(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

B. H. SAUNDERS.

TRICK CARD.

No. 557,895. Patented Apr. 7, 1896.

Fig: 1.

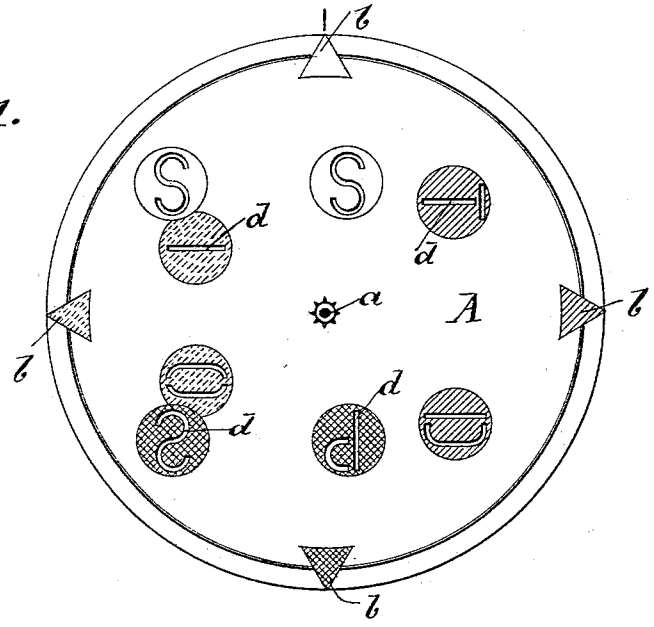
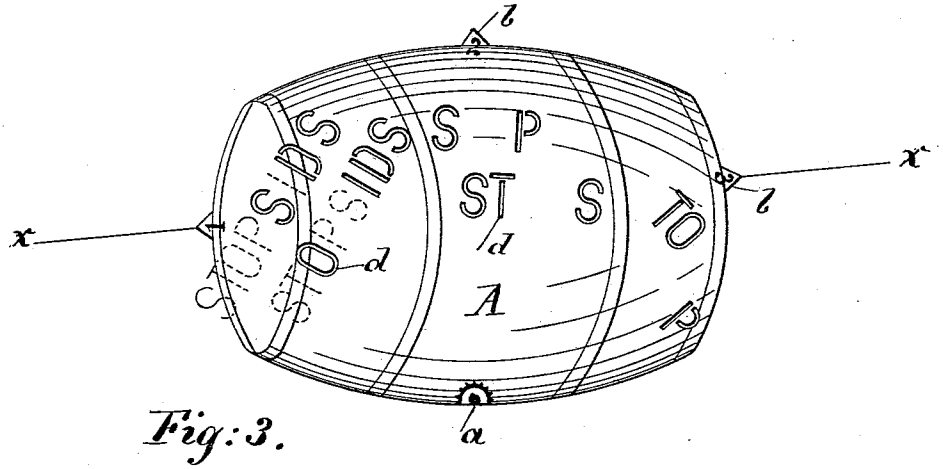


Fig: 2.

STOPSIDS

Fig: 3.



Witnesses
Emil Forsbach
S. Petri-Palmedo.

B. H. Saunders Inventor
By his Attorney
Oscar F. Gunz.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

B. H. SAUNDERS.

TRICK CARD.

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Fig: 4.

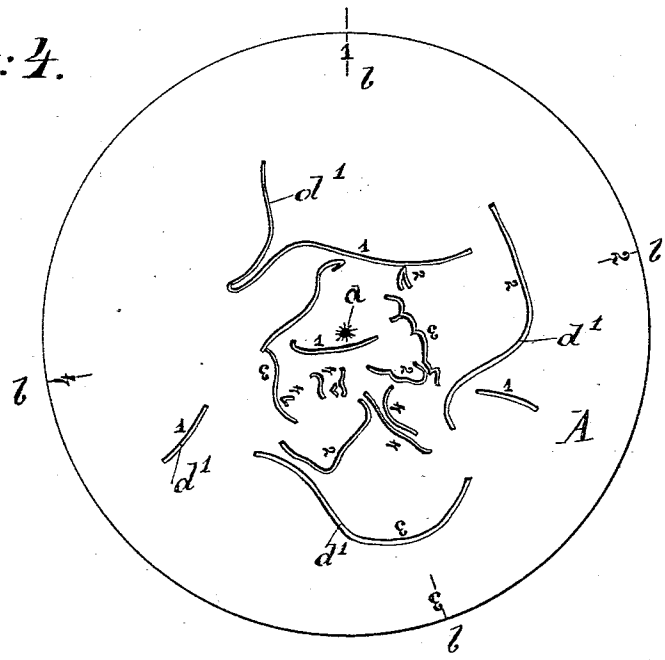

Fig: 5.

Witnesses
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B. H. Saunders Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERTRAM H. SAUNDERS, OF CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EMIL BERSBACH, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

TRICK-CARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 557,895, dated April 7, 1896.

Application filed September 19, 1895. Serial No. 562,924. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERTRAM H. SAUNDERS, a citizen of Great Britain, and a resident of Clifton, in the county of Passaic, in the State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trick-Cards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new and improved trick-card, which is to be used for advertising and similar purposes.

The invention consists in a trick-card having punched or cut out of its body the letters or figures required to produce a word or words, or figures, faces, &c., which letters or figures are divided into groups, all the letters or figures in one and the same group having a like distinguishing feature, and each group having a pointer for successively adjusting the card so as to bring the card into positions for tracing the letters or figures by means of a pencil, so that when all the letters or figures have been traced the word or words or figure or picture will appear on a sheet upon which the card has been placed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures, Figure 1 is a face view of one construction of my improved trick-card. Fig. 2 shows the word produced by the same. Fig. 3 is a face view of another construction, showing the manner in which the same word is produced. Fig. 4 shows a card for producing a picture, and Fig. 5 is a view of the picture produced by means of the same.

The card A, of cardboard, sheet metal, celluloid, rubber, or other material, may have any desired shape. It has a hole *a* for receiving a pin, around which it can be turned. Slots *d* for producing the desired word—for example, the meaningless coined word "stopsids"—are cut or punched out of the card and are arranged in two or more groups, in the card shown in Fig. 1 into four groups and in Fig. 3 into three groups. There are as many pointers or marks *b* on the rim of the cards as the letters are divided into groups, each mark or pointer pertaining to one group. So as to designate the letters belonging to each group, all the letters of the same group have a like distinguishing feature. For example, as shown in Fig. 1, the letters are surrounded by circles and the circles are colored differently or hatched differently, or, as shown in Fig. 3, the letters of one and the same group are arranged in one and the same subdivision or field of the card, those of the second group in the second field, and so on. The marks or pointers for each group of letters have the same distinguishing feature as the letters of the corresponding group. The letters as they appear on the card are absolutely meaningless.

To produce the word, a pin is passed through the hole *a* into a support or board on which a sheet of paper rests, and a mark is made with a pencil on the sheet at one of the pointers *b*. The card is held in this position, and the letters of the group corresponding to the pointer at the pencil-mark are traced on the sheet by means of a pencil drawn along the punched-out letters. Then the card is shifted until the next pointer is at the pencil-mark and the letters of the corresponding group are traced, and so on. When the card is removed, the word or words will be found traced on the paper.

It is evident that the letters must be so arranged on the card that when the pointer of any group is at the pencil-mark the letters of the corresponding group must have the position on the card in relation to the pointer that the same letters have in the traced word in relation to the pencil-mark.

In place of a pencil-mark a line *x x* may be used, as shown in Fig. 3, and the pointers successively brought on said lines. The word or words produced will then extend across said line.

As shown in Fig. 4, the slots *d'* represent parts of the lines of a figure—for example, a picture of Napoleon I., as shown in Fig. 5—and these slots are divided into groups, the slots belonging to one and the same group having a like distinguishing feature or mark—for example, the same number, and the corresponding pointers having also the same number. The lines are traced through the slots of the several groups successively in the manner described above, and the picture is thus traced on the sheet below the card.

Various changes are possible without in the least departing from the invention; but

in all cases the letters must be divided into groups, each group must have a corresponding mark or pointer, and the letters must be arranged properly for each group.

Without instructions it requires considerable thinking and ingenuity to produce the correct word or words.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A trick-card, having cut out of its body slots required to produce a word or figures, which slots are divided into groups, the slots of each group having a like distinguishing feature, and a pointer for each group of slots, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. A trick-card, having an aperture for receiving a pin around which the card can be turned, and also having cut out of its body slots required to produce a word or figures, which slots are divided into groups, the slots of each group having a like distinguishing feature and a pointer for each group arranged along the rim of the card, substantially as herein shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 5th day of September, 1895.

BERTRAM H. SAUNDERS.

Witnesses:
OSCAR F. GUNZ,
EMIL BERSBACH.