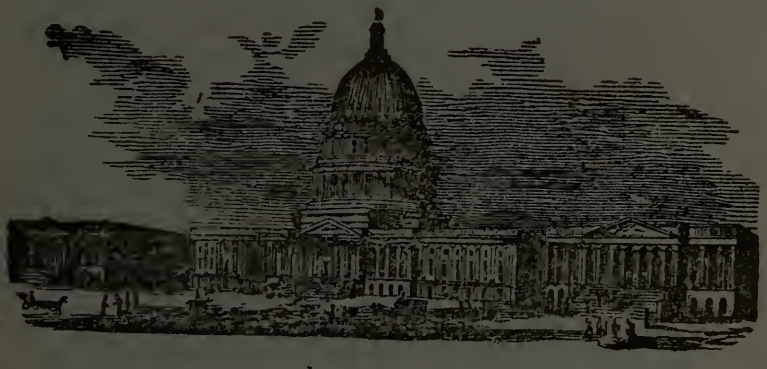
PATENTS,

—AND—

How to Obtain Them.



Fees less than those of any other responsible House.

No Fees in Advance.

No Fees unless the Patent is allowed.

No Additional Fees for Obtaining and Conducting a Rehearing.

No Fees for making Preliminary E[illegible]

(See Page 39

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Thomas McGill & Co., Printers and Stereotypers.
1879.

CHAS. D. GILMORE. J. CLEMENT SMITH.

LAW

AND

PATENT OFFICES

OF

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.)

No. 629 F St., near Patent and Post Offices,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED.

Fees less than those of any other responsible House

No Fees in Advance.

No Fees unless the Patent is allowed.

No Additional Fees for Obtaining and Conducting a Rehearing.

No Fees for making Preliminary Examinations.

For Preparing the Formal Application, Specification, and all necessary papers, filing the same, and attending to the case until a Patent is allowed, in all ordinary cases, $25. (See page 37.)

☞For more particular information as to Fees, Government charges, and cost of obtaining Patents in Foreign countries, see pages 36, 37, 39.

MR. SAMUEL CAMPBELL,

Of No. 21 Park Row, New York,

Is fully competent to conduct any business appertaining to Patents; and such business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention by ourselves in Washington.

CONTENTS.

To the Clients of

Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

GENTLEMEN: A few words regarding the recent change in the name of our firm.

Our Patent business since its inception has been under the personal supervision of our COL. J. C. SMITH, who will continue to supervise the same.

The retirement of Messrs. Chipman and Hosmer, (which was amicably effected,) will not therefore create any change in the management of our Patent business.

The business is continued at the same office, upon the same terms, and substantially by the same experts and operative force as before the name of the firm was changed.

Hereafter, please address

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,

629 F ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 1, 1875.

INTRODUCTION.

This pamphlet is published for the purpose of pointing out to those interested in such matters the law and business details applying in this country to the procurement of Letters Patent, and of giving general information as to the method of obtaining Patents in Europe. All facts or information coming within the wants of inventors, and those desiring the service of Patent Attorneys or Solicitors, will be promptly furnished upon request. Our experience, favorable location within a short distance of the Patent Department, where all the records, models, and accumulating archives are accessible; our successful and increasing business; our facilities of direct and speedy communication with all portions of this country, through regular correspondents—several thousand in number—together with agents in Europe, all combine to enable us to prosecute patent business at rates more favorable to inventors and those interested in such matters than other responsible solicitors seem disposed or able to offer.

We assure those who desire our advice or efforts in any matters relating to Patents, home or foreign, that they will have accurate information—prompt and constant attention.

If two or more of these pamphlets should come into the hands of one person, it is respectfully asked that one be retained, and the other, or others, be given to those who might desire the information contained.

To whom Patents are Issued.

According to the new Patent Law, approved July 8, 1870, a patent will be granted to any one who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof. Whether the invention claimed be made by a man or woman, citizen or foreigner, a patent is granted in the name of the person first discovering and perfecting the device. If the inventor die before obtaining a patent, his or her legal representative can procure it.

If inventors unite in any application, the patent issues to them jointly. Great care should be exercised before signing a joint application, because if the applicants are not joint *inventors*, the patent obtained thereupon will be of no value.

If the inventor, before obtaining a patent, assign a portion of the right, the patent will be issued upon request to the inventor and purchaser, as assignees, jointly. If the whole of the inventor's right be assigned, the patent will issue to the assignee, but the assignment must first be recorded in the United States Patent Office.

General Information.

The first question to be settled, when a person has found out any useful device, process, or compound, is, *has it been patented?*

Any one desiring this information may send us a written description or sketch of the device, upon

receipt of which we will make a preliminary examination at the Patent Office. If such a patent has been issued, we shall state the fact, and advise the person either not to incur the expense of paying the Government fee of $15 for an application, or, when it is possible, direct him to so change or modify his device as to make it patentable.

Our experience in the business enables us frequently to give valuable aid in this particular. For making the preliminary examination and giving this information *we charge no fee.*

This examination will *generally* enable us to give positive information to an inventor whether or not a patent will be allowed him, but not always. Applications are sometimes made, when a caveat has been filed in the secret archives of the Patent Office, of which no one but such as are officially connected with the Department can have any knowledge. Sometimes the Examiner may make an erroneous decision, or base one rejection on the fact that an application for a device of similar character had previously been rejected; or it may be that the invention, or one embracing it, had been made and publicly advertised, but not patented, and therefore not within the ordinary scope of examination in the Patent Office.

But these are exceptional instances. As a general rule, the preliminary examination enables us to advise our clients whether or not a patent can be obtained with comparative certainty.

If we inform our client that the device can be patented, we shall also prepare the necessary papers

complete for the signature of the inventor, so that he will only have to sign them in the proper form and manner, which the instructions we send with the application will plainly indicate.

Models and drawings can be furnished at our office for the actual cost, or may be sent us by the inventor. They should be provided in time to be submitted with the application. At the same time $15, which the law requires shall be paid to the Government on filing the application, should be furnished us, either by *post-office order*, *registered letter*, *or draft on New York*. The cost of the drawing should be sent at the same time. In ordinary cases this will be $5. When the patent is allowed, the law requires another sum of $20 to be paid to the Government before the Letters Patent are issued, making the amount the Government receives for each original patent allowed $35.

Our fee of $25 is due and payable *when the patent is allowed*. By this arrangement we receive no fee unless successful in our efforts to obtain the patent. When solicitors obtain the fee in *advance*, and the patent is not allowed, the inventor loses whatever fee he has paid the solicitor, besides the Government charge. For the benefit, however, of those who prefer to pay in advance, we state that we have no objection to receiving our fee in this manner.

It is very often thought by inventors that by a personal visit to Washington, and attendance at the Patent Office, they can obtain their patents without the aid of attorneys, and with less delay and uncertainty. It rarely happens that an inventor, unless

he is also a patent lawyer, can secure his best interests without the aid of an experienced attorney, and it is seldom that his patent can be better obtained by his personal presence than by correspondence with reliable attorneys resident here. The expense of the journey in most instances would be more than the ordinary cost of obtaining a patent through our offices.

Application.

The application comprises a model, drawings, petition, oath, specification, and the first Government fee of $15.

All applications must be completed for examination within two years after the filing of the petition; and, in default, they will be regarded as abandoned, unless it be satisfactorily proved to the Patent Office that such delay was unavoidable.

Upon presenting an application to the Patent Office, it is referred to a primary Examiner, who examines it with reference to its novelty and usefulness. If he find or believe the invention unlike all other devices known or described, either in this country or elsewhere, or an improvement upon some one, and that it is susceptible of use and not hurtful, a patent is allowed.

If, on the contrary, any model, drawing, specification, or published description of the same thing be found in this country or elsewhere, the application is rejected.

If the Examiner should, for any reason, object to the allowance of all that is claimed, we endeavor to overcome his objections by obtaining a re-hearing and explaining away the points he raises, or modifying the specification so as to avoid his objections. If, however, he reject the application, and we think his decision unreasonable or unwarranted, we advise our client to appeal to the Examiners in Chief, and if their decision is against the interest and what we believe to be the legal right of our client, we advise an appeal to the Commissioner, and from him, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

For obtaining and conducting a re-hearing we make no charge. Some solicitors charge additional fees of from $25 to $100, or more. Indeed, it is alleged that unscrupulous attorneys purposely file informal, defective, or objectionable applications, so as to necessitate a re-hearing and enable them to make additional charges, and thus they not only obtain more money than they call for by their advertised terms, but damage their clients by subjecting them to unnecessary *delay*.

Thus, suppose the device is for an *improvement* upon a machine already patented. The attorney can claim it both as an original invention and an improvement. The patent will be rejected. The attorney notifies the inventor of the rejection, but suggests that for a further fee of $25 or $50, he can obtain a re-hearing and an allowance of the patent. The credulous inventor forwards the extra fee, and the attorney obtains a patent by simply erasing the objectionable claim from the specification.

But these re-hearings are of frequent occurrence also where the best faith is observed towards clients; for if the attorney performs his whole duty, he will make the claim as broad as possible, including not only what the inventor is certainly entitled to, but all that is open to argument.

If the Examiner, after argument, hold that the claim is too broad, the objectionable portion, by the re-hearing, can be abandoned, and the specification so amended as to obtain for the inventor all that is patentable.

For these re-hearings the Government requires no fee.

As we ask no fees in advance, and no fees for making preliminary examinations and obtaining re-hearings, those who intrust their business to our hands run no risk of paying exorbitant or unnecessary charges, but are assured that their interest in obtaining a patent at the least possible expense, and our interest in obtaining the same with the least possible delay, are both considered and subserved.

It usually takes about four weeks to obtain allowance of Letters Patent. Sometimes, when the Office is pressed with business, the applications being examined in turn according to date of filing, a longer time is required. Again, it often happens that we obtain the allowance of a patent in two weeks. and sometimes within a few days.

We also avoid delay in the following manner: We make it an invariable rule to file the application in the Patent Office as soon as practicable after receipt; and should there be need of greater haste

from any cause, our large and thoroughly-organized establishment will enable us to file the case, if received in the morning's mail, on the day of its receipt, provided the drawings required be not too elaborate.

Models.

The rules of the Patent Office prescribe that applications for patents should be accompanied by a working model in cases where the nature of the invention admits of one. As a general rule this model must not exceed twelve inches in length, width, or height. It must clearly show every feature of the machine or device, which forms the subject of a *claim* for invention; but should not include other matter, unless necessary to the exhibition of a working model.

Where an important invention has been made, and the inventor has not time to prepare a finished model, he can send us a rough one, with which we will prepare and file his case. The finished model can be sent afterward, if required. A model is always demanded under the new law by the present Commissioner of Patents, and therefore we advise its preparation in every case where it is possible. It is better not to use glue in making the model.

Models must be neatly and artistically constructed. They must also be made with reference to durability, and, if possible, should be in working order. Let them be painted or varnished, if made of wood. The inventor's name should be put on the model or sent with it, so that we can tell to whom it belongs.

Inventors are *especially* requested, in sending models, to *send*, in the same box with the model, a slip of paper giving *the name and address of the inventor.* When models come to us without the inventor's name attached, either by card, marked in pencil, or some such way by which they can be identified at once, they are liable to be delayed.

Patent medicines, compositions of matter, chemical compounds, and the like, do not admit of models; but it is required that samples should accompany the application for such patents.

In transmitting either models or samples, we should be informed in writing of the uses and mode of operating the machine, and of compounds the proportions of the ingredients used, as well as the method of compounding them. Such description aids us materially in preparing the specification.

By provisions of the new postal law, now in vogue, models and merchandise of various descriptions, in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight, can be sent by mail at the rate of eight cents per pound, or half a cent an ounce. This is a wonderful convenience for the public, especially for residents in distant places inaccessible by rail. But in sending models by mail, our correspondents should remember that the box or package must have openings in it, so that the contents may be observed by the postmaster; otherwise, or if the package is sealed, letter postage, or six cents an ounce, is chargeable on delivery. A little care will therefore save the sender considerable money.

Generally, however, models should be carefully

boxed and forwarded to us by express, *charges prepaid;* and in all cases the inventor's name should be marked in pencil, or otherwise, on the model or inside of the box. If liable to be broken, the model, whether sent by mail or express, should be packed in a strong box, and should be so secured to the box that it cannot move therein.

Although the model does not form a part of the specification, it is an important feature in the application, and worthy of more attention than is usually bestowed upon it, for the following reasons:

1. It is a strict rule of the Patent Office that no *claim* can be made upon any device, or part thereof, not shown in the model exactly as claimed.

2. The model is often the only means whereby the solicitor can exemplify to the official the advantages of the invention in a practical light, workshops and factories being scarce in this locality.

3. The model is the inventor's safeguard. If his papers have been prepared in a bungling manner, with untrue drawings, bad descriptive matter, and weak or false claims, he has by the terms of the law recourse to his *model*, and may file a new application, with new drawings, descriptive matter, and claims: in accordance with which, if true to his model, the patent will be reissued to him. When it is considered that most valuable inventions are protected by reissued patents, the importance of a strong and carefully-made model will not fail of due appreciation.

Special Advice Regarding the Construction of Models.

In making models for mere preliminary examination, the following methods may be resorted to for cheap and rapid work:

Lead or pewter rivets are convenient, easily formed, and will answer sufficiently well for temporary work. Small gear can be readily made of stiff leather. This is easily cut with a pocket knife into gear and into many other parts of machines. It will not break, is a little flexible, and answers all purposes for most models. Gear can often be made also by corrugating a strip of tin. Bevel gear can be most easily made of wood or of leather mounted on a disk of wood. Driving belts can be made of round shoe laces, and serve all the purposes required for models. Rubber bands are entirely worthless, and go very much against the value of an invention in the Patent Office.

In making handles for models of plows or cultivators, *bent* wood is always best. If they are whittled out of straight-grained soft wood, or even black walnut, they are invariably broken before reaching us. *Wire* or *bent wood* are always best.

In making models, if the wood-work is slight and the metal parts rather heavy, be particular, in shipping them to us, *to pack the metal* parts securely. Many such come to us with the metal only slightly supported with packing, such as loose paper, cotton, &c., while the wood are very securely packed; the consequence is that the metal parts are dismounted and the whole contents of the box are in a mass of ruins when it reaches us.

Do not paste, gum, or glue alphabetical letters or numbers on models of wood or metal. If the wood has been oiled, however dry the oil may have become, the letters will curl off and become lost before the box is received. This is especially so of metal models. If they appear to stick well at first, changes of temperature *invariably* loosen them, even if put on with the strongest glue. Then such references by letters in the description are worse than useless. Make such letters on wood with ink or pencil; on metal, ink will do if all the oil is wiped off with chalk. If ink does not take, use paint, or scratch them on with a file.

Drawings.

The applicant for a patent is required by the law of 1870 to furnish drawings where the nature of the case admits of them. The drawings must be neatly and artistically executed, according to certain rules prescribed by the Patent Office, which vary with every Commissioner, and which, therefore, we do not state. As the law of 1870 allows photographic duplicates to be folded in the Letters Patent, the drawings are made with especial reference to that art. The draughts should be executed on one or more sheets, separate from the specification, the size of the sheets to be fifteen inches from top to bottom and ten across, one inch being for the margin. These drawings, which are to be kept in the Patent Office for reference, must be on thick, calendered drawing-paper, sufficiently stiff to support itself upright in the portfolios. Tracings upon cloth, pasted upon thick paper, will not be admitted.

The drawings should generally be in perspective, with such detached sectional and plan views as will clearly show the invention, its construction, and operation. All drawings should be correct in outline and shade, and, when different materials are united in a machine, as steel and iron, or wood and metal, the distinction should be indicated. Each part must be distinguished by the same number or letter, whenever that part is delineated in the drawings. Perfect clearness and perspicuity in the drawings are essential to a proper understanding of the specification by the office. It is almost impossible to have drawings made to suit the constantly-changing rules of the Patent Office outside of this city.

The Specification.

This is a most important part of the application. Much knowledge and skill should be bestowed in its preparation. No one who has not made it a study and business for years is well qualified to prepare a specification. Thorough scientific and legal attainments are indispensable. Many inventors have discovered, by painful and costly experience, that it is not every specification which will bear the searching scrutiny to which it must necessarily be subjected in an action of infringement.

A patent for an invention is a letter of protection, issued under seal of the Interior Department, granting to the patentees the exclusive right to make, use,

and sell the invention, which is the subject of the paper. But the right to combine or manufacture the gifts of Providence, according to the skill we have, is fundamental, and the best interests of civilization require that this right shall not be interfered with. Therefore, a patent is necessarily limited and prescribed in its terms, and the perfection of such a paper is reached when, without going into the common ground where all men have equal rights, it marks out fully and completely the field of invention in such clear and concise terms, that there can be no error or misunderstanding.

It seems a simple thing to describe an invention, and to draw a claim which will include the full scope of its principle, yet there is required an experience and combination of mental faculties and acquirements not often found. With a scientifically accurate perception must be joined a practical acquaintance with the arts and manufactures in their present state of improvement, correct knowledge of the legal force and meaning of terms, and high power of analysis. And we ought to include the draughting faculty.

A scientifically accurate perception is required to enable the writer to see clearly the exact points of improvement wherein the invention, which is the subject of his paper, differs from articles in common use or already patented. Such points of improvement must be seized, as by intuition, and held up clearly in their full bearing.

Practical acquaintance with the arts and manufactures gives a proper appreciation of the advantages

of the invention under consideration, and the power of describing it in such clear terms, that those skilled in the art to which it relates will be able to make and use it. If the advantages are not fully set forth, there will appear no invention to the Patent Office examiner. If the description be not in clear and lucid terms, the patent will be defective.

Knowledge of the legal force and meaning of terms is most essential, as the patent is a legal document, in the nature of a *grant*. While, therefore, a legal education is essential, it does not follow that every lawyer can prepare a sound and valid specification; for he may be totally unacquainted with the terms of the art or manufacture to which the invention appertains.

Power of mental analysis: here it is that most failures are made. The description in the body of the specification may be accurate and concise; but the claim, which is the gist or soul of the paper, will frequently relate to unessential parts of the invention; or it will be simply a shortening or condensation of the descriptive matter. Instead of these, the claim should embrace such parts, and those only, in which lies the spirit or principle of the invention.

As the drawings form an essential part of the specification, they should be clearly and accurately made. The drawings of patents are often made by persons who understand nothing else of a preparation of a specification, while the person who writes the description and claim understands equally little of the draught prepared to go with his text, the model and inventor's explanation serving as his

guide. In this manner a good specification will frequently avail nothing to save the character of a patent, because of miserable and faulty drawings, of which the person who wrote the specification was not competent to judge.

Patents for Designs.

Novelties in the form or shape of articles or impressions produced on the surface of materials by any means whatever are patentable.

Under the new law of July 8, 1870, design patents may be taken out for the new form or shape of any article. This includes tools, patterns, castings, machine-frames, stove-plates, escutcheons, borders, fringes, and ornamented articles of all descriptions; also all new designs for printing, weaving, painting, or stamping upon cotton, silk, or woolen fabrics, calicoes, carpets, oil-cloths, prints, paper-hangings, etc.; also labels, envelopes, boxes, and bottles for goods; likewise all works of art, including prints, paintings, busts, statuary, compositions in *alto relievo* and *bas-relief*, new dies, impressions, or ornaments to be used on any article of manufacture or architectural work.

The Government fees upon this class of patents are stated on page 37.

No models are necessary in these cases, but drawings or photographs are required, which should not exceed eleven inches by seven-and-a-half in size. If photographs are furnished, ten extra copies must also be sent. The negative is no longer required.

For obtaining a design patent our fee is only $10.

Trade-Marks.

New provisions are made under the law of July 8, 1870, for the protection of lawful trade-marks by Letters Patent. In order to obtain such Letters Patent, we require—

1. The name of the party or firm, (and if a firm, the names of the parties,) their residences, and place of business.

2. The class of merchandise, and the particular description of goods comprised in such class, by which the trade-mark has been or is intended to be appropriated.

3. A description of the trade-mark itself, with ten *fac similes* thereof, and the mode in which it has been or is intended to be applied.

4. The length of time, if any, during which the trade-mark has been in use.

5. The necessary funds, including the Government fee, $25, our own fee, $15.

A trade-mark thus patented will remain in force for thirty years, and may be renewed at the end of that time for thirty years more, except in cases where such trade-mark is claimed for, and applied

to, articles not manufactured in this country, and where it receives protection under the laws of any foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it shall cease to have force in this country at the same time that it becomes of no effect elsewhere.

The right to use any trade-mark is assignable by any instrument of writing, and such assignment must be recorded in the Patent Office within *sixty days* after its execution. The fees will be the same as are prescribed for the recording of assignments of patents, usually $2, unless we prepare the papers, when our charge will be $3.

Having a competent designer in our establishment, we will furnish original drawings or designs for trade-mark use, when it is requested.

Caveats.

A caveat consists of a specification, drawing, oath, and petition; and, like an application, should be prepared by one of experience and skill in the profession.

It sometimes happens that an inventor has conceived a general idea of some device, the details of which are elaborate and complicated, and which he is desirous of perfecting or simplifying before presenting it to the public, but to accomplish which requires time and repeated experiments.

The patent laws provide for the information of such inventors by allowing them to file a general description of their devices, the objects and purposes of the

same, in the secret archives of the Patent Office. This general description is called a *caveat*, and is considered a confidential communication from the inventor to the Commissioner of Patents.

The objects to be attained by a caveat are—

1. The inventor is entitled to a notice from the Commissioner of Patents in case any person shall apply for a patent upon the same or similar device during the twelve months that ensue after the caveat is filed; and

2. In case of interfering applications, the "*caveator*" has secured the advantage of a *prima facie* case upon the records of the Department.

Only American citizens, or persons who have made oath of their intention to become such citizens, and have resided in the United States one year, are entitled to file a *caveat*.

We prepare drawings when necessary for caveat purposes at the actual cost incurred in their preparation, making and filing the written description to accompany the same for $10.

We do not in general advise the filing of caveats. It is far better, if possible, for the inventor to perfect his invention and apply for a patent at once, for even at the rate we charge a caveat will cost from $20 to $25, including the Government fee.

Caveats can be renewed every twelve months by paying the Government fee of $10 for each renewal. If not renewed, the present practice of the Patent Office is to throw them open to the inspection of the public.

Interferences.

It often occurs that applications are pending from different persons for the same device at the same time. In such cases the respective parties are notified of the fact, and their applications are placed in a position technically called "interference." Each party is then expected to make out the best case possible consistent with truth and justice, and the question as to which shall have the patent is determined by the Commissioner, after hearing the proofs and allegations submitted by the contestants.

Sometimes the devices of several inventors are in interference, and a decision as to the respective interests of all concerned can only be procured after much labor has been performed by the attorneys. It is impossible, therefore, to fix a definite fee. Our charges will be reasonable and satisfactory.

In these litigations the steps are—

1. The filing of the preliminary statement or simple affidavit, setting forth the date of making the invention, and the movements of the inventor towards perfecting the same and reducing it to practice.

2. Taking the depositions of the inventor and his corroborating witnesses, and cross-examining the witnesses of his opponent.

3. Argument before the Patent Office tribunals.

As there is by law no appeal, in a case of interference, from the decision of the Commissioner, it is

apparent that these steps should each be carefully taken under the guidance of counsel conversant with patent litigations. Having had many years experience in such conflicts, we are prepared to act for the best interests of our clients.

Re-Issues.

The Patent Law authorizes the re-issue of Letters Patent, and provides thereby a means of remedying its defects.

Such re-issued Letters Patent correspond in date with the original, and are granted to the assignees, as well as to the inventor. In all cases, however, the application must be made and the specification sworn to *by the inventor*.

It should be carefully borne in mind that—

1. No change or improvement *in the invention* can be introduced into the re-issue application.

2. For even the slightest new feature or improvement, a new application for original patent must be made.

This provision of the law has given rise to a very important department of our business. It has been found by those conversant with *actions of infringement* that the Letters Patent may be defective in one or more of the following particulars:

1. The specification may not be drawn up in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as will enable a person skilled in the art to make and use the inven-

tion. The Patent Office does not guarantee that the Letters Patent are correct in this respect. The drawings connected therewith may not clearly illustrate the invention.

2. The claim may be too *broad*, covering more than the actual invention, or, in other words, embracing what is not new. This defect may be remedied by disclaimer or re-issue. The latter remedy will improve the papers, besides obviating the defect.

3. The claim may be too *narrow*, not embracing the entire invention. This is a most frequent error, and it can be corrected only by re-issue. It is not always the fault of an attorney (although too often so) that the claims of an original patent are limited. The practice of the Patent Office is well understood to be more favorable to the granting of full claims under a re-issue than on the original application.

We examine the character, validity, and scope of Letters Patent, with a view of determining upon the advantage of a re-issue.

If, in view of this examination, a re-issue is deemed advisable, we will undertake to obtain it at a reasonable cost, varying from $25 to $50, which sum shall be payable only in case we are successful.

The Government fee is $30; draughtman's fee usually $5, and Abstract of title $5.

Extension of Patents.

Prior to March 2, 1861, the lifetime of a patent was fourteen years; but provisions were made by law for

their extension for a further term of seven years

This class of patents has now expired, except when extension has been granted. Extensions are sometimes granted by direct Act of Congress, when the circumstances are favorable. We appear for clients in such cases before the Congressional Patent Committee.

All patents (except for designs and trade-marks) granted since March 4, 1861, have a lifetime of seventeen years, and cannot be extended except by act of Congress.

Design patents are granted for three-and-a-half, seven, or fourteen years, at the will of the inventor, by application therefor, and the payment of fees mentioned on page 37.

Infringements.

Every patentee or manufacturer commencing business desires to know, before he is put to great expense, whether he is liable to be stopped in working his patent or manufacture.

The question as to whether one patent infringes another lies at the basis of nearly all patent litigation, and its phases are as varied as the patents themselves. Each case rests upon its own peculiarities, and a safe and reliable opinion therein is generally the work of days or weeks, and involves great research.

Every year adds to the labor of these investiga-

tions, on account of the increase in the number of patents.

It is a part of our business to serve clients in this branch of Patent Law by necessary examinations at the Patent Office, and instituting or conducting all legal proceedings connected therewith in the United States Courts. For an infringement search, and legal opinion founded thereon, we charge according to the amount of labor, usually $25.

Rejected Cases.

We have been very successful in prosecuting cases which were filed through other attorneys and rejected or abandoned, and are prepared to give our services in such matters on terms which will be made *satisfactory*.

Under a recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents it was held that rejected applications, formerly considered as abandoned, may be renewed. Inventors having such cases can therefore, if they so desire, still further prosecute them by making new applications.

Upon receipt of a notification from an inventor that he desires so to do, together with a power of attorney, (see page 59,) we will prepare and send him the necessary papers for signature and execution.

As our fees in these cases are *conditional* entirely upon our success in obtaining the allowance, it is clear that it involves the inventor in *no expense whatever*, should we fail in convincing the Office of the justice of his claim.

When an inventor addresses us on the subject of his rejected case, delay will be saved by enclosing a power of attorney, signed and witnessed as per form on page 59.

Forfeited Cases.

Under a recent law some applicants for patents, whose right to the same has been forfeited by failure to pay the final Government fee, are allowed to revive the case, and obtain a patent, upon making new application and paying $15 Government fee.

Public Use and Sale of Invention.

It is very generally understood that, in order to avoid the operation of laws relating to public use of a device before application for a patent is made, inventors must regulate their movements with profound care and secrecy. This is an error. The law, as now defined, authorizes the public use and sale of inventions for two years prior to the application. If, however, during the time of such public use, any party besides the inventor shall have made and used the same device, the law will protect him in the use

of such as he has made, but not in any further manufacture of the article, after the date of the inventor's patent.

Who will Sell Patent Rights.

Our business as solicitors, in conjunction with our other legal activities, forbids us from becoming agents for the sale of patents. Nor can we undertake to recommend parties to act as salesmen for correspondents. In four cases out of five the inventor himself is the proper person to dispose of his invention. He is the best judge of its merits and its vaiue, and knows best whether the sum offered by a purchaser is renumerative or otherwise.

We furnish, however, all the necessary papers for conducting the sale or working of a patent in any manner. See page 38.

Royalty.

This term signifies a tax or tariff, agreed upon between the owner of a patent and a manufacturer or user of the thing patented. The owner gives a license to the manufacturer, receiving therefor a stipulated price upon each article sold or used.

Some owners of patents have been known to receive a large income from such royalty, reaching, in one instance, (Elias Howe's sewing-machine,) nearly half a million dollars per year.

The plan of license and royalty is frequently preferable to sales of patents. We prepare all necessary papers in such cases for a fee of $5.

Marking Articles, Patented or otherwise.

By the act of Congress, approved July 8, 1870, it is provided, that all articles made or vended under the protection of a patent must be marked, by affixing thereto the word "patented," together with the day and year that the patent was granted.

In cases where it is impracticable to mark every article, the law provides that they may be sold in packages, and that the word "patented," with the date of patent, shall be printed on the outside of the packages.

No damages can be collected for an infringement of a patent where the inventor fails to comply with these rules.

Stamping or marking the words "patented," "letters patent," or the like, upon any article not patented, subjects the offender to a fine of $100 for each offense.

Patents on Small Inventions.

Nothing illustrates more clearly the wisdom of the proverb, "despise not the day of small things," than small inventions. The records of the Patent Office present hundreds of instances where almost

princely fortunes have been realized from what at first seemed a trifling invention. The "Jumping-Jack" has made a dozen small fortunes; and yet it is but a toy, and possesses no mechanical utility.

An improvement on a simple straw-cutter yielded the inventor over $40,000. A patent for printer's ink brought the inventor much more than this. Large fortunes have been made out of the gimblet-shaped screw. A client of ours is to-day rich from the sale of an improved "stop-cock," which is not above the comprehension of a child. We could name minor inventions by hundreds not less successful.

The test of all patents is their adaptability to general use; and, if they reach into our daily needs, it is easy to see how a small profit on a single article would yield a fortune. Indeed, the experience of dealers in patents, as well as inventors, teaches the general advantages of minor patents over those involving large outlay in their use and large capital to introduce them in the market. Many inventors of complicated and invaluable machinery have died in poverty, while their heirs or some fortunate assignee tell off their wealth, derived from the inventor's genius, by hundreds of thousands of dollars. A moment's reflection will explain why this is so often true. It should not discourage inventive genius from the higher walks of inspiration, but should encourage those who have conceived some seemingly simple device.

Money is the motive-power of the world. The artist, the statesman, the soldier, the professional man, understands this. Why should not the inventor?

The poet or artist who disdains to profit by his inspiration will surely abbreviate not only his power to be useful, but his individual happiness. The inventor who casts aside a simple contrivance, and refuses to profit by it, because he is reaching out for fame and glory from some great conception, will go down to posterity a visionary, and some practical man will reap the rewards of his labor. We say, then, do not smother a thought because it seems to stop with the discovery of a small thing.

Foreigners.

Our Government grants patents to foreigners upon the same terms as to our own citizens. The late discrimination against *Canadians* no longer exists. They can make application on the same terms with citizens of the United States.

Patents in Foreign Countries.

Many inventors and others have made fortunes by obtaining Letters Patent in Great Britain and other European countries. As a general rule, perhaps it is not safe to say that every device worthy of an American patent should also be patented abroad; but there can be no doubt that too little attention has been given to this subject.

The results of the Vienna Exposition exhibited clearly, and the U. S. Centennial Exhibition has

largely increased, the high estimation in which American machinery and inventions are held in Europe. The chief mechanical premiums were awarded to American exhibitors, and nearly all the articles sent to the Exposition were sold to foreigners.

The Government fees for obtaining patents in all foreign countries must be paid in gold or its equivalent. As the price of gold is constantly fluctuating, any tariff of prices would necessarily be unreliable. Should inventors desire foreign patents, we will give all required information as to the cost in each case. An approximate schedule is appended.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

Patents are granted for fourteen years to any person who applies, whether he be the inventor or an importer of the invention. A British patent extends over Great Britain and Ireland only. For the Colonies a separate application must be made.

IN FRANCE

Patents have a lifetime of fifteen years. Annual fees, $20.

IN BELGIUM

Patents are granted for twenty years, the patentee paying a small annual fee.

When foreign patents are desirable, the three countries above named generally afford a better field of operations than all others.

The taking out of a patent in a foreign country does not prejudice a patent previously obtained here, nor does it prevent obtaining a patent here subsequently

When application is made for a patent for an invention which has been already patented abroad, the inventor will be required to make oath that, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the same has not been introduced into public and common use in the United States.

An applicant who has obtained a foreign patent should (temporarily) file in the Patent Office in this country the patent so obtained, with the specifications (provisional or complete) attached, or a sworn copy of them. But where such papers or copies cannot be conveniently furnished, it will be sufficient if the reasons of such inability be set forth by affidavit; and the applicant shall also state the fact that a foreign patent has actually been obtained, giving its date, and showing clearly that the invention so patented covers the whole ground of his present application.

Charges in Foreign Patent Cases, including our Fee.

Great Britain and Ireland	Gold, $250	Norway	$110
France	70	Portugal	155
Belgium	50	Russian, patent of invention	200
For these three patents on one invention	350	Spain, patent of invention	150
Canada, (see page 41).		Spain, patent of importation	250
Austria	80	Sweden	110
Empire of Germany	80	India	130
Denmark	90	New Zealand	155
Holland	60	New South Wales	205
Italy	100		

CHARGES IN FOREIGN PATENT CASES—Continued.

Queensland	$210
Tasmania	155
Victoria	130
South Australia	210
Trinidad	340
Jamaica	350
Ceylon	190
Cape of Good Hope	155
British Guiana	400
Brazil	300
Cuba	350
Chili	300
Dutch West Indies	250
Mexico, (average)	100
Paraguay	200
Peru	300
Phillipine Islands	300
Porto Rico	300

United States Fees, how Payable.

The following is the tariff of fees established by law:

On every application for a design for three years and six months	$10 00
On every application for a design for seven years	15 00
On every application for a design for fourteen years	30 00
On every application for a trade-mark	25 00
On every caveat	10 00
On every application for a patent	15 00

On issuing each original patent	$20 00
On filing a disclaimer	10 00
On every application for a reissue	30 00
On every additional patent granted on a reissue	30 00
On every application for an extension	50 00
On the grant of every extension	50 00
On appeal from a primary examiner to examiners-in-chief	10 00
On appeal to the Commissioner from the examiner-in-chief	20 00

According to the new Patent Law the final fee on issuing a patent must be paid within six months after the time at which the patent was allowed, and notice thereof sent to the applicant or his agent; and if the final fee for such patent be not paid within that time, the patent will be withheld, and the invention therein described become public property as against the applicant, unless he shall, within two years from the date of the allowance of the original application, take the steps required to prevent forfeiture.

Our Fees.

For preliminary examinations, no fee.

For preparing application, specification, and all necessary papers, and attending to the business until a patent is allowed, in all ordinary cases (drawings excepted)..... $25 00

For preparing drawings, the cost thereof, usually..... 5 00

For preparing and filing caveat..... 10 00

Under recent rules all patents are printed; therefore copies of late specifications can be obtained at a less rate than formerly, provided application is made before the printed copies are exhausted.

We will obtain a copy of the *claims* in any case where the patent has issued since 1836 for $1. The copy of the specification is charged for in proportion to its length, and a copy of the drawings will be furnished for the draughtman's fees only.

We furnish all information that may be desired as to patents which have been granted or rejected, as to assignments, contracts, licenses, shop-rights, joint ownership, letters, abstracts of deeds of transfer, name of patentee, also sketches from drawings and descriptions from the specifications of any particular patent. For giving such information our charge is only sufficient to pay for the time and labor.

Assignments, transfers, licenses, or contracts, relating to inventions, should in all cases be recorded in the Patent Office. For preparing the necessary

papers in such cases, and having the same recorded, our fee is $3; for recording only, $2.

All cases of interference as to patents, here or elsewhere, and any litigation, will be conducted for such reasonable compensation as may be agreed upon.

All letters of inquiry, containing a *postage stamp*, will be promptly answered. All communications about patents will be treated as *strictly confidential*.

Engravings.

We call the attention of inventors to the relief plates, prints of which are shown on pages 53, 54. These plates are produced by an application of the heliotype process from the official copies made in the United States Patent Office. Any inventor or patentee may thus obtain, at a trifling cost, a perfect fac-simile engraving from the official drawing of his invention.

The plate itself is blocked, ready for use, and capable of being worked on any printing-press, with or without type. We are enabled to furnish these plates at *Six Dollars* each.

Address, GILMORE, SMITH & Co.,
Washington, D. C.

Copies of Patents.

We will furnish printed copies of the specification and drawings of all patents issued since January 1, 1870, at 25 cents each, or twenty copies for $3.

Copy-Rights

The Patent Law of July 8, 1870, provides that any citizen or resident of the United States who is the author, inventor, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, etc., may secure a copy-right of twenty-eight years' duration.

The mode of procedure is to record the printed title of the book, or printed description of the photograph, etc., in the office of the Librarian of Congress. This must be done before the book or composition is published. Two copies or specimens of the book or composition to be copyrighted must also be forwarded to the Librarian of Congress within ten days after publication. If a work of art, a photograph thereof should be transmitted in the same manner.

We give especial attention to this class of cases, and will furnish all needed information and instruction upon request and for a fee of $5.

Canadian Patents.

Under the new Canadian Patent Law, citizens of the United States can secure patents in that country on the same terms as resident Canadians. The population of the dominion is 5,000,000, and it comprises the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. The close proximity of its territory to our own makes it a

valuable country for American inventors, and one well worthy their attention.

If the invention has already been patented in this country, application must be made within one year from the date of the American patent.

Canadian patents will be granted for the terms below mentioned, and the fees, including Government and our own, with expenses of preparing the specification, original and duplicate drawings, agency, and all charges, are as stated opposite the respective terms, payable in United States currency.

For a patent for five years	$40 00
For a patent for ten years	60 00
For a patent for fifteen years	80 00

The applicant may, at the outset, have the patent issued for either of the above terms of years.

The holder of a five-year patent is entitled to the privilege of two extensions, each for a period of five years, making fifteen years in all. The holder of a ten-year patent is entitled to one extension of five years. The expenses attending an extension are about fifty dollars, including the Government fee.

Persons desiring to apply for Patents in Canada are requested to forward us by express, *charges prepaid*, a *model* of their invention, with a *description*, in their own language, showing its merits and operation, remitting at the same time the necessary fees for such a term as they may desire. We will then immediately prepare the drawings and specification, and send them to the applicant for his signature and affidavit. The name of the applicant in full

(middle name included) should be stated, as well as his *occupation.*

In all cases susceptible of illustration by a model, one must be furnished, made to any convenient scale, the dimensions of which should not exceed twelve inches.

Canadian patents may be assigned in whole or in part, and the assignment must be registered at Ottawa. The assignment first put on record is valid against all subsequent ones. Our charge for preparing an assignment and attending to its record is $8.

During the first year of the Canadian patent, the patentee may have his improvements manufactured in the United States, and sell the same in Canada; but within two years from the date of the patent the manufacture must be commenced *in Canada;* otherwise the patent becomes void. The formality of manufacture can be easily arranged.

Registration of Labels.

By an act of Congress approved June 18, 1873, it is provided that prints and labels may be registered in the Patent Office. By the word "print" is meant any device, word, or figures, (not a trade-mark,) impressed directly upon the articles of manufacture, to denote the name of the manufacturer, place of manufacture, &c. By the word "label" is meant a slip of paper, or other material, to be attached to manufactured articles, or to packages containing them,

and bearing the name of the manufacturer, directions for use, &c. A certificate of registration will continue in force for twenty-eight years. The Government fee is $6; our fee, $4. Send the label or print, with funds, to the address of this House.

Agents and Attorneys.

Agents and attorneys are requested always to send the inventor's name in their letters to us, although we never correspond with the inventor when an agent or correspondent has charge of a case. Also, when writing to us in relation to two or more separate and distinct inventions, do not write about them on opposite sides of the same piece of paper, as, when different descriptions are so written, we cannot put them in separate file-wrappers. Remember that our entire records are classified, or alphabetically arranged, in the inventors' names.

By observing these requests, our friends will save us much labor of search, and secure for themselves in every case a prompt answer.

Washington, D. C., January 1, 1879.

TO INVENTORS:

About fifteen years ago we adopted the plan of working for conditional fees. This was done in the full belief that it would not redound to our own disadvantage, and that we would be able, on behalf of inventors, to lessen their expenses and save them from imposition.

The experiment has proved eminently satisfactory, both to our clients and to ourselves, and we therefore propose to continue our business permanently on the same plan.

We are confident that we have rendered inventors important aid in introducing the system above referred to, and now ask them in return to give us a liberal share of patronage. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Very respectfully,

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,

Successors to

CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.

PATENT OFFICES OF

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 1*st*, 1876

As this pamphlet may reach the hands of some person unacquainted with our house, we append hereto copies of some indorsements we have in our possession from inventors and other prominent and well-known gentlemen:

NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 8, 1869.

I take great pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the responsibility and fidelity of the Law and Patent Soliciting House of CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co., of this city. They do an immense business, and give universal satisfaction.

JNO. B. BLAKE, *President.*

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

We recommend CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co. as trustworthy attorneys.

Z. CHANDLER,
D. S. NORTON,
LOT M. MORRILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Knowing well Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co., we take special pleasure in commending them as faithful and reliable attorneys and agents.

WM. B. ALLISON,
SIDNEY CLARKE,
JOHN A. BINGHAM,
GEO. W. JULIAN.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co. are gentlemen of high standing, in whose ability and integrity all the Departments have confidence. J. M. BRODHEAD, *Comptroller.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *February* 23, 1874.

Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.

GENTLEMEN: Having received my letters patent, I consider it a duty I owe your firm to tender my sincere thanks for the despatch with which you have transacted my business. I am satisfied that your mode of soliciting patents is the only safe one for the inventor. I shall cheerfully recommend your firm to such as need your services.

Yours, very truly, E. McDERMOTT.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.

GENTLEMEN: I feel very thankful to you for the able manner in which you have conducted my patent business. Believing that the plan you have adopted and are pursuing should command the aid and co-operation of all inventors, I promise my humble exertions in your behalf. JAMES M. FORD.

25 *Tenth Street, South Brooklyn.*

PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me not only to express my gratitude for your prompt action in obtaining our two letters patent, but also my surprise at the short time in which you got them allowed. Your energy, industry, and perseverance warrant that all interests intrusted to you will be promptly and faithfully cared for.

Respectfully, JOHN MINOR.

ADRIAN, MICH., *March* 10, 1871.

Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Yours, enclosing letters patent for improvement in sulky cultivators, is this day received. For your prompt-

ness and fidelity in the matter, accept my thanks. I am entirely satisfied, and shall take pleasure in recommending your house to my friends.

Yours, truly, R. B. ROBBINS.

SHREWSBURY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Messrs. CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I cannot part with you without expressing my thanks for the prompt and vigorous manner in which you have prosecuted my patent business. Nowhere have I found men with the same zeal which you have manifested.

B. F. KALLAR.

MADISON, WIS., *Feb.* 2, 1876.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I received my letters patent last evening; for the same accept my hearty thanks and best wishes. Your promptness in such matters merits the commendation of all, and I can cheerfully recommend you to inventors everywhere.

Yours, very truly, CHAS. D. SMILEY.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, *March* 13, 1876.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have just received my patent, and would compliment you upon your success. I shall not only contribute to you my own business, but also that of all others who may make inquiries of me.

Yours, truly, W. H. CULVER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., *April* 4, 1876.
13 and 15 Exchange street.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My patent papers and copies of specifications have come to hand. With thanks for your assistance and attention in this matter, I remain,

Respectfully, yours, WM. S. JOHNSON.

OLEAN, N. Y., *April* 4, 1876.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed find draft to pay for your services. I am much pleased with your promptness and attention.

Yours, with respect, H. W. MOORE.

ASHBY'S MILLS, Ind., *April* 5, 1876.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I send you this to acknowledge receipt of my patent drawings, and specifications. You have my best wishes and confidence in your business, and I shall take pleasure in recommending you to all persons wishing to procure patents. Not forgetting your faithfulness and promptness, for which you have my sincere thanks, I remain,

Yours, truly, JOHN B. HENRY.

NEW YORK CITY, *April* 7, 1876.
9 Great Jones street.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have received the letters patent granted me, and feel deeply pleased with the form you have given my claim.

Yours, respectfully, THOS. CONAUGHTON.

ASHLEY, ILLS., *April* 7, 1876.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: We received the letters patent to-day, and are perfectly satisfied, as all the claims we desired are allowed.

Very truly, yours, LEE & GEIGER.

CLAY LICK, OHIO, *April* 10, 1876.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Accept my thanks for your promptness in obtaining my two recent patents. I shall continue to recommend your firm to all persons needing the services of patent attorneys, and shall soon have more work for you myself.

Most truly, yours, E. S. PERRY.

OSCEOLA, IOWA, *Aug.* 12, 1876.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I receive by this morning's mail the letters patent, for which I am much obliged. Let me thank you, gentlemen, for the very thorough manner in which you have prosecuted this matter. Very respectfully, yours,

S. O. HALL.

WESTMINSTER, MD., *Sept.* 6, 1876.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 4th inst., containing the gratifying intelligence of the successful result in the ——— Interference case, at hand. We all unite in congratulating you upon the result, and upon your skillful management of the case.

Very truly, yours, CHARLES T. REIFSNIDER.

We recommend GILMORE, SMITH & Co., of Washington, D. C., as able and reliable patent attorneys.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., *July* 4, 1876. HOTCHKISS' SONS.

PORT BYRON, N. Y., *October* 14, 1876.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.,
Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor dated October 7th, with bill inclosed, at hand, and I *must* congratulate myself in securing the services of so zealous and able a firm. Should I ever require a similar service performed, you may rest assured you will have the preference.

I herewith hand you New York draft, &c., &c. Again thanking you for the promptness, &c., which you have shown in this my first case, I remain, Yours, &c.,

S. B. TAYLOR.

JACKSON GAP, ALA., *November* 2, 1876.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I wish to thank you for your promptness. I am satisfied that your house has no equal in the Patent business. I shall soon call your attention to another matter; and, in the mean time, wherever my voice can be heard, will extend your name and fame. Yours, truly,

J. E. AKINS.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Sidney Perham, Paris, Maine.
Hon. H. Hamlin, Bangor, Maine.
Gen. J. L. Chamberlaine, Brunswick, Maine.
Hon. John A. Peters, Bangor, Maine.
Hon. Eugene Hale, Ellsworth, Maine.
Hon. Jacob H. Ela, Rochester, N. H.
Benj. F. George, Esq., Nashua, N. H.
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M. E. Tucker, Esq., Canaan, N. H.
Hon. A. O. Aldis, St. Albans, Vermont.
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G. M. Guerrant, Danville, Va.
E. M. Garnett, Esq., Richmond, Va.
Snead & Stinnett, Buchanan, Va.
John O'Bragg, Esq., Petersburg, Va.
G. B. Caldwell, Esq., Wheeling, W. Va.
Hon. George Loomis, Parkersburg, W. Va
Hon. Allan Rutherford, Wilmington, N. C
Gen. J. Engelhard, Wilmington, N. C.

Hon. L. R. Cobb, Elizabetn, N. C.
Hon. R. D. Carpenter, Charleston, S. C.
A. A. Goldsmith, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
H. H. Tustin, Esq., Abbeville C. H., S. C.
Messrs. Jackson &. Lawton, Savannah, Ga.
Pemberton, Taylor & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
W. C. and L. Lanier, Bankers, West Point, Ga.
F. M. McMeekin, Esq., Orange Springs, Fla.
W. B. Shapard & Co., Opelika, Ala.
Simon Schwarz, Esq., Troy, Ala.
E. H. Rogers, Esq., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Hon. J. S. Harris, Natchez, Miss.
H. L Duncan, Esq., Water Valley, Miss.
Robert B. Tatum, Esq., Helena, Ark.
W. Bryant, Esq., Batesville, Ark.
Simeon N. Drake, Esq., New Orleans, La.
Prof. Emile Lamm, New Orleans, La.
Judge W. W. Howe, New Orleans, La.
N. P. Rider, Esq., Mandeville, La.
H. D. Starr, Esq., Texana, Texas.
W. B. Royall, Esq., Brenham, Texas.
Wm. H. Thacker, Esq., Brenham, Texas.
A. Sporlader, Esq., Galveston, Texas.
J. M. Westmoreland, Esq., Willis, Texas.
Joseph Grimes, Esq., North Grove, Ind.
G. Zschech, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.
J. Worrell, Esq., Clayton, Ind.
Hugh White, Esq., Lafayette, Ind.
J. W. Williams, Esq., Kentland, Ind.
Wm. M. Watson, Esq., Tonica, Ill.
Hon. John A. Logan, Carbondale, Ill.
Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, St. Charles, Ill.
Frank E. Purple, Esq., Peoria, Ill.
A. H. Bryant, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
George Sturges, Esq., President N.W. National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

S. I. Bradbury, Esq., Waukegan, Ill.
Hon. R. C. Schenk, Dayton, Ohio, Minister to England.
Col. Wm. H. Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. John Bingham, Cadiz, Ohio, Minister to Japan.
Homer L. Ennis, Esq., Birmingham, Ohio.
Amos Rank, Esq., Salem, Ohio.
John W. Hill, Esq., Decorah, Iowa.
W. R. Winter, Esq., Cedar Falls, Iowa.
B. F. Frederick, Esq., Marshalltown, Iowa.
Fred. Seifert, Esq., Knoxville, Iowa.
Wm. A. Rust, Esq., Banker, Eau Claire, Wis.
John Werner, Jr., Prairie du Sac, Wis.
J. H. Tibbetts, Esq., Winneconne, Wis.
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M. Paul Von Stetten, Banker, Augsburg, Bavaria.
M. Ed. Ichon, Banker, Bremen, Germany.
Messrs. Háseltine, Lake & Co., London, England.
And all Senators and Representatives of the United States who are now or have been for the last ten years in Congress.

CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK, *June* 6, 1879.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: I express my gratitude and thanks for your promptness in securing the letters patent for me.

I remain, respectfully yours,
LEWIS GRAPE.

MARINETTE, WIS., *May* 3, 1879.

Messrs. GILMORE, SMITH & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: I received my letters patents on May 2. I am very much pleased with the manner in which you conducted my business. I shall soon, through your firm, make an effort to obtain a patent on my invention in Canada.

I remain, yours respectfully,
WM. M. BROWN.

5 Sheets--Sheet 4.

M. PARENT.

Harness for Sailors and Firemen.

No. 148,744. Patented March 17, 1874.

Fig. 6.

Witnesses.
Villetty Anderson
E. F. Bates

Inventor.
Michel Parent.
Chapman Hamm & Co
Attorneys.

See page 40.

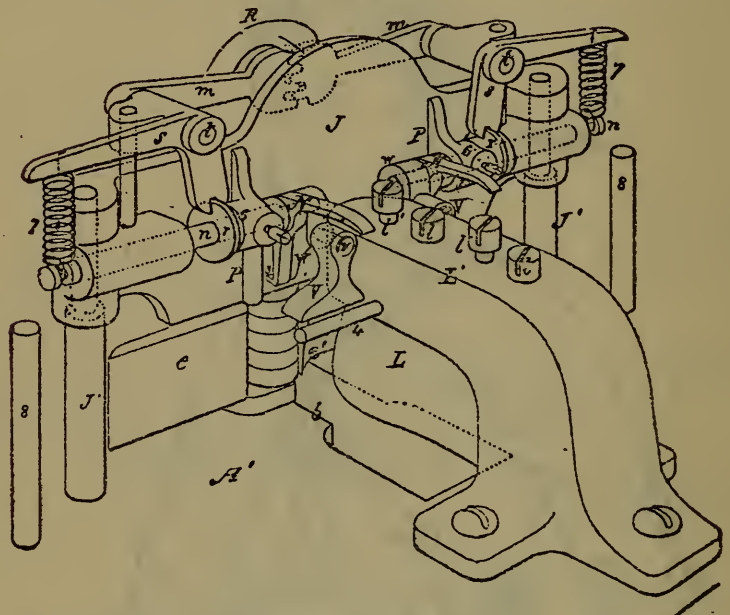
3 Sheets--Sheet 3.

E. B. PARKHURST.

Heel Crimping-Machines.

No. 147,967. Patented Feb. 24, 1874.

Fig. 4.



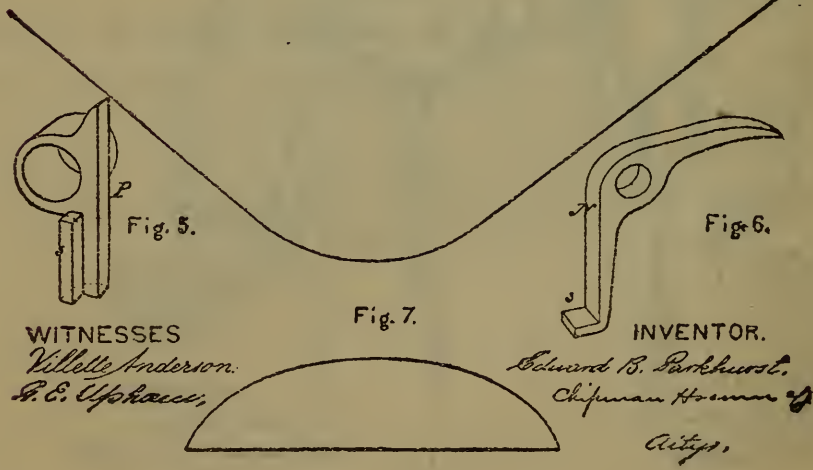


Fig. 5. Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

WITNESSES

Villette Anderson.

R. E. Upkacer,

INVENTOR.

Edward B. Parkhurst.

Chipman Hoeman & Co

Attys.

See page 40

FORM.

Power of Attorney in Rejected Cases.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

The undersigned, ———, *of* ———, *in the County of* ———, *and State of* ———, *having, on or about the* ——— *day of* ———, 18——, *made application for Letters Patent for an improvement in* ———, *hereby revokes all former Powers of Attorney, and appoints* CHAS. D. GILMORE *and* J. CLEMENT SMITH, *composing the firm of* GILMORE, SMITH & CO., *of Washington, D. C.,* —— *Attorneys, with full power to prosecute said application, to make alterations and amendments therein, to receive the Patent, and to transact all business in the Patent Office connected therewith.*

Signed at ———, *and State of* ———, *this* ——— *day of* ———, 187—.

(Signature here.) ——— ———.

WITNESS:

——— ———

NOTE.—If your application has been already made through other Attorneys, and rejected or abandoned, and you wish us to make an examination of the merits of the case, send us a copy of the above Power of Attorney, filled out according to the facts of your case and signed by the inventor or inventors. Our fees in Rejected Cases, as in cases where the original application was filed through our Office, are conditional entirely upon our success in obtaining the allowance of the application.

CHAS. D. GILMORE. J. CLEMENT SMITH.

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,

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☞ Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of this Firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity, or Congressional District.