

No. 629,527.

Patented July 25, 1899.

A. & A. A. SHEPHERD.  
PUZZLE.

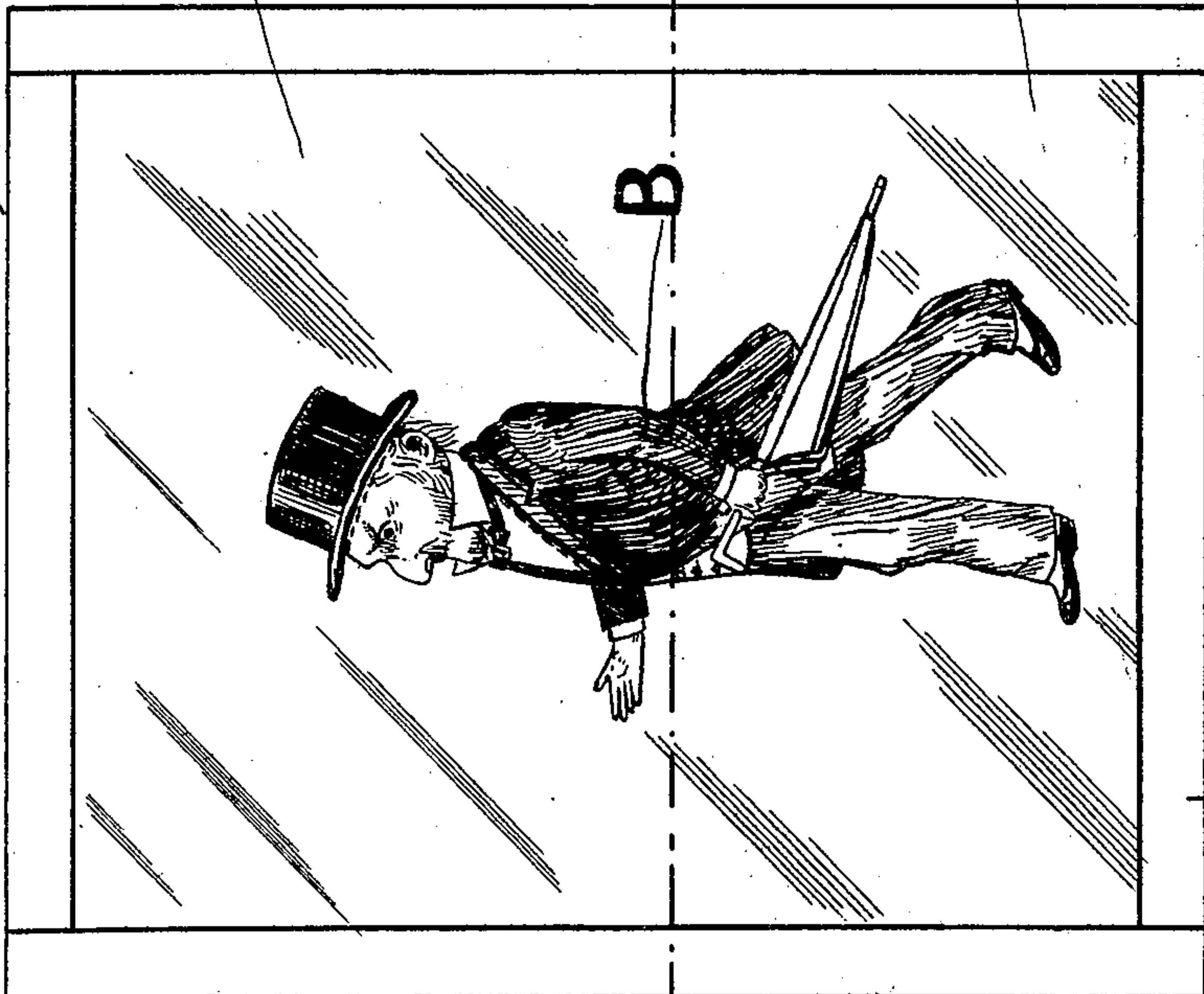
(Application filed Oct. 31, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1

A



Witnesses:  
E. H. Bolton  
O. H. Munn

Inventors:  
Alfred Shepherd  
Alfred Albert Shepherd  
By *Frederick R. [Signature]*  
their Attorneys

FIG. 2

A

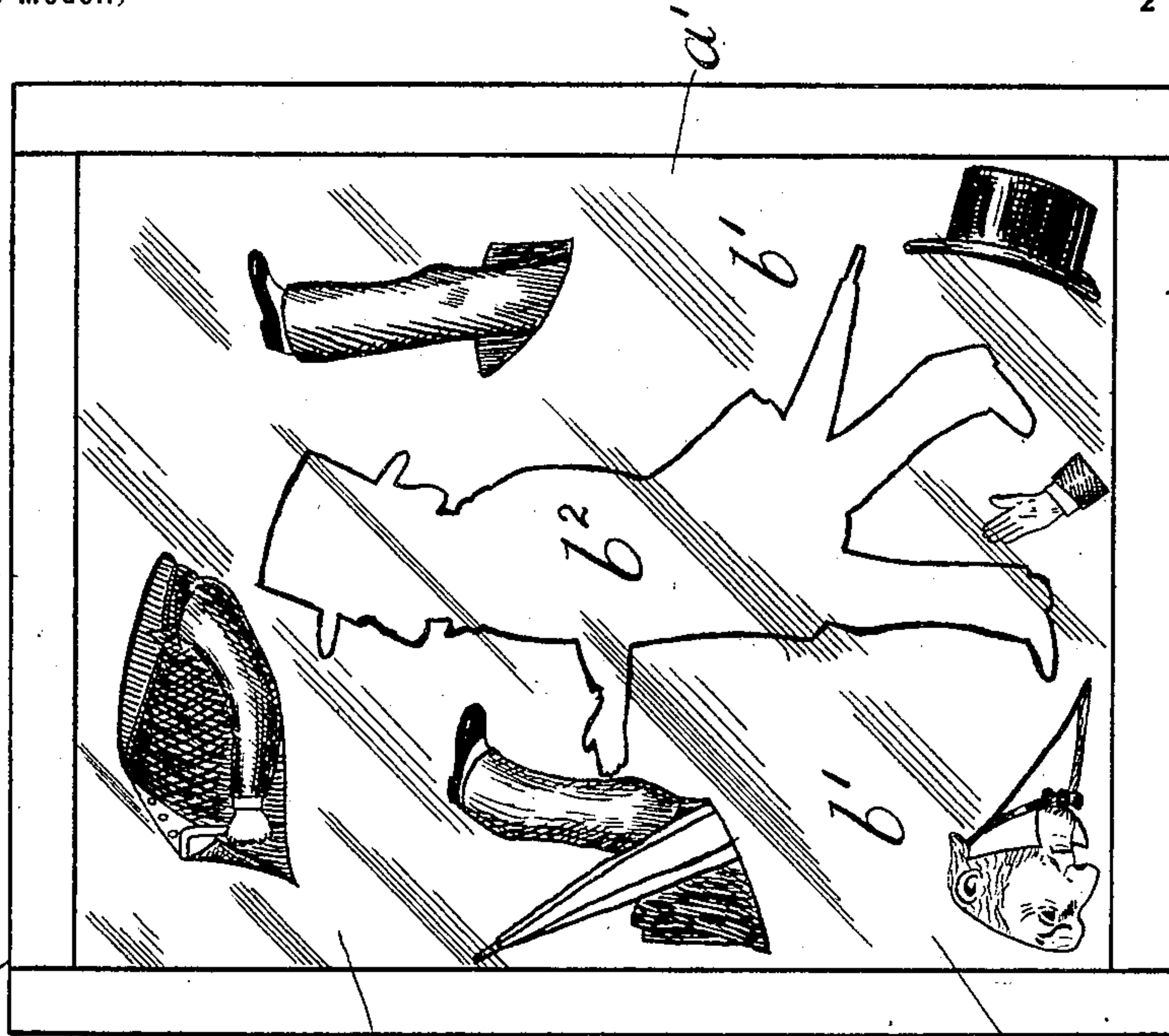


FIG. 3

A

B

A

A

A

No. 629,527.

Patented July 25, 1899.

A. & A. A. SHEPHERD.  
PUZZLE.

(Application filed Oct. 31, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

FIG. 5

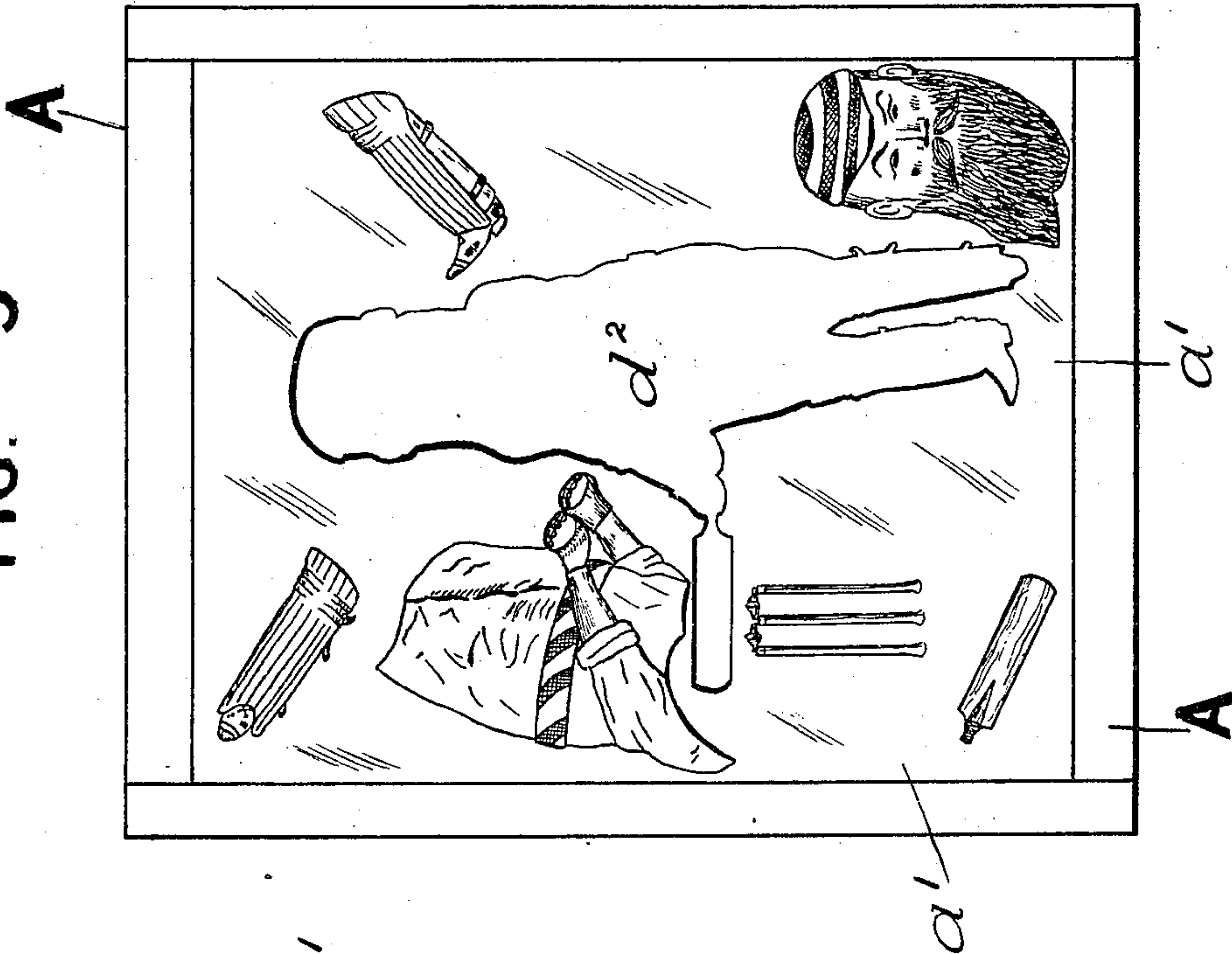
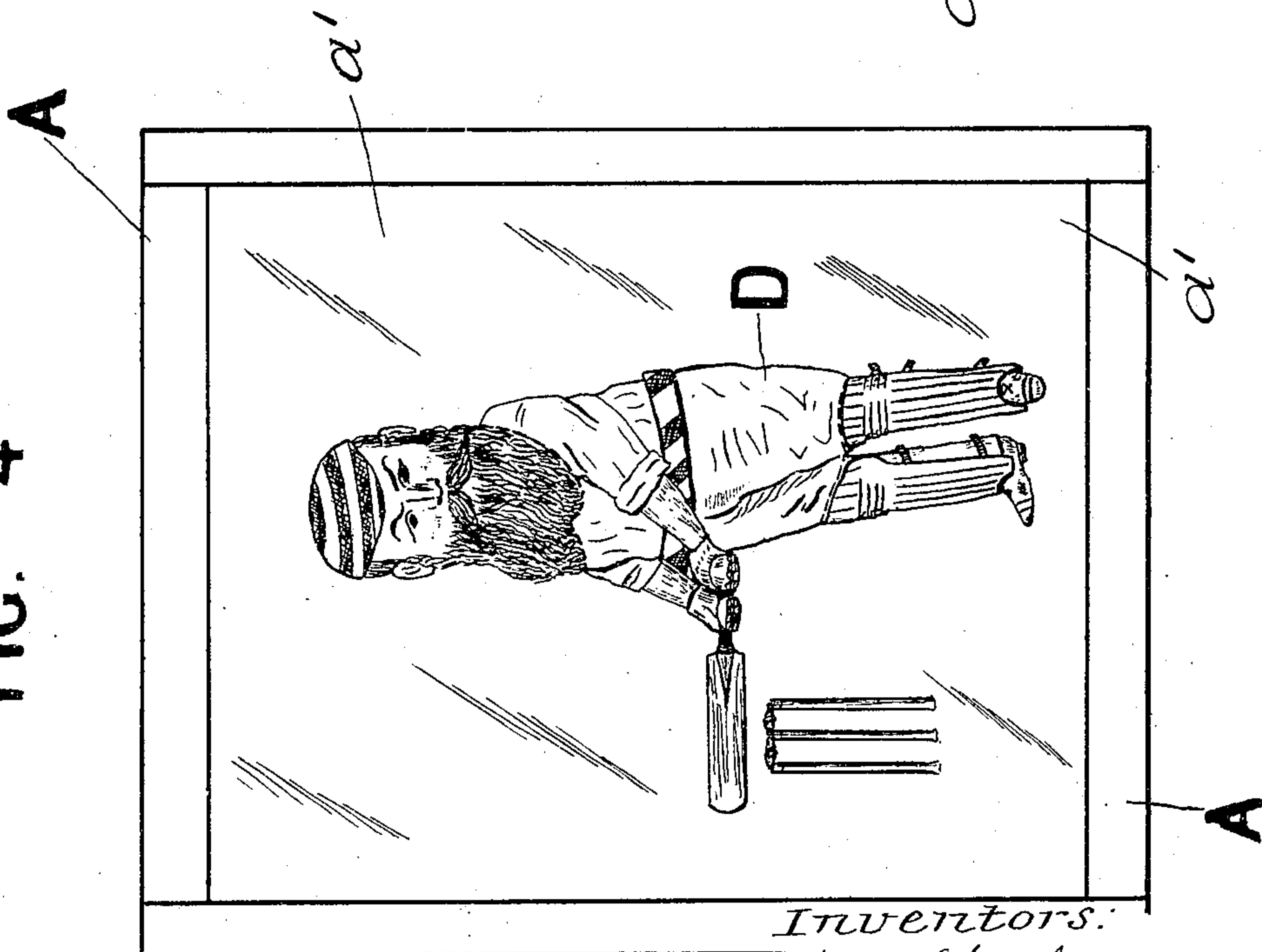


FIG. 4



Witnesses:

E. B. Bolton  
O. B. Mumt

Inventors:

Alfred Shepherd  
Alfred Albert Shepherd

By

*Reinhardt*

their Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED SHEPHERD AND ALFRED ALBERT SHEPHERD, OF BIRMINGHAM,  
ENGLAND.

## PUZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 629,527, dated July 25, 1899.

Application filed October 31, 1898. Serial No. 695,116. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ALFRED SHEPHERD and ALFRED ALBERT SHEPHERD, subjects of the Queen of England, and residents of Birmingham, county of Warwick, England, have invented a certain new and Improved Puzzle, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention has for its object a new or improved puzzle, which is as follows:

10 We make in cardboard, metal, or any suitable material the representation or drawing or outline of a face, whether of man or beast, or the drawing of any body. We then cut or sever it into a number of parts or sections  
15 which so fit together as to constitute one whole, the lines or divisions following marks on the face or other object, so as not to be clearly seen at a glance. We then make a box or case of timber, cardboard, metal, or other  
20 material having a recess in the bottom of the box or case into which the head or other representation easily fits, so as to hold the several parts together. The box or case is then covered and sealed with a glass or transparent  
25 front sufficiently above the representation or representations, for there may be several, to allow the parts to move about freely. When the several sections or parts are in confusion in the box, the puzzle is to put  
30 them or bring them into orderly arrangement without opening the box.

In order that our invention may be clearly understood and more easily carried into practical effect, we have appended hereunto two  
35 sheets of drawings upon which we have illustrated two examples of our new puzzle.

Figure 1 is a view of our puzzle, showing the parts which form the figure brought together and fitting in the recess formed in the  
40 box A, so as to form the complete figure. Fig. 2 is a view showing the parts or sections which form the figure shown by Fig. 1 in confusion in the box. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken through the line  $xy$  in Fig. 1. Fig. 4  
45 is a similar view to Fig. 1, showing a different figure divided into different sections. Fig.

5 is a view showing the parts or sections which form the figure shown by Fig. 4 in confusion in the box.

In carrying our invention into practice we  
50 form the figure B by cutting or stamping it out of a blank sheet of cardboard, metal, or other material by suitable press-tools or by other means. We then cut or sever this figure into a number of parts or sections, as  
55 shown at Fig. 2, which when fitted together constitute the one whole figure, as shown at Fig. 1, the lines or divisions following marks on the figure, so as to be as little perceptible as possible. We then make the box or case A of  
60 cardboard, wood, metal, or other material, in the bottom of which we fit the blank  $b'$ , from which the figure B has been cut, so that when this figure is placed in position it exactly fits the recess or space  $b^2$  in the bottom of the  
65 box—that is to say, the recess or space  $b^2$  being shaped to exactly correspond to the outline of the figure B holds the several parts together when placed in their respective positions. It will be evident that we may cut  
70 the recess  $b^2$  in the bottom of the box instead of fitting the blank  $b'$  into the bottom of the box. This box or case is then covered or sealed with the transparent front  $a'$ , which stands sufficiently above the figure B to allow  
75 the several parts to move freely about. When the several parts or sections which compose the figure B are in confusion in the box, as shown at Fig. 2, the puzzle is to bring them into their respective positions, so as to form  
80 the complete figure, as shown at Fig. 1, by jostling only and without opening the box.

At Figs. 4 and 5 we have shown the figure D, which represents a cricketer standing at the wickets ready to receive the ball. This  
85 figure is only divided into five parts and is made in the same manner as the figure shown at Figs. 1 and 2, so as to fit into the space  $d^2$ . It will, however, be evident that either the figure B or the figure D may be divided into  
90 a greater or less number of sections and also that instead of having one figure there may

be several figures or representations, the puzzle being to place or bring the several sections of each figure or figures into their respective positions, so as to form one complete  
5 figure or figures.

We claim—

A puzzle comprising a box or case having a transparent cover and a figure-shaped recess in the bottom thereof, and a plurality of  
10 sections movably mounted upon said bottom

and adapted to be selectively jostled into said recess, substantially as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED SHEPHERD.

ALFRED ALBERT SHEPHERD.

Witnesses:

SYDNEY LAKE,

E. S. FRIEND.