

No. 730,026.

PATENTED JUNE 2, 1903.

A. KEEDELL.
PUZZLE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

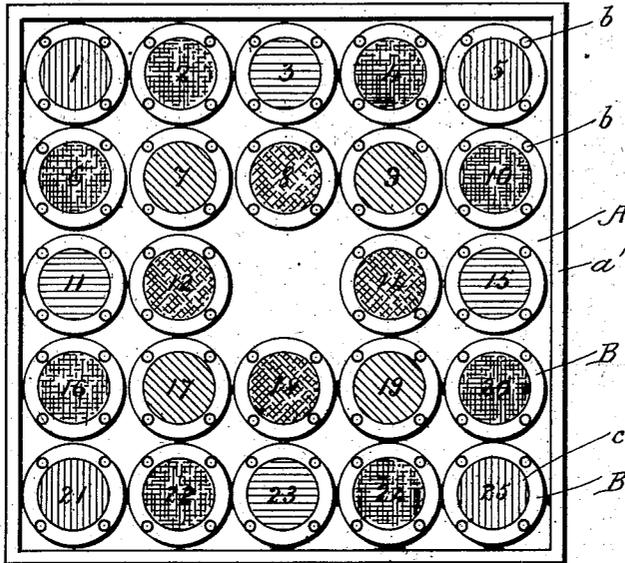


FIG. 2.

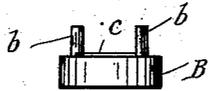
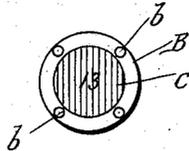


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES

James T. Hannay.
Walter Allen

INVENTOR

Albert Keedell.
by Herbert W. Jenner.
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT KEEDELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PUZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,026, dated June 2, 1903.

Application filed April 21, 1903. Serial No. 153,692. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT KEEDELL, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Puzzles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to puzzles; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the puzzle with the center disk No. 13 removed. Fig. 2 is a side view of one of the disks. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the center disk.

A is a shallow and square tray having raised sides *a'*.

B represents disks arranged in the tray. Twenty-five of these disks are used and when all of them are in position they fill the tray. These disks are numbered serially from "1" to "25," inclusive. Fig. 1 shows the disks in their correct positions, so that the center disk "13" can be dropped into its place. The disks "1," "5," "13," "21," and "25" are colored red. Disks "3," "11," "15," and "23" are blue. Disks "7," "9," "17," and "19" are green, and disks "8," "12," "14," and "18" are orange or gold, and disks "2," "4," "6," "10," "16," "20," "22," and "24" are yellow. These colors may be varied, provided separate colors are used for the separate sets of disks.

In working the puzzle the center disk "13" is first removed, so that space is afforded for sliding the disks, and the remaining disks are mixed up in the tray. The red disks "1," "5," "21," and "25" are first slid into position and must not be moved again. The disks

"2," "3," "4," "10," "15," "20," "24," "23," "22," "16," "11," and "6" are then slid into their respective positions, and the outer square thus formed must not be broken. The remaining eight disks are then slid into position. If the puzzle has been solved correctly, there will be a center space for disk "13," and the disks will be arranged serially.

The disks must not be lifted in working the puzzle, and in order that they may be slid conveniently with both hands each disk has four projections *b* at its periphery arranged at diagonal points upon its upper side and at equal distances apart. The numeral designating each disk may be attached to it by means of an adhesive label *c* at the center part of the disk. The disks may be pressed out of any suitable plastic material or may be formed in any other approved manner.

What I claim is—

1. In a puzzle, the combination, with a square tray, of a series of twenty-five disks which fit in the said tray and which are numbered serially and divided into five separate sets each set being of a different color, one of the said sets comprising five disks, one set comprising eight disks, and the remaining sets comprising four disks each.

2. In a puzzle, the combination, with a tray, of a series of disks which are slidable in the said tray, said disks being each provided with a numbered and colored adhesive label at its center portion and having four projections at its periphery arranged at diagonal points and at equal distances apart.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT KEEDELL.

Witnesses:

FRANK THOMAS,
ALICE KEEDELL.