

J. W. Hyatt, Jr.

Method of Making Dominoes.

N^o 91,234. Patented Jun. 15, 1869.

Fig:1

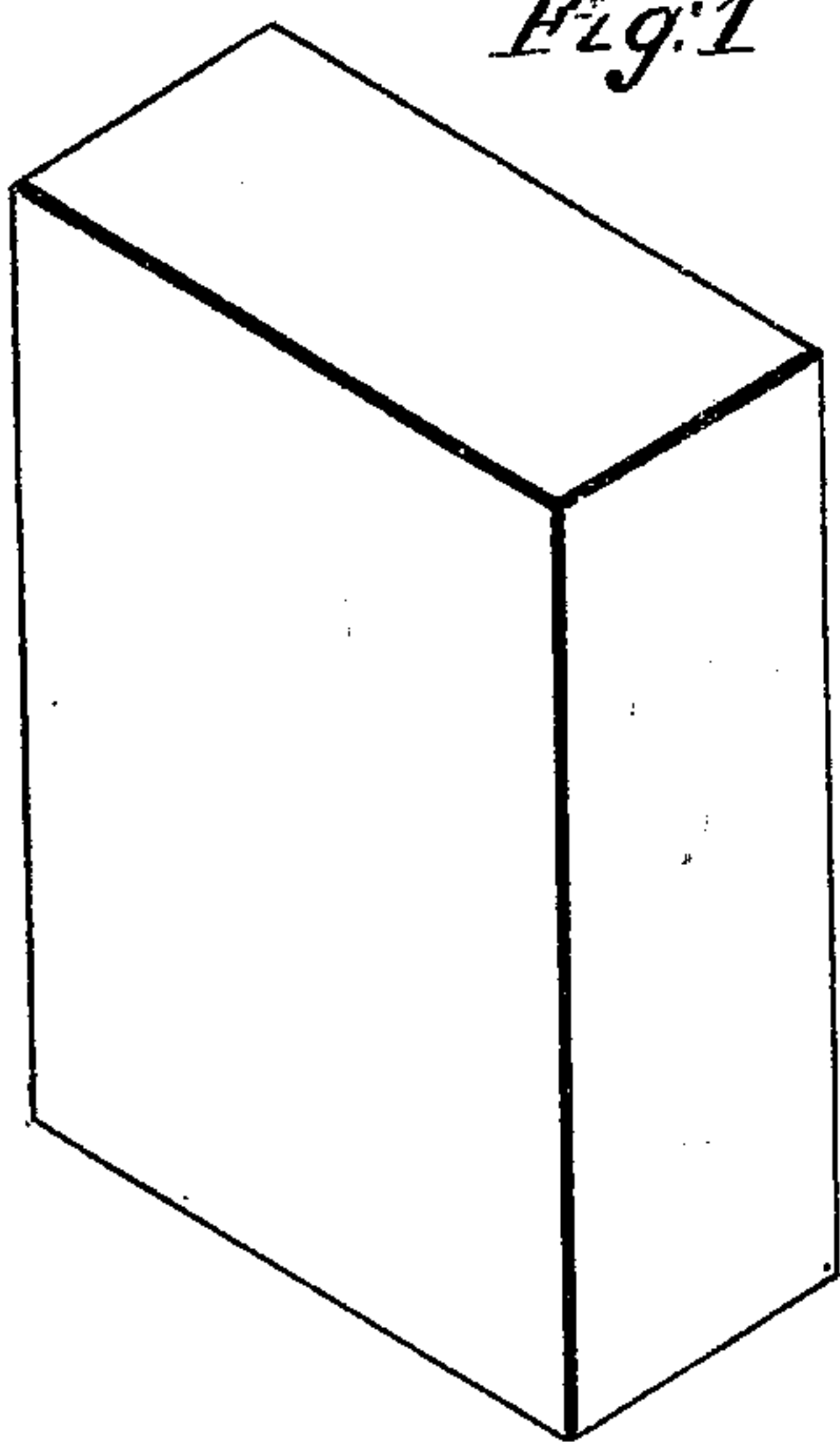


Fig:2.

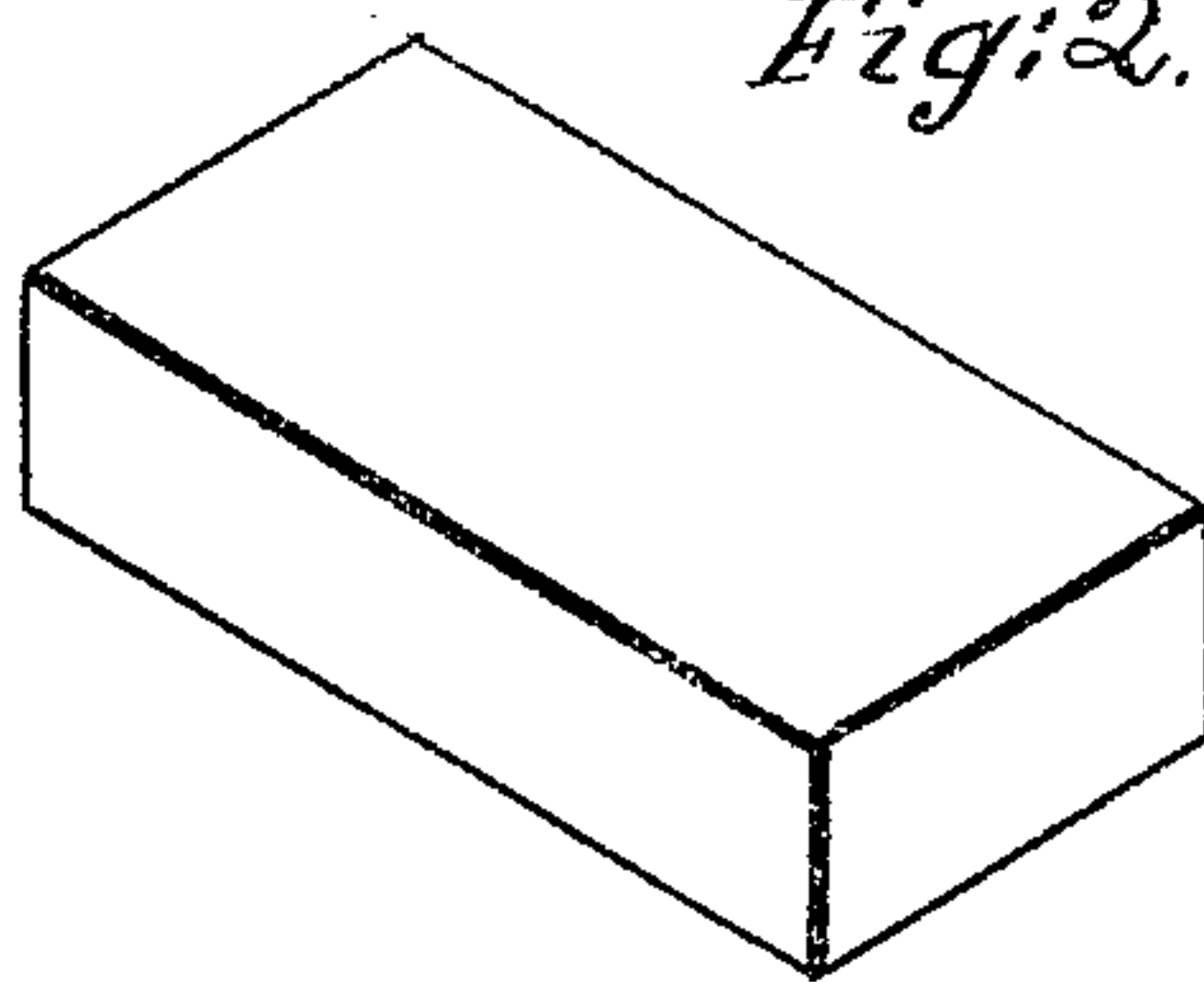


Fig:3.

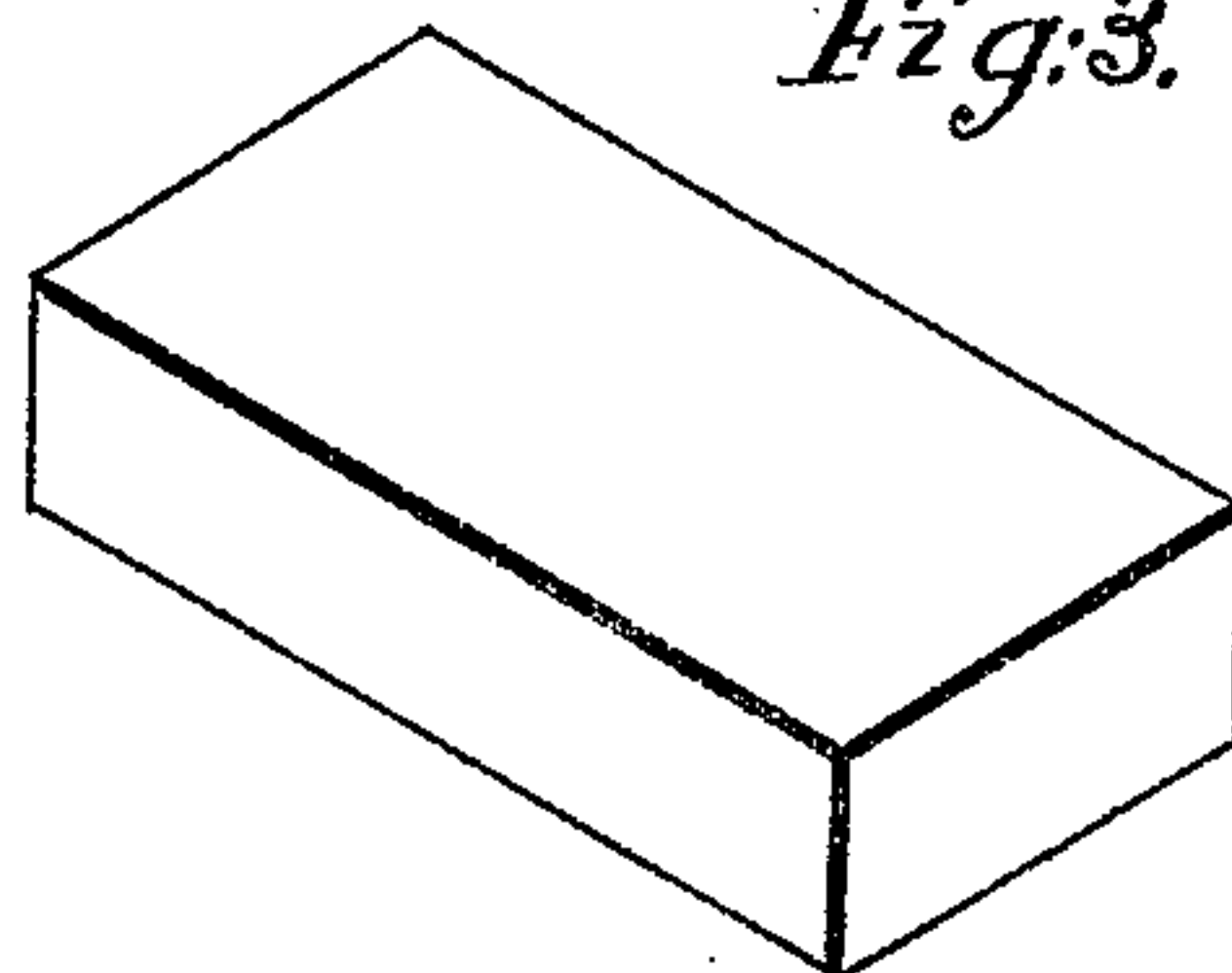


Fig:4.

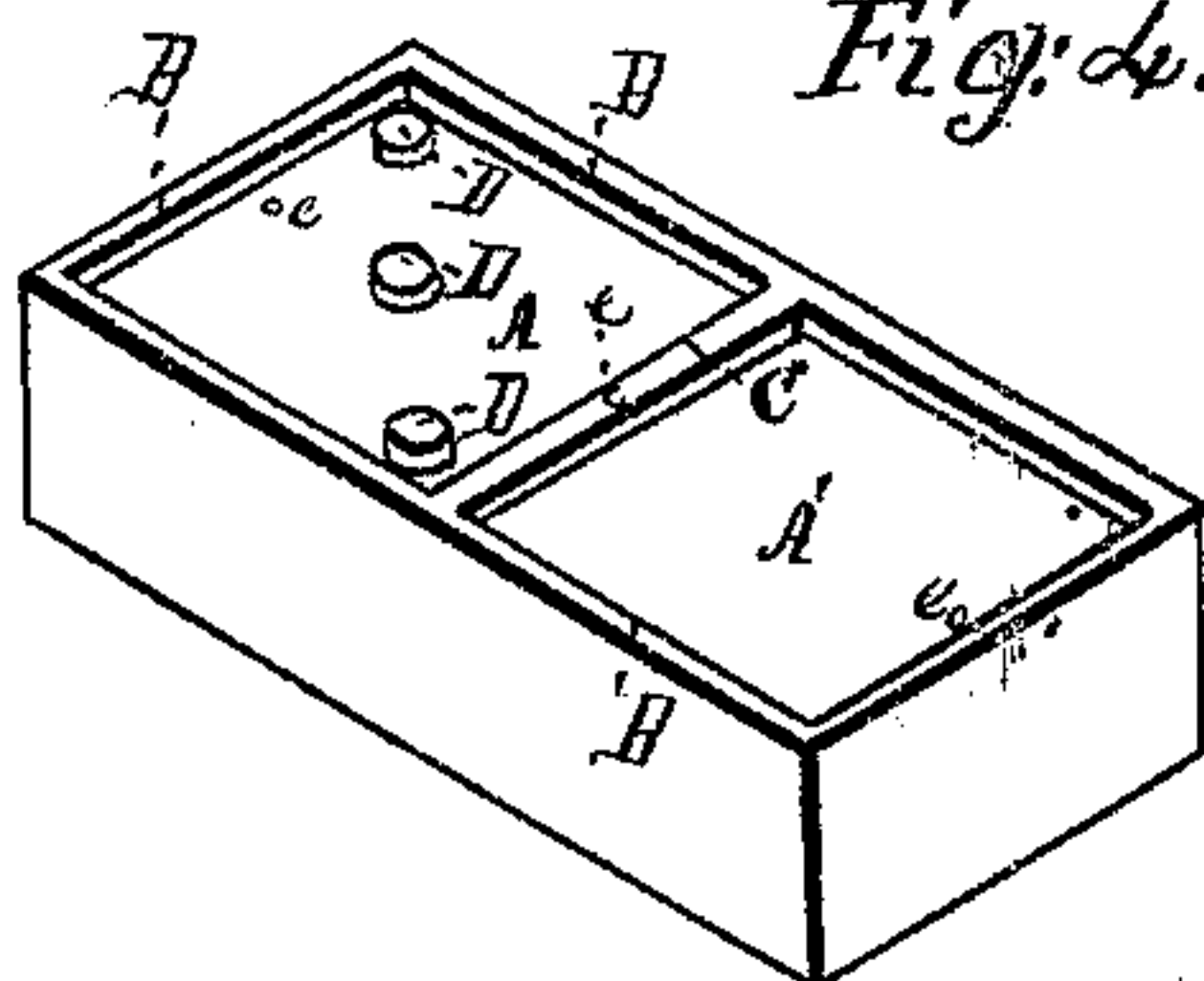


Fig:5

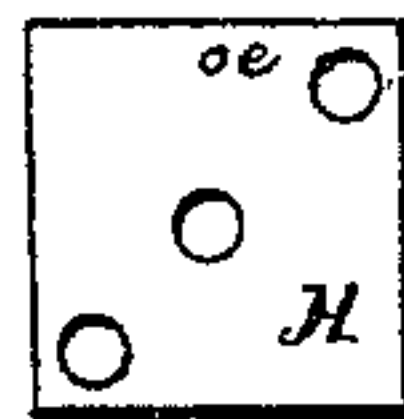


Fig:6.

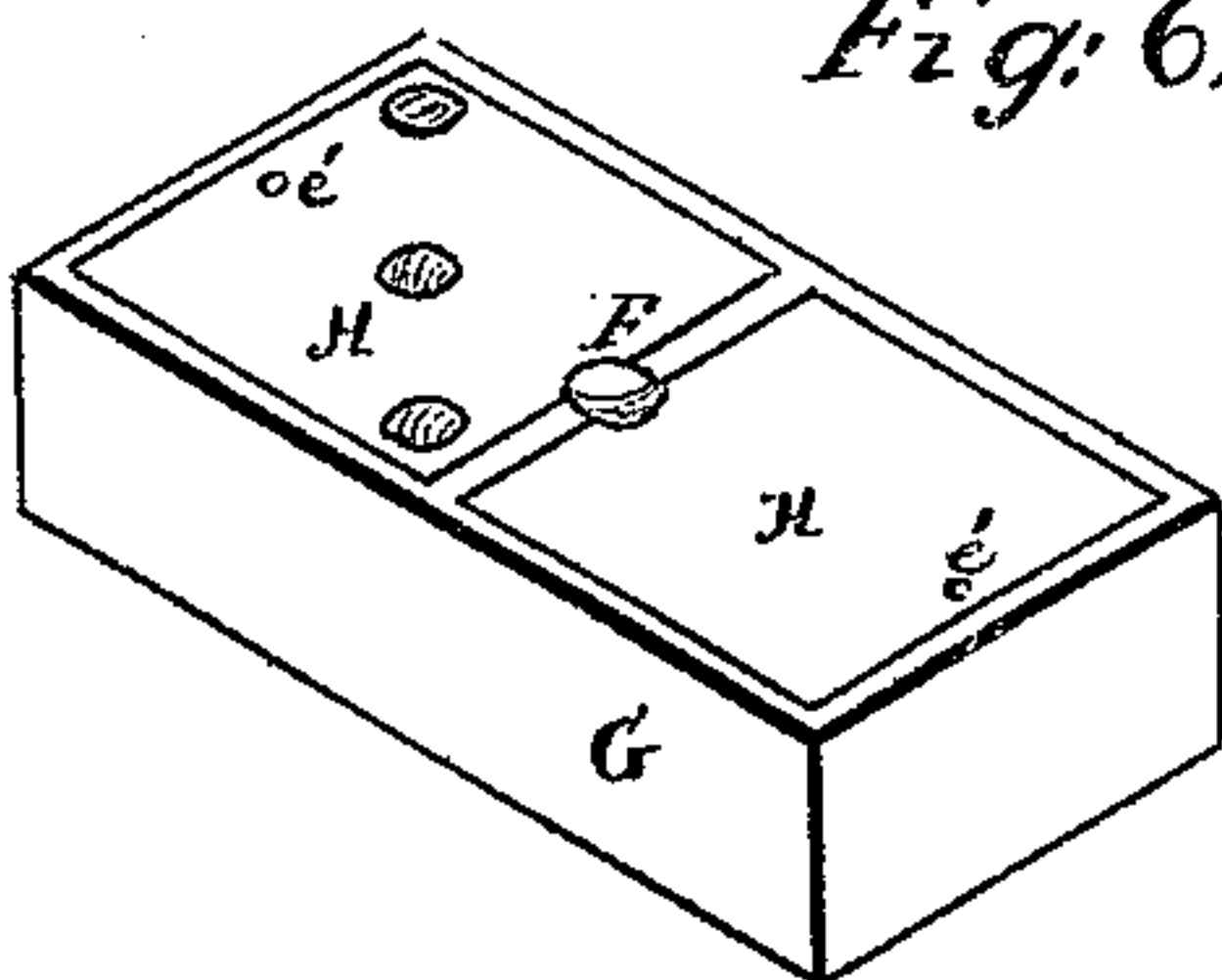
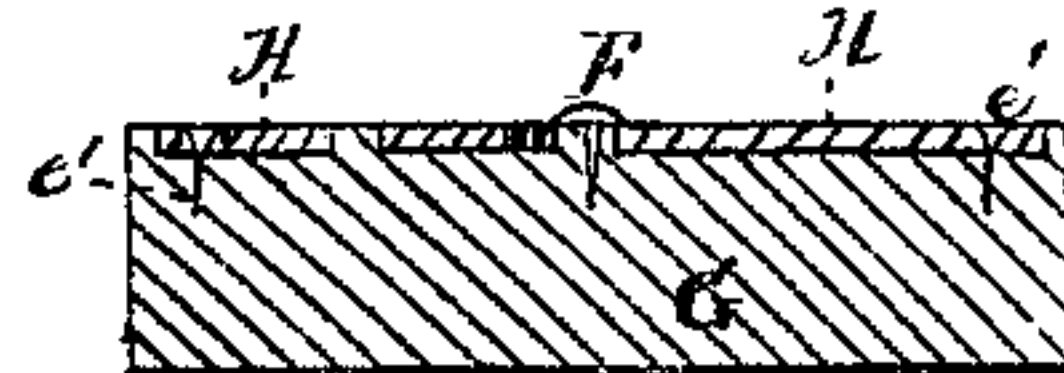


Fig:7.



Witnesses.

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IMPROVEMENT IN DOMINOS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **91,234**, dated June 15, 1869.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. HYATT, JR., of the city and county of Albany, State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Method of Manufacturing Dominos; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

Figure 1 is a strip of wood of a thickness slightly in excess of the proposed width of the domino and of a width slightly in excess of the proposed length of the domino. Fig. 2 is a section sawed from the strip shown in Fig. 1, taking so much of the strip as will make a block slightly thicker than the finished domino, with the grain of the wood running perpendicular to the face and back thereof. Fig. 3 is the block shown in Fig. 2 after having been colored. Fig. 4 represents the block after having been pressed in a suitable die or mold, which confines the block of wood on its side grain firmly while it is being pressed on its end grain into the required form, leaving the depressions A A' and the margins B, cross-bar C, and spots D in relief, and forming the small holes *e*. Fig. 5 represents a metallic or other suitable plate, with holes punched therein corresponding to the number of spots in one-half of a domino, and made in all respects to exactly fit the depression A, and having a small hole, *e*, for a pin corresponding in position to the small hole *e*, Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the finished domino, consisting of the block, Fig. 4, with the plates, such as are shown in Fig. 5, placed therein, allowing the elevated spots D, Fig. 4, to enter

the holes in the plates, leaving the whole face of the domino perfectly smooth and even, excepting the center-pin F, which has a head greater in diameter than the width of the cross-bar, and serves to hold the inner edges of both plates, as well as to form a pivot for the domino. The opposite edges are held by the small pins *e'*. Fig. 7 is a sectional view of the finished domino, showing the several parts, consisting of the stamped wooden block G, plates H, pins *e'*, and center-pin F.

The plates may be made of brass, German silver, or plated metal, or of ivory or any other fine material.

The pores of the wood are filled with linseed-oil, shellac, or other suitable material, to protect it from the wet and to enable it to receive a polish.

The advantages of this invention are cheapness and rapidity of construction, exact uniformity in size, and greatly-increased hardness of the wood, so that the domino is not easily bruised, scratched, or otherwise marked. The plates also, being all punched by the same die exactly to match with the cavities A A', are more reliably fitted than in work depending mainly upon the skill and faithfulness of the operative, and are not liable to come loose from the back.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A domino with the perforated plates H and the embossed wooden back G, constructed substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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