Aug. 18, 1942. W. POLGAR 2,293,215

SAFETY NOVELTY PLAYING PICTURE PUZZLE

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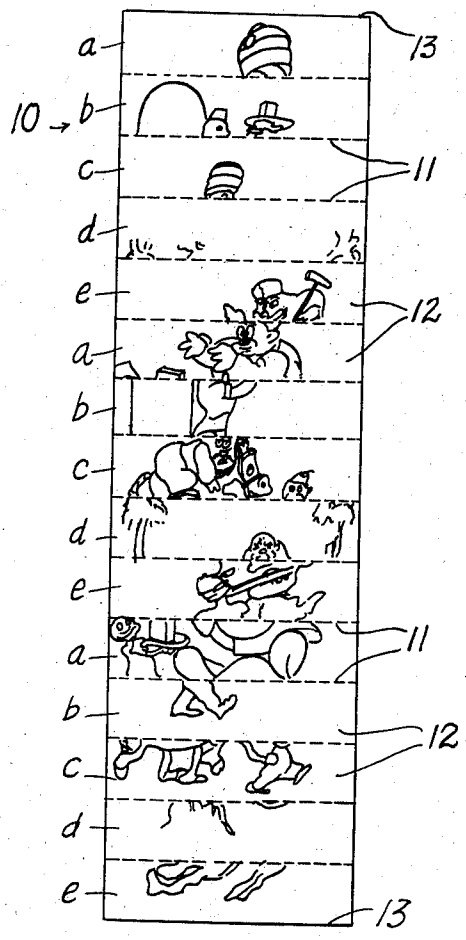


Fig. 1

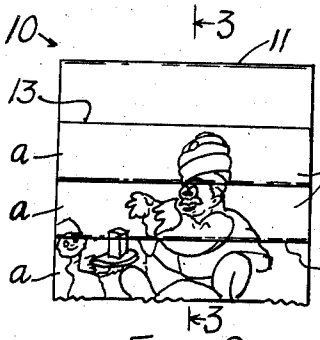


Fig. 2

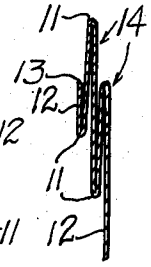


Fig. 3

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SAFETY NOVELTY PLAYING PICTURE PUZZLE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 273—155)

This invention relates to games.

One object of the invention is to provide a game of improved, novel structure whereby different picture sections can be selectively foldably correlated to produce a desired complete picture out of a plurality of available pictures.

Another object of the invention is to produce a game puzzle comprising a single sheet of paper having successively arranged portions of different pictures certain of which can be eliminated to produce one complete picture or another complete picture.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent as the specification proceeds.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view showing a device embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plan view thereof folded to present a continuous picture.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, with a part broken away.

The advantages of the invention as here outlined are best realized when all of its features and instrumentalities are combined in one and the same structure, but, useful devices may be produced embodying less than the whole.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, that the same may be incorporated in several different constructions. The accompanying drawing, therefore, is submitted merely as showing the preferred exemplification of the invention.

Referring in detail to the drawing, 10 denotes a game embodying the invention. The same may consist of a one-piece structure, such as a sheet of paper or other suitable material. For simplicity, it may be rectangular and may have a series of scored or fold lines 11 defining a plurality of sections 12 of like size that may extend in continuous succession between the upper and lower ends 13 of the paper.

Formed, impressed or imprinted on each section 12 is a different portion of a different pictorial representation. For example, the first, third, fifth and seventh sections, and so on, may form successive parts of one picture, and the intermediate sections may form successive parts of another picture. Or the first, sixth and eleventh sections may form successive parts of one picture; the second, seventh and twelfth sections may form successive parts of a second picture; the third, eighth and thirteenth sections may form successive parts of a third picture; and so on to afford five different complete pictures.

In the first example mentioned, the device 10 is folded correspondingly on the fold lines 11; and in the second example described, the device 10 is folded correspondingly on the fold lines 11; in each case the successive picture sections are brought into direct close relation to each other for the desired continuity. This is well illustrated in Fig. 2, in which the intermediate sections form U-shaped interconnecting folds 14 lying back of the complete picture and hence concealed from view. Such folds 14 are formed in each case, as will be readily understood. To produce a different picture, the device 10 is unfolded to the position of Fig. 1 and is again folded along other selected lines 11.

This game may be practised rapidly because in the embodiment shown each fold portion consists always of three sections, regardless of the picture. Or the operator may count the sections, making his fold each successive time at the same count. If the first section is "one," this is fitted to the section on which the count is "six," and then to the section on which the count is "twelve." This is further indicated by the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, for the five pictures. If the simpler form of device is used, each fold 14 consists of two sections, and the first being "one," the next is "three," the third "five," and so on.

The principle of this device may be extended further to a great many pictures and to different constructions. It forms an interesting and very inexpensive form of amusement.

In practise, three or five or other suitable number of pictures are each divided, for example, in three, five or six sections. First, the manufacturer constructs the selected three pictures so that they are of equal size, duplicates of which may be furnished with the picture puzzle 10 to aid the child in solving the puzzle; they are then placed on a table in desired consecutive order, and each is cut into three equal sections; these sections are then arranged in the required consecutive order to form a row which comprises the three pictures. Then this row is secured to a sheet of paper as by pasting, leaving small spaces between the sections for fold lines. The order of arrangement will be that the first section of the first picture is first, and is followed by the first section of the second picture, then by the first section of the third picture, the second section of the first picture, the second section of the second picture and so on as sug-

gested in Fig. 1. Reproductions may now be made by plate or lithographic or other printing processes, and the fold lines produce the completed device 10. By the above process, a set of three pictures may each be divided into five or six sections; a set of five pictures may each be divided into three sections, and so on. The pictures may be black on white or in color, and may have decorative frames placed therearound, and a series of the picture puzzles may be sold in an envelope.

I claim:

A pictorial puzzle of the type whereby different pictures can be formed by bringing together separated portions of each picture, including a series of panels of like size and shape lying successively alongside of each other, and relatively flat folded sections forming connections between each pair of successive panels, each folded section having its arms connected to said pair of panels by hinge portions comprising preformed fold lines, each folded section having its fold line parallel to the preformed fold lines, said folded sections lying back of adjacent panels with one of the arms of each section lying in the plane of its adjacent panel and with the other arm lying in front of the arm connected thereto and folded back of the other adjacent panel, said arms being of the same shape as the panels and having a size representing a multiple of that of a panel, all of said folded sections extending in the same general direction, said panels and folded sections constituting a single elongated sheet member, and said panels having picture portions forming a complete picture, with the arms directly back of the panels having picture portions adapted to form a different picture, and arms in the plane of the panels having picture portions adapted to form still another picture, and said member being foldable along certain of said other fold lines in like manner to produce one of the other pictures.

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