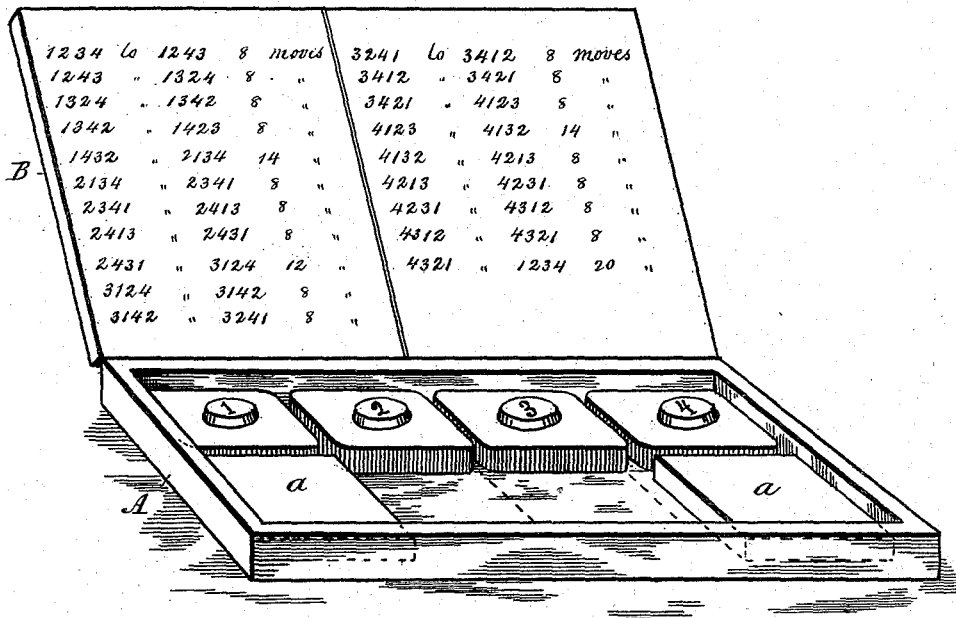


(No Model.)

S. J. EYMANN.
PUZZLE.

No. 535,279.

Patented Mar. 5, 1895.



Witnesses

R. S. Millar
L. M. Adams

Inventor,

S. J. Eymann.
by *J. Bailey*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL J. EYMANN, OF NEW BADEN, ILLINOIS.

PUZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 535,279, dated March 5, 1895.

Application filed July 18, 1892. Serial No. 440,376. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL J. EYMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Baden, in the county of Clinton and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Puzzles, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawing, in which the figure is a general perspective view of my improved puzzle.

The object of my invention is to provide a novel and attractive device in the form of a puzzle, the solution of which, while affording an unfailing source of diversion and entertainment, requires at the same time, the exercise of thought and skill and is therefore adapted to provide instruction as well as amusement.

The device is easily constructed at a trifling expense and consists of a shallow rectangular box, which may be conveniently carried in the pocket and contains a series of movable blocks designated by numerals and adapted to be transposed by a specified number of movements in such a manner as to form different combinations according to a table of numbers composed and systematically arranged for the purpose and attached to the upturned lid of the box in full view of the performer.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, A indicates the box which may be made of any desirable material. A lid B is suitably hinged thereto. A series of movable blocks are placed within and along one side of said box, their corners are slightly rounded to facilitate their movement, and they are respectively designated by the numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4. The front corners of the box are occupied by permanent blocks *a a*, forming a recess opposite and of size equal to the two central movable blocks now shown as marked 2 and 3.

The operation of transposing the blocks in order to form the different combinations in the succession indicated in the table will now be explained. The blocks being disposed according to their numerical order, the first

transposition consists in changing the combination 1 2 3 4 to 1 2 4 3 in eight movements, which is effected in the following manner: Block 2 is moved into the adjoining vacant space in front, block 3 is similarly moved, block 4 two moves to the left, block 3 one move to the rear and one to the right, block 4 one move to the right and block 2 one move to the rear. It will be observed that each movement from one space to the next adjoining is counted as one, and that the blocks must not be lifted and passed one over another. It will also be understood that the tables may be composed of a variety of combinations requiring a less or greater number of transpositions according to the preference of performers. For example, if it be desired to change the original combination 1 2 3 4 and form 1 3 2 4, it may be done in four movements without disturbing the corner blocks. It is furthermore obvious that other tables involving more numerous and intricate transpositions may be provided. If made of like dimensions, the tables may be printed on a single sheet which may be folded and attached to the under side of the lid of the box in such a manner that either one may be brought into view. I am aware that it is not broadly new to provide a box with movable pieces individually marked or designated, and adapted by being moved to form new and given combinations.

What I claim as new is—

The combination with the rectangular box, having a stationary block at two opposite corners and four movable blocks, designated by the numerals 1, 2, 3 and 4, of the hinged lid provided with a table of systematically arranged numbers which will be in full view when said lid is opened or raised, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, this 7th day of July, 1892, in the presence of witnesses.

SAMUEL J. EYMANN.

Witnesses:

T. GUFFNER,
A. McDONALD.