DOWNLOAD PDF AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHIC PATENTS

Chapter 1 : Edison patents the Kinetograph - HISTORY

Each patent has been checked at the United States Great Lakes Patent and Trademark Center of the Detroit Public Library to determine its relevance to photography. An introduction (including a bibliography) accompanies the list, and 41 patents are illustrated.

He had two older sisters, Ellen Maria and Katie. The city became one of the first "boomtowns" in the United States, based on rapid industrialization. The young George left school early and started working to help support the family. As Eastman began to have success with his photography business, he vowed to repay his mother for the hardships she had endured in raising him. In , he perfected the Kodak Black camera, which was the first camera designed to use roll film. In he first offered film stock, and by became the leading supplier of film stock internationally. Refinements in colored film stock continued after his death. In an era of growing trade union activities, Eastman sought to counter the union movement by devising worker benefit programs, including, in , the establishment of a profit-sharing program for all employees. She was one of the first women to hold an executive position in a major U. He was close to his mother and to his sister and her family. He had a long platonic relationship with Josephine Dickman, a trained singer and the wife of business associate George Dickman, becoming especially close to her after the death of his mother, Maria Eastman, in He was also an avid traveler and had a passion for playing the piano. Almost pathologically concerned with decorum, he found himself unable for the first time to control his emotions in the presence of his friends. He continued to honor her after her death. At the Eastman House he maintained a rose bush, using a cutting from her childhood home. In he founded the Eastman Trust and Savings Bank. In Eastman gave up his daily management of Kodak to become treasurer. He concentrated on philanthropic activities, to which he had already donated substantial sums. For example, he donated funds to establish the Eastman Dental Dispensary in He ranked slightly behind Andrew Carnegie , John D. Rockefeller , and a few others in his philanthropy, but did not seek publicity for his activities. The clinic was incorporated into the Royal Free Hospital and was committed to providing dental care for disadvantaged children from central London. It is now a part of University College London. Infirmity and suicide[edit] Memorial at Kodak Park in Rochester. In his final two years, Eastman was in intense pain caused by a disorder affecting his spine. He had trouble standing, and his walk became a slow shuffle. Today, it might be diagnosed as a form of degenerative disease such as disc herniations from trauma or age causing either painful nerve root compressions, or perhaps a type of lumbar spinal stenosis , a narrowing of the spinal canal caused by calcification in the vertebrae. Since his mother suffered the final two years of her life in a wheelchair, [5] she also may have had a spine condition but that is uncertain. Only her uterine cancer and successful surgery are documented in her health history. On March 14, , Eastman died by suicide with a single gunshot through the heart. His suicide note read, "To my friends, my work is done â€" Why wait? He arrived at the scene to find the workforce in a dither. At least one chronicler claimed that fear of senility or other debilitating diseases of old age was also a contributing factor. He focused his company on making film when competition heated up in the camera industry. By providing quality and affordable film to every camera manufacturer, Kodak managed to turn its competitors into de facto business partners. He was one of the major philanthropists in the United States during his lifetime. MIT installed a plaque of Eastman on one of the buildings he funded. Eastman also made substantial gifts to the Tuskegee Institute and the Hampton Institute in Alabama and Virginia, respectively. Here he entertained friends to dinner and held private music concerts. The University of Rochester used the mansion for various purposes for decades after his death. It has been designated a National Historic Landmark. It was restored to its state during his childhood and is displayed at the Genesee Country Village and Museum. Patent , "Photographic Film", filed May 10, , issued October 14, Patent , "Photographic Film", filed March 7, , issued October 14, Patent , with William H. Patent , "Camera", filed March, , issued September, Eastman licensed, then purchased U.

Chapter 2 : Patents Assigned to American Photo Systems, Inc. - Justia Patents Search

Read more about our selection of books on 19th century photography. >> American Photographic Patents The Daguerreotype and Wet Plate Era (ISBN:) by Janice G. Schimmelman (Paperback, pages, , $) Identifies all of the nearly 1, United States patents related to photography during the wet plate era.

Ambrotypes[edit] To create an ambrotype, the photographer sensitized a polished plate of glass by the wet plate collodion process and exposed the plate in a camera to produce a negative image. The wet plate collodion process was invented just a few years before by Frederick Scott Archer and widely used for glass negatives, but in an ambrotype the collodion image is used as a positive, instead of a negative. When dry, the glass plate was then backed either with black paint, metal, cloth, or paper; this black backing made light areas of the negative appear darker, turning the negative image into a positive. Some ambrotypes were made with ruby or dark green glass to simulate the effect of a backing without using one. Ambrotypes often were hand-colored, most commonly with dabs of red paint on the cheeks of the sitter. Ambrotypes were most popular during the mid- to lates but continued to be available through the s. In , Cutting took out three patents relating to the process of creating images on glass using the wet plate collodion process. While Cutting is sometimes referred to as the inventor of the ambrotype, his three photographic patents of refer only to improvements in the process, rather than the idea of the collodion positive itself. Ambrotypes black-backed collodion positives are reported to have been made at least as early as by Frederick Scott Archer see Schimmelman. Patents[edit] Patent Numbers 11,, 11, and 11, Awarded to James Ambrose Cutting of Boston, Massachusetts in for creating collodion positive photographs on glass. Bradford of Boston, Massachusetts were awarded a patent for improvements in Photolithography. They defined a process of created a very durable photographic picture on a lithographic limestone printing plate. His partner wrote the book The Family Aquarium which published in was one of the first books written in the United States solely about the aquarium. The first advertisements for the Grand aquariums at the Boston Aquarial Gardens appeared in the April 12, , edition of the Boston Post. They present us with a perfect and striking illustration of Life Beneath The Waters. The property eventually became the Theatre Comique in Distraught over the conversion of the Aquarial Gardens into an amusement hall, Cutting suffered a nervous collapse, from which he never recovered; he died in August in an insane asylum in Worcester, MA. Article in New York Times: Potter, Russell, Arctic Spectacles: University of Washington Press, , pp. The Tintype in America , p. Welling, William Photography in America, p.

Chapter 3 : 19th Century Inventions to - Inventions of the s Nineteenth Century

First American patent issued in photography to Alexander Wolcott for his camera. William Henry Talbot patents the Calotype process, the first negative-positive process making possible the first multiple copies.

Among the numerous topics covered under this modernized trade agreement are several that relate to intellectual property protection and policy. Some of the more significant updates in the USMCA include provisions relating to copyright term, patent term adjustment, and protection of undisclosed testing or other data for agricultural chemical products, pharmaceutical products, and biologics. Key intellectual property provisions are discussed in more detail below as they impact each of the United States, Mexico and Canada. As detailed below, this is not the case for Canada and Mexico, which will have to implement numerous domestic law changes to comply with the USMCA. Moral rights are rights of creators of copyrighted works that are distinct from economic rights. After becoming a member of the Berne Convention in , the United States enacted the Visual Artists Rights Act of , which grants protection to moral rights in visual works only, for example in paintings, sculptures and still photographic images. This may prompt the United States to further develop its moral rights protections. This would provide a more solid avenue for creators of copyright-protected works to control their works and be compensated for them. For example, with respect to patents, the USMCA incorporates a month grace period for public disclosures originating from the applicant. Mexico currently offers such a grace period, but with certain exceptions which will need to be eliminated. Additionally, Mexico has not previously implemented a patent term adjustment system; however, some patentees have previously been successful in claiming compensation for patent office examination delays rather than term extension. Regarding copyright, Mexico will need to implement a notice-and-takedown system for online infringement. However, with respect to copyright term, Mexico already offers protection for life of the author plus years, so no further term extension is anticipated. Of the three treaty participants, Mexico appears most likely to require significant changes to its domestic intellectual property laws, as the laws and the treaty have numerous inconsistencies. However, the timing and process whereby these inconsistencies will be resolved remains uncertain. Canada Like Mexico, the USMCA is expected to have a significant impact on the Canadian intellectual property landscape, including in the areas of copyrights, trademarks, patents and biologics. On the copyright front, Canada will need to amend its domestic copyright laws so that the copyright term is extended to the life of the author plus 70 years instead of the current life of the author plus 50 years. On the trademark front, the USMCA requires that a system of pre-established damages be implemented with respect to trademark counterfeiting. On the patent front, Canada will need to implement a patent term adjustment system to compensate patent holders for delay in the issuance of patents of more than five years after filing or three years after a request for examination is made. Currently, Canada has no patent term adjustment system in place. On the biologics front, the USMCA requires the member countries to provide a data protection term of at least 10 years. Accordingly, Canada will need to extend its current term of eight years to the mandated year term. Conclusion The above-described protections should have the effect of improving intellectual property transparency between the member countries, as well as for rights holders and potential rights holders in each nation, and bringing a certain degree of procedural uniformity among the three countries. The countries must also establish public online databases for trademarks, domain names and industrial designs, as well as electronic filing systems for trademarks and industrial designs. Additionally, the countries must work with their respective patent offices to share their work, such as search and examination results. Ricks and Charles F. The opinions expressed are those of the author s and do not necessarily reflect the views of the firm, its clients, or Portfolio Media Inc. This article is for general information purposes and is not intended to be and should not be taken as legal advice.

Chapter 4 : ANTIQUE RARE AMERICAN EARLY PATENT MODEL INVENTOR MAN TINTYPE SCARCE

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

He patented the camera of his own design in His camera could create candid photos which did not fade away with time. Alexander Wolcott was he, who opened the earliest photography shop in USA. However, much earlier two Frenchmen Charles and Vincent Chevalier from Paris had invented the camera which could actually produce shots. In addtion, the first photo were made with their invention in by another frenchman Joseph Nicephore Niepce. It was the first U. The camera is approximately one fifth the size of the working version and is the only complete model of the Wolcott camera known to exist. The history of the camera is interesting, with the precursor of the camera being the Camera Obscura. The camera obscura was not a handheld camera per se, but was a dark chamber which consisted of an optical device for drawing. The camera obscura used a lens or a pinhole to project the image of the scene on a viewing surface. The first camera obscuras were large enough to house one or more people. The evolution into handheld cameras was much more gradual. The first photographs were taken using a pewter plate and bitumen. This plate was then exposed to light. Since the bitumen hardened where the light struck, the unhardened areas were dissolved away. This left a visible image. The first practical photograph method was invented in by Louis Jacques Daguerre. It was named daguerreotype after him. The process included coating a copper plate with silver and then treated with iodine vapor to make it sensitive to light. The image was then developed by mercury vapor. It was later fixed with a solution of ordinary salt. The process was then perfected by William Fox Talbot in The calotype produced a negative picture on paper, which had the lights as darks and the darks as lights. The positive would be made on another sheet of sensitized paper which was exposed to light through the negative. The first American patent for photography was then awarded to Alexander Wolcott and his camera in as well. By , the first advertisement with a photograph was made in Philadelphia. The Panaromic camera was patented in Sutton. Greek and Chinese philosophers first develop the concept of the camera. Joseph Nicephore Niepce takes the first picture, with a camera called camera obscura but the image needed eight hours of light exposure and later faded. The first American patent for a camera is issued to Alexander Wolcott. William Henry Talbot patents the Calotype process - the first negative-positive process making it so that you can make more than one copy. The first advertisement with a photograph is made in Philadelphia. Frederick Scott Archer invented the Collodion process - the picture needed only two or three seconds of light exposure to develop. Some of the first moving photos are taken during the Civil War. Richard Leach Maddox invented the gelatin dry plate silver bromide process. Eastman patents Kodak roll-film camera. First 35mm still camera developed. GE invents the modern day flash bulb. Eastman Kodak introduces Kodacolor negative film. An underwater camera is developed. Polaroid developes instant color film. The first photograph of the Earth from the moon is taken. Konica introduces first point-and-shoot, autofocus camera. Sony demonstrates first consumer camcorder. Eastman Kodak announces Photo CD as a digital image storage medium. Now we have cameras that we can take a picture and print it from the computer instantly.

Chapter 5 : Alexander S. Wolcott at Historic Camera - History Librarium

American Photographic Patents: The Daguerreotype & Wet Plate Era by Janice G. Schimmelman. Carl Mautz Pub, Hardcover. Good.

Chapter 6 : James Ambrose Cutting - Wikipedia

Get Textbooks on Google Play. Rent and save from the world's largest eBookstore. Read, highlight, and take notes, across web, tablet, and phone.

DOWNLOAD PDF AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHIC PATENTS

Chapter 7 : History BLOGS: BLOG 2: The First Camera Inveted - by Alexander Wolcott ()

James Ambrose Cutting () was an American photographer and inventor, sometimes called the inventor of the Ambrotype photographic process. He grew up in poverty on a farm in Haverhill, New Hampshire.

Chapter 8 : Patent And Copyright Changes In The New NAFTA - Law

Abstract: A process for high resolution high accuracy photoreduction of radiographs, a rotatable photographic copy stand for the photoreduction process, and a high resolution high accuracy microfilm reader with built-in measuring capabilities are shown. The photoreduction process employs a camera.

Chapter 9 : Adjustable stand - AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTR CO

Home page of the United States Patent and Trademark Office's main web site.