

Japanese practice in prior art search

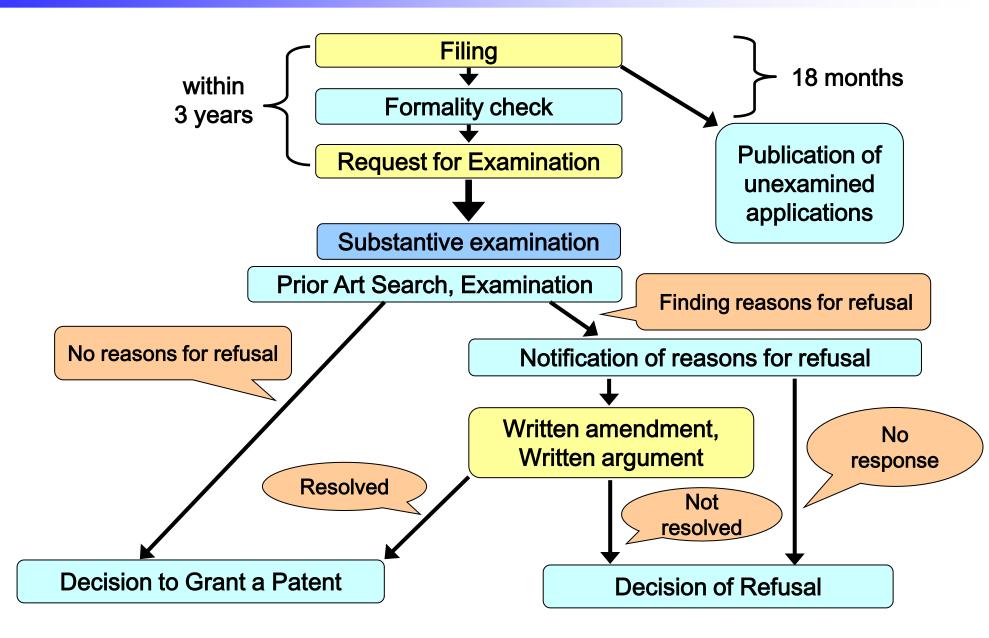
WIPO Patent Examiner Training Workshop

March 2016

JAPAN PATENT OFFICE

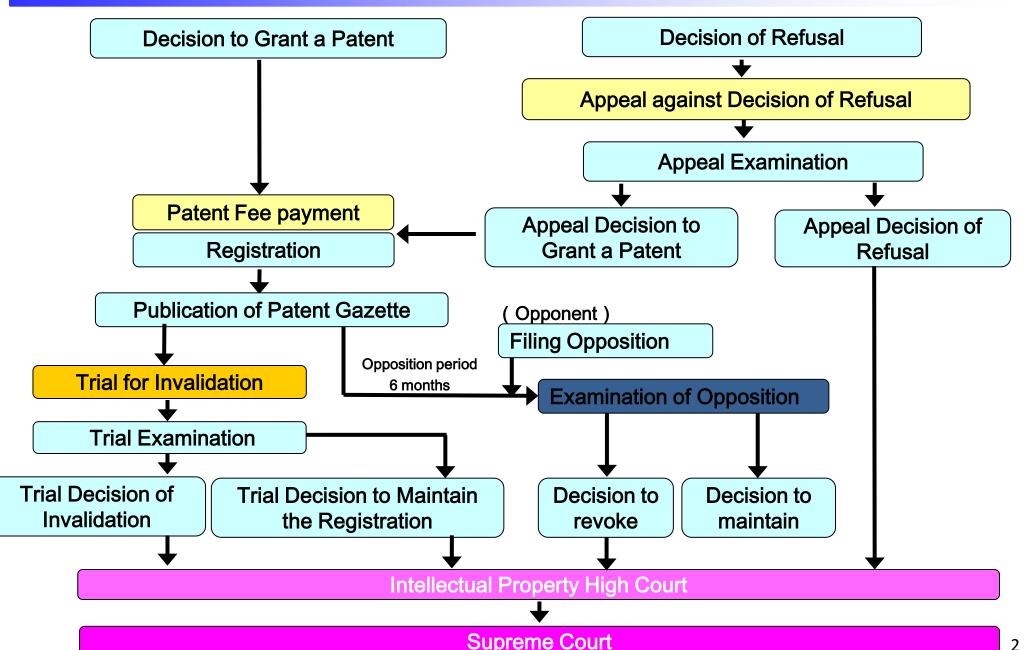
1.1 Japanese Patent Process Flow: Examination Stage





1.1 Japanese Patent Process Flow: Appeal Stage





1.2 Substantive Examination: Patentability requirement



Creation of technical ideas utilizing the laws of nature

Industrial applicability

Novelty

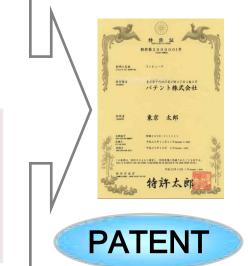
Inventive step

Conflicting application

Unity

Description requirements

- Enablement requirement
- · Support requirement
- · Clarity

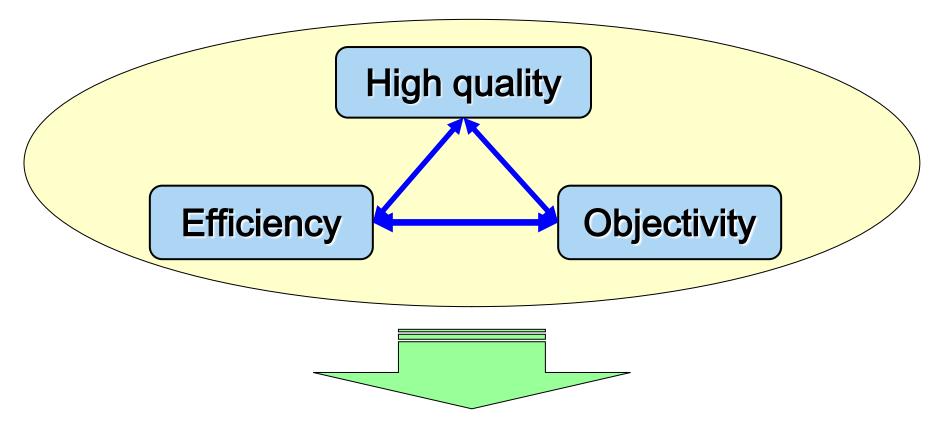


Requirements such as novelty, inventive step, and conflicting application are closely related to a prior-art document search.

Examiners normally need to conduct a <u>prior-art-search</u> to identify that the examined patent applications are in conformity with those requirements.



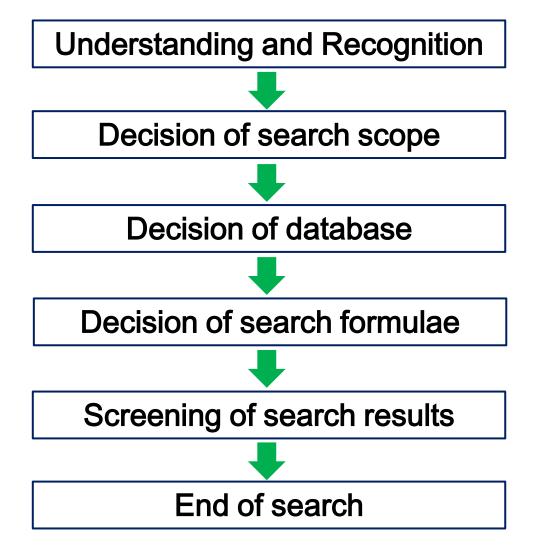
Three elements for an ideal search



Establishing search strategy is necessary and significant



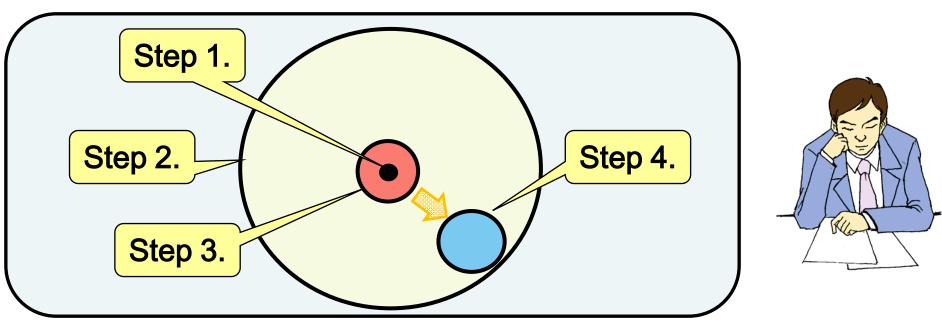
A. Search Flow





B. Decision of search scope - 1/7

Accessible Documents

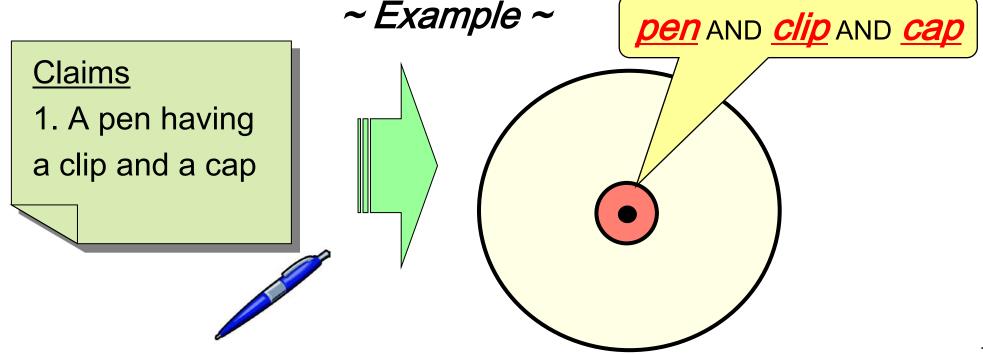


- Step 1. Recognize an invention
- Step 2. Determine outer border of search scope
- Step 3. Determine search scope
- Step 4. Change search scope



- B. Decision of search scope 2/7
- ~Step 3. Determination of search scope ~

Search scope having all the elements of the claimed invention

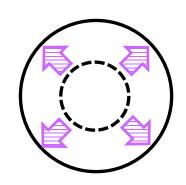




- B. Decision of search scope 3/7
- ~Step 4. Change of search scope ~

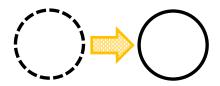
Expansion or Shift of search scope

Expansion



- ✓ Generalization of element(s)
- ✓ Deletion of element(s)





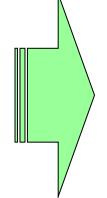
Neighboring technical field(s)



- B. Decision of search scope 4/7
- ~Step 4. 1. Expansion of search scope ~

Claims

1. A pen having a clip and a cap



- ✓ Generalization of element(s)
 - A writing instrument having a clip and a cap
- Deletion of element(s)
 - A pen <u>having a cap</u>
 - A pen <u>having a clip</u>

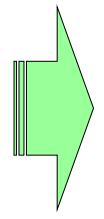




- B. Decision of search scope 5/7
- ~Step 4. 2. Shift of search scope ~

Claims

1. A pen having a clip and a cap

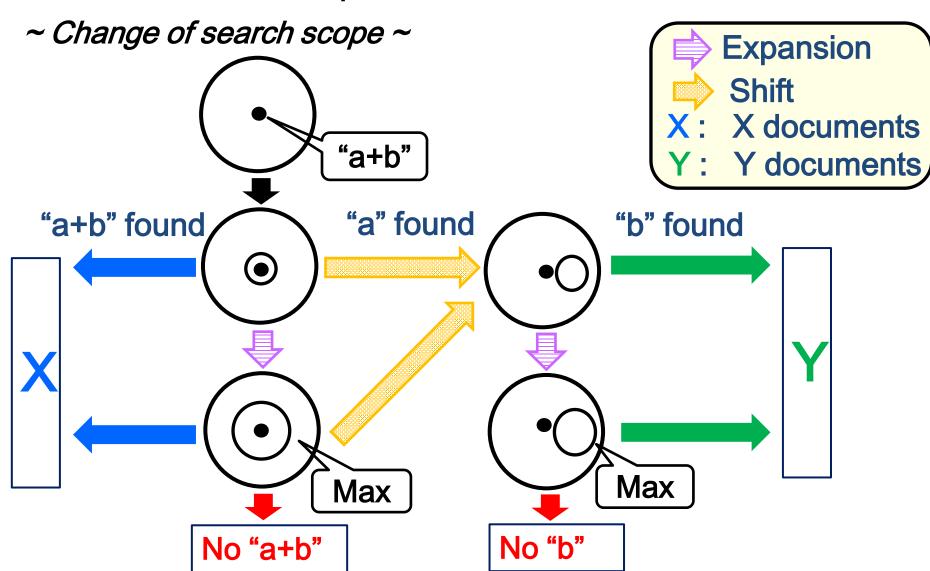


- Neighboring technical field
 - An electronic stylus having a clip and a cap





B. Decision of search scope - 6/7





B. Decision of search scope - 7/7

~ Tips for more efficient search ~

Claims

1. A pen having a clip and a cap.

Embodiment

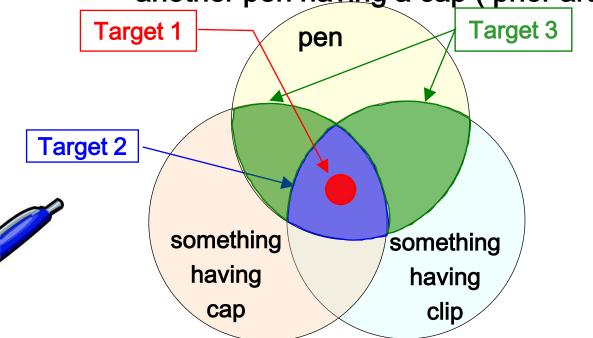
A *ball-point* pen having a clip and a cap

Target 1: A ball-point pen having a clip and a cap

Target 2: A pen having a clip and a cap

Target 3: A pen having a clip (prior art 1) and

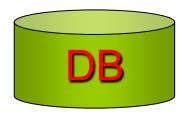
another pen having a cap (prior art 2)





C. Decision of database

~ How to select database ? ~



- Basic inventions and academic inventions of element(s)
 - > Patent Gazette
 - Papers by using Commercial DB and the Internet
- The fields where specific search tools have been established
 - CAS for compounds
 - ICIREPAT for metal alloys
- Improvement invention
 - Patent Gazette



D. Decision of search formulae - 1/3

- Search formulae are created based on <u>search scope</u> and <u>database</u>
- Search scope determines the *contents* of search formulae.
 - When search scope is "pen AND clip AND cap", search formulae can be "(pen*clip*cap)/tx".
- Database determines the <u>description methods</u> of search formulae.
 - ➤ When classification(IPC) is assigned to documents in the database, search formulae whose search scope is "pen AND clip AND cap" can be "B43K9/00 * clip/tx" (B43K9/00 : Cap for pen)



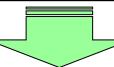
- D. Decision of search formulae 2/3
- ~ Tips for keyword search ~

Claims

1. A pen having a clip and a cap



Search formulae : (pen*clip*cap)/tx



- Synonym
 - (pen*[clip+pin]*cap)/tx
 ("pin" is a synonym of "clip")
- Proximity

^{*}Search formulae are described so as to be available in JPO's search system



D. Decision of search formulae - 3/3

~ Tips for classification search~

Claims

1. A pen having a clip and a cap



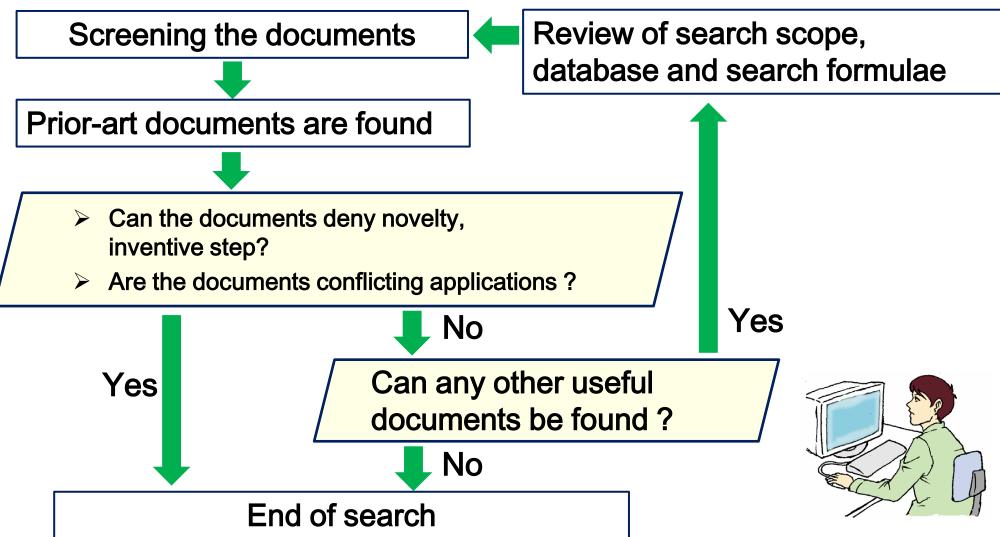
- When classification is not available...
 - (pen*clip*cap)/tx
- When IPC is available...
 - > <u>B43K9/00*clip/tx</u> (IPC B43K9/00 : Cap for pen)
- When FI is available...
 - ➤ <u>B43K9/00@F</u>

 (FI B43K9/00@F : Cap and clip for pen)

^{*}Search formulae are described so as to be available in JPO's search system



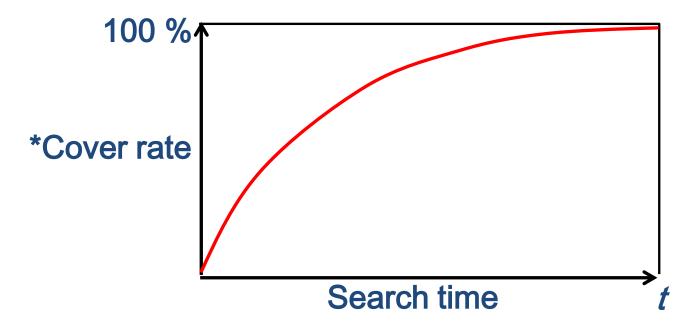
E. Screening of search results - 1/3





E. Screening of search results - 2/3

~ When do you finish prior art search ? ~



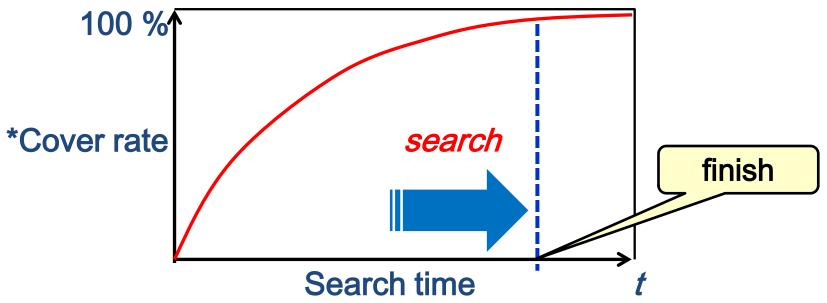
Cover ratio approaches 100 % as search time increases. However, search time is limited for examiners...





E. Screening of search results - 3/3

~ When do you finish prior art search ? ~

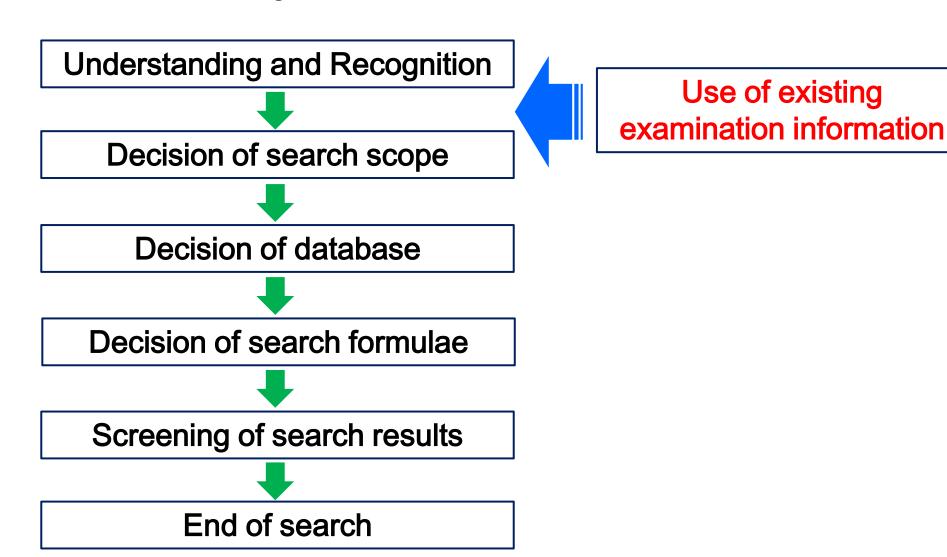


- Finish prior art search when an examiner judges that no more useful documents can be found.
 - ✓ The judgment is made based on the <u>examiners' knowledge and experience</u>.
 - ✓ Young examiners are recommended to consult with experienced examiners.

^{*}The percentage of documents you have searched within the outer border of the search scope



F. Use of existing examination information - 1/3

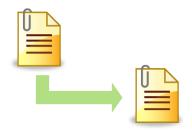




F. Use of existing examination information - 2/3

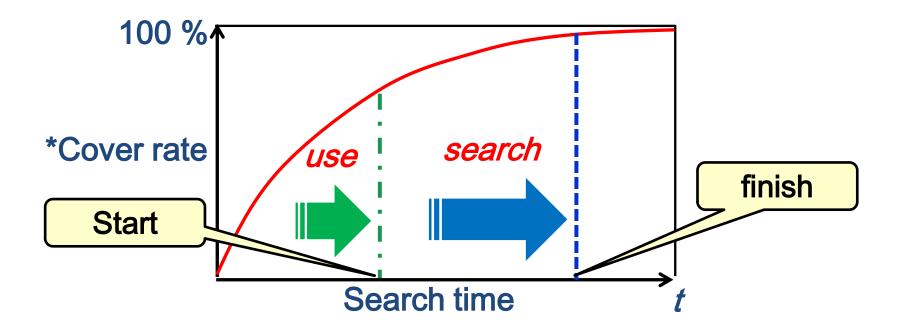
- Search and Examination results of other patent offices
 - ➤ ISR, IPER, Written Opinion in PCT
 - Search and Examination results of IP5 Offices and WIPO-CASE Participating Offices, etc.
- Examination results of related applications
 - Domestic divisional applications
 - > Filing of the same inventors or applicants







F. Use of existing examination information - 3/3



■ Utilization of <u>existing examination information</u> can reduce search time



Thank you! ご清聴ありがとうございました。



Patentability: Major Articles in the Japanese Patent Acts

29(1) Statutory subject matter / Industrial applicability

29(1)(iii) Novelty

29(2) Inventive step

29bis Secret prior art

39 Double patenting

36(6)(ii) Clarity of claims

36(6)(i) Requirement of support in description

36(4)(i) Enablement requirement

Unity of invention

17bis(iii) New matter in amendment

Reference: Quality Policy on Patent Examination



Globally reliable patents of high quality are important for supporting smooth business expansion worldwide and promoting innovation.

This Quality Policy outlines the fundamental principles of quality management in patent examination*in order to grant the aforementioned high-quality patents. Based on this Quality Policy, the Japan Patent Office (JPO) is committed to achieving patent examination that is the utmost quality in the world. Under the leadership and participation of the top management, all staff involved in patent examination perform their work in compliance with the following fundamental principles, demonstrating a strong sense of responsibility and motivation.

^{*}Patent examination means examination of inventions (including international searches and international preliminary examinations) and establishment of Reports of Utility Model Technical Opinion.



We grant robust, broad and valuable patents:

In order to enhance intellectual property protection worldwide, the JPO grants robust patents that will not be invalidated afterward; broad patents that have coverage matching the extent of the technical levels of inventions and their disclosure; and valuable patents that are recognized around the world.

We meet wide-ranging needs and expectations:

The JPO understands and respects broad-ranging needs of and expectations for patent examination so that it may contribute to the benefit of Japanese society and the satisfaction of people connected with the patent system. All staff involved in patent examination perform patent examination with fairness, transparency, and consistency in accordance with principles such as treaties, laws, regulations and guidelines, communicating with applicants, patent attorney sand other persons concerned in a positive manner.

Reference: Quality Policy on Patent Examination (Contd.)



 We all dedicate ourselves to improving quality, cooperating with concerned persons and parties:

The JPO raises awareness on improving the quality of patent examination in all staff involved in patent examination and promotes initiatives that improve quality, in which all staff play an active role. Furthermore, the JPO maintains cooperative relationships with all persons and parties connected with the patent system, collaborating with them to uphold and improve the quality of patent examination.

 We contribute to improving the quality of patent examination globally:

The JPO contributes to the improvement of quality in terms of patent examination globally through actively promoting international initiatives on patent examination and providing foreign patent offices with useful information on patent examination conducted at the JPO.

Reference: Quality Policy on Patent Examination (Contd.)



We continually improve operations:

In order to continually provide patent examination of the utmost quality in the world, the JPO improves operations by staying aware of current situations and taking a flexible approach to planning and proposing various measures.

We raise the knowledge and capabilities of our staff:

The JPO raises the level of knowledge and capabilities of all staff involved in patent examination not only through cultivating human resources, by having all staff conduct their daily work and participate in training, but also through encouraging them to learn on their own.

The JPO periodically reviews this policy on quality, so as to always maintain and even further improve its rationale and effectiveness.

March2014
Japan Patent Office