

No. 667,528.

Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

F. W. JACOB.
PUZZLE.

(No Model.)

(Application filed June 11, 1900.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 7

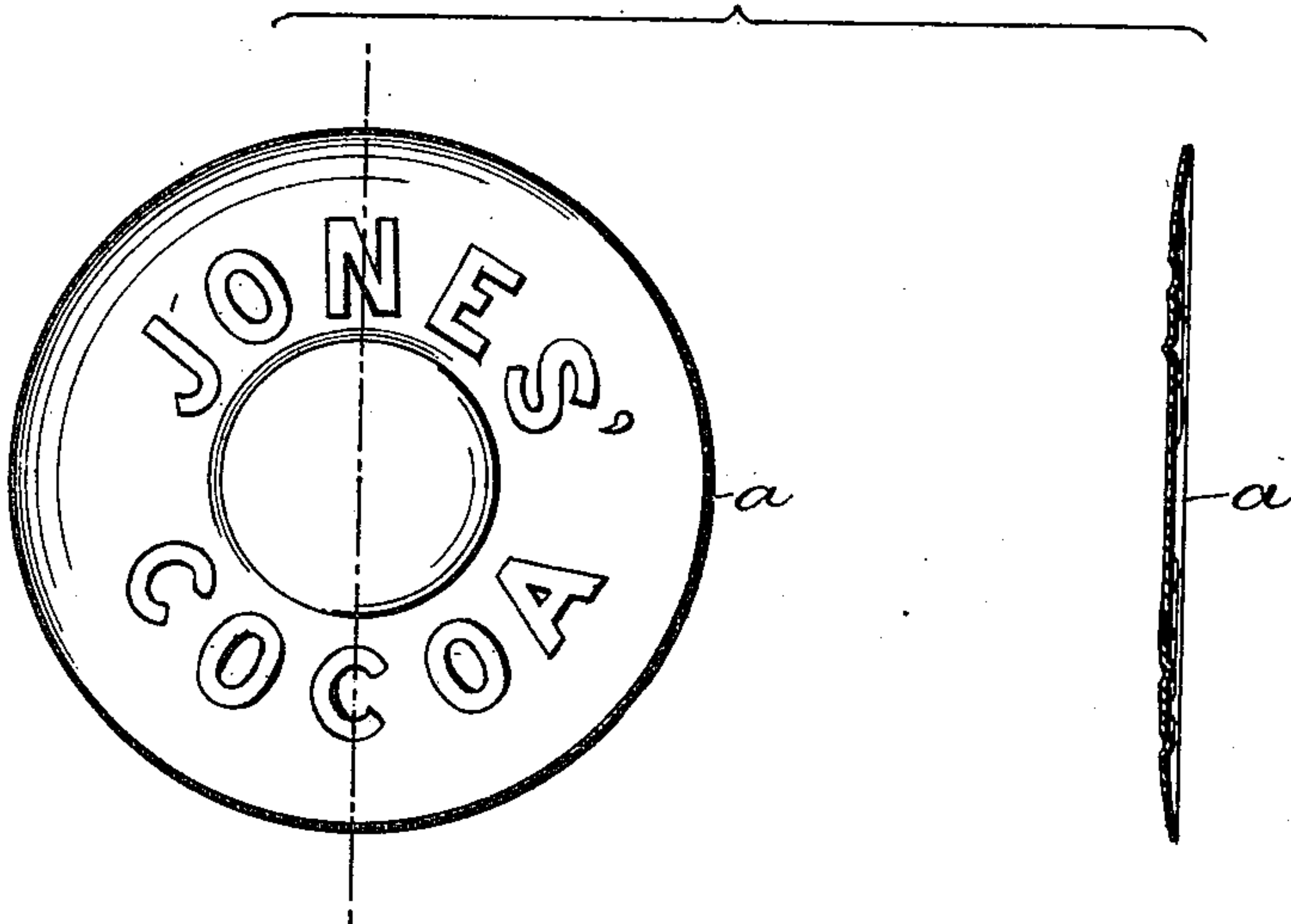


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES:

John William W. Jones
Clarence A. Buteman

INVENTOR

Fredrick William Jacob
By W. H. W. & F. H. W., Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK WILLIAM JACOB, OF AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.

PUZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,528, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed June 11, 1900. Serial No. 19,940. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK WILLIAM JACOB, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Amsterdam, Netherlands, have invented a certain new or Improved Puzzle; 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.

My said invention consists of a new or improved puzzle consisting, essentially, of two elements adapted to be indirectly connected to and disconnected from each other in a special and peculiar manner difficult of discernment by means of a flexible cord permanently engaged with one of them, as hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figures 1 and 2, respectively, illustrate both in face and edge view each of the said elements separately. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 illustrate the said elements in various stages of the connecting operation. Fig. 6 illustrates the said elements when connected together in the aforesaid manner; and Figs. 7 and 8, respectively, represent both in face view and section each of the said elements when formed in a modified manner, as hereinafter described.

The said two elements, which are represented in the said drawings as having the respective outline figures of a cup and saucer, are made of thin card or some other sheet material, such as metal or celluloid, which while not being highly flexible will readily bend without exhibiting very apparent traces of such bending after regaining its normal flat condition. The element having the outline figure of a saucer (illustrated in Fig. 1) is marked *a* and has formed in it in the relative positions shown in the said Fig. 1 four small passages or holes marked *b c d e* in the drawings and a larger passage or hole marked *f*, through which passages or holes a flexible cord *g* is passed or threaded in the manner illustrated in the said Fig. 1 and is permanently engaged with the said element *a* by one of its ends being tied to itself by a fixed knot at *h*, the other or free end of the said cord situated on the reverse side or face of

the element *a*, having fixed to it a piece of some rigid material *i* of a size a little too large to pass through the hole *f*. The element having the outline figure of a cup (illustrated in Fig. 2) is marked *j* and has a slot marked *k* formed in it near its edge and preferably in the position shown in Fig. 2.

To connect the two elements *a* and *j* together in the aforesaid manner, a loop of the portion marked *g'* of the cord *g* is passed through the slot *k* in the element *j*, as shown in Fig. 3, which illustrates the position of the parts when this has been done, and while the parts are in this position the element *a* is bent on a line indicated by the broken line *A* in Fig. 1, and the said loop of the cord is passed through the hole *f*, as shown in Fig. 4, which illustrates the parts in edge view when this has been done. The free end of the cord *g* is then passed once through the loop protruding through the hole *f*, as shown in Fig. 5, which is a side view of the bent element *a*, exhibiting a portion of its back or reverse side when the cord *g* has been so passed. On now permitting the element *a* to regain its normal flat condition the parts assume the relative positions illustrated in Fig. 6, in which condition they are placed as a puzzle before the public, who are invited to disconnect the elements *a* and *j* without injuring them or the cord *g*. This disconnection is effected by first gently pulling the free end of the cord *g* from the back, and so bringing the slot *k* as near to the hole *f* as possible, and then bending the element *a*, as aforesaid, and again pulling the cord *g* at its free end, by which a loop of the portion *g'* of the said cord is or may be pulled through the hole *f*. The free end of the cord is then passed once through the said loop, and on then allowing the element *a* to regain its flat condition the element *j* falls or may be removed from the said element *a*.

I prefer to print such matter upon the elements *a* and *j* as will better indicate the articles they are intended to represent; but I have omitted such matter from the said Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 in order that the formation, arrangement, and manipulation of the parts may be clearly seen, and in some cases for the same purpose and for the purpose of

advertisement or the like I emboss or raise up from the flat some portions of the said elements to such an extent as will not greatly interfere with the bending of the element *a*,
 5 as illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, which represent, both in face view and section, the said elements when embossed in order that they shall more nearly resemble the articles they are intended to represent, the element *a* having
 10 letters also embossed in it to form an advertisement.

I prefer to print upon the element *j* an intimation that it must not be bent, or in some cases I may so make that element that it cannot be bent readily.
 15

Although in the example of my said invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings the elements *a* and *j* have, respectively, the outline figures of a saucer and cup, I do
 20 not limit myself to such figures, as the said elements may have any outline figures not inconsistent with their manipulation as hereinbefore described—such, for instance, as to recall to the manipulator of the puzzle some
 25 public event or personage—and where the said elements bear advertisements or other information I prefer that their outline figures shall have some relation to such advertisements or information. For instance, the puzzle
 30 illustrated in the accompanying drawings

would be suited to advertize a beverage—such as tea, coffee, or cocoa.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a puzzle, an approximately flat and flexible element provided with a series of apertures, a flexible cord one end of which is made to form a loop by making one end of the cord fast to the body thereof, the portion of the
 40 cord forming said loop passing through two of said apertures, while the single portion not forming the loop passes through three of said apertures and terminates in a free end, a rigid
 45 terminal too large to pass through any of said apertures secured to the free end of said cord, and a second element having an aperture through which the loop of said cord is adapted to extend, the single portion of the cord
 50 passing through the said loop after the latter has passed through the aperture of the said second member whereby the two members are held together, substantially as described.

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

FREDERICK WILLIAM JACOB.

Witnesses:

GERARD COENRAAD TEN KATE,
 GYSBERTH JACOBUS DE BRUN.