

T339
C46

PATENTS

FOR

INVENTIONS!

DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS, LABELS,
AND COPYRIGHTS.

Useful Information and Advice to Inventors and
Manufacturers.

ILLUSTRATED

PRESENTED BY
CHAPIN & COMPANY,
Patent Attorneys,
352 MAIN STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



T 339
C 46

PATENTS

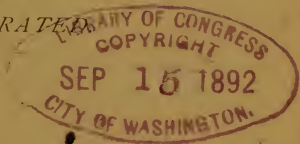
FOR

INVENTIONS!

DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS, LABELS,
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ILLUSTRATED



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PRESENTED BY

37562 X

CHAPIN & COMPANY,

Patent Attorneys,

352 MAIN STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

COPYRIGHTED, 1892.

12

T339
C46

PERSONAL.

THE frequent receipt by us of letters of inquiry as to the mode of procedure and probable expense in patenting inventions or otherwise securing protection under the federal laws, has induced us to publish this small book.

We believe it will, in coming into the hands of inventors and others interested in the industrial arts, prove to them so instructive, relative to some points touched upon, as to be welcomed and retained.

We may be pardoned in making the suggestion that inventors will best serve their interests by placing their cases, for preparation and prosecution, with us,—for this sincere belief is based upon the fact that, in a practice of sixteen years at our present location, we have been and are constantly employed by a clientage including the most extensive and important manufacturing establishments and those looking to the protection of the most valuable enterprises, and because we also know that our old clients appreciate past good service in their behalf, as evidenced by their continued calls upon us.

CHAPIN & COMPANY.

PATENTS.

ALMOST anything which is both *new* and *useful*, such as machines, tools and implements, and improvements thereon, articles of manufacture, compositions of matter, medical compounds and methods or processes, may be patented.

THE VALUE OF A PATENT depends, *first*, of course, on the class and character of the invention or discovery to which it relates, and, *secondly*, on the manner of exposition of the invention by the drawings and specification and the definitive claims.

A patent, even while containing a perfect description of the machine or improvement, may be next to worthless if the distinct clause or clauses of claim are not stated in terms of such breadth and scope as to include readily suggested variations of forms or detail constructions.

PROPERTY IN INVENTIONS is recognized under the Law as fully as property in real estate. It is therefore as necessary to have the invention properly described and determined in the patent specification as it is to have the piece of land accurately set forth in the deed. The patent is the Government's deed.

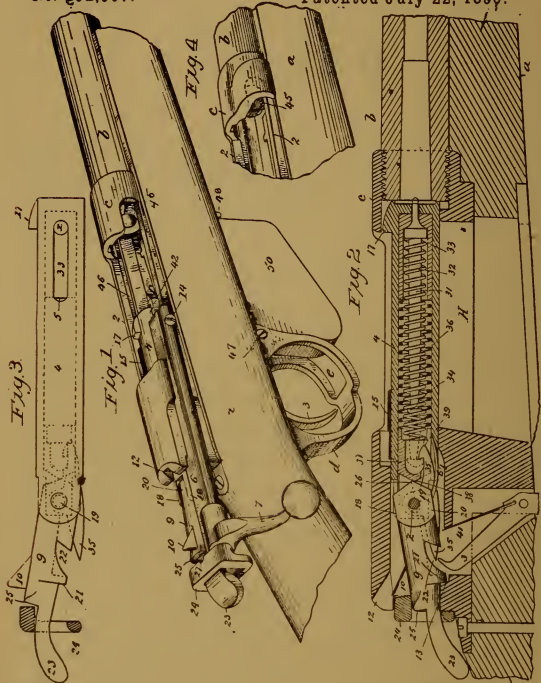
Upon an offer to sell a patent, the prospective buyer

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. F. BRUCE.
BREECH LOADING MAGAZINE GUN.

No. 432,507.

Patented July 22, 1890.



Witnesses:

J. H. Yaffield
H. S. Bellows

Inventor

Lucien F. Bruce

By *Chapman*
Attorneys

CHAPIN & COMPANY.

usually submits the subject to his Patent Attorney for a report as to whether the claims are or not easily evaded. If it appears that the claims are not as broad as they should be, even if the invention is never so good, there is but little property right to be acquired in the patent, and an unfavorable report must be rendered.

In order to secure such claims as an inventor is entitled to, and absolutely requires for his actual protection, the Patent Attorney must have a thorough knowledge of the Patent Laws and Patent Office practice; and he must exercise great diligence and firmness, and be capable of close and accurate discrimination between mechanical constructions.

THE SELECTION OF THE PATENT ATTORNEY, therefore, is of vital importance. As the character of the solicitor's service will not be apparent from the size of his sign, there is no better way for an inventor who has never before applied for a patent, to determine whom to engage than to inquire which attorneys handle the largest and most important patent interests, and whose patents, when sued upon, are most often sustained by the courts.

How to Obtain a Patent.

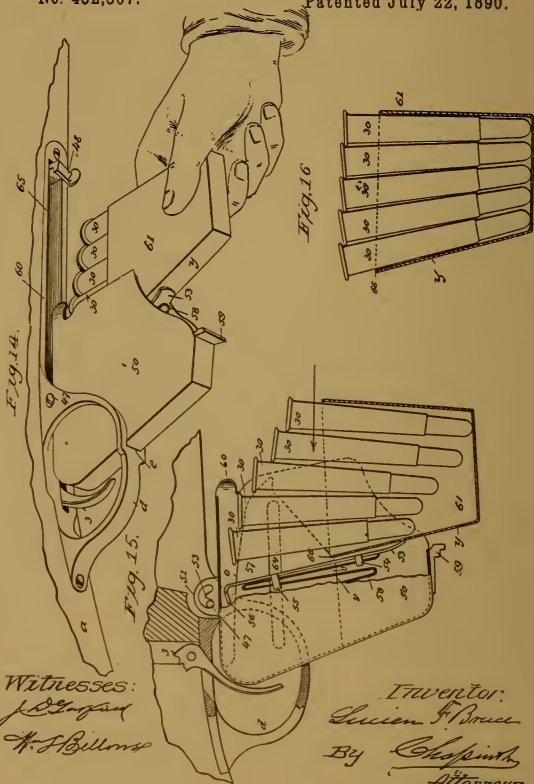
Call upon us and fully disclose and explain the invention. This may be done in connection with a rough sketch, or model, or perhaps merely by conversation.

EXPERTS IN PATENT CAUSES.

L. F. BRUCE.
BREECH LOADING MAGAZINE GUN.

No. 432,507.

Patented July 22, 1890.



Witnesses:
J. C. [Signature]
H. J. Billings

Inventor:
Lucien F. Bruce
 By *Chapin*
 Attorneys

CHAPIN & COMPANY.

If not convenient to call, send with the sketch or model a letter explaining the points which are considered new, and their purposes and advantages.

We will then carefully prepare drawings according to the rules of the Patent Office, specification with claims, and petition and oath. These documents, constituting the *Application*, will then be signed and sworn to by the true inventor or joint inventors, and we will file them in the United States Patent Office at Washington.

The application will be entered into one of about 35 divisions, according to the classification, and must await its turn for action by the Examiner. The magnitude of the work in the Patent Office, and the lack of space and comparatively small force of Examiners and Assistants, render the official actions somewhat hasty. Objections and rejections are therefore made, many of which are, by reason of immature consideration, groundless; and now is required the most particular work in the case: the making of proper amendments and arguments, which must be based upon correct legal practice, the particular facts and circumstances presented, and a determination to relinquish no portion of the invention to which it is believed the inventor is entitled. *By making a claim and then canceling it the inventor is prohibited from ever again attempting to secure that claim.*

The Examiners, in the majority of cases, recognize and concur with the Attorneys in efficient and perti-

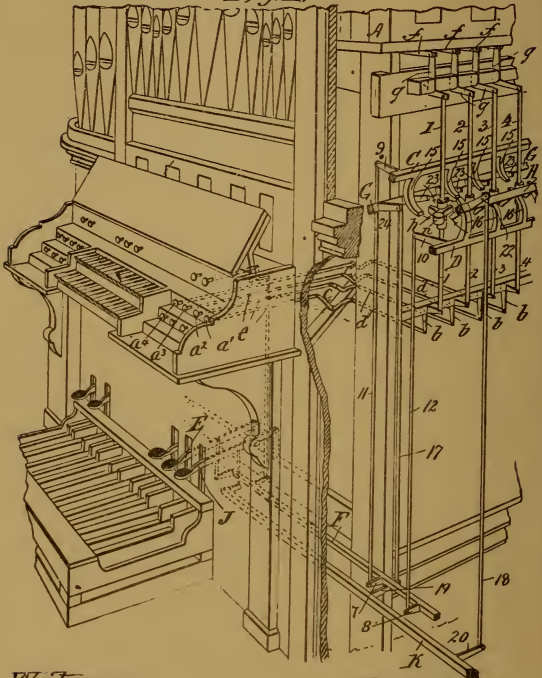
PATENT ATTORNEYS.

J. S. & F. J. STEERE.
COMBINATION ORGAN STOP ACTION.

No. 455,365.

Patented July 7, 1891.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
John S. Steere
W. H. Williams

Inventors
 John S. Steere
 and Frank J. Steere
 by *Chapin & Co*
 Atty

CHAPIN & COMPANY.

ment arguments, but occasionally appeals to the Board of three Examiners-in-chief, and sometimes to the Commissioner of Patents, are necessary. Appeals may also be taken to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

When the application is acknowledged to be allowable, by the Examiner, an official notice to that effect is sent.

THE TIME REQUIRED to obtain the allowance on a patentable invention averages from two to four months.

THE COST OF AN APPLICATION FOR PATENT requiring an average amount of time and labor is \$45, which includes the first Government fee. When the machine or apparatus is very extensive or complicated and requires many drawings and lengthy specifications the charge for services is proportionately and reasonably increased. A final Government fee of \$20 must be paid within a period of six months from date of allowance, to cover the cost of issuing the patent.

A PAYMENT, ON ACCOUNT, of \$15 will be expected from parties ordering the preparation of an application, in the absence of satisfactory references. The fees for the application are payable in full *at the time of signing the papers.*

No MODELS are now required to be filed in the Patent Office.

THE DRAWINGS.—A few sheets of drawings, taken at random from the many patents procured by us,

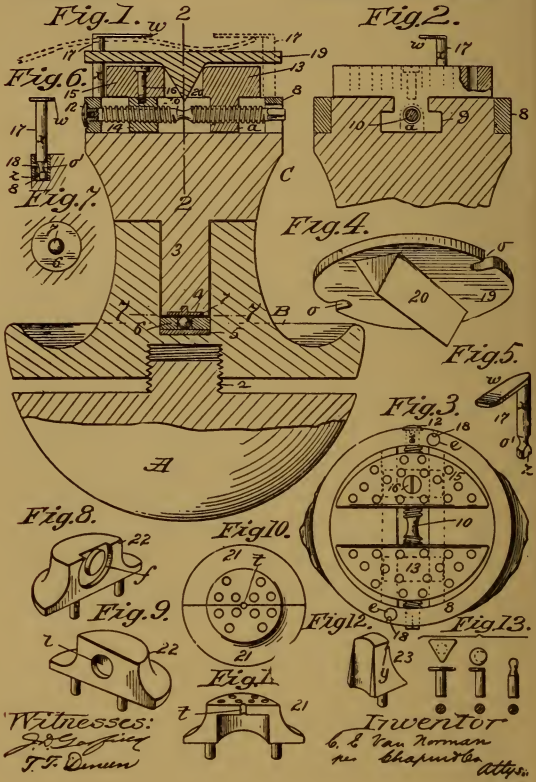
EXPERTS IN PATENT CAUSES.

(No Model.)

C E VAN NORMAN.
WORK CLAMPING BLOCK FOR ENGRAVERS

No. 476,951

Patented June 14, 1892.



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have been reproduced on a small scale and are interspersed throughout these pages for the purpose of showing that we spare no pains to supply good illustrations in all of our patent cases.

Caveats.

There is a provision under the law whereby an inventor may, while working out an idea, file a specification with drawings describing the invention so far as he may at that time be able. This caveat is retained in the confidential archives of the Patent Office, remaining in force for one year. Should another person file an application for a patent during the year for the same invention, the caveator will be notified, and three months will be allowed him for filing his application for patent so that there may be an interference.

Cost of filing caveat is \$20 to \$25, which includes preparation of papers, etc., and the Government fee. No part of this sum applies on the fees for an application for patent should one be subsequently made.

Reissues.

Patents may be sometimes surrendered and reissued when a patentee seasonably represents that he fails to receive adequate protection, owing to some defect in his original patent which arose by accident or mistake.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C.. RANGER.
PLANING AND SAWING MACHINE.

No. 470,444.

Patented Mar. 8, 1892.

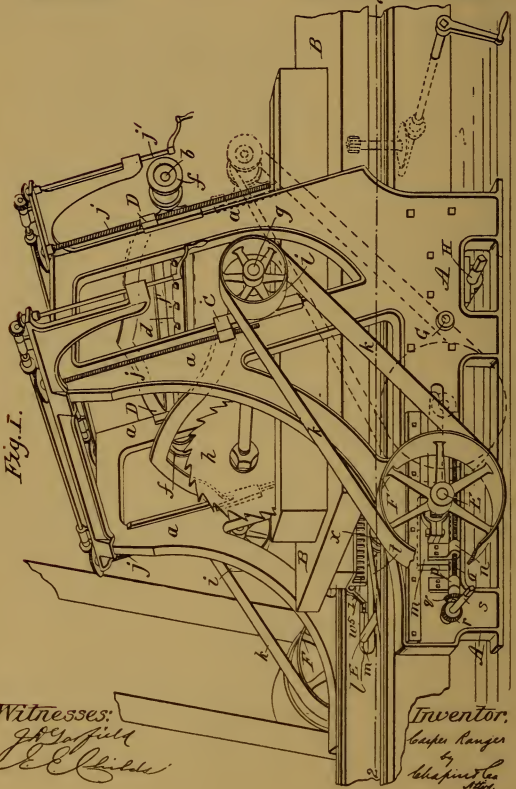


Fig. 1.

Witnesses:
J. B. Garfield
E. C. Childs

Inventor,
Casper Ranger
by
Chapman & Co.
Attys.

CHAPIN & COMPANY.

In some cases a broader claim may be secured by reissuing a patent.

The application for a reissue must be made within two years from the date of the original patent. The reissue expires seventeen years after the date of the *original* patent.

The cost of securing a reissue is usually about \$65, which includes all Government fees.

Design Patents.

An original design or pattern to be placed on or embodied in any article of manufacture may be covered by a Design Patent.

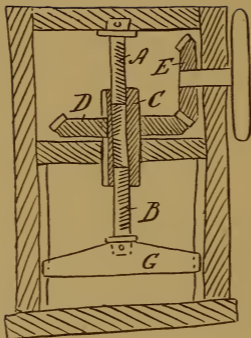
These patents are granted in the decorative arts, covering fabrics and carpets, furniture, jewelry, medals, spoons, and so forth. Design patents may be taken for $3\frac{1}{2}$, 7, or 14 years, and cost \$20, \$25, or \$40, according to the term.

Preliminary Examinations.

Examinations may be made with the view of finding out if there is any United States patent showing a proposed invention.

If the invention is already found to be patented, the uselessness of an application is shown. No opinion, however, can be guaranteed which is based

EXPERTS IN PATENT CAUSES.



Right and left hand screws, A, B, are fixed against rotation. The cylindrical nut, C with right and left threads, is splined through gear, D, which is turned by hand-wheel-gear, E, causing double-quick action of the follower G.

Invented by me this 10th of August 1892.

Richard Smith-

Springfield, Aug. 12, 1892

Shown and explained to me by R. Smith this day-

Thos. Jones.

CHAPIN & COMPANY.

on a preliminary examination, which, from its nature, cannot be exhaustive.

The fee is \$5 in advance.

Interferences.

These are proceedings instituted between two or more parties who claim to have made the same invention, for the purpose of determining which invented *first*.

We will not say much here about interferences except that they are slow, complicated, and expensive, and inventors should adopt all means to avoid them. This may best be accomplished by filing the application for patent *as early as possible*.

We push our cases to allowance as fast as consistent with good work, and thereby greatly reduce the liability of interferences.

Date and Keep all Sketches.

By dating all sketches and models of inventions and having them witnessed by some competent party and carefully preserved, a contestant has a decided advantage should he become involved in interference.

On the opposite page is an example of a rough sketch dated and attested in accordance with the above suggestion.

MACHINISTS AND MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMEN, on placing a sheet of paper on a board, preparatory to

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

D. B. WESSON.
BARREL CATCH MECHANISM FOR FIRE ARMS.

No. 421,798.

Patented Feb. 18, 1890.

Fig. 1.

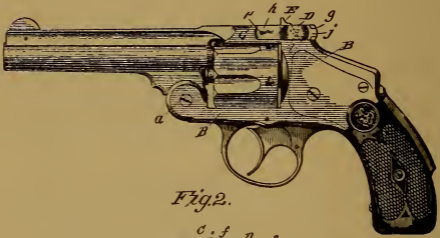


Fig. 2.

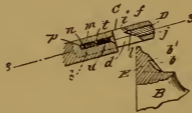


Fig. 3.

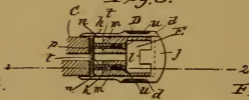


Fig. 4.

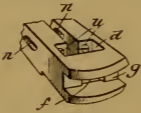


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
J. H. Garfield,
Wm. S. Bellows

Inventor,
Daniel B. Wesson
by *Chapman*
Attorney

making a drawing, should date it, and should also date it on completion of the drawing.

Marking Articles Patented.

Every article or machine made according to a patent must be marked "*Patented,*" with the date of the patent. If it is not convenient to mark the articles themselves, the boxes or wrappers should be marked.

A person who marks an article patented *when he operates under no patent* is liable to a penalty of \$100 for each offense.

Patent Applied For.

A person may, while his application is pending, mark the articles or machines "*Patent Applied for*" or "*Patent Pending.*" His legal protection, however, does not commence until his patent is *issued*.

Assignments.

The inventor may assign his rights in the invention at the time of making the application, during its pendency, or at any time after the issue of the patent. He may assign the whole or any fractional part, or any territorial interest. He may assign for the whole or any desired part of the life of the patent. Assignments should be recorded within three months from their date.

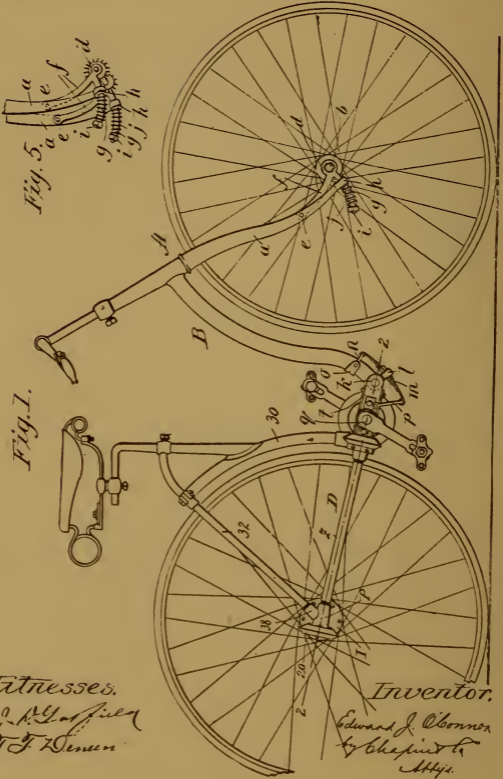
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet

E. J. O'CONNOR
VELOCIPEDÉ.

No. 468,823.

Patented Feb. 16, 1892.



Witnesses.
A. H. [unclear]
G. F. [unclear]

Inventor.
Edward J. O'Connor
by [unclear]
Attys.

Licenses.

A patentee may license another person, firm, or corporation to make, or use, or sell all or any part of that which is covered by his patent. Several parties may be licensed or an exclusive license given to one. Licenses may be in consideration of a royalty to be paid from time to time, or they may be given for a stated amount. A shop right is a minor form of license.

License-agreements should be carefully drawn, with all the provisions and conditions fully set forth therein, leaving nothing "to be understood," or dependent on the good will of the parties.

Trade-marks.

A fanciful name or emblem to be applied to articles of trade may be registered as a trade-mark.

A lawful trade-mark must not be descriptive, and hence such words as "pure," "soluble," or "luminous" would not be admitted, while such as "Crown," "Jack and Jill," the figure of a serpent or anchor, or combinations of such words and figures are recognized as trade-marks.

The Government fee for a trade-mark registration is \$25, agency fee \$15,—total \$40.

(No Model.)

A. PARTRIDGE.
LOOM SHUTTLE.

No. 430,037

Patented June 10, 1890.

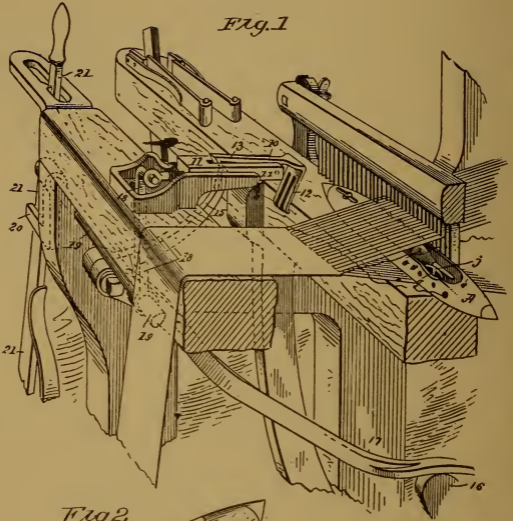
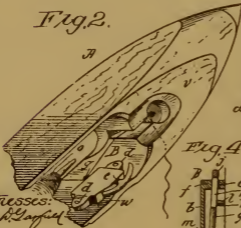


Fig. 1

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

J. B. Taylor
Wm. S. Bellows

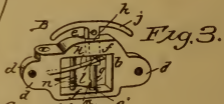


Fig. 3.

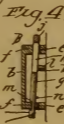


Fig. 4.

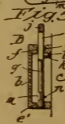


Fig. 5.

Inventor.
Andrew Partridge
By *Chapman & Atty's*

Labels or Prints.

Labels or prints, which do not contain an unregistered trade-mark, may be registered in the Patent Office. The fee covering the registration is \$10.

Copyrights.

A copyright for twenty-eight years can be secured by the author, originator, or proprietor of a book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, photograph, statue, or any perfected work of the fine arts, to be distinguished from the decorative arts.

Steps must be taken towards securing the copyright before the work is put forth.

Our charge for attending to these matters is \$5.

Investigations==Infringements.

If a person proposes to make, use, or sell a given machine or article it is a matter of importance to know whether or not he may be in any respect violating the rights conferred on another by an existing patent.

We investigate and report on such questions.

Investigations==Validity.

We also make investigations and render opinions as to whether a patent is valid or void. A person

EXPERTS IN PATENT CAUSES.

A. P. KJOLLER.
FRICTION CLUTCH PULLEY.

No. 429,456.

Patented June 3, 1890.

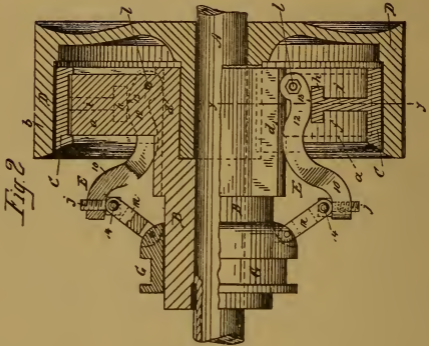


Fig. 2

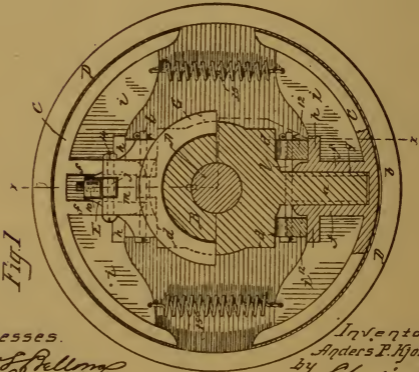


Fig. 1

Witnesses.

Wm. F. Bellows
G. M. Chamberlain

Inventor,
Anders P. Kjoller,
by *Chapin & Co.*
Attorneys

bringing suit for alleged infringement had better know what may be brought up against his patent that will have weight with the court.

We recommend an examination of the patent and a search into the prior state of the art before the commencement of a suit.

Infringements and Cases in the U. S. Courts.

We are frequently called, as experts, in cases of infringement, and, when desired, undertake the entire conduct of such cases, associating ourselves with eminent counsel for the most vigorous prosecution or defense, as the case may be.

Employer and Employee.

An employer has no right to an invention made by an employee. As an exception, however, the employee may bind himself in writing *for a special and suitable consideration* to assign to the employer the inventions which he may make.

Foreign Patents.

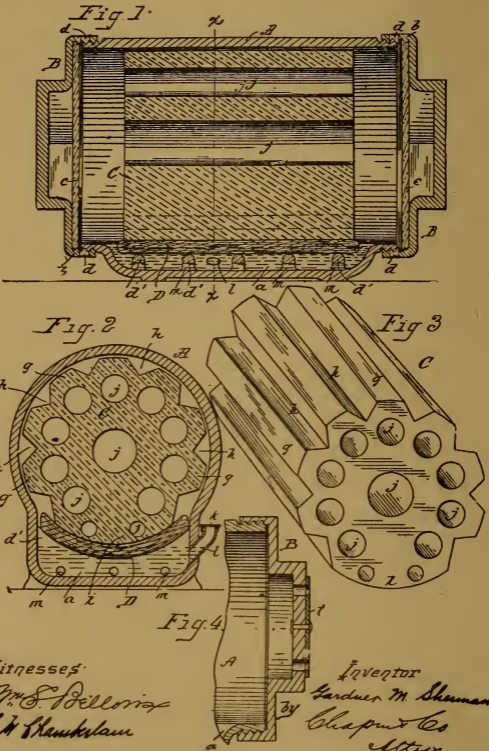
The availability of patents for American inventions in foreign countries is constantly increasing, owing to the closer and better intercourse between the countries. An invention which is valuable in this

(No Model.)

G. M. SHERMAN
VAPORIZER.

No. 432,842.

Patented July 22, 1890



Witnesses:
Wm. S. Pellonix
G. W. Shanklam

Inventor
Gardner M. Sherman,
Chapman & Co
Attys

CHAPIN & COMPANY.

country would usually prove proportionately productive of profit, especially in Canada and the European countries, if protected and pushed.

Caution.—Foreign patents should usually be applied for *on the day of issue* of the United States patent, in order to insure validity. Hence most careful attention on the part of the Attorneys is required.

We have reliable agents in all of the patent-granting countries, and by direct connections with the various foreign capitals we avoid much delay and unnecessary expense, and can handle foreign cases at very reasonable figures, which will be given on application.

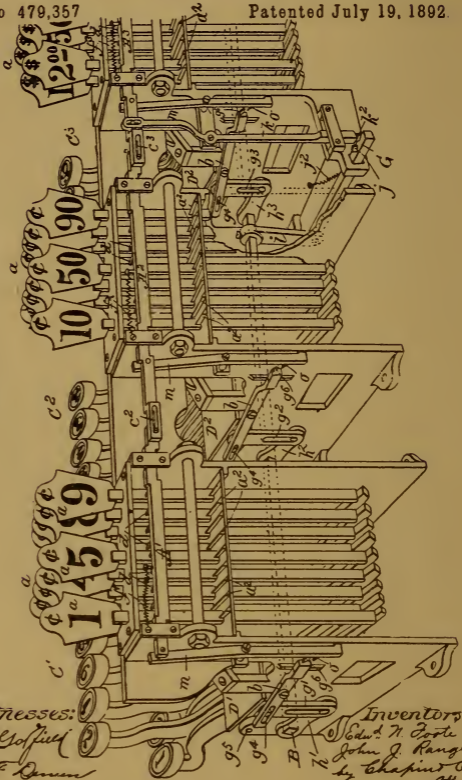
EXPERTS IN PATENT CAUSES.

E. N. FOOTE & J. J. RANGE
CASH REGISTERING AND INDICATING MACHINE

No 479,357

Patented July 19, 1892.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

J. H. Gosfield
F. F. Quinn

Inventors

Edw. N. Foote
John J. Range
by Chapman & Co.
Attys

(No Model.)

F. H. RICHARDS

4 Sheets—Sheet 3

MACHINE FOR FINISHING GLOBE VALVE BODIES.

No 281,138

Patented July 10, 1883

Fig 4

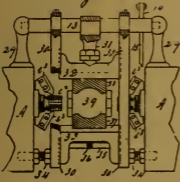


Fig 5

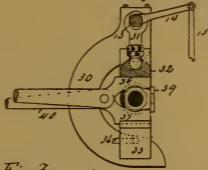
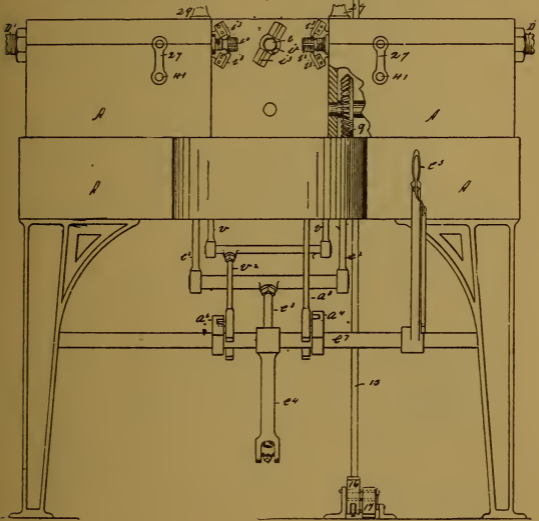


Fig 3



Witnesses
 Henry Knox
 H. A. Chapman

Inventor
 Francis H. Richards
 By Henry A. Chapman

(No Model.)

J. BALL.
INCANDESCENT LAMP.

No. 476,183.

Patented May 31, 1892.

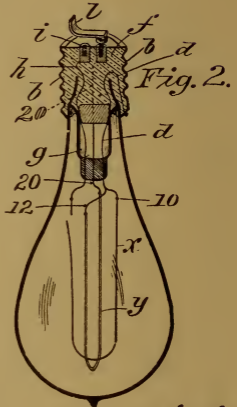
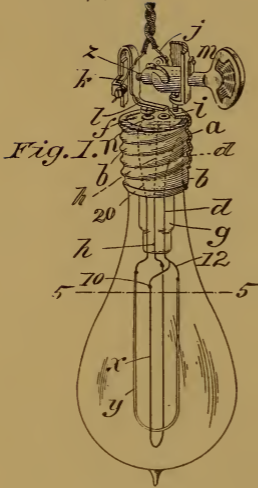


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Witnesses:

J. B. Garfield
T. F. Deum.

Inventor,
James Ball,
by Chapman & Co.,
Attorneys.

J. BALL.
ENVELOPE MACHINE.

No. 442,091.

Patented Dec. 9, 1890.

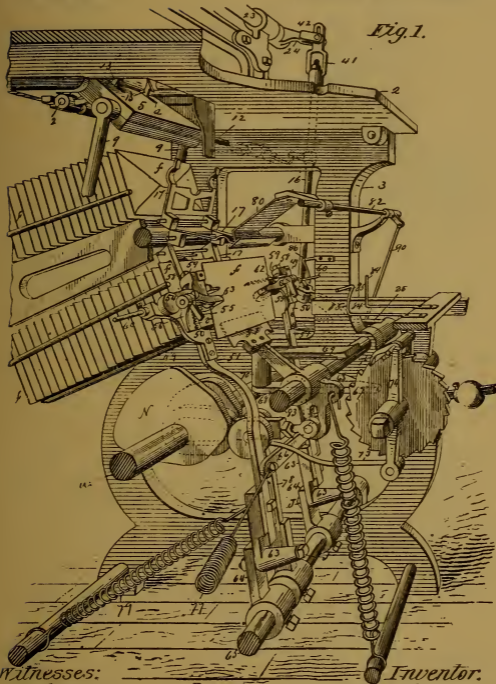


Fig. 1.

Witnesses:

J. Ball
H. S. Bellows

Inventor.

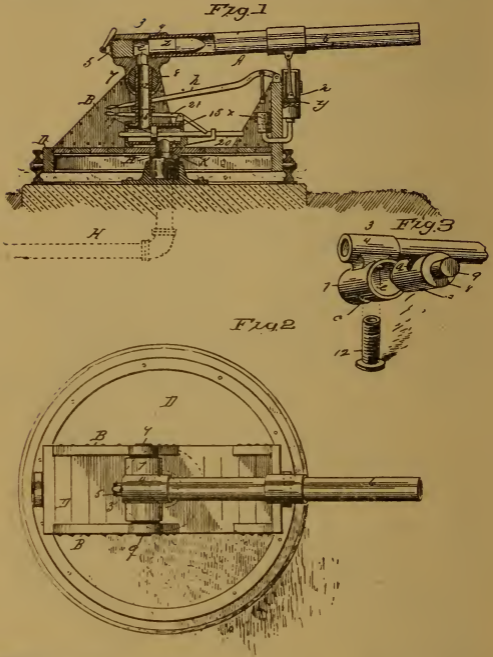
James Ball,
by Chapin & Co.
Attorneys

(No Model.)

R. J. GATLING.
PNEUMATIC GUN VALVE.

No 434,662

Patented Aug 19, 1890



Witnesses
J. H. [Signature]
Wm. S. [Signature]

Inventor
Richard J. Gatling
by *[Signature]*
Attys

(No Model.)

E H BARNEY
SKATE.

No 434,235

Patented Aug 12, 1890.

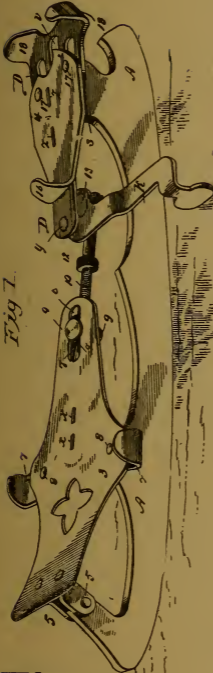


Fig. 1.

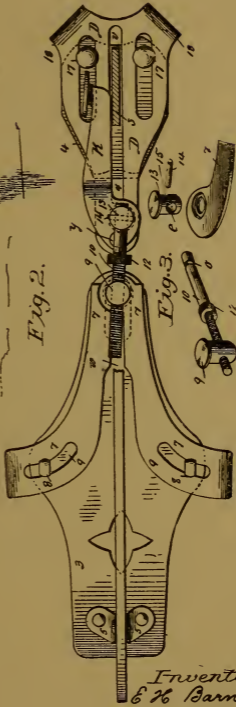


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
J. B. Garfield
Wm. S. Bellman

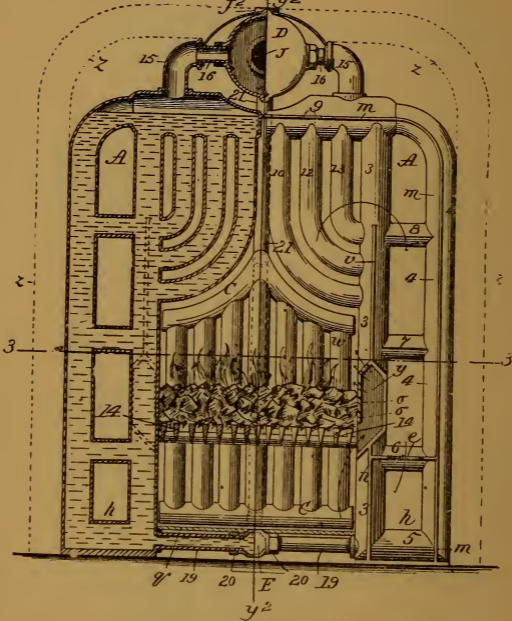
Inventor,
 E H Barney
 by *Chapin & Co*
Attys

J H MILLS
SECTIONAL BOILER

No. 449,379

Patented Mar 31 1891

Fig. 1
J² y²



Witnesses.
John H. Mills
C. H. Chamberlain

Inventor,
John H. Mills
700 Chambers

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 019 973 268 7

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0 019 973 268 7