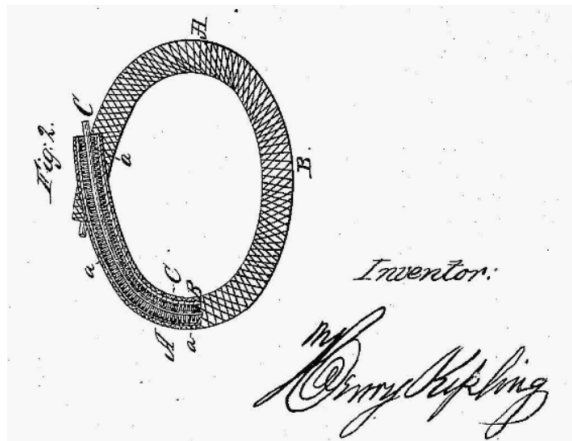


Kipling US Patents (to 1907)

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.

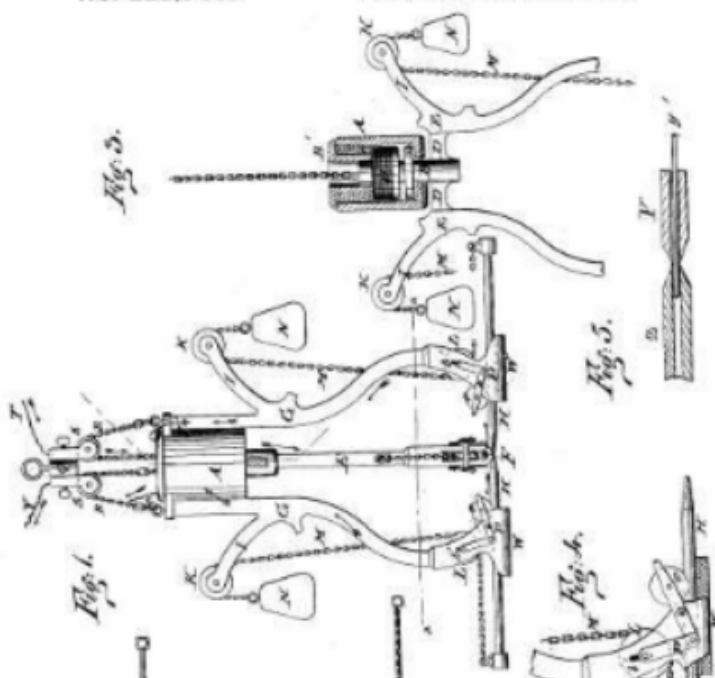
IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRIC LAMPS.

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.



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.)

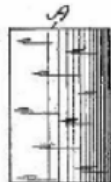


FIG. 1.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 2.

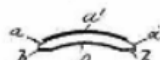


FIG. 4.

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.

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.

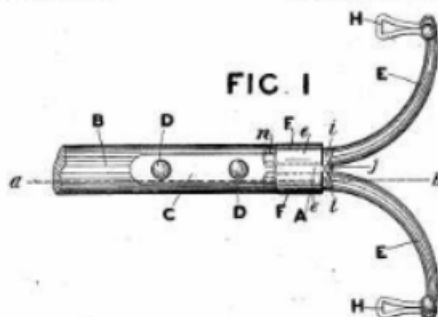
Application filed May 10, 1894. Serial No. 510,756. (No model.) Patented in England November 10, 1890, No. 18,039.

(No Model.)

E. KIPLING.
POLE HEAD FOR CARRIAGES.

No. 541,485.

Patented June 25, 1895.



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

SUPERIOR RIPPON'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).

JOHN FLOOD AND JOSEPH KIPLING, OF QUEBEC, CANADA.

APPARATUS FOR GENERATING ACETYLENE GAS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,791, dated April 5, 1898.

Application filed April 15, 1897. Serial No. 632,271. (No model.)

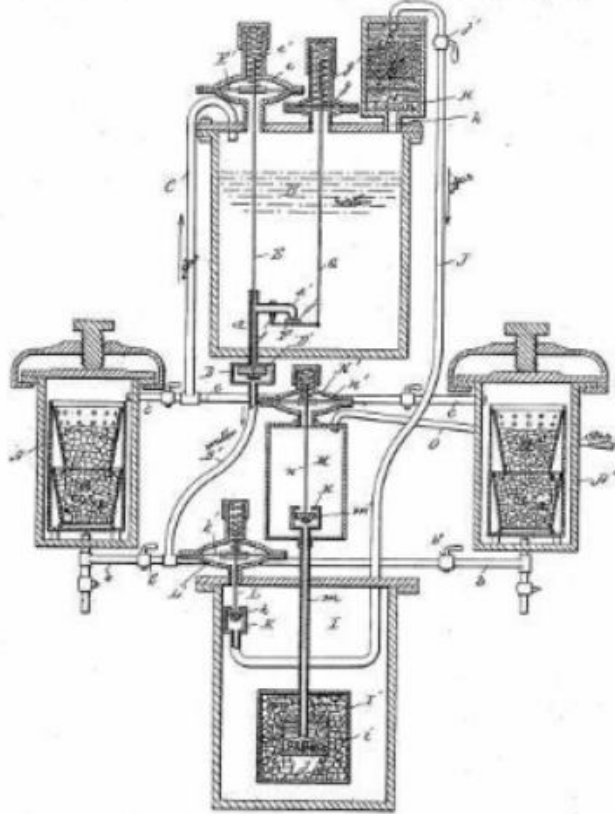
(NO MODEL.)

J. FLOOD & J. KIPLING.

APPARATUS FOR GENERATING ACETYLENE GAS.

No. 601,791.

Patented Apr. 5, 1898.



Witnesses

A. J. J. J.
Arthur J. J.

John Flood & Joseph Kipling, Inventors

By Attorney *J. J. J.*

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

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

COMPOSITION FOR WATERPROOFING.

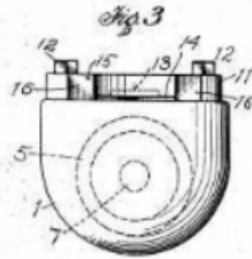
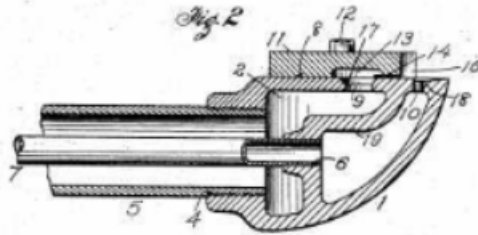
SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 644,250, dated February 27, 1900.

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

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
H. W. Knight
G. 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, Suc-
cumbs 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.

And a UK patent dispute

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*l.* 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 up of parts which had long been known, and by registering 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 carpeting 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 1d. 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