UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



Seminar on the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs

USPTO FEEDBACK

David R. Gerk

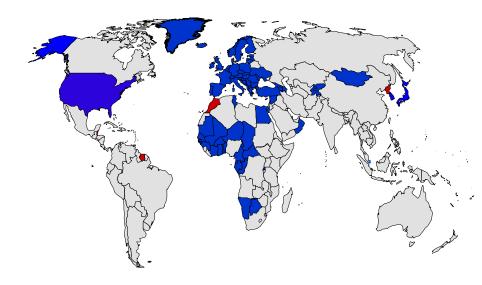
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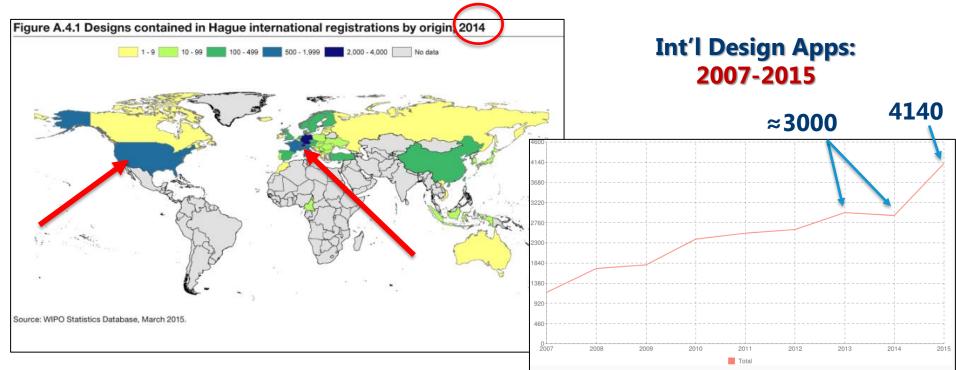
- May 13, 2015: Hague Agreement in Effect in U.S.
 - Title I of PLTIA
 - USPTO Rules
- June 20-22, 2016: WIPO Hague Working Group

Sixth Session





Filing Statistics...



June 23, 2016

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- Helpful Information for Applicants & Representatives
 - USPTO Hague Implementation Page
 - http://www.uspto.gov/patent/initiatives/hagueagreement-concerning-international-registrationindustrial-designs#tips

- WIPO Hague System Page
 - http://www.wipo.int/hague/en/





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WIPO's Web site http://www.wipo.int/hague/en/&.

Information concerning the Hague system, including geographic coverage and a guide for users, is availa

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FILING AN INTERNATIONAL DESIGN APPLICATION

Question HA1000: Where can I file an international design application?

An international design application may be filed either directly with the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) or indirectly through the office of the applicant's Contracting Party. The USPTO serves as an office of indirect filing for applicants having a sufficient connection to the United States. See Question HA1020 for further information regarding filing an international design application through the USPTO. Please note that a foreign filing license may be required to properly file an international design application directly with the International Bureau. See 35 U.S.C. 184. WIPO provides an electronic filing system for filing international design applications. Likewise, international design applications can be filed electronically through the USPTO via EFS-Web. International design applications can also be filed in paper with either WIPO or the USPTO, though additional WIPO publication fees may apply for paper submissions. See Question HA4000 for further information concerning fees.

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Tips for Filing New International Design Applications

IN GENERAL

1. Deciding where to file

U.S. applicants should consider whether to file the international design application through the USPTO or directly with the International Bureau (IB) based on their specific circumstances. Filing the application directly with the IB avoids having to pay a transmittal fee to the USPTO and enables the IB to perform a formalities review earlier, which may be important for applicants wanting immediate publication or a certified copy of the international design application quickly. In addition, for applications filed through the IB's electronic filing (E-filing) interface on or after March 30, 2016, applicants will have the ability to send corrections of irregularities or defects (including corrected reproductions and documents) electronically to the IB via the E-Filing Portfolio Manager. See http://www.wipo.int/edocs/hagdocs/en/2016/hague_2016_5.pdf@. The IB's E-filing interface also provides for electronic entry of application data, thus eliminating the need for a separate DM/1 form, and the entered data is validated in real time to minimize errors in the application submission. Furthermore, filing through the USPTO is not possible if each applicant does not have at least one of a U.S. nationality, or a domicile, habitual residence, or real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the United States.

It is important to note, however, that a **foreign filing license may be needed to file an international design application directly with the IB**. In addition, unlike filing an international design application through EFS-Web, reproductions in PDF format are not accepted by the IB's E-filing system.

2. Ensure that applications filed through the USPTO meet the conditions for transmittal to the International Bureau (IB)

Even if the application contains, upon filing with the USPTO, all elements required under the Hague Agreement for a filing date, entitlement to the USPTO receipt date as the filing date is contingent upon the IB receiving the application from the USPTO within six months of the USPTO receipt date. See Hague Agreement Rule 13. The USPTO will not transmit the application to the IB if the transmittal fee has not been paid or the DM/1 application form fails to indicate, for **each** applicant, at least one of a U.S. nationality, or a domicile, habitual residence, or real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the United States. (Box 2 of the DM/1 form). In addition, for **each** applicant, the United States must be indicated as the "applicant's contracting party" (Box 3 of the DM/1 form).



Careers

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ing the of Industrial

PLTIA) was signed into law. The va Act of the Hague Agreement ement"). These provisions (Title I of

possibility of obtaining protection rernmental organizations (referred ale language either directly with O) or indirectly through the office

hrough the USPTO as an office of inate the United States for design in or after May 13, 2015 will have a

d a guide for users, is available at



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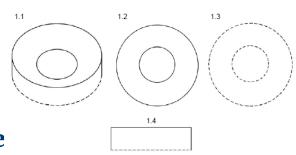
Considerations for Applicants

- Reproductions
- Description
- Creator
- Single Design
- Priority Claims
- Duty of Disclosure
- 1st Communication from USPTO



Considerations: Reproductions

- Fully disclose the claimed design
 - Full disclosure for <u>each</u> separate design
 - No fixed requirement for # of views
 - Orthogonal & perspective combos useful
 - Avoid ambiguity in reproductions
 - Consistent views
 - Clearly represent claimed subject matte
 - not left to conjecture
 - (e.g., convex vs concave)





Considerations: Description

Figure
 Descriptions
 are helpful:

- DM1 Form Box 9 & 10.

The broken line showing of the remainder of the shoe is for illustration purposes only and forms no part of the claimed design.

10	DESCRIPTION OF THE REPRODUCTIONS (LEGENDS) ⁰ Associate the number in the margin of your reproduction with the corresponding code (eg. 1.1, 1.2, etc.): 1 Perspective; 2 Front; 3 Back; 4 Top; 5 Bottom; 6 Left; 7 Right; 9 Unfolded; 10 Exploded; 11 Cross-sectional; 12 Enlarged; 00 Other (limited to 40 characters)							
No.	Code	Legend (max 40 characters, where code 00 has been indicated)	No.	Code	Legend (max 40 characters, where code 00 has been indicated)	No.	Code	Legend (max 40 characters, where code 00 has been indicated)

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a shoe upper showing our new design;

FIG. 2 is a side elevational view of one side of the portion of a shoe upper shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a front elevational view of the portion of a shoe upper shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a rear elevational view of the portion of a shoe upper shown in FIG. 1; and,

FIG. 5 is a top plan view of the portion of a shoe upper shown in FIG. 1.

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Considerations: Creator

Creator is a person(s).

 Creator is the designer(s) (inventor(s)).



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Considerations: Single Design

- Only can claim <u>single design</u> in design patent.
- Refusal
 - if more than one patentably distinct designs in international registration.



- Non-patentably distinct designs
 - can be kept together as "embodiments" of the one design

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Considerations: Priority

- Copy of Certified Priority Document
 - Must be filed with USPTO to perfect priority claim.
- When?
 - Before payment of second part designation fee (issue fee).
- Who?
 - Pro se creator (inventor) or representative registered to practice before USPTO.



Considerations: Duty of Disclosure

• Creators, applicants, representatives, etc., have an affirmative duty to provide certain information to USPTO.



- 37 CFR 1.56





Considerations: 1st Communication

- <u>USPTO Filing Receipt</u>:
 - Frequently first communication from the USPTO.
 - Indication that USPTO has received the international registration pursuant to its designation and role as a CP.
 - Provides info regarding U.S. identification of international registration.



- Typically, no response needed.

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