

“An update on the Indian Patent Information & Modernization”

KAMAL SINGH GOONDLI

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Indian Patent Office

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Organization

Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Deptt. Of Industrial Policy & Promotion

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PIS &
NIIPM

Nagpur

Indian Patent Law:

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT ...

- The Act of 1856 based on UK Act Of 1852 -But withdrawn
- The Act of 1859,
- The Patterns & Designs Protection Act, of 1872
- The Protection of Invention Act, of 1883
- The Invention & Designs Act of 1888- Further Consolidation
- The Patents & Designs Act 1911

Indian Patent Law:

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT ...

- The Patents Act of 1970
 - Effective April 1972

- Further Amendments to The Patents Act of 1970
 - 1999
 - 2002
 - 2005

Modernization of IP Offices

- The First phase **US \$ 34 million** started in 2002 which included
 - Construction of IP Buildings at four places
 - Computerization
 - Digitization of IP Records
 - Human Resource Development
 - Awareness creation
 - Upgradation of Library Facilities

Modernization.....(Contd.)

- The Second Phase **US\$ 80 million** began in 2008
- Computerization of IP- procedures and system
- IT enabled processing of IP applications
- Digitization of IP Records
- Online publication of unexamined Patent applications and granted patent
- Online publication of Journals of Patents and Trade Marks

Modernization.....(Contd.)

- E- processing & examination of Patent, Designs & Trade Marks Applications
- Dissemination of Information on Web
 - Publication
 - Patent Search
 - Current Status of filed applications
 - Examination Reports
 - Complete Specification (searchable)
 - Full Corresponding Documents
 - Patent E register (including legal status)
 - Decisions & orders of Controller
- E-filing of Patents & Trade Marks Applications

Major Achievements

- Online filing of patent and Trademarks applications (<http://ipindiaonline.gov.in>)
- Search facilities enhanced by procuring paid database
- Online search through published Indian patent applications (these facilities are also available to public free of cost)
- Online search through Indian granted patents (also free of cost to public)

Database acquired by IPO

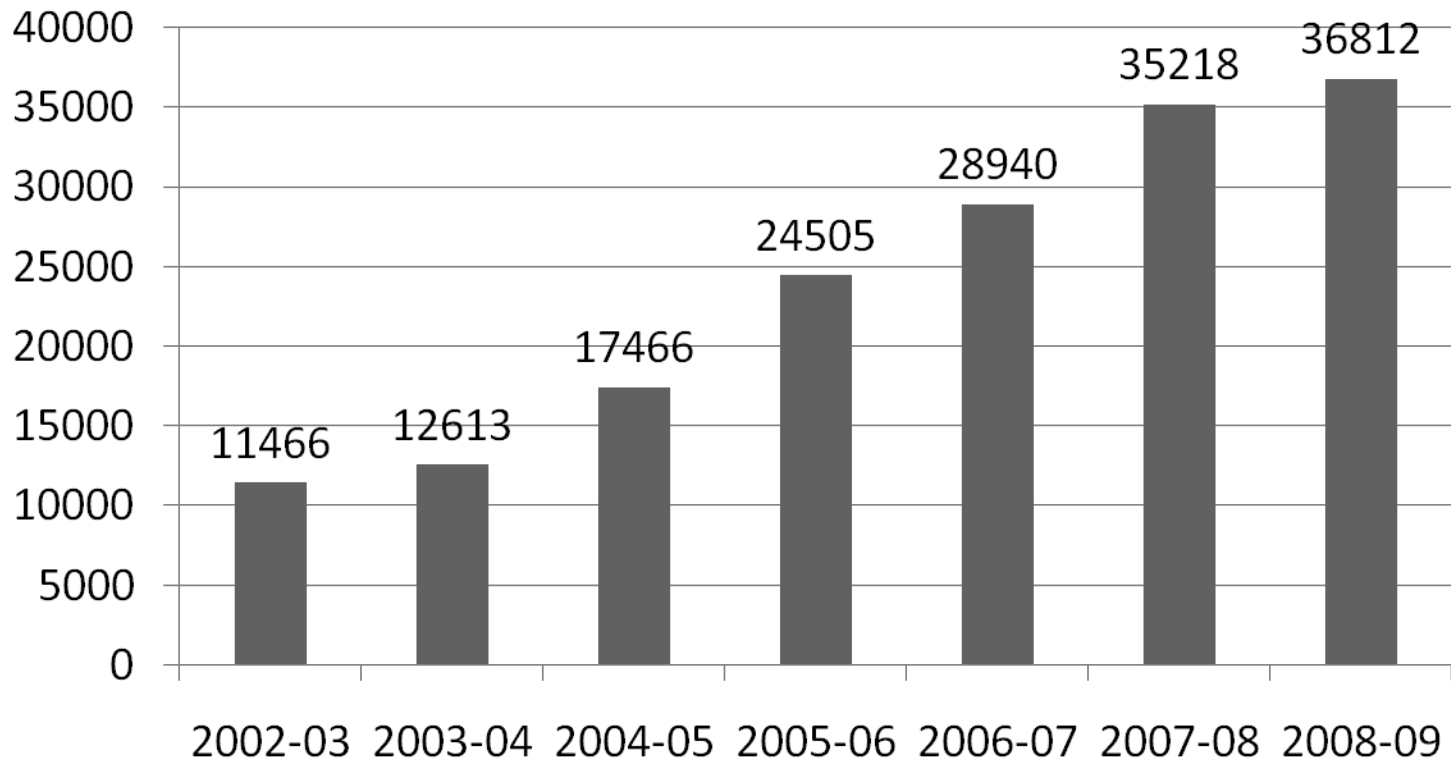
- DWPI(DELPHION)
- STN
- Questel
 - QPAT and QWEB
 - MMS and NPL
- E- Journals
 - **103 Journals available in e- form October 2008**
 - **34 Journals subscribed as a print copy**
 - **3 Journals freely available on their web site**

Current status

- Around 158 Examiners & Controllers (Further recruitment in-process for 257 more Examiners)
- Patent granted – 2,44,000 (Approx.)
- Records Constantly being updated on website (along with fully searchable Complete Specification & Claims)

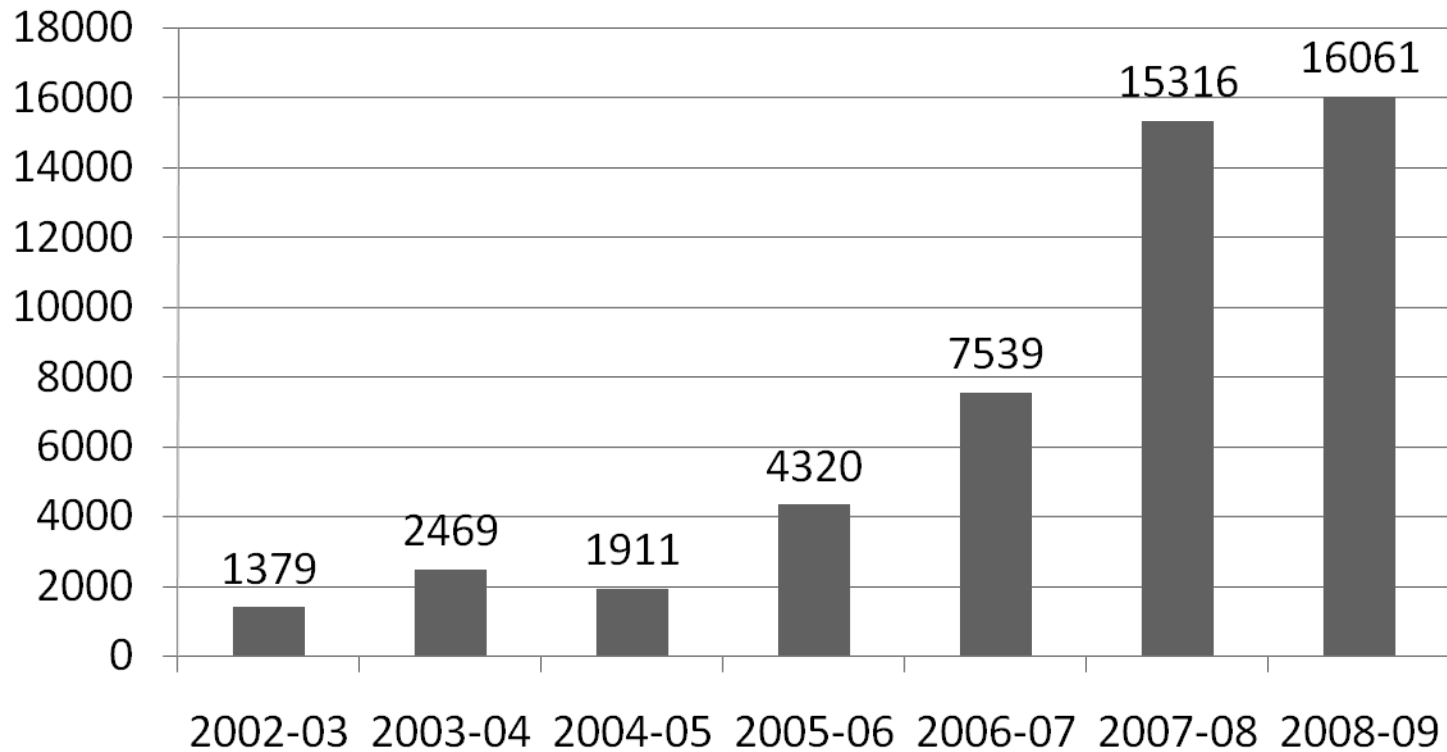
Patent Applications

Applications Filed



Patents Granted

Patents Granted





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- [Revised Draft Manual Of Trademarks Practice and Procedure](#)
- [Revised Report of the Technical Expert Group on Patent Law Issues](#)

Websites

- [Link to Websites](#)

e- Newsletter

Last Updated on 1st April, 2010

News

- Patent office to make available on request, copies of all relevant documents relating to a patent application after publication u/s 11(A) [More...](#) (15th April, 2010)
- Applications are invited for registration as Trade Marks Agent under The Trade Marks Act, 1999 [More...](#) (23rd March, 2010)
- All the Published Trade Mark Journals are now available in Archives (in Trade Marks Journal Menu) in retrieval form (19th March, 2010)
- The Controller General has issued a public notice to all applicants/patent agents to inform the patent office about the non receipt of First examination reports in respect of RQs (Request for Examination) filed prior to 31-12-2006 [More...](#) (9th March, 2010)
- Public Notice regarding Geographical Indications Journal [More...](#) (5th March, 2010)
- Application Status Search has been launched by Controller General of Patents Designs and Trademarks for Indian Patent Applications under [PIRS](#) in the Public Search Gateway (26th February, 2010)
- The newly constituted Trade Marks Agents Examination Board met today and decided to hold the Trade Marks Agent Examination in the 3rd week of June, 2010. Formal notification to be issued shortly. (12th February, 2010)

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Published unexamined applications

Available Fields:

- Title
- Abstract
- Application Number
- Application date
- Priority Data
- Applicant Name
- Inventor Name
- IPC
- Journal No.
- Publication Date



**Published Patent
Applications**

(12) PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATION

(19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application :05/03/2001

(21) Application No. : 0246/DEL/2001

(43) Publication Date : 09/02/2007
Journal No. - 06/2007

(54) Title of the invention : ABSORBENT ARTICLE

(51) International classification	:A61F 13/00
(31) Priority Document No	:2000-68352
(32) Priority Date	:13/03/2000
(33) Name of priority country	:Japan
(86) International Application No	:NA
Filing Date	:NA
(87) International Publication No	:Not Applicable
(61) Patent of Addition to Application Number	:NA
Filing Date	:NA
(62) Divisional to Application Number	:NA
Filing Date	:NA

(71)Name of Applicant :

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Address of Applicant :182-SHIMOBUN, KINSEI-CHO, KAWANOE-SHI, EHIME, JAPAN.
Japan

(72)Name of Inventor :

1)SATOSHI MIZUTANI (Japan)
2)TATSUYA TAMURA (Japan)
3)YUUKI NODA (Japan)

(57) Abstract :

There is disclosed an absorbent article including : a main body (1); and leakage preventing side walls (5) provided on two sides of the main body to have root ends (5b,5d) jointed to the surface of the liquid receiving side and to have free ends (5c) positioned apart therefrom. Each leakage preventing side wall (5) includes: a nonwoven fabric (6) of thermoplastic fibers; and an elastic member (9) for exhibiting an elastic shrinking force in the longitudinal direction. The nonwoven fabric (6) is provided with : at least two rigid regions having corrugations (7), ridges (7a) and valleys (7b) of which are individually extended in a direction from the root end (5b, 5d) to the free end (5c) and are repeated regularly in the longitudinal direction; and a rigid boundary portion (11) in which the corrugations are discontinuous and which is extended in the longitudinal direction midway between the root end and the free end.



Granted Patents

Published Patent Applications

Application Status

Updates about IPAIRS System

Last update: 29th June, 2010

Quick Search-Granted

Search Condition

- Patent Number
- Date of Filing
- Applicant Name
- Date of Priority

- Title of Invention
- Application Number
- Abstract
- Priority Country

- Inventor Name
- IPC
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Published Patent Applications

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PATENT NUMBER	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING	TITLE OF INVENTION	APPLICANT NAME
99914	99914	05/06/1965	UNIVERSAL JOINTS ESPECIALLY FOR MOTOR VEHICLES.	A EHRENREICH & CIE
99870	99870	02/06/1965	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO UNIVERSAL JOINTS.	BIRFIELD ENGINEERING LIMITED.
95799	95799	26/09/1964	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO UNIVERSAL JOINTS.	BIRFIELD ENGINEERING LIMITED
94746	94746	17/07/1964	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO UNIVERSAL JOINTS.	B.R.D.COMPANY LIMITED
92157	92157	07/02/1964	EQUIPMENT FOR ASSEMBLING UNIVERSAL JOINTS.	ALFRED PITNER
91756	91756	17/01/1964	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO A UNIVERSAL JOINT PROCESS FOR MOUNTING THE SAME.	DANA CORPORATION
91219	91219	09/12/1963	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO UNIVERSAL JOINTS.	BIRFIELD ENGINEERING LIMITED
88888	88888	12/07/1963	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO UNIVERSAL JOINTS	BIRFIELD ENGINEERING LIMITED
87895	87895	10/05/1963	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO UNIVERSAL JOINTS.	WILLIAM MALCOIM POLLARD
85774	85774	24/12/1962	IMPROVEMENTS IN AND RELATING TO TORQUE TRANSMITTING UNIVERSAL JOINTS	BIRFIELD ENGINEERING LIMITED
85650	85650	15/12/1962	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO UNIVERSAL JOINTS.	BIRFIELD ENGINEERING LIMITED
85601	85601	12/12/1962	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO UNIVERSAL JOINTS.	BIRFIELD ENGINEERIG LIMITED
85600	85600	12/12/1962	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO UNIVERSAL JOINTS.	BIRFIELD ENGINEERING LIMITED.
81649	81649	06/04/1962	UNIVERSAL JOINT.	MAYBACH-MOTORENBAU G.M.B.H.
78275	78275	29/08/1961	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO UNIVERSAL JOINTS.	BIRFIELD ENGINEERING LIMITED
77807	77807	26/07/1961	IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO UNIVERSAL JOINTS.	SOCIETE ANONYME D.B.A.
77231	77231	19/06/1961	IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO A UNIVERSAL JOINT FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF ROTATIONAL MOVEMETNS.	GLAENZER SPICER SOCIETE ANONYME
69212	69212	28/09/1959	UNIVERSAL JOINT.	DANA CORPORATION
68889	68889	27/08/1959	CONSRANT VELOCITY UNIVERSAL JOINT.	DANA CORPORATION



(11) Patent No. 228493		(45) Date of Publication of Granted Patent 06/03/2009 Journal No. 10/2009
(21) Patent Application No. 269/MAS/1998		(71) Applicant : HONDA GIKEN KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA
(24) Date of filing : 10/02/1998		
(51) Int : F16D03/205		(72) Inventor : 1.KANJI KITA 2.KAZUNORI MIYATA 3.SATORU KUDO 4.TAKESHI KAYANO
(51) Agent :		
(24) PCT Internation Application No.		(24) PCT International filing Date. NA
(30) Priority Details.		
(33) Convention Country(s).	(31) Application No(s).	(32) Priority Date.
Japan	9-26994	10/02/1997
Japan	9-26993	10/02/1997
Japan	9-46268	28/02/1997
Japan	9-46277	28/02/1997
Japan	9-122377	13/05/1997
(54) Title of the invention : CONSTANT VELOCITY UNIVERSAL JOINT		
(57) Abstract: A constant velocity universal joint having a cylindrical outer member which is provided, on an inner circumferential surface of said cylindrical outer member, with a plurality of guide grooves spaced apart from each other by a predetermined spacing distance and extending along an axial direction and which is coupled to another transmission shaft, and an inner member which is inserted into an open internal hollow space of said outer member which is copuled to another transmission shaft, said constant velocity joint comprising: a plurality of trunnions each of which are formed to be spherical and which expand toward said guide grooves; flat surface sections which are formed on mutually opposing surfaces of said guide grooves and which extend in a flat surface configuration along said axial direction of said outer member; and a pair of gliding members having an identical shape, provided for each trunnion each of said gliding members having an identical shape, provided for each trunnion each of said gliding members being interposed between one said flat surface sections and said trunnion, each of said gliding members having one side surface formed with a recess which makes contact with a spherical surface of said trunnion and having another side surface formed with a flat surface which makes contact with one of side surface sections, wherein each if said pairs of gliding members are slidable in the axial direction and in a radial direction with respect to said flat surface sections of said guide grooves and with respect to said spherical surfaces of said trunnions.		
Complete Specification View as HTML		

Complete Specification

The present invention relates to a constant velocity universal joint for coupling a driving shaft and a driven shaft, to be used, for example, for a driving force-transmitting section of an automobile. Description of the Related Art:

A constant velocity universal joint has been hitherto used for a driving force-transmitting section of an automobile in order to transmit a rotary power or a torque of a driving shaft to respective axles through a driven shaft.

A constant velocity universal joint concerning the conventional technique is known, for example, as illustrated in FIG. 55, in which three track grooves 2 are formed along the axial direction on an inner surface of an outer wheel 1. Leg shafts 4, which protrude in the radial direction, are provided on a tripod member 3 which is arranged inside the outer wheel 1. A spherical roller 6 is fitted rotatably and slidably in the axial direction to an outer circumferential surface of each of the leg shafts 4 via a plurality of needle bearings 5. The spherical roller 6 is allowed to engage with a roller guide surface 7 disposed on both sides of the track groove 2.

However, in the case of the constant velocity universal

joint concerning the conventional technique as described above, when a high load is applied in a state in which the tripod member 3 is inclined by a predetermined angle with respect to the axis of the outer wheel 1, then the force to press the roller guide surface 7 by the spherical roller 6, i.e., the surface pressure exerted on the roller guide surface 7 is increased, because each of the spherical rollers 6 linearly contacts with the roller guide surface 7 of the track groove 2. As a result, oil film breakage occurs at the contact surface between the spherical roller 6 and the roller guide surface 7, and lubrication failure occurs. Further, the following inconveniences take place. That is, the lubrication failure causes formation of small holes on the surface of the spherical roller 6, i.e., so-called pits are generated. In other cases, irregularities are formed on the surface of the spherical roller 6, i.e., so-called adhesive wear occurs.

On the other hand, in the case of the constant velocity universal joint concerning the conventional technique as described above, when the tripod member 3 is inclined by a predetermined angle with respect to the axis of the outer wheel 1, a relationship is given as shown in FIG. 56, in which each of the spherical rollers 6 obliquely intersects the roller guide surface 7 of the cylindrical track groove 2 with each other. In such a state, it is impossible to allow the spherical roller 6 to perform proper rolling motion.

That is, the spherical roller 6 intends to perform

rolling motion in the direction indicated by an arrow A or an arrow B shown in FIG. 55, while the track groove 2 is cylindrical and it extends substantially in parallel to the axis of the outer wheel 1. Therefore, the spherical roller 6 is moved while being restricted by the track groove 2. As a result, a thrust force in the axial direction is induced by the slippage which is caused between the roller guide surface 7 of the track groove 2 and the spherical roller 6. The induced thrust force is increased in proportion to the increase of the angle of inclination of the tripod member 3 with respect to the outer wheel 1. It is feared to be difficult to smoothly transmit the rotary power of the driving shaft to the driven shaft. It is noted that a frictional resistance is generated by the reciprocating motion effected by the spherical roller 6 along the roller guide surface 7. In this context, the induced thrust force refers to a load resulting from the frictional resistance.

In order to solve the problem as described above, a constant velocity universal joint is known, which is disclosed, for example, in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 3-168416. In this constant velocity universal joint, three ball grooves are formed in the axial direction at the inside of an outer wheel. Three pairs of balls are held in the respective ball grooves by the aid of holders respectively. A tripod member is incorporated into the inside of the outer wheel. Three leg shafts extending in the radial direction, which are arranged between adjacent

adjacent pairs of balls, are provided on the tripod member. Each of the leg shafts is formed with a spherical surface. A ball guide, which is formed with a spherical recess for engaging with the spherical surface, is provided between the spherical surface and the balls.

However, in the case of the constant velocity universal joint disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 3-168416, when the operating angle between

WE CLAIM:

1. A constant velocity universal joint having a cylindrical outer member which is provided, on an inner circumferential surface of said cylindrical outer member, with a plurality of guide grooves spaced apart from each other by a predetermined spacing distance and extending along an axial direction and which is coupled to one transmission shaft, and an inner member which is inserted into an open internal hollow space of said outer member and which is coupled to another transmission shaft, said constant velocity joint comprising: a plurality of trunnions each of which are formed to be spherical and which expand toward said guide grooves; flat surface sections which are formed on mutually opposing surfaces of said guide grooves and which extend in a flat surface configuration along said axial direction of said outer member; and a pair of gliding members having an identical shape, provided for each trunnion each of said gliding members being interposed between one of said flat surface sections and said trunnion, each of said gliding members having one side surface formed with a recess which makes contact with a spherical surface of said trunnion and having another side surface formed with a flat surface which makes contact with one of said flat surface sections, wherein each of said pairs of gliding members are slidable in the axial direction and in a radial direction with respect to said flat surface sections of said guide grooves and with respect to said spherical surfaces of said trunnions.

2. The constant velocity universal joint according to claim 1, wherein said recess of said gliding member has a sectional shape formed to be a curved

configuration having a predetermined radius of curvature corresponding to said spherical surface of said trunnion.

3. The constant velocity universal joint according to claim 1, wherein said recess of said gliding member has a sectional shape formed to be a substantially v-shaped sectional configuration involving linear inclination at a predetermined angle from ends to a center.

4. The constant velocity universal joint according to claim 3, wherein a penetrating hole is formed through a central portion of said recess of said gliding member.

5. The constant velocity universal joint according to claim 1, wherein lubricating grooves are formed on said spherical surface of said trunnion or on said recess of said gliding member contacting with said spherical surface.

6. The constant velocity universal joint according to claim 1, wherein lubricating grooves are formed on said flat surface of said gliding member contacting with said flat surface section of said guide groove.

7. The constant velocity universal joint according to claim 1, wherein at least one or more stripes of lubricating grooves are formed on said flat surface section of said guide groove substantially in parallel to said axial direction of said outer member.

8. A constant velocity universal joint having an outer member which is formed to be cylindrical, which is provided on its inner circumferential surface with a plurality of guide grooves extending along an axial direction, and which is coupled to one transmission shaft, and an inner member which is inserted into the inside of said outer member and which is coupled to another transmission shaft, said constant velocity universal joint comprising: a spider section which is provided on said inner member and which is formed with a plurality of trunnions extending toward said guide grooves; holders which are provided for said inner member and which are formed with holes for inserting said trunnions therein; rolling members comprising a plurality of ball members which are interposed rollably between outer walls of said holders and said guide grooves; and spring members which are inserted into gaps between wall surfaces for forming said holes of said holders and outer circumferences of said trunnions, which urge said wall surfaces and said trunnions in directions to make separation from each other, and which make slidable contact with said outer circumferences of said trunnions.

9. The constant velocity universal joint according to claim 8, wherein said holder makes slidable contact in a state of line-to-line contact with an outer circumferential surface of said trunnion through said hole having a rectangular cross section, and said hole is composed of a pair of abutting surfaces which are formed mutually opposingly and substantially in parallel to said guide groove, and a pair of wall surfaces which are formed mutually opposingly and perpendicularly to said abutting surfaces.

10. The constant velocity universal joint according to claim 8, wherein said trunnion is formed to have a substantially column-shaped configuration and said

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Application Status

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Last update: 23rd June, 2010

Application Number

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Delhi

172/DEL/2001 or 172/DELNP/2001

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172/KOL/2001 or 172/KOLNP/2001 or 172/CAL/2001

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172/MUM/2001 or 172/MUMNP/2001 or 172/BOM/2001

Chennai

172/CHE/2001 or 172/CHENP/2001 or 172/MAS/2001

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Last update: 23rd June, 2010

Detail

APPLICATION NUMBER	1876/DELNP/2008
APPLICANT NAME	DURR SYSTEMS GMBH
DATE OF FILING	03/03/2008 16:16:22
PCT INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE	03/10/2006
PRIORITY DATE	05/10/2005
TITLE OF INVENTION	"DEVICE AND PROCESS FOR SEPARATING WET PAINT OVERSPRAY"
PUBLICATION DATE (U/S 11A)	04/07/2008

Application Status

Request For Examination Date	22/09/2009 15:36:09
Status	Application Awaiting Examination

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Detail

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APPLICATION NUMBER	246/DEL/2006
APPLICANT NAME	DEFENCE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION
DATE OF FILING	30/01/2006
DATE OF COMPLETE SPECIFICATION	30/01/2006
PRIORITY DATE	NA
TITLE OF INVENTION	"METHOD OF HEAT SETTING POLYESTER BRAIDED CORDAGE SO AS TO OBTAIN HIGH DEGREE OF ELASTIC RECOVERY UPON CYCLIC LOADING"
PUBLICATION DATE (U/S 11A)	10/08/2007

Application Status

Request For Examination Date	01/02/2007
First Examination Report Date	01/09/2010
Status	Application is under Examination Group: 1 (Chemistry And Allied Subjects)



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PATENT OFFICE
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY BUILDING

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E-mail : delhi-patent@nic.in

Web Site : www.ipindia.nic.in



PATENTS / DESIGNS / TRADE MARKS
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

No. 246/DEL/2006

Dated the : 01/09/2010

To

ANUPAM TRIVEDI
K & S PARTNERS
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ATTORNEYS
84-C, C-6 LANE (OFF CENTRAL AVENUE)
SAINIK FARMS, NEW DELHI-110062, INDIA.

SUB : First Examination Report

REF :- Patent Application No.246/DEL/2006

NAME OF APPLICANT :- DEFENCE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION

- a) This report is the First/ Consequent Examination Report prepared on the basis of the examination conducted on the instant application under Section 12 and 13 of the Patents Act 1970.
- b) The report contains the official requirements broadly on the following grounds:
- Whether the application and the specification and other documents relating thereto are in accordance with the requirements of this Act and of any rules made thereunder.
 - Whether there is any lawful ground of objection to the grant of the patent under this Act in pursuance of the application.
 - The result of investigations made under section 13; and
 - Other prescribed matters.
- c) The application under reference will be treated as deemed to have been abandoned under Section 21(1) of the Act unless all the requirements imposed by the Act and rules made there under are complied with within prescribed period of 12 months from the issuance of this report.

2. Detailed Examination Report:

(S.K.Roy)

Controller of Patents & Designs

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i. Whether the application and the specification and other documents relating thereto are in accordance with the requirements of this Act and of any rules made thereunder.

ii. Whether there is any lawful ground of objection to the grant of the patent under this Act in pursuance of the application.

iii. The result of investigations made under section 13; and

iv. Other prescribed matters.

c) The application under reference will be treated as deemed to have been abandoned under Section 21(1) of the Act unless all the requirements imposed by the Act and rules made there under are complied with within prescribed period of 12 months from the issuance of this report.

2. Detailed Examination Report:

(S.K.Roy)

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Serial
Number

Objections

Subject matter of the claims does not constitute an invention u/s 2(1) (g) as the claims lack novelty and inventive step in view of cited documents:

D1: US3652759 discloses a process for producing biaxially oriented polyamide film by successively drawing non-oriented or only slightly oriented sheeting on a roller-type drawing machine for drawing in the machine direction and on a further machine for drawing in the transverse direction, the sheeting feed stock being initially drawn in the machine direction to 2.5 to 4 times its original length after a preheating time of not longer than 30 seconds in the gaps between non-driven drawing rollers in free paths each of less than 20 mm. in length, then being drawn in the transverse direction, the transversely drawn sheeting then being heat set at a temperature between the drawing temperature and the temperature at which the sheeting material melts, the sheeting finally being cooled to a temperature of below 100° C. while preventing shrinkage in the transverse direction of by more than 10%, the improvement which comprises: (a) maintaining the preheating temperature of the sheeting during drawing in the machine direction at from 70° to 100° C., (b) maintaining the diameter of the rollers at from 45 to 70 mm., (c) maintaining the drawing rollers, which assume a peripheral speed below the take-off speed of the sheeting or the said take-off speed less 10% of the maximum speed difference, at a temperature of from 1200 to 1600° C., and the immediately following nondriven and/or driven rollers are at a temperature of from 20° to 40° C., and (d) after drawing the sheeting in the machine direction transversely drawing the sheeting to 3 to 6 times its original width at a drawing temperature of from 165 to 205 °C.

D2: US3078755 discloses a braided cord comprising a braided core and a more tightly braided cover surrounding the core, said cover and said core each consisting of filaments (of polyester or nylon) arranged in separate strands braided together to form an inter-locked bundle, the elongation of the filaments of said core being greater than the elongation of the filaments of said cover, said core braid having a pick ratio in the range of 6 to 8, and said cover braid having a pick ratio in the range 2.7 to 5, and wherein the cover braid provides approximately half of the bulk of said core and cover.

D3: US4003974 discloses process of preparing polyethylene terephthalate yarn with the correct balance of optimum properties at windup speeds of 2,000 yards per minute (1829 meters/minute) or higher by heating an undrawn polyethylene terephthalate yarn having an HRV in the range of 24 to 28 to a temperature in the range of 75° to 250 °C. and drawing it to a total denier in the range of 50 to 500 at a draw ratio in the range of 5.2:1 to 6:1, passing the drawn yarn over a draw roll or rolls heated at a temperature in the range of 225° to 250 °C, relaxing the yarn at a tension in the range of 0.09 to 0.15 gram per denier to achieve a degree of relaxation of up to a maximum of 6.2% of the drawn length and then winding up the yarn in the normal manner but at a minimum speed of 2,000 yards per minute, preferably at windup speeds of from 2,000 to 3,500 yards per minute (3200 meters/minute) inclusive.

D4: US338561 discloses a process of obtaining a fiber by subjecting an undrawn fiber of polyethylene terephthalate having a relative viscosity of about 1.50 to 1.70 to a two-stage drawing procedure, the drawing in the first stage taking place at a temperature of about 70 °C to 100 °C, and at a draw ratio in the range of about 3.8 to 4.2, and the drawing in the second stage taking place in the presence of superheated steam at a temperature of about 210 °C to 250 °C and at such a draw ratio that the total draw ratio is in the range of about 5.6 to 6.0.

D5: US4883629 discloses a process for the production of dimension-stable polyester cord by means of a two-stage heat treatment including initially stretching at 205 °C -250 °C between 3 and 7 percent, and subsequently relaxing at 205 °C -250 °C between 3 and 7 percent. There results a dimension-stable polyester cord displaying shrinkage of less than 1.2 percent.

D6: US3894135 discloses a process which proceeds from the stretching of a cable of polyester threads between an inlet roller mechanism and a first stretching roller mechanism, in which the stretching point is formed at the last roller of the inlet roller mechanism. The process of this invention is characterized in that the cable, on going around the penultimate roller of the inlet roller mechanism passes through an immersion bath maintained at 40 °C to 65 °C and, the last roller of the inlet roller mechanism has a temperature that is 3 °C to 18 °C, preferably 5 °C to 12 °C, higher than the immersion bath. Further, the last roller is positioned higher than the penultimate roller and the angle between vertical and cable as it rises from the penultimate roller to the last roller is less than 55 °C.

D7: US5478514 discloses an improved process for preparing a stretch woven fabric. The process is of the type that includes the steps of weaving a fabric with warp yarns and weft yarns, at least the warp yarns or the weft yarns being combination yarns which comprise an elastomeric strand and a non-elastomeric companion yarn, and then stretching, heat setting, and finishing the woven fabric. The improvement comprises the non-elastomeric companion yarn being of partially molecularly oriented synthetic organic polymer, preferably polyester or nylon, and the elastomeric strand having a heat setting temperature that is higher than the heat setting temperature of the non-elastomeric companion yarn, stretching the woven fabric by 25 to 85%, preferably by 30 to 60%, in the direction of at least the warp combination yarns or the weft combination yarns, heat treating the stretched woven fabric, while in the stretched condition, for 30 to 90 seconds, preferably 45 to 60 seconds, at a temperature in the range of 80 °C to 180 °C, preferably at least 120 °C, said temperature being below the heat setting temperature of the elastomeric strand, and finishing the heat-treated fabric in an aqueous bath for at least 1/2 hour at temperature that is at or near the boiling point of the bath, but at a temperature of no higher than 135 °C.

D8: S.S. Aleksandriiskij and B. N. Averkiev. ?Orientation stretching of polyester filament yarn? Fibre Chemistry, vol.8, no. 5, pages 502-503, September 1977 discloses an analysis of the process of orientation stretching polyester yarn w.r.t. the effect of the ratio between the deformations in the zones of moderate and high temperature, as determined for a given degree of stretching solely by the temperature of heaters, over the tenacity of the yarn.

Granted Patents

Published Patent Applications

Application Status

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Detail

APPLICATION NUMBER	567/DELNP/2005
APPLICANT NAME	BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARMA GMBH & CO. KG.
DATE OF FILING	14/02/2005
DATE OF COMPLETE SPECIFICATION	14/02/2005
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Application Status

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E-Register View

Patent No.: 239430	Grantee: NOVO NORDISK A/S(Denmark),MONASH UNIVERSITY(Australia)
Date of Filing: 12/11/2002	Address: Novo Allé, DK-2880 Bagsvaerd
Date of Grant: 19/03/2010 12:10:15	Address for Service: M/S.DEPENING & DEPENNING,31 SOUTH BANK ROAD,CHENNAI-600 028
Ceased:	Title: "PEPTIDE PURIFICATION BY MEANS OF METAL ION AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY"

Priority Date: 00:00:0012/11/2001((Denmark))

Application No. 1030/CHENP/2004

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Type of Application: PCT NATIONAL PHASE APPLICATION

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No.	Date		Date of Entry	Particulars
5749	15/06/2010 17:02:09	3th		
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5749	15/06/2010 17:02:09	6th		
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		19th		
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Uploaded Documents

- [567-delnp-2005-abstract.pdf](#)
- [567-DELNP-2005-Claims \(Cancelled\).pdf](#)
- [567-delnp-2005-claims.pdf](#)
- [567-delnp-2005-complete specification \(granted\).pdf](#)
- [567-DELNP-2005-Correspondence-Others \(22-10-2009\).pdf](#)
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- [567-delnp-2005-petition-137.pdf](#)
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Section | <input type="checkbox"/> Decision Date |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Application Number | <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant Name |

Search Criteria

**The Patents Act, 1970
(Section 15)**

In the matter of an application for
Patent No.1377/Del/1999 dated 15th October 1999

Tai-Wook Yoon, Republic of Korea Applicant

Hearing held on 1st May 2003

Present:

1. Shri Sharad Vadehra Representative for Applicant
2. Shri Hardev Karar The then Examiner of Patents & Designs

ORDER

Mr. Tai-Wook Yoon, resident of: 51-72 Ho Yeonhee 3-Dong, Seodaemoon-Ku, Seoul, Republic of Korea filed his application for Patent No.1377/Del/1999 on 15th October 1999 for an invention entitled "METHOD FOR *IN VITRO* CULTURING AND

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Thank you !

KAMAL SINGH GOONDLI

Assistant Controller of Patents & Designs

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