

J. VON BRETHORST.

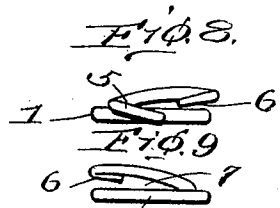
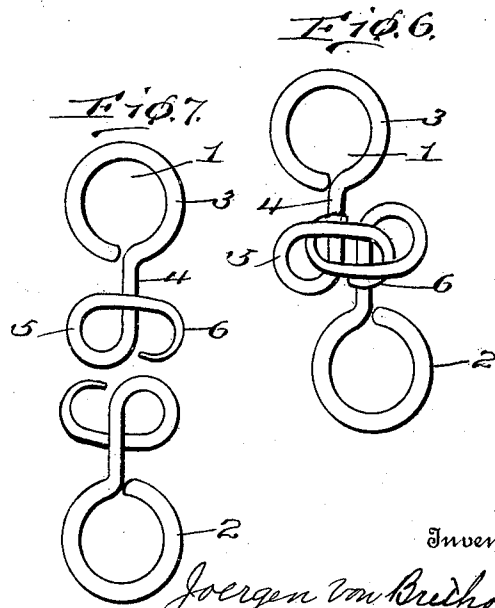
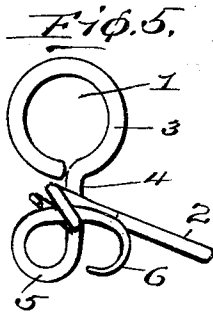
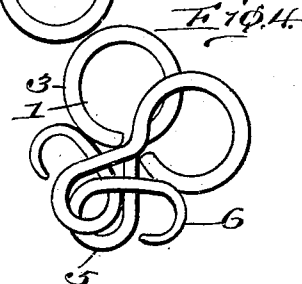
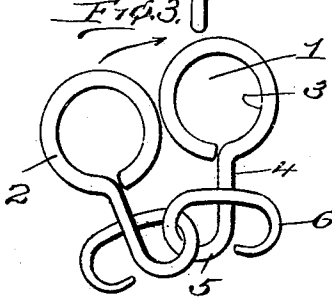
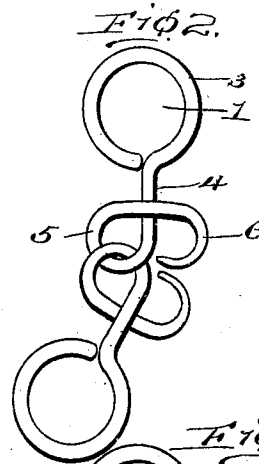
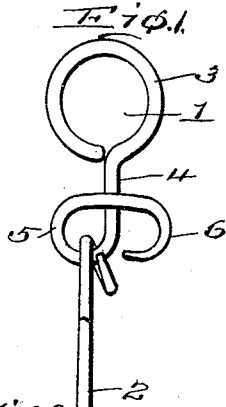
PUZZLE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 10, 1910.

977,265.

MODEL.

Patented Nov. 29, 1910.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PUZZLE.

977,265.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 29, 1910.

Application filed February 10, 1910. Serial No. 543,078. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOERGEN VON BRETHORST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Paxton, in the county of Ford and State of Illinois, 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 improvements in puzzles, and has for an object the arrangement of entwined members, simple in form but so constructed as to require a plurality of turns or movements before the same are separated.

A further object of the invention is the arrangement in a puzzle of a pair of entwined members, identical in construction so formed as to require a plurality of turning or twisting movements for separating the members, which turning and twisting movements appear at first glance as unnecessary and undesirable, whereby the construction seems confusing.

A still further object in view is the arrangement in a puzzle, of a pair of entwined members, identical in construction which when straightened out have the form of a button-hook.

With these and other objects in view the invention comprises certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a front view of an embodiment of the invention. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are similar views to Fig. 1, but showing the successive turning and twisting movements of the parts for disengaging the same. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but with the parts just disengaged. Fig. 8 is an end view of one of the parts. Fig. 9 is an end view of one of the members of the puzzle looking from the opposite direction to Fig. 8.

In the construction of a puzzle embodying the invention, a member is made in the form of an ordinary button-hook, and then bent or looped at the hook end until the hook part extends at substantially a right angle to its original direction. After having been bent the hook part is moved to one side of the main body so that when two members of identical construction are desired to be en-

twined the space therebetween and the form of the bent part and hook permits such entwining.

In order that the invention may be more clearly understood an embodiment of the same is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

1 and 2 indicate the two members constituting the puzzle, the same being of identical construction so that the description of one will apply equally to the other. Member 1 is formed with an enlarged head or eye 3 and a body 4, loop 5, and a hook 6. If loop 5 was straightened out an ordinary button-hook would be the result, and in forming member 1 a button-hook is constructed and then bent for forming loop 5 as shown in the drawing. Either during the bending of loop 5 or afterward the same is bent to one side of body 4, as shown at 7 in Fig. 9. Loop 5 is bent to one side a distance less than the thickness of the material of the loop. This will permit the proper separation of the members 1 and 2, when moved properly in a substantially rotary movement, but without such movement the distance between the loop and the body is not sufficient for permitting a separation of the respective members.

In solving the puzzle the aim is to remove one of the members from the other. In order to do this member 2 is turned from the position shown in Fig. 1 to the position shown in Fig. 2. It is then swung around pivotally to the position shown in Fig. 3. This swinging movement is continued until member 2 has reached the position shown in Fig. 4, after which it is turned or twisted and also continued in its pivotal movement to the position shown in Fig. 5, and then to the position shown in Fig. 6. From the position shown in Fig. 6 member 2 may be withdrawn, as shown in Fig. 7, and thus the members are parted. A reverse movement, of course, entwines the members again, as shown in Fig. 1.

What I claim is:

1. In a puzzle, a pair of members of identical construction entwined, each of said members being formed with a plurality of loops which necessitate an entire circle to be ascribed by one member before the same may be removed from the other.

2. A puzzle comprising a pair of entwined members, each of said entwined members being formed with a body portion, a hook, and

a loop connecting said bodying portion and said hook, said loop being spaced from said body portion.

3. A puzzle comprising entwined members of identical construction, each of said members comprising an eye, a body extending therefrom bent upon itself for forming a loop, one end of said loop being spaced from said body, and a hook merging into said loop.

4. A puzzle comprising members of identical construction, each of said members being formed with a body, an enlargement extending from one end of said body, a hook

extending from the other end of said body and the lower part of said body being formed into a loop for extending said hook in a direction at substantially right angles to the direction of the body, said loop being spaced from said body at the point at which it passes the body.

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

JOERGEN VON BRETHORST.

Witnesses:

M. L. McQUISTON,
F. M. THOMPSON.