J. J. REITZ.

NOVELTY.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 24, 1918.

1,280,087. Patented Sept. 24, 1918.

Fig. 1.

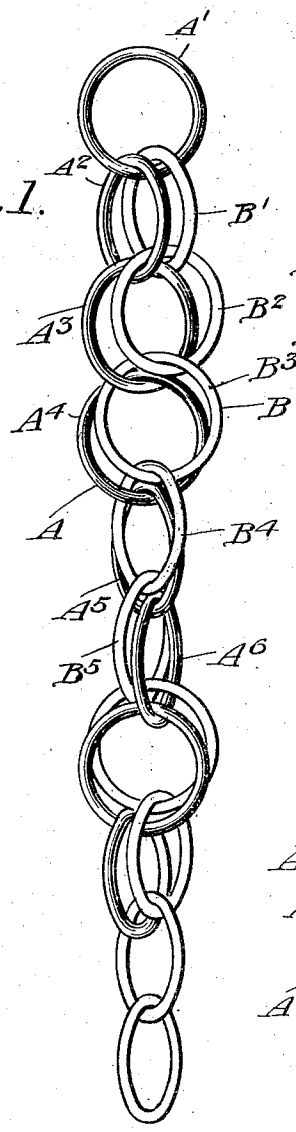


Fig. 2.

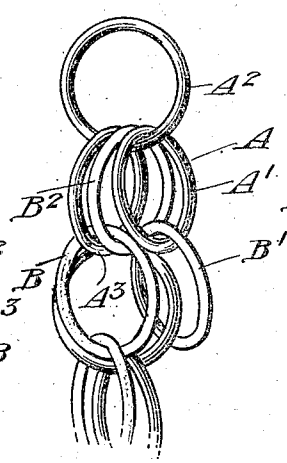


Fig. 3.

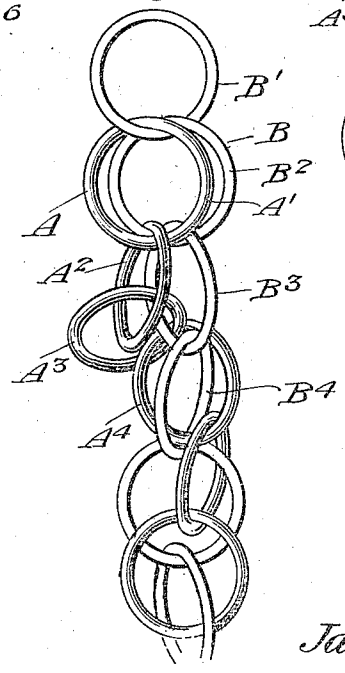
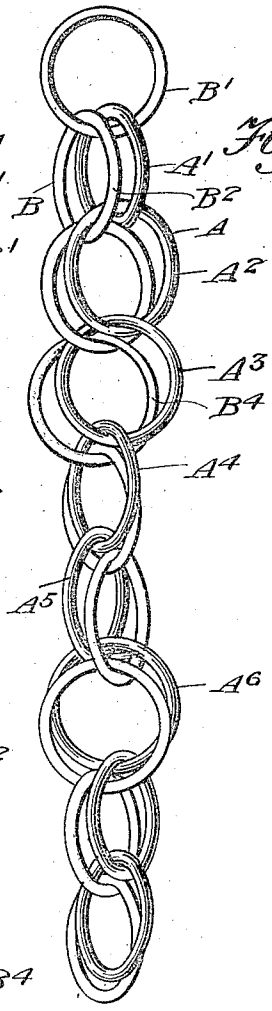


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

Fr. Ackmann Jr.

Inventor

Jacob J. Reitz

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB J. REITZ, OF BERLIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

NOVELTY.

1,280,087. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 24, 1918.

Application filed April 24, 1918. Serial No. 230,512.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB J. REITZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Berlin, Pa., R. F. D. #1, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Novelties, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to puzzles and more particularly to a novel form of optical illusion, in which is employed a double chain, the links of which appear to travel from one end of the chain to the other when the said chain is held in proper position.

To further accentuate the illusion, the chains are differently colored, so that after the apparent movement of one link from the top to the bottom of the chain, an additional link of a distinguishing color will be at the bottom in addition to the link previously there, while the single link remaining at the top is also of a different color from the one occupying that position prior to the operation.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a form of the invention showing the position of the chain sections when the chain is suspended from the topmost link;

Fig. 2 is a view showing the position of the links prior to the operation of the puzzle;

Fig. 3 is a view after the operation of the puzzle and showing a link in the apparent act of traveling from the upper to the lower end of the chain;

Fig. 4 shows a position of the links after this apparent travel has been completed.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the invention comprises a chain which is composed of two chain sections A and B, the links of which the section A is composed being of a distinguishing color from those of the section B, so that the links of one chain section may be easily distinguished from the links of the opposite chain section. The links of the chain section A may be red and the links of the section B of the natural color of the metal of which the chain is made or they may be of any other desired or attractive color, and in order to distinguish the links of one section from the links of the other section, the links of the section A are shaded, while those of the section B are not. Each of the chain sections A and B are independently formed, but the links of one section are so engaged with the links of the opposite section, that a limited longitudinal movement of the sections is permitted in order that links of one section will entirely support the links of the other section when the chain is held in the proper position. For example when the chain is supported by holding the topmost link of the section A, the two chain sections are suspended from this link, but if the link A^2 of the section A is grasped and a topmost link of this section or the link A^1 is permitted to fall, the two chain sections will be supported by the link A^2. Now, if the link B^1 of the chain section B is picked up and the link A^2 permitted to fall, the chain B will be supported from the link B^1 leaving the links of the chain sections A loosely engaged with the respective links of the chain section B and permitting the links of the chain section A to fall over. The operation starts with the topmost link A^1 of the section A, which falls over permitting the next adjacent link A^2 to fall likewise, each link falling in its turn until the lowermost link of the section A has fallen over and assumed the position shown in Fig. 4. The successive movement of the links of the chain A is illustrated in Fig. 3; where the link A^1 has been released and permitted to fall, thereby releasing the next successive link A^2, which in turn releases the link A^3, shown in this figure in the act of turning over or falling. In the operation of picking up the link B^1 of the chain section B, the said section is moved longitudinally a distance substantially equal to the inner diameter of the links of the chain section A, which results in the relative position of the chain section when suspended from the link B^1 as shown in Fig. 4.

The operation just described may be repeated as often as desired, the result simulating the travel of one link of the chain from the top to the bottom thereof.

Having described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. An article of the class described embodying a chain comprising two chain sections, the links of one chain section being engaged with the links of the other chain section in a manner to permit of a limited relative longitudinal movement of the two sections, whereby one chain section may support the other chain section and the links of the opposite section turn consecutively to

simulate the travel of the link from the top to the bottom of the chain when so supported.

2. An article of the class described embodying a chain comprising two chain sections, the links of one chain section being of a distinguishing color and engaged with the links of the other section in a manner to permit of a limited relative longitudinal movement of the two chain sections, whereby one chain section may support the other chain section and the links of the opposite section turn consecutively to simulate the travel of a link from the top to the bottom of the chain when so supported and whereby a link of a different color will replace the link at both the top and bottom of the chain.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JACOB J. REITZ.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."