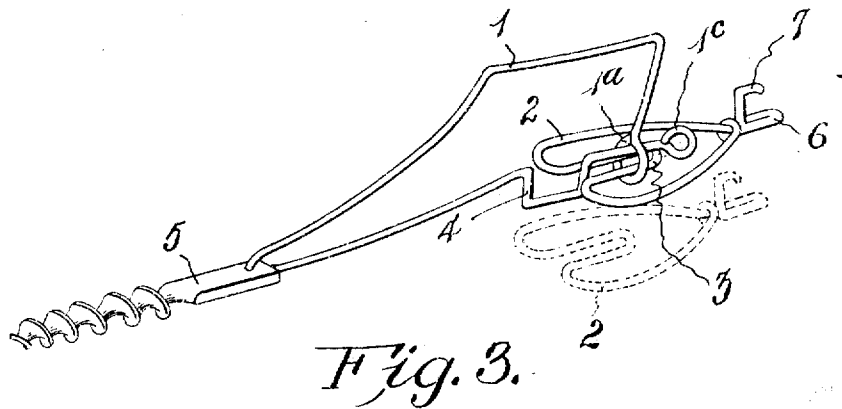
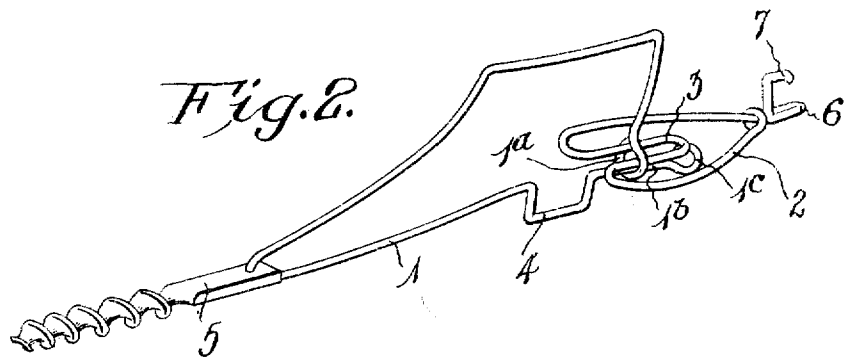
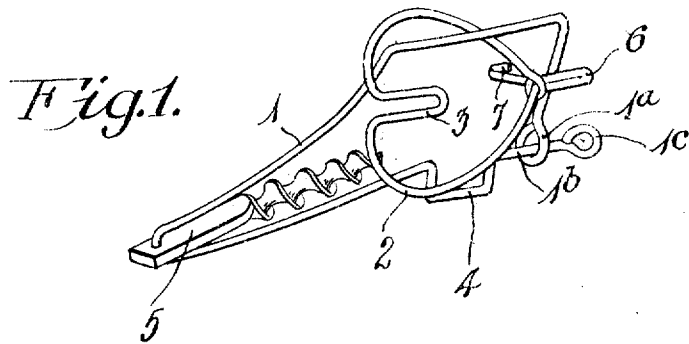


939,552.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT SCHESNACK, OF BEVIER, MISSOURI.

PUZZLE.

939,552.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT SCHESNACK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bevier, in the county of Macon and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Puzzles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists of a simple novelty designed for useful as well as amusement purposes.

In the special adaptation of the invention, the same comprises a puzzle composed of parts, the parts comprising useful devices and being assembled in a peculiar manner whereby the amusement features of the invention are subserved.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof, reference is to be had to the following detail description, and to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention in the form which it takes when not in use, as when being carried in the pocket; Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the members of the device arranged in the positions assumed thereby in the preliminary operation of separating said members from one another, in order to solve the puzzle, and Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 the parts being arranged in positions assumed thereby preparatory to detaching one member from the other, dotted lines showing one member separated entirely from the other.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the description and the figures of the drawings.

Specifically describing the invention, the same consists of two main members or parts 1 and 2. The members 1 and 2 are preferably in the form of frames made of wire, or the like. Said members 1 and 2 in actual practice may be of different fanciful shapes according to the desire of the manufacturer and as may be suitable for the purposes of the invention. Under ordinary conditions and when not in use the members 1 and 2 are interlocked with one another as shown in Fig. 1.

The amusement feature of the invention resides particularly in the interlocking of the members 1 and 2 in such a manner that they may be readily disconnected or separated by proper manipulation. The body of the member 2 is continuous or unbroken

throughout its frame structure and is provided with a lateral loop 3 arranged between its sides and preferably in the plane thereof. Upon the other hand, the member 1 though preferably made of a continuous or single length of wire has terminals 1^a and 1^b, the terminal 1^a being in the form of a loop or eye while the terminal 1^b is an extension passing through the eye 1^a and extending beyond the same a short distance after which it is bent to provide an eye 1^c. The terminal extension 1^b of the member 1 being integral with the body of the member affords an advantageous construction because the extension 1^b remains in practically the same position relative to the eye 1^a in the manipulation of the parts of the puzzle, said terminal 1^b, however, being adapted for slight movement to facilitate the passage of the loop 3 by the terminal in a manner described below. At a suitable point, the member 1 is formed with a projection 4 adjacent to the terminal 1^b.

In order to separate the parts or members 1 and 2, the member 2 is so manipulated as to pass the loop 3, the sides of which are spaced, through the eye 1^a of the member 1, as shown in Fig. 2. This having been done the terminal 1^b is caused to pass between the sides of the loop 3 and said loop is then carried below the terminal 1^b after which it may be withdrawn from the eye 1^a and the members 1 and 2 will thus be separated. To connect the two members together again, as shown in Fig. 1, the above operation is reversed, but it may be noted that the operation of interlocking the parts 1 and 2 is facilitated by the provision of the projection 4 on the lower portion of the member 1, said projection being so arranged that when the loop 3 is carried against the same, said loop is supported in a position in which it may be readily moved through the eye 1^a. As a guide element the projection 4 is advantageous where it is desired to very quickly interlock the members 1 and 2 together, and in such a way as to mystify the looker-on.

In order that the invention may be employed for useful purposes also, it is contemplated that the member 1 shall have a cork-screw 5 pivoted thereto so as to move into or out of the frame comprising said member. The member 2, however, is bent into such a form as to provide a fulcrum 6

and hook 7 whereby said member may be readily employed to remove bottle caps, or the like.

5 Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:

10 A puzzle of the class described consisting of interlocking frame-like members inclosing an open space, one of said members comprising a continuous body or frame provided with a lateral loop having spaced sides and arranged between the sides of said member, the other member comprising a frame formed with terminals one of which is an

eye and the other of which projects through and beyond said eye, the loop of the first member being adapted to pass into the eye aforesaid, and the second member having a projection adjacent to its terminals forming a guide to facilitate interlocking of the two members after they have been separated. 20

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

ALBERT SCHESNACK.

Witnesses:

AUGUST HILDEBRANDT,
PAUL KUBE.