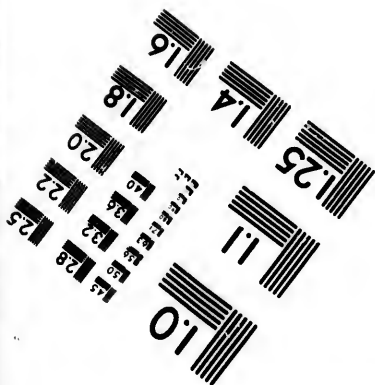
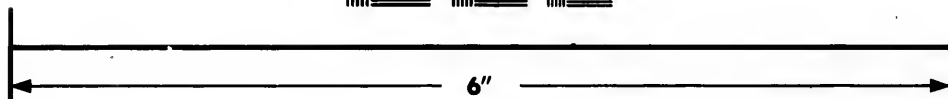
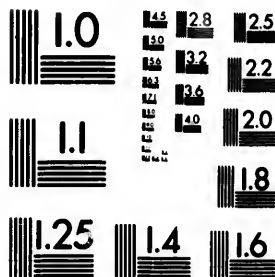


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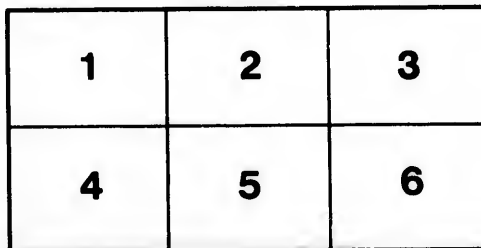
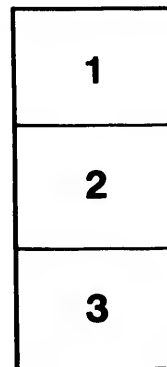
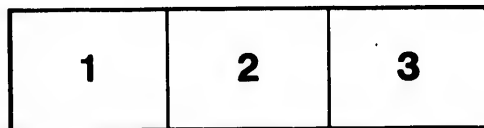
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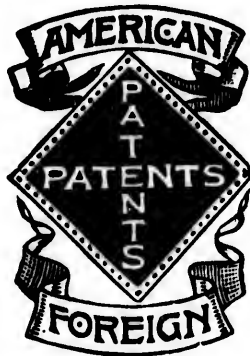
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# INVENTOR'S MANUAL.

Valuable information to Inventors, Patentees  
and others interested in matters rela-  
ting to Patents, etc.

**N. S. WRIGHT,**  
SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
**PATENTS,**

—AND—  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

—IN—  
**Patent Causes,**  
**82 Griswold Street, - DETROIT, MICH.**

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.  
TELEPHONE No. 1754

**Please Preserve this Manual for Future Use.**

## Who May Obtain a Patent.

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“ANY PERSON who has invented or discovered any new and useful *art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter*, or any new and useful *improvement thereof*, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned, may upon payment of the fees required by law, and other due proceedings had, obtain A PATENT therefor.”

*Revised Statutes, Sec. 4886.*

United States patents are granted for the term of 17 years.

### Importance of Protecting Inventions.

If an invention is worth anything it is worth patenting. The great mass of the manufacturing industries of the country are built up upon the protection afforded by our patent system. An invention has far more marketable value when the protection of a patent is already secured, or steps are taken to that end.

The cost of taking out a patent is small, as compared with the value of the protection afforded thereby. You should see that your rights in an invention are protected at once.

If a party is dilatory in making an application he may lose valuable interests.

*Can you afford not to to put your invention immediately into such shape that it will be protected?*

Where an invention possesses merit some party can generally be secured to furnish the means, if necessary, by conveying to him some share in the patent or in its profits. This is very often done, to the mutual advantage of both the parties.

### Importance of Obtaining a Good Patent.

There is a vast difference in patents. Many are utterly worthless.

If the description is not sufficiently clear; if the claims are vague and indefinite and narrow the patent will have little value.

A patent which fails properly to embody all that the inventor is entitled to secure comes short of affording to him that protection which is his due. The courts have decided that a failure to claim, in due form, what belongs rightly to the inventor is "a dedication to the public of that which is not claimed."

*A failure to obtain a good patent, however, where the inventor is entitled thereto, is utterly needless. Whenever the invention is new and useful a good patent may be obtained if the case is properly conducted.*

### A Reliable and Competent Attorney Essential.

*It will pay you to entrust your case to an honorable and skilled patent attorney.*

The Patent Office advises this course.

"As the value of patents depends largely upon the careful preparation of the specifications and claims, the assistance of competent counsel will, in most cases, be of advantage to the applicant; but the value of their services will be proportionate to their skill and honesty, and too much care cannot be exercised in their selection."

*Rules of Practice in the U.S. Patent Office, No. 17.*

No new matter can be embodied in the case after it is filed.

If the description is defective in any particular the invention will not be properly protected.

If the claims are not properly drawn the patent, if granted, will be deficient, or valueless, as they may be evaded or overthrown.

The proper preparation and prosecution of an application for a patent demands a thorough knowledge of patent law, decisions in patent cases, methods of procedure, experience, care, and a conscientious regard for the interests of a client.

In view of the more recent rulings in regard to Reissues it becomes a matter of utmost importance so to prepare and prosecute a case *in the first instance* that it shall need no reissue afterwards, but will be able to stand the severest tests to which it may be subjected.

This work should therefore *always* be entrusted to a patent attorney who makes this work a specialty, and who has acquired the necessary experience and knowledge to do it well.

Having been for some years past engaged in soliciting American and foreign patents, I can offer my services with full assurance that any business of this nature entrusted to me will be conducted to the entire approval of my clients, and that the rights to which they are entitled will be fully guarded and protected.

### Preliminary Examination.

Whether a particular device is new and patentable is a question which must be submitted to the ultimate decision of the Patent Office.

But a preliminary examination can be made, if the applicant desires, in the patents heretofore granted by the United States in the class to which a particular invention belongs.

If this examination discloses the invention to be anticipated, the applicant will be saved further cost.



If this examination does not show the invention to be anticipated the party may proceed with reasonable expectations of success.

For this service my charge will be \$5.00, to be paid in advance.

### How to Make an Application.

The necessary papers embraced in an application are a written description of the invention, accompanied with a statement of what the applicant claims as his invention. Also a petition, and an affidavit, together with drawings illustrating the invention in every case that admits of a drawing.

Where a personal interview can be had the whole matter can be speedily arranged. Such an interview, however, is not essential. You may *send to me* a drawing or print of the invention, or a model, prepaid. A rough pencil sketch will answer, if it gives, in sufficient detail, the specific features of the invention, so as to enable me to have accurate drawings prepared in conformity to the requirements of the Patent Office. Send also a description of your invention as full as you are able to make.

On receipt of this information I can prepare the application and send the same to you for your signature and affidavit.

On return of the papers any additions or alterations can be made, if desired, before they are sent to the Patent Office.

The following is the cost of an ordinary application in the United States:

First Government fee.....	\$15 00
Drawings, per sheet.....	5 00
Attorney's fees.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$45 00

This embraces the entire cost of prosecuting the case before the examiner of the class to which it belongs, and is payable when the papers are ready to be sent to Washington.

After allowance, and within six months of the date thereof, a further final Government fee is payable of \$20.00; making a total in all ordinary cases of \$65.00.

Where more than one sheet of drawings will be required, or the case is particularly intricate and difficult, an additional charge will be made accordingly, but will be always determined and agreed upon at the outset, so that the applicant may know just what expenses to expect.

My charges will always be as low as good work can be secured for anywhere.

### Who Makes the Application.

In all cases *the inventor* must sign the application if the matter be the invention of a single individual.

Where two or more parties are *joint inventors*, all must sign the application. A person not an inventor can only obtain an interest in the patent by a proper assignment.

### Models.

As a rule models are not required by the U. S. Patent Office, but may be called for after the case is filed, if deemed necessary to the better understanding of the invention.

### Composition of Matter.

Medicinal and other compounds involving invention or discovery may be patented. The applicant in such case, if required by the Commissioner, must furnish specimens of the composition, and of its ingredients.

As no drawing is required my charge for such an application will be \$5.00 less than for a mechanical patent.

### **Amendments.**

In the prosecution of the application should the Patent Office report adversely, a skillful attorney will, in most cases, be able so to amend, and again present the case, with written and oral arguments if necessary, that the objection made will be overcome and the application allowed. To accomplish this end and still protect the applicant's interests in the fullest possible measure, being careful not to surrender any right to which the applicant is entitled, but to contest every point affording advantage in his favor, and maintain all his rights in valid form, often requires more skill and care than the original preparation of the case. An unskilled attorney, or one not watchful and conscientious to guard his client's interests, may easily, wittingly or unwittingly, sacrifice important features of the invention.

No effort, however, will be spared upon my part to secure an allowance, in the best possible shape, of all to which the applicant is entitled, and any necessary amendment will be made without additional charge to the applicant.

### **Personal Attention in the Patent Office.**

I have one of the most thoroughly competent attorneys in Washington associated with me in my soliciting business, whose personal attention is given to every case right upon the ground, so that my clients' interests will be faithfully and carefully attended to in every way.

### **The Progress of the Case.**

I shall be ready at all times to give the applicant full information as to what is being done in

the prosecution of the case, so that he may know, whenever he desires, just what the condition of his case is.

### Appeals.

If an applicant is not satisfied with the action of the examiner having charge of his case, various appeals may be taken. In the great majority of cases such a step is found unnecessary.

For taking and conducting an appeal an additional charge will be made, dependent upon the nature of the appeal and the labor involved.

No such step will be taken without previous direction of the applicant, and the cost definitely understood and agreed upon, so that he will be involved in no expense thereby unawares.

### Interferences.

Where two or more persons are found in the Patent Office with applications laying claim to the same invention, or where an applicant finds that a patent has already been granted covering his invention, interference proceedings may be instituted to give opportunity to the new applicant to prove that he was the first inventor and entitled to a patent.

Such matters will be carefully conducted.

The cost will be according to the labor involved.

### Rejected Cases.

Many cases which stand rejected by the Patent Office are in such condition for informalities and other causes which may be removed by more skillful treatment in its prosecution.

My experience and facilities are such that I will still undertake to secure an allowance, and am willing to undertake such a case with *only a nominal charge unless I succeed*. To get access to the

case so that I may look into its condition and give it attention, I shall need a power of attorney as follows:

*Hon. Commissioner of Patents*

SIR:—I hereby appoint NEWELL S. WRIGHT, of Detroit, Mich., as my attorney in the matter of my application for Letters Patent filed----- Serial No-----for an improvement in----- with full power in the premises, and herewith revoke all powers of attorney heretofore given in said application.

Signed at----- this----- day of----- 188-----

Send me with this power of attorney \$5.00 for the expense involved in my getting up the case, and I will give the matter my most careful attention without any further charge unless I succeed in securing an allowance of the application. If I am successful in obtaining an allowance you are to pay me a further fee, to be agreed upon when I learn the condition and nature of the case.

If it is possible for skill and careful attention to win your case rest assured that I can secure that end in your behalf.

**Reissues.**

Where a patent is found partially or wholly invalid, an application may be filed for a reissue.

To procure a valid and competent reissue, under the more recent decisions of the Courts, requires that the application be prepared and handled with the utmost care and skill.

Such a matter should also be attended to promptly, lest your right to a reissue be lost by reason of too long delay.

Should you find such a step desirable, please communicate with me and I will advise you promptly what course to pursue.

The Government fee in such a case is \$30.00. My fee in ordinary cases will be \$50.00; total \$80.00, all payable in advance.

### Caveats.

To guard against having your rights jeopardized because of delay in filing an application for a patent, it is often advisable to file a caveat, setting forth the invention.

A caveat may be filed for an incompleated invention if desired.

Such a course affords evidence as to date of invention, gives time to complete or test the invention, and will give opportunity to contest the application of another party for the same invention while the caveat is in force.

The Government fee is	-----	\$10 00
Ordinary Attorney's fee and cost of drawing	15 00	
		-----
Total	-----	\$25 00

A caveat is operative for the period of one year, and may be renewed.

### Design Patents.

Design patents are granted for new and original designs, impressions, ornaments, patterns, prints, shapes, etc., for various articles of manufacture.

They are often very valuable, affording great protection, where a mechanical patent cannot be obtained.

The laws are very liberal to applicants for patents of this class.

They are granted for different terms, as the applicant may choose. The Government fees for the several terms are as follows:

For 3½ years	-----	\$10 00
“ 7 “	-----	15 00
“ 14 “	-----	30 00

My charge in ordinary cases is \$20.00. When I furnish a drawing of the design my charge will be \$5.00 additional.

If you have prints of the design send me a dozen copies.

### Trade Marks.

Trade marks constitute a very important item of business success and should be registered in the Patent Office.

They remain in force for 30 years and may be renewed for 30 years more.

An examination can be speedily made, if desired, to see if a certain trade-mark has already been registered as applied to a particular branch of business, at a cost of \$5.00, payable in advance.

The Government fee is.....	\$25 00
My charge is.....	15 00

Total.....	\$40 00
------------	---------

I should be furnished, when practicable, with 12 fac similes of the trade mark.

In case I am required to furnish a drawing of the same an additional charge of \$5.00 will be made.

### Prints and Labels.

Prints and labels designed to be used upon manufactured articles, packages, boxes, bottles, etc., should be registered in the Patent Office. Such a registration holds good for 28 years.

Government and Attorney's fee, \$15.00.

I should be furnished with 12 copies of the label.

### Copyrights.

To be valid copyright matter must in all cases be registered before publication.

The term of the registry is 28 years and may be renewed for 14 years more. Total cost, \$5.00.

Send me a printed copy of the title of your production; or if a painting, drawing, statuary, chromo, model, design for a work of art, etc., send me a copy or description of the same.

### **Abstracts of Title.**

To ascertain the present ownership of a patent I can procure for you an official abstract of title from the Patent Office.

### **Assignments, Licenses, Contracts, Etc.**

An inventor may transfer a part or the whole interest in his patent, either before or after the patent issues, also various interests under his patent.

The preparation of such instruments should be intrusted in all cases to a thoroughly competent patent attorney.

Valuable interests are often imperiled for lack of skill and experience in drawing up such papers.

Trade marks, labels and copyrights may also be assigned. The assignment should always be recorded.

### **Copies of Patents, Etc.**

Copies of the drawings and specifications of patents, so far as the same have been printed, can be furnished for 25 cents each. The money should accompany the order. Written copies of other patents, and copies of assignments furnished on reasonable terms.



### Canadian Patents.

The intimate and close relations of Canada with the United States afford valuable facilities to patentees.

Patents are granted for 15 years, but the Government fees may be paid for terms of 5 years each, which is the customary manner.

Application must be filed within twelve months of the date of any foreign patent, if any such a patent has been granted.

It is important, however, to file the application at an early date, as a party may lose important advantages by delay.

The Government fee for the first term is--	\$20 00
Drawings, per sheet-----	5 00
Attorney's fee-----	20 00

Total in ordinary cases-----\$45 00

A model is required, which should not exceed 12 inches in any dimension. The model need not accompany the application, but may be filed after the application has been granted.

### Other Foreign Patents.

I have the best of facilities and arrangements for obtaining patents in all foreign countries, granting the same, and am prepared to do so on the most reasonable terms.

If you desire a foreign patent you will find it for your advantage to call upon, or communicate with me in regard to it.

Such applicants should seek advice at once, as they may forfeit valuable interests unless the matter is seasonably and promptly attended to.

Full information and terms given upon application.

The United States Government having declared its accession to the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, embracing several foreign nations, important privileges of a provisional and temporary nature are now afforded to inventors in all the other contracting States of said Union.

### **Legal Opinions.**

To give a reliable opinion on questions of infringement, the validity of patents, and analogous matters requires accurate knowledge, careful search and skillful examination. Patentees and manufacturers will often find it exceedingly important to obtain such an opinion before making any heavy expenditure in developing a business based upon patents, and in taking steps for their protection therein.

My opinion will always be candid and impartial, as the facts may indicate. No fixed charge therefor can be named.

### **Infringement Suits.**

Any case of this nature, for protection, for recovery of profits and damages, etc., will be carefully prosecuted in the United States Courts.

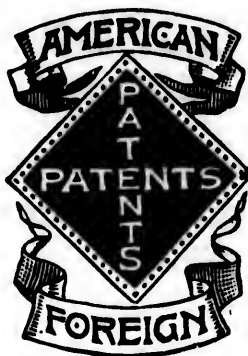
A personal interview will usually be desirable.

In such cases a retainer fee will be required, and a reasonable charge made for services involved.

## REFERENCES.

As this manual is designed for wide circulation and will therefore be likely to reach many who are personally unacquainted with me, I shall be glad to name, when practicable, parties in the section where the applicant resides who can speak from experience as to my services. A long printed list of names is unnecessary. I take pleasure, however, in mentioning, by permission, just a few references, which will amply suffice as to my standing and character, viz:

Wells W. Leggett, Esq.,	-	Detroit, Mich.
The Commercial National Bank,		" "
Michigan Malleable Iron Company,		" "
Farrand & Votey Organ Co.,	-	" "
Michigan Wire and Iron Works,		" "
Detroit Patent Brush Co.	-	" "
Detroit Electric Tower Co.,	-	" "
Romeo Door Hanger Co.,	-	Romeo, "
Clark Waggoner Esq.,	-	- Toledo, Ohio.
Arthur Phinney, Esq.,	-	Sandusky, "
Editor American Artisan,	-	- Chicago, Ill.
J. B. Dow, Esq.,	-	- Beloit, Wis.



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DETROIT, MICH.

