

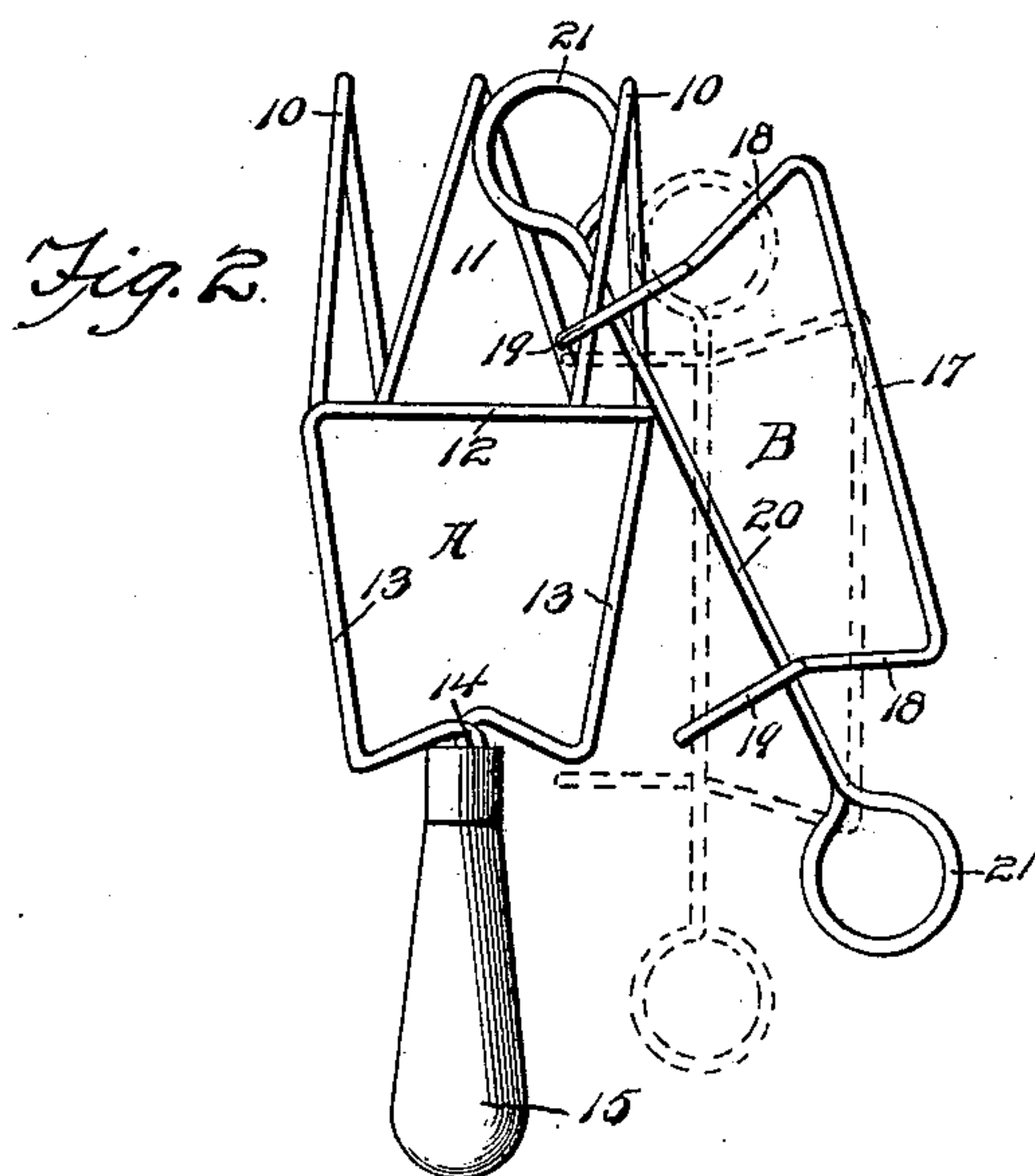
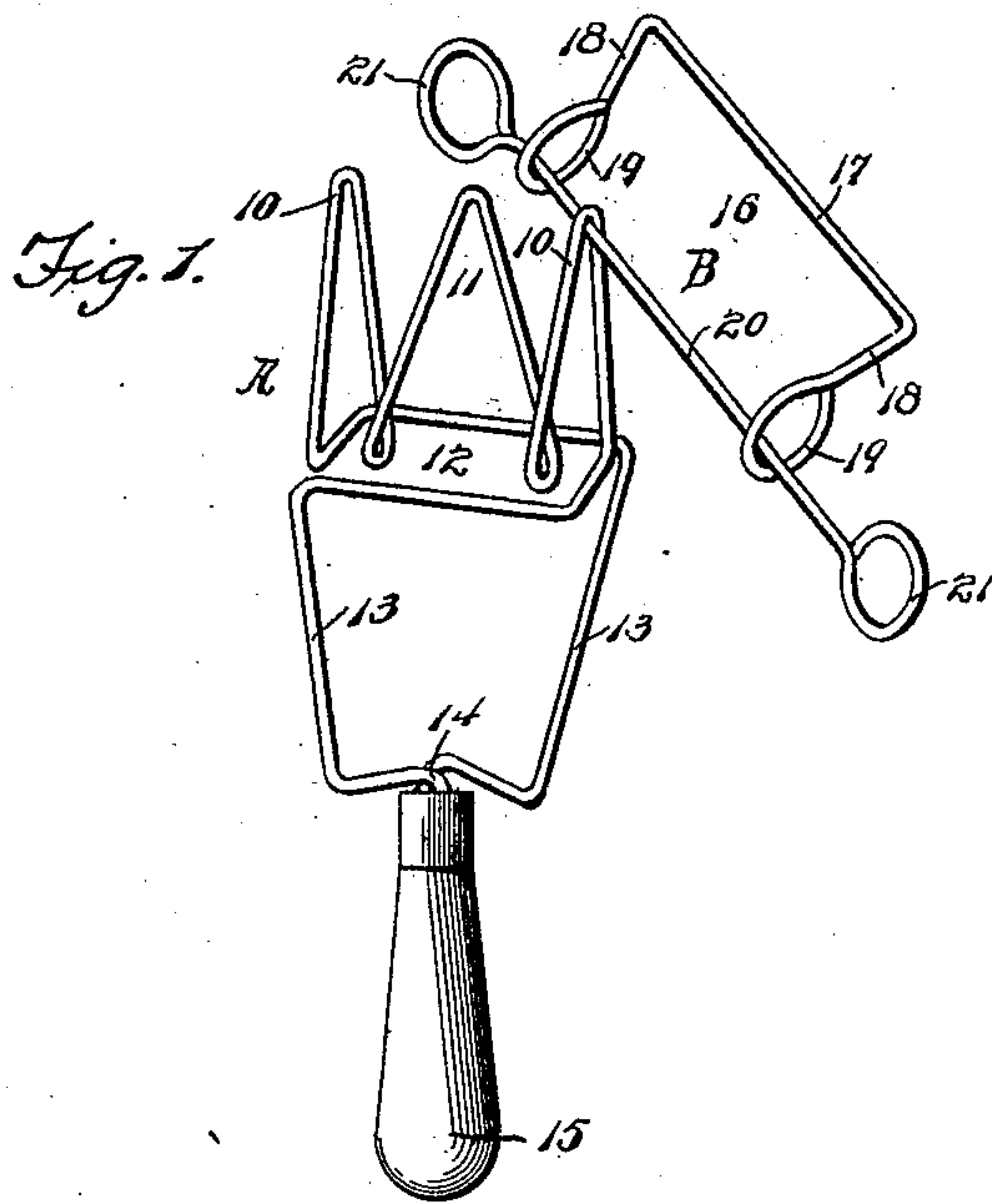
No. 621,506.

Patented Mar. 21, 1899.

F. SKALLA.
PUZZLE.

(Application filed Jan. 20, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

R. A. Shepard
[Signature]

By his Attorneys.

Frank Skalla, Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK SKALLA, OF WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

PUZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 621,506, dated March 21, 1899.

Application filed January 20, 1899. Serial No. 702,821. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK SKALLA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Puzzle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to games and toys, and has for its object to provide a simple, inexpensive, and at the same time entertaining puzzle of that type wherein a plurality of detachable members are so constructed as to adapt them to be interlocked and to require a special manipulation to secure their disengagement or separation.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a puzzle constructed in accordance with my invention, the members being interlocked, as they may be in one position prior to the solution of the puzzle. Fig. 2 is a front view showing the positions of the parts subsequent to one step in the operation of disconnecting the members.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The toy embodying my invention consists of a member A, constructed of a blank of wire or similar material doubled upon itself at an intermediate point to form side or terminal loops 10 and an intermediate loop 11, it being understood that any desired number of intermediate loops may be employed between the planes of the side or terminal loops. The sides of the blank after forming the terminal loops are extended in opposite directions to form a substantially rectangular frame 12 and then are extended in a common direction from opposite extremities of the diagonals of said rectangular frame to form arms 13, which are terminally interwisted to form a shank 14, adapted for attachment to a handle 15. The other member B of the toy consists of a bow 16, having a preferably straight transverse member 17, and terminal arms 18, having rings or eyes 19 and a loose bar 20, extending through

the rings or eyes 19, and having terminal rings or eyes 21.

In the initial position of the members prior to the solution of the puzzle the loose cross-bar 20 is engaged with either the loops or other parts of the member A, and it being desired to solve the puzzle the first step necessary is to work the loose bar of the member B until it comes into engagement with one of the terminal loops 10, the eyes of the bow 16 being upon opposite sides of the plane of said loop. When the parts are in this position, the front of the terminal eyes or rings of said bow is dropped over the loop with which the loose cross-bar is engaged and the latter is backed to arrange its terminal ring in alignment with the loop 10, as shown in Fig. 2. The next step in the operation of disengaging the members is to carry the eye or ring of the loose cross-bar through the loop 10 to the position indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2, whereupon the eye or ring of the bow may be slipped freely from the loop 10. Obviously the reverse of this operation is necessary to engage the cross-bar with the terminal loop 10, after which said loose cross-bar may be worked through the member A to arrange it at any desired point thereof, and thus increase the difficulty in the solution of the puzzle unless the essential feature of said solution—namely, the arrangement of the loose cross-bar in engagement with one of the terminal loops 10—is known to the operator.

It will be understood that in practice various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A puzzle having a member provided with a plurality of loops extending in a common direction, and a second separate member comprising a bow having terminal aligned rings, and a loose cross-bar extending through said rings and provided at opposite sides of the plane thereof with terminal eyes or rings, substantially as specified.

2. A puzzle having a member provided with terminal and intermediate loops 10 and 11,

the outer sides of the terminal loops being
extended to form a rectangular frame, and
thence to form a shank, and a second member
comprising a bow having terminal alined eyes
5 or rings, and a loose cross-bar extending
through said eyes or rings and having terminal
eyes or rings, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK SKALLA.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM F. MATTISON,
ALBERT C. GODFREY.