

PATENTS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.



The new Patent Laws enacted by Congress on the 2d of March, 1861, are now in full force, and prove to be of great benefit to all parties who are concerned in new inventions.

The duration of patents granted under the new act is prolonged to SEVENTEEN years, and the government fee required on filing an application for a patent is reduced from \$30 down to \$15. Other changes in the fees are also made as follows:—

On filing each Caveat.....	\$10
On filing each application for a Patent, except for a design.....	\$15
On issuing each original Patent.....	\$20
On appeal to Commissioner of Patents.....	\$20
On application for Re-issuance.....	\$30
On application for Extension of Patent.....	\$50
On granting the Extension.....	\$50
On filing Disclaimer.....	\$10
On filing application for Design, three and a half years.....	\$10
On filing application for Design, seven years.....	\$15
On filing application for Design, fourteen years.....	\$30

The law abolishes discrimination in fees required of foreigners, excepting reference to such countries as discriminate against citizens of the United States—thus allowing English, French, Belgian, Austrian, Russian, Spanish, and all other foreigners except the Canadians, to enjoy all the privileges of our patent system (except in cases of designs) on the above terms.

During the last sixteen years, the business of procuring Patents for new inventions in the United States and all foreign countries has been conducted by Messrs. MUNN & CO., in connection with the publication of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; and as an evidence of the confidence reposed in our Agency by the Inventors throughout the country, we would state that we have acted as agents for more than FIFTEEN THOUSAND Inventors! In fact, the publishers of this paper have become identified with the whole brotherhood of Inventors and Patentees at home and abroad. Thousands of Inventors for whom we have taken out Patents have addressed to us most flattering testimonials for the services we have rendered them, and the wealth which has inured to the Inventors whose Patents were secured through this Office, and afterward illustrated in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, would amount to many millions of dollars! We would state that we never had a more efficient corps of Draughtsmen and Specification Writers than are employed at present in our extensive Offices, and we are prepared to attend to Patent business of all kinds in the quickest time and on the most liberal terms.

The Examination of Inventions.

Persons having conceived an idea which they think may be patentable, are advised to make a sketch or model of their invention, and submit to us, with a full description, for advice. The points of novelty are carefully examined, and a reply written corresponding with the facts, free of charge. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.

Preliminary Examinations at the Patent Office. The advice we render gratuitously upon examining an invention does not extend to a search at the Patent Office, to see if a like invention has been presented there, but is an opinion based upon what knowledge we may acquire of a similar invention from the records in our Home Office. But for a fee of \$5, accompanied with a model or drawing and description, we have a special search made at the United States Patent Office, and a report setting forth the prospects of obtaining a Patent, &c., made up and mailed to the Inventor, with a pamphlet, giving instructions for further proceedings. These preliminary examinations are made through our Branch Office, corner of F and Seventh-streets, Washington, by experienced and competent persons. More than 5,000 such examinations have been made through this office during the past three years. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

How to Make an Application for a Patent.

Every applicant for a Patent must furnish a model of his invention. If susceptible of one; or if the invention is a chemical production, he must furnish samples of the ingredients of which his composition consists, for the Patent Office. These should be securely packed, the inventor's name marked on them, and sent, with the government fees by express. The express charge should be prepaid. Small models from a distance can often be sent cheaper by mail. The safest way to remit money is by draft on New York, payable to the order of Munn & Co. Persons who live in remote parts of the country can usually purchase drafts from their merchants on their New York correspondents; but, if not convenient to do so, there is but little risk in sending bank bills by mail, having the letter registered by the postmaster. Address MUNN & Co. No. 37 Park-row, New York.

Caveats.

Persons desiring to file a Caveat can have the papers prepared in the shortest time by sending a sketch and description of the invention. The government fee for a Caveat, under the new law, is \$10. A pamphlet of advice regarding applications for Patents and Caveats, in English and German, furnished gratis on application by mail. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.

Foreign Patents.

We are very extensively engaged in the preparation and securing of Patents in the various European countries. For the transaction of this business, we have offices at Nos. 66 Chancery-lane, London; 29 Boulevard St. Martin, Paris; and 26 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels. We think we can safely say that THREE-FOURTHS of all the European Patents secured to American citizens are procured through our Agency.

Inventors will do well to bear in mind that the English law does not limit the issue of Patents to Inventors. Any one can take out a Patent there.

Circulars of information concerning the proper course to be pursued in obtaining Patents in foreign countries through our Agency, the requirements of different Patent Offices, &c., may be had gratis upon application at our principal office, No. 37 Park-row, New York, or either of our Branch Offices.

Rejected Applications.

We are prepared to undertake the investigation and prosecution of rejected cases, on reasonable terms. The close proximity of our Washington Agency to the Patent Office affords us rare opportunities for the examination and comparison of references, models, drawings, documents, &c. Our success in the prosecution of rejected cases has been very great. The principal portion of our charge is generally left dependent upon the final result.

All persons having rejected cases which they desire to have prosecuted are invited to correspond with us on the subject, giving a brief history of the case, inclosing the official letters, &c.

Assignments of Patents.

The assignment of Patents, and agreements between Patentees and manufacturers, carefully prepared and placed upon the records at the Patent Office. Address MUNN & CO., at the Scientific American Patent Agency, No. 37 Park-row, New York.

It would require many columns to detail all the ways in which the Inventor or Patentee may be served at our offices. We cordially invite all who have anything to do with Patent property or inventions to call at our extensive offices, No. 37 Park-row, New York, where any questions regarding the rights of Patentees, will be cheerfully answered.

Communications and remittances by mail, and models by express (prepaid), should be addressed to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.



C. H. McC., of Ill.—We briefly alluded recently to the subject of your letter upon the taxation of patented articles. The question is one of great importance to our manufacturers of such articles. The tax really appears to be unjust to them. It would perhaps be more wise to lay a heavier tax upon fixed property and exempt manufactured articles.

T. P. P., of Mass.—We know of no apparatus for indicating the exact weight of water except the tube scale attached to measure. There are a variety of water meters, for determining the quantity of water that passes through a pipe. Engravings of several of these devices have been published in our paper. We hardly know which is practically the best. If we are not mistaken you will be able to see some of these in operation at the office of the Cochituate Water Works, Boston, Mass. Your plan of measurement for the intended purpose is very good. We should be pleased to receive any articles that you think would interest our readers.

A. H., of C. W.—The idea of putting elastic plating on the sides of ships is not new. It is now being tried upon one of the gunboats in the Mississippi river. Your projectile is old and we think your ballooning apparatus of doubtful novelty and utility.

C. S., of N. Y.—If you have not the means wherewith to try your experiments, and cannot procure aid from some friend to enable you to do so, you will have to give it up for the present at least.

M. J. K., of N. Y.—Your plan of raising heavy guns into a turret like the *Monitor's* and lowering them at every discharge we think would be impracticable. If they could be thus raised and lowered there would be no occasion for a turret; and possibly without the supports of a turret in the way the plan might be made to work. It does not seem very promising, however.

J. F. A., of N. Y.—Probably the reason why the two indicator cards of which you speak, are not alike in that portion of the stroke after the steam was cut off, is that in one case water was carried over from the boiler and evaporated as the pressure was reduced in the cylinder.

J. C. A., of Mass.—The only portion of your communication that has any interest you request us not to publish.

T. B. M., of N. J.—Overman's work on "The Manufacture of Iron," published by Henry C. Baird, of Philadelphia, contains directions for making sheet iron.

E. B. H., of Me.—The answer to your question whether the prevalent diseases of the throat are caused by burning coal oil, would be very interesting if an answer could be given with any certainty of its correctness. But the cause of disease is by far the most obscure branch of medical science, and we presume that physicians would be very much divided in the answers they would give to your question.

W. C. E., of Mo.—The plan you suggest, of attaching an implement similar to a pair of scissors to the muzzle of a gun for cutting off the cartridge, is very good, but it is not new. A patent has been applied for on the same invention recently. In taking a patent upon an improvement on some other person's patented invention you can only use the improvements you have made; not any portion which is covered by the claims of the first patentee, without his consent.

A. W., of Ohio.—The question of the inferiority of the African race is one that we have never investigated in a scientific point of view, therefore we do not propose to discuss it. The more it is discussed the more diversity of opinion there will be on the subject. Such differences as do really exist are appreciable to the senses.

H. H., of Mass.—There is no novelty in providing projectiles with steel points; nor is there any in discharging one projectile from another as you propose. Considering your projectile as a whole, we have never seen anything precisely like it, and think it probable a limited claim might be made on it.

E. C., of Ind.—Concrete for underground walls is made by mixing dry, one peck of good hydraulic cement with two pecks of clean gravel, then wetting the mixture and using it immediately as a mortar for laying the wall. Or boards may be secured to form a box of the width of the wall, and the mortar may be made so thin that it can be poured into the trough together with the stones to form the wall. Unless hydraulic cement is used immediately after it is wet, it is worthless. It becomes hard in a few minutes.

S. E. J., of N. Y.—We are not able to advise you in regard to the practical value of the roofing cement to which you refer. You should correspond with those who have used it.

S. L. E., of Mich.—The calorific engine answers a good purpose where but little power is required.

A. C., of N. B.—We will keep your model subject to your order. If at any time you should decide to apply for a patent you may depend upon our best services.

J. G. N. of Vt.—We advise you to procure Brewster's Optics. It is a small work but will answer your purpose.

A. C., of N. Y.—There is no limit to the velocity of a projectile resulting from the resistance of the atmosphere; but the higher the velocity, the more rapidly it is reduced by this resistance. Prof. Norton, of New Haven, estimated the velocity of one of the large meteors at 21 miles per second. An air gun does make a report louder than that of a pop gun; the thickness of the barrel would modify the sound.

W. L. T., of Pa.—Black is dyed on wool by different processes. You can do it in a very simple manner by boiling the wool for half an hour in a liquor in which two ounces of the bichromate of potash, and one pound of fustic is used for every eight pounds of wool. Take it out and air it, then boil it for a full hour in logwood liquor containing the extract of three pounds of logwood chips. After this it must be thoroughly washed. If it has a grey or slaty appearance, it is a sign that it has not received a sufficient quantity of logwood; if it is rusty and brown, it is a sign that the logwood liquor was too strong. Remove a portion of the logwood by rinsing the wool in very delicate sulphuric acid, and wash well in warm water. There are several other methods of coloring wool black.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FOREIGN PATENT.—The population of Great Britain, is 30,000,000; of France, 35,000,000; Belgium, 5,000,000; Austria, 40,000,000; Prussia, 20,000,000; and Russia, 60,000,000. Patents may be secured by American citizens in all of these countries. Now is the time, while business is dull at home, to take advantage of these immense foreign fields. Mechanical improvements of all kinds are always in demand in Europe. There will never be a better time than the present to take patents abroad. We have reliable business connections with the principal capitals of Europe. Nearly all of the patents secured in foreign countries by Americans are obtained through our agency. Address Munn & Co., 37 Park row, New York. Circulars about foreign patents furnished free.

Money Received

At the Scientific American Office on account of Patent Office business, during one week preceding Wednesday, April 16, 1862:—

N. A., of N. Y., \$30; J. B., of N., \$20; J. A. W., of N. Y., \$20; E. F. B., of Conn., \$20; R. and P., of Mass., \$15; W. H. H., of N. Y., \$10; F. W. C., of N. Y., \$15; W. H. W., of N. Y., \$25; J. M. D., of Va., \$15; W. D. D., of Ill., \$25; B. and E. H., of Ill., \$15; E. J. W., of N. Y., \$12; J. C. M., of Ill., \$15; A. and A., of Ill., \$15; J. M. Le C., of Wis., \$25; A. H., of Minn., \$25; P. N. II., of N. J., \$15; W. M., of O., \$15; P. P., of N. Y., \$15; A. C. K., of N. Y., \$25; F. A. B., of N. Y., \$45; A. J., of Iowa, \$20; D. and H., of N. Y., \$20; M. and S. S., of O., \$25; C. C. C., of N. Y., \$25; B. R. A., of N. Y., \$140; E. D. G., of Conn., \$25; J. S., of Mass., \$15; G. and J., of R. I., \$15; M. and K., of Ill., \$15; C. L. G., of N. Y., \$100; J. P., of N. Y., \$50; C. T. W., of Mass., \$25; J. D. S., of Ill., \$25; W. R., of Mich., \$25; J. O. C., of Wis., \$15; L. H. D., of Iowa, \$15; W. W. B., of N. Y., \$15; G. W. N., of Mass., \$15; H. T., of N. Y., \$15; J. B. S., of Prussia, \$46; E. M. A., of N. Y., \$40; S. H. N., of Iowa, \$20; G. B. O., of N. Y., \$30; A. B. B., of Conn., \$25; A. and M., of Wis., \$30; A. McG., of N. Y., \$25; J. R. W., of N. Y., \$15; H. B. J., of N. J., \$25; J. B., of Ind., \$15; P. W. McK., of N. J., \$15; J. E. H., of Mass., \$25; W. J., of Wis., \$30; N. A. B., of N. Y., \$10; C. H. W., of Mass., \$25; E. Y. C., of Ind., \$10; C. B. S., of Mass., \$15; L. C. C., of Mass., \$18; J. W. B., of N. Y., \$20; A. S. H., of Ill., \$25; A. S., of Ill., \$30.

Specifications and drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office from April 9 to Wednesday, April 16, 1862:—

J. W. B., of N. Y.; J. R. B., of Ind.; A. H., of Minn.; B. R. A., of N. Y.; J. B. S., of Prussia; W. G. P., of Del.; W. C. S., of N. Y.; J. R. A., of Pa.; A. B. B., of Conn.; W. H. W., of N. Y.; E. J. W., of N. Y.; G. B. O., of N. Y.; A. C. K., of N. Y.; J. M. Le C., of Wis.; C. H. W., of Mass.; C. T. W., of Mass.; H. T., of N. Y.; L. E. C., of Mass.; W. D. D., of Ill.; A. McG., of N. Y.; H. B. J., of N. J.; C. C. C., of N. Y.; M. and S. S., of Ohio; W. R., of Mich.; J. D. S., of Ill.; E. Y. C., of Ind.; A. S. H., of Ill.; J. E. H., of Mass.; J. P., of N. Y., 2 cases; L. A. S., of N. Y.; E. D. G., of Conn.; M. P. T., of N. Y.; N. A., of N. Y.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twenty-five Cents per line for each and every insertion, payable in advance. To enable all to understand how to compute the amount they must send in when they wish advertisements inserted, we will explain that ten words average one line. Engravings will not be admitted into our advertising columns; and, as heretofore, the publishers reserve to themselves the right to reject any advertisement they may deem objectionable.

Back Numbers and Volumes of the Scientific American.

VOLUMES I, II, III, IV, V. (NEW SERIES) COMPLETE (bound or unbound) may be had at this office and from all periodical dealers. Price, bound, \$1 50 per volume, by mail, \$2—which include postage. Price, in sheets, \$1. Every mechanic, inventor or artisan in the United States should have a complete set of this publication for reference. Subscribers should not fail to preserve their numbers for binding.

We are prepared to bind volumes in handsome covers, with illuminated sides, and to furnish covers for other binders. Price for binding, 50 cents. Price for covers, by mail, 50 cents; by express, or delivered at the office, 40 cents.

SITUATION WANTED, BY A MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—The best of references given, and specimens exhibited. Address J. A. Macpherson Pharmacy, corner Fourth and Wharton streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 16 3*