

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

25 Broadway

New York

June 21, 1939.

Mr. Donal F. McCarthy,
Pennie, Davis, Marvin & Edmonds,
165 Broadway,
New York City.

Re: U.S. PATENT APPLICATION OF MESSRS. JOHNSON,
BOWMAN, AND KNOX, SERIAL NUMBER 178,352.
FILED DECEMBER 6, 1937.
FOR: METHOD OF PRODUCING WHITE LEAD.

Dear Mr. McCarthy:

Referring to your letter of May 10th in connection with
the above noted patent application, I am sending you herewith copy
of letter from Mr. Knox, which is self-explanatory.

Yours very truly,

G
Enc.

PNYCOC008490

INTERNATIONAL SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY

F. O. CASE
MANAGER OF MIDWEST DISTRICT



20 N. WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

June 12, 1939

Mr. Frederick Laist,
Vice-President,
International Smelting & Refining Company,
25 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Laist:

I am enclosing two copies of a letter from Mr. Knox referring to U. S. Patent application Serial Number 172,352. We have been over this proposition at East Chicago, but other than Mr. Knox's comments, nothing is required.

We all hope that it will be possible for the attorneys to pursue this matter further and get a patent of at least nominal value.

Very truly yours,

FOC:vlc

encls

PNYC00008491

N11450.01

June 16th, 1939

Mr. F. O. Case,
Manager of Midwest District,
International Smeltg. and Refg. Co.,
20 North Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

SUBJECT: U.S. Patent Application of Messrs. Johnson,
Bowman, and Knox, Serial Number 178,352.
Filed December 6th, 1937.
For: Method of Producing White Lead.

Dear Mr. Case:-

Relative to Patent Office action dated April 22, 1939
in the above noted case which was forwarded to Mr. Laist by
Mr. McCarthy on May 10th:

The Patent Office communication rejects the remaining
claims, (claims 2, 4, 5, and 11) on the basis of, (a) "insufficient
disclosure", and (b) "unpatentable over Johnson et al, of record".
Discussion of the points raised follows:

(a) Excessive carbonation may be defined as carbonation in
excess of that required to maintain the bicarbonate concentration
of the anolyte at the desired concentration, without attempting
to control the exact amount of this excess. The finer or more exact
control is then obtained by adding hydroxide ions to the anolyte in
the exact amount required.

By this method, the extremely difficult method formerly
employed, of attempting to obtain control through controlling the
degree of carbonation of the catholyte, is eliminated, and a simple
and more direct means of control is substituted.

(b) The Johnson Patent covers the addition of an acid to the
anolyte and maintaining a uniform and deficient carbonated
catholyte. The present invention is therefore not anticipated, as
it is not necessary to maintain the degree of carbonation of the
catholyte uniformly constant.

The steps used in Rosenstein have no bearing on the present
invention.

PNYC00008492

N11450.02

June 16th, 1939

The advantage of this invention was unexpected, in that it had been assumed for years that close control could only be obtained through control of the carbonation of the catholyte; this control was difficult and was unexpectedly simplified by the discovery disclosed in this application.

I wish to suggest that the patent attorneys also consider the advantage of re-opening some of the claims which were cancelled. These claims, I believe, were cancelled without prejudice. The prosecution of this application should be continued until passed to issue, as this application and patent #1,845,715, assigned to the International Smelting and Refining Company, will provide the needed process patent coverage of the white lead process.

WJK/lb

W. J. Knox
White Lead Plant Superintendent

PNYC00008493