

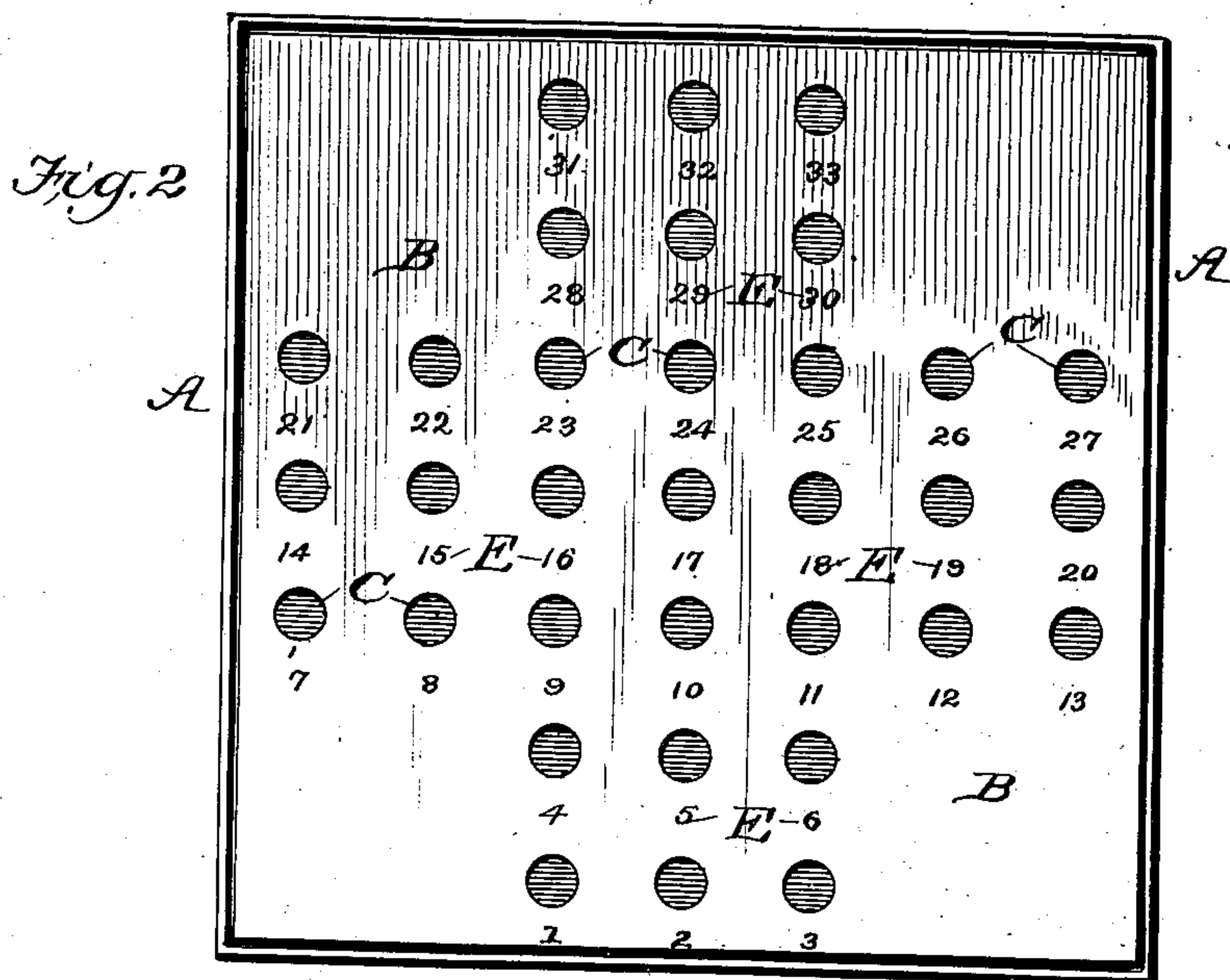
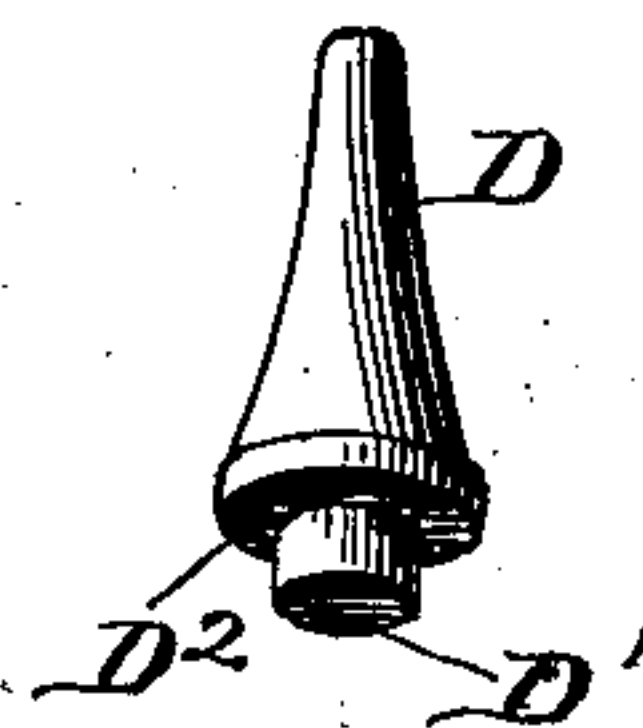
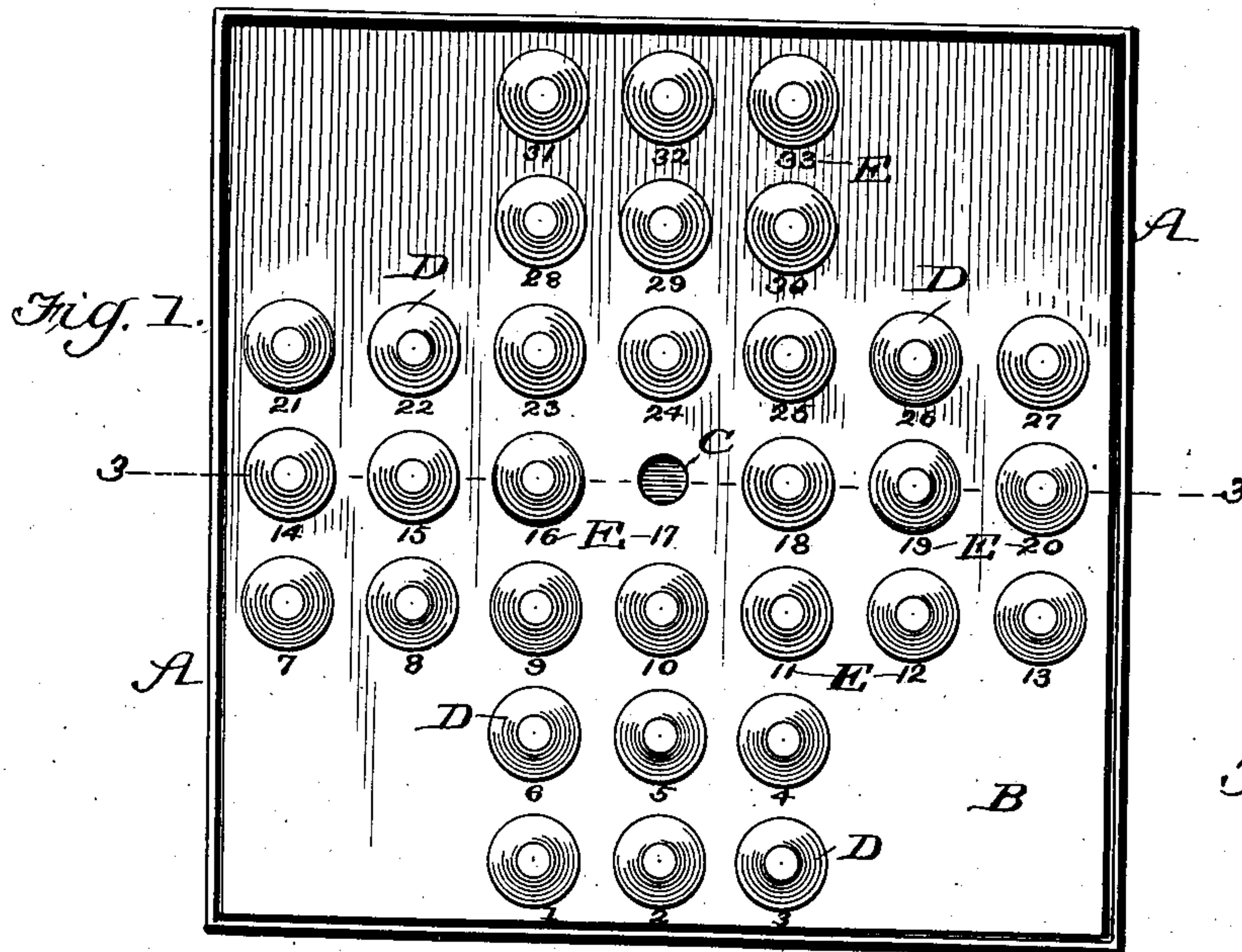
No. 689,783.

Patented Dec. 24, 1901.

M. F. BOUGHNER.
PUZZLE.

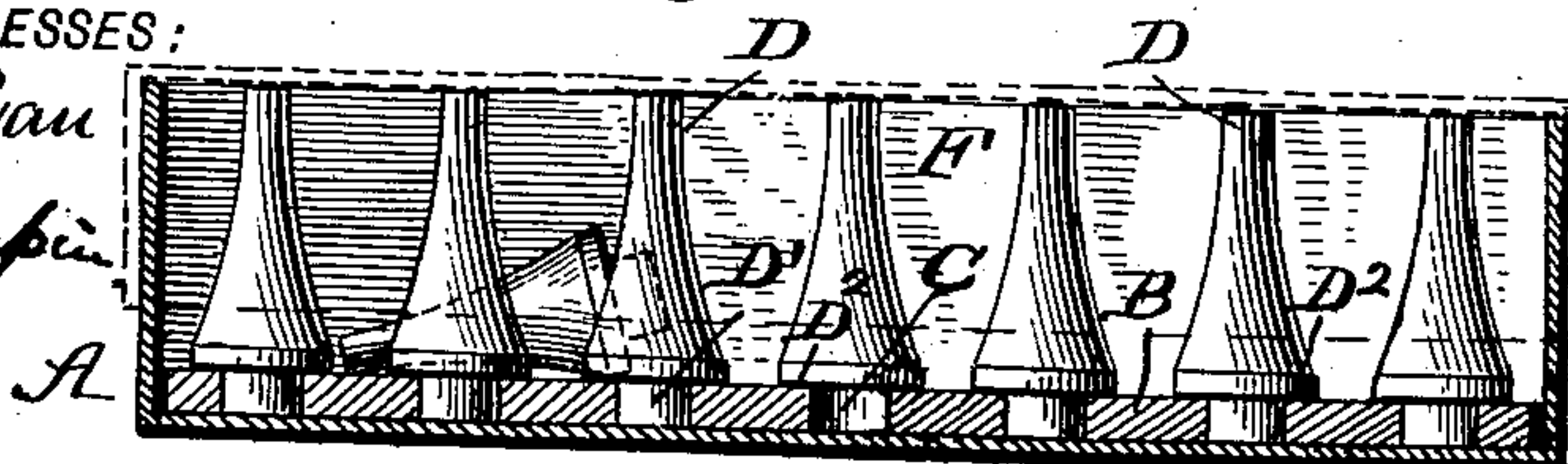
(Application filed Jan. 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY FRANCIS BOUGHNER, OF SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

PUZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,783, dated December 24, 1901.

Application filed January 21, 1901. Serial No. 44,085. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY FRANCIS BOUGHNER, a subject of the Crown of Great Britain, residing at Sedalia, in the county of Pettis and State of Missouri, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Puzzles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement in puzzles; and it consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of the puzzle complete ready to be worked. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the puzzle-board with the pins removed. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on about line 3 3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the pins.

As illustrated in the drawings, the puzzle includes a board consisting of a box-like casing A and a cardboard false bottom B, fitted in the casing and provided with holes arranged in the form of a cross and consisting of thirty-three holes or sockets C. The holes are arranged in two sets of three rows each at right angles to each other and producing a central square of nine sockets and six sockets outside of each side of the said central square. Each of the holes or sockets is indicated by a suitable character (illustrated as a numeral) placed adjacent to the hole or socket and facilitating the explanation of the puzzle or the writing of the key thereto by the aid of said indicating characters, as will be readily understood. These indicating characters, in connection with the holes or sockets in which the tenons of the pins fit, serve to complete a puzzle in which the pins will be preserved in the desired position until intentionally displaced and in which the pins to be displaced may be readily indicated, as desired.

The pins D are provided at their lower ends with tenons D', fitting the sockets C and which may rest against the bottom of the box or casing, and immediately above such tenons square shoulders D² are provided to rest flat upon the false bottom D, and above the square shoulders D² the pins taper gradually toward their upper ends. By this construction I form broad bases to rest upon the false bottom and diminish the upper ends of the pins, so any pin may be operated readily with-

out displacing any adjacent pin. It will be noticed that the several sockets are indicated by numbers E, and it will be understood other indicating characters may be employed instead of numbers, if desired. It will also be noticed that the sockets include a central one, 17, and others outside such center; also, that I provide thirty-two pins and thirty-three sockets. The idea is in setting the puzzle to place a pin in each of the sockets except the central one, then by jumping from any of the four sides into the central hole removing the peg which is jumped and continuing to jump one peg at a time until only a single peg is left on the board, and that being left in the center of the board, diagonal jumps not being permitted. The false bottom B is shown as of cardboard of a thickness corresponding to the length of the tenons D' of the pins D, and this construction is preferred because of its simplicity, cheapness, and the fact that the cardboard will operate better if the sockets are made slightly smaller than the tenons to grip the pins and hold them in place until they are positively withdrawn by the operator. I also prefer to make the casing of such height that the cover F may project above the false bottom a distance about equal to the height of the pins when placed in the sockets, so the pins may be held upright in their sockets by the cover F, then the complete puzzle can be easily packed for shipment or storage or carried in the box, as may be desired. It may also be desirable to make the false bottom removable from the casing and fitted snugly therein, so it will hold in place, and it may when so constructed be used to retain a slip containing a key to the puzzle and held normally between the false bottom and the true bottom of the casing, or, if desired, a key to the puzzle may be printed directly upon the true bottom of the casing and be hidden by the socketed false bottom when the latter is in place.

Manifestly the puzzle or game may be played within the box, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, in which instance the box or casing will operate to retain the pins after they have been jumped and removed from their sockets.

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

The puzzle substantially as herein described consisting of a casing having upright sides forming a box, the false bottom fitting in said casing and provided with a series of indicated
5 sockets extending through it and arranged in the form of a cross with a central socket and sockets ranging outside thereof, and a series of upright pins numbering one less
10 than the number of sockets in the false bottom and each of said pins being formed with a tenon to fit the sockets of the false bottom, a broad base to rest upon said bottom and a body which gradually decreases in diameter from the said broad base toward the upper

end of the pin, and the cover fitted to the
15 box-like body and arranged when applied thereto to rest over and against the upper ends of the pins, substantially as described, whereby the game or puzzle can be conveniently packed for storage for shipment, and
20 can be played within the box, or can be played within the false bottom removed from the said box, as and for the purpose set forth.

MARY FRANCIS BOUGHNER.

Witnesses:

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