

(No Model.)

G. T. & M. H. BRADLEY.  
PUZZLE.

No. 500,795.

Patented July 4, 1893.

Fig. 2

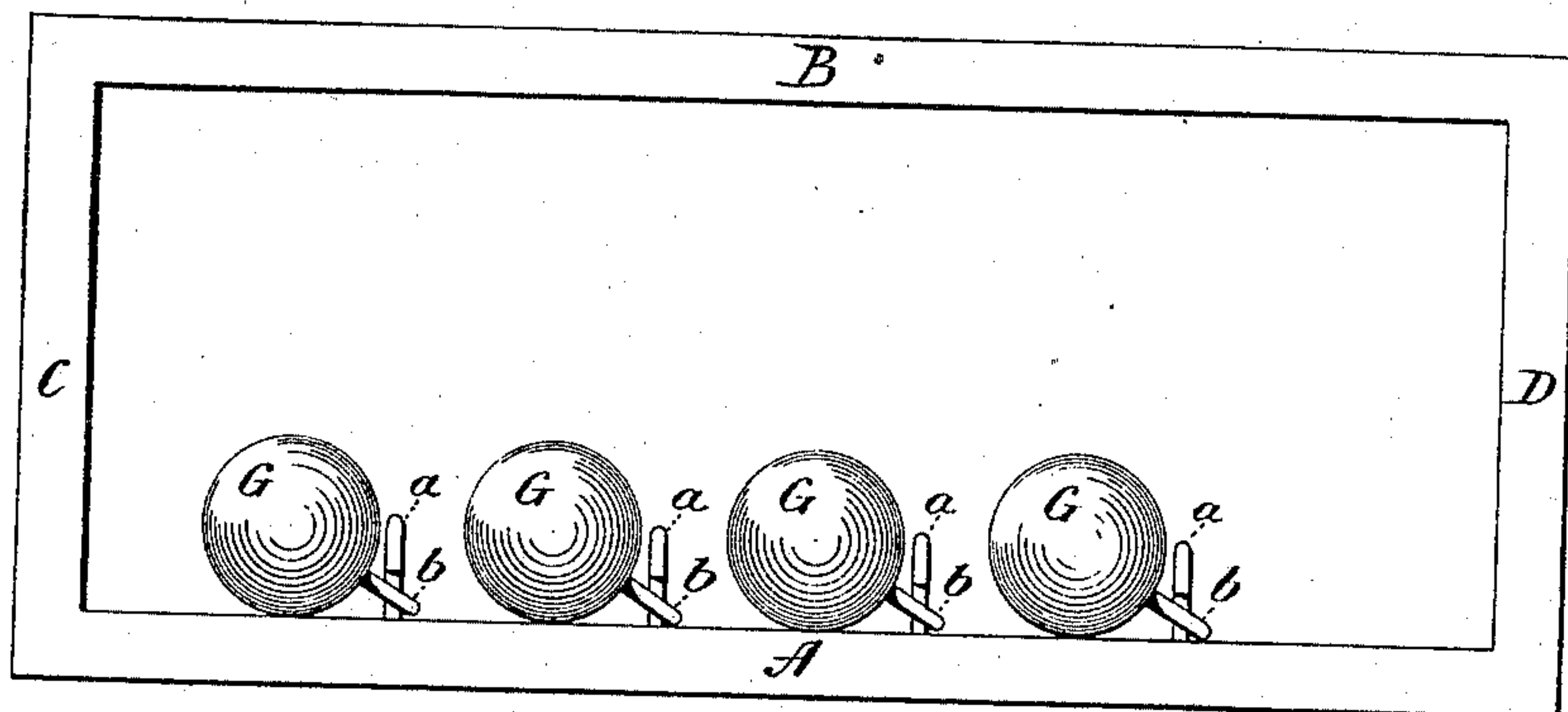


Fig. 1

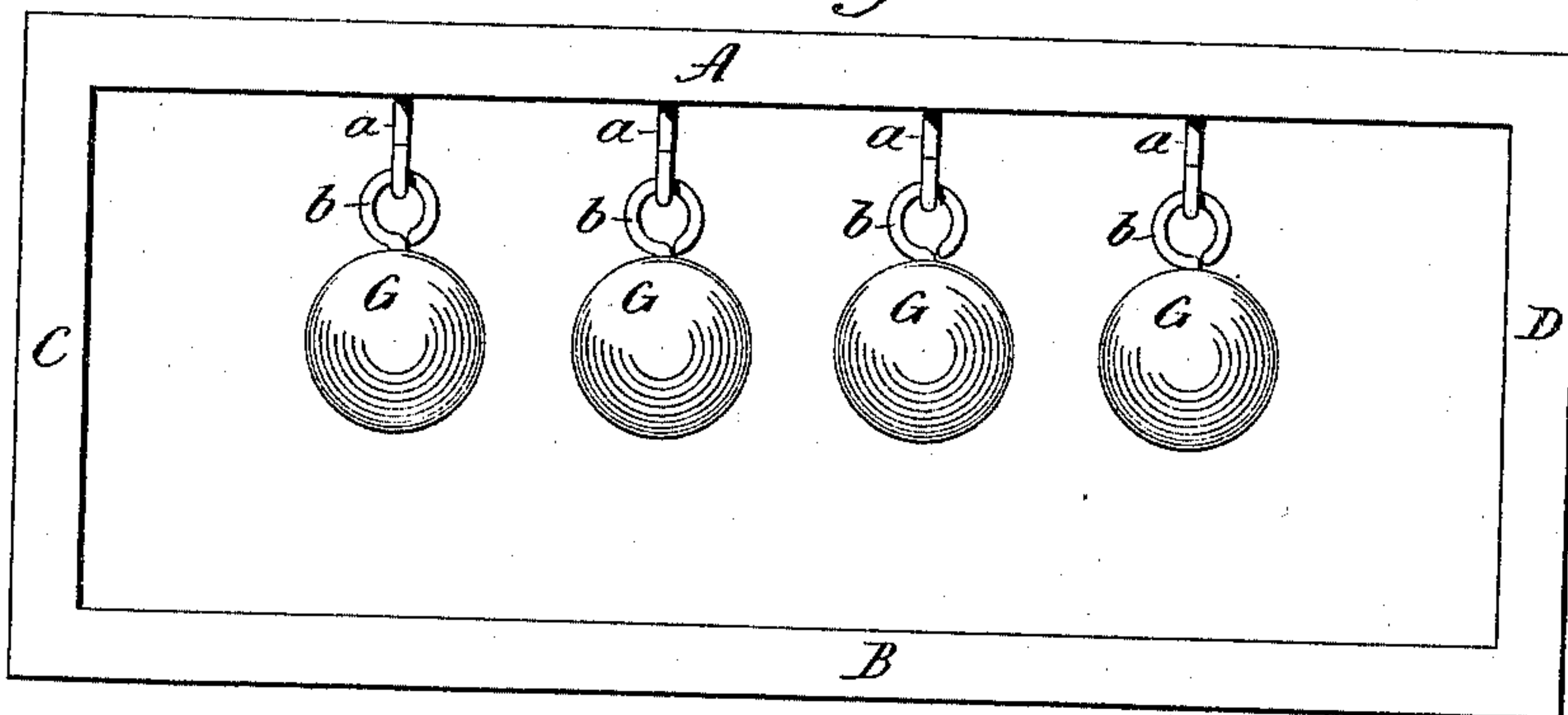


Fig. 4

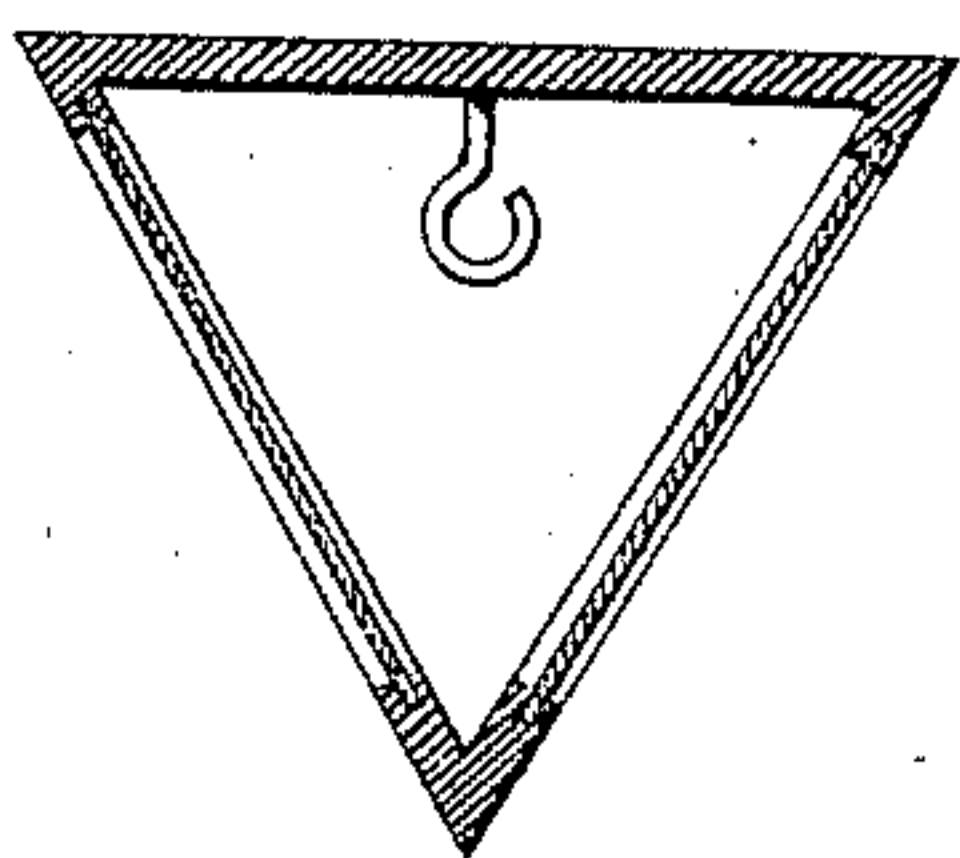


Fig. 3

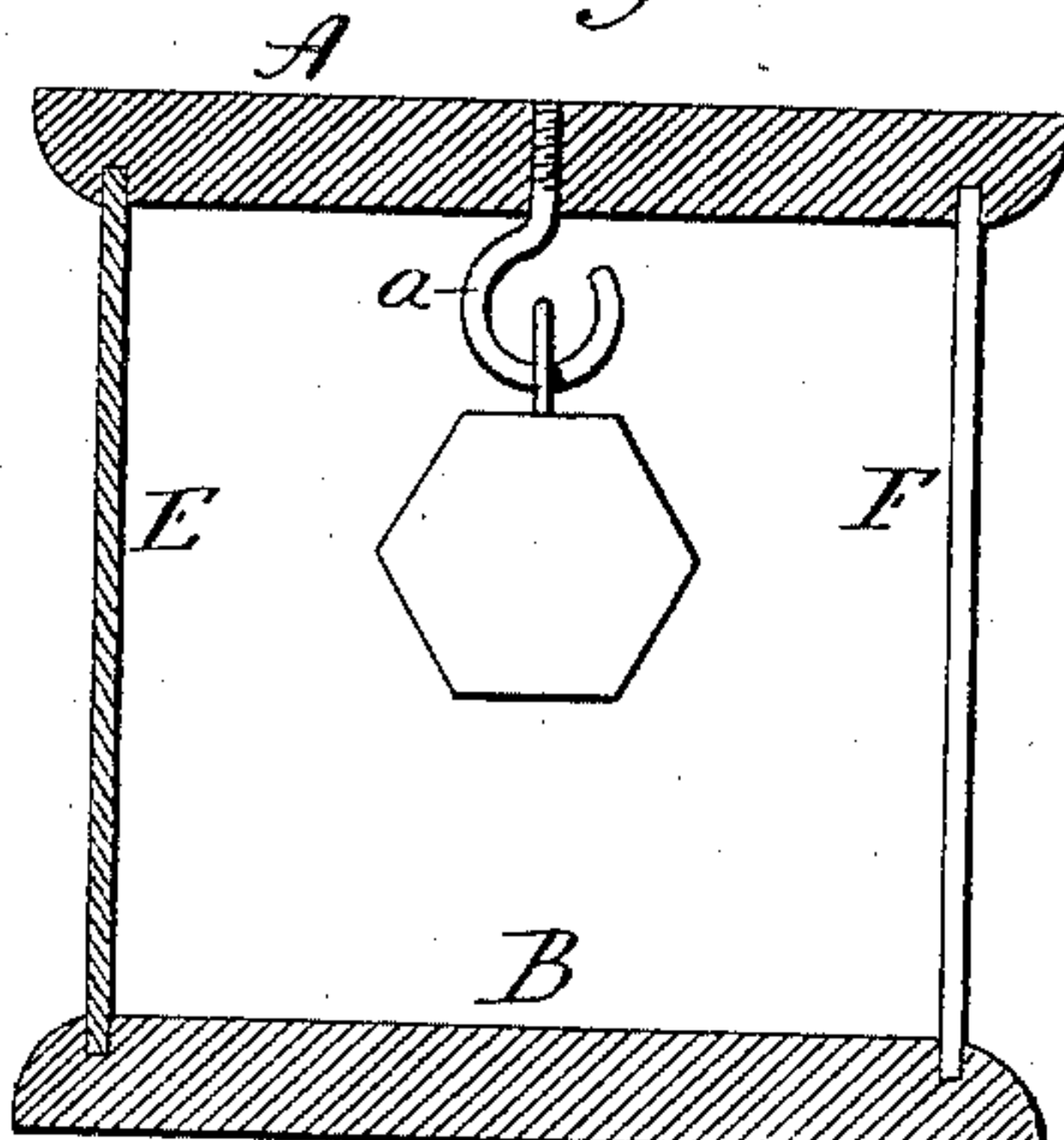
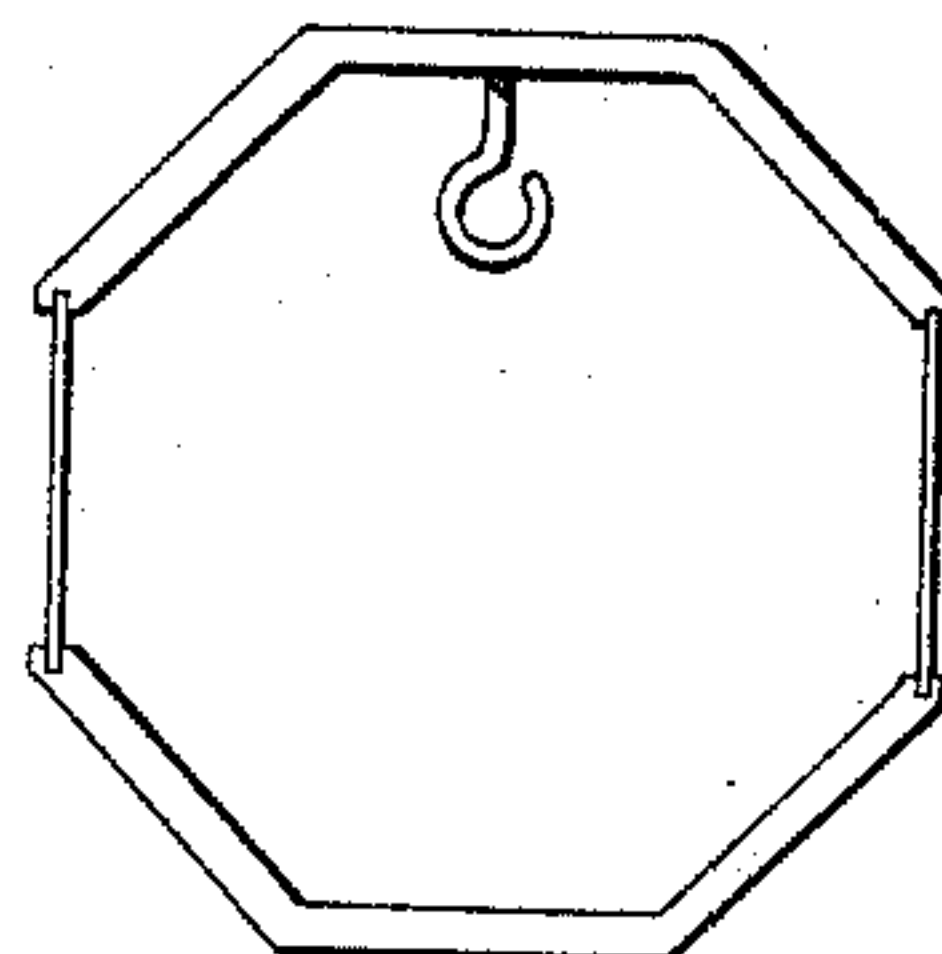


Fig. 5



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE T. BRADLEY AND MILTON H. BRADLEY, OF NEW HAVEN,  
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## PUZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 500,795, dated July 4, 1893.

Application filed March 7, 1893. Serial No. 464,985. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, GEORGE T. BRADLEY and MILTON H. BRADLEY, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Puzzles; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, a side view in a reverse position; Fig. 3, a transverse section; Figs. 4 and 5 modifications illustrating the different forms which the chamber may assume.

This invention relates to an improvement in puzzles, and particularly to that class in which several balls are placed in a chamber which has one or more transparent sides, so that the balls may be readily seen, the puzzle requiring that the balls shall be arranged in certain positions, such positions being attained by moving the chamber, the balls being free therein to move by gravity, or equivalent force; and the invention consists of a rectangular chamber having one or more transparent sides, so that the interior is fully exposed, the interior of the chamber provided with hooks, more or less in number, depending from the top, with one or more balls in said chamber, the said balls being provided each with an eye adapted to pass over the said hooks, as and for the purpose hereinafter described.

As herein shown, the chamber consists of a rectangular box of wood or metal, having a top A, bottom B, ends C D, and glass sides E F, forming a closed chamber. From the top A, hooks *a a*, more or less in number depend into the chamber. Within the chamber, balls G G, are placed, the number of balls corresponding to the number of hooks *a*. Each ball is provided with an eye *b*, adapted to pass over the end of any one of the hooks *a*. The trick is to cause the eyes *b* of the balls to engage the hooks *a*, so that the balls G G will be sus-

pended from the top of the chamber, as shown in Fig. 1, and this is accomplished by reversing the chamber, so that the hooks will extend upward, as shown in Fig. 2, in which case the balls will rest on the top A, then by moving the chamber at different angles, the balls may be moved, until an eye of one of the balls as G', is under the point of one of the hooks, when by suddenly reversing the position of the chamber, the eye will pass over the point of the hook, and be suspended thereby. This operation is continued until all the balls are suspended on the hooks. To further complicate the puzzle, the balls may be successively numbered, and the hooks correspondingly numbered, and so require that a certain ball be suspended from a certain hook.

While we prefer to form both sides of the chamber from glass, it will be understood that it may be formed with only one side of glass. If desired the chamber may be formed other than square in transverse section; for instance, it may be formed triangular, as shown in Fig. 4, or octagonal as shown in Fig. 5, and the balls G may also be angular, as shown in Fig. 3. We therefore do not wish to be understood as limiting our invention to any particular shape of the chamber or balls, or material from which they are formed.

We claim—

A puzzle consisting of a closed chamber having one or more transparent sides for exposing its interior to view, and containing one or more fixed hooks, and one or more balls located within the said chamber and free to move about therein, and each having an eye adapted to engage with one of the said hooks when brought into right relation thereto, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE T. BRADLEY.  
MILTON H. BRADLEY.

Witnesses:

FRED. C. EARLE,  
CHARLES P. KELLOGG.