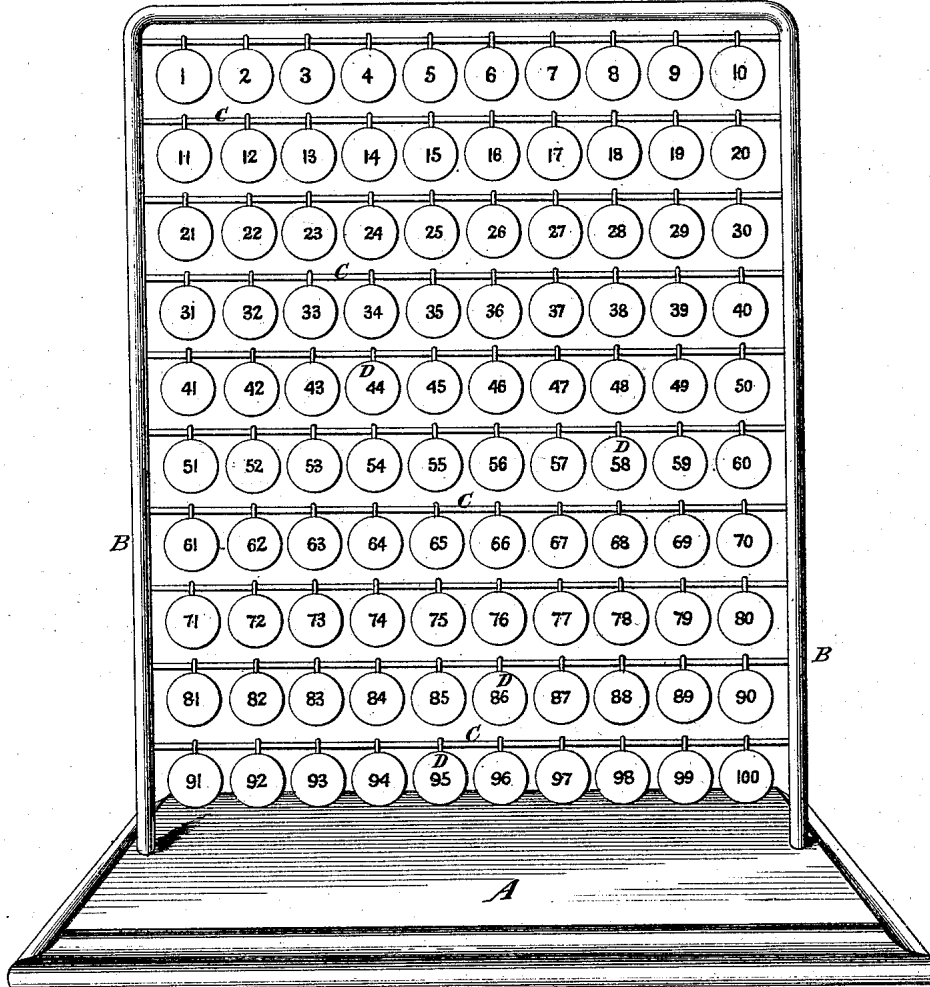


L. WIESER.
ARITHMETICAL TOY.

No. 189,979

Patented April 24, 1877.

yellow. blue. black. white. red. yellow. blue. black. white. red.



Witnesses:
A. Ruppert,
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Inventor:
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Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LOUIS WIESER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN ARITHMETICAL TOYS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **189,979**, dated April 24, 1877; application filed February 10, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS WIESER, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Arithmetical Toy, of which the following is a specification:

This invention has for its object the amusement and instruction of children by familiarizing them with numbers and their combinations.

In the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, A is the base, on which is a wire frame, B, perforated at regular intervals to receive the parallel wires C, placed horizontally. On these wires a series of little disks are hung by means of eyes, which permit them to be moved freely along the wires. On these disks a series of consecutive numbers—say, from 1 to 100, inclusive—are printed. There are ten wires, and ten numbers on each wire. The units and numbers containing sixes are all painted one color—say, yellow. Numbers containing twos and sevens are blue. Numbers containing threes and eights are black. Numbers containing fours and nines are white, and the fives and multiples of five are red. These colors may, of course, be varied, but should always conform to the same order in relation to the vertical column to which they belong, the same color in the right half of the

line indicating the number of the same color in the left half, plus five—thus: the 3 and $3+5=8$ should always be of the same color.

Many combinations of numbers can be formed with a view to familiarizing children with numbers. Thus, suppose the numbers 34 and 46 are to be added. By counting off six disks to the right of 34, and counting down four wires representing tens, we have 80 for the result. So $15+26$, counting off six numbers, makes 21, and down two rows of tens gives the result—41. Many similar combinations may readily be suggested.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The arithmetical toy herein described, consisting of the base, the frame, and parallel horizontal or cross wires, the latter provided with the sliding and serially-numbered disks, arranged in columns of colors, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS WIESER.

Witnesses:

D. P. HOLLOWAY,
A. RUPPERT.