

(No Model.)

W. KÖNIG.
MOSAIC TOY.

No. 510,178.

Patented Dec. 5, 1893.

Fig. I.

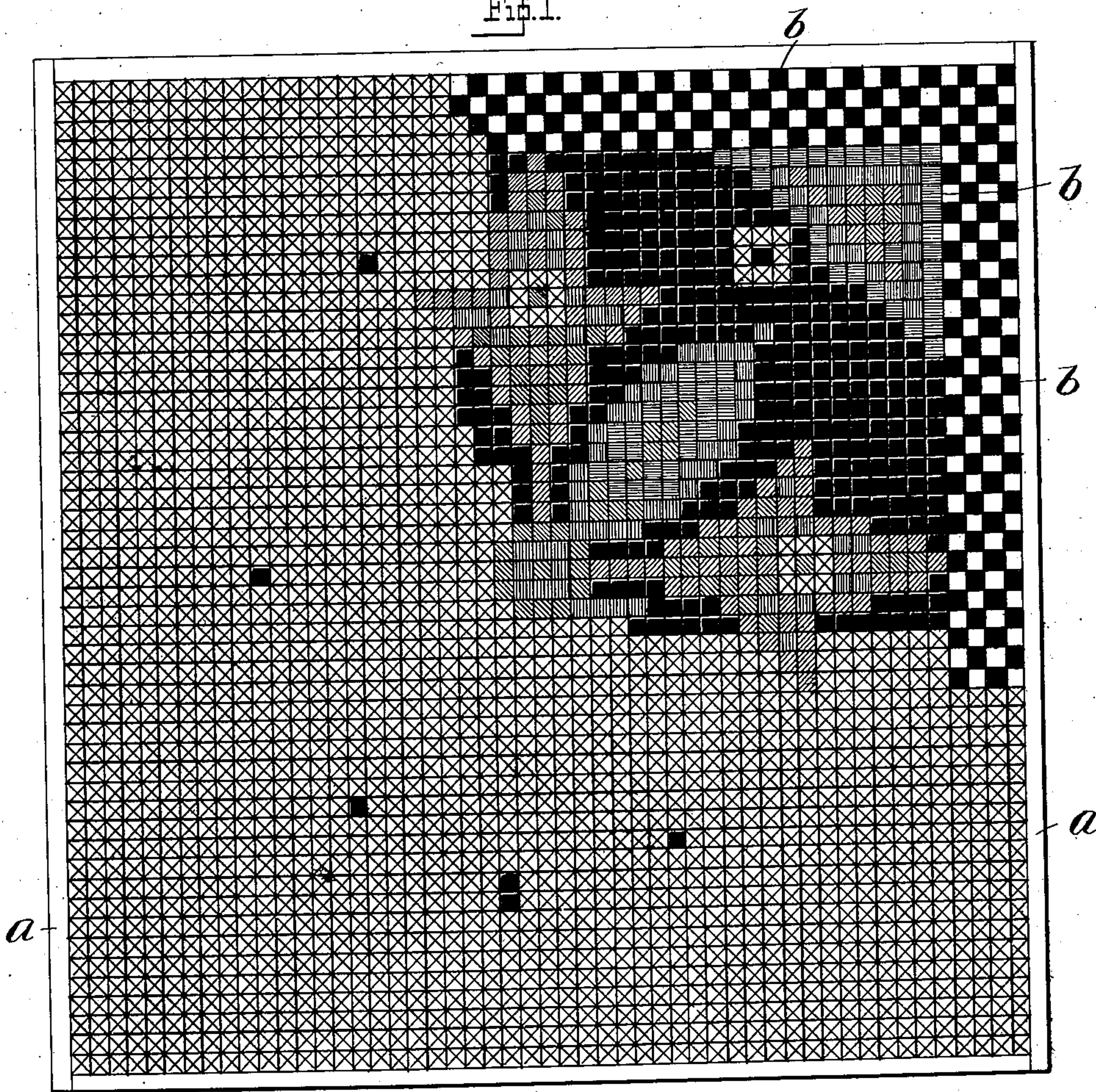


Fig. II.

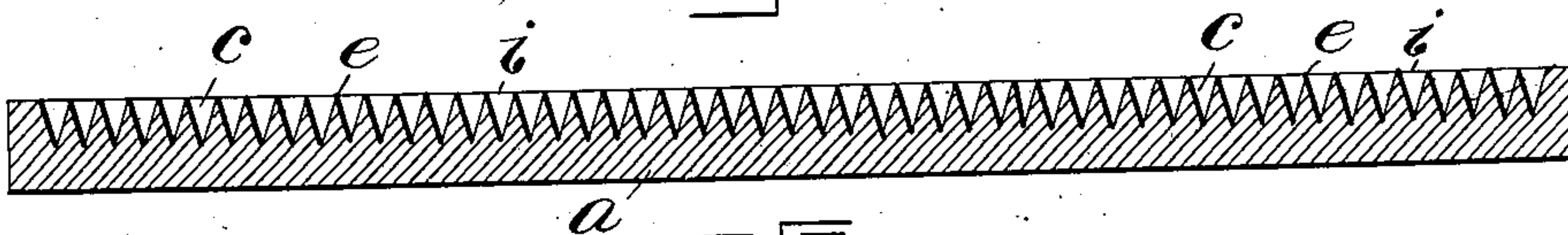
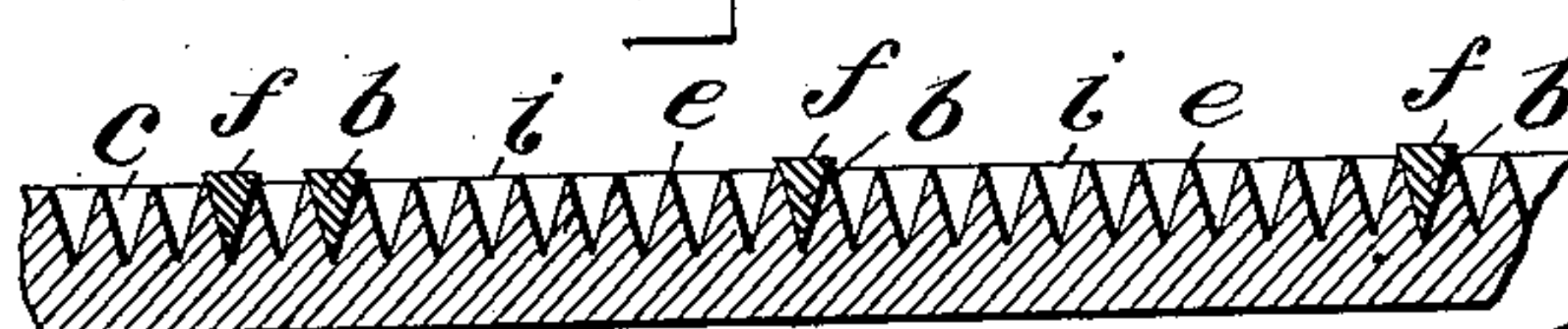


Fig. III.



Fig. IV.



WITNESSES

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WILHELM KÖNIG, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

MOSAIC TOY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 510,178, dated December 5, 1893.

Application filed March 27, 1893. Serial No. 467,818. (No model.) Patented in Germany November 4, 1892, No. 69,372.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM KÖNIG, manufacturer, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Berlin, in the Province of Brandenburg, in the Empire of Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mosaic Toys, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is the subject of my German Patent No. 69,372, dated November 4, 1892.

It has not hitherto been possible in flat mosaic toys, in which small blocks of stone are placed side by side to form designs, pictures, &c., to place these blocks in such a way that, when one of them is withdrawn, the blocks adjacent thereto shall remain unmoved. This difficulty arises mainly from the hitherto customary arrangement of the blocks by which one block is held up by the others, so that the movement of the whole of the blocks has to be taken into account. In order to remove this drawback, in this invention, the old principle is entirely abandoned, and an entirely new system is employed. In this case, each separate block of the composite plate is made independent. In consequence of the peculiar construction of the plate, as well as of the blocks themselves, a block, when once placed in a position, must remain there, it being immaterial whether other blocks stand adjacent to it or not.

On the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 shows the composite plate partially with the blocks inserted and partially without. Fig. 2 shows a section of this plate without any blocks inserted. Fig. 3 shows the form of construction of a block. Fig. 4 shows a section of a plate in which the blocks are partially inserted.

The setting (composing) plate *a* is provided with quadratic holes *c c c* which are all equal in size, for instance, on the accompanying drawings, four millimeters square. These holes *c c c* taper conically downward as may be seen in Figs. 1, 2 and 4. The composing blocks *b* also taper conically downward. The upper surface *f* of these blocks, which forms the picture surface, is equal in size to the upper part of the opening *i* of the holes *c c c*, plus the upper thickness of the walls of these holes. The blocks *b* therefore, when inserted in the holes *c*, project a little over the plate

a. This is necessary so that the separate blocks shall fit tightly together. If the surface of the blocks were exactly even with that of the plate, a picture would be obtained which would be intersected by the dividing walls *e e e* of the holes *c c c* of the plate *a*, in other words, an incomplete picture with lines on the same not belonging thereto. If, on the other hand, the blocks project somewhat over the surface of the plate *a*, and each side of a block be of the length of an opening plus the thickness of the wall of the opening, the edges of the stones will fit tight against one another and an uninterrupted picture will be produced not intersected by any parts not belonging thereto.

In consequence of the conical form of the blocks *b b b* in combination with the conical holes *c c c* in the plate *a*, it is also possible for each individual block to remain stationary where it is once placed, without any further assistance, and thus each block is entirely independent of the others. In this system, therefore, there is not the least difficulty, if a wrong block has been inserted, in changing the same for a correct one, and, while doing this, the adjacent blocks remain firm in their places and do not fall against one another.

The blocks may be of any suitable form angular, circular, &c.

I declare that what I claim is—

The improvement in toys for making imitation mosaic work consisting of a composing or fixing plate *a*, which is provided with conical holes *c c c* tapering downward, and of conical blocks *b, b, b*, the upper surfaces *f* of which are equal to the upper openings *i* of the holes *c, c, c* in the plate *a*, plus the upper thickness *e* of the side walls of these holes *c, c, c* so as to allow the individual blocks to be fixed independently of one another, and also to obtain a close fitting together of the separate blocks.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILHELM KÖNIG.

Witnesses:

GEORG SCHRÖDER,
ALBRECHT SPREMBERG.