

W. STEPHENS.
 NUMERICAL PUZZLE.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 17, 1913.

1,090,245.

Patented Mar. 17, 1914.

Fig. A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	16	20	5	9	19	6	1
12	15	7	18	21	2	10	13
3	4	11	14	8	17	22	24

Fig. B

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	3
17	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	4
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	H	5

Fig. C



Witnesses

Gaston M. F. Stephens
Ang. G. Stephens

Inventor

Winston Stephens

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WINSTON STEPHENS, OF NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

NUMERICAL PUZZLE.

1,090,245.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 17, 1914.

Application filed April 17, 1913. Serial No. 761,764.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WINSTON STEPHENS, a citizen of the United States, residing at 12 South Sixth street, New Bedford, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Numerical Puzzles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in a numerical puzzle in which twenty-four (24) numbered disks are placed in a certain form of tray in a specified order, and then moved according to stated rules to obtain a desired end in their re-arrangement or order. I attain this object as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure "A" represents the tray with the numbered disks in position to start doing the puzzle—the squares in tray numbered from 1 to 8 inclusive being left unoccupied. Fig. "B" represents the tray with the numbered disks in the spaces they should occupy when puzzle is completed—letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, showing squares not covered by numbered disks when puzzle is done. Fig. "C," represents a perspective view of tray showing the respective length and position of partitions so that by marking seven lines across the bottom of the tray at right angles to the three partitions and equal distances apart, it divides the tray into thirty-two (32) equal squares as shown in Fig. "A" and Fig. "B."

The invention consists of a shallow rectangular tray 1 having vertical sides and ends and divided into four channels 2, 3, 4 and 5, of equal width by longitudinal partitions 6, 7 and 8 of a height equal to the sides, and twenty four disks 9, numbered from 1 to 24 and having a diameter approximately equal to the width of the channels. The bottom of the tray is further divided by seven parallel lines 10 at right angles to the partitions, spaced equally and at a distance equal to the distance between the partitions, thus dividing the bottom of the board into four series of squares 11, having eight squares in each series. The partitions 6, 7 and 8 do not extend through the entire length of the tray, the partition 6 extending from one end of the tray to a point spaced from the other end a distance equal to the sides of one of the squares 11, and the partition 8 extending in a similar manner but from the opposite end of the tray. The middle partition 7 has each end spaced

from the ends of the tray. The channel 2 between the partition 6 and the side of the tray has its squares 11 numbered from 1 to 8 beginning at the closed end of the channel and the channel 4 has its squares 11 with the exception of the first designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, and G the squares in the closed end of the channel 5 immediately adjacent the square G being designated by the letter H.

The puzzle is—to arrange the numbered disks from the position as shown in Fig. "A" so as to occupy positions as shown in Fig. "B" in the fewest moves possible, at most ninety three (93) and in doing so to be governed by the following rules: (1) Place numbered disks in tray as indicated in Fig. "A," move one numbered disk at a time, without jumping one over another. (2) As many consecutive squares may be passed over in one move as are not occupied by other numbered disks, calling it one move.

(3) The numbered disks must ultimately be placed over their corresponding numbers in the bottom of the tray, and when so done and the spaces (or squares) marked "A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H," left unoccupied the puzzle is completed.

Therefore I claim—

1. A puzzle device comprising a rectangular tray having four longitudinal channels, a communication between the first and second channel adjacent one end of the tray, a communication between the third and fourth channels adjacent the opposite end of the tray and communications between the second and third channels adjacent each end of the tray and game pieces having distinguishing indicia and adapted to be shifted in the channels.

2. A puzzle device comprising a rectangular tray having three parallel longitudinal partitions, the partition adjacent one side of the tray having an opening to permit the passage of a game piece between the partition end and the end of the tray, the partition adjacent the other side of the tray having a similar opening at the opposite end of the tray and the middle partition having similar openings at each end of the tray, indicia designating equal spaces between one side of the tray and the adjacent partition, other indicia designating similar spaces between the other partitions and a single space adjacent the other side of the

tray, and game pieces bearing distinguishing
indicia arranged in a certain order between
the partitions and between one partition and
one side of the tray so as to allow one set of
5 indicia to remain uncovered and adapted
to be shifted into another certain order so
as to uncover the other set of indicia.

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

WINSTON STEPHENS.

In presence of—

MABEL BURNHAM,
AMY G. STEPHENS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
