SECURITY ORDER

(TITLE 35, UNITED STATES CODE (1952), SECTIONS 181-188)

NOTICE: To the applicant above named, his heirs, and any and all his assignees, attorneys and agents, hereinafter designated principals.

You are hereby notified that your application as above identified has been found to contain subject matter, the unauthorized disclosure of which might be detrimental to the national security, and you are ordered in no wise to publish or disclose the invention or any material information with respect thereto, including hither to unpublished details of the subject matter of said application, in any way to any person not cognizant of the invention prior to the date of the order, including any employee of the principals, but to keep the same secret except by written consent first obtained of the Commissioner of Patents, under the penalties of 35 U.S.C. (1952) 182, 186.

Any other application already filed or hereafter filed which contains any significant part of the subject matter of the above identified application falls within the scope of this order. If such other application does not stand under a secrecy order, it and the common subject matter should be brought to the attention of the Security Group, Licensing and Review, Patent Office.

If, prior to the issuance of the secrecy order, any significant part of the subject matter has been revealed to any person, the principals shall promptly inform such person of the secrecy order and the penalties for improper disclosure. However, if such part of the subject matter was disclosed to any person in a foreign country or foreign national in the U.S., the principals shall not inform such person of the secrecy order, but instead shall promptly furnish to the Commissioner of Patents the following information to the extent not already furnished: date of disclosure; name and address of the disclosee; identification of such part; and any authorization by a U.S. Government agency to export such part. If the subject matter is included in any foreign patent application, or patent this should be identified. The principals shall comply with any related instructions of the Commissioner.

This order should not be construed in any way to mean that the Government has adopted or contemplates adoption of the alleged invention disclosed in this application; nor is it any indication of the value of such invention.

Original Signed by:
Roger L. Campbell
First Assistant Commissioner
An order of secrecy having been issued in the above-entitled application by the Commissioner of Patents, the principals as designated in said order are authorized to disclose the subject matter to any person of the classes hereinafter specified if such person is known to the principal disclosing to be concerned directly in an official capacity with the subject matter, provided that all reasonable safeguards are taken to otherwise protect the invention from unauthorized disclosure. The specified classes are:

(a) Any officer or employee of any department, independent agency, or bureau of the Government of the United States.

(b) Any person designated specifically by the head of any department, independent agency or bureau of the Government of the United States, or by his duly authorized subordinate, as a proper individual to receive the disclosure of the above indicated application.

The principals under the secrecy order are further authorized to disclose the subject matter of this application to the minimum necessary number of persons of known loyalty and discretion, employed by or working with the principals or their licensees and whose duties involve cooperation in the development, manufacture or use of the subject matter by or for the Government of the United States, provided such persons are advised of the issuance of the secrecy order.

The provisions of this permit do not in any way lessen responsibility for the security of the subject matter as imposed by any Government contract or the provisions of the existing laws relating to espionage and national security.

Original Signed by,
Roger L. Campbell

First Assistant Commissioner
Title

PERMIT

Howard J. Caburn
NASA
Langley Research Center
Mail Stop 456
Hampton, Va. 23365

An officer of a secret or of any department, agency, or bureau of the United States...

John R. Manning

The principal under the secret order... the secret order...

The provisions of this permit do not in any way limit responsibilities for the security of

Original Signed By

Robert T. Campbell
Case No. : GPB 8-398 (LAR 10585-1)  
Inventor : Richard T. Whitcomb  
Invention: Airfoil Shape for Flight at Subsonic Speeds  

The determination of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration that the Government is entitled to an assignment of the entire right, title and interest in and to the invention in the above-identified case has been reviewed.

Upon the basis of the information submitted, it appears that the agency determination is correct.

(This decision should not be construed as being a ruling by the Commissioner as to the patentability of any feature of the identified invention.)

ROBERT GOTTSCALK  
Robert Gottschalk  
Commissioner of Patents
Thomas A. Toll, Associate Chief, Full-Scale Research Division

Head, 8-Foot Tunnels Branch, FSRD

Administrative Claim of Patent Infringement of U.S. Patent
No. 2,709,052; I-115

REFERENCE: NASA Headquarters let. to Langley Research Center/Howard Osborn,
August 1, 1969, R. V. Lottmann

In the reference letter, Mr. Robert V. Lottmann, Office of Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters, requests comments on the claim of patent infringement of U.S. Patent No. 2,709,052; I-115 by Langley Research Center on its work on the supercritical wing.

It is obvious in reviewing the subject patent that there is no relationship whatsoever between the supercritical wing and the invention of the subject patent except for the fact that in both cases wing airfoil shapes are involved. It is impossible to conjecture as to how Mr. Fletcher could, by the greatest stretch of the imagination, relate the two airfoil shapes. It goes without saying that the mere showing of an airfoil shape does not give him patent coverage on all airfoils. The first patents on airfoils are at least 70 years old.

Richard T. Whitcomb