thegriddle.net presents... © ISB birth day extravoganza ISB pages of puzzles!

All puzzles in this pack created by David Millar in 2006 on the date specified for each puzzle.

Pentomino Crosswords

Use the clues to fill in the grids with letters. Letter clues correspond to the pentominoes, whose 5-letter words can be oriented in odd ways (upside down, curved, never scrambled). Number clues correspond to 4-letter words in 3 of the rows (in order from the top). Grayed out grids require you to find the pentominoes as well as the words.



by david Millar ★

Multi Sum Sudoku

This is a set of 4 attatched sum sudoku. Each row and column in a separate 4x4 square has each digit 1-4. The sum of the digits in a section is given in the section (as well as 4 additional answered boxes as clue).



More Sum Sudoku

More sum sudoku like the above puzzle, except not attached. Each one has different numbers being used.





by david Millar ★

Food Scrambles

Unscramble the letters below each column to form the names of food (across and down the grid, like in 'peachy oatmeal' below). Words in the grid are separated by black squares, but not the end of rows.



by david Millar ★

Hawaiian Search Word – April 15.

Find these English words in Hawaiian in the grid below.



Word Sudoku – April 21.

Each row and column has all of the letters used in the puzzle. When complete, there will be a word in the puzzle denoted by stars. Some puzzles have double letter boxes. Two letters go in these boxes, but the pair of letters is not the same throughout the puzzle.

	S	T/O	
/	*	*	\star
		Р	/ S
0	/		R

*	/	Τ	E
	*		/
	S	E/★	
A/T			Μ

Ν			I/P
	/		
A /			S
*	Р	*/*	Ν

R		
A		R
		K
	Р	

Ι		Ν
	Ι	
		K
Ν	G	

Greater-Than/Less-Than Sudoku – May 2.

Each row and column has each digit 1 to 4 with no repeats. Use the greater-than and less-than signs along with the clues to determine the position of the digits.



by david Millar ★

Contrast - May 13th/14th

Modeled after a puzzle I'd seen in the Nikoli Puzzle Cycolpedia, this puzzle contains several digits. Each digit *n* represents a polyomino of *n* size. Clear polyominoes contain only hollow digits, whereas shaded polyominoes contain a normal digit. Polyominoes of the same color cannot share borders, but may share corners. Every square is part of a polyomino with a digit. A sample solution is provided.



Greater-Than/Difference Sudoku – May 14th

Each row and column has each digit 1 to 4 with no repeats. Use the greater-than and less-than signs to determine which digits are larger or smaller than other digits, and use the differences to determine how much of a difference there is between the two digits. (ie, a difference of 3 means that |a-b| = 3, so the boxes would have to be 1 and 4)





by david Millar ★

The One Ring – May 22/28

Form a loop by connecting the spots in the diagram. There can be only one loop with no intersections and it must follow the grid lines and follow these rules:

- A devil spot (\mathfrak{S}) is always a spot where the line turns 90 degrees. Both the dots before and after a devil dot along the loop must follow straight through the dot (no turns). All devil spots are part of the loop.
- An angel spot (e) is always a spot where the line goes straight (180 degrees) through the spot. One of the two dots before and after an angel spot must be a turn. All angel spots are part of the loop.
- A blocker spot (\bigotimes) must NOT be part of the loop, but a force spot (\bigotimes) must be part of the loop.
- A number in the grid tells how many of the surrounding lines are walls.

•	8	•	•	۲	8	•	•	•	8	•	8	•	•	•	۲	•	•	٠	۲
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	\otimes	•	•	•	•	•	•	\otimes	•	•
۲	•	٠	•	•	•	٠	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	\otimes	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	8	•	•	•	•	\otimes	•	•	8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	8	•	•	•	\otimes	•	\otimes	۲	•	۲	•	8	•	۲
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	₿	•	•	\bigotimes	•	•	8	•
8	•	e	•	•	۲	•	•	•	•	•	8	•	•	•	•	₿	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	\bigcirc	۲	•	•	•	•	•	8	•	•	•	•	۲
•	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	۲	•	•	\oslash	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	۲	•	•	•	•
	1				1			1	2		3		3		2	1		3	
3				3						3									
	3				3				3		3				3			2	
3				1	1	2			3	3				1		2			3
2			3	3	0				0		3		3	3	3				
1	0					3				1				1	3			3	3
			3		3				2				1		3				
	1		3			1			3		1			3		3		3	3

by david millar ★

0-2-5

The grid is divided into several shapes. Each shape either has all zeros, twos, or fives in its boxes. The numbers outside of the grid represent the sum of digits in the boxes in each row. A sample puzzle has been completed for you below.

*	9	20	9	7	*	9	20	9	7	*	10	12	6	9										
12					12	5	5	2	0	7								_					-	_
9					9	0	5	2	2	6					C	reat	ed by	y Da	1010 avid 20	M1ll 06	ar o	n M	ay 2	2,
12					12	2	5	0	5	12									20	00.				
12					12	2	5	5	0	12														
*	12	11	4	11	*	12	14	4	17	*	14	14	7	5	*	5	10	7	9	*	17	7	17	9
12					14					12					7					17				
9					12					6					12					12				
11					10					7					10					12				
6					11]	15					2					9				

Mind Your Ps and Qs - June 3

Each row and column has one P and one Q, and two starred squares. The letter on the outside of each column or row is the first letter in that column or row. A blank space on the outside of a column or row doesn't necessarily mean that the first square contains no letter.

	Р	Q		Q	
					Ρ
					Q
Q					
			Q		Ρ

		Ρ		
Ρ				
				Q
				Р
				Q
	Ρ		Ρ	



		Р	Р	Р	
					Ρ
			Q		Ρ
Ρ					
Ρ					
	Р				

		Q	Q		
Q					
		Ρ	Q		Q
					Q
Q					
	Q			Q	

	Ρ	Q	Q		
					Q
Q			Q		
Q			Р		
					Q
				Q	

by david Millar ★

Bottles – May 28

There are 9 bottles on a table. 3 red, 3 blue, 3 yellow. Each color has 3 sizes; smallest (1), medium (2), and tallest (3). By looking at the color table on the edge of each row and column, determine where the bottles are in the grid. The color table represents the colors of the light coming through at each height. For example, green means that a yellow and a blue bottle are in that row/column and tall enough to reach the height where the green appears. The starred square contains no bottle.

PURPLE	YELLOW							1 ~
DUDDU D		ORANGE	BLUE	0	BLACK	YELLOW	ORANGE	PU
PURPLE	WHITE	ORANGE	GREEN		ORANGE	GREEN	WHITE	PU
				BLACK				
				GREEN				
				GREEN				
				BLACK				
				RED	\star			
				PURPLE				
				YELLOW				
		*		YELLOW				
				ORANGE				
				PURPLE				
-				PURPLE				
				WHITE				
BLUE	BLACK	YELLOW	RED	0	BLUE	ORANGE	BLACK	BL
BLUE	PURPLE	YELLOW	ORANGE	8	BLUE	WHITE	YELLOW	F
GREEN	PURPLE	ORANGE	WHITE		PURPLE	WHITE	GREEN	OR.
				BLUE				
				WHITE				
				WHITE				
-				BLACK				
-			\mathbf{X}	BLUE				
				PURPLE				
				YELLOW				
				YELLOW				
				GREEN				-
				RED				
				CRANCE.	×			
				ORANGE				
	1							
	I							
	BLUE BLUE GREEN	BLUE BLACK BLUE PURPLE GREEN PURPLE	BLUE BLACK YELLOW BLUE PURPLE YELLOW GREEN PURPLE ORANGE Image: State S	BLUEBLACKYELLOWREDBLUEPURPLEYELLOWORANGEGREENPURPLEORANGEWHITEGREENPURPLEORANGEWHITEImage: State of the sta	Image: state sta	GREEN GREEN GREEN GREEN GREEN BLACK PURPLE PURPLE YELLOW YELLOW YELLOW YELLOW ORANGE PURPLE PURPLE YELLOW BLUE BLACK YELLOW RED BLUE YELLOW BLUE YELLOW BLUE VELLOW GREEN VELLOW BLUE VELLOW BLUE VELLOW BLUE VELLOW GREEN ORANGE WHITE PURPLE BLUE BLUE PURPLE VELLOW ORANGE WHITE BLUE BLUE PURPLE VELOW WHITE BLUE BLACK BLUE PURPLE VELOW YELOW PURPLE VELOW PURPLE VELOW PURPLE VELOW PURPLE VELOW PURPLE VELOW YELOW <	Image: state in the state	Image: state in the state

<u></u>	red + blue	purple
8	blue + yellow	green
	red+ yellow	orange
v	red + blue + yellow	white
color chart	none	black

by david Millar ★

8 Foot Snake – June 4th

There's an 8 foot snake in the grid. Each section of the snake is numbered and takes up one square. Find the snake in the grid by locating all of the sections. Blackened squares are walls were the snake cannot be. Digits outside the grid represent the number of sections in that row or column. Black digits inside the grid represent sections of the snake. Grey digits inside the grid represent the difference in the number in the sections of the snake in neighboring squares. Grey symbols in the grid mean either one section is larger or smaller than the other's number, or there is no section in at least one of the two squares. Below is an example snake of length 5.



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Funny Image Sudoku - June 4th

Each row and column has one and only one of each image.

		A		E					ALL N		€	P		8		
				حم			€	B		€				d'r		0
A	P		Ð				12				Æ		0			**
		X	er.		0			**	B						ar	

Multi Level Maze

The maze is divided into several sections. When you encounter an arrow, you may move one grid in that direction.

છ	►	►
►		
►	►	



◀

▶







Product Sudoku

The number in each shape of the grid is the product of the digits in each square of the shape. Each row and column must have each digit from 2 to 5, but shapes may include the same digit more than once.





*	6		60
8			
60		8	
	6		*















40	36	
	8	
6		*

by daVid MillaR ★

Mazes with Bridges Get from start to finish. Some paths go under other paths via bridges as shown below.





by david Millar ★

by david millar ★

\star POSted on june 8th 2006





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Mirrored Sudoku

The grey squares mirror from one grid to the other.

2 becomes S, 8 becomes B, 3 becomes E. 5 becomes Z, 1 becomes I. 4 becomes A. The center column of each set contains the numbers and letters used – not the pairs that are mirrored.

З		2		2 B				
	2		5	ЗА				
				5 S		В		А
				8 E	E		В	

				1 S				
				21				
1		2		3 Z		E		S
	2		1	5 E	Z		I	

				2 B		Е		S
	З		2	ЗА				
4		8		4 S				
				8 E	А		В	

by david Millar ★

Cross Out

Each grid has a specific trait that describes some of the squares in the grid. Cross out the squares that are not described by the trait to reveal the name of a place.

51	7	2	4				
27	21	3	77				
15	11	33	42				
12 19 29 58							
prime							

Α	А	А	A				
Α	А	А	А				
A	A	A	A				
А	А	А	A				
cursive							

ß	Þ		*				
E	\bigstar	Û	t				
*	Š	****	\mathbb{D}				
			* **				
webdings							

orange	orange	red	orange	
yellow	green	orange	yellow	
yellow	blue	red	yellow	
red	purple	yellow	orange	
contains blue				

11	17	53	27
87	43	31	29
73	2	18	6
21	91	15	41
even			

W	W	W	w		
W	W	W	w		
W	W	W	w		
w w w w					
size 12					

1101	1111	2	0000		
1001	1100	0102	0011		
1001	0111	0201	0010		
1101 0110 1103 0111					
binary					

	1		
v	r	q	w
b	u	e	а
m	i	0	e
n	у	t	r
vowel			

\odot	\odot	©	\odot
٢	*	*	٢
\odot	*	*	©
\odot	\odot	Ü	©
star			

star							

Greater-Than/Difference Sudoku – May 14th

Each row and column has each digit 1 to 4 with no repeats. Use the greater-than and less-than signs to determine which digits are larger or smaller than other digits, and use the differences to determine how much of a difference there is between the two digits. (ie, a difference of 3 means that |a-b| = 3, so the boxes would have to be 1 and 4)



by david Millar ★

Two-Doku

Fill each row and column of the grid with each digit 1-8. Each square should have two numbers, and the smaller digit comes first in each pair. The numbers in the bottom of the grid are the sums of the 2 digit numbers in each column. The shaded pairs of squares contain the same digits.

3_	_8	2_	_4
6	1	3_	7_
_7	_3	_8	5_
_8	_7	5_	_3
126	153	135	171

Word Sudoku

Each row and column contains each letter of the word being spelled.

G			
D		R	
	D		Ι

L		Μ	
Ι			
	Е		Ι

Т			Е
		Ι	
	Е		
R			

W		
		Ι
S		
Ι	Н	S

		S	
Ι			
Т			L
	Т	L	

Ν

	Ι		D
Ν		В	
			В
		Ι	

S	Р	
		Ι
N		
	S	Р

S		
Ι		K
	Κ	
	Ν	S

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Multi-letter Crosswords

Each crossword puzzle has 2 letters per box. The shaded row or column contains an anagram for one or more words.



5. Of or pertaining to

one of the

ends/extremes.

grapes 5. Baking or cooking

dish

3. A body of water like a

cove or bay



this mega packet of puzzles!

David Millar (Web Designer/Puzzle Creator)

by david Millar ★