T. PEACOCK.

PUZZLE.

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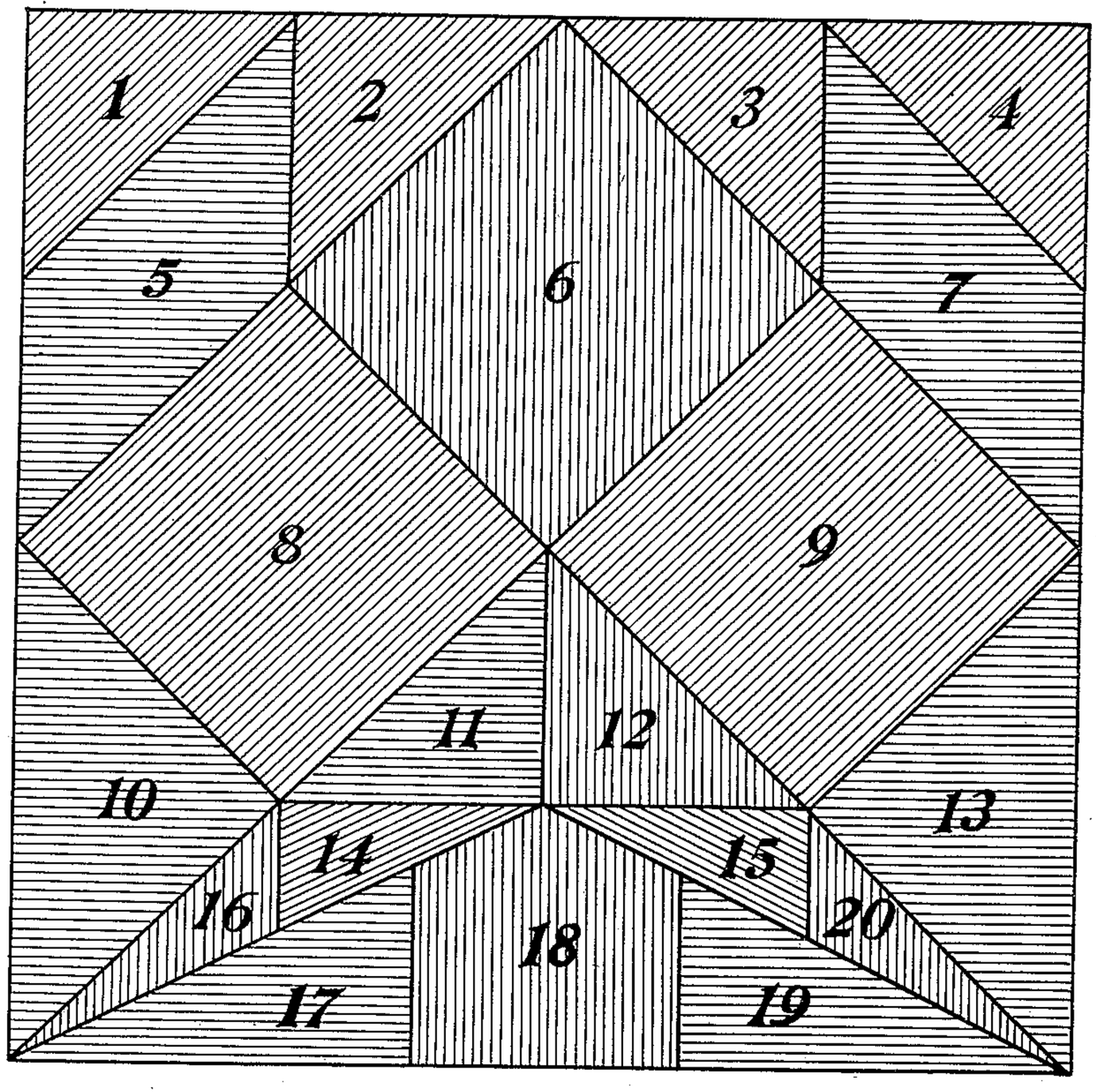
955,194. **Patented Apr. 19, 1910.**



Witnesses.

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THOMAS PEACOCK, OF JEROME, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

PUZZLE.

955,194. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 19, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS PEACOCK, a subject of Great Britain, residing at Jerome, in the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, have invented a new and useful Puzzle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to colored geometric puzzles, and the object is to provide amusement or recreation in the process of solving the puzzle.

The puzzle is constructed of a number of flat pieces of suitable material each having its flat surfaces colored, and being formed into square, triangular, and other geometrical shapes, the whole, when properly joined together forming a square in which, on the face side, no two pieces of the same color are adjacent at the sides thereof; or, similarly colored pieces may only touch at their respective corners. All the pieces, a number singly, and the remainder by pairs, are reversible as regards size and shape. The different pieces are shaped as shown by the accompanying drawing, which is a view of the face sides of the various pieces when properly joined together, and on which the various pieces are numbered.

There are three or more colors used. The coloring of the upper or face sides of the pieces may be varied in any combination of three or more colors, and the variations in the coloring of the separate pieces may be extended to a large number while only using the same number of colors. It is possible to manufacture a very large number of puzzles in which no two would be exactly similar in the coloring of the two flat surfaces of each separate piece while only using the same three colors. As an example, in one puzzle the face sides of the pieces numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 14, and 15 may be of the first color, the coloring of the face sides of the pieces numbered 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, and 19, may be of the second color, and the coloring of the face sides of the pieces numbered 6, 12, 16, 18, and 20 may be of the third color. The lower or reverse side of each piece is also colored in one of the same three or more colors used on the face sides, but the coloring of the reverse sides is promiscuous; thus for example, a piece having the first color on the face side may be either of the first, second, or third color on the reverse side. The object of the promiscuous coloring of the reverse sides is intended to render the solution of the puzzle more difficult.

I claim:

A puzzle combination of twenty flat pieces of suitable material of which three pieces are square, two are rhomboidal, fourteen are triangular, and one is five sided, the sizes of each and all of the pieces being adjusted so that when all are joined together in the proper manner a square is formed, the flat surfaces of the various pieces being colored on both sides in three different colors, the coloring of the separate pieces both on the face and reverse sides thereof being arranged so that a square may be formed in which no two pieces adjacent at the sides thereof are of the same color on the face side, as illustrated by the accompanying drawing.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Witnesses:

CHARLES B. FALOR,

HUGH F. JONES.