No. 749,351. PATENTED JAN. 12, 1904.

G. T. ARNOLD.

PUZZLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

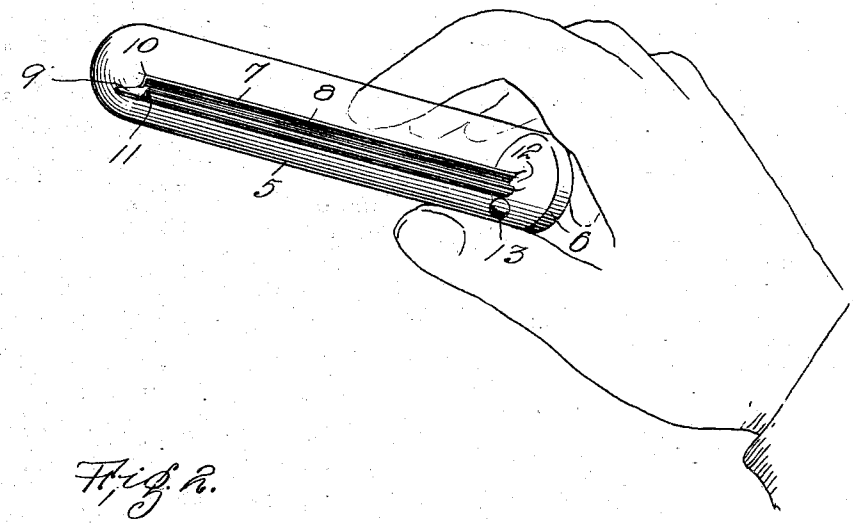
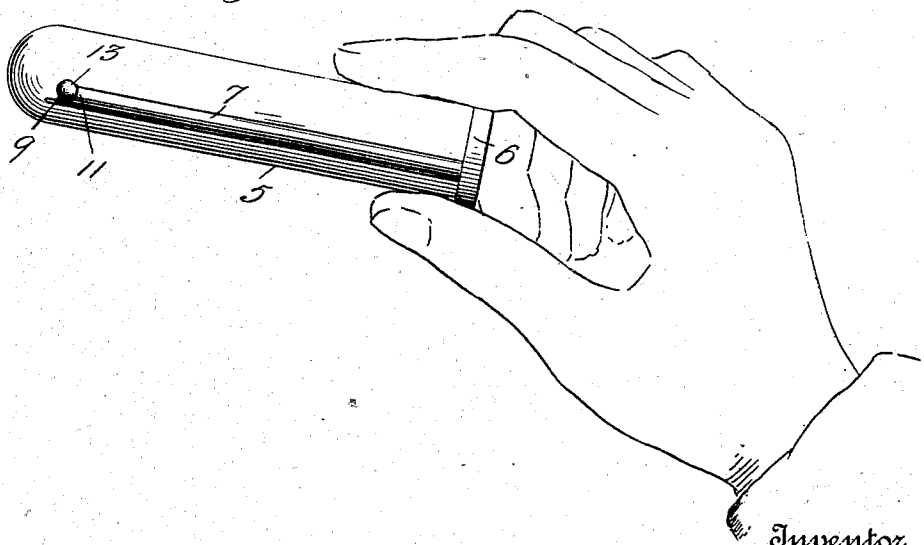


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 749,351. Patented January 12, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE T. ARNOLD, OF OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.

PUZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,351, dated January 12, 1904.

Application filed June 1, 1903. Serial No. 159,535. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE T. ARNOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oshkosh, in the county of Winnebago, State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Puzzles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to puzzles; and it has for its object to provide an article of this nature which will require in its operation a steady hand and some degree of skill and in the solution of which much entertainment will be found.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in both views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a side elevation with the ball in position with the problem solved.

Referring now to the drawings, the present apparatus comprises a casing, which in the present instance is illustrated as a glass tube 5, one end of which is rounded and in the other end of which is a plug 6, which forms a closure for the casing, this casing in the present instance being what is known commercially as a "test-tube."

The plug 6 carries a bar 7, which extends axially of the casing and terminates short of the rounded end thereof. In one side face of the bar and extending longitudinally thereof is formed a groove or channel 8, the free end of the bar being notched, as shown at 9, to form two fingers 10 and 11, and from the opposite side of the bar from the groove or channel there extends a longitudinal finger 10, the extremity of which is curved slightly in the direction of the notch, so that a seat or rest is formed at the bases of the three fingers. It will be noted that the third finger extends beyond the extremities of the other fingers.

In the inner end of the plug at the base of the bar is formed a seat or socket 12, with which the groove or channel of the bar communicates. In the casing is a small ball 13, and in the solution of the problem the casing is held erect, so that the ball will enter the seat or socket in the inner end of the plug, and the casing is then tilted to cause the ball to enter and traverse the groove or channel in the bar and pass to the seat between the terminal fingers. The tendency of the ball is to shoot beyond the seat and fall down into the casing below the bar.

What is claimed is—

1. An article of the class described including a bar having a longitudinal channel extending throughout its length, the ends of the bar being notched to form fingers, one finger extending beyond the extremities of the others and one of the other fingers curved slightly inwardly, a seat formed thereby, and a ball disposed to enter and pass through the channel and into the seat.

2. An article of the class described comprising a cylindrical casing closed at one end, a plug for the open end, a bar disposed within the casing and longitudinally thereof and having one of its ends secured in the plug, said bar having a longitudinal channel extending throughout its length and having its free end notched to form fingers, one finger extending beyond the extremities of the others and one of the other fingers curved slightly inwardly to form a seat, and a ball in the casing adapted to enter and traverse the channel to the seat.

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

GEORGE T. ARNOLD.

Witnesses:
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