

No. 752,739.

PATENTED FEB. 23, 1904.

E. WILKINS.
MAP STUDY.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 22, 1901.

NO MODEL.

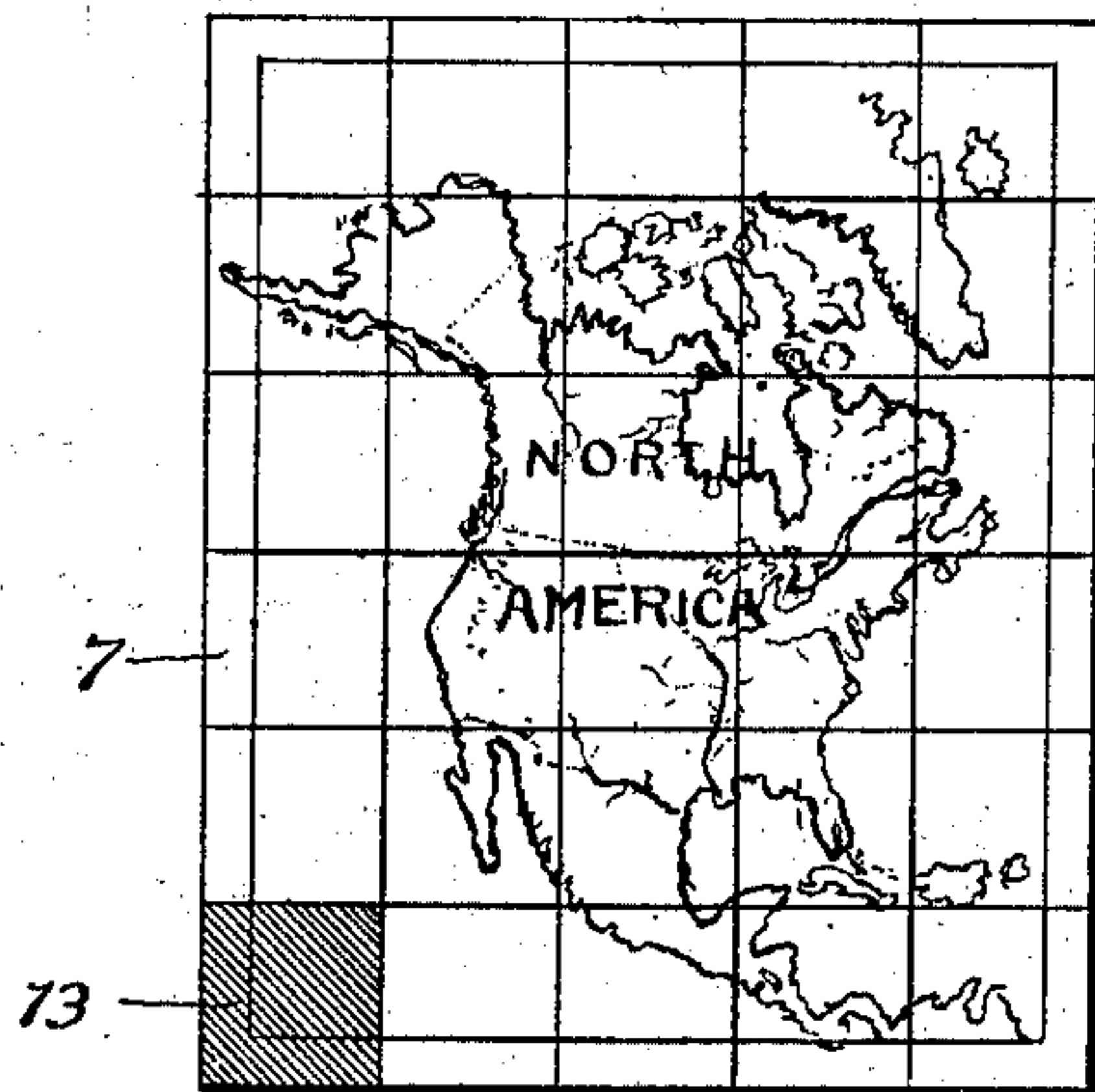


Fig. 1.

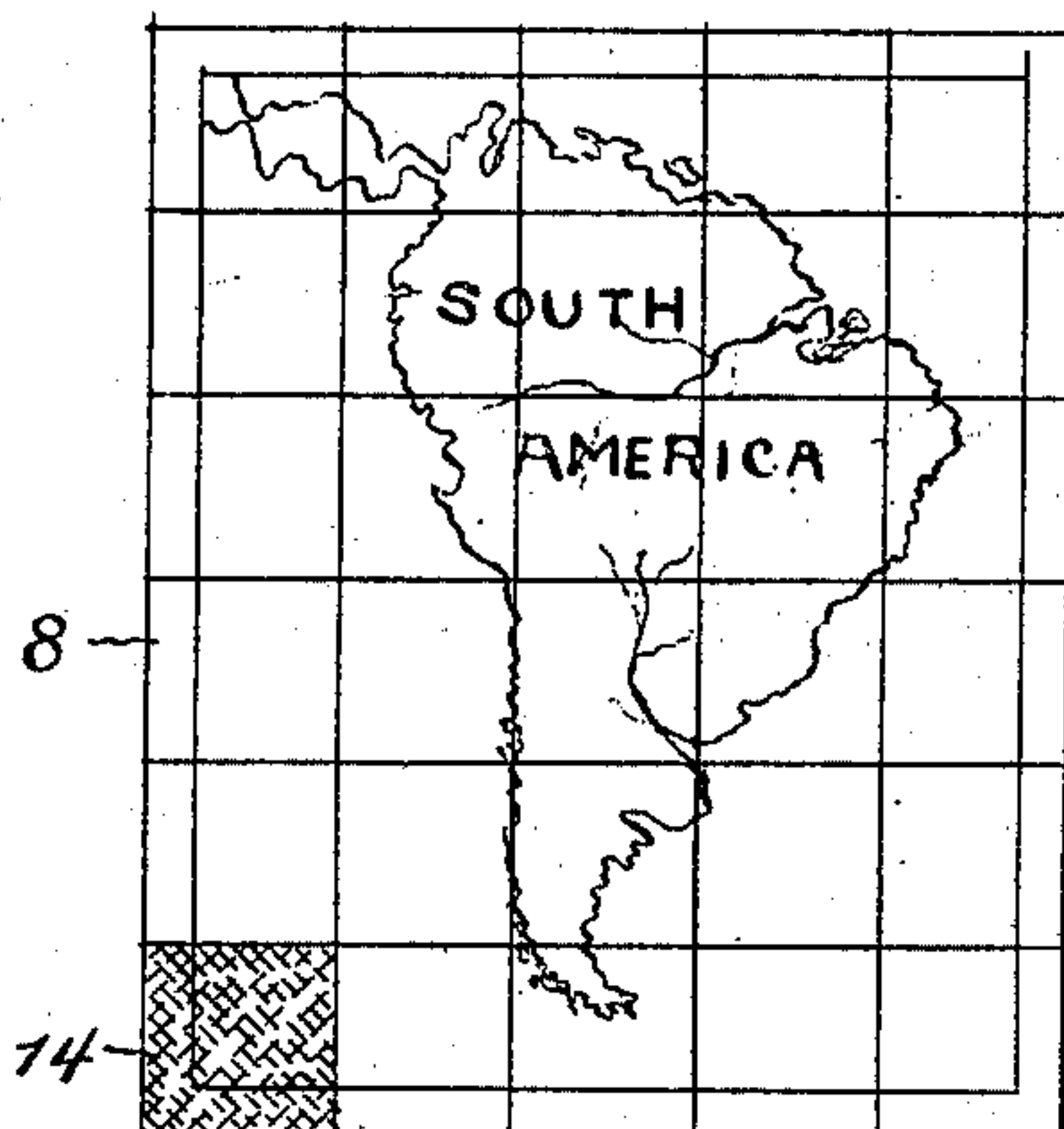


Fig. 2.

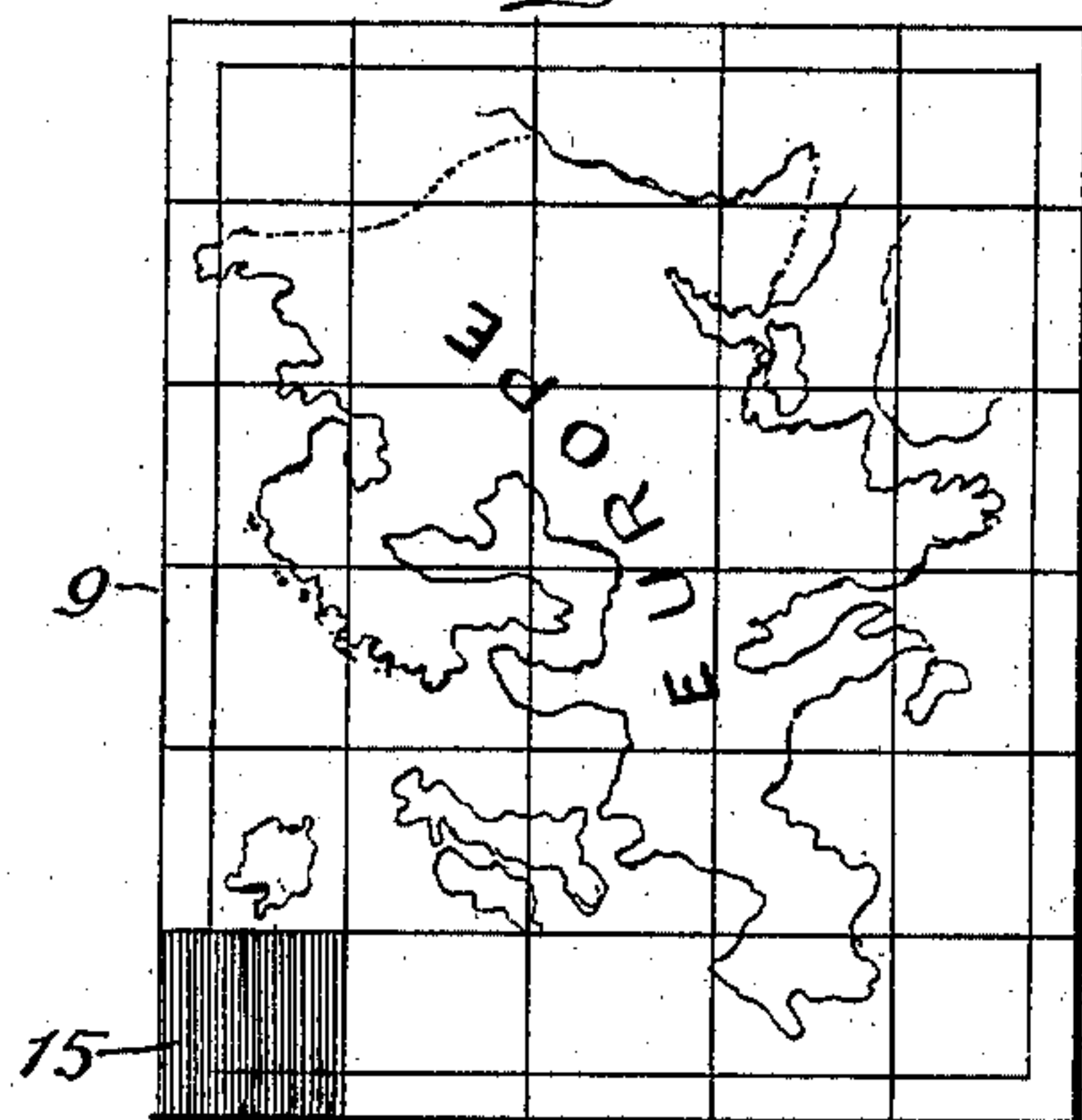


Fig. 3.

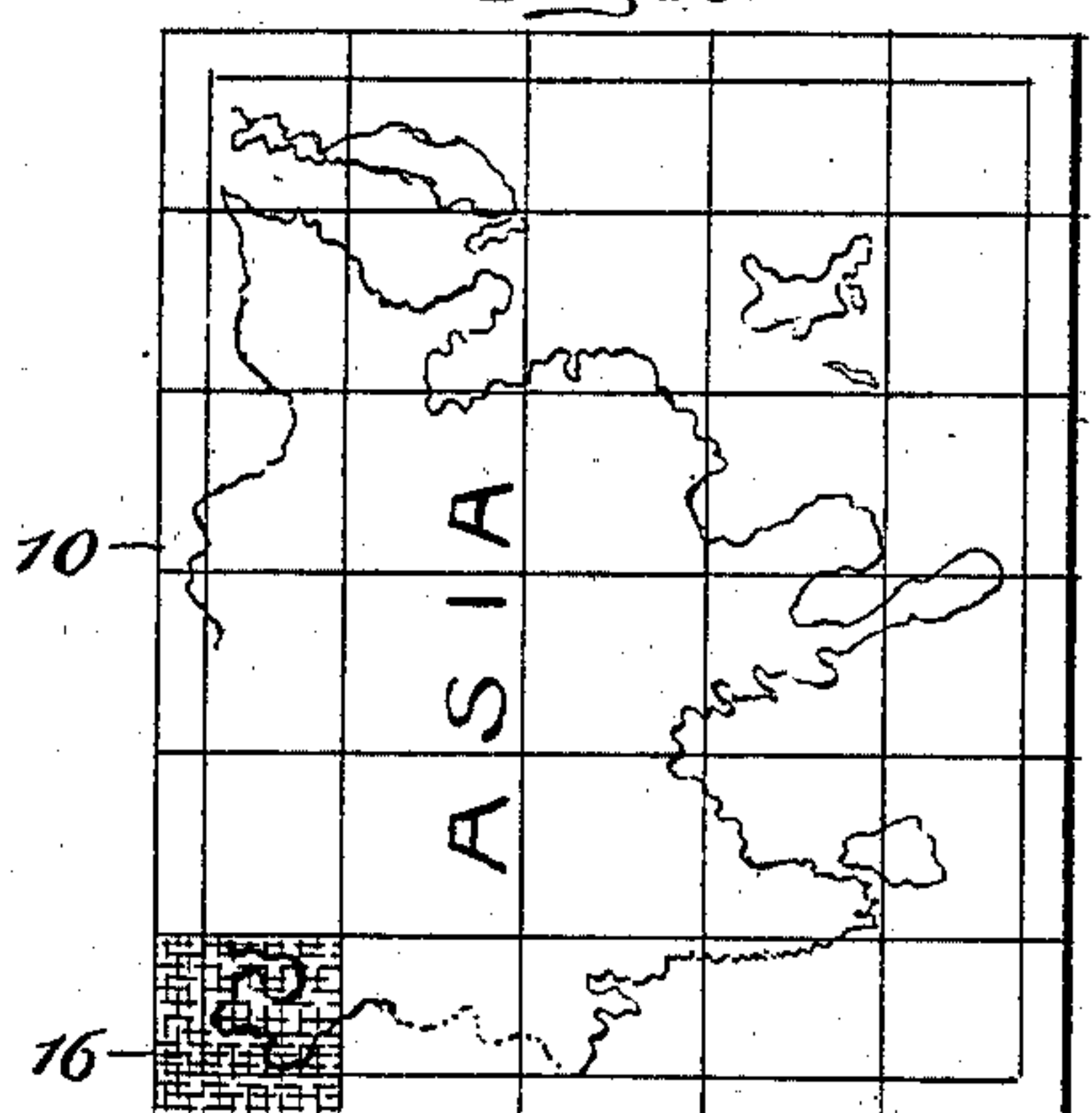


Fig. 4.

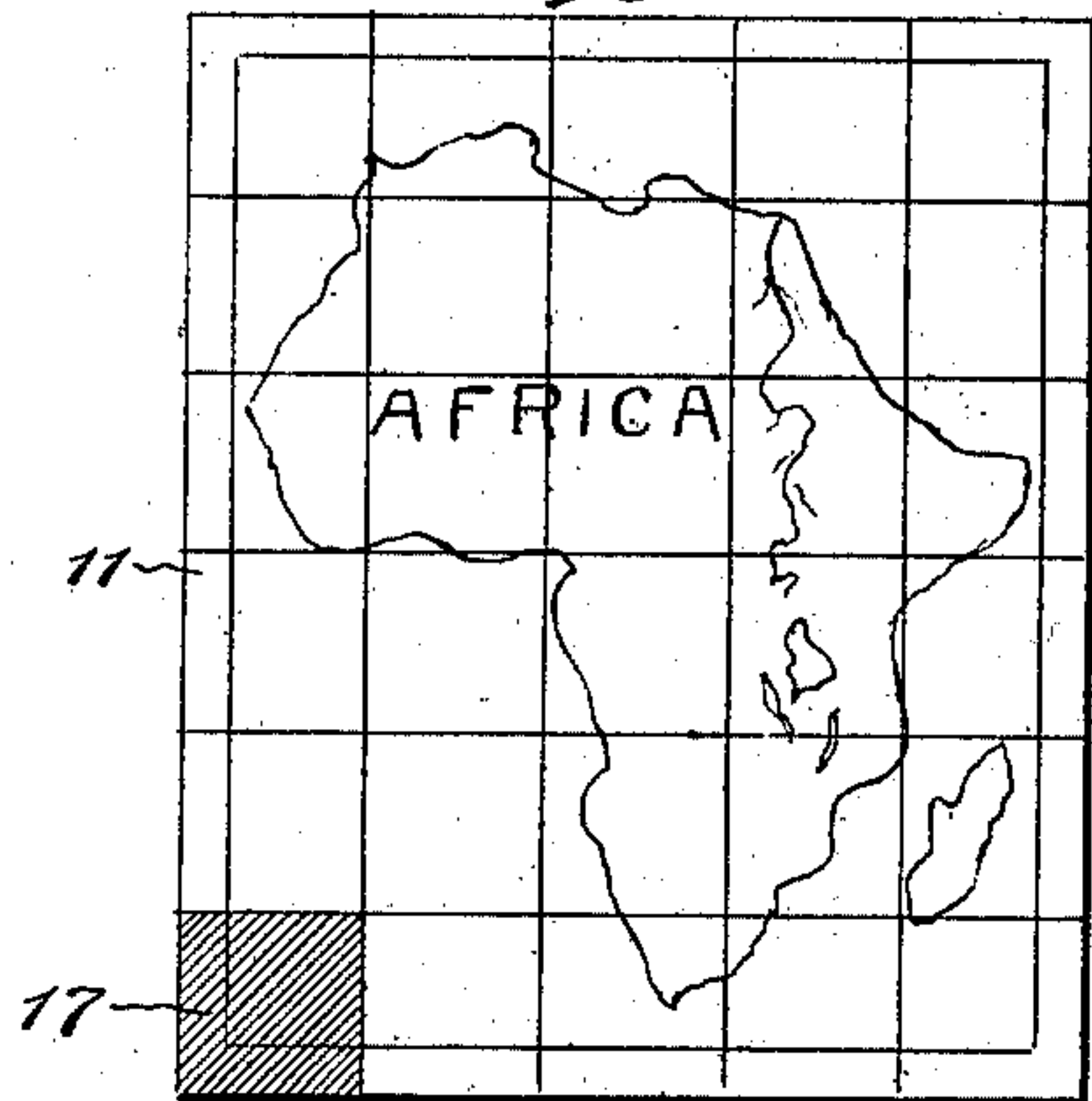


Fig. 5.

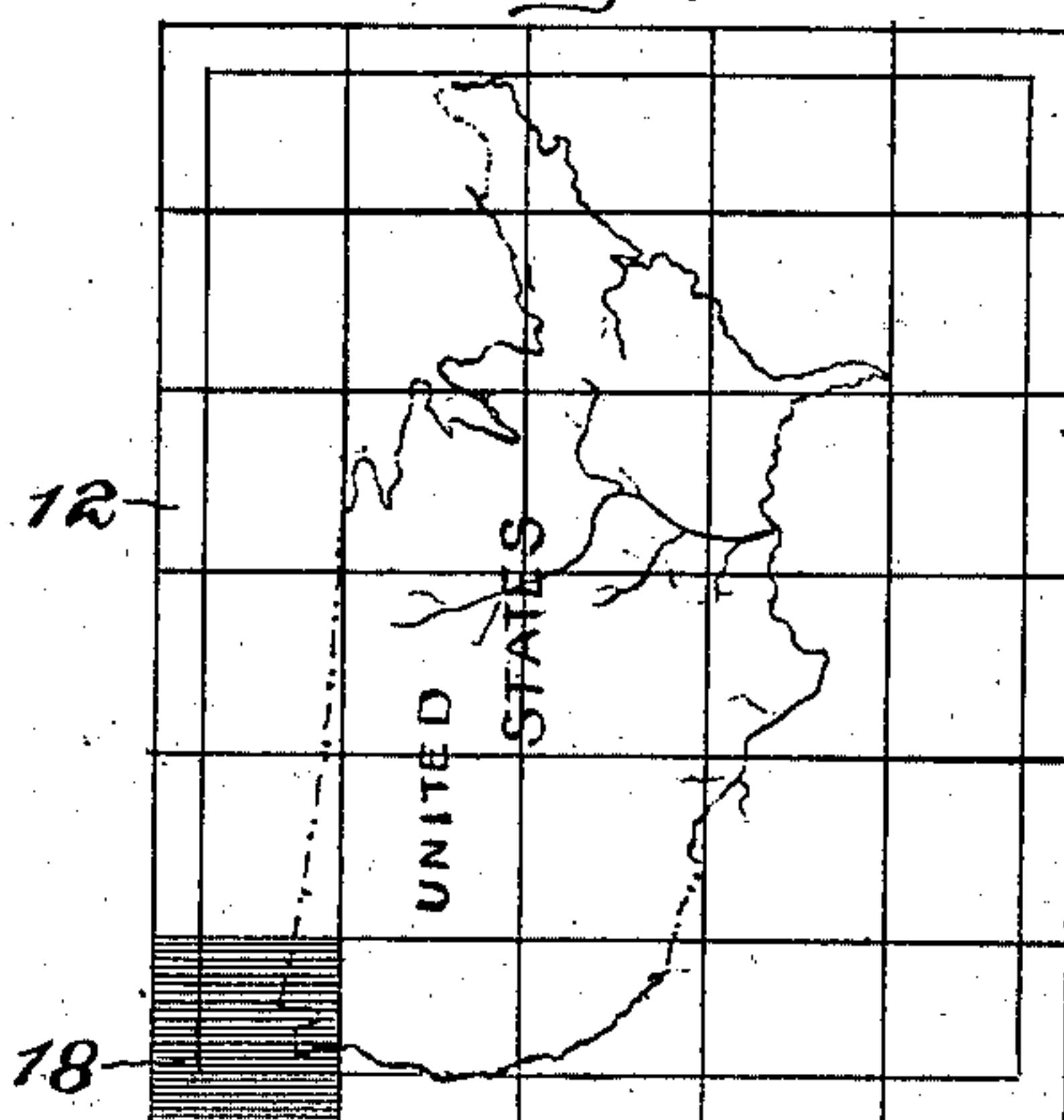


Fig. 6.

Witnesses
M. B. Schley Fig. 7.
Walter Allen

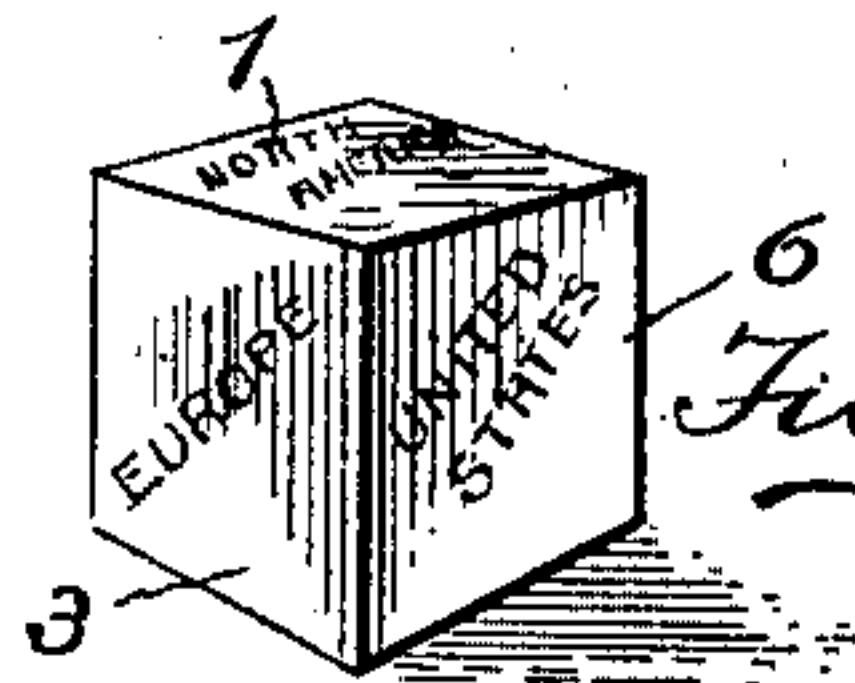
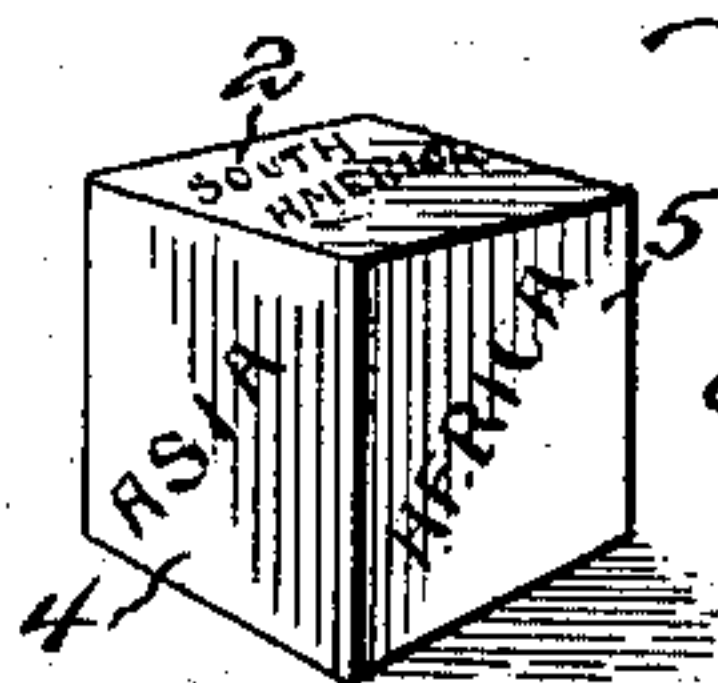


Fig. 8.



Inventor
E. Wilkins,
by *W. G. [Signature]*
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARLE WILKINS, OF DAWSON, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

MAP STUDY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 752,739, dated February 23, 1904.

Application filed June 22, 1901. Serial No. 65,720. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EARLE WILKINS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Dawson, in the county of Colfax and Territory of New Mexico, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sectional Maps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement on those maps which are divided into a number of parts, so as to produce a geographical and an educational puzzle, which when the parts thereof are separated and mixed with relation to each other they can be taken up singly and studied while handling them in an effort to find out the correct position they should occupy when in their proper places to form a complete map.

The object of my invention is to render the study of geography more interesting than heretofore by combining a series of maps in a single geographical and educational puzzle.

As heretofore constructed these maps have been mounted on thin plates of wood and cut out on irregular or boundary lines, so that the solving of the puzzle is assisted by the shape of the pieces and the shape of the opening from which the pieces are taken. At the same time only a single map-surface is presented, while some of the pieces are necessarily narrow to conform to some of the boundary-lines and are therefore liable to break in line with the grain of the wood when the puzzle is taken apart or fitted together. With my improvement I am enabled to overcome this difficulty, as well as to increase the number of map-surfaces in each puzzle.

To this end my invention consists in a sectional map comprising a set of cubes forming when arranged in rows a rectangular block of cubes, the corresponding side of each cube having thereon a part of one map only and the sides of all the cubes adapted to produce by proper arrangement six complete maps, such as hereinafter described and claimed.

In order that my invention may be fully understood, I will proceed to describe it with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved sectional map showing the upper sides of a set of cubes arranged to form a rectangular block

having a map of North America thereon. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the lower sides of a set of cubes arranged to form a rectangular block having a map of South America thereon. Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the left-hand sides of a set of cubes arranged to form a rectangular block having a map of Europe thereon. Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the right-hand sides of a set of cubes arranged to form a rectangular block having a map of Asia thereon. Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the rear sides of a set of cubes arranged to form a rectangular block having a map of Africa thereon. Fig. 6 is a plan view showing the front sides of a set of cubes arranged to form a rectangular block having a map of the United States of America thereon. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a single cube looking toward the upper, left-hand, and front sides thereof; and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a single cube looking toward the lower, right-hand, and rear sides thereof.

In carrying out my invention I employ a set of thirty cubes, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, which I arrange in six transverse rows of five cubes to a row, thus forming a rectangular block. These cubes may be formed of wood, cardboard, or other suitable material. On the sides of the cubes I paint or glue parts of maps—that is, one part of a map on each side. As shown in the drawings, each cube has at the upper side, 1, a part of a map 7 of North America, the lower side, 2, a part of a map 8 of South America, the left-hand side, 3, a part of a map 9 of Europe, the right-hand side, 4, a part of a map 10 of Asia, the rear side, 5, a part of a map 11 of Africa, and the front side, 6, a part of a map 12 of the United States of America, so that each side of each block has a part of a map of a different country. I also color the maps on the cubes with distinguishing colors, as indicated by conventional lines in the lower left-hand corners of Figs. 1 to 6 of the drawings. For instance, the color for the map of North America may be of green color, 13; for the map of South America, of orange color, 14; for the map of Europe, of red color, 15; for the map of Asia, of yellow color, 16; for the map of Africa, of purple color, 17, and for the map of the United States

of America of blue color, 18, so that a separate or contrasting color is provided for each country. The coloring of the sides indicates to what map each side belongs, and the omission of the coloring renders the arrangement of the cubes more puzzling or requiring a closer study than where coloring for each set of sides is employed. By locating the parts of a map on one particular side of the cubes it is a simple matter when the arrangement of a map is completed to bring the other maps to the surface by turning the cubes a single row at a time in the right direction for the map desired. For instance, if the map of North America is arranged the cubes are turned by rows completely over to bring the map of South America to the surface. For the map of Europe the cubes are turned by rows to the right. For the map of Asia the cubes are turned by rows to the left. For the map of Africa the cubes are turned by rows toward the front. For the map of the United States of America the cubes are turned by rows toward the rear. It will therefore be understood that my puzzle consists of cubes having map parts divided on straight crossed lines, so that there is not any irregularly-shaped pieces fitting in similar openings providing guiding means. My puzzle is more difficult, therefore, to solve than the ordinary dissected map. In my improvement the only guide for the correct placing of the pieces is to first gain a knowledge of the geography of the map and then match the intersecting lines. My sectional maps of cubes render the study of geography very interesting to school children, for which they are particularly intended, though they furnish a pleasant pastime for older persons.

Having described my invention and set forth its merits, what I claim is—

1. A sectional-map study, comprising a number of cubical blocks, each block having upon its several faces a portion of a map of several countries, each face having a portion of a map of one country, the portions of maps

on the several faces of each block being so arranged relatively to the portions on the faces of the other blocks that when the proper corresponding faces of the several blocks are brought into the same plane and in the proper relation one to the other there will be presented the map of a particular country, substantially as described.

2. A sectional-map study, comprising a number of cubical blocks, each block having upon its several faces a portion of a map of several countries, each face having a portion of a map of one country, the portions of maps on the several faces of each block being so arranged, relatively to the portions on the faces of the other blocks that when the proper corresponding faces of the several blocks are brought into the same plane and in the proper relation one to the other there will be presented the map of a particular country and by turning the several blocks of the series in a given direction and each to the same extent as all the others there will be presented to view the map of a different country, substantially as described.

3. A sectional-map study, comprising a number of cubical blocks, each block having upon its several faces a portion of a map of several countries, each face having a portion of a map of one country, the portions of maps on the several faces of each block being so arranged relatively to the portions on the faces of the other blocks that when the proper corresponding faces of the several blocks are brought into the same plane and in the proper relation one to the other there will be presented the map of a particular country, the corresponding faces of the several blocks necessary to form the map of one country having the same color which shall be a color in contrast with the color to the faces of all the other blocks, substantially as described.

EARLE WILKINS.

Witnesses:

A. R. STREICHER,
ALEX WENANICK.