

No. 619,951.

Patented Feb. 21, 1899.

P. GASPARINE.
TOY PUZZLE.

(Application filed Apr. 10, 1897.)

(No Model.)

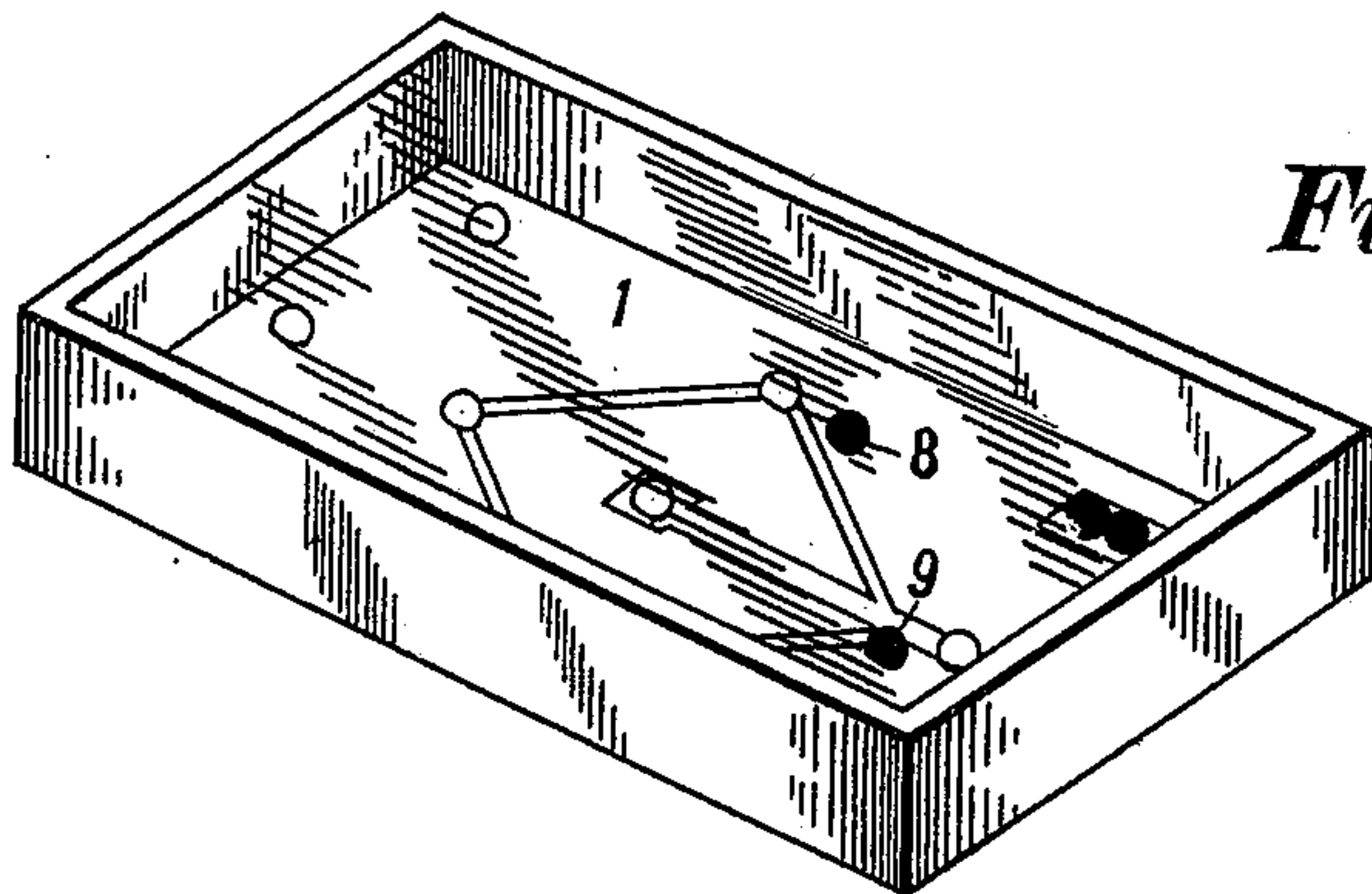


Fig. 1

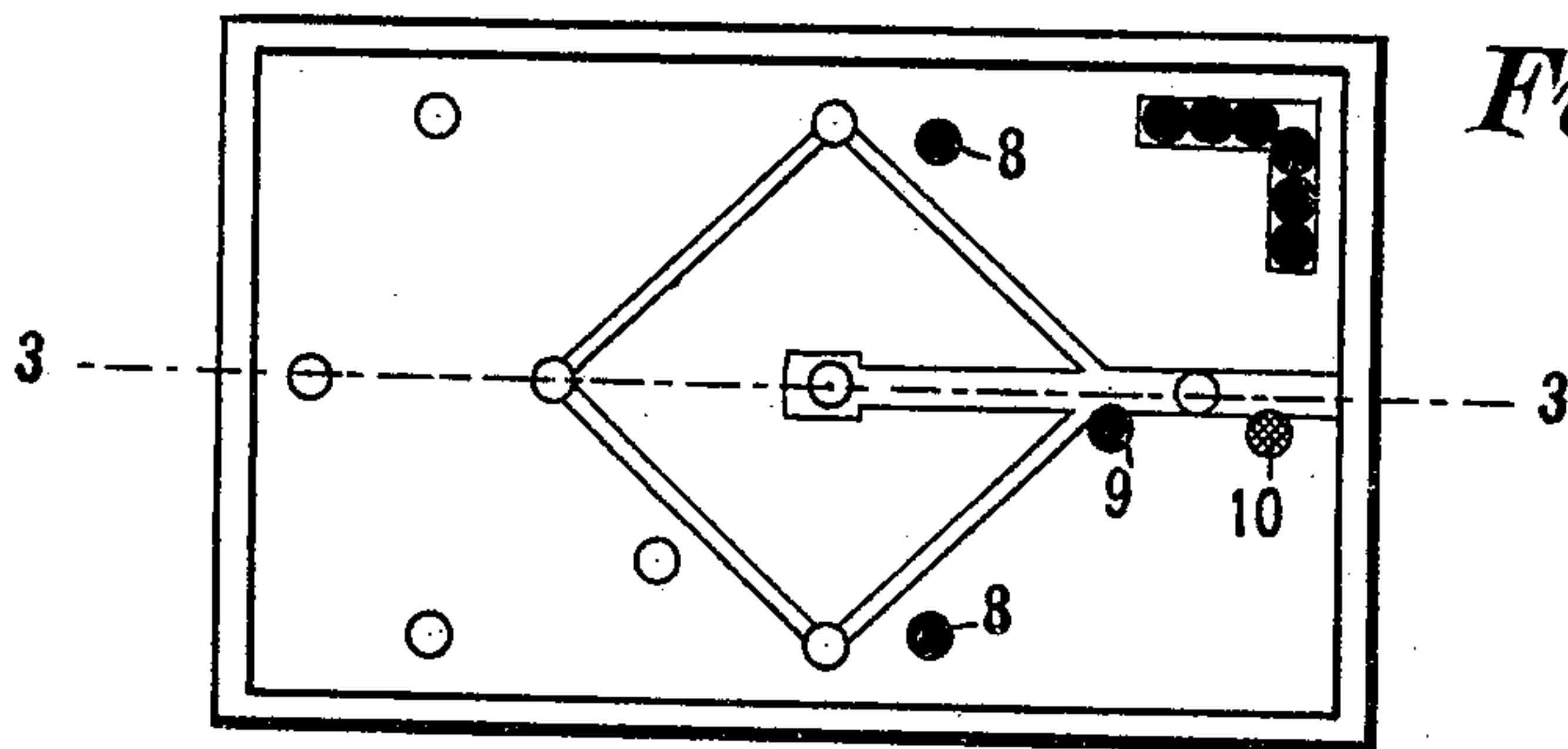


Fig. 2

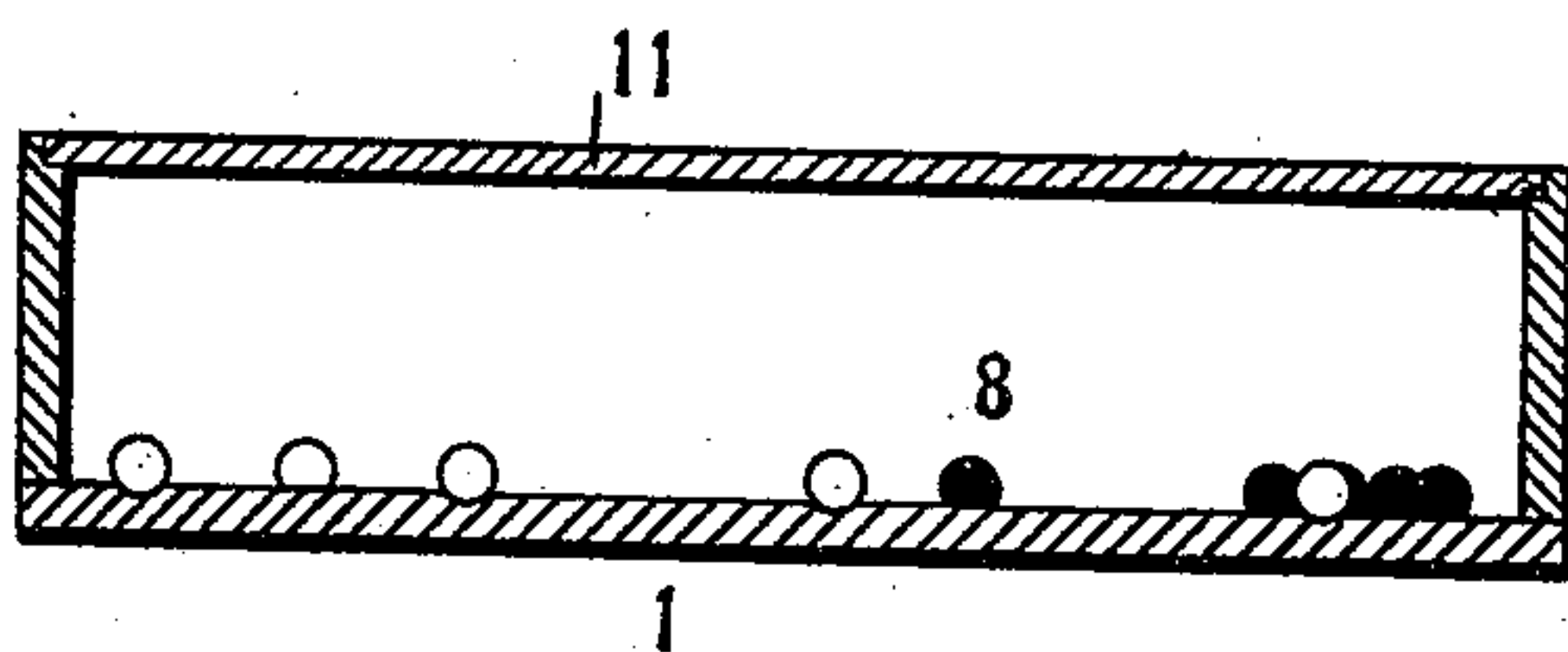


Fig. 3

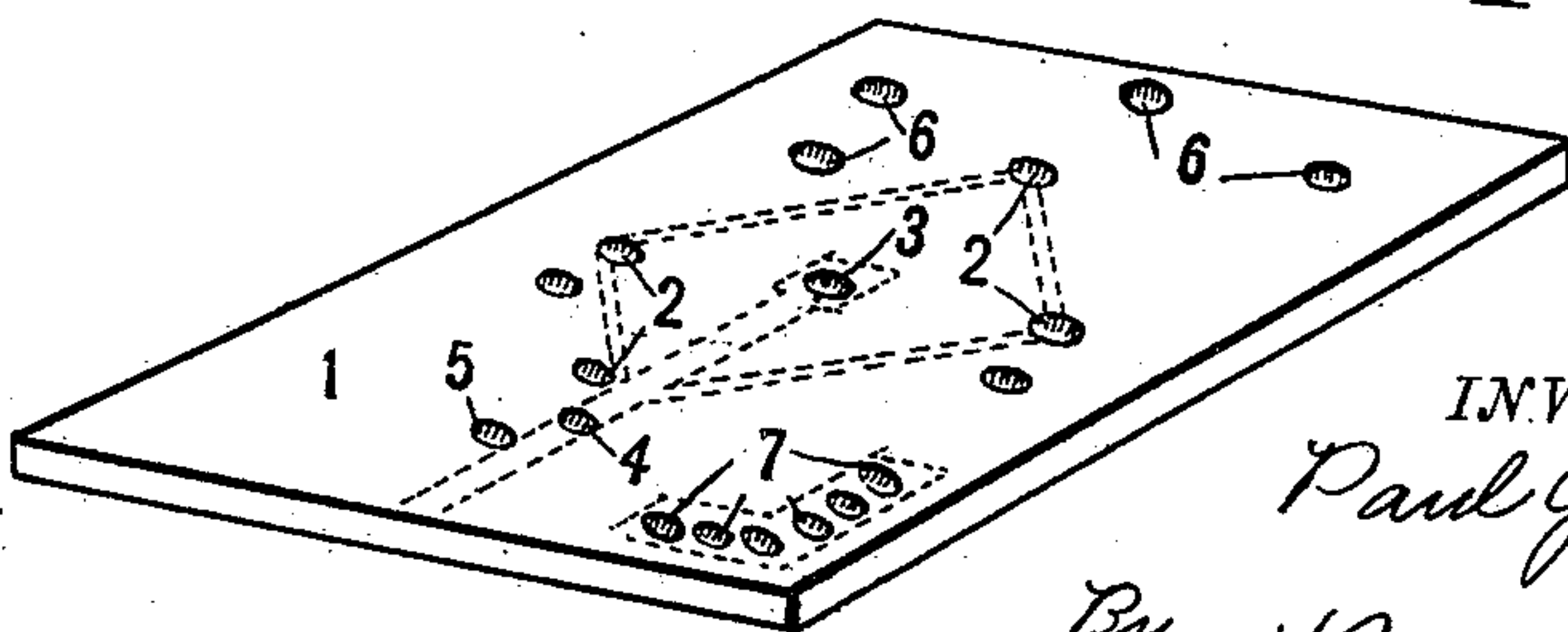


Fig. 4

WITNESSES.

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PAUL GASPARINE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TOY PUZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 619,951, dated February 21, 1899.

Application filed April 10, 1897. Serial No. 631,486. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL GASPARINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toy Puzzles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a toy puzzle; and it consists in the construction and association of parts, as hereinafter set forth, and pointed out particularly in the claim.

The object of this invention is to provide a puzzle comprising a plane base having an inclosure therearound and two sets of depressions or cavities therein, said depressions having predetermined and permanent positions. Adapted to move over said base are independent bodies of different designation, and the successful operation of the puzzle is to place the bodies of one designation in a part of the cavities and those of another designation in other cavities, as hereinafter described, the said movable bodies being caused to travel over the surface of the base by the force of gravitation as said base is tilted at different angles, which object is attained by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a general perspective view of a puzzle made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section through Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the base, showing the location of cavities for the reception of balls or other movable bodies.

Referring to the numerals of reference, 1 designates the base, which is constructed of any suitable material and has a general plane surface provided with cavities or recesses 2 so arranged as to describe a rectangle or diamond, upon which a game of base-ball may be played. 3 represents a cavity which is located in the center of said diamond for the pitcher's position. 4 indicates catcher's position, which is in direct alinement with the pitcher. 5 represents the umpire's cavity, and 6 the fielders' positions. The above cavi-

ties comprise the set for the "outs" in the game, and in addition thereto and in order to render the game less easy of solution I provide another set of cavities for the "ins" or idle players and two cavities for coaches. To this end the numeral 7 designates cavities arranged at an angle in one corner of the base, which cavities may be designated as the "ins" bench.

A path is indicated from one base to another by coloring or otherwise marking upon the base, but not by means of grooves, which construction I distinctly disclaim as affording a too-easy solution of the puzzle.

The ball-players are represented by small spheres, which have two colors, the black representing one side and the white the opponents. The umpire is represented at 10 by a checked globe in order to distinguish him from the players. The object to be accomplished is to so manipulate the base as to cause the balls or men to be arranged in the positions shown in Fig. 2, with the umpire at his station, one set of players upon the bench, save two, which act as coaches and are indicated by the numeral 8, and one at the bat, which is indicated by the reference-numeral 9. By reason of the presence of the second set of cavities for the idle players, all of whom are constantly upon the board, the difficulty of accomplishing this object will be considerable over such similar games, wherein the idle players are either absent entirely or are removed at the time. In fact, the directions for playing the game could easily contain a penalty clause for "interference" by the coaches or those on the bench, which interference is represented by the dislodging of such idle balls and their rolling out on the "diamond," and possibly into cavities in the active set, where they do not belong.

If desired, the game may be played by two persons, one choosing the men of one designation and the other the opposite set, and each player try to arrange his men in the proper positions within a stated time.

11 indicates a transparent covering which extends over the case, formed by the base and its sides, and which covering prevents the balls leaving or being removed from the case, but at the same time enables their positions to be readily seen. It also prevents placing

the men with the fingers of the operators or other instruments.

Having thus fully set forth my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 A game apparatus comprising two sets of differently-colored balls with nine in each set, indicating base-ball players, and a single other-wise-colored ball indicating the umpire; and
10 the game-board having raised edges, transparent top, and a plane surface colored to indicate the "diamond" and a path from the pitcher past the catcher, said surface having

two sets of cavities therein respectively for the active players as pitcher, catcher, batter, 15 umpire, basemen, and fielders, and for the idle players as the coaches and the "ins" on their bench; all as and for the purpose herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 20 in presence of two witnesses.

PAUL GASPARINE.

Witnesses:

FRED FOSLER,
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