

Another Look at Patents

Imagine being given exclusive access to the most brilliant, innovative men and women to have ever lived...the very ones responsible for imagining and creating every benefit and technology we enjoy today. What if they offered you their best, most creative secrets...FOR FREE...so that you could build upon their ingenuity and innovation to create brand-new products? And what if they told you that you didn't owe them ANY type of payment or royalty for using their ideas...that you could keep ALL the money for yourself? Would that be a good deal? Would that be an amazing deal? Well, I'm going to tell you how to gain access to those men and women in this section, and it's through a research method that you've probably never considered before...**searching through patents.**

I recently spent some time on the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office website to learn more about the patent process, but also to discover just what is available on the site, content-wise, that I could use to create information products. I thought it would be worthwhile research considering that there have been tens of millions of patents issues since the 1790's. What I found there was very interesting (and exciting). But before I get into that, let's take a brief look at what patents are and how they work here in the United States.

What Are Patents and How Do They Work?

A patent for an invention is the grant of a property right to the inventor, issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Generally, the term of a new patent is 20 years from the date on which the application for the patent was filed in the United States or, in special cases, from the date an earlier related application was filed, subject to the payment of maintenance fees. U.S. patent grants are effective only within the United States, U.S. territories, and U.S. possessions. Under certain circumstances, patent term extensions or adjustments may be available.

The right conferred by the patent grant is, in the language of the statute and of the grant itself, "the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling" the invention in the United States or "importing" the invention into the United States. What is granted is not the right to make, use, offer for sale, sell or import, but the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing the invention. Once a patent is issued, the patentee must enforce the patent without aid of the USPTO.

There are three types of patents:

- 1) Utility patents may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, article of manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof;
- 2) Design patents may be granted to anyone who invents a new, original, and ornamental design for an article of manufacture; and
- 3) Plant patents may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant.

When researching patents, you have a few options. Offline, you can visit the Scientific and Technical Information Center of the United States Patent and Trademark Office located at 1C35 Madison West, 600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA. They offer, for public use, over 120,000 volumes of scientific and technical books in various languages, about 90,000 bound volumes of periodicals devoted to science and technology, the official journals of 77 foreign patent organizations, and over 40 million foreign patents on paper, microfilm, microfiche, and CD-ROM. The Scientific and Technical Information Center is open to the public from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday except federal holidays. Now if you don't want to make the trip to Virginia, you can also use the United States Patent and Trademark Office online search tool located here:

<http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html>

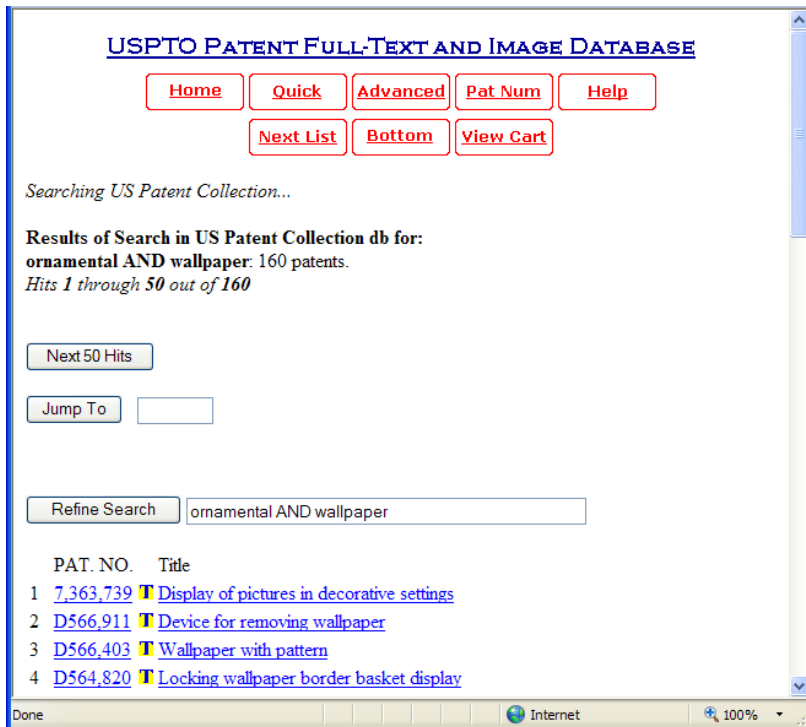
Alternatively, you can also search for patents online using Google's Patent site found at:

<http://www.google.com/patents>

While I have uncovered a number of interesting discoveries related to patents in my research, the scope of this section is going to focus primarily on one of those discoveries—using patents as a source for artwork. To make this image finding process as simple as possible for you, I'm going to walk you through this new "treasure field" step-by-step. There are a few twists in the process where you'll need some direction, but I'll show you exactly what to do (I figured it out so that you don't have to). Okay...let's get started.

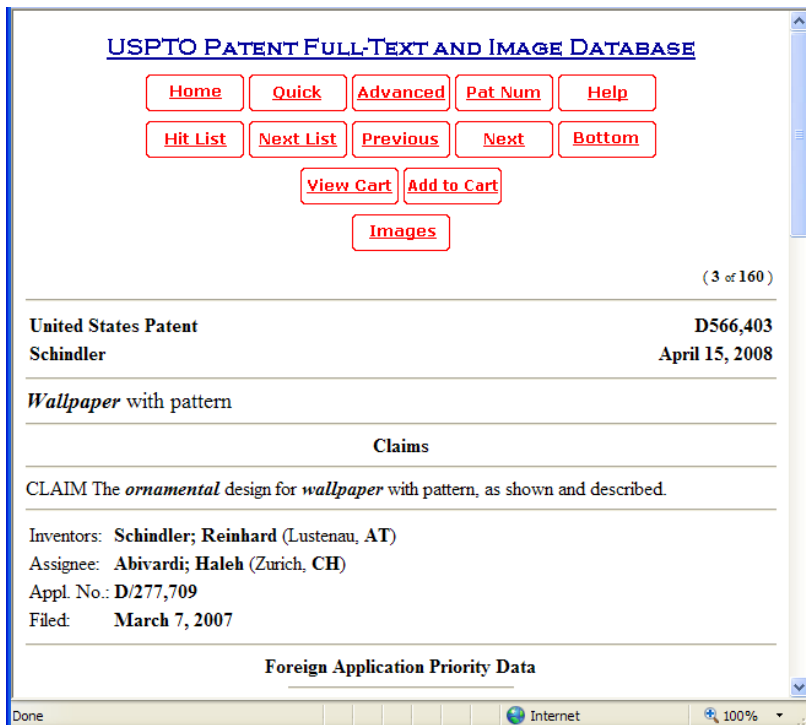
When you bring up the United States Patent and Trademark Office search page in your browser, you'll be greeted with a basic search tool. Through this search tool, you can research the full-text entries from 1976 through today. For patents issued before 1976, you can only

search the images themselves, but I'm going to show you a cool trick to help you locate the older Patents using currently issued Patents.



The search tool is pretty straight-forward. You'll notice that I entered the keywords "ornamental" and "wallpaper" into the search fields. Under "Select years," you have the option to search "1976 to present [full text]" or "1790 to present [entire database]." Choose "1790 to present [entire database]." When I clicked on "Search," I received quite a number of results.

I clicked on result #3, D566,403: Wallpaper with pattern. You'll notice in the next image that the patent was filed on March 7, 2007, so it's obviously still in force, meaning we cannot do anything with it.



Here is the fun part. If you scroll down the page, you'll notice a listing of previous patents RELATED to the one we just discovered. These were used for reference in determining the validity of the new patent. The next image displays that list. Notice how nearly all those patents are expired!

References Cited [Referenced By]		
U.S. Patent Documents		
D9987	May 1877	Dresser
D21207	December 1891	Meyer et al.
D21857	September 1892	George
D55850	July 1920	Eisele
D60826	April 1922	Strasser
D86782	April 1932	Leonhardt
D125495	February 1941	Roth
D128964	August 1941	Juestrich
D167113	June 1952	Rose
D167772	September 1952	Rose
D202402	September 1965	Jablou
D250733	January 1979	Appleman
D510193	October 2005	Bellver Lopez
Foreign Patent Documents		
0602127	Oct., 1996	GB
0602255	Feb., 1997	GB
0602552	Jan., 1998	GB
0602695	Oct., 1998	GB
<i>Primary Examiner:</i> Nelson; T. Chase <i>Assistant Examiner:</i> Acker; Karen <i>Attorney, Agent or Firm:</i> Alston & Bird LLP		

I decided to start clicking on the other patents to see what as there. Because they were submitted before 1976, there is no text available for them...only images. The next screen shot shows the page for the D21857: September 1892 patent. You'll notice several button choices available on the page. The ONLY one we're interested in is the one labeled "Images."

When I clicked on "Images," I made a very cool discovery...the drawing for that patent. You see, nearly every patent is accompanied by drawings and descriptions. From an artist's (and product creator's) point of view, this is very good news because we've just discovered *millions and millions* of images that we can use for product creation. **Please note** that you will probably need the Apple Quicktime plugin installed to view the patent images, which are presented in 300dpi, TIFF bitmap form. You can download it here: www.apple.com/quicktime. I

USPTO PATENT FULL-TEXT AND IMAGE DATABASE

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(1 of 1)

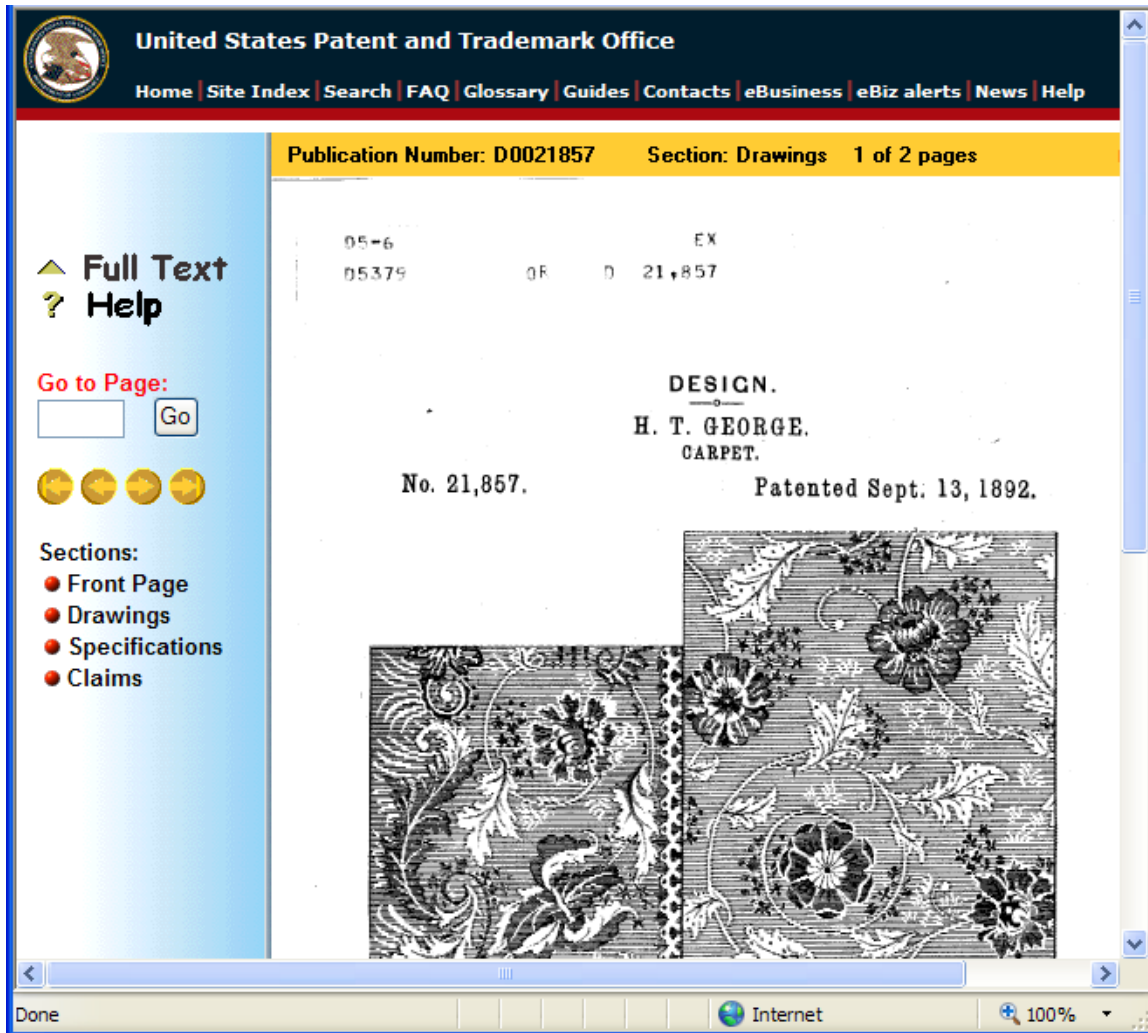
Full text is not available for this patent. Click on "Images" button above to view full patent.

United States Patent D21,857
Issue Date: September 13, 1892
Current U.S. Class: D5/6

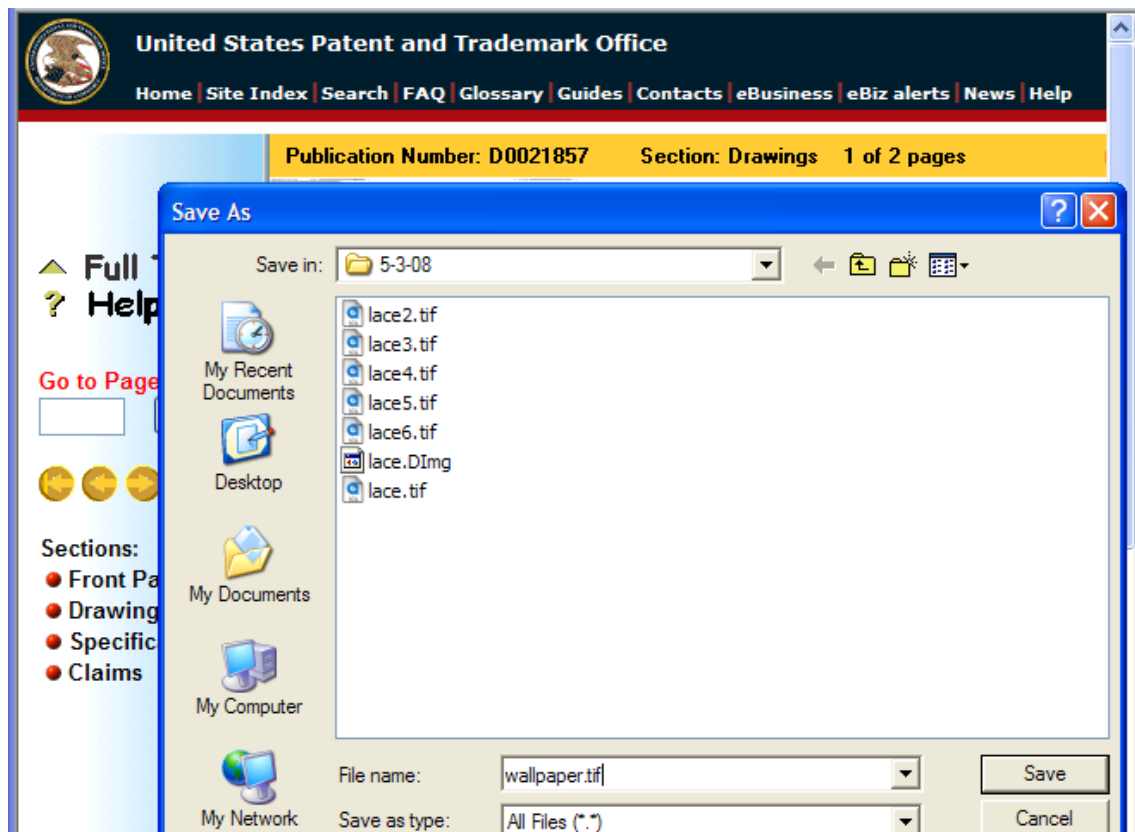
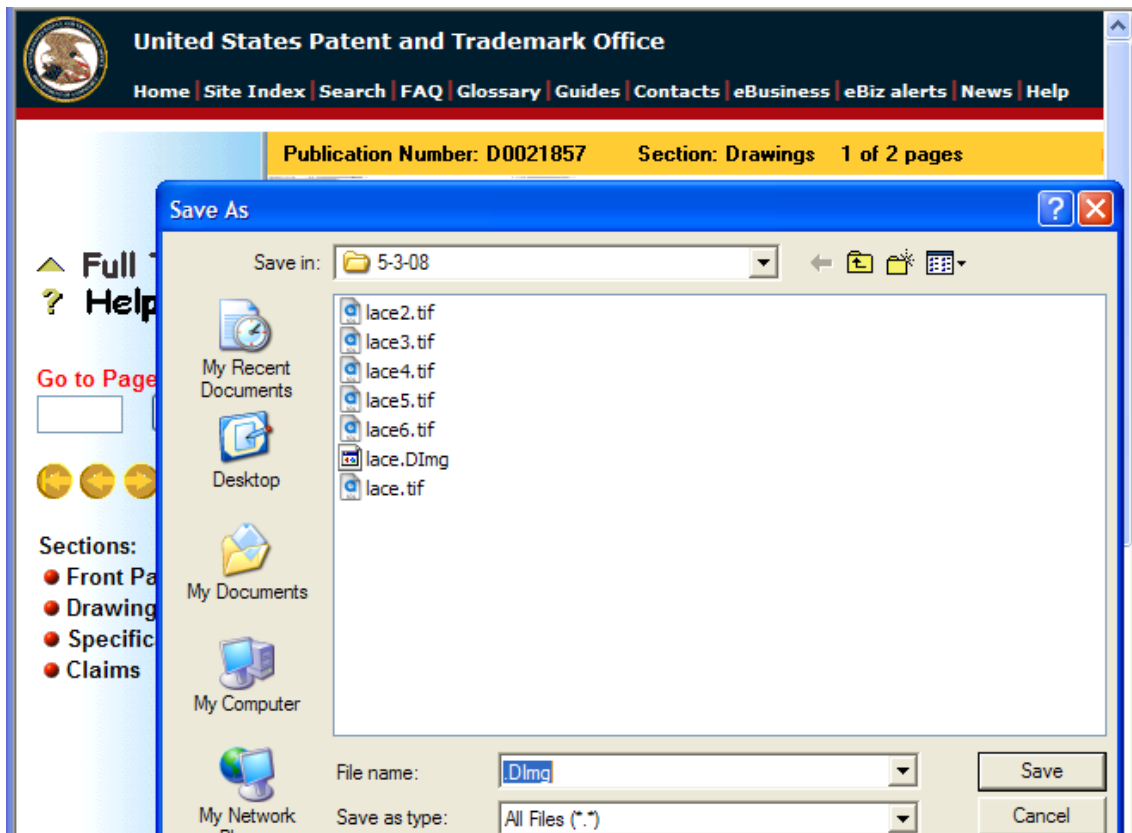
* * * * *

[Images](#)
[View Cart](#) [Add to Cart](#)
[Top](#)

would HIGHLY recommend that you purchase the PRO version for \$29.99 (as you'll soon discover why).



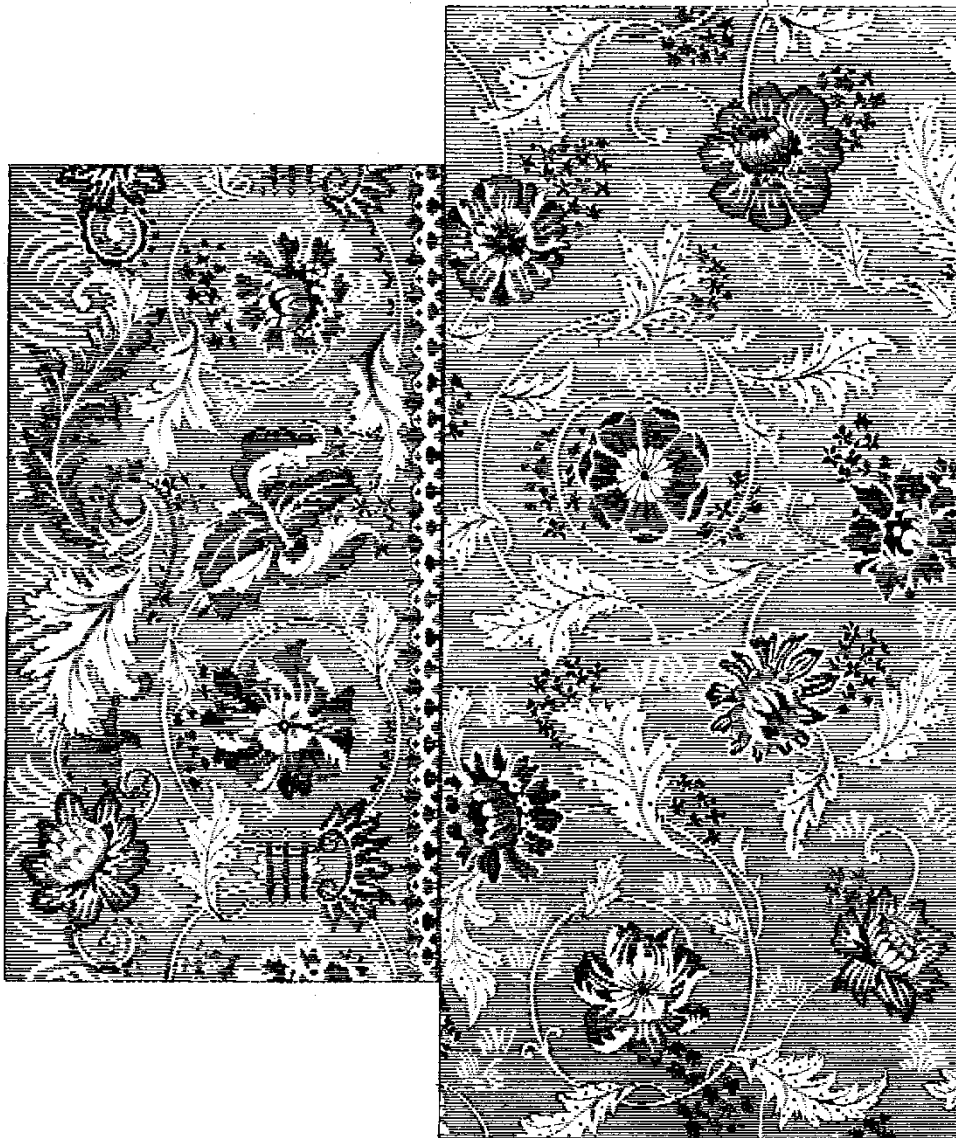
Above is the drawing for the patent. It reveals a beautiful wallpaper pattern that we can now use for whatever we choose. There is just one problem...how to download the file. Because it is a TIF file we cannot just save the file to our computer due to the way the free Quicktime viewer works. However, the PRO version DOES allow you to save the file...and that's what we want. So, with the PRO version of Quicktime installed, I Right-Mouse-Clicked on the image and was presented with the options to "Save As Source" or "Save As QuickTime Movie." I chose "Save As Source..." to save the file. When I made that choice, I discovered a potential problem. The file extension that was offered was one I had never heard of. My only choice for saving the file was with the "DImg" extension, which I later discovered referred to a Diskcopy disk image file usually produced by a Mac. I searched for a way to convert the file from that extension but couldn't find one. Then I got an idea. I decided to just rename the file and manually type in the TIF extension to see what would happen.



The experiment paid off. When I launched Photoshop and tried to open the wallpaper.tif file I had saved, it opened right up as a full-resolution 300dpi TIF file. I was thrilled. I also tested a few more images to make sure the process worked, and they all turned out perfectly. On the following pages, I've included the Wallpaper TIFF for you to see.

No. 21,857.

Patented Sept. 13, 1892.



Witnesses:
J. E. Kerr
A. C. Kerr

Inventor:
Herbert J. George
By John J. Himm
Attorney.

The search results from Google Patents work very similar to those returned from the United States Patent and Trademark Office website. The one BIG exception with the Google results is that the images are returned as PDF files. The PDF files are easier to work with but the resolution in them isn't quite as high as you'll find with the TIF files from the USPTO site. I did try to upsize the PDF files to 300 dpi in Photoshop when I opened them and they actually looked really good. The USPTO offers a much more complete selection of patent images, but both sites are good options for you.

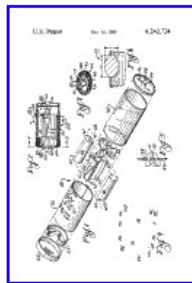
To use Google Patent search, go to the website: www.google.com/patents

 [Advanced Patent Search](#)

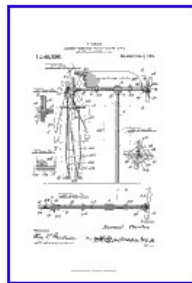
Search over 7 million patents.



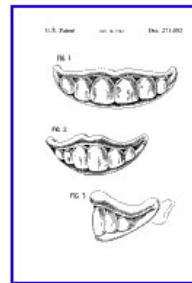
[Monkey shaped camera bag](#)



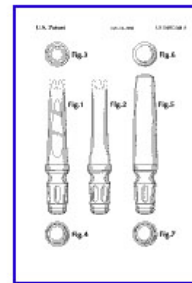
[Disposable floating flashlight](#)



[Combined scarecrow and advertising device](#)



[Pacifier](#)



[Nose hair trimmer](#)

New! Google and the [USPTO](#) have entered into an agreement to make [bulk patent and trademark information](#) available to the public at no charge.

Type in the keyword you wish to search for. For this example, I used the keyword "robot." On the following page is my results. After checking through a few of the results, I decided to pick D460131 as the example. When I clicked on the link (the one in red), it returned the result for the patent filed on April 12, 2001, which is still in effect.

Patents Any status - [Issued patents](#) - [Applications](#)

Robot

US Pat. 4641251 - Filed Feb 15, 1983 - Inoue-Japax Research Incorporated
detecting device of the **robot** can sense the ambient **ROBOT** objects is ordinarily limited to only the operating range BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION of the **robot** ...

Robot

US Pat. D461856 - Filed Oct 9, 2001
1 is a front perspective view of the **robot** of the present invention showing my new design; FIG. 2 is a rear perspective view thereof; FIG. ...

Robot

US Pat. D410476 - Filed Mar 11, 1998 - Honda Giken Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha [54] **ROBOT** [75] Inventors: Hiroshi Gomi; Hideaki Takahashi; Ken-ichi Ogawa; ...
1 is a right-front perspective view of a **robot** showing our new design; FIG. ...

Robot

US Pat. D460131 - Filed Apr 12, 2001 - Honda Giken Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha
1 is a front view of a **robot**, showing my new design; FIG. 2 is a rear view thereof; FIG. 3 is a top plan view thereof; FIG. 4 is a bottom view thereof; FIG. ...

Just as with the USPTO website search, the Google Patent search ALSO allows you to click on and view the earlier patents related to the current one.

Search within this patent

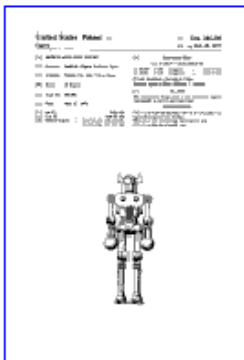
Citations

Patent Number	Title	Issue date
D239961	(unknown)	May 1976
D246200	Articulated toy figure	Oct 25, 1977
4095367	Articulated robot assembly	Jun 20, 1978
D251627	Robot	Apr 17, 1979

Then I clicked on the October 25, 1977 entry for D246200. Below was the result.

About this patent

Read this patent

Articulated toy figure Iwakichi Ogawa

Read this patent

Download PDF

[View patent at USPTO](#)[Abstract](#) | [Drawing](#) | [Description](#) | [Claims](#)**Patent number:** D246200**Filing date:** May 17, 1976**Issue date:** Oct 25, 1977**Inventor:** Iwakichi Ogawa**Assignees:** Takara Co., Ltd.**U.S. Classification**

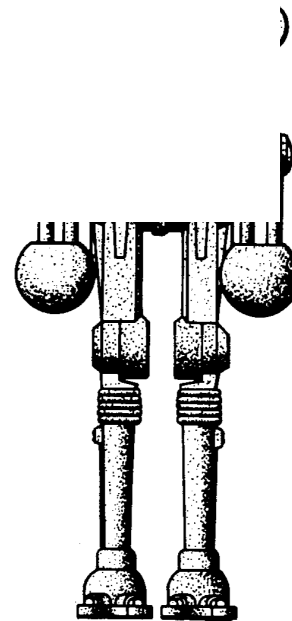
D34 15AD

International Classification

D2101

This patent included a terrific drawing of a robot...just what I was looking for. There's just one problem... because the drawing was submitted in 1976, the patent has expired but the image itself could still be copyrighted.

"Patents are published as part of the terms of granting the patent to the inventor. Subject to limited exceptions reflected in 37 CFR 1.71(d) & (e) and 1.84(s), **the text and drawings of a patent are typically not subject to copyright restrictions.**" See: <http://www.uspto.gov/main/ccpubguide.htm>



However:

37 CFR 1.84(s) Copyright or Mask Work Notice (§ 1.71(d) says generally the same thing). "A copyright or mask work notice may appear in the drawing, **but must be placed within the sight of the drawing immediately below the figure representing the copyright or mask work material** and be limited to letters having a print size of .32 cm. to .64 cm. (1/8 to 1/4 inches) high. The content of the notice must be limited to only those elements provided for by law. For example, " 1983 John Doe" (17 U.S.C. 401) and "*M* John Doe" (17 U.S.C. 909) would be properly limited and, under current statutes, legally sufficient notices of copyright and mask work, respectively. Inclusion of a copyright or mask work

notice will be permitted only if the authorization language set forth in 1.71(e) is included at the beginning (preferably as the first paragraph) of the specification.”

37 CFR 1.71(e) The authorization shall read as follows

“A portion of the disclosure of this patent document contains material which is subject to (copyright or mask work) protection. The (copyright or mask work) owner has no objection to the facsimile reproduction by any one of the patent document or the patent disclosure, as it appears in the Patent and Trademark Office patent file or records, but otherwise reserves all (copyright or mask work) rights whatsoever.”

Essentially what this says is that, if a drawing is indeed copyrighted in a Patent application, it should include a copyright mark with the drawing. However, if you still want to add an extra layer of research protection, a quick search at Copyright.gov (<http://cocatalog.loc.gov>) should help you answer that question pretty easily. Click the button “Set Search Limits,” choose “Visual Materials” under “Item Type” and then click the “Set Search Limits” button. Now you can perform your search for the image (use the inventor’s name as a starting point) by typing in your keyword and selecting the applicable “Search By” choice.

As with ANY work in the U.S., if the patent is pre-1923, it is definitely in the Public Domain! But in MOST cases, Patents that expire and fall into the Public Domain require no more research effort.

Finding Newly Expired Patents

As I shared previously, when a Patent expires, it passes into the Public Domain, and EVERY WEEK, more patents expire for a number of reasons. One reason patents expire is because their time of coverage has ended. The longest a patent (utility patent) can remain in force is 20 years (17 years depending on when it was filed), with some patents (such as design patents) lasting just 14 years.

Another little known fact about expired patents is this: If a patent holder fails to pay the required maintenance fees for maintaining current patent status (3 yrs., 7 yrs., & 11 yrs. after filing), the patent will expire and fall into the Public Domain.

What makes this information SO exciting is our ability to literally plug into the creative genius of so many individuals...for free! If you've ever read a patent, you'll know that it includes drawings of the invention and a detailed description of how the invention works. So, as you can imagine, the possibility for product creation is, once again, nearly endless.

There are primarily two methods for identifying and finding newly expired Patents. The first is through the Official Gazette published by the USPTO. Released every Tuesday, the Official Gazette includes a listing of Patents that have expired due to non-payment of the maintenance fee. Below is an example of what you will discover:

Official Gazette of the USPTO

<http://www.uspto.gov/news/og/index.jsp>

Official Gazette Notices - 2010

- Week #42 - [October 19, 2010](#)
- Week #41 - [October 12, 2010](#)
- Week #40 - [October 05, 2010](#)
- Week #39 - [September 28, 2010](#)
- Week #38 - [September 21, 2010](#)
- Week #37 - [September 14, 2010](#)
- Week #36 - [September 07, 2010](#)
- Week #35 - [August 31, 2010](#)
- Week #34 - [August 24, 2010](#)
- Week #33 - [August 17, 2010](#)
- Week #32 - [August 10, 2010](#)
- Week #31 - [August 03, 2010](#)
- Week #30 - [July 27, 2010](#)
- Week #29 - [July 20, 2010](#)
- Week #28 - [July 13, 2010](#)
- Week #27 - [July 06, 2010](#)
- Week #26 - [June 29, 2010](#)

On the Official Gazette page, the notices are listed by year. After choosing a year (2010 for example), you are provided with links to the Official Gazette for each week of the year, as you can see from the screenshot at left. The next step is to pick a week you're interested in to view the Official Gazette for that week. Each OG includes a Table of Contents at the top. The section WE are interested in is the section called, "Notice of Expiration of Patents Due to Failure to Pay Maintenance Fee."

OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

October 19, 2010

Volume 1359

CONTENTS

Patent and Trademark Office Notices

- [Patent Cooperation Treaty \(PCT\) Information](#)
- [Notice of Maintenance Fees Payable](#)
- [Notice of Expiration of Patents Due to Failure to Pay Maintenance Fee](#)
- [Patents Reinstated Due to the Acceptance of a Late Maintenance Fee from 09/20/2010](#)
- [Reissue Applications Filed](#)
- [Requests for Ex Parte Reexamination Filed](#)
- [Requests for Inter Partes Reexamination Filed](#)

Clicking the link will take you to the section where all the expired Patents are listed. Below is a sample of what you'll find.

Notice of Expiration of Patents
Due to Failure to Pay Maintenance Fee

35 U.S.C. 41 and 37 CFR 1.362(g) provide that if the required maintenance fee and any applicable surcharge are not paid in a patent requiring such payment, the patent will expire at the end of the 4th, 8th or 12th anniversary of the grant of the patent depending on the first maintenance fee which was not paid.

According to the records of the Office, the patents listed below have expired due to failure to pay the required maintenance fee and any applicable surcharge.

PATENTS WHICH EXPIRED ON September 1, 2010
DUE TO FAILURE TO PAY MAINTENANCE FEES

Patent Number	Application Number	Issue Date
5,799,335	08/868,281	09/01/98
5,799,345	08/661,067	09/01/98
5,799,347	08/772,998	09/01/98
5,799,350	08/718,406	09/01/98
5,799,370	08/662,036	09/01/98
5,799,374	08/768,041	09/01/98
5,799,378	08/788,132	09/01/98
5,799,385	08/168,535	09/01/98
5,799,389	08/898,777	09/01/98
5,799,391	08/721,587	09/01/98
5,799,395	08/692,814	09/01/98
5,799,399	08/599,377	09/01/98
5,799,412	08/832,505	09/01/98
5,799,414	08/157,709	09/01/98

After identifying the expired Patents, you can then use the search function of USPTO or Google's Patent Search (www.google.com/patents) to find the patent by entering the Patent number into the search.

While the above method works for finding expired Patents, it is certainly not the most effective, especially from a keyword perspective. An alternate (and better) solution is to use Late Patents (<http://www.latepatents.net/Search.htm>). With Late Patents, you can search for newly expired Patents using keywords in a variety of search field options, like Title, Author, Classification and more. Simply enter your keyword, choose the search field option and click "Go." It doesn't get much easier!



A quick search for "toy" yielded numerous results, including the one I chose below:

Search

Top Companies

Classes by alpha

Search

Under Construction

Disclaimer

Ads by Google

[How To Apply For A Patent](#)

We Will Help You Through The Entire Patent Process. Find Out How

Aerodynamic toy

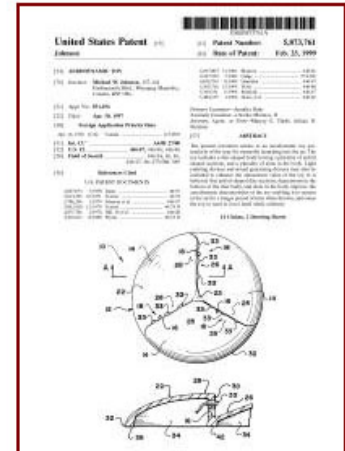
U.S. Patent Number: 5873761

Abstract: The present invention relates to an aerodynamic toy particularly of the type for manually launching into the air. The toy includes a disc shaped body having a plurality of airfoil shaped sections, and a plurality of slots in the body. Light emitting devices and sound generating devices may also be included to enhance the amusement value of the toy. It is believed that airfoil shaped disc sections, depressions in the bottom of the disc body, and slots in the body improve the aerodynamic characteristics of the toy enabling it to remain in the air for a longer period of time when thrown, and cause the toy to tend to level itself while airborne.

Inventors: Johnson; Michael W. (Winnipeg Manitoba, CA)

Assignee: No company assigned

Application Number: 08/831,694



The result includes all the basic info for the Patent, along with a screenshot of the Patent which, when clicked, takes you to the actual Patent located on the USTPO website. Obviously this is a much better search option for finding newly expired patents!

Up until now, I've spent a lot of time talking about the images you can find with Patents, but in no way does that mean you should overlook the TEXT value of Patents as well. You can actually find excellent insights ideas from the text descriptions included with the Patents. For instance, below is an excerpt of text from a Patent I quickly found for a cat toy (Patent # 6,510,817):

Toys for animals exist in all shapes and sizes. However, the problem with many of these toys is that they lack realism or lasting attractiveness to the animal. Hence, the animal will play with the toy for a little while, but typically become bored and soon require other distractions. This can lead to the undesirable consequence of the animal wandering off or engaging in undesirable activity, such as causing damage or destruction to valuable property.

In particular, balls or other objects that are either chewable or allow a cat to grasp them with its claws have often been used as toys for cats. The same problem exists with regard to these cat toys as with other animal toys, in that a cat can soon become bored with the toy due to its lack of relation to any realistic cat activity or attractiveness to the cat, thus causing the cat to wander off or become involved in other destructive or undesirable activities. Thus, there exists a need for a toy for cats with a realistic relation to actual feline activities, which will produce an enduring distraction to continue to attract the cat and cause it to play with the toy on a continuing basis. Such a continuously attractive toy will prevent the cat from wandering off or otherwise engaging in undesirable activities.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention comprises a realistic appearing mouse and cheese apparatus which can provide continuing and realistic amusement for a cat.

The invention solves the problems inherent in prior art toys by providing a cat with an attractive and realistic distraction on a continuing basis and which bears a relation to actual feline activities. The cat thus will be amused for long periods of time and will be prevented from wandering off or engaging in other undesirable activities.

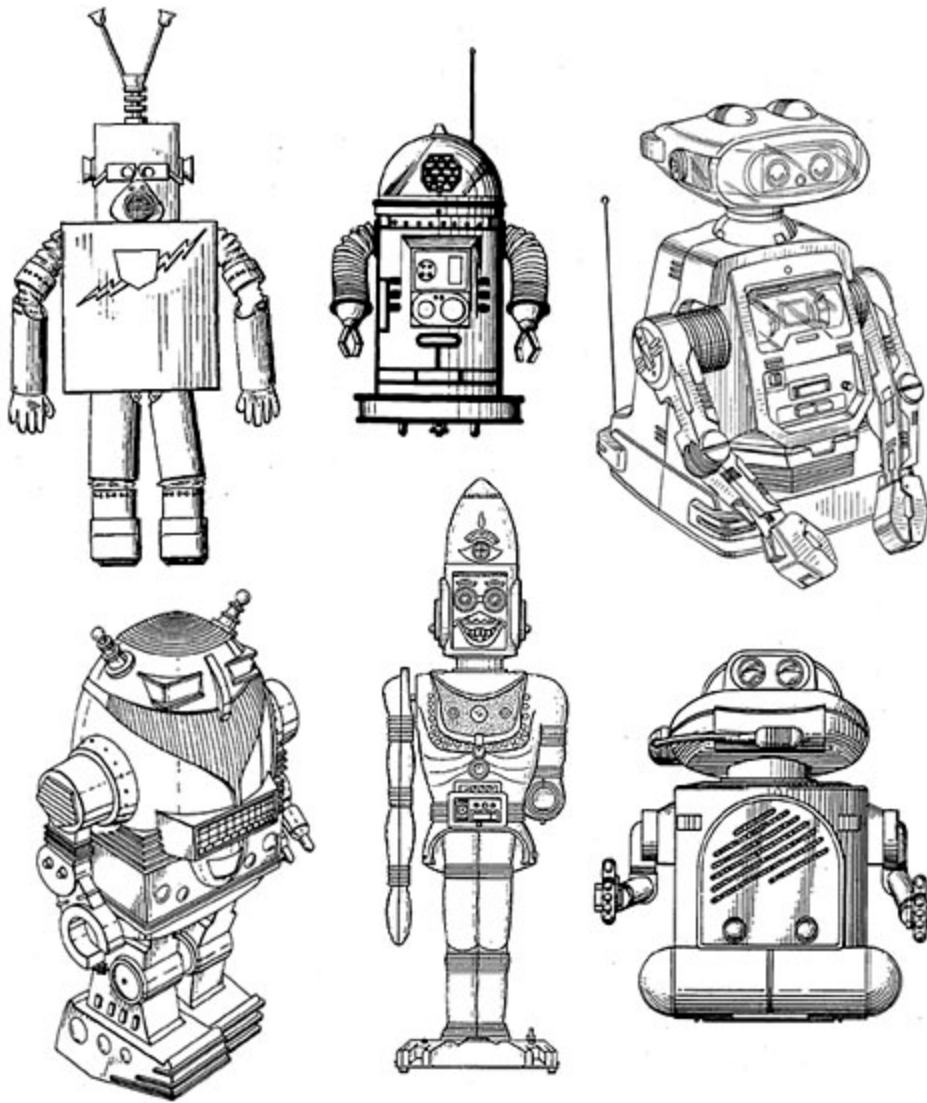
The object of the invention, therefore, is to provide a realistic and continuing source of amusement for a cat.

A further object of the invention is to prevent a cat from wandering about out of the control of its owner or otherwise engaging in undesirable activities, such as damage or destruction to property.

I was surprised how much usable text I found in the description of this Patent, and the Patent literally took me 10 seconds to find! I did a search for “toy” on Late Patents, saw a result for “Mouse and Cheese Cat Toy” and clicked it!

More Examples of What Awaits You With Patents!

To have some fun with Patents and to demonstrate more of the amazing info and images you can find with patents, I’ve included a few specialty searches I performed, beginning with my Robot friends...take me to your leader...lol.



PUZZLES!

I like puzzles...always have. Not the jigsaw puzzles where you have a bunch of tiny pieces that, once assembled, reveal an image of some sort. No...I like wire puzzles and cast puzzles...3D puzzles, usually made from metal that challenge you to figure out how to take them apart, and then put them back together again...kind of like Humpty Dumpty, except without the mess. There is something about working with those puzzles that just make me happy...they help me think spatially, boost my creativity and challenge me to think outside the box. Finding puzzles

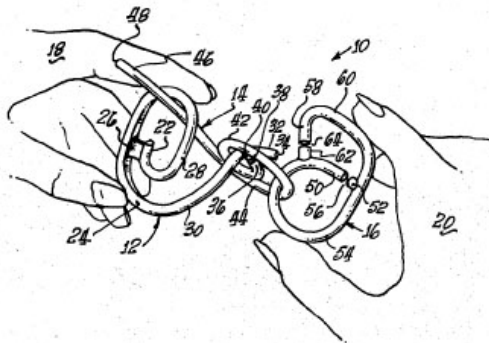


that really challenge me, however, seems to be more of a challenge than the puzzles themselves. Most level 6 puzzles (the most difficult) usually take me less than 15 minutes to disassemble and re-assemble again. Here are a few of the cast puzzles I played with over the Holidays (these are from Hanayama).

After solving the puzzles above, I was reading the accompanying literature when the following sentence caught my attention:

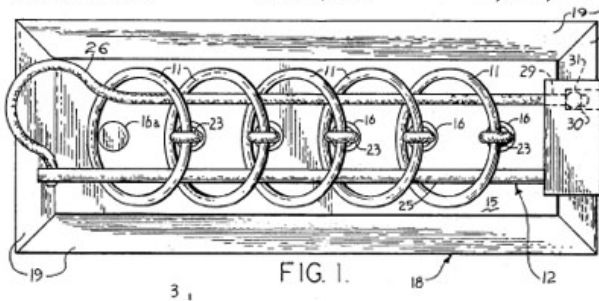
United States Patent [19] Vaughn

[11] 3,885,793
[45] May 27, 1975



“At the end of the 19th century, Britain experienced a huge puzzle craze. I managed to pick up a number of the puzzles famous during that period in flea markets, despite their rarity.”

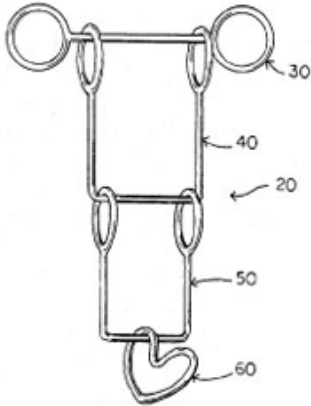
U.S. Patent Dec. 14, 1976 3,997,168



Now, I don't know what that sentence says to your brain, but to mine it said, “Public Domain” loud and clear! And so I was off and running to research old puzzles. Seeing how they were crafted metal objects, my first thought was to look for patents. After all, designs of physical objects would be covered by patent rather than copyright. While it took me a while to find what I was looking for (you would think “puzzle” would be a good keyword to start with...it

wasn't), I did eventually begin to uncover the goodies. A few examples are included at left.

FIG. 1



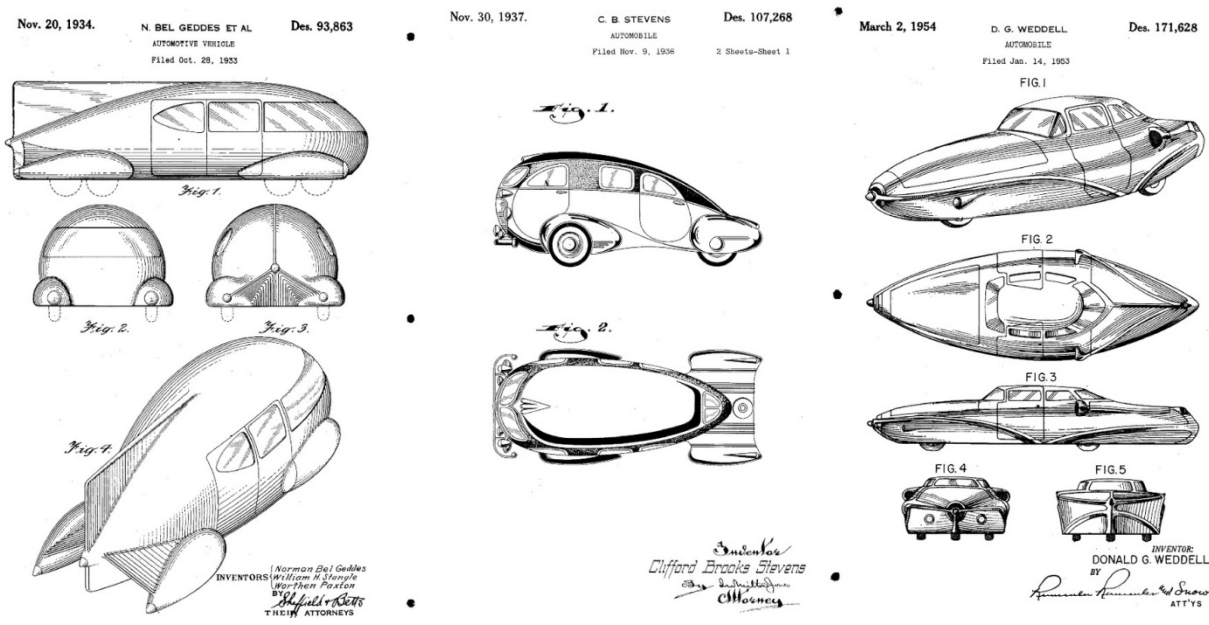
One of the cool advantages, of course, to finding these puzzle patents is that they describe how to solve the puzzle! Not that I would cheat...takes all the fun out of solving them...but good to know, nonetheless. Also, because most patents before 1995 are now in the Public Domain (the average patent term is 14 years and cannot be renewed as-is), you can use the information in them to create your own versions of the puzzles, if you

chose to do so. That's why you see so many variants of the Rubik's Cube now...the original patent has expired, providing the opportunity for others to create something similar or better! Gotta love free enterprise!

Essentially, that's what Hanayama did after finding the old British puzzles...he recreated them with a touch of his own creativity to re-introduce the puzzles to a new generation of puzzle lovers. And, after all...isn't THAT what the Public Domain is all about?! You BET!

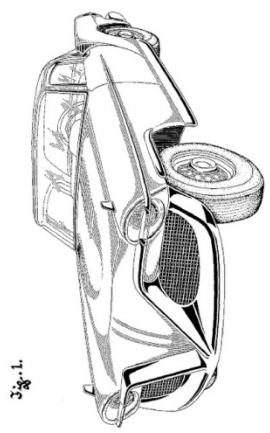
CARS!

I LOVE sports cars, as well as all the concept vehicles that are displayed at Car Shows but never released. And so, in honor of the creative spirit of the automobile industry, I thought it might be fun to find some of the great car designs from the past that never quite saw the production lines! I dug around in old Patent submissions to see what creative automobile designers from the past could teach us today about designing cars. Some of the designs I found are super cool...some, not so much...but ALL are in the Public Domain. Hope you enjoy them (and think about product possibilities)!

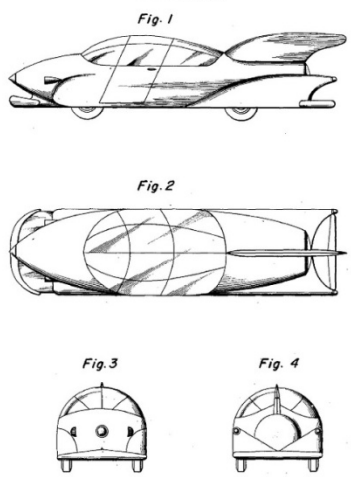


United States Patent Office Des. 177,650 Patented May 8, 1956

177,650
AUTOMOBILE
Clifford Brooks Stevens, Milwaukee, Wis.
Application October 16, 1955, Serial No. 38,317
Term of patent 3 1/2 years
(Cl. D14-3)

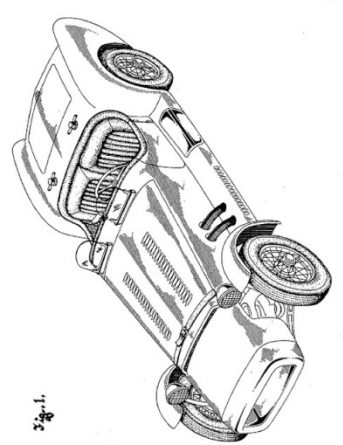


Oct. 21, 1952 W. WIGGINS, JR. Des. 168,005
AUTOMOBILE Filed July 7, 1952



Walter Wiggins, Jr.
INVENTOR.
BY *Clifford Brooks Stevens*
and *Henry B. Jackson*
ATTORNEYS

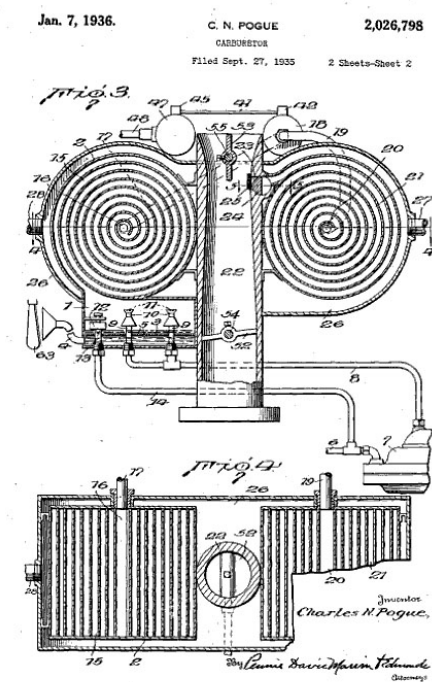
Aug. 11, 1953 C. B. STEVENS Des. 170,171
AUTOMOBILE Filed Jan. 30, 1953 2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Clifford Brooks Stevens
INVENTOR.
BY *Clifford Brooks Stevens*
and *Henry B. Jackson*
ATTORNEYS

World-Changing Technologies

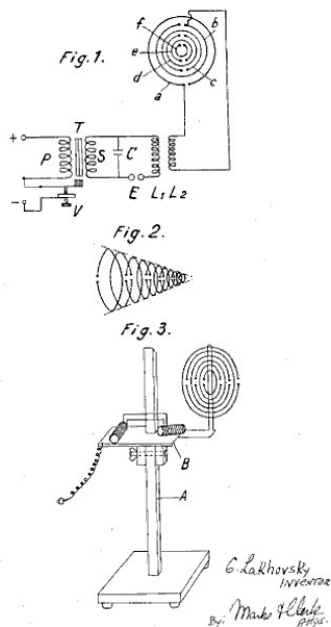
Ever since beginning research on the **product creation potential of patents**, I find myself drawn more and more to research the types of things that make me go, hmmm. For your curiosity (and entertainment), here are a few VERY interesting inventions I recently re-discovered that took me back through some of the fond memories of my life:



200+MPG Carburetor: 2026798

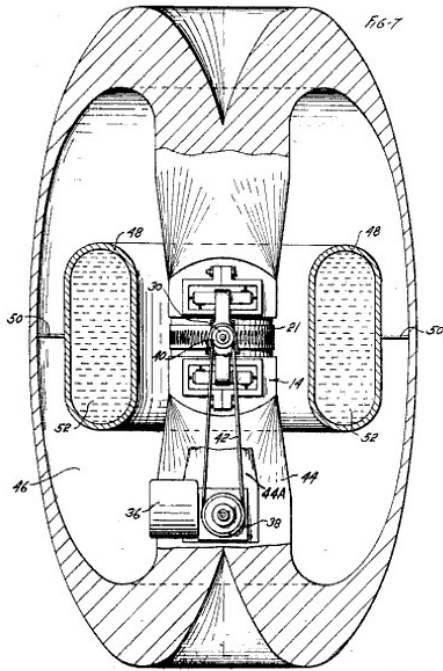
My grandfather built a similar carburetor back in 1964 and it was hugely successful. He and my Grandmother drove from PA to FL and back on one tank of gas! But after trying to patent it, he was later “encouraged” to not build anymore (and my Dad never would tell me how my Grandfather built it).

June 12, 1934. G. LAKHOVSKY 1,962,565
APPARATUS WITH CIRCUITS OSCILLATING UNDER MULTIPLE WAVE LENGTHS
Filed Nov. 15, 1931

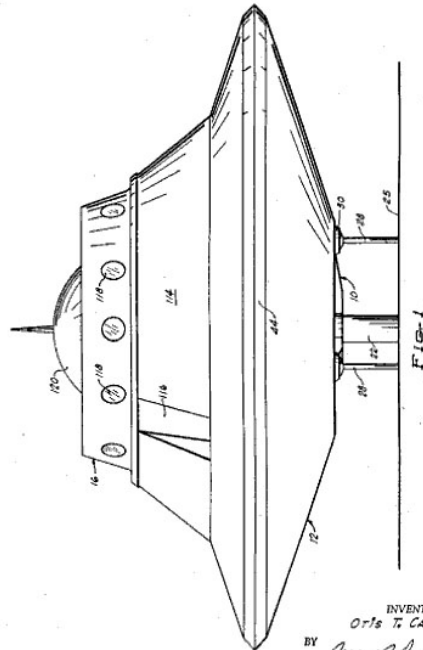


Oscillating Wave Device (Developed to Cure Cancer): 1,962,565

One of my early mentors (Mr. Houck) actually built a working model of one of these and saw some success with it before he was accused of being a spy by the US Government and thrown into Federal Prison. Of course he never really stayed in the prison...they had him working in one of their labs for nearly 14 years (seriously).



INVENTOR
 HENRY W WALLACE
 BY *[Signature]*



INVENTOR
 Orlis T. Carr
 BY *[Signature]*
 ATTORNEY

Anti-Gravity Device: 3626605 & Flyer Saucer: 2912244

Now the flying saucer technologies...well, we just don't talk about that much anymore, but you should have been in Upper Strasburg, PA that one July night back in 1976. Holy cow was that spaceship big! Makes you wonder whether true "space" technology really does exist in Patents in raw form?!

What Types of Products Can I Create From Patent Content?

You are probably thinking, “Okay, finding Patent images is cool and all, but how can I make money from them?” Great question! To help you get started, here are a few example ideas I came up with for creating information products based on Patents:

- Framed or unframed prints of famous invention patents, such as the patent for the light bulb or the patent for golf clubs
- E-book of the Top 25 Sports Inventions that have changed the world of Sports
- Print book of the most bizarre, unusual inventions ever created
- E-book showing the evolution of something...dolls, the motorcycle, the gasoline engine, building techniques, etc.
- Book of inventions that have shaped an industry
- DVD Documentary on the development of firearms
- Apparel featuring patent designs (like sports-related Patent images)
- A “Clip Art” collection of themed images, all from Patents
- The story behind the inventions that have inspired today’s most popular gadgets
- Blog posts of old niche-related patents with links to current, related affiliate products
- And Much More...

The possibilities are only limited by your research and imagination! As I recommend with all strategies for creating products using Public Domain content...Just TRY it! See what you can find, then consider the possible types of physical or digital products you can create that might be a good fit for your audience! Who knows...a brand-new, and extremely profitable business might just be waiting for you in Patents!