

(No Model.)

T. F. SCHOFIELD.
PUZZLE.

No. 552,721.

Patented Jan. 7, 1896.

Fig. 1.

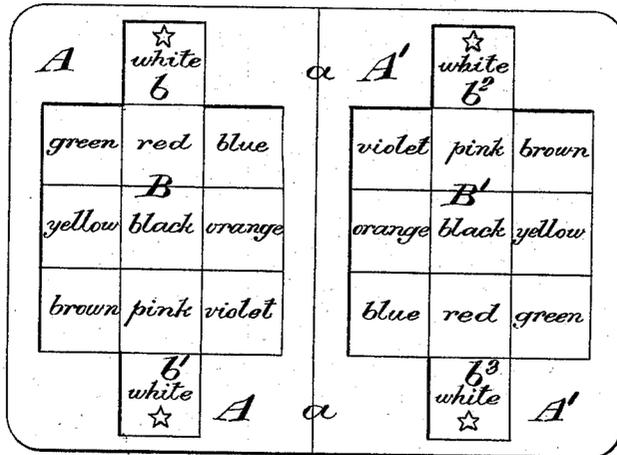


Fig. 2.

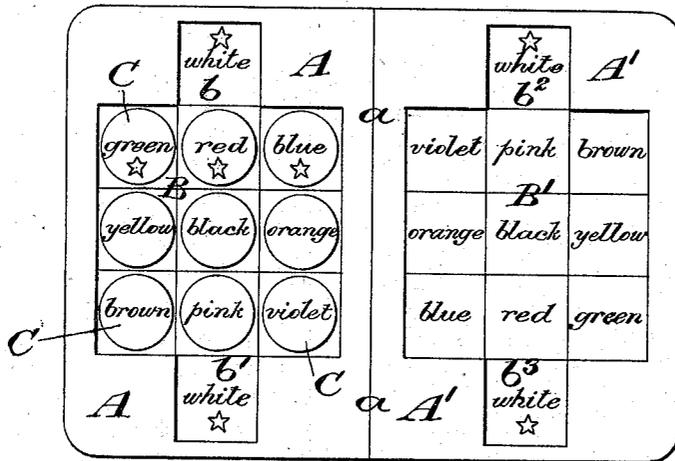
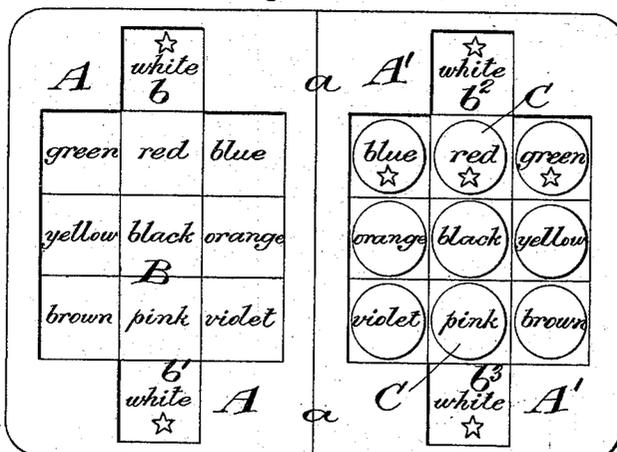


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:-
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS F. SCHOFIELD, OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

PUZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,721, dated January 7, 1896.

Application filed January 10, 1895. Serial No. 534,486. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS F. SCHOFIELD, of Duluth, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Puzzles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in puzzles in which a central group of characterized surfaces or pockets have in connection therewith an auxiliary surface or pocket adjacent to the central group and upon each of two opposite sides thereof, and a number of chips or disks characterized in the same manner as the central group of surfaces or pockets and equal to the number of surfaces or disks in the central group are adapted to be moved from surface to surface or pocket to pocket into a certain predetermined arrangement from a different prescribed arrangement.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the group of characterized spaces or pockets with the disks removed therefrom and the holder containing the characterized surfaces or pockets opened. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the disks in the prescribed arrangement on one side of the folding holder. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the position of the disks after they have been transferred onto the opposite side of the folding holder into position to begin the solution.

The holder for the characterized surfaces or pockets consists of two folding sections A A' hinged together along the line *a*. On the inside of each section A A' there is formed a central group of pockets, denoted by B on the section A, and B' on the section A'. In the present instance I have shown nine of the characterized pockets in the central group arranged in the form of a square, and on the two opposite sides of the central group I have shown the auxiliary surfaces or pockets *b b'* adjacent to the group B, and *b² b³* adjacent to the group B'. The different surfaces or pockets are characterized in the present instance by color, and to indicate this the names of the different colors have been printed upon the several surfaces or pockets.

The groups of surfaces or pockets of the sections A and A' are so located that when the sections A A' are closed together face to face the said groups will coincide throughout their marginal and division lines; but the

relative arrangement of the several surfaces or pockets on the section A' is different from that on the section A, so that when the disks are transferred, in a manner to be hereinafter explained, from the section A to the section A' they will occupy positions on the surfaces or pockets which do not correspond to the positions which they at first assumed.

The chips or disks are of similar structure, one of them being denoted by C, and are in the present instance shown of circular form to more clearly distinguish them from the surfaces or pockets on or in which they rest; but in practice they may be made square or any shape found desirable. They are characterized to correspond with the surfaces or pockets of the central groups B B', in the present instance by color, the names of their colors being printed thereon, and for my present purposes I prefer to have them characterized upon opposite sides.

Starting with the disks in the position which they occupy in Fig. 2, each on its surface or pocket corresponding to itself—*i. e.*, green upon green, red upon red, &c.—the section A' may be folded over onto the section A, so as to hold the several disks in their positions, and the whole may then be reversed to bring the section A' down and the section A uppermost. The section A may then be turned over into the position shown in Fig. 3, leaving the disks on the surfaces or pockets of the section A' as shown in Fig. 3, and puzzle will be solved by moving the disks from space to space without allowing at any time one of the disks to skip over a space occupied by another disk until the disks have been arranged to correspond with the surfaces or pockets on the section A'—*i. e.*, green upon green, red upon red, &c. There is a further limitation during this manipulation of the disks, and that is that only those which are further characterized by a star, in the present instance the disks green, red, or blue, may be moved into the auxiliary surfaces or pockets upon the opposite sides of the central group and denoted by white and a star in the present drawings.

When the puzzle has been solved on the section A', the section A may be folded over upon it, the whole then reversed and the section A' opened. This will leave the disks in

a mixed condition upon the section A and the solution may again be tried upon the section A.

I have found it convenient to depress the surfaces or pockets about the thickness of the disks below the inside faces of the sections A A' upon one of the sections and to leave the surface flush upon the opposite side, or to depress the said surfaces or pockets upon the faces of each of the sections about one-half the width of the disk. This, however, is not essential, as the said characterized surfaces or pockets may be left flush upon both of the sections and the pressure of the two sections together be relied upon to hold the disks in position while being transferred.

What I claim is—

The puzzle, comprising a folded base or sup-

port, each of the adjacent faces of the folding base or support being provided with a central group of characterized surfaces or pockets so arranged upon the said sections of the support that they will register when the said folding support is closed, one of said folding sections being further provided with an auxiliary pocket or characterized surface upon each of two sides of the central group, and chips or disks corresponding in number to the number of surfaces or pockets in one of the central groups and characterized to correspond to the individual surfaces or pockets of the group, substantially as set forth.

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