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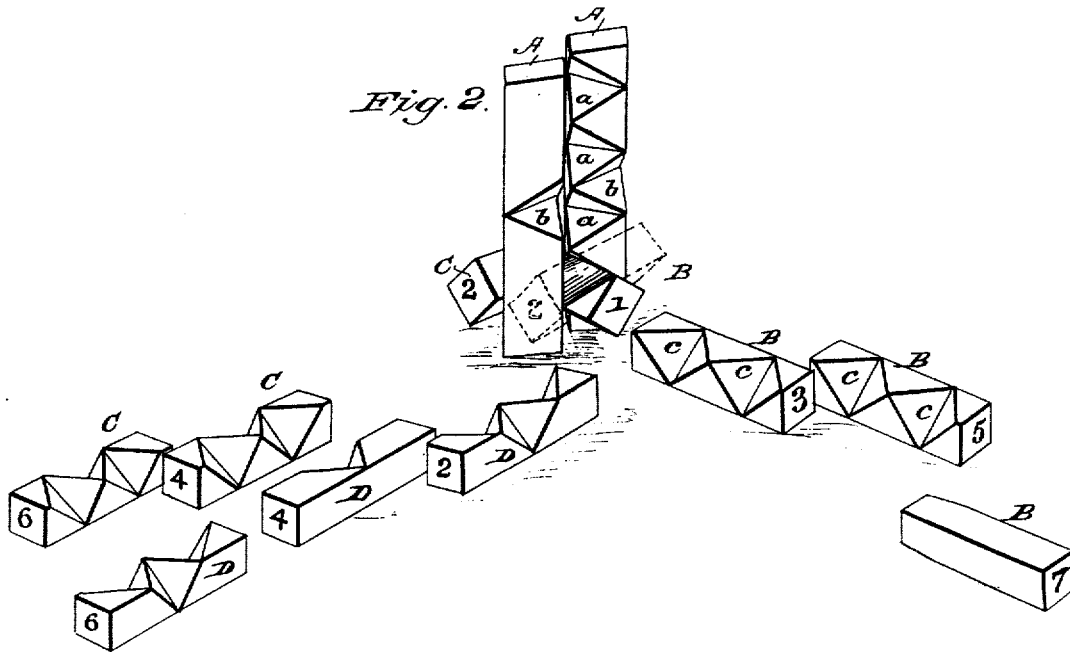
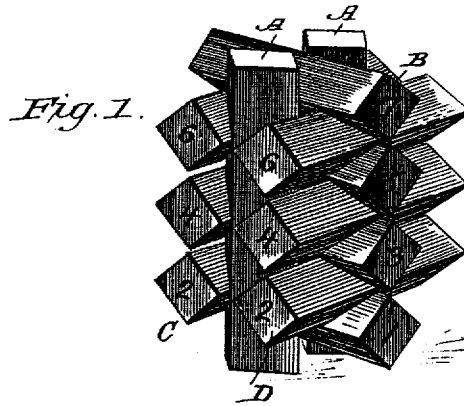
393,816

(Model.)

S. P. CHANDLER.
PUZZLE.

No. 393,816.

Patented Dec. 4, 1888.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL P. CHANDLER, OF ASHTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

PUZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 393,816, dated December 4, 1888.

Application filed March 9, 1888. Serial No. 266,686. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL P. CHANDLER, of Ashton, in the county of Sumter and State of South Carolina, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Puzzles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of a puzzle designed for amusement or pastime.

It consists of two notched bars interlocked with three series of notched blocks, one series of which is arranged between the notched bars, and the other two series of which are arranged on opposite sides of the notched bars at right angles to and interlocking with the first series of blocks.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the puzzle put together; and Fig. 2 is a view of the parts separated, the notched bars being left standing vertically and the three series of blocks being partly laid off in horizontal rows and numbered in the order in which they are to be built up.

In the drawings, A A represent the two notched bars which form the longitudinal tie to the blocks. These bars are square in cross-section and arranged diagonally, and have notches *a a a a* cut in their angles adjacent to each other, which notches are of triangular sides and penetrate to the middle or diagonal line of the bars. These bars A A also have each one notch, *b*, in their angles cut at right angles to the notches *a*.

B B B B represent the series of blocks that go between the two bars. Of these blocks those numbered 1, 3, and 5 are made alike, with two notches, *c*, cut in their angles, while the fourth block, 7, which is the last one put in when the puzzle is put together, is perfectly plain and square, with a slight taper to give

a wedging or tightening action, which holds the parts firmly together.

C C C represent one series of blocks that go upon the sides of the bars A, and D D D the other. Of the series C, all the blocks have each three notches alternating at right angles, two at the ends and one in the middle of the same. Of the series D, block 4 has a single notch, and 2 and 6 have each three, as in series C.

To build up the puzzle, the bars A A are held upright, with their notches *a* facing each other. Block 1 of series B is then placed between them at the bottom. Blocks 2 and 2 of series C and D are then placed on 1 at right angles. Block 3 of series B is next placed at right angles upon 2 and between bars A A. Blocks 4 and 4 of series C and D are then placed on 3, and after this 5 is adjusted above 4, 6 6 above 5, and finally 7 is wedged endwise in between the bars A A at the top, and the puzzle is set up and tightly held together, so that it may be handled without falling to pieces, as shown in Fig. 1.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The puzzle herein described, consisting of the two bars A A, having notches *a* and *b*, the series of notched blocks B, fitted between the bars A A, and the two series of notched blocks C D, fitted upon the outside of bars A A upon opposite sides and at right angle to blocks B, the whole being interlocked substantially as shown and described.

SAMUEL P. CHANDLER.

Witnesses:

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