(No Model.)

S. LOYD.

TRANSFORMATION PICTURE.

No. 563,778. Patented July 14, 1896.

Fig. 1.

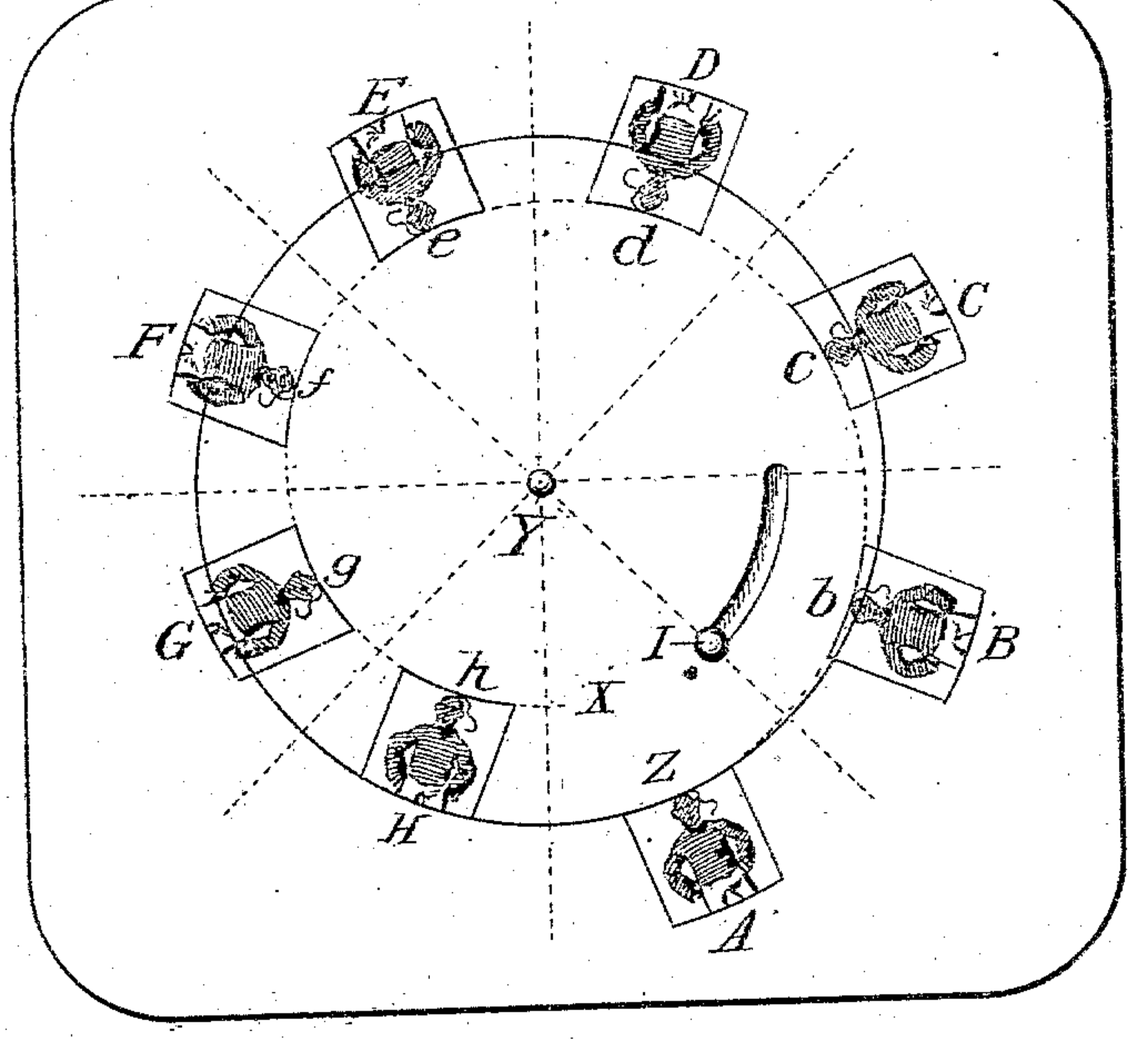
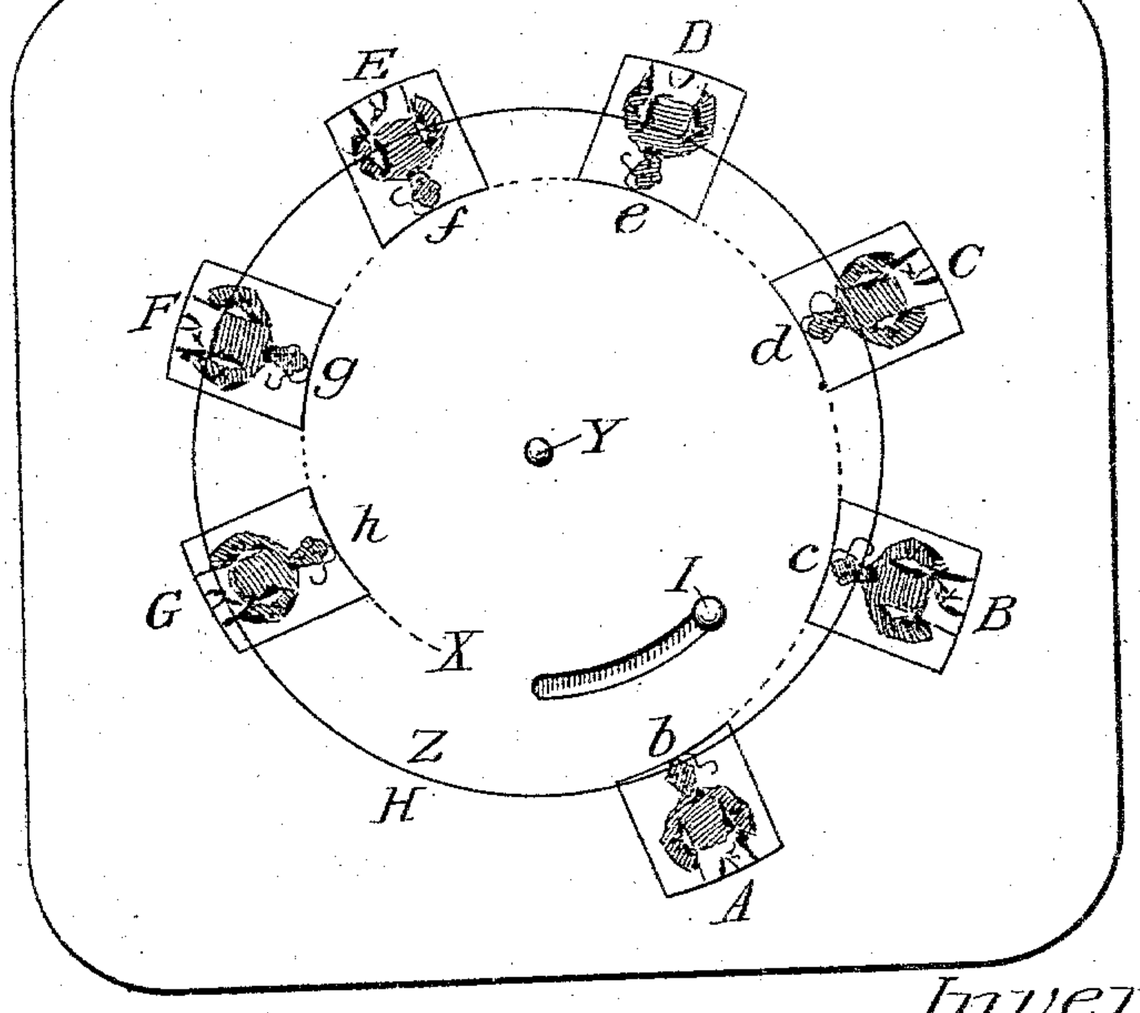


Fig. 2



Witnesses.
A. Wilford Hall
R. D. Wyckoff

Inventor.
Samuel Loyd

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL LOYD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRANSFORMATION PICTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,778, dated July 14, 1896.

Application filed March 11, 1896. Serial No. 582,802. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL LOYD, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Transformation Pictures, of which the following is a specification, reference being made to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to produce a transformation puzzle picture, so constructed that figures or parts of the picture may be made to appear or vanish at will by a slight movement of a revolving portion of the picture.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows the picture containing eight squares and figures of men. Fig. 2 shows the same picture with the central disk slightly turned, so that the dissected figures again match, but present the appearance of but seven squares and men.

The disk revolves upon the pivotal point Y and is restricted by the groove and pin I from making more than a one-eighth turn, so that at either end of the movement all of the figures will match properly.

In Fig. 1 there are eight squares and eight men. By giving the disk an eighth-turn *h* will match with G, *g* will match F, *f* will match E, *e* will match D, *d* will match C, *c* will match B, and *b* will match A; but as nothing goes from A to H, the picture will, as shown in Fig. 1, present but seven squares and seven men. Each square and man has absorbed a small portion of the missing one, which is so evenly distributed as to be almost imperceptible and gives the appearance of one figure having vanished. A reverse movement of the disk will cause an eighth man to evolve from the seven.

The figures, it will be seen, are drawn in sections of a circle, equidistant apart, on the periphery, but at different distances from the center of the disk, increasing in regular progression, according to the line of a volute, as shown.

By the introduction of a second series of figures, drawn upon the line of a reversed volute, the two principles may be introduced in the one picture, so that when the figure of one series vanishes the other will appear.

I claim as my invention—

A transformation picture divided into two or more parts, arranged upon movable pieces, each of which contains parts of a sequence of figures or subjects placed at equidistant points, so that a slight turn of the movable part leads to a new point of contact, matching the dividing parts and producing variable results, substantially as shown.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 10th day of March, 1896.

SAMUEL LOYD.

Witnesses:
A. WILFORD HALL,
GEO. B. KERR.