

## Chapter 1700 Miscellaneous

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### 1701 Examiners Not To Express Opinion on Validity Nor Testify as Patent Experts [R-21]

Inasmuch as public policy does not permit Examiners to decide, as judges in the Patent Office, questions upon which they have been retained to give opinions as expert witnesses in patent cases in the courts, every Examiner who shall testify as an expert in a patent case pending in any court will be dismissed, unless he shall have so testified involuntarily, upon compulsion by competent judicial authority, and without retainer or preparation.

Congress, in 35 U.S.C. 282, has endowed every patent granted by the Patent Office with a presumption of validity. Public policy demands that every employee of this Office refrain from expressing to any interested person any opinion or view as to the invalidity of any U.S. Patent. The question of validity or invalidity is exclusively a matter for the courts to determine. Each member of the Examining Corps is cautioned to be especially wary of any inquiry from any person outside the Patent Office (including any employee of another government agency), the answer to which might indicate that a particular patent should not have been issued.

Whenever an Examiner is asked or subpoenaed to testify in a suit concerning a patent, trademark registration, or application for either, he is directed to report that fact *immediately* to the Solicitor.

Examiners are cautioned against answering inquiries from any person outside the Patent Office as to whether or not a certain reference

was considered and, *a fortiori*, whether or not a claim would have been allowed over that reference. This applies to anything in the patented file, including the extent of the field of search and any entry relating thereto. The record of a patented file must speak for itself. Practitioners can be of material assistance in this regard by refraining from making such inquiries of members of the Examining Corps. Answers to inquiries of this nature must of necessity be refused, and such refusal should be considered neither discourteous nor an expression of opinion as to validity.

Also, Examiners are reminded that, in view of the long established policy of the Patent Office to refuse to permit members of the staff of the Patent Office to testify in patent suits, they should, before allowing an application, determine that the written record is accurate and complete.

### 1702 Restrictions on Examiners Resigning From the Office [R-21]

*Extract from Rule 341, Registration of Attorney and Agents. (g) Former examiners.* No person who has served in the examining corps of the Patent Office will be registered after termination of his services, nor, if registered before such service, be reinstated, unless he undertakes (1) not to prosecute or aid in any manner in the prosecution of any application pending in any examining division during his period of service therein; and (2) not to prepare or prosecute nor to assist in any manner in the preparation or prosecution of any application of another filed within two years after the date he left such division, and assigned to such division, without the specific authorization of the Commissioner. Associated and related classes in other divisions may be required to be included in the undertaking or designated classes may be excluded. In case application for registration or reinstatement is made after resignation from the Office, the applicant will not be registered, or reinstated, if he has prepared or prosecuted, or assisted in the preparation or prosecution of any such application as indicated in this paragraph.

In the above rule, "examining division" is interpreted as synonymous with "examining group".

See also section 309.

**1703 The Official Gazette [R-21]**

The *Official Gazette* reports every Tuesday the patents, design patents and trademark registrations issued and defensive publications published on that day. As to each patent, the following information is given:

(1) the name and (2) the city and state of residence of the applicant with the Post Office address in the case of unassigned patents, and (3) the same data for the assignee, if any, (4) the filing date, and (5) the serial number of the application, (6) the patent number, (7) the title of the invention, (8) the number of claims, (9) the U.S. classification by class and subclass, (10) a selected figure of the drawing, if any, except in the case of a plant patent, (11) an abstract of the disclosure, (12) international classification, (13) U.S. parent application data, if any, and (14) foreign priority application data, if any. In the case of a reissue patent there are published the additional data of the number and date of the original patent and original application; and in the case of a design patent the term of the patent.

The *Official Gazette* also includes an illustration of each trademark published for opposition, a list of trademarks registered and other trademark information, decisions in patent and trademark cases rendered by the courts and the Patent Office, notices of patent and trademark suits, indexes of patents, disclaimers filed, list of patents available for license or sale, and general information such as orders, notices, changes in rules, changes in classification, certain adverse decisions in interferences, the condition of work in the Office, disbarment and registration of attorneys, and notices to parties not reached by mail.

The patent and trademark decisions include in particular those of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, the U.S. Supreme Court, and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, and selected decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and Board of Appeals. These decisions constitute such important statements of the law that the notice and decision section is separately printed in leaflet form and is distributed to the Examiners.

An annual subscription to the *Official Gazette* costs \$78 (\$20 additional for foreign mailing). Single copy \$1.50.

The following parts of the *Gazette* may be purchased independently of the remainder of the publication. They are issued on the same date as the *Gazette*.

**Patent Abstract Section.** Reprint of the patent section primarily for the benefit of those whose principal interest is technical informa-

tion. Annual subscription \$54 (\$14 additional for foreign mailing). Single copy \$1.25.

**Decision Leaflets.** Decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and U.S. Courts; register of patents available for license or sale; tabulation of condition of work in each examining operation. Annual subscription \$10 (\$2.50 additional for foreign mailing). Single copy 20 cents.

**Trademark Supplement.** Trademark notices, trademark applications published for opposition, list of trademark applicants, classified list of registered trademarks. Annual subscription \$20.50 (\$5.75 additional for foreign mailing). Single copy 40 cents.

Orders should be addressed and remittances made payable to Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

**1704 Records Kept in Examining Groups [R-21]**

The principal records kept in the Examining Groups are two sets of cards, Form PO-205 which are arranged numerically and Form PO-206, of which those awaiting action are arranged by individual Examiners. Each card contains data concerning the applications that have been assigned to the Groups, identified by name of applicant, title of invention, serial number and filing date. Notation of attorneys is also made. Each set of cards also shows the name of the Examiner to whom the examination is entrusted or the assigned docket designation and the class and subclass considered most pertinent for examination, the successive actions taken, and finally the patenting or abandonment or transfer of the case.

Miscellaneous records are also kept relating to matters such as cases on appeal, cases involved in interference, patentability report cases temporarily in or out of the Groups, cases involving classification questions and applications or references charged out.

**1705 Examiner's Work Report and Actions To Be Counted Thereon [R-21]**

All reporting of Examiner's production, docket, and time activities is on a bi-weekly basis corresponding to the period covered by the Time and Attendance Reports, PO-516.

Data Processing Branch makes the following reports for each art unit:

**Examiner's Bi-Weekly Docket Activity Report, PO-290**—This report covers information regarding the new and amended applications awaiting action. The information is

from the PO-690 prepared by the clerk and from PO-526 Case Disposition Record Cards prepared by the Examiner.

Examiner's Bi-Weekly Time and Activity Report, PO-912—This report is based on the Examiner's Case Action Record, Case Action Correction, Case Disposition, and Substitution Cards, PO-525, PO-531, PO-532 and PO-533, respectively.

The dates of the various desks shall be advanced and reported as the actions are counted. The oldest dates of the Group reported shall not be advanced except as the actions are mailed.

The following only are counted as actions:

1. Regular actions in new and amended cases.
2. One action for each application which consists only in suggesting claims for interference and one for each application in declaring each interference.
3. Examiner's statements in answer to petitions from his actions.
4. Examiner's answers on appeals.
5. Decisions on motions in interference.
6. Letters advising of entry or nonentry of amendment after final action.
7. Letter advising applicant that express abandonment has taken place and the file will be sent to the Abandoned Files Unit in due course.
8. Declaration or redeclaration of an interference.

By "regular" action is meant rejections, including requirements for restriction; letters or allowances by the Examiner as the result of the examination of a new application or the reconsideration or reexamination of an amended application; requirements for formal changes or corrections; actions of the Examiner applying or carrying into effect final decisions in interference, either on motions or on priority; actions on cases remanded by an appellate tribunal for reconsideration in view of affidavits or proposed further amendments by appellants. Where more than one amendment is filed in any case before it is reached for consideration of the first of such amendments, only one action will be counted in connection with all such amendments.

The following should not be counted as actions: Examiner's Amendments; supplemental actions citing additional references or correcting the data of references of record; letters acknowledging receipt of communications (new or supplemental oaths, orders for corrections of drawings, etc.), which do not bring the application up for action; letters stating that the Notice of Allowance will be sent in due course and answers to petitions to revive or to make cases special, amendments under Rule 312, and

to status letters. Transfers of individual cases and patentability reports are not counted as actions, but credit is given for the time spent.

Examiners are expected to make a reasonably careful examination of applications when they are first received to determine the proper classification before entering them on the register.

Non-Examining time is listed on Examiner's Periodic Record of "Other" Time PO-690E. Examiners should check this in order to make sure that they are properly credited with such time.

## 1706 Disclosure Documents [R-21]

The Patent Office accepts and preserves, for a limited time, "Disclosure Documents" as evidence of the dates of conception of inventions.

### THE PROGRAM

A paper disclosing an invention and signed by the inventor or inventors may be forwarded to the Patent Office by the inventor (or by any one of the inventors when there are joint inventors), by the owner of the invention, or by the attorney or agent of the inventor(s) or owner. It will be retained for two years and then be destroyed unless it is referred to in a related patent application within two years.

The Disclosure Document is not a patent application, and the date of its receipt in the Patent Office will not become the effective filing date of any patent application subsequently filed. However, like patent applications, these documents will be kept in confidence by the Patent Office.

This program does not diminish the value of the conventional witnessed and notarized records as evidence of conception of an invention, but it should provide a more creditable form of evidence than that provided by the popular practice of mailing a disclosure to oneself or another person by registered mail.

### CONTENT OF DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

Although there are no restrictions as to content and claims are not necessary, the benefits afforded by the Disclosure Document will depend directly upon the adequacy of the disclosure. Therefore, it is strongly urged that the document contain a clear and complete explanation of the manner and process of making and using the invention in sufficient detail to enable a person having ordinary knowledge in the field of the invention to make and use the invention. When the nature of the invention permits, a drawing or sketch should be included. The use or utility of the invention should be described, especially in chemical inventions.

### PREPARATION OF THE DOCUMENT

The Disclosure Document must be limited to written matter or drawings on paper or other thin, flexible material, such as linen or plastic drafting material, having dimensions or being folded to dimensions not to exceed 8½ by 13 inches. Photographs also are acceptable. Each page should be numbered. Text and drawings should be sufficiently dark to permit reproduction with commonly used office copying machines.

### OTHER ENCLOSURES

In addition to the fee described below, the Disclosure Document must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope and a separate paper in duplicate, signed by the inventor, stating that he is the inventor and requesting that the material be received for processing under the Disclosure Document Program. The papers will be stamped by the Patent Office with an identifying number and date of receipt, and the duplicate request will be returned in the self-addressed envelope together with a notice indicating that the Disclosure Document may be relied upon only as evidence and that a patent application should be diligently filed if patent protection is desired. The inventor's request may take the following form:

"The undersigned, being the inventor of the disclosed invention, requests that the enclosed papers be accepted under the Disclosure Document Program, and that they be preserved for a period of two years."

### DISPOSITION

The Disclosure Document will be preserved in the Patent Office for two years and then will be destroyed unless it is referred to in a related patent application filed within the two-year period. The Disclosure Document may be referred to by way of a letter of transmittal in a new patent application or by a separate letter filed in a pending application. Unless it is desired to have the Patent Office retain the Disclosure Document beyond the two-year period, it is not required that it be referred to in a patent application.

### FEE

A fee of \$10 is charged for this service. Payment must accompany the Disclosure Document when it is submitted to the Patent Office.

### WARNING TO INVENTORS

The two-year retention period should not be considered to be a "grace period" during which the inventor can wait to file his patent application without possible loss of benefits. It must be recognized that in establishing priority of in-

vention an affidavit or testimony referring to a Disclosure Document must usually also establish diligence in completing the invention or in filing the patent application since the filing of the Disclosure Document.

Inventors are also reminded that any public use or sale in the United States or publication of the invention anywhere in the world more than one year prior to the filing of a patent application on that invention will prohibit the granting of a patent on it.

If the inventor is not familiar with what is considered to be "diligence in completing the invention" or "reduction to practice" under the patent law, or if he has other questions about patent matters, the Patent Office advises him to consult an attorney or agent registered to practice before the Patent Office. A *Directory of Attorneys and Agents Registered to Practice Before the U.S. Patent Office* is available for \$1 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Patent Attorneys and agents may be found in the telephone directories of most major cities. Also, many large cities have associations of patent attorneys which may be consulted.

### 1710 U.S.-German Search Exchange [R-21]

The German and U.S. Patent Offices have initiated a continuing program for exchanging search results in cases where applications for the same inventions are filed in both countries.

In general, the plan provides that where an application is filed in the U.S. and LATER a corresponding application claiming U.S. priority is filed in Germany (U.S. origin application), the U.S. search results are sent to the German Patent Office after the first action on the merits. Conversely, the U.S. Patent Office receives a list of references cited by the German examiner in his action on an application filed first in Germany and later in the U.S. (German origin application).

The Office of Patent Services, primarily through the newly set up Foreign Exchange Section, is responsible for processing all matters in connection with the exchange program in cooperation with the Examining Groups.

### 1710.01 U.S. Origin Applications [R-21]

The German Patent Office will identify German applications which refer to a prior application for patent in the U.S. for the same invention, and request a search report from the U.S. This request is on a printed sheet (blue), designated by them as Form B, which gives the

serial number of the U.S. application, and the Application Number of the German application.

The Foreign Exchange Section of Special Services receives and processes the forms. Where the application has been disposed of or has already received an action on the merits, the Foreign Exchange Section will prepare from the files the list of citations for the German office. If the U.S. application has not yet been acted on, a printed Notice is placed in the inside left section of the file jacket to advise the Examiner and the Examining Group that the search results will be furnished Germany when the action is written. This Notice also contains information to assist the Group in handling such cases.

The application will be acted on by the Examiner when its regular turn is reached except that if it is over 24 months old or when it becomes 24 months old, it is to be made "Special" for the purpose of the first action, or if it is "Special" for some other reason.

When preparing the first action on the merits which contains reference citations, the Examiner, when filling out PO-892, Notice of References Cited, will check the box at the bottom marked "Foreign Exchange" and will detach the Notice and include it in the folder with PO-892 which is forwarded to the Reference Order Section.

If the first action on the merits does not cite any references, or if the application is being passed to issue on the first action, the clerk will check the appropriate place on the Notice and return it to the Foreign Exchange Section.

### 1710.02 German Origin Applications [R-21]

In the case of a U.S. application which refers to a prior German application for the same invention, German search results are requested by the Foreign Exchange Section when the U.S. applications are received in Application Branch. A form, PO-952, identifying the U.S. and German applications is completed and forwarded to the German Patent Office. At the same time, a Notice containing information to assist the Group in handling the application is inserted in the left inside section of the file jacket to advise the Group that search results may be expected.

In addition to the newly filed applications, cases already pending are included in the program. The Foreign Exchange Section will identify and locate applications in the Group, insert a copy of the Notice in the file, and send a request for search results on PO-952 to the German Patent Office.

If the Examiner notices an application in which there is a prior filed German application but which has not been marked by placing therein the Notice, he may in his own discretion request the German search results through the Foreign Exchange Section, if there is sufficient time before the case is to be reached for action.

The search report, on Form PO-952 (Form A), when received from Germany, together with copies of any references cited, will be forwarded to the Examining Group to be placed in the file, by the Foreign Exchange Section.

Normally, the search report is expected to be received before the U.S. application is reached for action in regular course. If it is not in the file of the application when it is reached for action, an inquiry may be made of the Foreign Exchange Section to ascertain if it has been received and is in process. But otherwise examination of the application is not to be deferred to await a search report. If one is received after the Examiner's action, the references are to be considered in the same manner as references being considered for citation in the second action.

When the Examiner is acting on a case in which a search report citing references has been received from Germany (copies of the references will have been placed in the file), he is to proceed with his own search and examination of the application in the usual manner, but taking advantage of any assistance furnished by the references cited by the German examiner; for example, features or anticipations adequately supplied need not be searched for again. The references cited by the German examiner, as well as any additional ones found, are to be considered, and if pertinent, cited and used in the usual manner. References should not be cited merely because they have been listed by the German Patent Office.

As indicated in the joint report published at 838 OG 1225-6, May 23, 1967, an exchange at the present time cannot completely replace the necessity for each office to conduct its own search. In particular, it should be noted that a U.S. patent which issued after the German filing date, but which has an earlier filing date, cannot be used as a reference in the German case and that the German examiner presumably will not have searched such patents, assuming that they had reached Germany. Hence, particular attention should be paid to searching recent U.S. patents. Also, the German examiner searches according to a classification system developed along principles somewhat different from the U.S. classification, and references in related or analogous arts are not used to the same extent as here.

In recording the field of search on the file jacket, the Examiner should indicate in the usual manner those sub-classes in which he has made his usual search; where he has found it necessary to make only a partial or updating search, the listing of the sub-classes thus searched should be so marked.

The search report and the Notice are removed from the file when the application is disposed of and retained in the Foreign Exchange Section.

### 1711 U.S.-Philippines Search Exchange [R-21]

The United States-Philippines search exchange program involves patent applications filed in the United States which are subsequently followed by corresponding applications filed in the Republic of the Philippines and patent applications filed in the Philippines subsequently followed by corresponding applications filed in the United States.

The program will operate as follows:

The applicant will file his application in the U.S. Patent Office which will process the application in the normal manner and examine the application in the usual time sequence.

If the applicant should later file a corresponding application in the Philippines Patent Office, he may elect to use the special filing procedure. Under this special filing procedure, applicant files his application in the Philippines accompanied by a notice of election to participate in the special procedure; which notice of election contains a certification that the description (excluding references to related applications), claims and drawings are identical to those of the corresponding application originally filed in the United States. The earlier filed application must be fully identified; and, in applications without a claim of priority, a certified copy of the earlier filed U.S. application must be submitted to the Philippines Patent Office. In addition, applicant must also agree that all amendments to his U.S. application will also be made with respect to his application filed in the Philippines.

In the U.S. Patent Office, applicant will regularly file two copies of each amendment, one copy must be marked "Copy for Philippines Patent Office." Upon termination of prosecution the U.S. Patent Office shall remove all copies so marked from the U.S. file and promptly forward the same to the Philippines Patent Office.

Election forms for participation in this special program must be signed in duplicate and simultaneously accompany the application to be filed in the Philippines.

Upon receipt of properly filed notice of elec-

tion, the Philippines Patent Office will notify the U.S. Patent Office of the election by forwarding one copy of the election forms to the U.S. Patent Office. The Philippines Patent Office will defer action on the Philippines application pending receipt of information as to the disposition of the application by the U.S. Patent Office. If no such information is received by the Philippines Office within a reasonable amount of time from the date of filing in the Philippines, the Philippines Office may, either on its own initiative, or at applicant's request, inquire as to the status of the U.S. application and, if desired, proceed with its own independent examination.

Upon disposal of the application by the U.S. Patent Office, appropriate information will be sent to the Philippines Patent Office which will include all necessary identifying data, whether allowed or abandoned, notice of allowance, copies of documents cited during examination, a copy of the last office action and, when necessary, any earlier actions which may be included by reference in the last action. The Philippines Office will then make their own complete office action based upon the claims as amended with the U.S. Patent Office, performing whatever checks desired and search for copending interfering applications. Alternatively, the Philippines may request applicant to show cause why the results of the U.S. examination should not be accepted in the Philippines. All avenues of appeal will remain open to the applicant.

Where copending applications are cited and applied during examination in the U.S. Patent Office, full examination will not be forwarded to the Philippines Patent Office, and the fact that a U.S. copending application was cited would be noted as a matter of information, since such references are inapplicable in the Philippines.

Where the application originates in the Philippines Patent Office and is subsequently filed in the U.S. Patent Office, a similar procedure as outlined above consonant with U.S. Law will be followed.

It is believed that this program will facilitate the handling of U.S. origin applications filed in the Republic of the Philippines resulting in a savings in time and expense of prosecution to U.S. applicants.

Election forms for participation in this special program are now available from The Foreign Exchange Section, Office of Patent Services.

### 1712 U.S.-Swedish Search Exchange [R-22]

A program for the exchange of search results between the patent offices of Sweden and the

United States was initiated in February 1969. The program involves patent applications filed in one country which are subsequently followed by corresponding applications filed in the other.

The program operates as follows:

The applicant files an application in the U.S. Patent Office which then processes the application in the customary manner and in the usual time sequence.

If the applicant later files an application in Sweden claiming the priority of the U.S. application, the Patent Office of Sweden notifies the U.S. Patent Office of this filing by forwarding

a request for a list of the references cited by the U.S. Examiner in the first office action on the merits.

Where the application originates in Sweden and is subsequently filed in the U.S. Patent Office, a similar procedure is followed whereby the U.S. Office requests and the Swedish Office supplies a list of references cited by the Swedish examiner.

This program, which involves only the furnishing of listings of references cited, could improve the quality of the patents granted by each office.