

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS.

PATENTS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to solicit patents in the United States and all foreign countries, on the most reasonable terms.



They also attend to various other departments of business pertaining to patents, such as Extensions, Appeals before the United States Court, Interferences, Opinions relative to Infringements, &c.

United States Patent Office, and with the greater part of the inventions which have been patented. Information concerning the patentability of inventions is freely given, without charge, on sending a model or drawing and description to this office.

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 it to us, with a full description, for advice.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

The service 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.

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.

The revised 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 to \$15.

Table listing fees for patent services: 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-issue, \$30; On application for Extension of Patent, \$30; On granting the Extension, \$50; On filing a 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 natives of such countries as discriminate against citizens of the United States—thus allowing Austrian, French, Belgian, English, Russian, Spanish and all other foreigners except the Canadians, to enjoy all the privileges of our patent system.

During the last seventeen 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 at least TWENTY THOUSAND inventors!

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.

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

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.

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.

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 Government Patent Offices, &c., may be had gratis upon application at our principal office, No. 37 Park Row, New York, or any of our branch offices.

ASSIGNMENTS OF PATENTS.

Assignments of patents, and agreements between patentees and manufacturers are 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 inventors or patentees 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.

TO OUR READERS.

PATENT CLAIMS.—Persons desiring the claim of any invention which has been patented within thirty years, can obtain copy by addressing a note to this office, stating the name of the patentee and date of patent, when known, and inclosing \$1 as fee for copying.

Models are required to accompany applications for Patents under the new law, the same as formerly, except on design patents when two good drawings are all that are required to accompany the petition, specification and oath, except the Government fee.

INVARIABLE RULE.—It is an established rule of this office to stop sending the paper when the time for which it was pre-paid has expired.

NEW PAMPHLETS IN GERMAN.—We have just issued a revised edition of our pamphlet of Instructions to Inventors, containing a digest of the fees required under the new Patent Law, &c., printed in the German language, which persons can have gratis upon application at this office. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York.



T. W., of N. Y.—Phosphorized ether is made with sulphuric ether and phosphorus. A small piece of phosphorus is placed in a phial, and some ether poured over it. The phial is then well stoppered, and shaken occasionally, until the phosphorus dissolves.

E. B., of Mo.—Any person has a right to use your invention outside of the United States; and although he may have made a large fortune by its use, you have no claim upon him for any portion of the proceeds.

C. W., Jr., of Mass.—A report on the electric light at Dungeness, Scotland, has been made to the House of Commons. It is the only source, so far as we know, from which you can obtain the information you desire respecting it.

J. W. R., of Pa.—Coal ashes contain a small quantity of potash, which is a deliquescent salt. Having mixed some of it with the hydraulic cement of which the floor of your cellar is made, this may account for the floor becoming very damp during wet weather.

J. G. H., of Mo.—A good Jonval turbine wheel would be the best that you could use on your 35-foot fall, with a regular supply of 10 cubic feet of water per second. When the quantity of water is irregular, the over-shot, or breast-wheel, should be preferred.

E. C. P., of Mass.—There is no special work published on spectral analysis, so far as we know. We would prefer silver to aluminum for spoons or any other article of domestic use.

V. B. T., of Iowa.—The flax-dressing machine to which you refer is a good one. Steam evaporators for sirups are perhaps the most safe; because you can regulate the temperature in a manner superior to that of employing fire direct to the pans.

J. R., of Ohio.—You must heat your boxes before applying the Rabbit metal, or it will not adhere.

J. H. B., of Ohio.—Electricity may be generated by water-power, and conducted on wires to as great a distance as if generated by a battery; but you will find it too expensive and troublesome to provide it thus, for use as a motive power two miles distant.

R. A. R., of N. Y.—There is no truth in the "fact" that a long screw driver is more powerful than a short one. There is no power in a screw driver any more than there is in a potato. The force is supplied by the man using it, and the longer the tool the more chance he has to exert his strength.

S. M. P., of Maine.—Use the scraping tool instead of the sharp, keen-edged one; and you will find that the turning is much better.

L. M., of Conn.—You cannot expect to become a proficient in tempering steel without practice, and an opportunity of observing others skilled in the art.

W. H. T., of N. Y.—The birch oil of Russia which is used in the manufacture of Russia leather, and which is a powerful preservative, is obtained by submitting birch bark to distillation. Such oil might be manufactured in large quantities from the birch bark of our forest trees; and possibly similar oils may be obtained from the bark of others.

H. W., of Ohio.—You must not expect to obtain good molasses from beet root. In France and Germany such molasses is given to pigs; it is nauseous and has a very disagreeable smell.

W. R. C., of Conn.—Good gas for illumination can be made from wood, but it costs more than gas made from coal. In Germany, where coal is high in price, there are twenty different towns in which gas made from wood is used.

J. P. G., of Ill.—Starch is never attacked by insects; it is the gluten of wheat which is so subject to insect depredations. Starch manufacturers have informed us that they have kept starch for several years, and in no case have they ever noticed it depreciate in quality.

H. P. C., of N. J.—The finest qualities of silk are now raised in France, where as much care has been devoted to improving the breed of silk worms, by crossing the varieties, as has been exercised in other countries in improving the breed of sheep, to secure fine wool.

R. F., of Mass.—The armament of the Monitors is now said to be one 8-inch Parrottrifle, and the 15-inch gun.

J. M., of Conn.—We do not know the proportions of the freezing mixture. You had better obtain the Glauber salts and saltpeter and experiment for yourself.

R. P. W., of Ill.—Good cast-iron is easily distinguished by the closeness and smallness of its crystals and its bluish-grey color. Good wrought-iron is tested by bending cold, and applying severe strains of all kinds.

G. S., of N. Y.—No reliance can be placed upon any assertions of the character you mention. We do not admit that class of matter into our columns.

R. F., of Mass.—The most simple method of making the stannate of soda, which is used to such a great extent in Europe by calico printers, is to fuse tin ore with soda.

J. H. W., of Pa.—Rosin oil is not suitable for painting, compared with linseed oil, but you might use it in the painting of outhouses. We advise you to submit your barometer to some philosophical instrument maker in Philadelphia, and not send it to any great distance to have the air removed from the tube.

M. B., of Wis.—Although the lead ores of Great Britain do not contain so much lead as those of America, they contain more silver, and are held to be more profitable to work.

Money Received

At the Scientific American Office, on account of Patent Office business, from Wednesday, July 22, to Wednesday, July 29, 1863:—

- W. P., of N. Y., \$20; J. M. S., of N. J., \$16; R. G., of Ind., \$20; W. S. J., of Conn., \$20; E. E., of N. Y., \$20; Z. W., of Cal., \$25; J. B., of N. Y., \$20; T. J. D., of N. Y., \$45; A. C. B., of N. Y., \$12; G. W. W., of Pa., \$25; A. H. T., of R. I., \$16; I. E. P., of Conn., \$25; A. H. A., of Ind., \$12; G. S. M., of Conn., \$10; J. C. L., of Mo., \$16; J. E. Van S., of Ky., \$10; S. D. E., of Mich., \$44; G. H. L., of Ill., \$40; J. C., of Mass., \$250; E. W. H., of Ill., \$29; E. R. S., of Mass., \$16; J. L. K., of N. J., \$16; R. McD., of N. J., \$20; H. M., of N. Y., \$20; C. H. R., of Maine, \$20; T. H., of N. Y., \$20; A. B. E., of Mass., \$100; T. T. H., of N. Y., \$20; R. A. T., of N. Y., \$16; H. W., of Ohio, \$7; S. and W., of Conn., \$77; H. F. B., of Ill., \$25; C. P. C., of Mass., \$25; F. C., of N. Y., \$25; C. F., of Ill., \$15; M. D., of Ind., \$15; A. H., of Ill., \$15; K. and L., of Ohio, \$29; P. M., of Ill., \$25; S. W., of N. Y., \$16; W. and C., of N. Y., \$16; R. R. B., of N. Y., \$25; T. P. R., of Mass., \$25; D. R., of N. Y., \$20; C. T. D., of N. J., \$16; E. A. S., of N. Y., \$20; M. R. S., of N. Y., \$41; S. B. D., of N. Y., \$41; P. E., of N. Y., \$16; H. G., of N. Y., \$16; M. and B., of N. Y., \$41; W. T., of N. Y., \$16; B. L. W., of Mass., \$28; B. G., of Ill., \$16; J. J. K., of Ill., \$15; J. C., of R. I., \$12; S. and S., of N. Y., \$30; J. S. B., of England, \$16; D. and H., of Ind., \$16; G. F. J., of Iowa, \$20; T. J. W., of N. H., \$25; S. W. N., of N. Y., \$16; A. S., of N. Y., \$25; A. A. S., of Mich., \$16.

Persons having remitted money to this office will please to examine the above list to see that their initials appear in it, and if they have not received an acknowledgment by mail, and their initials are not to be found in this list, they will please notify us immediately, and inform us the amount, and how it was sent, whether by mail or express.

Specifications and drawings and models belonging to parties with the following initials have been forwarded to the Patent Office from Wednesday, July 22, to Wednesday, July 29, 1863:—

- H. W., of Ohio; A. C. B., of N. Y.; M. & C., of France; J. C., of R. I.; E. P. C., of Mass.; T. J. W., of N. H.; A. S., of N. Y.; P. C., of N. Y.; R. R. B., of N. Y.; F. J., of France; W. T., of N. Y.; M. R. S., of N. Y.; I. E. P., of Conn.; A. H. A., of Ind.; B. L. W., of Mass.; G. W. W., of Pa.; J. E. Van S., of Ky.; S. & S., of N. Y.; T. P. R., of Mass.; E. B. R., of N. J.; M. & B., of N. Y.; R. W., of Mass. (3 cases); J. S. B., of Kansas; H. F. B., of Ill.; G. F. J., of Iowa; K. & L., of Ohio; E. J. F., of Ill.; P. M., of Ill.