

3D models and 3D images

Response ID:200 Data

1. Country code page

1. Please enter the two-letter country code corresponding to your Office or Organization.

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Please enter your email address so we can contact you if we have questions about your response.

2. Questions page

This survey was approved by the seventh session of the CWS to collect information on practices and expectations of IPOs and users (applicants) for 3D models and 3D images.

Applicant Input

It is hoped that IPOs will consider the views of IP applicants, including industry, when formulating their responses. For this purpose, a Model Questionnaire For Industry On The Design Of Objects For IP Rights Protection Using 3D Models And Images has been prepared. IPOs are encouraged to consider this model questionnaire as a guide for them to collect relevant information on the views of applicants.

MODEL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDUSTRY ON THE DESIGN OF OBJECTS FOR IP RIGHTS PROTECTION USING 3D MODELS AND IMAGES

Glossary

3D model – An electronic file that is created by specialized software, for mathematically representing the surface of an object in three dimensions

3D Images – Images that represent objects displayed in three dimensions (length, depth, height), e.g. 3D photos, stereoscopy, etc.

3DS – A file format used by the Autodesk 3ds Max 3D modeling, animation and rendering software

DWF – Design Web Format

DWG – A file format widely used for CAD drawings

IGES – Initial Graphics Exchange Specification

OBJ – An open geometry vertex file format used for CAD and 3D printing

Raster image – An image that is composed of a map of points (pixels), referred to as a bitmap. Typical file formats for raster images include JPEG, TIFF, PNG and BMP

STL – Standard Tessellation Language - a file format native to the stereolithography CAD software created by 3D Systems

STEP – Standard for the Exchange of Product model data –an open ISO Standard which can represent 3D objects in Computer-aided design (CAD) and related information

Vector graphics – An image file that is composed of shapes formed of mathematical formulas and coordinates on a 2D plane. As opposed to raster images, vector graphics have the property of scaling infinitely without any degradation of quality

X3D – Successor of VRML, an Open ISO Standard XML format

Part 1. IP objects and stages of their lifecycle

2. 1.1. Does your office currently use 3D models or 3D images for IP objects within the office? If so, for which IP objects

Trademarks

Industrial designs

Patents in chemistry as a field of technology (e.g. chemical structures, biological structures)

Patents in other fields of technology (e.g. Electrical engineering, Mechanical engineering, etc.)

Other (please specify): Enveloppe Soleau

3. 1.2. Does your office consider using 3D models or 3D images for IP objects in the future? If so, for which IP objects

Other (please specify): NON

4. 1.3. On which stages of IP objects' lifecycle does your office currently accept/implement 3D models?

	Filing of the application	Examination	Storage	Search	Publication	Data exchange	Other (please specify in comments)
Trademarks							
Industrial designs							
Patents in chemistry as a field of technology (e.g. chemical structures, biological structures)							
Patents (e.g. inventions and/or utility models) in other fields of technology except chemistry							
Integrated circuit topology							
Enveloppe Soleau	X		X				

Comments:

5. 1.4. Does your Office carry out any image transformations? If so, for which objects and on which stages?

	Filing of the application	Examination	Storage	Search	Publication	Data exchange	Other (please specify in comments)
Trademarks					X		
Industrial designs					X		
Patents in chemistry as a field of technology (e.g. chemical structures, biological structures)					X		
Patents (e.g. inventions and/or utility models) in other fields of technology except chemistry					X		
Integrated circuit topology							

Comments: Enveloppe Soleau : pas de transformation d'image

6. 1.5. On which stages of IP objects' lifecycle does your office consider accepting/implementing 3D models in the future?

	Filing of the application	Examination	Storage	Search	Publication	Data exchange	Not sure	Other (please specify in comments)
Trademarks								
Industrial designs								
Patents in chemistry as a field of technology (e.g. chemical structures, biological structures)								
Patents (e.g. inventions and/or utility models) in other fields of technology except chemistry								
Integrated circuit topology								

Comments: AUCUN

Part 2. Existing practices and future plans

7. 2.1. Please describe existing practices/future plans for using 3D models and 3D images within your office

Utilisation des images 3D mais pas des modèles 3D
 Utilisation des modèles 3D pour les enveloppes Soleau
 Pas de projet supplémentaire

Part 3. Regulations

8. 3.1. What laws and regulations concerning 3D models and 3D images are implemented within your jurisdiction?

Pour les brevets : Décision du Directeur Général n°2018-156 relative aux modalités de dépôt
 Pour les marques : Décision du Directeur Général n° 2017-144

Part 4. Formats and technical tools

9. 4.1. Which formats of 3D models or 3D images does your office use at the moment? Does your office use the same or different formats for different stages of lifecycle: filling, examination, publication etc.?

Pour les enveloppes Soleau (e-Soleau) : pas de restriction de format

Pour les brevets, marques et dessins et modèles : format image classique (jpeg, tiff, png...)

Au moment de la publication : transformation en format tiff puis pdf

10. 4.2. Which formats of 3D models or 3D images does your office consider using in the future? Does your office consider using the same or different formats for different stages of lifecycle: filling, examination, publication etc.?

Pas de changement de format envisagé à l'avenir

Il est prévu d'utiliser les mêmes formats aux différents stades

11. 4.3. Please provide us with your suggestions and proposals on formats and reasons why you suppose them to be important (a list of formats to consider) except mentioned in items 6.1, 6.2

Nous suggérons le format vidéo pour représenter les objets en 3D : plus facile d'accès que les logiciels de modélisation 3D comme CATIA

12. 4.4. Which technical tools does your office currently use to work with 3D models (i.e. viewers, converters, etc.)? Are these standard tools commercially available, or do you consider using any special tool developed for your Office or by your Office?

Nous ne travaillons pas avec les modèles 3D, sauf pour e-Soleau. Le contenu d'une enveloppe Soleau n'a pas vocation à être consulté, donc nous n'avons pas besoin d'un outil particulier

13. 4.5. Which technical tools does your office consider using in future work with 3D models (i.e. viewers, converters, etc.)? Are these standard tools commercially available, or do you consider using any special tool developed for your Office or by your Office?

AUCUN

14. 4.6. Please provide us with your suggestions and proposals on tools and reasons why do you suppose them to be important (a list of tools to consider)

Il faudrait envisager des formats ouverts pour avoir des logiciels ouverts (libres d'exploitation).

L'office n'entend pas prendre de licences de logiciels commerciaux, et il ne serait pas opportun de requérir l'utilisation d'un logiciel commercial chez nos utilisateurs afin de consulter les données mises en ligne.

Part 5. Specific requirements and limitations

15. 5.1. Please provide us with preferable specific file requirements? Should they be the same or different for different objects and stages (i.e. limitations and restrictions for 3D files, size (Mb) and format of 3D model for storing, processing, and sharing, etc.)

Les fichiers devraient être identiques à chaque stade, et le format devrait être ouvert.

Pas de restriction de taille.

16. 5.2. In your opinion, what would be the main requirements when choosing 3D file formats (open source, wide spread adoption, etc.)

Le format ouvert est à privilégier, pour les raisons déjà évoquées ci-dessus

17. 5.3. In your opinion, what would be the main requirements when choosing tools for working with 3D files?

La principale exigence serait d'avoir un outil ouvert, pour les raisons déjà évoquées ci-dessus

Part 6. Expectations concerning the use of 3D

18. 6.1. Which specific advantages and/or drawbacks do you expect from 3D models and 3D images regarding search, for instance prior art search?

Avantage : permettre une meilleure visualisation des inventions

Inconvénient : les informations pertinentes peuvent être dissimulées sur le modèle 3D (au lieu d'être explicitées sur un plan 2D) ce qui peut générer une perte de temps pour l'examineur si il doit manipuler le modèle 3D

19. 6.2. Do you expect that applicants will comply to provide 3D models which fulfill the defined standards?

NON

Nous ne sommes pas certains que nos déposants y parviennent.

Part 7. Other

20. 7.1. Do you have any other comments?

Les images et vidéos semblent suffire pour nos utilisateurs, et ne doivent pas être déposés dans un format spécifique

3. Review Page

You have reached the end of the survey questions. Your answers have been saved.

If you or your colleagues wish to revise your answers later, you can use the link emailed to you with the Save and Continue option in the top right of this page. The Review or Back button below will return you to your answers.

When you are ready to submit your final answers, click the Submit button below. You will no longer be able to edit your responses after clicking Submit.

You may download a copy of your answers:

4. Thank You!

Thank you for taking our survey. Your response is very important to us.