

Improvement in the Method or Process of Inlaying.

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Albany, N.Y.

No. 119,710.

Patented Oct. 10, 1871.

Fig. I.

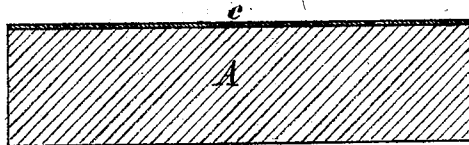


Fig. II.

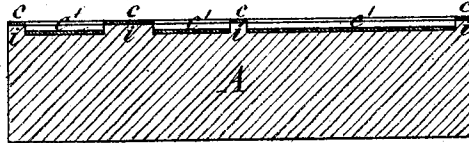


Fig. III.

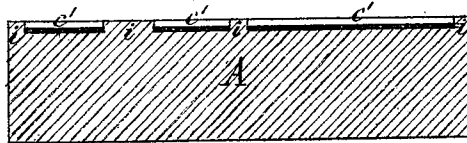
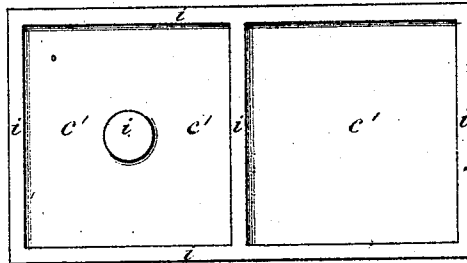


Fig. IV.



Q. B. Deverport,
Geo. J. Donnan,

Witnesses

John W. Hyatt *Inventor*
By F. L. Smith

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN W. HYATT, JR., OF ALBANY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO EMBOSSING
COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN INLAYING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,710, dated October 10, 1871; antedated September 27, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. HYATT, JR., of the city and county of Albany and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in the Art of Inlaying in Wood, of which the following is a specification:

My improvement consists in first forming the surface of the wood to be inlaid, or in selecting a surface that has been already formed, by cutting the piece or block crosswise of the grain or fiber and then applying to such surface on the ends of the grain a coating of paint-enamel or of veneer, after which the surface thus prepared is subjected to the impression of a die or stamp which has the part, design, or figure to be inlaid cut or otherwise formed in relief in the face thereof, whereby those portions of the surface required to be covered with the inlay are depressed or countersunk below the rest of the surface, when, by removing the superfluous paint or veneer from the surface surrounding the said depressed portions the required design of the inlay is left neatly embedded therein.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure I represents a section of a block of wood designed for a domino, with a coating of enamel applied to one of the sides thereof. Fig. II is a similar view of the block after it has been subjected to the action of the die. Fig. III is a similar view with the superfluous coating material removed from the portions in relief. Fig. IV is a plan of the face after it is finished.

Like letters refer to like parts in each of the figures.

A represents a block of wood cut crosswise of

the grain, so that the die, in making an impression thereon, will move in line of the grain. *c* is the enamel, or paint, or other suitable material, which is applied to the ends of the grain on the face side of the block, which is left to dry, or partially dry, so as to properly receive the impression of the die when applied thereto. *c' c'*, Fig. II, are the inlaid portions which have been depressed by the action of the die, and *c c* the enamel left intact on the portion not impressed, and *i i* the wood underneath the same, which, when the enamel or coating material is removed, form the border, division-line, and spots of the finished domino, as shown in Figs. III and IV.

The great saving which will result from the use of my improved process in the manufacture of dominoes and other articles of wood which require to be inlaid is obvious. By applying the inlay to the wood on the ends of the grain the latter, running in the direction of the movement of the stamp, forms a kind of die for the latter and a wall to prevent the lateral expansion of the material under the pressure of the stamp.

What I claim is—

The process of inlaying in wood by first applying the paint, enamel, or other suitable material to the surface thereof on the ends of the grain, and then depressing the portions to be inlaid by a stamp or punch of the required design and removing the coating from the surface surrounding the design, as hereinbefore set forth.

J. W. HYATT, JR.

Witnesses:

A. V. DEWITT,
ROBERT C. PRUYN.