

PATENT SPECIFICATION



Application Date: June 29, 1934. No. 19180/34.

435,718

" " Jan. 19, 1935. No. 1846/35.

One Complete Specification Left: March 21, 1935.

(Under Section 16 of the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1932.)

Specification Accepted: Sept. 26, 1935.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

No. 19180 A.D. 1934.

Improvements in Puzzles

I, CHARLES FREDERICK GAUNT, of Warstone Parade Works, Warstone Parade, Birmingham, 18, in the County of Warwick, a Subject of the King of Great Britain, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to improvements in puzzles, and has particular reference to puzzles, or apparatus for playing puzzle games of the kind in which a plurality of similarly shaped pieces are arranged in a convenient number of rows, one of which is incomplete, the puzzle being solved or the game played, by moving the pieces one at a time in a pre-determined order without lifting any piece over another or moving it outside an imaginary or actual enclosure, the area of which is sufficient to accommodate one more than the actual number of pieces in use.

The present invention has particular reference to that type of puzzle or apparatus in which a plurality of rectangular playing pieces are arranged on a rectangular base plate having an apertured cover member attached thereto at its edges, said cover member being spaced sufficiently from the base plate to permit movement of the pieces whilst preventing them from being raised during such movement. Usually there are fifteen pieces arranged in four rows, the base plate being capable of holding a sixteenth piece, the absence of which permits the fifteen pieces in use to be moved about on the base plate by a process of shunting until the desired arrangement is obtained, the player engaging the pieces with a finger tip or pointed instrument.

Such an arrangement makes it impossible for a player to cheat by lifting the playing pieces one over another instead of moving them in the manner prescribed by the rules, and the present invention has for its chief object to provide an improved construction of apparatus in which manipulation of the pieces is facilitated.

According to the present invention the base plate is apertured in a similar manner to the cover member so that the

upper and lower faces of a puzzle piece may be engaged simultaneously by the player for the purposes of manipulation.

In one construction of apparatus according to the present invention, the cover member and base plate may each consist of a sheet of metal or other material having a number of suitable apertures therein, and conveniently each part takes the form of a sheet metal grating having 16 square apertures in 4 rows of 4 each, these apertures being slightly less in area than the square blocks used in the puzzle.

The base plate and the cover member may be secured together by attaching their edges to a square annulus of wood or other suitable material, or preferably a flange may be formed on each of the parts and such flanges may be secured edge to edge. Preferably the base plate and cover member are both formed as sheet metal pressings, one part being slightly smaller than the other so that its flange can be fitted within the flange formed on the larger part. The flanges then serve to space apart the apertured portions of the base plate and cover member, and they may be secured together in any suitable manner as by indenting them. Instead of forming the parts as a pressing, they may be produced by simply bending up the edges of square sheet metal blanks.

The blocks associated with the puzzle may be formed of any suitable material, such as wood, but preferably they are formed from metal, as by bending down the edges of a square blank or by pressing such blank so as to form a peripheral flange thereon. The corners of the blocks are preferably rounded to prevent the blocks from catching one against the other whilst being moved during the solution of the puzzle. In a convenient arrangement, each block comprises a pair of square flanged plates, one slightly smaller than the other, which are fitted together in the manner described above in connection with the base plate and cover member.

It will be understood that the provision

[Price 1/-] Price 4s 6d

of apertures in both the cover member and the base plate enables the upper and lower faces of a given block to be engaged simultaneously by the thumb and fingertip of the player for purpose of manipulation, but if desired the blocks may be moved by means of a pencil point, peg or the like. In the latter case the edges of the blanks from which the blocks are formed may be notched or otherwise formed so as to provide a recess at the edge of the finished block. This recess may be of sufficient size to enable a pencil point or peg to be inserted therein when the adjacent edge of the block is disposed beneath a bar of the grating.

The blocks are marked, as by printing, painting, embossing or indenting, with numbers 1 to 15 on one face, while on the other face they may be lettered. In one convenient arrangement, the upper faces are numbered whilst the lower faces are lettered. In one convenient arrangement the blocks are so marked that, when

they have been suitably moved to place them in correct numerical sequence as regards the numbers on their upper faces, the letters on their lower faces display an advertisement or other legend. Alternatively, both upper and lower faces of the blocks may be lettered, the completion of the legend by means of the letters on the lower faces of the blocks depending on a correct arrangement of the letters on the upper faces thereof.

It will be understood that instead of using a grating for the cover member and base plate, a square of wire mesh may be used for one or both of these parts, with or without a suitable frame.

Dated the 28th day of June, 1934.
FORRESTER, KETLEY & CO.,
 Chartered Patent Agents,
 Central House,
 75, New Street, Birmingham, 2, and
 Jessel Chambers, 88/90, Chancery Lane,
 London, W.C.2.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

No. 1846 A.D. 1935.

Improvements in Puzzles

I, CHARLES FREDERICK GAUNT, a Subject of the King of Great Britain, of Warstone Parade Works, Warstone Parade, Birmingham, 18, in the County of Warwick, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to improvements in puzzles, and has particular reference to puzzles, or apparatus for playing puzzle games of the kind described in the specification accompanying my prior Patent Application No. 19180/34.

In game apparatus of the kind in question, fifteen blocks or pieces are arranged in four rows in a rectangular base plate having raised edges and capable of holding an additional piece, the absence of the sixteenth piece, permitting the fifteen pieces in use to be moved about in the base plate by a process of shunting until the desired arrangement has been obtained. The base plate is provided with a cover member attached thereto at its edges, and spaced sufficiently from the base plate to permit movement of the pieces but preventing them from being raised and passed over each other during such movement, both cover member and base plate being formed or provided with apertures so that the pieces may be manipulated from either side of the apparatus by a pointed instrument or by the tip of the player's finger.

The present invention has for its chief object to provide a simplified construction

of playing piece for use with such apparatus, whereby the pieces may be produced very cheaply and in a single operation.

According to this invention, the playing pieces are formed from sheet or other material as solid blocks, and preferably they are produced by punching from metal or other sheet.

The pieces may be of square shape with the corners rounded off to prevent the pieces from catching against one another whilst being moved about during the solution of the puzzle, and it will be understood that such pieces are adapted for production in a single operation by means of a punching tool of very simple form. The pieces need not, of course, be square; for example, some or all of them may be of oblong form and the base plate in which they are arranged may be of corresponding shape.

Each piece may be marked with a number on one face and, in a convenient arrangement, the pieces forming a complete set of fifteen pieces may be numbered consecutively from 1 to 15, the object of the player in such a case being to move the pieces from an initial haphazard arrangement into one in which they are in correct numerical sequence.

The reverse side of each piece may have applied thereto a letter or word or a portion of a design or picture, so that when the pieces are in the correct arrangement

this side of the apparatus will display a complete legend, design or picture, and such legend, design or picture may constitute an advertisement.

- 5 The other face of each piece may be lettered or provided with a portion of a picture or design instead of bearing a number. If desired, both upper and lower faces of the pieces may be numbered, 10 or both faces may be lettered or provided with portions of a picture or design, but preferably the markings on opposite faces of each piece are dissimilar in character; that is to say, when the pieces are numbered 15 on their upper faces they are marked otherwise than with numbers on their lower faces.

- It will be seen that the above method of marking the pieces provides two 20 separate puzzles in a single apparatus, and, in a convenient arrangement, the pieces are so marked that, when the puzzle presented at one side of the apparatus has been solved, the markings on the reverse 25 side of the apparatus will be arranged in a thoroughly haphazard manner, i.e. the puzzle, as regards its reverse side, will be ready for solution by the same or another player.

- 30 Alternatively, the marking of the pieces may be such that, after one side has been completed, reversal of the apparatus will reveal the other puzzle already solved. For instance, when the 35 pieces are numbered 1 to 15 on one side, the operation of moving them into correct numerical sequence may result in completion of an advertising legend, picture or design at the other side of the apparatus. 40

The first-mentioned system of marking

is, however, particularly advantageous in that it relieves a player of the somewhat tedious task of mixing the pieces ready for re-solution when the puzzle at one side 45 of the apparatus has been completed.

Furthermore, it enables a number of players to compete among themselves as to the time each requires to solve one of the puzzles. Starting with the puzzle on 50 one side completed, the first player can solve the reverse side, whilst the second player turns the apparatus over and completes the obverse side and so on, the initial mixing of the pieces (and hence 55 the difficulty of solution) being the same in each case, so that a fair test of skill is ensured.

The marking of the playing pieces may be effected by embossing, indenting, 60 painting, or printing them, or by the application of a transfer. In the latter case, the pieces are usually clamped together and the transfer applied thereto as to a continuous surface, after which 65 the pieces are carefully separated.

To enable the pieces to be conveniently manipulated by means of a pencil point or a peg introduced through the apertures in the base plate or cover member, each 70 piece may be provided with a hole or depression, which may be at or near the centre of the piece or, alternatively, adjacent the edge thereof.

Dated the 7th day of January, 1935.
FORRESTER, KETLEY & CO.,
Chartered Patent Agents,
Central House,
75, New Street, Birmingham, 2, and
Jessel Chambers, 88/90, Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.2.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Improvements in Puzzles

- 75 I, CHARLES FREDERICK GAUNT, a Subject of the King of Great Britain, of Warstone Parade Works, Warstone Parade, Birmingham, 18, in the County of Warwick, do hereby declare the nature 80 of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

- This invention relates to improvements 85 in puzzles, or apparatus for playing puzzle games, of the kind in which a plurality of playing pieces, all of the same size and shape, are arranged in a convenient number of rows one of which is 90 incomplete, the puzzle being solved, or the game played, by moving the pieces one at a time into a predetermined order, without lifting any piece over another or moving it outside an imaginary

or actual enclosure the area of which is 95 sufficient to accommodate one more than the actual number of pieces in use.

In puzzles or apparatus of the above kind as hitherto proposed, various means have been provided for preventing a 100 player from cheating by lifting the playing pieces one over another instead of moving them in the manner prescribed by the rules.

The present invention has particular 105 reference to that type of puzzle or apparatus in which a plurality of rectangular playing pieces are arranged on a rectangular base plate having an apertured cover member attached thereto at its 110 edges, said cover member being spaced sufficiently from the base plate to permit movement of the pieces on the latter whilst preventing them from being raised

during such movement. Usually there are fifteen pieces arranged in four rows, the base plate being capable of holding a sixteenth piece, the absence of which

5 permits the fifteen pieces in use to be moved about on the base plate by a process of shunting until the desired arrangement is obtained, the player engaging the pieces with a finger tip or pointed instrument.

10 The chief object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of apparatus in which manipulation of the playing pieces is facilitated, and which enables a greater amount of entertainment

15 to be obtained from a given number of pieces than is possible with puzzles of the above type as hitherto constructed.

According to the present invention, the base plate is apertured in a similar

20 manner to the cover member, so that the playing pieces may be manipulated from either side of the apparatus, or from both sides simultaneously.

The playing pieces employed may be

25 produced from sheet or other material as solid blocks, or alternatively each piece may comprise a pair of sheet metal blanks formed with marginal flanges and of slightly different size, the flange on the

30 smaller part being fitted into the flange on the larger part so as to produce a hollow body.

The playing pieces may be distinctively marked on both upper and lower faces,

35 the markings determining the order in which the pieces are to be arranged and being such that the two sides of the apparatus require different solutions. Preferably the pieces are so marked that,

40 when the markings visible at one side of the apparatus are placed in the desired order, the markings visible at the other side are arranged in a thoroughly hap-

45 hazard manner. In order that my invention may be clearly understood and more readily carried into practice, I have appended hereunto two sheets of drawings illustrating the same, wherein:—

50 Figure 1 is a view in perspective of one form of puzzle constructed according to the invention, and

Figure 2 is a perspective view, to an enlarged scale, showing the finished form

55 of one of the playing pieces associated therewith, and also the separated base plate and cover member of the puzzle, whilst

Figure 3 is a similar view showing the component parts of the playing piece

60 illustrated in Figure 2.

Figures 4 and 5 are face views of the puzzle seen from opposite sides, showing playing pieces of a modified form and

65 indicating a convenient method of mark-

ing the same.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view on the line 6—6 of Figure 1, and

Figure 7 is a perspective view, to an enlarged scale, of one of the playing pieces shown in Figures 4 to 6.

Figure 8 is a face view of a modified form of puzzle, the cover member being partly broken away, to show the construction, and

Figure 9 is a longitudinal section on the line 9—9 of Figure 8.

In the construction of apparatus illustrated there are fifteen square playing pieces arranged on a square base plate

80 of a size sufficient to accommodate sixteen such pieces in four rows of four pieces each.

The base plate 10 has associated therewith a cover member 11 of similar size and shape, which is attached to the base plate and spaced sufficiently from the latter to permit movement of the playing pieces thereon.

Both the base plate 10 and cover member 11 are formed or provided with a plurality of apertures so that the pieces may be manipulated by the player for the purpose of moving them into the

desired order. These apertures may be of any convenient shape, but must be of such a size that the playing pieces cannot pass, or be passed, therethrough.

In the convenient arrangement shown, the base plate and cover member each take the form of a sheet metal grating having sixteen square apertures 12, 12 therein, such apertures being arranged in four rows of four each and being slightly

105 less in area than the playing pieces used. The provision of these apertures 12, 12 in both the cover member and the base plate enables the player to manipulate the pieces from either side of the apparatus by means of a pencil point or other suitable instrument or by the tip of his finger. Alternatively, the player may engage the upper and lower faces of a playing piece simultaneously with a finger

115 and thumb. The base plate 10 may be formed as a sheet metal pressing with marginal flanges 13, 13 thereon, and the cover member 11 is conveniently constructed in a similar manner, being flanged at 14, 14. The arrangement is clearly shown in Figures 1 and 2. Instead of forming the parts as pressings, they may be produced by simply bending up the edges of square

125 sheet metal blanks. The two parts may be connected together with the marginal flanges thereon disposed edge to edge, but preferably the base plate 10 is made slightly

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smaller than the cover member 11 so that the flanges 13, 13 thereon can be fitted within the flanges 14, 14 on the latter part. The flanges then serve to space
5 apart the apertured portions of the base plate and cover member, and they may be secured together in any suitable manner, such as by indenting them (as at 15, 15) or by riveting. Alternatively,
10 or in addition, the flanges 14, 14 may be made of sufficient depth to enable their edges to be bent inwardly after the cover member has been fitted over the base plate 10.

15 Instead of forming the base plate and cover member with marginal flanges and securing such flanges together as above described, both parts may be produced as flat apertured blanks which are connected
20 by attaching their edges to opposite faces of an open square frame of wood or other suitable material.

25 Furthermore, it will be understood that reticulated wire or strip metal, of suitable mesh and with or without an outer frame, may be used instead of a sheet metal grating to form the base plate and/or cover member.

30 The fact that the playing pieces and the base plate 10 are square, and that the free space available on the latter is of substantially the same shape and area as one of the pieces, ensures that the latter are only movable in two directions
35 parallel to the marginal flanges 13, 13 on the base plate, and lifting of the pieces for effecting this transposition is prevented by the cover member 11.

40 In the construction illustrated in Figures 1 to 3, the playing pieces are formed as hollow bodies, each comprising a pair of square sheet metal parts 18, 18 having marginal flanges 19, 19 thereon. These flanges 19, 19 may be produced by
45 bending up the edges of square blanks, but preferably the parts 18, 18 are formed as pressings. The two parts may be connected with the flanges thereon secured edge to edge, but in the convenient
50 arrangement shown one part is made slightly smaller than the other and the two parts are fitted one into the other in the manner already described with reference to the base plate 10 and cover
55 member 11.

60 It will be understood that the smaller part aforesaid is made a tight fit within the larger, and if desired, the marginal flanges on the larger part may have their edges turned over so as to secure the two parts positively together. Alternatively the parts may be connected by a central rivet; for example, the playing pieces may be built up in the manner described in the
65 specification of my prior Patent No.

324,805.

The shape of the sheet metal parts 18, 18 is preferably such as to provide bevelled or rounded corners on the assembled playing pieces, whereby the
70 latter are prevented from catching against one another whilst being moved during the solution of the puzzle.

To facilitate the movement of such hollow playing pieces by means of a pencil
75 point or similar instrument, the edges of the parts 18, 18 from which the pieces are assembled may be notched at 20, 20 or otherwise formed, so as to provide a recess at each edge of the finished piece. The arrangement of these notches is clearly shown in Figures 2 and 3, whilst
80 Figure 1 indicates the manner in which a pointed instrument (such as the pencil 21) may be inserted therein for the purpose of moving the playing piece when the adjacent edge of the latter is disposed beneath a bar of the grating and hence is inaccessible.

85 In a simpler and, in some cases, a more convenient method of making the playing pieces, the latter are formed from sheet or other material as solid blocks 22, 22 (see Figures 4 to 7). Preferably they are produced by punching from fairly
90 stout metal sheet. As in the construction previously described, the pieces may be of square shape with the corners bevelled or rounded off, (see Figure 7), and it will be understood that such pieces are adapted
95 for production in a single operation by means of a punching tool of very simple form. To enable the pieces to be conveniently manipulated by means of a pointed instrument, each piece may be
100 provided with a hole or surface depression, which may be at or near the centre of the piece, or, alternatively, the edges of the piece may be formed with notches or recesses similar to those shown in
105 Figures 2 and 3.

110 Whichever method of construction is employed, it is not of course essential for the playing pieces to be square; for example, they may be of oblong form and
115 the base plate 10 and cover member 11 may be of corresponding shape.

120 Figures 8 and 9 illustrate a modified form of puzzle in which the base plate is produced as a rectangular, sheet metal blank 23, having a square or other recess 24 therein. The apertures 12, 12 are formed in the base of this recess, in which the playing pieces are accommodated, the apparatus being completed by the appli-
125 cation to the base plate of a substantially flat cover member 25 of similar shape and correspondingly apertured at the part thereof which overlies the recess 24. The cover member 25 may be secured to the
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base plate 23 by bending its marginal portions over the edges of the latter as at 26 and/or by rivets passed through the contacting parts of the two members.

5 Where the puzzle is to be used in hotels, clubs, or the like, it may be made of sufficient overall size to prevent it from being easily slipped in the pocket and taken away. For this purpose, it is convenient to make the base plate 23 and cover member 25 of oblong shape as shown, and to form the apertures 12, 12 in the central portions thereof. The width of the apparatus should not be so great as to prevent a person manipulating the playing pieces in the two adjacent rows when holding the apparatus at one of its lateral edges; but it may be made of any suitable length, and the flat surfaces thus provided between its ends and the central apertured portion may carry a permanent advertisement or instructions for playing a game.

10 If necessary, the apertured portion of the apparatus may be stiffened by riveting the cover member 25 to the base plate 23 at one or more points, the rivets 27 used being of small diameter and disposed at the inter-sections of the grating bars so as not to interfere with the movement of the playing pieces.

15 Alternatively, or in addition, a stout wire 28 may be placed along one or more longitudinal bars of the grating as shown, the ends of such wire being flattened and secured to the contacting terminal portions of the cover member and base plate by rivets 29, 29. Where a rivet 27 is used, it may pass through the stiffening wire 28.

20 The provision of one or more stiffening rivets 27 or longitudinal wires 28 renders it practically impossible for a player to cheat by forcing the cover member and base plate apart and passing one playing piece over another.

25 The playing pieces are coloured, lettered, numbered, or otherwise marked on one or both faces as required for the purposes of the game, to make them distinguishable one from another.

30 In one method of marking, which provides a highly entertaining and instructive puzzle, each playing piece is marked with a number on one face as shown in Figures 2 and 3, the pieces forming a complete set of fifteen pieces being numbered consecutively from 1 to 15 as in Figure 5. The puzzle in this case is solved, or the game played, by moving the pieces from an initial haphazard arrangement into correct numerical sequence.

35 On their reverse faces the pieces may be lettered, the object of the player, as

regards this side of the apparatus, being to arrange the pieces alphabetically or to build up a word or words from a jumble of letters. Alternatively the reverse face of each piece may be marked with a portion of a design, representation, or picture which it is the object of the player to complete. The legend, design, representation, or picture displayed at this side of the apparatus, when the pieces are in the correct arrangement, may constitute an advertisement. In any method of marking, one or more of the pieces may be left blank.

40 The other face of each playing piece may be lettered or provided with a portion of a representation, or picture, instead of bearing a number. If desired, both upper and lower faces of the pieces may be numbered, or both faces may be lettered or provided with portions of a design, representation, or picture, but preferably the markings on opposite faces of each piece are dissimilar in character; that is to say, when the pieces are numbered on their upper faces they are marked otherwise than with numbers on their lower faces.

45 It will be seen that the above method of marking the pieces provides in a single apparatus, two separate puzzles which require different solutions. In the convenient arrangement illustrated in Figures 4 and 5, the pieces are so marked that, when the puzzle presented at one side of the apparatus has been solved (see Figure 4), the markings on the reverse side of the apparatus will be arranged in a thoroughly haphazard manner as in Figure 5, i.e. the puzzle, as regards its reverse side, will be ready for solution by the same or another player.

50 Alternatively, the marking of the pieces may be such that, after one side has been completed, reversal of the apparatus will reveal the other puzzle already solved. For instance, when the pieces are numbered 1 to 15 on one face, the operation of moving them into correct numerical sequence may result in completion of a legend, picture or design at the other side of the apparatus.

55 Furthermore, it enables a number of players to compete among themselves as to the time each requires to solve one of the puzzles. Starting with the puzzle on one side completed, the first player may solve the reverse side, after which the second player turns the apparatus over and completes the opposite side and so on, the initial mixing of the pieces (and hence the difficulty of solution) being the same in each case, so that a fair test of skill is ensured.

60 The marking may be applied in any

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convenient manner, as by embossing or indenting the pieces, which also facilitates their manipulation by the finger tip of the player, or by printing or painting on them, or by applying transfers thereto. The last-mentioned process is particularly suitable in a case where the pieces carry portions of a representation or picture, the fifteen pieces being clamped together in the positions they are to occupy when the puzzle is solved and the transfer applied as to a continuous surface, after which the pieces are carefully separated.

It will be understood that the invention is not limited to the use of fifteen playing pieces on a base plate capable of holding four pieces along a given side. For example, a base plate holding five pieces a side may be used with twenty-four pieces, or thirty-five pieces may be used on a base plate which takes six pieces a side. Again, the base plate may be oblong, holding, say, six pieces a side in a longitudinal direction and four pieces transversely, the number of pieces then employed being twenty-three.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. A puzzle or game apparatus of the kind referred to, wherein the playing pieces are arranged on a base plate having a cover member attached thereto at its edges but spaced sufficiently therefrom to permit movement of the pieces whilst preventing them from being raised during such movement, both cover member and base plate being formed with apertures so that the pieces may be manipulated from either side of the apparatus by a pointed instrument or by the tip of the player's finger.

2. A puzzle or game apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the apertures in the cover member and base plate are of such size that the playing pieces cannot be passed therethrough.

3. A puzzle or game apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the apertures are of similar shape to the playing pieces, but of smaller area.

4. A puzzle or game apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the cover member and base plate are formed of reticulated wire or strip.

5. A puzzle or game apparatus as

claimed in Claim 1, wherein the cover member and base plate are each produced from sheet material in the form of a grating.

6. A puzzle or game apparatus as claimed in Claim 5, wherein the cover member and base plate are both formed with marginal flanges and of slightly different size, the flange on the smaller part being fitted within the flange on the larger part.

7. A puzzle or game apparatus as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein the playing pieces are formed from sheet or other material as solid blocks.

8. A puzzle or game apparatus as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 6, wherein each playing piece comprises a pair of sheet metal blanks formed with marginal flanges and of slightly different size, the flange on the smaller part being fitted within the flange on the larger part so as to produce a hollow body.

9. A puzzle or game apparatus as claimed in Claim 8, wherein the edges of the blanks are notched or otherwise formed so as to provide, at the edges of the assembled playing piece, recesses in which a pointed instrument may be engaged for manipulating said piece.

10. A puzzle or game apparatus as claimed in any of the preceding Claims, wherein the playing pieces are distinctively marked on both upper and lower faces, the markings determining the order in which the pieces are to be arranged and being such that the two sides of the apparatus require different solutions.

11. A puzzle or game apparatus as claimed in Claim 10, wherein the playing pieces are so marked that, when the markings visible at one side of the apparatus are placed in the desired order, the markings visible at the other side are arranged in a thoroughly haphazard manner.

12. A puzzle or game apparatus substantially as described with reference to, and as shown in the accompanying drawings.

Dated the 15th day of March, 1935.

FORRESTER, KETLEY & CO.,

Chartered Patent Agents,

Central House,

75, New Street, Birmingham, 2, and
Jessel Chambers, 88/90, Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.2.

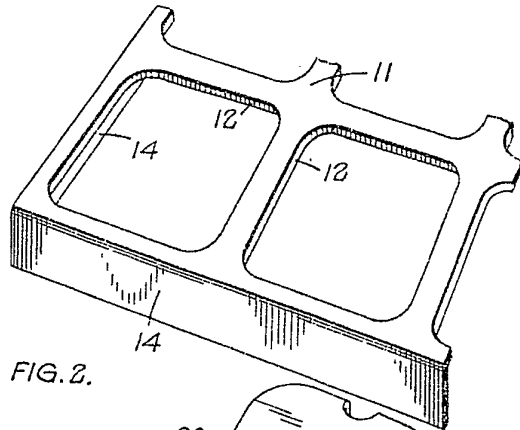
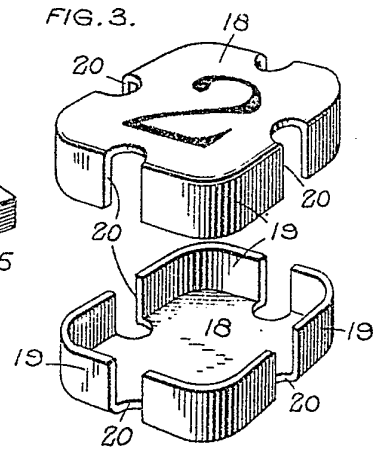
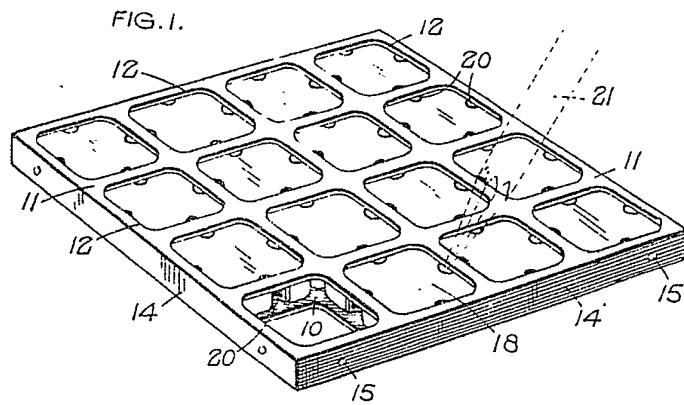


FIG. 2.

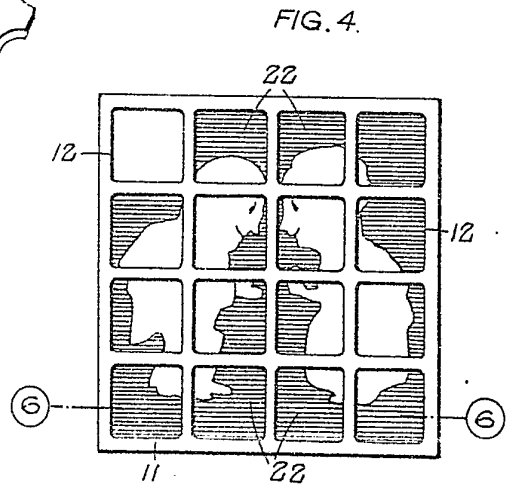
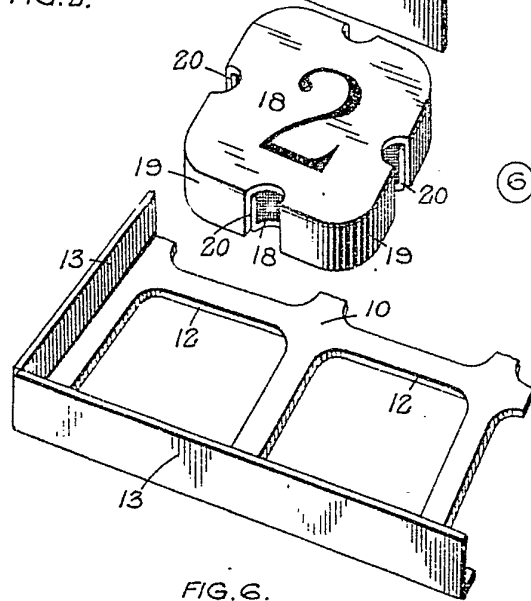


FIG. 4.

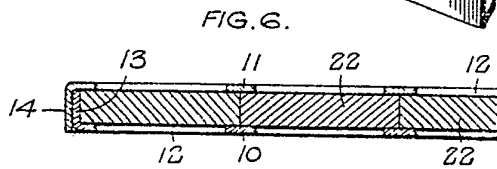


FIG. 6.

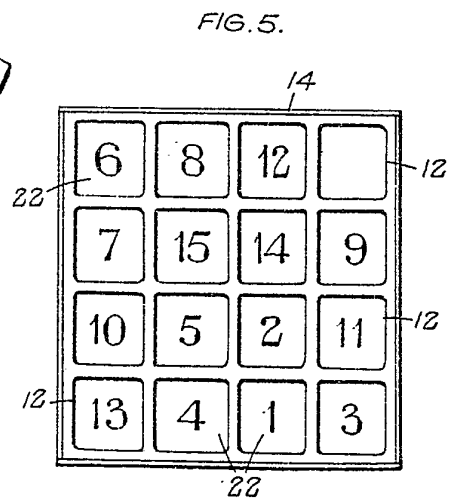


FIG. 5.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

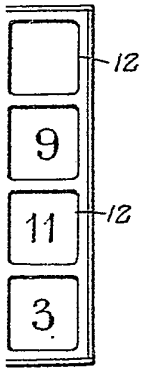
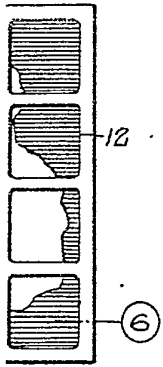
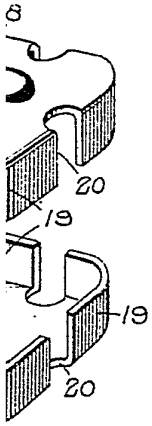


FIG. 7.

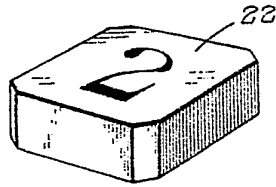


FIG. 8.

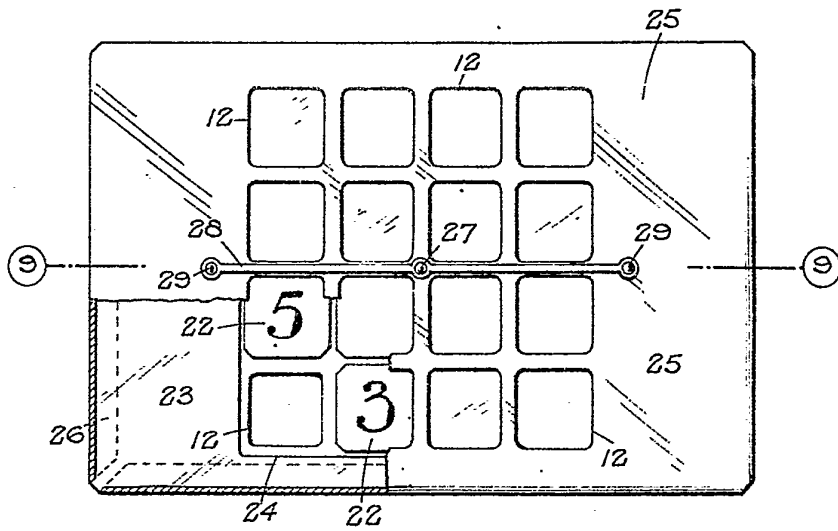
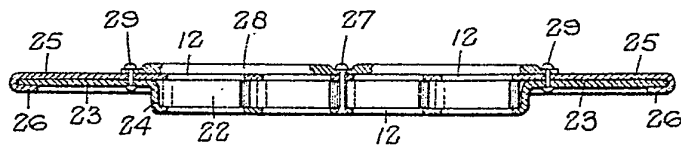


FIG. 9.



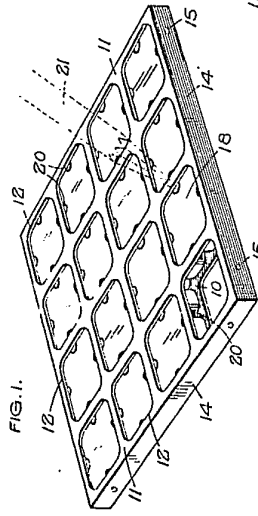


FIG. 1.

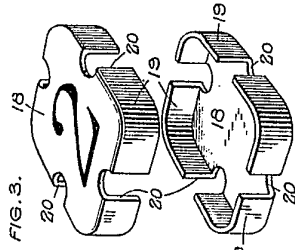


FIG. 3.

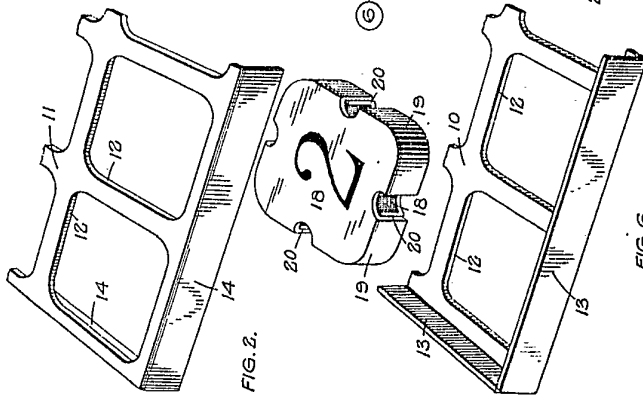


FIG. 2.

FIG. 4.

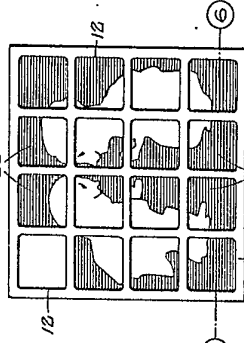


FIG. 5.

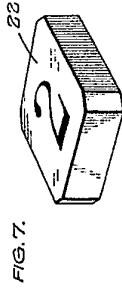
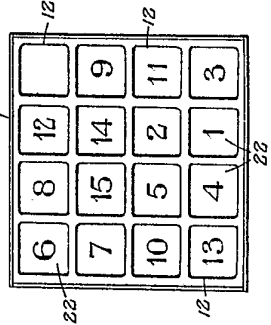


FIG. 7.

FIG. 8.

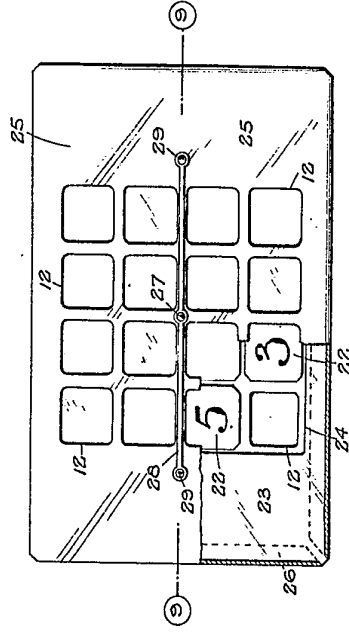
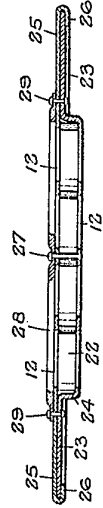


FIG. 9.



[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]