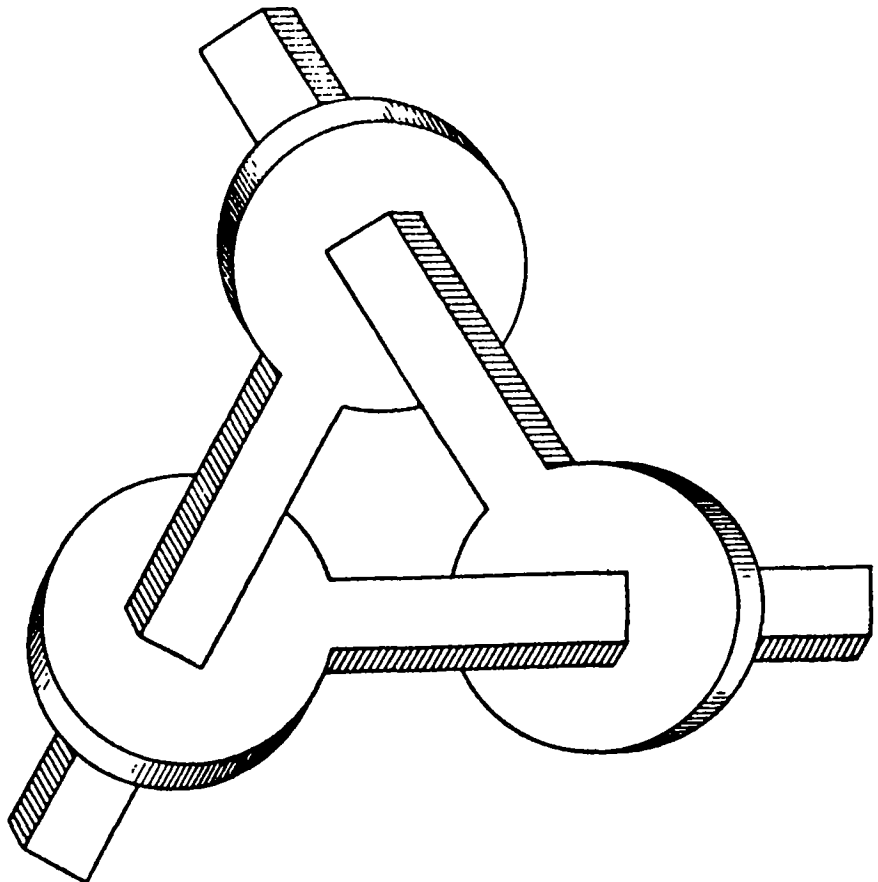


ON THE *IMPOSSIBLE TRIBAR* BY RAOUL BRICARD

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«Impossible tribar» by Raoul Bricard, published 1927 in *Cinématique*, Paris: Gauthier Villars, Page 312, Figure 289. Note: This drawing is older than Oscar Reutersvärd's tri-bar of 1934 and L.S. and R. Penrose's impossible objects of 1958. The Belgian mathematician Raul Bricard is also the father of the «Bricard's flexible octahedra» (1897) from which Robert Connelly developed his 36-sided polyhedron in 1976, the world's very first genuine flexible polyhedron. Bricard is also the founder of the «six bar linkage» (1927) the earliest description of the inversion movement in kinematics. It is the same mechanism as the «Invertible Cube», invented independently 1929 by Paul Schatz and nowadays used as a very effecting mixing method. (Note by C. Schwabe).