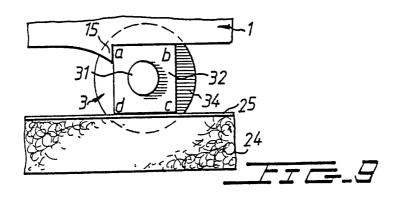


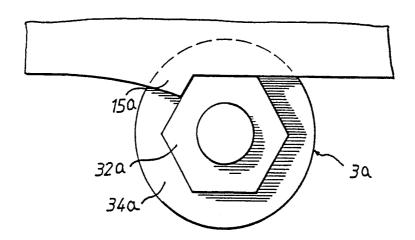














EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

EP 86 11 3624

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			T	
Category		th indication, where appropriate, vant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	US-A-3 253 828 * Column 2, lir	(JOSLYN) nes 19-23; figures	1	A 63 F 9/08
А	US-A-3 128 100 * Column 3, line	(SINDEN) es 59-67; figures	1	
A	EP-A-0 105 620	(SINCLAIR)		
A	WO-A-8 200 101	(REMENYI et al.)		
A	EP-A-0 097 141	(VARGA)		TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
A	GB-A- 188 215	(FERRY)		A 63 F
A	US-A-4 487 417	(ENGEL)		
A	US-A-4 291 881	(KLAMER)		
<u></u> .	The present search report has b	een drawn up for all claims	1	
Place of search THE HAGUE Date of completion of the search 03-06-1987		GLAS	Examiner	

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

- particularly relevant if taken alone particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category
- technological background non-written disclosure intermediate document A : O : P :

- T: theory or principle underlying the invention
 E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date
 D: document cited in the application
 L: document cited for other reasons

- &: member of the same patent family, corresponding document