Expansion of the Hague System: Update on the United States and Related Considerations

STATES PATENT AND TRAL

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David R. Gerk Patent Attorney Office of Policy and International Affairs United States Patent and Trademark Office November 13, 2014

Hague Union – Near Future?

WITED STATES



Hague System: The Road to U.S. Membership

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THIS TRIMENT OF COMMENCE

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Road to U.S. Membership

- July 6, 1999 United States signed Agreement
- December 7, 2007 The Senate considered; Advice and consent to ratification agreed to in Senate
- December 18, 2012 President Obama signed into law the Patent Law Treaties Implementation Act of 2012, implementing legislation for the Hague Agreement (and the Patent Law Treaty (PLT))
- November 29, 2013 Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Published in Federal Register

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

• Notice of Proposed Rulemaking can be found in the Federal Register at:

https://federalregister.gov/a/2013-28262

• Comment Period Is Closed.

Current Work on the Road to U.S. Membership?

- US Government Inter-agency review of the final rules
- Complete information technology and processing preparation for membership
- Continued collaboration with WIPO to integrate systems, processing and operation

What's Left on the Road to U.S. Membership?

- Deposit of instrument of ratification with the IB
 - <u>Note</u>: Title I (Hague Provisions) of the Patent Law Treaties Implementation Act of 2012 (PLTIA) will take effect based off of the deposit of instrument of ratification.
- Publish final rules in the Federal Register
- Bring IT system modifications and updated application processing into operation.

Changes to U.S. Law: Patent Law Treaties Implementation Act of 2012 (PLTIA)



Changes to Title 35 of the U.S.C.

- Title 35 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) is amended to provide for "<u>international design applications</u>" (IDAs) and treatment / examination of these IDAs.
- Chapter 38 entitled, *International Design Applications,* is added to the Title 35 of the United States Code.
 - Adds new sections 381-390 to the U.S.C.
 - <u>Effective date</u>: "the date of entry into force of the treaty with respect to the United States."

35 U.S.C. §§ 381-390 (PLTIA)

<u>35 U.S.C. §§ 381- 390</u>:

OFFICE

- § 381: Definitions
- § 382: Filing international design applications (IDAs)
- § 383: International design application
- § 384: Filing date
- § 385: Effect of international design application
- § 386: Right of priority
- § 387: Relief from prescribed time limits
- § 388: Withdrawn or abandoned international design applications
- § 389: Examination of international design applications
- § 390: Publication of international design applications

Proposed Changes to Regulations (37 CFR)

- Notice of Proposed Rulemaking published
 78 Fed. Reg. 71870 (November 29, 2013)
- Implements Title I of the Patent Law Treaties Implementation Act of 2012 (PLTIA), Public Law 112-211, 126 Stat. 1527 (2012)
 - Enacted December 18, 2012

Proposed Changes to Regulations (37 CFR) – What to Expect?

- New subpart I specific to international design applications (IDA)
 - USPTO as an office of indirect filing
 - Form and content requirements
 - National processing provisions
- Changes to various existing rules to accommodate IDAs

Declarations?

STATES PATENT AND TRADEILER

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OFFICE

Expected U.S. Declarations?

- Report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (SFRC), Treaty Doc. 109-21, November 27, 2007:
- <u>Nine declarations included in SFRC Report:</u>
 - (1) Additional Mandatory Contents
 - [Art. 5(2)(a) & Rule 11(3)]
 - (2) First and Second Part Designation Fee
 - [Art. 7(2) & Rule 12(3)]
 - (3) No deferment of publication
 - [Art. 11(1)(b)]
 - (4) Only 1 independent and distinct design
 - [Art. 13(1)]

Expected U.S. Declarations?

- Report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Treaty Doc. 109-21, November 27, 2007:
- Nine declarations (cont'd):
 - (5) Recording has no effect until receipt
 - [Art. 16(2)]
 - (6) Maximum duration of protection is 15 years from grant
 - [Art. 17(3)(c)]
 - (7) Identity of creator & oath/declaration
 - [Rule 8]
 - (8) Security clearance: 1 mo. to transmit increased to 6 mos.
 - Rule 13(4)
 - (9) Extended refusal period
 - [Rule 18(1)(b)]

Hague System: **Considerations Relating to United States design patents** STATES PATENT AND TRADEILE

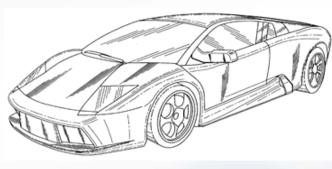
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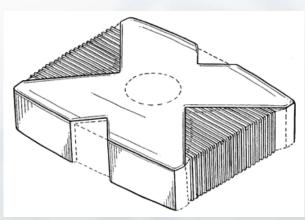
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Design Patents

- Protects ornamental appearance
- Does not protect purely functional designs
- Covers shape, configuration, or surface decoration.
- *Infringement*: whether in the eye of an "ordinary observer," two designs are substantially the same in overall visual appearance.
- Duration: 14 years from issuance (soon: 15 years from issuance)









Patentability Requirements

- Patentable subject matter (§171)
- Novelty (§102)
- Non-Obviousness (§103)
- Written Description, Enablement (§112 (a))
- Distinctly Claim Subject Matter (§112 (b))

HR. HATMENT OF COMPLETE

Requirements for Patentability U.S. Design Patents

New Original Ornamental Article Non Obvious Enabled Described Definite

The Statute:

35 U.S.C. 171 Patents for designs.

Whoever invents any new, original, and ornamental design for an article of manufacture may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The provisions of this title relating to patents for inventions shall apply to patents for designs, except as otherwise provided.

35 U.S.C. § 171



New Original Ornamental Article Non Obvious

Enabled

Described

Definite

Designs must be:

• new,

• original,

ornamental, and

for an article of manufacture



Requirements for Patentability

U.S. Design Patents

The design "for an article"

New

Original

Ornamental

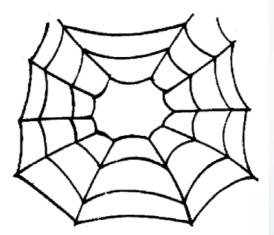
Article

Non Obvious Enabled

Described

Definite

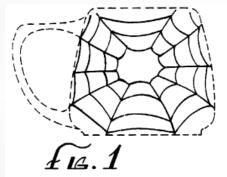


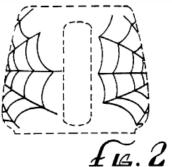


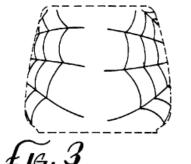
Not Acceptable

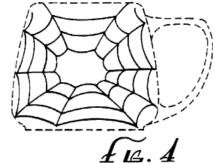
35 U.S.C. § 171

Embodied Design





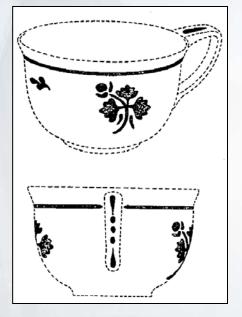






Types of Designs for Articles:

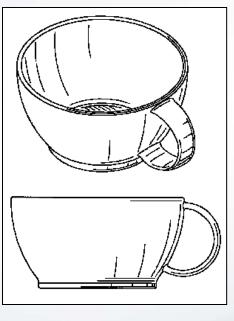
- New
- Original
- Ornamental
- Article
- Non Obvious
- Enabled
- Described
- Definite

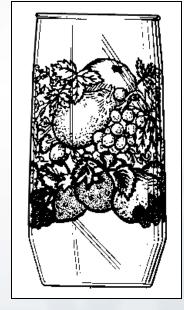


(1) Surface

ornamentation applied to an article

35 U.S.C. § 171





(2) Configuration embodied in an article (3)

Configuration and Surface ornamentation for an article



Original

Article

Enabled

Definite

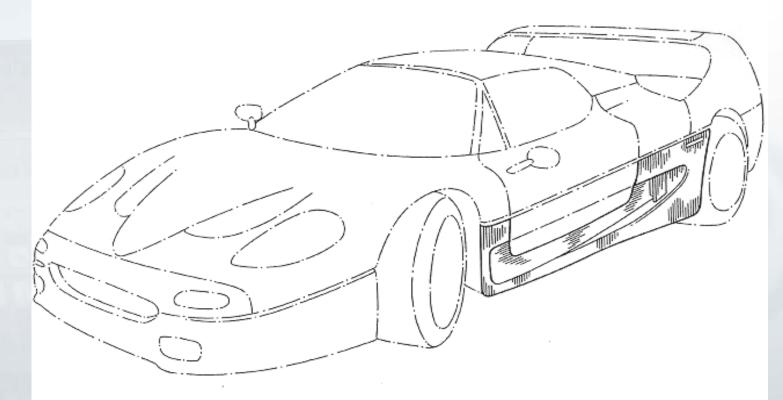
Described

Ornamental

Non Obvious

Requirements for Patentability U.S. Design Patents

A Design May be Directed to Less than an Entire Article



35 U.S.C. § 171



Original

Article

Enabled

Definite

Described

Ornamental

Non Obvious

Requirements for Patentability U.S. Design Patents

Not Original:

A claim directed to a design for an article which **simulates** a **well known or naturally** occurring object or person should be rejected under 35 U.S.C. 171 as nonstatutory subject matter in that the claimed design **lacks originality**.

MPEP 1504.01(d)

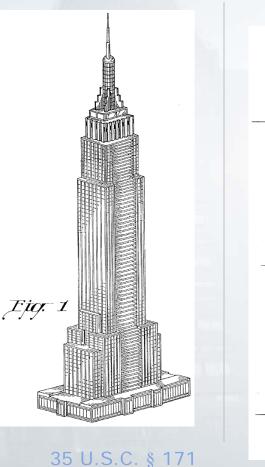


Not Original:



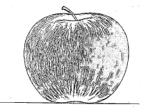
Original

- Ornamental Article Non Obvious
- Enabled
- Described
- Definite

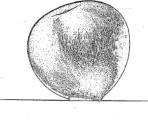




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New

Original

Ornamental

Article

- Non Obvious
- Enabled
- Described
- Definite

Ornamental Designs:

- Aesthetic appearances.
- Must not be primarily functional.
- Appearance must be a matter of concern.



Not Ornamental:

New

Original

Ornamental

Article

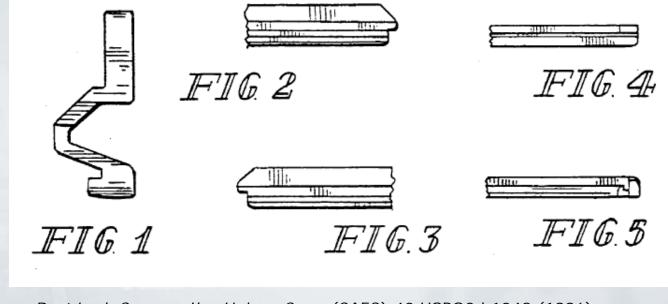
Non Obvious

Enabled

Described

Definite

"... the D327,636 patent is invalid under 35 U.S.C. Section 171 for failure to satisfy the statute's ornamentality requirement."



Best Lock Corp. v. Ilco Unican Corp. (CAFC) 40 USPQ2d 1048 (1996)

35 U.S.C. § 171



Anticipation

New

Original

Ornamental

Article

Non Obvious

Enabled

Described

Definite

As with a utility patent, design patent anticipation requires a showing that a single prior art reference is "identical in all material respects" to the claimed invention. *Hupp v. Siroflex of Am., Inc.,* 122 F.3d 1456, 1461, 43 USPQ2d 1887, 1890(Fed. Cir. 1997).

"All material respects" are all respects that matter to an ordinary observer.



New

Original

Ornamental

Article

Non Obvious

Enabled

Described

Definite

Anticipation Not New:





35 U.S.C. § 102



The Statute:

New

Original

Ornamental

Article

Non Obvious

Enabled

Described

Definite

35 U.S.C. 103 Conditions for patentability; non-obvious subject matter.

A patent for a claimed invention may not be obtained, notwithstanding that the claimed invention is not identically disclosed as set forth in section 102, if the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimed invention to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed invention pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

35 U.S.C. § 103 (Emphasis added)



Obvious:



Original

Ornamental

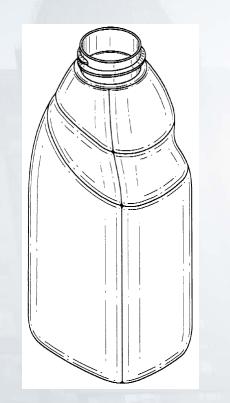
Article

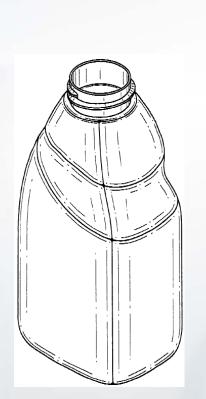
Non Obvious

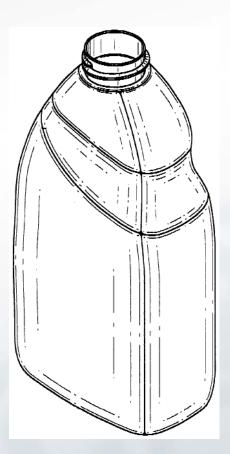
Enabled

Described

Definite









Obvious:

Prior Art References



Ornamental

Article

Original

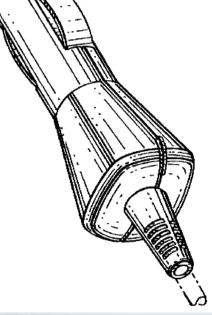
New

Non Obvious

Enabled

Described

Definite





New

Original

Ornamental

Article

Non Obvious

Enabled

Described

Definite

Designs must be:

- Enabled,
- Definite and
- Described



New

Original

Ornamental

Article

Non Obvious

Enabled

Described Definite

The Statute: 35 U.S.C. 112 (a) Specification.

The specification shall contain a **written description** of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to **enable** any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same,

35 U.S.C. § 112 (a)



New Original Ornamental Article Non Obvious Enabled Described Definite

Requirements for Patentability U.S. Design Patents

Enablement

What may be claimed is limited to what is shown in the application drawings. *In re Mann*, USPQ2d 2030 (Fed. Cir. 1988)

The scope of a design claim may be anything that is enabled in the disclosure.

One may not rely on anything beyond that which is disclosed in the specification for enablement of a design.



Original

Article

Ornamental

Non Obvious

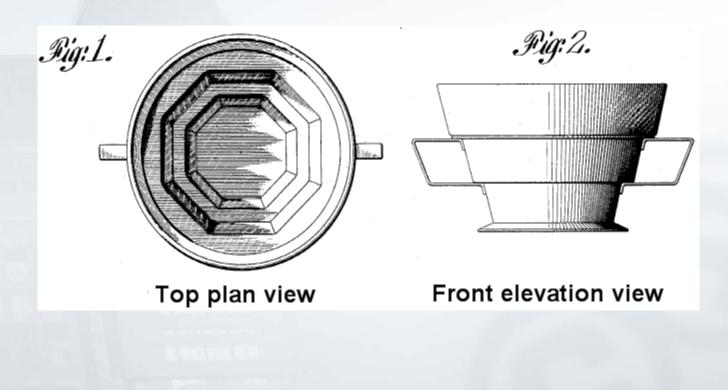
Enabled

Described

Definite

Requirements for Patentability U.S. Design Patents

Enablement Not enabled:



35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 1



Original

Article

Enabled

Definite

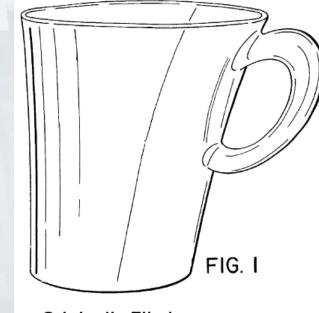
Ornamental

Non Obvious

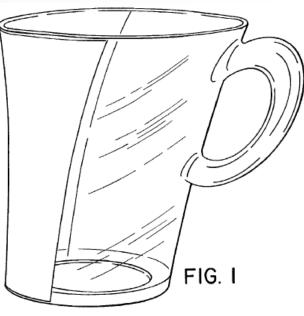
Described

Requirements for Patentability U.S. Design Patents

Described Has not met the description requirement:



Originally Filed



Amendment (now claimed)

35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 1

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Original

Ornamental

Article

Non Obvious

Enabled

Described

Definite

Requirements for Patentability U.S. Design Patents

The Statute: 35 U.S.C. 112 (b) Specification.

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor regards as the invention.

35 U.S.C. § 112 (b)



Definite

New

Original

Ornamental

Article

Non Obvious

Enabled

Described

Definite

Design patents have only **one** claim and the form is dictated by regulation:

I Claim:

"The ornamental design for a (insert title of article) as shown and described."

37 CFR § 1.153

35 U.S.C. § 112 (b)



Definite

New

Original

Ornamental

Article

Non Obvious

Enabled

Described

Definite

I Claim:

"The ornamental design for (insert title of article) as shown and described."

Drawings

41

Specification



Original

Article

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Described

Definite

Ornamental

Non Obvious

Requirements for Patentability U.S. Design Patents

Definite Not Definite:

Condensate flow shut-off switch

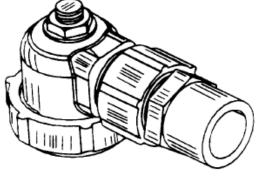


FIG.1

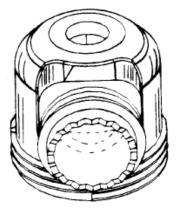




FIG.3

F I G. 2

35 U.S.C. § 112 (b)

Patentability Requirements

- Patentable subject matter (§171)
- Novelty (§102)
- Non-Obviousness (§103)
- Written Description, Enablement (§112 (a))
- Distinctly Claim Subject Matter (§112 (b))

Thank You!

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David R. Gerk Patent Attorney Office of Policy and International Affairs United States Patent and Trademark Office November 13, 2014