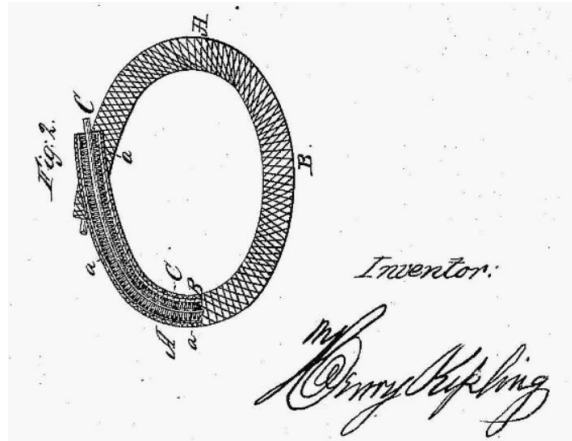


Some Kipling Patents

H. KIPLING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO J. B. BEHRMANN, OF SAME PLACE.

BRACELET.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 31,931, dated April 2, 1861.



RICHARD A. KIPLING, OF ROSELLE, NEW JERSEY.

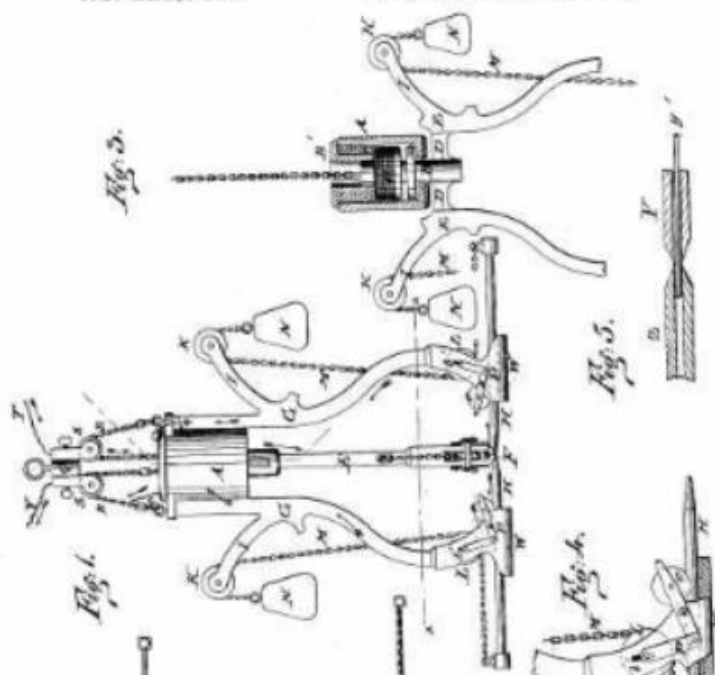
IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRIC LAMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 222,503, dated December 9, 1879; application filed April 18, 1879; patented in France, January 9, 1878.

R. A. KIPLING.
Electric-Lamp.

No. 222,503.

Patented Dec. 9, 1879.



NEW PATENTS.

[Contributed by Mr. George Shaw.]

The following Patents were sealed during the week ending August 8, 1878:—

Richard A. Kipling, Paris, an improved electric lamp. Dated February 21, 1878.

Birmingham Daily Post - Friday 09 August 1878

JAMES F. SPRAGUE AND FRANCIS J. **KIPLING**, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GLASS IMITATION STONE FOR JEWELRY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,402, dated July 18, 1882.
Application filed January 27, 1882. (No model.)

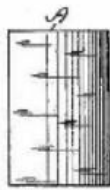


FIG. 1.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 2.

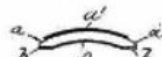


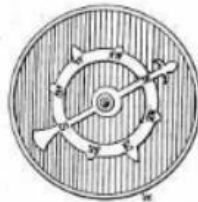
FIG. 4.

RICHARD A. **KIPLING**, OF ROSELLE, NEW JERSEY.

CHARM-COMPASS FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,265, dated February 13, 1883.
Application filed June 27, 1882. (No model.) Patented in France May 2, 1882, No. 136,630.

Fig 1



ERNEST EDWARD **KIPLING**, OF ROSELLE, NEW JERSEY.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMOND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,302, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed March 27, 1885. (No specimens.)

Henry and Richard were brothers, great-nephews of Thomas Kipling of Bowes, **Dean** of Peterborough (via his brother Richard's son Thomas). Francis and Ernest were two of Richard's sons.

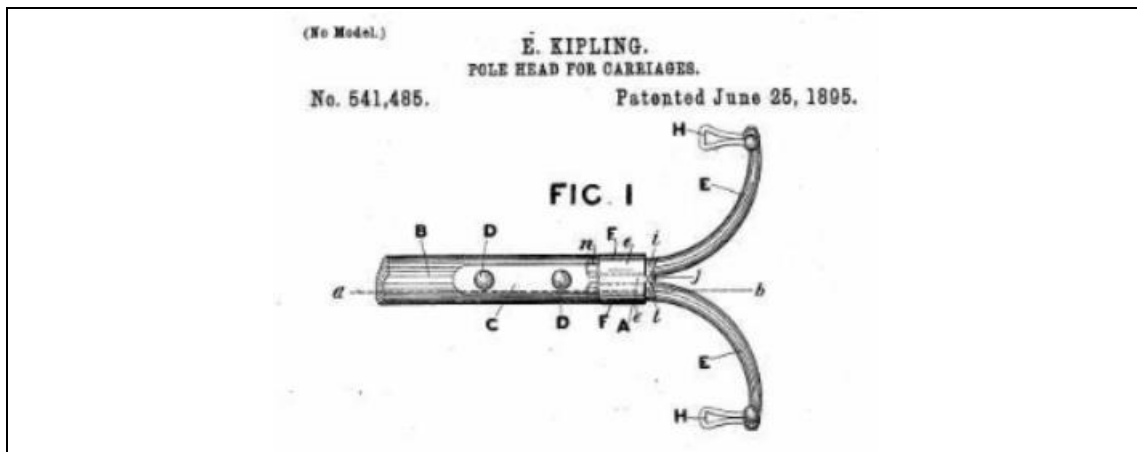
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EDWARD **KIPLING**, OF LONDON, ASSIGNOR TO THE **KIPLING** POLE HEAD COMPANY, OF BRADFORD, ENGLAND.

POLE-HEAD FOR CARRIAGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,485, dated June 25, 1895.

Application filed May 10, 1894. Serial No. 510,756. (No model.) Patented in England November 10, 1890, No. 18,039.



Within the last year or two, the Kipling pole has been invented. It differs from the ordinary pole-head in that the pole is altogether shorter, reaching no more than from the end two metal curved arms turn right and left, so that the attachment is very much shorter than either pole-chain or pole piece.

The Encyclopaedia of Sport

Mr. Mulliner had also on view the "Kipling patent safety pole head" and the "Martin patent horse shoe."

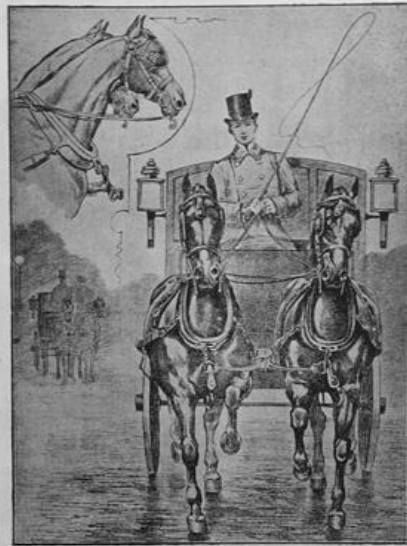
Northampton Mercury - Friday 20 July 1894

MAIL PHAETON, by HUTTON; detachable hood reverses to waggonette; fitted with ball bearings; Kipling pole head; foot brake; has been only used a few times; in condition equal to new.

Belfast News-Letter - Wednesday 12 May 1897

The
Kipling Patent Safety Pole-head.

No. 18039.



SEND FOR
 ILLUSTRATED
 CIRCULARS
 AND
 PRICE LISTS.

LIBERAL
 DISCOUNT
 TO
 WHOLESALE
 HOUSES.

1st, 2nd, 3rd Prize Pairs at Agricultural Hall Show, 1895,
 exhibited and always driven on these Pole-heads.
 Prices allow good profit to Carriage Builders.

For particulars apply—

Kipling Pole-head Coy.

122, SWAN ARCADE, BRADFORD.

Over 100 put on by 1 Carriage Builder in 18 Months.

When ordering state description of Carriage.

Special size made for 'Buses, Char-a-Bancs and heavy Vehicles
 at extra prices.

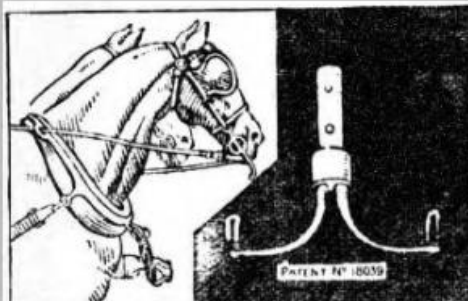
London Agents:

Messrs. THOS. WHITTINGHAM & WILKIN, 136 & 135, Long Acre, W.C.
 Messrs. PFELL, STEDALL & SON, Broad Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.
 Messrs. C. & B. GADSDON, 11, Brushfield Street, Bishopsgate Street, E.
 Mr. WALTER DICKSON, 159, Drury Lane, W.C.

Country Agents:

Messrs. FRED. SELBY & Co., Longmore Street Works, Birmingham.
 Messrs. INSOLE & GRIMLEY, 76, 77 & 78, Hurst Street, Birmingham.
 Messrs. J. J. DOBBS & Co., Ryland Street, Broad Street, Birmingham.
 Messrs. JONAS WOODHEAD & SONS, Witham's Forge, Leeds.
 Messrs. SUGDEN & Co., Station Court, Bradford.
 Messrs. N. & J. ZIMMERMANN, Regent's Place, Birmingham.

The "KIPLING" Patent Safety
POLE-HEAD



Apply for particulars to any Carriage Builder; or to the
"KIPLING" POLE-HEAD Co.
 122, SWAN ARCADE,
 BRADFORD, YORKS.

Sporting Gazette - Saturday 05 September 1896

PATENT NEWS.—Messrs. Tasker and Crossley patent agents, Halifax and Huddersfield, have compiled the following list of applications:—**Edward Kipling and Charles William Walker, of Todmorden, for "Improvements in harness and other buckles ;**

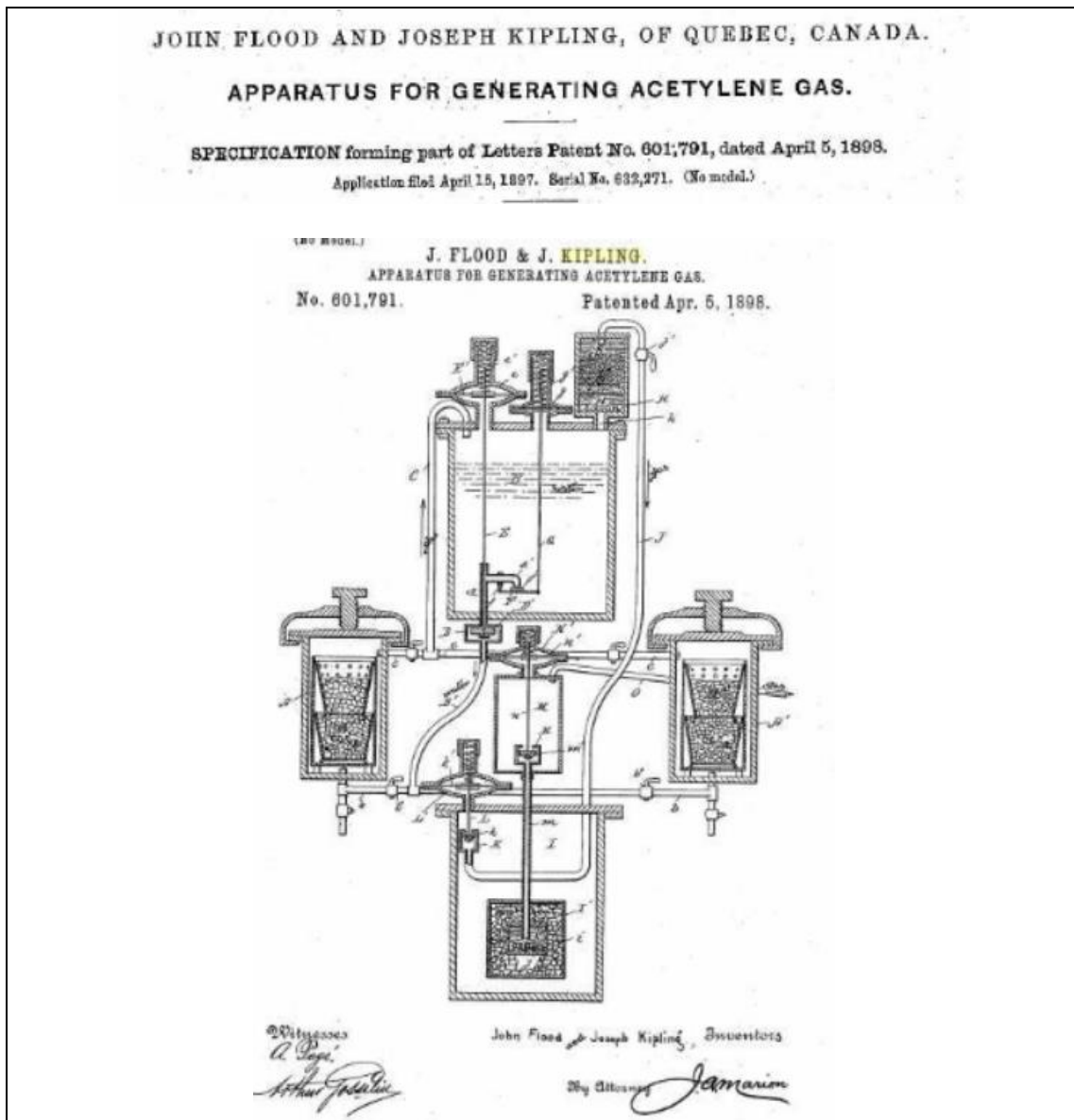
Todmorden & District News - Friday 06 April 1894

SUPERIOR RIPON'S WAGGONETTE, pair or single, carry six, brass mounts, Kipling pole head, light, stylish, latest, perfect condition; no further use.—Plompton Hall, Thackley, Bradford.

Friday 03 June 1904, Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer

Edward Kipling (b1856) was the son of Francis Kipling of Darlington (of the **Barningham** family group).

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Joseph was the son (b1868 Quebec) of Benjamin Kipling, sailmaker, originally of Monkwearmouth, most probably of the **Staindrop** family Group.

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WILLIAM C. **KIPLING** AND EDWARD ARNOLD, OF SUDBURY, ENGLAND;
SAID **KIPLING** ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE LANCELOT ANDREWES, OF
SAME PLACE.

COMPOSITION FOR WATERPROOFING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 644,250, dated February 27, 1900.

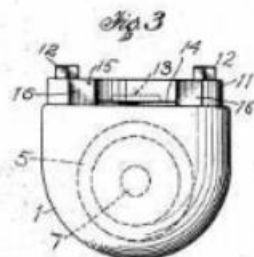
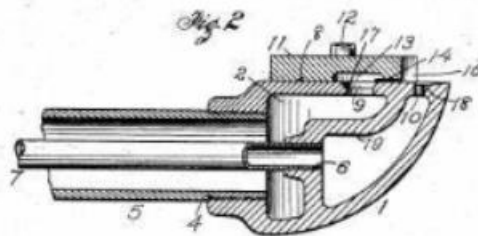
William was a silk and umbrella merchant, also of the **Dean** family group, and unfortunately later went bankrupt and to prison.

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CHARLES G. **KIPLING** AND HORACE L. WORDEN, OF LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO ALFRED MEYER, OF
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

OIL-BURNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 787,015, dated April 11, 1905.



Witnesses
Humphreys
O. P. Knight

Inventors
Charles G. Kipling
Horace L. Worden
by *Townsend Bros*
Their Attys

Charles Kipling was an engineer for the Los Angeles Interurban railway, who was killed in an accident the year the patent was granted. He was of the **Pitcherhouse** family group.

VICTIM OF EXPLOSION DIES

Charles Kipling, Scalded by Escaping Steam at Power House, Succumbs to Injuries

Charles G. Kipling, who was injured Nov. 8 in the explosion at the power house of the Interurban company, at Girard and Georgia streets, died at the Sisters' hospital yesterday afternoon.

The escaping steam literally roasted Kipling, but for a time it was thought that his life could be saved. Complications set in and his condition recently became worse. The deceased leaves a young wife and a small child.

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N^o 17,030



A.D. 1897

Date of Application, 19th July, 1897—Accepted, 21st Aug., 1897

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Rocking Cradle.

I, THOMAS KIPLING, of 242 Johnson Street, Victoria, Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

- 5 This invention relates to cradles; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side view of the cradle and its frame. Figure 2 is a plan view showing the cradle broken away so as to expose the mechanism of the spring motor.

FIG. 1.

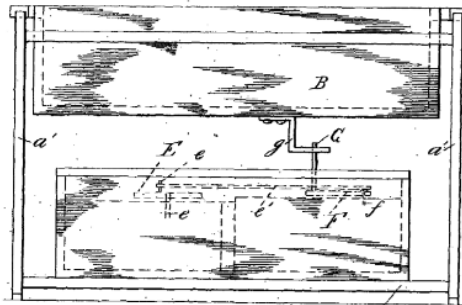
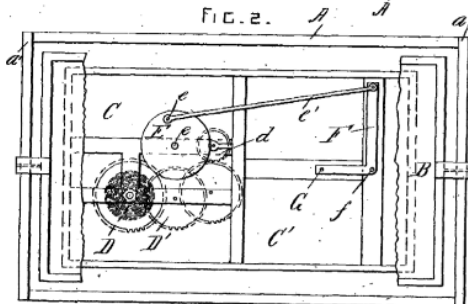


FIG. 2.



Of Benefit to Babies.—An automatic rocking cradle, designed to while away the babyhood hours of blinking eyed pink and white tots inclined to restlessness, and thereby save many weary moments for tired mothers, will be on exhibition all to-day at Weiler Bros.' furniture house on Fort street; and numbers of innocent little ones are expected to drop around, escorted by approving mammas, and inspect. "The cradle runs by clock-work," says the inventor, Mr. Thomas Kipling, a resident of Victoria, "and it will save the arms of mothers; bring gladness to the hearts of paterfamilias and relieve his nights of many infant-voiced horrors." Questioned as to what moved him to the invention, Mr. Kipling only smiled and hastily turned the conversation into other channels. He will be present during the exhibition, however, and it may be, will then explain that interesting point.

Victoria Daily Colonist, September 1898, p.5

Thomas was an engineer and is of the **Pitcherhouse** family group

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BREVET D'INVENTION.

X. — Transport sur routes.

1. — VOITURES.

N° 367.107

Miroir-espion pour voitures automobiles et autres.

M. ARTHUR WELLESLEY KIPLING résidant en France.

Demandé le 12 juin 1906.

Délivré le 21 août 1906. — Publié le 20 octobre 1906.

Les conducteurs d'automobiles ont le plus grand intérêt à voir ce qui se passe derrière la voiture qu'ils conduisent, afin de pouvoir, au besoin, se garer d'une voiture arrivant par
5 derrière à très grande vitesse, et pour ne pas faire de manœuvre capable de donner lieu à un choc ou tout autre accident. C'est dans ce but que le demandeur a eu l'idée de disposer à l'avant de la voiture un miroir réfléchissant,
10 pour le conducteur, la route qui se déroule derrière lui et montrant tout ce qui s'y passe, sans qu'il ait à faire aucun mouvement, par conséquent en restant toujours maître de la direction de sa voiture et des organes qu'il
15 doit actionner. D'ailleurs, ce système de miroir-espion est applicable à toutes les voitures, aux voitures ordinaires comme aux voitures automobiles.

Le dessin annexé montre bien comment ce système peut être réalisé.

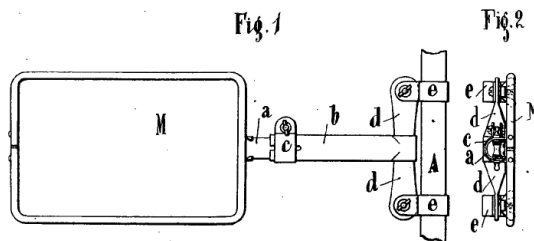
La fig. 1 est une vue de face d'un miroir disposé sur un montant latéral de l'avant de la voiture.

La fig. 2 est une vue de côté.

N° 367.107

M. Kipling

Pl. unique



Arthur was of the **Dean** family group. For his life story, see [Newsletter20](#).

N^o 14,491



A.D. 1908

Date of Application, 8th Jan., 1909—Accepted, 1st Apr., 1909

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

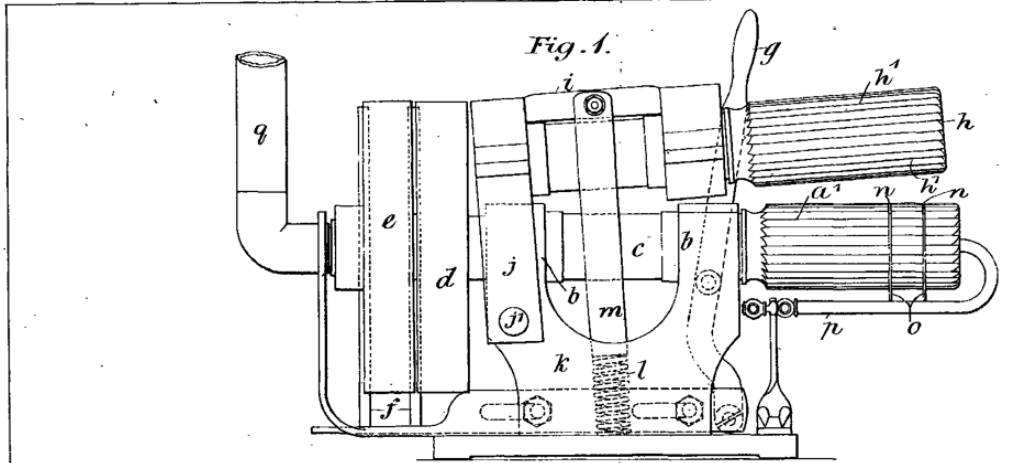
"Improvements in Pleating Machines especially adapted for Repeating the Frills of Laundered Garments."

We, HENRY KIPLING, and ERNEST SYDNEY MEGSON, Engineers, trading as J. Dowling & Company, of 35 Jewin Street, in the City of London, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to improvements in pleating machines especially adapted for repeating the frills of laundered garments.

According to this invention we mount two rollers on whose surfaces are ribs suitable for making pleats, so that one of the rollers, which is mounted in a bearing at one end only, can be moved in and out of engagement with the other roller. This is attained by mounting one roller on a crosshead which is pivoted to the frame of the machine the roller being normally held out of engagement with the other rollers by a spring whilst means are provided for moving the crosshead so that the rollers may engage.

A.D. 1909. JAN. 8. N^o 14,491^o
KIPLING & another's COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.



Henry was also an engineer and was part of the **Gilling** family group.

A dispute arose in 1842 over a patented carpet design of the Kiplings of Darlington (of the **Barningham** family group).

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,

MUSEUM,

Register, Journal,

AND

GAZETTE,

JULY 2nd.—DECEMBER 31st, 1842.

PIRACY OF DESIGNS.

Guildhall, London.

August 6.

Mr. Johnson, of Bow-lane, agent to Messrs. Pratt and Son, carpet manufacturers, Barnardcastle, attended before Mr. Alderman T. Wood and Mr. Alderman Farebrother, to answer a complaint lodged against him for selling a carpet whereon had been used a part of a design which had been registered as copyright, knowing that the proprietor thereof had not consented to such use of his design. Mr. Jones, a solicitor, attended on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Clarkson opened the case on the part of the complainant, Messrs. Kipling, of Darlington, carpet manufacturers. The complaint was laid under the 2d Victoria, c. 17, to secure to proprietors of designs for articles of manufacture the copyright of such designs for a limited time. The first clause gives the proprietor a right to the sole use of his design for one year from the day of registration. Then the proprietor is entitled to sell and convey his right to another person, and a penalty not exceeding 30% is attached to pirating a registered design, or selling any article whereon the whole or any original part of a design has been copied. The proprietor of a registered design is bound to affix to every article sold a notice that he is the owner thereof, with number and date of registration. The seventh clause is a very sweeping one, declaring that the production of the registrar's certificate shall be evidence, in the absence of proof to the contrary, of the design being duly registered, of the proprietor thereof, of its originality, and the commencement of the period of registry. Mr. Rothery, the town agent of Messrs. Kipling, would give evidence that their design had been copied pretty closely as to the appearance of the whole pattern, though, in fact, there was a deviation by extending a little a scroll in the border, and in two other places altering a flower into a square. Mr. Clarkson exhibited two

lengths—one the registered pattern, the other the defendant's imitation. He observed that the peculiar fabric, a sort of Venetian, as to the mode of weaving the cloth, while it had the richness of colour and style of the Brussels, was also copied, so that seeing the two apart the public generally would take one for the other.

Alderman Wood observed that it would be convenient to the magistrates to understand clearly the case and the nature of the answer to it, before they went into evidence, as it was the first case of the kind. There was no appeal, and if it were desirable that the matter should go before a superior court, it would be better that the magistrates should refuse to hear the evidence, and then the question could be raised before the judges by moving for a *mandamus* to compel the justices to hear the charge. He and Mr. Alderman Farebrother would feel great reluctance in deciding, as there was no appeal, unless they saw their way clearly. Was Mr. Clarkson calling upon them to decide what amount of variation might be allowed?

It was then explained by Mr. Jones that their answer was that the design was not original, and was not protected by the registration. It was made gistering a few of these combinations, including all the forms usually worked in carpets, Messrs. Kipling could prevent other manufacturers from using them, or any part of them, they would monopolize the supply and stop the whole trade.

Mr. Clarkson said, his complaint was that an original part of the design had been pirated. He did not contend that no part of the pattern might be used, but that his new combination of a number of parts should not be imitated, Messrs. Kipling paying workmen to produce such new combinations. He then called his evidence.

Mr. Rothery, of Addle-street, agent to the complainants, produced the certificate of registry on the 15th of March, 1842. The carpetting was always labelled as copyright when sold. The defendant's was a close imitation, even as to the form of weaving, as well as the colours and pattern. In June he had a conversation with the defendant, who stated that he had paid 5s. to search the registry, doubting whether the pattern had been registered as original.

Mr. Alderman Wood observed, that it was the combination that was alleged to be the original, just as in music the minute parts or single notes were not new, but a new combination might be made which entitled the inventor to the protection of copyright for his talent.

Mr. Alderman Farebrother asked if the defendant could show that he made carpets of this pattern before the complainant registered?

The defendant said no; but produced some patterns of oil-cloth and carpet, to show that minute portions had been used before separately.

William Hare proved the purchase of a piece of carpet from defendant. He told him it was Kipling's pattern, and defendant replied it was not original, and he should sell it in spite of any one.

Mr. Alderman Farebrother asked if the price was the same?

Mr. Hare replied no; defendant sold at 1*d.* under. Defendant examined Mr. Graham, of Bridport-place, Hoxton, a draughtsman, to show that the whole pattern was new. He called it new, but not original.

Defendant, finding the opinion of the magistrates was against him, then objected to their jurisdiction, he residing in Middlesex, though he had a warehouse in London. The statute requires the complaint to be made in the district where the offender resides. He made this objection that he might be prepared with counsel to meet Mr. Clarkson if the question should be raised again.

Mr. Clarkson characterised this as a miserable objection, unworthy of a respectable tradesman.

The magistrates determined to take time to consider whether they had jurisdiction, and adjourned the hearing. They were both of opinion the offence was proved.

COPYRIGHT IN DESIGNS.—At Worship-street Police-office, on Wednesday, Mr. G. Johnstone, of Finsbury-square, was convicted of pirating a carpet pattern, the copyright of Messrs. Kipling and Co., carpet-manufacturers, of Darlington, and was fined 5*l.* This is the first conviction under the new Copyright of Designs Act.

Hertford Mercury and Reformer - Saturday 03 September 1842

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And another UK patent...

Patent List.
Compiled for the "Telegraph" by Messrs Dracup and Nowell, engineers and patent agents, 20, Charles Street, Bradford. Applications for Patents.
Robert G. Kipling, for improvements in and connected with "fabric" gloves.

Bradford Weekly Telegraph - Saturday 04 August 1888