8+ ⚠ **WARNING:**
CHOKING HAZARD - Small parts. Not for children under 3 years.
2 PLAYERS

20 Domino Games

INSTRUCTIONS

Contents: 91 double 12 color dot dominoes, Domino hub, 9 trains, Score pad, Instructions, aluminum carry case

RULES OF PLAY

Domino sets vary in size according to the number of tiles. The standard set is the "Double-Six," but the "Double-Nine," "Double-Twelve," and the "Double-Fifteen" sets give greater variety to play and interest to the game because of the increased skill required. The following rules apply to the "Double-Six" sets but are equally applicable to the large sets, taking into account the necessary changes needed for the increased number of pieces with their correspondingly larger spot, or "pip" count.

General
Domino games begin by shuffling the tiles that have been turned face down so the pips do not show. Players then draw the required number of tiles and the balance is set to one side for further use. The remaining face down tiles are called the "boneyard." Tiles are played end to end or at 90° angles. Doubles are placed crosswise, perpendicular to the end of the domino line, enabling players to play in two new directions.

Object
In almost all domino games, the players strive to block the game so that others cannot make a play. The goal is usually to make the sum or multiple of the ends equal a certain number, or ends of the line need to show pips of equal value. A player says "Domino" when he plays his last tile before any opponent.

MEXICAN TRAIN

For 2-8 players. Use a set of Double-Twelve dominos and the Mexican Train hub starter piece. With 2, 3, or 4 players, draw 15 dominos each; with 5 or 6 players draw 12 each; and with 7 or 8 players draw 11 each.

Object
To play all your dominos. You play your own train line from the Mexican Train hub and from other players' marked trains.

First Player
Open the Mexican Train station by placing your highest double in the center of the hub. You may then begin your train on one of the eight "sidings" of the station by playing off a domino matching the station number. Your train should "depart" the station heading towards you.

(When the first player has no double, the next player opens the station. If no one has a double, draw in turn until one is found.)

Continue to play off on your own train until you have no more matches. Any left over tiles are called "empties." These may be played later on the Mexican Train when new siddings are started that all players may use. (When all eight directions from the station have been taken, start new sidings off to the side and out of the way.)

Play always rotates to the left. At your turn, play on your own train or on other players' trains. You can play a series of dominos only on the turn when you start your train. After your train "has departed" the station, *play only* from dominoes on it or turns, unless you play a double (See Playing Doubles). If you have a choice of plays, make any.

When you have no play, draw once from the boneyard. If you still have no play, place a marker (a button or a penny works) on the last tile of your train (if you've begun it). You may remove your marker by playing on your train later. As long as your train has a marker, you may not play on your train, but any other player can. However, you can play elsewhere.

Playing Doubles
When you play a double you must make another play on that double if you can. If you can't, draw one dominos from the boneyard. If you can play it, that's fine. If not, place a marker on your train (if it does not already have one) and your turn is over. In this case, the next player must play on the double, and if unable, must also draw once from the boneyard. If the double still cannot be matched, that player's train also gets a marker. This action continues until someone plays off the double. Players already with marker can play their drawn tile only to satisfy the double.

Exceptions to doubles requirement: 1) The double to play on is the last domino of its number. 2) You play a double to remove the marker from your own train, with no requirement that you or subsequent players satisfy that double. 3) If the double is your last domino, the game ends.

Scoring: As soon as one player is out of dominos, all play stops, and players report the sum of their remaining dominos to the scorekeeper. After an agreed upon number of rounds, whoever has the lowest score is the winner.
(Note: begin each round with a new player, rotating to the left.)

For a fast-paced game you may use either Double-Nine or Double-Six dominoes. Draw an appropriate number of dominos so that at least a few are left in the boneyard.

FOUR-HAND TEXAS

Opposite players are partners, each person drawing seven tiles, and a Double-Six set is used. Ten points each are given on the five-five and six-four; five-points are given on the five-naught, three-two and four-one; each trick counts as a point; this makes a total of forty-two possible points for each hand. Whoever is chosen to start is considered the dealer. Bidding is to the left of the dealer, and dealer bids last. The "double" of the trump bid is the highest, for example, if 5's are trump the three-three is the highest, then comes the six-three, the five-three, etc. Doubles may also be bid and when made, trump the highest double and takes the trick. No trumps may also be bid.

Each bidder bids the value of his hand and other players may raise or pass as they choose. Thirty is the lowest bid that can be made to start. When a player has bid a limit bid, namely 42, each of the other players can continue the bid by doubling. In other words, the second bidder after a bid of 42 is made, must bid 84 or pass. The third bidder must bid 168 or pass and the fourth bidder must bid 250 or pass. Bidding is continued until one player secures the bid after all others have passed. Trumps are not named until after bidding has been completed. Player must follow suit. If he cannot do so, he can either trump or discard. Bidder has first lead.

Each side scores the number of points actually taken in unless the bidder fails to make his bid, in which case the side not bidding counts its own scores plus the amount bid. When limit bids have been made, the winner counts the amount of his bid; if a limit bidder loses his bid, his opponents score the amount of his bid plus the score they make. Two hundred and fifty points constitutes game and in case of a game, neither side "go out," the bidder is always the winner even though his total points over 250 may be less than his opponents.

In playing no trump, the highest pip of the lead tile becomes the trump for that particular trick. Subsequent players must follow that trump or discard. The "double" is always the highest.

In this game, tricks and honors are what count and there is no line built.

POKER

20 tiles are used in this game, double-ace with all blanks removed. The game is played the same as regular poker and follows the same rules except that the hands rank differently: One pair - any two double; Flush - and five of a suit such as six-one, six-three, six-four, six-five, six-six; Three's - any and three doubles; Four Straight - a sequence of fours such as four-six, four-five, four-four, four-three; Full hand - three doubles and two of any suit such as six-six, three-three, two-two, and two-four and two-one; Five Straight - a sequence of five such as three-one, three-two, three-three, three-four, three-five; Fours - any four doubles; Six Straight - a sequence or rotation of sixes; Royal - five doubles. When none of the above hands are out, the best is determined by the rank of the highest tile.

MUGGINS

Each player draws seven pieces. The highest double leads. The object is to make all ends total five or a multiple of five. Each player succeeding in doing this scores the number of points the pips total, for example, 5, 10, 15, etc. Play can be made from both sides of the first double and both ends of the first double, giving four different points upon which to build. When a player cannot lay down a domino which will match the same pip total of those already showing on any one of the ends, the player must draw from the surplus pieces until he draws one that will play.

It is permissible to draw even though player holds tiles which would play. When a player fails to claim a score, any opponent can call "Muggins" and add the count to his own score. A player laying down his last piece calls "Dominos," all other players count the pips on their pieces remaining in their hands and the total score of all hands is given to that player. If the game is blocked, then each player count his pips and the player holding the lowest number is given the difference between his total and that opponent. Then the next lowest is given a score equal to the difference between his pip total and that of each of his higher opponents, etc. 100 points is game.

DRAW

Each player draws seven pieces. Any domino can be lead. The leader is determined before the game starts. It leads at the beginning of each new hand, and play progresses from right to left. Players can play from either end of the first domino. When using the larger sets, we suggest playing from both sides and ends of first double. When a player cannot play, he draws from the surplus until he secures a piece that will play. The same rules for calling "Domino" and for scoring apply as in "Muggins" except that 5's are not counted.

BLOCK

The same game as "Draw" except that excess pieces are not drawn when a player cannot play. He merely says, "pass" and other players continue to play until a piece is played which makes a play possible for his hand, or until no one can play and the game becomes blocked. Calling "Domino" and scoring are the same as in "Draw."

BERGEN

Each player draws six pieces; highest double plays and scores two points. Object is to make the pip at each end of the line alike, and when a player does this, he scores two points. If there is a double at one end of the line and a single can be played at the other end with the same pip value, then the player scores three. Players draw from the surplus and play in the same way as for "Muggins." Players calling "Domino" score one point. If a game is blocked, hands are shown and the lowest hand scores one point. However, if any hand contains a double, it does not score if other hands are free from them. In other words, the lowest hand is the one with the lowest number of pips which does not contain a double. However, if both hands contain doubles, then the lowest number of remaining pips is the winner. The number of pips on all pieces except doubles are what determine the winner. Fifteen points is game.

MATADOR

Matador is a draw game in which adjacent ends on the layout do not match, but total 7. An open six calls for a 1, 5 for 2, 4 for 3 and so on. A blank is closed to the play of anything but a matador, one of the four bones 0-0, 6-1, 5-2, 4-3. A matador may be played at any time anywhere, without regard to the numbers, and with either and against the layout. Doubles are placed end-wise, thus counting singly. For example, 1-1 is playable on a 6, not on a 5.

TIDDLE-A-WINK

This is a form of Block Dominos suited to larger groups of people, often played with sets of 55 or 91 dominos. At the start of each hand, the dominos are shared out equally between the players; any remaining dominos are left face down on the table. Play proceeds in the same manner as for the basic block game except that: The player with the highest double always starts;
Any player who plays a double may add another domino if he is able;
A player who has played all his dominos calls "Tiddle-a-Wink."

(Another version of the game is played by six to nine players with three dominos each from a set of 28 dominos. In this version, dominos are added to only one side of the starting double and bets are made as in domino pool.)

SEBASTOPOL

Sebastopol is in effect a block game because there is no boneyard. Four play, and each draws seven tiles. The 6-6 must be set, and the turn then rotates to the left of the first player. The 6-6 is open four ways, and the first four plays after the set must be upon it - no branches may be extended until all four have sprouted. In all other respects, the rules are the same as the Block Game.

BINGO

This is an exciting game of pure chance!

Start by turning all the dominos face down, shuffle them well and arrange them all in one long row, side by side. Now turn them all face up, without disturbing the order.

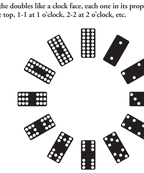
Start from the left-most end of the row, begin counting from 0 to 12, touching a domino as you say each number. Add the pips on each domino as you do so, and if they match the number you say, remove it from the line.

When you reach 12, start counting from 0 again, and when you get to the end of the row, close up all the gaps and continue from the leftmost end of the row. The aim is to remove all the dominos.

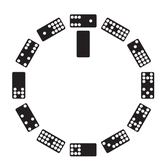
THE BIG CLOCK SOLITAIRE

Version for Double -12's

Object
To arrange the doubles like a clock face, each one in its proper time slot. Try to get 12-12 at the top, 1-1 at 1 o'clock, 2-2 at 2 o'clock, etc.



The Layout
First, take out the blank-blank and point it towards 12 o'clock.
Then starting at the 2 o'clock time slot, deal out twelve dominos in a circle.



To Play
Turn up a tile from the boneyard, and place it on top of any regular domino that it matches. For example, in the diagram shown, you turn up 6-10. You can play it on the 3-10, 6-1, or 4-6. The best play is likely to be on 4-6 at 10 o'clock time slot, in case you turn up 10-10.

Keep turning new tiles one at a time, piling each on top of a matching tile whenever possible. If a tile has no matches, put it into a waste heap. When you've got a choice, try to put a domino in an appropriate time slot. Some domino piles may grow high.

A Double in Trouble
When you turn up a double that has no match on the clock at all, or when you've got a double on the clock but in the wrong place - like the 7-7 at 4 o'clock shown in the diagram - you have a double in "trouble." Now you can move the top domino of any pile to the top of another pile, if it matches. And keep making such moves to bring any double in trouble to its correct time slot. You may even empty an entire time slot in this way, and create a blank space. If you cannot place the turned up

double anywhere, the game is lost. Otherwise, move a double on the wrong time slot as soon as you empty the correct time slot or put a matching domino there.

If you can't fill a blank time slot with its correct double, fill it immediately with a new tile.

As soon as you place a double in its correct time slot, turn the whole pile so it radiates out, as shown in the layout above.

Note: Never put any domino on top of a double, whether the double is in its correct time slot or not.

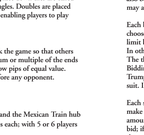
Version for Double-9's
Play as above, but deal out the clock face from 1 o'clock to 9 o'clock only.

Version for Double-6's
Deal out just half of a clock-face, from 1 o'clock to 6 o'clock. (If you prefer, deal them in straight line.)

GOOD NEIGHBORS SOLITAIRE

This is a simple game, but one where a little planning in play can improve your chances to win. The object is to pair up and remove all the dominos but one.

Good Neighbors for Double-12's
The Layout:
Deal out three rows of 4 dominos:



You may remove pairs of dominos that are "Good Neighbors" - next to each other (including diagonally), and with a number in common. On each turn, remove at least one pair of "Good Neighbors." You may remove more than one pair if you like. In the diagram of the initial layout above, you can remove 6-1 + 12-6, 9-12 + 12-3 and 3-2 + 3-1 (or 3-2 + 5-3). 9-12 + 12-6 and 9-3 + 3-1 are also possible.

Filling in
Fill in the layout again by "collapsing" the remaining dominos towards the upper left-hand corner. Just move the remaining layout pieces to the left, and then up and over to the end of the row above. Fill spaces at the right-hand end of a row with tiles from the left-hand end of the row below it. Let's say you remove 3-2 + 3-1 and 6-1 + 12-6 from the diagram above. Move blank-blank over, bring 9-12 up to the top row, move 12-3 to the left, bring the bottom three tiles up one row, and pick four new pieces.

In this way, pair, remove, and fill in repeatedly. The game ends any time you have no "Good Neighbors" to remove from the full layout.

Good Neighbors for Double-9's
Play as above, with a 9-tiles layout in 3-by-3 formation.

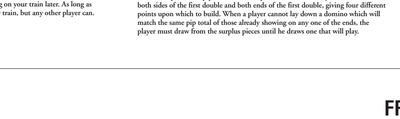
Good Neighbors for Double-6's
Play as above, with a 6-tiles layout in two rows of three. The object is to pair up and remove all dominos.

TRAFFIC SOLITAIRE

Object
To use up all the dominos by playing them in quads. A quad is 4 consecutive numbers, running in ascending or descending order, and played in a straight line. Blanks count only as 0 in 0-1-2-3.

To Start
Turn up four tiles when playing with double-6's, five tiles with double-9's, or six tiles with double-12's. (Return to this number of tiles at the end of each turn.)
Use 2, 3, or 4 of those dominos to make four numbers in a row - a quad.

For example, playing with double-6's, you turn up 3-6, 1-2, 2-4, 5-5. Play with a quad of all four dominos:



(If by chance your first four dominos don't make any quads, continue to turn up tiles until you have one.)

Further play
At every turn, attach enough new dominos to a number played already to make a new quad. Then, return to the proper number of tiles for your next turn. But, if at any turn you can't make a quad, you lose. Mix all the dominos together and try again!

To make a new quad, you will usually add 2 or 3 dominos. Sometimes you can do it with just one: this must be a domino with consecutive numbers which you can attach in sequence. For instance, you can play 7-6 after 9-8 - or before 5-4 - if either is available.

As long as you make a quad at each turn, other number sequence you make don't matter at all. Just be sure to observe these don'ts:
Don't move any dominoes already played.
Don't make a straight line of 5 or more numbers in a row. 4 is the limit!

SQUEEZE SOLITAIRE

For Double-12's, 9's or 6's.
The object is to have no dominos left at the end. One or two left is a close win.

The Play: Put out a row of 7 tiles. Remove any pair of dominos that are separated by one or two dominos and have the same number. Also, remove any 3 or more dominos in a row having the same number. (If you have a choice of moves, you may make any.)

Whenever you create gaps, just squeeze the pieces closer together. After you've made all plays, add on seven new tiles to the end of the row, then remove pieces as before. (Using the Double-9 set, add six tiles for the last round).

Note: It takes both planning and luck to finish without any pieces. For your final play, you'll need to have three or more in a row left of one number.

SUPER DOMINOS

For 2 or more players.
Description: A matching game in the classic domino tradition, with special "powers" for some numbers. The object is to get rid of all your dominoes.

To Start: Players take 9 tiles each. The first player needs a double to start the play. If the first player does not have a double, pass to the next player until someone can start with a double. (In case no one has a double, players in turn will pick one tile and keep it until someone draws a double to start play.) You can then play off the start double in six directions. Allow lots of space in case it's a long game! Play proceeds clockwise. At each turn, match the start double or match the current domino end-section on any of the six domino legs.

In playing off, these special rules apply:
You may play a double on its own number, or on a 13.
Each time you leave a 13, a "spell" is cast: the next player must immediately play on the 13, or draw two tiles and then play - if possible. This continues around the table until someone plays a double or another 13. (Note: If the 13-13 is played, the spell continues!)
Each time you leave a 3, reverse the direction of play (e.g., counterclockwise to clockwise). This rule does not apply in 2-player game.
If you end your turn with a double, the next player loses a turn. When you cannot play your turn, pick two tiles and play if you can. If not, pass.

NOTE: If the start double is 15-15, everyone else takes one tile.
If the start double is 14-14, you may make another play on it.
If the start double is 13-13, you cast a spell: each leg must be started - with a 13 or with a double - before any can be continued.
If the start double is 3-3, proceed right instead of left.

Scoring
SIMPLE SCORING: The first player out of tiles, wins a point from each player for every domino they have left. If the game is blocked - no one can play - the winner is the one with the fewest tiles left.
SUPER SCORING: Winner tallies the pip total of the non-winning remaining dominos.

DOUBLE TAKES

For 2, 3, or 4 players.
Description: The object is to win the most doubles and the most tricks. Doubles have a special "power."

There are 16 suits, 0's thru 15's. In every suit, pieces rank from 15 down to 0. For example, the 11's rank: 11-15 (high), 11-14, 11-13, 11-12, 11-11, 11-10, 11-9, etc., down to 11-0.

To begin
(4 player game) Each player takes seventeen dominos for Round 1. Set aside the rest for Round 2.

First player leads (plays) any domino, calling out its suit. Examples: if you lead 2-4, call "Two" or "Four." If you lead 13-10, call "Thirteen" or "Ten." If you lead 13-13, call "Thirteen." Moving clockwise in turn, each player must follow suit and play a domino of the number called. If you can't follow suit, play any tile.

When each has played a domino, a complete trick (also called a "book") is made. Whoever has played the highest domino in the suit led wins the trick, unless the trick contains one or more double not in the suit led! In this case, whoever plays the highest double not in the suit led wins the trick!

The winner of a trick leads to the next trick. Highest double not in the suit led wins the trick! (Reminder - A double led to a suit, or played in following suit, counts only as a member of that suit.)

Further play and Scoring
After all 17 tricks are taken, check each player's Round 1 score. Count one point for each trick, and one point for each double. Retire all the pieces used. Then, each player takes 17 new dominos from the boneyard for Round 2. The player to the left of the opening leader in the first round now serves as the leader. Combined, the two rounds contain 50 points - 34 points in tricks, and 16 in doubles. The winner is the highest score after both rounds of play.

It's easy to keep track of your points. Stack up each trick you take, and line up the stacks. If a trick has one double, face it up on top of the stack. If a trick has more than one double, spread the trick out. You can quickly figure your score at the end of a round.

If players agree, take a 5-point penalty for not following suit when able (this is called, "revoking"). Penalty should be reduced to 1 point if corrected before next trick begins. (No penalty on next-to-last trick.)

Partnership DOUBLETAKES for Four Players
Partners sit facing each other. One player on each side should keep the tricks taken.

DOUBLETAKES for Two Players
There are four rounds, each player taking 17 tiles per round. Play and score as in a 4-player game. Alternate the first play for each new round. Total number of points: 84.

DOUBLETAKES for Three Players
There are three rounds, each player taking 15 tiles per round. (The single tile remaining after the third round draw will go to the winner of the very last trick; it's worth 1 point if it's a double!) Play and score as in the 4-player game. For the 2nd and 3rd rounds, the first lead shifts one player to the left. Total number of points: 61.

THAT'S IT!

For 2 or more players.
Object: To form your seven tiles into a winning hand of two melds. A meld is three or four tiles of the same number (or "suit"), or three or four doubles. Examples: 3-6, 3-12, 3-14 is a meld of 3's; 4-4, 6-6, 13-13 is a meld of doubles.

To Start: Each player takes a hand of seven dominos, kept hidden from the other player.

The first player takes another tile from the boneyard, and looks at it without showing it. The first player then discards any tile face up. The other player may take this discarded tile, and put out a new discard in exchange. Or, if the face up discard isn't wanted, it goes into a trash heap - and out of the game. The player whose turn it is

takes a new tile from the boneyard, and decides to keep it or not, discarding one piece face up.

Continue with players alternating turns. Your turn consists of taking the discard, or placing it into the waste heap and then taking at a new tile; your turn ends by discarding. The game continues until one player discards face down, saying, "That's It," and then showing the melded hand. (Note: Use each domino for one meld only.)

Scoring
Each meld scores 1 point for the winner. A winning hand with no bonuses scores 2.

Bonuses: If the meld has consecutive dominos, add 1 point,
e.g., 2-9, 2-11, 2-14 = 1 point (no bonus), 2-9, 2-13, 2-14 = 2 points,
5-4, 5-5, 5-12, 5-13 = 3 points (add 2 points for dominos in sequence twice),
If all the tiles in a group are consecutive, score two bonus points per domino: 2-12, 2-13, 2-14 add 6 points; 4-4, 5-5, 6-6 add 6 points; 10-blank, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3 add 8 points. Note: For 10-blank, 10-1, 10-2, 10-7, add only 2 bonus points for 2 dominos added in a sequence. But, remove the 10-7 and the bonus is 6 points, since all dominos in the meld are now consecutive. If both melds are in the same suit, double your score. Only the winning hand scores. The player who did not win goes first in the next hand. Play to 25 points or to any other agreed number.

For 3 or more players: Play and score as in the two-handed game. Play proceeds to the left. Only the next player has the right to a discard. For each new hand, the player to the left of the last hand's player goes first.

Ten-domino version. Each player takes 10 tiles, not 7. A winning hand must consist of 3 melds (a meld of 4, and two melds of 3).

HIGH FIVES

For 2 to 8 players.
Object: To win scoring dominos - doubles and any domino with a pip total divisible by 5.

To Start: Each player takes five tiles from the boneyard. (With 5 or more players, take only four pieces each.) Then five more tiles are turned up from the boneyard, to form the pool. One player is chosen to go first, with play moving to the left.

At each turn, play one of your tiles to the pool. If it matches any domino there, take in that pair of dominoes. If not, leave it in the pool. (If your play matches more than one domino, you have your choice of which one to take from the pool.)
For example: you play 5-12, and you can take 2-12, 5-7, or 5-5 from the pool. Take 5-5, a scoring tile. If you don't notice a matching pair of tiles, the next player is entitled to them.

After everyone's five dominoes are played, each take five more from the boneyard for the next round. (With 5, 6 or 8 players, take four tiles each; with 7 players take three tiles on each of the last two rounds). Each round of play should start with the same player.

Note: When the pool is empty, you can only discard a domino.

With 2 to 6 players, you'll have one tile left after the final draw. Turn it up and put it in the pool. With 7 players there will be two tiles left, and with 8 players there will be three left for the pool.

Scoring
At the end of play, tally your score as follows: Each double counts as 1 point. In addition, any piece whose pip-total is a multiple of 5 (5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30) is worth 1 point for every time 5 goes into it. For instance, 2-3 and 1-4 each add to 5 and each is worth 1 point: 3-12 and 7-8 each add to 15, each worth 3 points: 13-12 is worth 5 points. 15-15, the highest score piece, is worth 7 points: 6 points for its total of 30, and 1 more as a double.

The scoring tiles total 100 points exactly. The player taking the most pieces wins a bonus of 5 points.

For easier scoring, keep dominos worth points together. This lets you count your points easily after play ends. Players with a cribbage board may find it handy to "peg" points as they are won.

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Contenu : *91 dominos double 12 multicolores, Station, 9 locomotives, Tablette de poinçage, Instructions, Mallette en aluminium*

REGLAS DEL JUEGO

El tamaño de los juegos de dominó varía en función del número de fichas. El juego estándar es el del "Seis dobles," pero los juegos del "Nueve dobles", "Doce dobles" y "Quince dobles" ofrecen una mayor variedad a la hora de jugar y otorgan mayor interés al juego ya que se necesita una mayor destreza. Las siguientes reglas se aplican al juego del "Seis dobles" pero sirven igualmente para juegos más grandes, aunque hay que tener en cuenta los cambios necesarios para el mayor número de fichas y el correspondiente conteo mayor de puntos o "lunares".

General
Las partidas de dominó comienzan moviendo las fichas que se han colocado boca abajo para que no se puedan ver los puntos. Los jugadores cogen el número de fichas necesarias y el resto se apartan a un lado para utilizarlas después, de acuerdo con las reglas. Las fichas restantes permanecen boca abajo y reciben el nombre de "monte." Las fichas se colocan unas junto a otras, de tal manera que sus lados coincidan. Las fichas dobles se colocan en posición transversal.

Objetivo
En casi todos los juegos de dominó, los jugadores intentan bloquear la partida para que los demás no puedan hacer una jugada. El objetivo consiste en conseguir que la suma o múltiplo de los extremos alcance un determinado número o que los extremos de la línea muestren puntos de igual valor. Se dice que un jugador "domina" cuando la partida consigue lograr colocar sus últimas fichas antes que los demás oponentes.

MEXICAN TRAIN

De 2 a 8 jugadores. Se utiliza un juego de dominó de Doce doble. Con 2, 3 o 4 jugadores, se cogen 15 fichas por persona; con 5 o 6 jugadores, se cogen 12 fichas; y con 7 u 8 jugadores, se cogen 11 fichas.

Objetivo
Colocar todas las fichas. Debes colocar tus fichas en tu propio tren, en el Mexican Train y en los trenes con marcas de los demás jugadores.

Primer jugador
Abre la estación del Mexican Train colocando la ficha doble más alta en el centro. A partir de ahí puedes comenzar tu tren en uno de las ocho "ramales" de la estación colocando una ficha que coincida con el número de la estación. Tu tren debe "salir" de la estación en dirección hacia ti.

(Cuando el primer jugador no tiene ninguna ficha doble, el siguiente jugador abre la estación. Si nadie tiene una ficha doble, se roba por turnos hasta que se encuentra una.)

Sigue colocando las fichas formando tu propio tren hasta que no tengas más fichas para seguir. Las fichas que sobren se denominan "vacías". Estas pueden utilizarse más tarde en el Mexican Train cuando se empiecen nuevos ramales que todos los jugadores pueden utilizar. (Cuando las ocho direcciones que parten de la estación se hayan empleado, comienza nuevos ramales a un lado y fuera del camino marcado.)

Jugada siguiente
Los turnos siempre rotan hacia la izquierda. Cuando sea tu turno, coloca una ficha en tu propio tren, en el Mexican Train o en el tren de otro jugador que tenga una marca. Puedes colocar una serie de fichas solo en el turno en que comenzaste tu tren. Cuando tu tren "haya salido" de la estación, coloca una ficha por turno, a menos que coloques una ficha doble. (Consulta colocar fichas dobles) Si puedes elegir entre varias jugadas, haz la que prefieras.

Cuando no puedas colocar ninguna ficha, roba una del montón. Si no puedes poner ninguna ficha, coloca una marca (un botón o una moneda servirán) en el último vagón de tu tren, si lo has empezado. Podrás quitar la marca colocando una ficha en tu tren más adelante. Mientras tu tren tenga una marca, no jugarás en tu tren pero los demás jugadores sí podrán hacerlo. No obstante, tú puedes jugar en el tren de los demás.

Colocar fichas dobles
Cuando colocas una ficha doble debes jugar de nuevo en esa doble si puedes. Si no puedes, roba una ficha del montón. Si puedes jugar, perfecto. Si no, coloca una marca en tu tren (si aún no tienen una) y pasa el turno. En este caso, el siguiente jugador debe colocar una ficha en la doble y, si no puede, debe robar también del montón. Si no puede colocar ninguna ficha para cerrar la doble, el jugador también deberá poner una marca en su tren. Esta acción se repite hasta que alguien coloque una ficha que cierre la doble. Los jugadores que tengan una marca solo pueden colocar la ficha que hayan robado para cerrar la doble.

Excepciones a los requisitos de dobles: 1) La ficha doble que se debe jugar es la última ficha de su número; 2) Se coloca una ficha doble para quitar la marca de tu propio tren, y no es necesario que ni a los jugadores siguientes cierren esa doble; 3) Si la doble es tu última ficha, acaba la partida.

Puntuación: En cuanto un jugador haya colocado todas tus fichas, se detiene el juego y los jugadores indican la suma de sus fichas restantes a la persona que se encarga de contabilizar los puntos. Después de un número acordado de rondas, el que tenga menor puntuación, gana. (Nota: En cada ronda comenzará un nuevo jugador, rotando hacia la izquierda.)

Para que la partida tenga un ritmo más dinámico puedes utilizar los dominó de Nueve doble o Seis doble. Coged un número adecuado de fichas de manera que queden unas cuantas en el montón.

EL JUEGO DE LAS CUATRO MANOS DE TEXAS

Los jugadores en posición opuesta forman parejas, cada persona coge siete fichas y se utiliza el seis doble. Cada uno recibe diez puntos con el cinco-cinco y seis-cuatro; cinco puntos con el cinco-blanco, tres-dos y cuatro-uno; cada muestra cuenta como un punto; de tal manera que hay cuarenta y dos puntos posibles en cada mano. El que decida comenzar se considera el "crupier". La subasta va a la izquierda del crupier y él es el último que habla. La ficha "doble" de la subasta del triunfo es la más alta, por ejemplo, si el triunfo es un 5, el tres doble es la más alta, luego viene el seis-tres, el cinco-tres, etc. También es posible subastar dobles y, cuando esto ocurre, triunfa la doble más alta y roba la mentira. Ningún triunfo puede ser también una subasta.

Cada apostante subasta el valor de su mano y los demás jugadores pueden subir la apuesta o pasar. Treinta es la apuesta más baja que puede hacerse para empezar. Cuando un jugador ha apostado una apuesta limite, es decir 42, cada uno de los demás jugadores puede continuar la apuesta doblando. Dicho de otro modo, el segundo apostante después de que se haga una apuesta de 42, debe apostar 84 o pasar. El tercer apostante debe apostar 168 o pasar y el cuarto apostante debe apostar 250 o pasar. La subasta continúa hasta que un jugador cierra la apuesta después de que los demás hayan pasado. Los triunfos no se mencionan hasta que se ha completado la apuesta. El jugador debe seguir el palo. Si no puede hacerlo, puede triunfar o descartarse. El apostante ha marcado primero.

Cada equipo anota el número de puntos que han conseguido a menos que el apostante no consiga hacer su subasta, en cuyo caso el bando que no apuesta cuenta sus propios puntos y añade la cantidad apostada. Cuando se han hecho apuestas límite, el ganador cuenta la cantidad de su apuesta; si un apostante limite pierde su apuesta, su contrincantes anotan la cantidad de su apuesta más la puntuación que han conseguido. El juego consta de 250 puntos y, en caso de que se cierre una partida cuando ambos lados "abandonan", el apostante siempre es el ganador aunque su puntuación sobre el total de 250 sea menor que la de sus oponentes.

Cuando se juega sin triunfos, el número mayor de puntos de la ficha guiada se convierte en el triunfo para esa mentira concreta. Los siguientes jugadores deben seguir ese triunfo o descartarse. La "doble" es siempre la más alta.

En este juego, las mentiras y los honores son lo que cuentan y no se forma ninguna línea.

PÓQUER

En este juego se utilizan 20 fichas, uno doble con todas las blancas quitadas. El juego se juega del mismo modo que el póquer normal y sigue las mismas reglas, salvo que las manos tienen rangos diferentes: Una pareja: dos dobles cualesquiera; Escalera: cinco de un mismo palo, como cinco-seis, seis-tres, seis-cuatro, seis-cinco, seis-seis; Tres: tres dobles cualesquiera; Escalera de cuatro: una secuencia de cuatros, como cuatro-seis, cuatro-cinco, cuatro-cuatro, cuatro-tres; Mano completa: tres dobles y dos de cualquier palo, como seis-seis, tres-tres, dos-dos y dos-cuatro y dos-uno; Escalera de cinco: una secuencia de cinco, como tres-uno, tres-dos, tres-tres, tres-cuatro, tres-cinco; Cuartetos: cuatro dobles cualesquiera; Escalera de seis: una secuencia o rotación de seises; Real: cinco dobles. Cuando no se consiguen ninguna mano de las anteriores, el mejor se determina por el rango de las fichas más altas.

MUGGINS

Cada jugador coge siete fichas. El doble más alto empieza. El objetivo es hacer que todos los extremos sumen cinco o múltiplo de cinco. Todos los jugadores que lo consigan, anotan el número que sumen los puntos de las fichas, por ejemplo, 5, 10, 15, etc. Se puede jugar por ambos lados del primer doble y ambos extremos del primer doble, lo que supone

cuatro puntos diferentes para seguir. Cuando un jugador no puede poner ninguna ficha que coincida con la misma cantidad de puntos que cualquiera de los extremos, debe robar del montón de fichas hasta que pueda poner una. Es posible robar aunque el jugador tenga fichas con las que puede jugar. Cuando un jugador no consigue alcanzar la puntuación, cualquiera de los oponentes puede gritar "Muggins" y añadir la suma de su propia puntuación. Se dice que el jugador que coloca su última ficha "domina"; entonces, los demás jugadores cuentan los puntos de sus fichas restantes en sus manos y se da al jugador la puntuación total. Si la partida queda bloqueada, cada jugador cuenta sus puntos y el jugador que tenga menor puntuación se le da la diferencia entre su total y el del oponente. Después, la siguiente puntuación más baja recibe una puntuación igual a la diferencia entre el total de sus puntos y el de los oponentes más altos, etc. El juego se compone de 100 puntos.

ROBO

Cada jugador coge siete fichas. Cualquier ficha puede abrir la partida. Antes de empezar la partida se decide la persona que va a empezar. Abre al principio en la ronda nueva mano y el juego avanza de derecha a izquierda. Los jugadores pueden poner fichas en cualquier extremo de la primera ficha. Si se utilizan juegos más grandes, recomendamos jugar por ambos lados y extremos del primer doble. Cuando un jugador no puede poner ninguna ficha, roba fichas del montón hasta que consigue una ficha con la que puede jugar. Se aplican las mismas reglas de "domina" y puntuación que en el "Muggins, salvo que no se cuentan los 5.

CIERRE

Consiste en el mismo juego que el "Robo" pero no se roba del montón cuando un jugador no puede poner ninguna ficha. Aquí solo debe decir "pasa" y los demás jugadores continúan jugando hasta que se coloque una ficha que lo permita realizar una jugada, o hasta que nadie pueda poner fichas y la partida quede cerrada. Las reglas de "dominó" y puntuación son las mismas que en el "Robo".

BERGEN

Cada jugador coge seis fichas; el doble más alto empieza y anota dos puntos. El objetivo es hacer que los puntos de los extremos de la línea coincidan y cuando un jugador lo consigue, anota dos puntos. Si hay una doble en un extremo de la línea y se puede colocar una ficha doble en el otro extremo con el mismo valor de puntos, el jugador anota tres puntos. Los jugadores roban del montón y juegan del mismo modo que en el "Muggins". El jugador que "domina" anota un punto. Si se cierra una partida, se descubren las manos y el que tenga la mano más baja, anota un punto. Sin embargo, si una mano contiene una doble, no anota si las demás manos no tienen. Dicho de otro modo, la mano más baja es aquella con menor número de puntos y que no contiene una doble. Sin embargo, si ambas manos contienen dobles, el ganador es aquel que tiene menor número de puntos restantes. El ganador se determina por el número de puntos de todas las fichas excepto las dobles. El juego consta de quince puntos.

MATADOR

Matador es un juego de robar en el que extremos adyacentes de la disposición no coinciden, pero suman 7. Un seis abierto necesita un 1, un 5, un 2, un 4 un 3, etc. Si se coloca una blanca, solo puede colocarse en el extremo un matador, que son el 0-0, el 6-1, el 5-2 y el 4-3. Un matador puede colocarse en cualquier momento y en cualquier lugar, sin importar los números, y con cualquier lado de la disposición. Las fichas dobles se colocan por los extremos y cuentan como una simple. Por ejemplo, el 1-1 se puede colocar en un 6, no en un 5.

TIDDLE-A-WINK

Es una forma de dominó "de cierre" especialmente indicada para grupos más grandes de personas, y se suele jugar con juegos de 55 o 91 fichas. Al principio de cada mano, se reparten las fichas de forma equitativa entre los jugadores; los restantes se dejan boca abajo en la mesa. El juego sigue la misma dinámica que el "juego del cierre" básico, con algunas excepciones:
El jugador con la doble más alta siempre empieza;
Cualquier jugador que coloque una ficha doble puede añadir otra ficha si puede; el jugador que coloque todas sus fichas, grita "Tiddle-a-Wink".

(Otra versión del juego se juega con seis a nueve jugadores con tres fichas cada uno de un juego de 28 fichas. En esta versión, las fichas se añaden solo a un lado del doble inicial y se hacen apuestas como en el juego del dominó.)

SEBASTOPOL

*El Sebastopol es en realidad un "juego de cierre" ya que no hay montón. Cuatro juegan y cada uno coge siete fichas. Se coloca el 6-6 y el turno pasa hacia la izquierda para llevar cualquier doble en apuros a su posición correcta. También puedes saciar una posición horaria completa de este modo y dejar un espacio en blanco. Si no puedes colocar la ficha doble que desechas en ningún sitio,