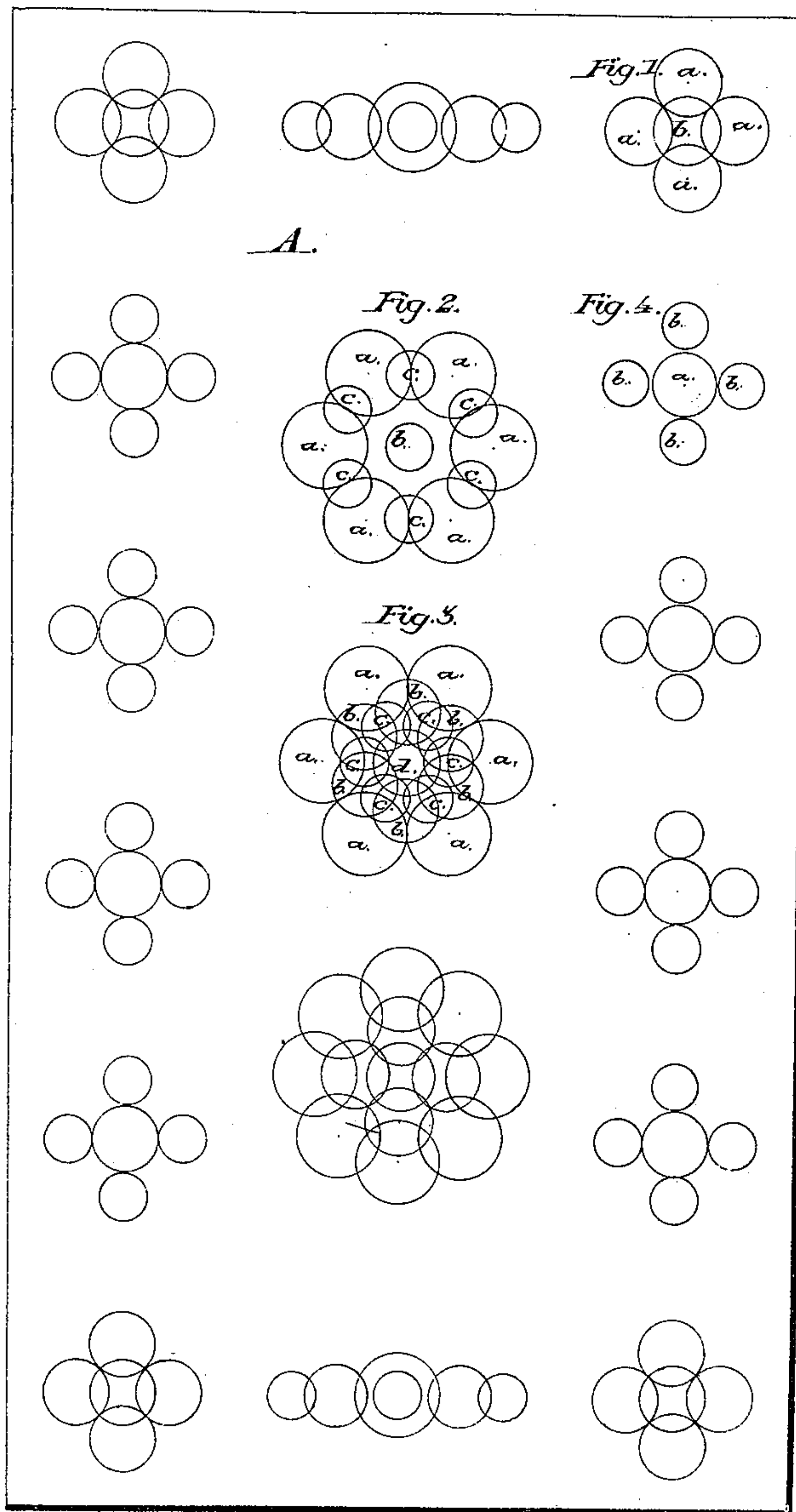


T. W. & H. H. Porter.

Inlaying Wood.

N^o 107,097.

Patented, Sept. 6, 1870.



WITNESSES:

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T. W. PORTER AND H. K. PORTER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGN-
ORS TO THEMSELVES AND CHARLES L. MARSTON.

Letters Patent No. 107,097, dated September 6, 1870.

METHOD OF INLAYING WOOD.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that we, T. W. PORTER and H. K. PORTER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful or improved Method of Inlaying Woods; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making a part of this specification, which drawings are a top or plan view of a piece of wood inlaid by our process.

The nature of our invention consists in producing figures, borders, and other designs in wood by inserting exclusively circular-shaped pieces of wood of contrasting colors, such pieces being placed contiguous to or intersecting each other, as the figure to be produced may require.

In the drawings—

A represents a piece of black walnut as the back ground; and

In Figure 1, *a a a a* are four circular-shaped pieces of light-colored wood, to insert which holes of a corresponding size are bored with a center bit to the depth of about one-eighth of an inch, and the pieces are inserted in glue, after which a similar hole is bored in the center, and the piece *b* is inserted in the same manner, the hole for this latter piece intersecting and cutting into the pieces *a a*, as shown.

In Figure 2 the six pieces marked *a*, as well as the center-piece *b*, are inserted, of light-colored wood, and inserted in the same manner as fig. 1, after which the dark pieces marked *c* are inserted, these dark pieces intersecting and reaching into the pieces *a*, thereby producing the figure, as shown.

In Figure 3 the light-colored pieces marked *a* are first inserted, after which the intersecting dark pieces

marked *b* are inserted, then the light-colored pieces marked *c*, after which the dark center-piece *d* is inserted.

In Figure 4 the larger light-colored piece *a* is first inserted, after which the smaller pieces marked *b* are inserted.

As before stated, all the pieces inserted in this process are round or circular-shaped, therefore they can be cut by machinery at a trifling cost; and, as the holes or recesses in which they are inserted are cut by a bit, the work of inlaying, by the use of stencil-plates, can be done by boys at a trifling expense.

A great variety of figures may be produced, and several kinds of wood can be employed in the same figure.

As by this process the expense of inlaying woods is reduced to a merely nominal sum, it becomes available to all for ornamenting furniture, cabins of ships, rail-cars, halls, dining-rooms, sewing-machine cases, musical instruments, and other purposes, obliterating the necessity of the dead level of plain woods, which the former expense of inlaying has kept up.

Having thus described our invention,

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Producing ornamental figures in wood by the exclusive use of circular-shaped pieces of contrasting colors, inlaid contiguous to or intersecting each other, substantially in manner as described and shown.

T. W. PORTER.
H. K. PORTER.

Witnesses:

J. REED,
D. C. LINSKOTT.