Chapter 1400 Correction of Patents

Errors in a patent may be corrected in four ways, namely (1) by reissue, (2) by the issuance of a certificate of correction which becomes a part of the patent, (3) by disclaimer, and (4) by reexamination.

1401 Reissue

35 U.S.C. 251. Reissue of defective patents. Whenever any patent is, through error without any deceptive intention, deemed wholly or partly inoperative or invalid, by reason of a defective specification or drawing, or by reason of the patentee claiming more or less then he had a right to claim in the patent, the Commissioner shall, on the surrender of such patent and the payment of the fee required by law, reissue the patent for the invention disclosed in the original patent, and in accordance with a new and amended application, for the unexpired part of the term of the original patent. No new matter shall be introduced into the application for reissue.

The Commissioner may issue several reissued patents for distinct and separate parts of the thing patented, upon demand of the applicant, and upon payment of the required fee for a reissue for each of such reissued patents.

The provisions of this title relating to applications for patent shall be applicable to applications for reissue of a patent, except that application for reissue may be made and sworn to by the assignee of the entire interest if the application does not seek to enlarge the scope of the claims of the original patent.

No reissued patent shall be granted enlarging the scope of the claims of the original patent unless applied for within two years from the grant of the original patent.

1402 Grounds for Filing [R-3]

The most common bases for filing a reissue application are (1) the claims are too narrow or too broad; (2) the disclosure contains inaccuracies; (3) * * * applicant failed to or incorrectly claimed foreign priority; (◊4◊) applicant failed to make reference to or incorrectly made reference to prior copending applications.

◊An attorney's failure to appreciate the full scope of the invention was held to be an error correctable through reissue in In re Wilder, 222 USPQ 369 (Fed. Cir. 1984). The Patent and Trademark Board of Appeals held in Ex parte Scudder, 169 USPQ 814, 815 (1971) that 35 U.S.C. 251 authorizes reissue application to correct misjoinder of inventors where 35 U.S.C. 256 is inadequate. Reissue may no longer be necessary under the facts in Ex parte Scudder in view of 35 U.S.C. 116 as amended effective November 8, 1984 by Public Law 98-622 which provides, inter alia,

"Inventors may apply for a patent jointly even though . . . (3) each did not make a contribution to the subject matter of every claim in the patent."

Note 37 CFR 1.45 as amended effective May 8, 1985 (Federal Register, Vol. 50, No. 45, 9368, 9369, 9379, March 7, 1985).◊

The correction of misjoinder of inventors in divisional reissues has been held to be a ground for reissue: Ex parte Scudder, 169 USPQ 814. The Filing of a reissue application * * * ◊may not be◊ necessary if the only change is to correct the inventorship since this can be accomplished under the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 256 and 37 CFR 1.324.

A reissue was granted in Brenner v. State of Israel, 862 O.G. 661, 158 USPQ 584, where the only ground urged was failure to file a certified copy of the original foreign application to obtain the right of foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119 before the patent was granted.

Correction of failure to adequately claim priority in earlier filed copending U.S. Patent application was

held a proper ground for reissue in Sampson v. Comr. of Pats., 195 USPQ 136, 137 (D.C.D.C. 1976). Reissue applicant's failure to timely file a divisional application is not considered to be error causing a patent granted on elected claims to be partially inoperative by reason of claiming less than they had a right to claim; and thus such applicant's error is not correctable by reissue of the original patent under 35 U.S.C. 251: In re Orita, Yohagi, and Enomoti, 193 USPQ 145, 148 (CCPA 1977); see also In re Mead, 581 F.2d 257, 198 USPQ 412 (CCPA 1978).

1403 Diligence in Filing [R-3]

When a reissue application is filed within two years from the date of the original patent, a rejection on the grounds of lack of diligence or delay in filing the reissue should not normally be made, in the absence of evidence to the contrary: Ex parte Lafferty, 190 USPQ 202 (Bd. App. 1975); but see Rohm & Haas Co. v. Roberts Chemical Inc., 142 F.Supp. 499, 110 USPQ 93 (S.W. Va. 1956) reversed on other grounds 245 F.2d 693, 113 USPQ 423 (4th Cir. 1957).

However, as stated in the fourth paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 251,

> No reissue patent shall be granted enlarging the scope of the claims of the original patent unless applied for within two years from the grant of the original patent.

See § 1412.03 for broadening reissue practice.

◆Note In re Bennett, 226 USPQ 413, 416 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Fotland, 128 USPQ 193 (Fed. Cir. 1985).◆

A reissue filed on the two year anniversary date is considered filed within two years: see Switzer & Ward v. Sockman & Brady, 142 USPQ 226 (CCPA 1964) for a similar rule in interferences.

1404 Submission of Papers Where Reissue Patent is in Litigation [R-3]

Applicants and protestors (see § 1901.03) submitting papers for entry in reissue applications of patents involved in litigation are requested to mark the outside envelope and the top right hand portion of the papers with the words "REISSUE LITIGATION" and with the Office or group art unit of the Patent and Trademark Office in which the reissue application is located, e.g., Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Board of ◆Patent◆ Appeals ◆and Interferences◆, Examining Group, * * * Office of Publications, etc. Protestor's participation, including the submission of papers, is limited in accordance with 37 CFR 1.291(c). Any "Reissue Litigation" papers mailed to the Office should be so marked and mailed to Box 7, Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231. The markings perferably should be written in a bright color with a felt point marker. Papers marked "REISSUE LITIGATION" will be given special attention and expedited handling. See §§ 1442.01–1442.04 for examination of litigation related applications.

1410 Content of Reissue Application

37 CFR 1.171. Application for reissue. An application for reissue must contain the same parts required for an application for an original patent, complying with all the rules relating thereto except as otherwise provided, and in addition, must comply with the requirements of the rules relating to reissue applications. The application must be accompanied by a certified copy of an abstract of title or an order for a title report accompanied by the fee set forth in § 1.19(b)(2), to be placed in the file, and by an offer to surrender the original patent (§ 1.178).

Applicants for reissue are required to file a reissue oath or declaration which, in addition to complying with § 1.63, must comply with § 1.175. The oath or declaration or filing fee may be submitted after the filing date under 37 CFR 1.53.

◆1410.01 Reissue Applicant, Oath or Declaration, and Assent of All Assignees [R-3]

37 CFR 1.172 Applicants, assignees. (a) A reissue oath must be signed and sworn to or declaration made by the inventor or inventors except as otherwise provided (see sections 1.42, 1.43, 1.47), and must be accompanied by the written assent of all assignees, if any, owning an undivided interest in the patent, but a reissue oath may be made and sworn to or declaration made by the assignee of the entire interest if the application does not seek to enlarge the scope of the claims of the original patent.

(b) A Reissue will be granted to the original patentee, his legal representative or assigns as the interest may appear.

The reissue oath must be signed and sworn to or declaration made by all the inventors except as otherwise provided in 37 CFR 1.42, 1.43 and 1.47. Where the reissue application does *not* seek to enlarge the scope of any of the claims of the original patent, the reissue oath may be made and sworn to or declaration made by the assignee of the entire interest.

The reissue oath or declaration must be accompanied by the written assent of all assignees. 35 U.S.C. 111 and 37 CFR 1.53 provide, however, for according an application a filing date if filed with a specification, including claim(s), and any required drawings. Thus, where an application is filed without an oath or declaration, or without the assent of all assignees, if the application otherwise complies with 37 CFR 1.53(b) and the reissue rules, the Application Branch will send out a notice of missing parts setting a period of time for filing the missing part and for payment of any surcharge required under 37 CFR 1.53(d) and 1.16(e). The surcharge is required because, until the assent is filed, the reissue oath or declaration is defective, since it is not apparent that the signatures thereon are proper absent an indication the assignees have assented to the filing.

Where the written assent of all the assignees to the filing of the reissue application cannot be obtained, applicant may under appropriate circumstances petition to the Office of the Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Patents (MPEP section 1002.02(b)) for a waiver under 37 CFR 1.183 with fee (37 CFR 1.17(b)) of the requirement of 37 CFR 1.172, to permit the acceptance of the filing of the reissue application.

The reissue application can then be examined, but will not be allowed or issued without the assent of all the assignees as required by 37 CFR 1.172: N. B. Fassett, 11 O.G. 420, 1877 C.D. 32; James D. Wright, 10 O.G. 587, 1876 C.D. 217, 218.

Form paragraph 14.15 may be used to indicate that the consent of the assignee is lacking.

14.15 Consent of assignee lacking

This application is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 251 as lacking the written consent of all assignees owning an undivided interest in the patent.

The examiner must inspect the abstract of the title to determine whether 37 CFR 1.172 has been complied with (note MPEP section 201.12).

The reissue will be granted to the original patentee, his or her legal representatives or assigns as the interest may appear.◀

1411 Form of Specification [R-3]

37 CFR 1.173. Specification. The specification of the reissue application must include the entire specification and claims of the patent, with the matter to be omitted by reissue enclosed in square brackets; and any additions made by the reissue must be underlined, so that the old and the new specifications and claims may be readily compared. Claims should not be renumbered and the numbering of claims added by reissue should follow the number of the highest numbered patent claim. No new matter shall be introduced into the specification.

The file wrappers of all reissue applications are stamped "REISSUE" above the Serial Number on the front of the file. "Reissue" also appears below the Serial Number on the printed label on the file wrapper.

Cut up soft copies of the original patent, with only a single column of the printed patent securely mounted on a separate sheet of paper may be used in preparing the reissue specification and claims to be filed. It should be noted however that amendments to the reissue application should not be prepared in this way. After filing, the specification and claims in the reissue application must be amended by * * * ▶either (1) submitting a copy of a portion of the description or an entire claim with all matter to be deleted from the patent being placed between brackets and all matter to be added to the patent being underlined, or (2) indicating the◀ exact word or words to be stricken out or inserted and the precise point where the deletion or insertion is to be made must be specified in the amendment as provided in 37 CFR 1.121(e) and (a). However, insertions or deletions to the specification or claims made prior to filing should be underlined or bracketed, respectively, as indicated in §1.173.

Examples of the form for a twice-reissued patent is found in Re. 23,558 and Re. 28,488.

Entire words or chemical formulas must be shown as being changed. Change in only a part of a word or formula is not permitted. Deletion of chemical formulas should be shown by brackets which are substantially larger and darker than any in the formula.

1411.01 Certificate of Correction in Original Patent [R-3]

The applicant should include any changes, additions, or deletions that were made by a Certificate of Correction to the original patent grant in the reissue application without underlining or bracketing. The examiner should also make certain that all Certificate of Correction changes have been properly incorporated into the reissue application.

▶Certificate of Correction changes should be made before reissue changes without using underlining or brackets. Since Certificate of Correction corrections are party of the original patent and were made before the reissue was filed, they should show up in the printed reissue document as part of the original patent, i.e., not in italics or bracketed. If the changes are extensive and/or applicant has submitted them improperly with underlining and brackets, a clean copy of the specification with Certificate of Correction changes in it may be requested by the examiner.◀

1411.02 New Matter

New matter, that is, matter not present in the patent sought to be reissued, is excluded from a reissue application in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 251.

The claims in the reissue application must also be for matter which the applicant had the right to claim in the original patent. New matter may exist by virtue of the omission of a feature or of a step in a method. See United States Industrial Chemicals, Inc. v. Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp., 1942 C.D. 751, 315 U.S. 668, 53 USPQ 6.

1412 Content of Claims

The content of claims in a reissue application is somewhat limited as indicated in §§ 1412.01-03.

1412.01 Reissue Claims Must Be for Same General Invention

The reissue claims must be for the same invention as that disclosed as being the invention in the original patent, as required by 35 U.S.C. 251. This does *not* mean that the invention claimed in the reissue must have been claimed in the original patent, although this is evidence that applicants considered it their invention. The entire disclosure, not just the claim, is considered in determining what the patentee objectively intended as his invention. The proper test is set forth in In re Rowland, 526 F.2d 558, 560, 187 USPQ 487, 489 (CCPA 1975), requiring "an essentially factual inquiry confined to the objective intent manifested by the original patent" (emphasis in original). See also In re Mead, 581 F.2d 257, 198 USPQ 412 (CCPA 1978). There should be something in the original patent evidencing that applicant intended to claim or that applicant considered the material now claimed to be his or her invention.

1412.02 Recapture of Cancelled Subject Matter [R-3]

A reissue will not normally be granted to "recapture" claimed subject matter deliberately cancelled in an application to obtain a patent: In re Willingham, 282 F.2d 353, 127 USPQ 211 (CCPA 1960). See also, In re Richman, 161 USPQ 359, 363, 364 (CCPA 1969); and In re Wadlinger, Kerr and Rosinski, 181 USPQ 826 (CCPA 1974). ▶As pointed out by the CAFC in Ball Corp. v. United States, 221 USPQ 289, 295 (Fed. Cir. 1984),

" The recapture rule bars the patentee from acquiring, through reissue, claims that are of the *same or broader scope* than those claims that were canceled from the original application. On the other hand, the patentee is free to acquire, through reissue, claims that are *narrower* in scope than the canceled claims. If the

reissue claims are narrower than the canceled claims, yet broader than the original patent claims, reissue must be sought within 2 years after the grant of the original patent."

See § 1412.03.

1412.03 Broadening Reissue Claims [R-3]

35 U.S.C. 251 prescribes a two year limit for filing applications for broadening reissues:

> "No reissue patent shall be granted enlarging the scope of the original patent unless applied for within two years from the grant of the original patent."

A claim of a reissue enlarges the scope of the claims of the patent if it is broader than such claims in any respect, even though it may be narrower in other respects or, in other words, if it contains within its scope any conceivable apparatus or process which would not have infringed the original patents: In re Ruth, 278 F.2d 729, 126 USPQ 155, 156; 47 CCPA 1016 (1960); In re Rogoff, 261 F.2d 601, 120 USPQ 185, 186, 46 CCPA 733 (1958), and cases cited therein. A claim broadened in one limitation is a broadened claim even though it may be narrower in other respects. In a reissue application, filed within two years of the original patent grant, broadened claims may be presented even though such claims were not submitted until more than two years after the patent grant and were broader in scope than both the original patent claims and broadening reissue claims originally submitted: In re Doll, 164 USPQ 218, 220 (CCPA 1970). The C.A.F.C. allowed corrective filing of a declaration executed by the inventor as required by 35 U.S.C. 251 more than two years after the patent grant, in an attempted broadening reissue filed and executed within the two years by the assignee: In re Bennett, 226 USPQ 413, 416 (1985). Note In re Fotland, 128 USPQ 193 (Fed. Cir. 1985): A reissue, filed under the prior 37 CFR 1.175(a)(4) practice within two years after the patent grant, does not comply with 35 U.S.C. 251 and does not provide basis for seeking to enlarge the scope of claims after the two years.

A reissue application is considered filed within two years of the patent grant if filed on the two year anniversary date of the patent grant: see Switzer & Ward v. Sockman & Brady, 142 USPQ 226 (CCPA 1964) for a similar rule in interferences.

Form Paragraphs 14.12 and 14.13 may be used in rejections based on improper broadened reissue claims.

14.12 Rejection, 35 U.S.C. 251, broadened claims after two years

Claim [1] rejected under 35 U.S.C. 251 as being broadened in a reissue application filed outside the two year statutory period.

Examiner Note:

The claim limitations that broaden the scope should be identified and explained. See MPEP 706.03(x) and 1412.03.

14.13 Rejection, 35 U.S.C. 251, broadened claims filed by assignee

Claim [1] rejected under 35 U.S.C. 251 as being claims which have been improperly broadened in a reissue application made and sworn to by the assignee and not the patentee.

1413 Drawings

37 CFR 1.174. Drawings. (a) The drawings upon which the original patent was issued may be used in reissue applications if no changes whatsoever are to be made in the drawings. In such cases, when the reissue application is filed, the applicant must submit a temporary drawing which may consist of a copy of the printed drawings of the patent or a photoprint of the original drawings of the size required for original drawing.

(b) Amendments which can be made in a reissue drawing, that is, changes from the drawing of the patent, are restricted.

If transfer of the patent drawings to the reissue application is desired, a letter requesting transfer of the drawings from the patent file should be filed along with the reissue application.

If transfer of the original drawing is contemplated, applicant must submit a copy of the original drawing.

The drawings of the original patent may be used in lieu of new drawings, provided that no alteration whatsoever is to be made in the drawings, including canceling an entire sheet.

When the reissue case is ready for allowance the examining group makes the formal transfer of the original drawing to the reissue case. See § 608.02(k). Additional sheets of drawings may be added but no changes can be made in the original patent drawings.

1414 Content of Reissue Oath or Declaration [R-3]

37 CFR 1.175. Reissue oath or declaration. (a) Applicants for reissue, in addition to complying with the requirements of § 1.63, must also file with their applications a statement under oath or declaration as follows:

(1) When the applicant verily believes the original patent to be wholly or partly inoperative or invalid, stating such belief and the reasons why.

(2) When it is claimed that such patent is so inoperative or invalid "by reason of a defective specification or drawing," particularly specifying such defects.

(3) When it is claimed that such patent is inoperative or invalid "by reason of the patentee claiming more or less than he had a right to claim in the patent," distinctly specifying the excess or insufficiency in the claims.

(4) [Reserved]

(5) Particularly specifying the errors relied upon, and how they arose or occurred.

(6) Stating that said errors arose "without any deceptive intention" on the part of the applicant.

(7) Acknowledging a duty to disclose information applicant is aware of which is material to the examination of the application.

(b) Corroborating affidavits or declarations of others may be filed and the examiner may, in any case, require additional information or affidavits or declarations concerning the application for reissue and its object.

The reissue oath or declaration is an essential part of a reissue application and must be filed with the application or within the time set under 37 CFR 1.53. The question of the sufficiency of the reissue oath or declaration filed under 37 CFR 1.175 must in each case be reviewed and decided personally by the primary examiner (see § 1414.03).

Reissue oaths or declarations must point out very specifically what the defects are and how and *when* the errors arose, and how and when errors were discovered. If additional defects or errors are discovered after filing and during the examination of the application, a supplemental reissue oath or declaration must

be filed pointing out such defects or errors and how and when they arose and how and when they were discovered. ◊Any change or departure from the original specification or claims represents an "error" in the original patent under 35 U.S.C. 251 and must be addressed in the original, or a supplemental reissue oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.175.◊ The statements in the oath or declaration must be of facts and not conclusions. All reissue oaths, in addition to complying with sections (a)(1) and (a)(2) and/or (a)(3), must also comply with sections (a)(5) and (a)(6), and (a)(7) if filed on or after July 1, 1982 (note Federal Register, Vol. 47, No. 97, May 19, 1982, pages 21746 to 21753).

◊The reissue oath or declaration must, as stated in 37 CFR 1.175, also comply with 37 CFR 1.63, including making the averments required by subsection 1.63(b) that applicants for reissue (1) have reviewed and understand the contents of the specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to in the oath or declaration; (2) believe the named inventor or inventors to be the original and the first inventor or inventors of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought; and (3) acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of the application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.56(a) and 1.175(a)(7). See also MPEP section 602.◊

37 CFR 1.175 was amended effective July 1, 1982 (Federal Register, supra) to eliminate paragraph (a)(4) and Office consideration of the merits of "no defect" reissue applications filed on or after July 1, 1982. Under amended § 1.175 an applicant for reissue will be required to file in the reissue application a statement under oath or declaration specifically averring a defect in the patent, e.g., "a defective specification or drawing," and/or an "excess or insufficiency in the claims."

1414.01 Reissue Oath or Declaration Under § 1.175 (a)(1), (a)(2), & (a)(3)

Reissue oaths or declarations, other than those filed under former § 1.175(a)(4), must comply with section (a)(1) and the appropriate sections (a)(2) and/or (a)(3). All reissue oaths or declarations must, in addition, comply with sections (a)(5), (a)(6) and, if filed after July 1, 1982, with section (a)(7).

Subsection (a)(1) requires a statement that "applicant verily believes the original patent to be wholly or partly inoperative or invalid," and in addition, "the reasons why." Subsection (a)(2) applies when it is claimed that such patent is so inoperative or invalid "by reason of a defective specification or drawing"; and requires applicant to particularly specify such defects. Subsection (a)(3) applies when it is claimed that such patent is inoperative or invalid "by reason of patentee claiming more or less than he had a right to claim in the patent"; and requires applicant, in addition, to distinctly specify the excess or insufficiency in the claims. The reissue oath or declaration should specify how the reissue overcomes the defect in the original patent, e.g., describe how the newly presented or amended claims differ from those of the original patent.

Form Paragraphs 14.01 and 14.14 may be used where the reissue oath or declaration does not state why the patent is wholly or partially inoperative or invalid.

14.01 Defective reissue oath/declaration, 1.175(a)(1)

The reissue oath or declaration filed with this application is defective because it fails to contain a statement that the applicant believes the original patent to be wholly or partially inoperative or invalid, as required under 37 CFR 1.175(a)(1).

Examiner Note:

1. Use this paragraph when applicant fails to allege a defect.
2. Paragraph 14.14 must follow. (copy in § 1444)

Failure to assert a difference in scope between the original and reissue claims in the reissue oath or declaration, has been held to be a fatal defect. The patent statutes afford no authority for the reissue of a patent merely to add claims of the same scope as those already granted: In re Wittry, 180 USPQ 320, 323 (CCPA 1974).

1414.02 Reissue Oath or Declaration Under § 1.175(a)(4) [R-3]

Section 1.175 as amended effective July 1, 1982 eliminates paragraph (a)(4). Under paragraph (a)(4), the Office formerly gave advisory opinions on patentability over additional prior art without any changes in the patent claims. ◊These opinions, however, were held to be only advisory and not appealable since "(a)(4)" type reissue does not comply with 35 U.S.C. 251: In re Bose, 215 USPQ 1, 4 (CCPA 1982); In re Dien, 214 USPQ 10, 12-13 (CCPA 1982).◊ The Office will not give such advisory opinions on applications filed on or after July 1, 1982.

Former § 1.175(a)(4) recognized that reissues could be filed to have the patentability of the original patent, without changes therein, considered in view of prior art or other information relevant to patentability which was not previously considered by the Office.

37 CFR 1.175(a)(4) was held to be within the rulemaking power of the Commissioner in *Sheller Globe Co.* v. *Mobay Chemical Corp.*, 204 USPQ 1052 (E. D. Mich., Southern Div., 1980).

A § 1.175(a)(4) type reissue oath or declaration must

(1) state that "the applicant is aware of prior art or other information relevant to patentability, not previously considered by the Office, which might cause the examiner to deem the original patent wholly or partly inoperative or invalid",

(2) particularly specify "such prior art or other information"; and,

(3) request "that if the examiner so deems, applicant be permitted to amend the patent and be granted a reissue". In addition a § 1.175(a)(4) type reissue oath or declaration must comply with subsections (a)(5) and (a)(6) of § 1.175.

However, no reissue application will be passed for issue with only a § 1.175(a)(4) type oath or declaration. Applications filed under § 1.175(a)(4) *cannot* be

passed for issue *without* amendment, but will be rejected as lacking statutory basis for a reissue, if there are no other grounds of rejection, since 35 U.S.C. 251 does not authorize reissue of a patent unless the patent is deemed wholly or partly inoperative or invalid. However, the record of prosecution of the reissue will indicate that the prior art has been considered by the examiner. If a reissue filed under § 1.175(a)(4) is amended, even though in response to a rejection, the reissue is thereby converted into an application under § 1.175(a)(1), and appropriate §§ 1.175 (a)(2) and/or (a)(3), and a supplemental reissue oath or declaration must be filed containing the appropriate averments.

The supplemental reissue oath or declaration must comply with paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2)/(a)(3), (a)(5), and (a)(6), and (a)(7) if filed after July 1, 1982, of § 1.175, relating to actual errors rather than possible or "what might be deemed to be errors." If the claims are amended and a proper supplemental oath or declaration is not filed, a rejection must be made on the basis that the reissue oath or declaration is insufficient. The supplemental oath or declaration insures compliance with 35 U.S.C. 251 by providing appropriate averments relating to actual errors rather than possible errors.

If applicant is seeking reissue in view of particular prior art or other information, in a § 1.175(a)(4) type reissue, the reissue oath or declaration must point out "what might be deemed to be errors" in patentability in view of such prior art or other information, and how such possible errors arose or occurred (note § 1414.03). More specifically, the oath or declaration, in appropriate circumstances, might state that some or all claims might be deemed to be too broad and invalid in view of references X and Y which were not of record in the patented files. Usually, a general statement will suffice. But where appropriate, such as where the pertinence of the new references X and Y are not evident, more specificity about "what might be deemed to be errors" should be provided. Of course the reissue applicant does not have to, and presumably does not, agree that "errors" exist. However, the reissue applicant does have to, in the reissue oath or declaration of the subsection 1.175(a)(4) type, particularly specify "what might be deemed to be errors relied upon."

It is particularly important that the reissue oath or declaration specify in detail, as required by § 1.175(a)(5), how what might be deemed to be errors arose or occurred. "How" includes when and under what circumstances what might be deemed to be errors arose or occurred. This means that the reissue oath or declaration must specify the manner in which that which "might be deemed to errors" "arose or occurred." For example, if the § 1.175(a)(4) reissue was filed for reexamination in view of prior art or other information, the reissue oath or declaration must indicate when and the manner in which the reissue applicant became aware of the prior art or other information and of the possible error in the patent; such as, for example, through discovery of prior art or other information subsequent to issuance of patent, knowledge of prior art or other information before issuance of the patent with significance being brought out after issuance by third party, through allegations made in litigation involving the patent, etc. It is particularly important that the reissue oath or declaration adequately specify how "what might be deemed to be errors" arose or occurred. If the reissue oath or declaration does not particularly specify "how," i.e., the manner in which any possible errors arose or occurred, the Office will be unable to adequately evaluate reissue applicant's statement in compliance with § 1.175(a)(6) that the "errors, if any, arose 'without any deceptive intention' on the part of the applicant;" see § 1414.04.

Subsection 1.175(a)(6) specifically requires that all reissues oaths or declarations, including those filed under § 1.175(a)(4), contain the averment "that said errors, if any, arose 'without any deceptive intention' on the part of the applicant." This requirement for an absence of "deceptive intention" should not be overlooked, since it is a necessary part of any reissue application, including those of the § 1.175(a)(4) type. Note § 1414.03.

Thus, a patentee could, prior to July 1, 1982, have filed a reissue if he or she believed his or her patent was valid over prior art not previously considered by the Office. The procedure could have been used at any time during the life of a patent. During litigation, a federal court could stay court proceedings to permit new art to be considered by the Office.

1414.02(a) Information Considered under § 1.175(a)(4)

Effective July 1, 1982 § 1.75(a)(4) has been eliminated, and the Office will not give advisory opinions on patentability in view of prior art or other information, as previously provided for under § 1.175(a)(4), on applications filed on or after July 1, 1982, including applications filed under 37 CFR 1.60 and 1.62. Reissue applications filed after July 1, 1982 with only a § 1.175(a)(4) oath or declaration should be rejected by using the wording of Form Paragraph 14.19.

14.19 "No defect" reissue no longer examined if filed on or after July 1, 1982

The [1] filed with this application is defective because it fails to contain a statement that the applicant believes the original patent to be wholly or partly inoperative or invalid, as required under 37 CFR 1.175(a)(1), and it fails to specify actual errors relied upon, as required under 35 CFR 1.175(a)(5).

The Patent and Trademark Office no longer examines "no defect" reissue applications under prior section 37 CFR 1.75(a)(4) as to questions of patentability. This reissue application will not be examined as to questions of patentability until applicant specifically avers a defect in the patent and specifies actual errors, as opposed to "what might be deemed to be errors".

Claim [2] rejected as being based upon a defective reissue [3], as discussed above.

Examiner Note:

1. In bracket 1 and bracket 3, insert either—oath—or—declaration—.

2. In bracket 2, list all claims in the application.

3. This paragraph applies to all reissue applications filed on or after July 1, 1982 under the provisions of old paragraph (a)(4) of 37 CFR 1.175.

No search or other rejections are made.

In applications properly filed prior to July 1, 1982 under subsection 1.175(a)(4), the types of information contemplated under § 1.175(a)(4) include any information, not previously considered by the Office, which might cause the examiner to deem the original patent wholly or partly inoperative or invalid. While prior art documents such as patents and publications are most often the kinds of information which are the subject of § 1.175(a)(4) type reissues, subsection 1.175(a)(4) is not limited to prior art documents. Any information "which might cause the examiner to deem the original patent wholly or partly inoperative or invalid" may be the subject of an (a)(4) type reissue. For example, such information which might demonstrate that:

(1) the patented subject matter was publicly known or used by others in this country before the invention thereof by applicant;

(2) the patented subject matter was in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of the application for patent in the United States;

(3) the patentee had abandoned the invention or did not himself or herself invent the subject matter patented;

(4) before patentee's invention thereof the invention was made in this country by another who had not abandoned, suppressed, or concealed it;

(5) the disclosure in the patent is insufficient in some respect under 35 U.S.C. 112;

(6) the patent otherwise lacks compliance with any of the statutory requirements for patentability;

(7) "fraud" or "violation of the duty of disclosure" is present.

The information may be in different forms, such as patents or publications. However, the information may also be based on other forms of evidentiary material including, for example, litigation-related materials such as complaints, answers, depositions, answers to interrogatories, exhibits, transcripts of hearings or trials, court orders and opinions, stipulations of the parties, etc. Of course, the reissue applicant does not have to, and presumably does not, agree that the errors exist. Applicant does not have to express a personal belief as to the relevancy of the information; it is sufficient that its relevancy has been or might be asserted by someone else such as, for example, an adverse party in litigation. However, the reissue applicant must particularly specify "what might be deemed to be errors relied upon", in the reissue oath or declaration of the § 1.175(a)(4).

1414.03 Requirements of § 1.175(a)(5) [R-3]

All reissue oaths or declarations must comply with § 1.175(a)(5) by "particularly specifying the errors relied upon, and how they arose or occurred." Section 1.175(a)(5) has two specific requirements, both of which must be complied with in the reissue oath or declaration. This section requires applicant to particularly specify (1) "the errors relied upon" and (2) "how they arose or occurred." Any change or departure from the original specification or claims represents an "error" in the original patent under 35 U.S.C. 251 and must be addressed in the original, or supplemental reissue oath or declaration.

If applicant is seeking to amend claims in view of particular prior art or other information the reissue oath or declaration must point out such prior art or other information and "the errors relied on" in view of such prior art or other information. More specifically, the oath or declaration, in appropriate circumstances, might state that some or all claims are deemed to be too broad and invalid in view of references X and Y. Usually, a general statement will suffice. But where appropriate, such as where the pertinence of the new references X and Y are not evident, more specificity about "the errors relied on" should be provided.

It is particularly important that the reissue oath or declaration specify in detail how the errors arose or occurred. "How" includes when and under what circumstances the errors arose or occurred. This means that the reissue oath or declaration must specify the manner in which "the errors" "arose or occurred." For example, the reissue oath or declaration must indicate when and the manner in which the reissue applicant became aware of the prior art or other information and of the error in the patent; such as, for example, through discovery of prior art or other information subsequent to issuance of patent, knowledge of prior art or other information before issuance of patent with significance being brought out after issuance by third party, through allegations made in litigation involving the patent, etc. It is particularly important that the reissue oath or declaration adequately specify how the errors arose or occurred. If the reissue oath or declaration does not particularly specify "how," i.e., the manner in which the errors arose or occurred, the Office will be unable to adequately evaluate reissue applicant's statement in compliance with § 1.175(a)(6) that the "errors arose 'without any deceptive intention' on the part of the applicant"; see § 1414.04.

Form Paragraphs 14.02 and 14.03 may be used where the reissue oath or declaration fails to comply with § 1.175(a)(5).

14.02 Oath fails to specify errors, § 1.175(a)(5)

The reissue oath or declaration filed with this application is defective because it fails to particularly specify the errors relied upon, as required under 37 CFR 1.175(a)(5).

Examiner Note:

1. Use this paragraph when applicant has alleged an error in general terms only, and has failed to supply sufficient details thereof. Identify and elaborate.

2. Paragraph 14.14 must follow (copy at § 1444).

14.03 Oath fails to specify how errors arose or occurred, § 1.175(a)(5)

The reissue oath or declaration filed with this application is defective because it fails to particularly specify how the errors relied upon arose or occurred, as required under 37 CFR 1.175(a)(5).

Examiner Note:

1. Use this paragraph if applicant fails to specify the manner and details of how the errors occurred, when and the manner in which they were discovered by applicant. The examiner should identify the specific deficiencies.

2. Paragraph 14.14 must follow (copy at § 1444).

1414.04 Requirements of § 1.175(a)(6)

Section 1.175(a)(6) specifically requires that all reissue oaths or declarations contain the averment "that said errors arose 'without any deceptive intention' on the part of the applicant." This requirement for an absence of "deceptive intention" should not be overlooked, since it is a necessary part of any reissue application. The examiner will determine whether the reissue oath or declaration contains the required averment that the "errors arose 'without any deceptive intention'," although the examiner will not comment as to whether it appears there was in fact deceptive intention or not (see § 2022.05).

Form Paragraph 14.04 may be used where the reissue oath or declaration does not comply with § 1.175(a)(6).

14.04 Oath lacks statement of no deceptive intent, § 1.175(a)(6)

The reissue oath or declaration filed with this application fails to state that the errors arose "without any deceptive intention" on the part of the applicant, as required under 37 CFR 1.175(a)(6).

Examiner Note:

Paragraph 14.14 must follow (copy at § 1444).

1414.05 Requirements of § 1.175(a)(7)

Subsection 1.175(a)(7) has been added effective July 1, 1982 (Federal Register, Vol. 47, No. 97, May 19, 1982, pages 21746 to 21763) to parallel the provisions requiring the same acknowledgment of the duty of disclosure in the oath or declaration in reissue applications as in non-reissue applications. Reissue oaths or declarations, whether original or supplemental, filed after July 1, 1982 should be checked by the examiner for compliance with subsection 1.175(a)(7).

1415 Reissue Filing and Issue Fees [R-3]

35 U.S.C. 41. Patent Fees. (a) The Commissioner shall charge the following fees:

* * * * *

2. For issuing each original or reissue patent, except in design or plant cases, $*560

* * * * *

4. On filing each application for the reissue of a patent, $*340; in addition, on filing or on presentation at any other time, $*34 for each claim in independent form which is in excess of the number of independent claims of the original patent, and $*12 for each claim (whether independent or dependent) which is in excess of twenty and also in excess of the number of claims of the original patent. Errors in payment of the additional fees may be rectified in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner.

* * * * *

37 CFR 1.16 National Application filing fees.

* * * * *

(h) Basic fee for filing each reissue application:	
By a small entity (§ 1.9(f))	$*170.00
By other than a small entity	*340.00
(i) In addition to the basic filing fee in a reissue application, for filing or later presentation for each independent claim which is in excess of the number of independent claims in the original patent:	
By a small entity (§ 1.9(f))	*17.00
By other than a small entity	*34.00
(j) In addition to the basic filing fee in a reissue application, for filing or later presentation of each claim (whether independent or dependent) in excess of 20 and also in excess of the number of claims in the original patent. (Note that § 1.75(c) indicates how multiple dependent claims are considered for fee purposes.):	
By a small entity (§ 1.9(f))	*6.00
By other than a small entity	*12.00

* * * * *

The applicant is permitted to present every claim that was issued in the original patent for a fee of $*170 by a small entity [37 CFR 1.9(f)] and $*340 by other than a small entity. In addition to the basic filing fee, for filing or later presentation of each independent claim which is in excess of the number of independent claims in the original patent, the fee is $*17 by a small entity and $*34 by other than a small entity; and in addition for filing or later presentation of each claim (whether independent or dependent) in excess of 20 and also in excess of the number of claims in the original patent, the fee is $*6 by a small entity and $*12 by other than a small entity. The Office has prepared a Form 3.70 which is designed to assist in the correct calculation of reissue filing fees.

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1416 Offer to Surrender and Return Original Patent

37 CFR 1.178. Original patent. The application for a reissue must be accompanied by an offer to surrender the original patent. The application should also be accompanied by the original patent, or if the original is lost or inaccessible, by an affidavit or declaration to that effect. The application may be accepted for examination in the absence of the original patent or the affidavit or declaration, but one or the other must be supplied before the case is allowed. If a reissue be refused, the original patent will be returned to applicant upon his request.

The examination of the reissue application on the merits is made even though the offer to surrender the original patent, or an affidavit or declaration to the effect that the original is lost or inaccessible, has not been received. However, in such case the examiner should require one of the above in the first action. Either the original patent, or an affidavit or declaration as to loss or inaccessibility of the original patent, must be received before the examiner can allow the reissue application.

Form Paragraph 14.05 may be used to require an offer to surrender the original patent.

14.05 No offer to surrender original patent

This reissue application was filed without an offer to surrender the original patent or, if the original is lost or inaccessible, an affidavit or declaration to that effect which is required. The original patent, or an affidavit or declaration as to loss or inaccessibility of the original patent, must be received before the reissue application can be allowed. See 37 CFR 1.178.

Examiner Note:

The examination of the reissue application on the merits is made even though these requirements have not been met. This requirement should be made in the first Office action.

If applicant requests the return of the patent on abandonment of the reissue application, it will be sent to the applicant by the Mail and Correspondence Division, and not by the examining group.

An applicant may request that a surrendered original patent be transferred from an abandoned reissue application to a continuation or divisional reissue application. The clerk making the transfer should note the transfer on the "Contents" of the abandoned application. The Serial Number and filing date of the reissue application to which it is transferred must be included in the notation. Where the original patent grant is not submitted with the reissue application as filed, patentee should include a copy of the printed original patent. Presence of a copy of the original patent is useful for the calculation of the reissue filing fee and for the verification of other identifying data.

1417 Claim for Benefit Under 35 U.S.C. 119

A "claim" for the benefit of an earlier filing date in a foreign country under 35 U.S.C. 119 must be made in a reissue application even though such a claim was made in the application on which the original patent was granted. However, no additional certified copy of the foreign application is necessary. The procedure is similar to that for "Continuing Applications" in §201.14(b).

The heading on printed copies will not be carried forward to the reissue from the original patent. Therefore, it is important that the file wrapper be endorsed under "Claims Foreign Priority."

1418 Information Disclosure Statement and Other Information

Paragraph (a)(7) has been added effective July 1, 1982 to §1.175 to parallel the requirements of 37 CFR 1.56 and require acknowledgment in the reissue oath or declaration of the "duty to disclose information applicant is aware of which is material to the examination of the application."

Reissue applicants may utilize 37 CFR §§1.97–1.99 to comply with the duty of disclosure required by §1.56 (note §2002.03). This does not, however, relieve applicant of the duties under §1.175 of, for example, "particularly specifying the errors relied upon, and how they arose or occurred" in the reissue oath or declaration, or particularly specifying how and when applicant became aware of and/or came to appreciate the relevancy of such prior art or other information.

While §1.97(a) provides for filing an information disclosure statement within three months of the filing of an application or two months after applicant receives the filing receipt, reissue applicants are encouraged to file information disclosure statements at the time of filing in order that such statements will be available to the public during the two month period provided by §1.176.

Section 37 CFR 1.175(b) provides that,

"(b) Corroborating affidavits or declarations of others may be filed and the examiner may, in any case, require additional information or affidavits or declarations concerning the application for reissue and its object."

Thus, applicant may under §1.175(b) file "corroborating affidavits or declarations of others . . . concerning the application for reissue and its objects." It also provides that "the examiner may, in any case, require additional information or affidavits or declarations concerning the application for reissue or its object."

37 CFR 1.56 as amended effective July 1, 1982 provides,

"(i) The Office may require applicant to supply information pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section . . ."

* * *

1430 Reissue Files Open to the Public and Notice of Filing Reissue Announced in Official Gazette [R-3]

37 CFR 1.11(b) provides that all reissue applications filed after March 1, 1977 "are open to inspection by the general public, and copies may be furnished upon paying the fee therefor. The filing of reissue applications will be announced in the *Official Gazette*." The announcement gives interested members of the public an opportunity to submit to the examiner information pertinent to the patentability of the reissue application. The announcement includes the filing date, reissue application and original patent numbers, title,

class and subclass, name of the inventor, name of the owner of record, name of the attorney or agent of record, and the examining group to which the reissue application is initially assigned. A group director or other appropriate Office official may, under appropriate circumstances, postpone access to or the making of copies of a reissue application; such as, for example, to avoid interruption of the examination or other review of the application by an examiner. Those reissue applications already on file prior to March 1, 1977 are not automatically open to inspection, but a liberal policy is followed by the Office of the *▶Assistant Commissioner for Patents◀ in granting petitions for access to such applications.

For those reissue applications filed on or after March 1, 1977, the following procedure will be observed:

1. The filing of ▶all◀ reissue applications *▶, including those filed under 37 CFR 1.60 and 1.62,◀ will be announced in the *Official Gazette* and will include certain identifying data as specified in § 1.11(b). Any member of the general public may request access to a particular reissue application filed after March 1, 1977. Since no record of such request is intended to be kept, an oral request will suffice.

2. The reissue application files will be maintained in the examining groups and inspection thereof will be supervised by group personnel. Although no general limit is placed on the amount of time spent reviewing the files, the Office may impose limitations, if necessary, e.g., where the application is actively being processed.

3. Where the reissue application has left the examining group for administrative processing, requests for access should be directed to the appropriate supervisory personnel in the Division or Branch where the application is currently located.

4. Requests for copies of papers in the reissue application file must be in writing and addressed to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231 and may be either mailed or delivered to the Office mailroom. The price for copies made by the Office is *▶fifty◀ cents per page.

1431 Notice in Patent File [R-3]

37 CFR 1.179. Notice of reissue application. When an application for a reissue is filed, there will be placed in the file of the original patent a notice stating that an application for reissue has been filed. When the reissue is granted or the reissue application is otherwise terminated, the fact will be added to the notice in the file of the original patent.

Whenever a reissue application is filed, a form PTO-445 notice is placed in the patented file identifying the reissue application by Serial Number and its filing date. The pertinent data is filled in by the Application *▶Branch◀. When divisional or continuation reissue applications are filed, a separate form for each reissue application is placed in the original patented file. When the reissue is issued or abandoned, it is important that the Record Room be informed by the examining group clerical staff of that fact by written memo. Record Room personnel will update the form PTO-44 in the patented file

1440 Examination of Reissue Application [R-3]

37 CFR 1.176 Examination of reissue. An original claim, if represented in the reissue application, is subject to reexamination, and the entire application will be examined in the same manner as original applications, subject to the rules relating thereto, excepting that division will not be required. Applications for reissue will be acted on by the examiner in advance of other applications, but not sooner than two months after announcement of the filing of the reissue application has appeared in the *Official Gazette.*

Section 1.176 provides that an original claim, if represented in a reissue application, will be subject to reexamination and along with the entire application, will be fully examined in the same manner subject to the same rules relating thereto, as if being presented for the first time in an original application ▶; except that division will not be required: see MPEP sections 1450 and 1451◀. Reissue applications are normally examined by the same examiner who issued the parent patent. In addition, the application will be examined with respect to compliance with §§ 1.171–1.179 relating specifically to reissue applications; for example, the reissue oath or declaration will be carefully reviewed for compliance with 37 CFR 1.175. Reissue applications with related litigation will be acted on by the examiner before any other special applications, and will be acted on immediately by the examiner, subject only to the 2 month delay after publication for examining reissue applications.

1441 Two-Month Delay Period [R-3]

Section 1.176 provides that reissue applications will be acted on by the examiner in advance of other applications, i.e., "special", but not sooner than two months after announcement of the filing of the reissue has appeared in the *Official Gazette.* The two-month delay is provided in order that members of the public may have time to review the reissue application and submit pertinent information to the Office before the examiner's action. However, as set forth in § 1901.04, the public should be aware that such submissions should be made as early as possible since under certain circumstances the two-month delay period of § 1.176 may be waived. The Office will entertain petitions under 37 CFR 1.183 which are accompanied by the fee (37 CFR 1.17(h)) to waive the delay period of § 1.176. Appropriate reasons for requesting such a waiver might be, for example, that litigation has been stayed to permit the filing of the reissue application. Such petitions are decided by the Assistant Commissioner for Patents.

Since the examining group * * * ▶to which the reissue application is assigned◀ is listed in the *Official Gazette* notice of filing of the reissue application, the indicated examining group should retain the application file for two months after the date of the *Official Gazette* notice before transferring the reissue application under the procedure set forth in § 903.08(d).

1442 Special Status

All reissue applications are taken up "special", and remain "special" even though applicant does not respond promptly.

All reissue applications, except those under suspension because of litigation, will be taken up for action ahead of other "special" applications; this means that all issues not deferred will be treated and responded to immediately. Furthermore, reissue applications involved in "litigation" will be taken up for action in advance of other reissue applications.

1442.01 Litigation Related Reissues

During initial review, the examiner should determine whether the patent for which the reissue has been filed is involved in litigation and if so the status of that litigation. If the examiner becomes aware of litigation involving the patent sought to be reissued during examination of the reissue application, and applicant has not made the details regarding that litigation of record in the reissue application, the examiner, in the next Office action, will inquire regarding the specific details of the litigation.

Form Paragraph 14.06 may be used for such an inquiry.

14.06 Litigation related reissue

The patent sought to be reissued by this application [1] involved in litigation. Any documents and/or materials, including the defenses raised against validity or against enforceability because of fraud or inequitable conduct, which would be material to the examination of this reissue application are required to be made of record in response to this action.

Due to the related litigation status of this application, extensions of time under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) will not be permitted during the prosecution of this application.

Examiner Note:

In bracket 1, insert either—is—or—has been—

If the additional details of the litigation appear to be material to examination of the reissue application, the examiner may make such additional inquiries as necessary and appropriate under 37 CFR 1.175(b).

Where there is litigation, and it has not already been done, the examiner should place a prominent notation on the application file to indicate the litigation, (1) at the bottom of the face of the file in the box just to the right of the box for the retention label, and (2) on the pink Reissue Notice Card form.

Applicants will normally be given one month to respond to Office actions in all reissue applications which are being examined during litigation, or after litigation had been stayed, dismissed, etc., to allow for consideration of the reissue by the Office. This one month period may be extended only upon a showing of *clear justification* pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(b). The Office action will inform applicant that the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) are not available. Of course, up to three months may be set for response if the examiner derermines such a period is clearly justified.

1442.02 Litigation Not Stayed

In order to avoid duplication of effort, action in reissue applications in which there is an indication of concurrent litigation will be suspended automatically unless and until it is evident to the examiner, or the applicant indicates, that: (1) a stay of the litigation is in effect; (2) the litigation has been terminated; (3) there are no significant overlapping issues between the application and the litigation; or (4) it is applicant's desire that the application be examined at that time.

Form Paragraphs 14.08–14.10 may be used to deny stays.

14.08 Action not stayed—related litigation terminated

Since the litigation related to this reissue application is terminated and final, action in this reissue application will NOT be stayed. Due to the related litigation status of this reissue application, extensions of time under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) will not be permitted.

14.09 Action not stayed—related litigation not overlapping

While there is concurrent litigation related to this reissue application, action in this reissue application will NOT be stayed because there are no significant overlapping issues between the application and that litigation. Due to the related litigation status of this reissue application, extensions of time under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) will not be permitted.

14.10 Action not stayed—applicant's request

While there is concurrent litigation related to this reissue application, action in this reissue application will NOT be stayed because of applicant's request that the application be examined at this time. Due to the related litigation status of this reissue application, extensions of time under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) will not be permitted.

Form Paragraph 14.11 may be used to stay action in a reissue application with concurrent litigation.

14.11 Action stayed—related litigation

In view of concurrent litigation, and in order to avoid duplication of effort between the two proceedings, action in this reissue application is STAYED until such time as it is evident to the examiner that (1) a stay of the litigation is in effect, (2) the litigation has been terminated, (3) there are no significant overlapping issues between the application and the litigation, or (4) applicant requests that the application be examined.

1442.03 Litigation Stayed [R-3]

All reissue applications, except those under suspension because of litigation will be taken up for action ahead of other "special" applications; this means that all issues not deferred will be treated and responded to *immediately.* Furthermore reissue applications involved in "stayed litigation" will be taken up for action in advance of other reissue applications. Great emphasis is placed on the expedited processing of such reissue applications. The courts are especially interested in expedited processing in the Office where litigation is stayed.

In reissue applications with "stayed litigation," the Office will entertain petitions under 37 CFR 1.183, which are accompanied by the fee under 37 CFR 1.17(h) to waive the two month delay period under § 1.176.

Time monitoring systems have been put into effect which will closely monitor the time used by applicants, protestors, and examiners in processing reissue applications of patents involved in litigation in which the court has stayed further action. Monthly reports on the status of reissue applications with related litigation are required from each examining group. Delays in reissue processing are to be followed up.

The purpose of these procedures and those deferring consideration of certain issues, until all other

issues are resolved or the application is otherwise ready for consideration by the Board of ◊Patent◊ Appeals ◊and Interferences◊ (note § 1448), is to reduce the time between filing of the reissue application and final action thereon, while still giving all parties sufficient time to be heard.

Requests for stays in reissues where litigation has been stayed may be answered with Form Paragraph 14.07.

14.07 Action not stayed—related litigation stayed

While there is concurrent litigation related to this reissue application, action in this reissue application will NOT be stayed because a stay of that litigation is in effect for the purpose of awaiting the outcome of these reissue proceedings. Due to the related litigation status of this reissue application, extensions of time under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) will not be permitted.

1442.04 Litigation Involving Patent [R-3]

Where the patent for which reissue is being sought is, or has been, involved in litigation which raised a question material to examination of the reissue application, such as the validity of the patent, or any allegation of fraud ◊or inequitable conduct◊, the existence of such litigation must be brought to the attention of the Office by the applicant at the time of, or shortly after, filing the application, either in the reissue oath or declaration, or in a separate paper, preferably accompanying the application as filed. Litigation begun after filing of the reissue application also should be promptly brought to the attention of the Office. The details and documents from the litigation, insofar as they are "material to the examination" of the reissue application as defined in 37 CFR 1.56(a), should accompany the application as filed, or be submitted as promptly thereafter as possible (note §1414.05). For example, the defenses raised against validity of the patent, or charges of fraud or inequitable conduct in the litigation, would normally be "material to the examination" of the reissue application. It would, in most situations, be appropriate to bring such defenses to the attention of the Office by filing in the reissue application a copy of the Court papers raising such defenses. As a minimum, the applicant should call the attention of the Office to the litigation, the existence and nature of any allegations relating to validity and/or "fraud" ◊or "inequitable conduct"◊ relating to the original patent, and the nature of litigation materials relating to these issues. Enough information should be submitted to clearly inform the Office of the nature of these issues so that the Office can intelligently evaluate the need for asking for further materials in the litigation. Thus, the existence of supporting materials which may substantiate allegations of invalidity or "fraud" ◊or "inequitable conduct"◊ should, at least, be fully described, or submitted. The Office is not interested in receiving voluminous litigation materials which are not relevant to the Office's consideration of the reissue application. The status of the litigation should be updated in the reissue application as soon as significant events happen in the litigation. Subsection (i) added to 37 CFR 1.56 effective July 1, 1982 provides that the "Office may require applicant to supply information pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section."

When a reissue application is filed, the examiner should determine whether the original patent has been adjudicated by a court. The decision of the court and also other papers in the suit may give information essential to the examination of the reissue. The patented file will contain notices of the filing and termination of infringement suits on the patent. Such notices are required by law to be filed by the clerks of the District Courts. These notices do not indicate if there was an opinion by the court, nor whether a decision was published. Shepard's Federal Citations and the cumulative digests of the United States Patents Quarterly, both of which are in the Office Law Library, contain tables of patent numbers giving the citation of published decisions concerning the patent. Where papers are not otherwise conveniently obtainable, the applicant may be requested to supply copies of papers and records in suits, or the Office of the Solicitor may be requested to obtain them from the court. The information thus obtained should be carefully considered for its bearing on the proposed claims of the reissue, particularly when the reissue application was filed in view of the holding of a court.

If the examiner becomes aware of litigation involving the patent sought to be reissued during examination of the reissue application, and applicant has not made the details regarding that litigation of record in the reissue application, the examiner, in the next Office action, should inquire regarding the same. The following paragraph may be used for such an inquiry:

"It has come to the attention of the examiner that the patent sought to be reissued by this application (is) (has been) involved in litigation. Any documents and/or materials, including the defenses raised against validity, or against enforceability because of fraud or inequitable conduct, which would be material to the examination of this reissue application are required to be made of record in response hereto. See 37 CFR 1.175(b)."

If the additional details of the litigation appear to be material to examination of the reissue application, the examiner may make such additional inquiries as necessary and appropriate under 37 CFR 1.175(b). See §1447.

1442.05 Cases in Which Stays Were Considered [R-3]

District Courts are staying litigation in significant numbers of cases to allow for consideration of a reissue application by the Office. * * * These cases are listed here for the convenience of the courts and the public.

In most instances, the reissue-reexamination procedure is instituted by a patent owner who voluntarily files a reissue application as a consequence of related patent litigation. However, some District Courts have required a patentee-litigant to file a reissue application, for example: *Alpine Engineering Inc.* v. *Automated Building Components Inc.,* BNA/PTCJ 367: A-12 (S.D. Fla. 1978); *Lee-Boy Manufacturing Co.* v. *Puckett,* 202 USPQ 573 (D. Ga. 1978); *Choat* v. *Rome In-*

dustries Inc. et al., 203 USPQ 549 (N.D. Ga. 1979). Other courts have declined to so order, for example: *Bielomatik Leuze & Co.* v. *Southwest Tablet Manufacturing Co.*, 204 USPQ 226 (N.D. Texas 1979); *RCA Corp.* v. *Applied Digital Data Systems Inc.*, 201 USPQ 451 (D. Del. 1979); *Antonious* v. *Kamata-Ri & Co. Ltd.*, 204 USPQ 294 (D. Md. 1979). Despite the voluntariness of a reissue filing, under present practice, only a patentee or his assignee may file a reissue patent application.

1442.05(a) Stays Granted

"Stays" were ordered in the following sampling of published "decisions".

PIC Inc. v. *Prescon Corp.*, 195 USPQ 525 (D. Del. 1977).

Fisher Controls Co., Inc. v. *Control Components, Inc.*, 196 USPQ 817 (S.D. Iowa 1977). (Note also 203 USPQ 1059 denying discovery during the stay).

Alpine Engineering, Inc. v. *Automated Building Components, Inc.*, BNA/PTCJ 367: A-12 (S.D. Fla. 1978). (Dismissed a Declaratory Judgment suit with order for patentee to seek reissue in the Patent and Trademark Office).

AMI Industries, Inc. v. *E. A. Industries, Inc.*, 204 USPQ 568 (W.D. N.C. 1978). (With dicta that if suit had not been dismissed proceedings would have been stayed for Office consideration.

Reynolds Metal Co. v. *Aluminum Co. of America*, 198 USPQ 529 (N.D. Ind. 1978).

Sauder Industries, Inc. v. *Carborundum Co.*, 201 USPQ 240 (N.D. Ohio, 1978).

Rohm and Haas Co. v. *Mobil Oil Corp.*, 201 USPQ 80 (D. Del. 1978). (With provision for limited discovery on allegations of fraud for Office's benefit).

Lee-Boy Manufacturing Co., Inc. v. *Puckett*, 202 USPQ 573 (D. Ga. 1978). (Reissue ordered after discovery and during wait for trial).

Fas-Line Sales & Rentals, Inc. v. *E-Z Lay Pipe Corp.*, 203 USPQ 497 (W.D. Okla. 1979).

Choat v. *Rome Industries, Inc.*, 203 USPQ 549 (N.D. Ga. 1979) directed patentee to file reissue application.

In re Certain High-Voltage Circuit Interrupters and Components Thereof, 204 USPQ 50 (Int'l Trade Comm. 1979).

1442.05(b) Stays Denied

"Stays" were denied in the following sampling of published "decisions".

General Tire and Rubber Co. v. *Watson-Bowman Associates, Inc.*, 193 USPQ 479 (D. Del. 1977).

Perkin-Elmer Corp. v. *Westinghouse Electric Corp.*, BNA/PTCJ 376: A-11 (E.D. N.Y. 1978).

In re Certain Ceramic Tile Setters, No. 337-TA-41, BNA/PTJC 385: A-21 (Int'l Trade Comm. 1978).

E.C.H. Will v. *Freundlich-Gomez Machinery Corp.*, 201 USPQ 476 (S.D. N.Y. 1978).

RCA Corp. v. *Applied Digital Data Systems, Inc.*, 201 USPQ 451 (D. Del. 1979) denied stay where a patentee had not filed a reissue.

Bielomatik Leuze & Co. v. *Southwest Tablet Manufacturing. Co.*, 204 USPQ 226 (N.D. Texas 1979) refused to order reissue.

Antonious v. *Kamata-Ri & Co., Ltd.* 204 USPQ 294 (D. Md. 1979) refused to order reissue.

1443 Initial Examiner Review [R-3]

On initial receipt of a reissue application, the examiner should inspect the abstract of title to determine whether 37 CFR 1.172 has been complied with.

The examiner should determine if the filing of the reissue has been announced in the Official Gazette as provided in 37 CFR 1.11(b), especially where the reissue is a file wrapper continuation under 37 CFR 1.62. If the filing has not been announced, the reissue application should be returned to Application Branch to handle the announcement. The examiner should not further act on the reissue until two months after announcement of the filing of the reissue has appeared in the Official Gazette: see MPEP section 1440 and 37 CFR 1.176.

The examiner should determine if there is concurrent litigation and if so the status thereof (§ 1442.01, supra), and whether the reissue file has been appropriately marked. Note § 1404.

The examiner should determine if a protest has been filed and if so it should be handled as set forth in § 1901.06.

The examiner should review the reissue application for the presence of information or allegations, such as in a protest, which might raise questions as to:

1. Prior art within the knowledge of, or which ostensibly should have been within the knowledge of, applicant or applicant's attorney or assignee during prosecution of the original application, but which was not brought to the attention of the Office;

2. "Fraud" or "inequitable" conduct on the part of applicant, applicant's attorney or agent, or other parties involved in the application;

3. "Violation of the duty of disclosure" under 37 CFR 1.56.

Where the review by the examiner reveals the presence of any such information or allegations, and the application has not earlier been referred to the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, the examiner should call this matter to the attention of the supervisory primary examiner for such referral, via the group director (see § 2020.03).

The examiner should check that an offer to surrender the original patent, or an affidavit or declaration to the effect that the original is lost or inaccessible, has been received. An examination on the merits is made even though the above has not been complied with, but the examiner should require compliance in the first office action.

The examiner should verify that all Certificate of Correction changes have been properly incorporated into the reissue application.

1444 Review of Reissue Oath or Declaration [R-3]

When examining the reissue application the examiner will consider at each stage or point in the examination whether or not the reissue oath or declaration, complies with each of the requirements of 37 CFR 1.175; see §§ 1414 to 1414.05. For example, in all reissue applications, the reissue oath or declaration must comply with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.63 ▶: see MPEP section 1414, section 602, 37 CFR 1.63(b)(1) and (2), especially◀. Similarly, all reissue declarations must comply with *both* sections (a)(5) and (a)(6) of § 1.175, see §§ 1414.03 & 1414.04. Reissue oaths or declarations filed on or after July 1, 1982 must comply with newly added section (a)(7) of § 1.175, see § 1414.05.

The examiner must check that each and every change in the specification or claims is supported in either the original or a supplemental, oath or declaration. Every departure from the original patent represents an "error" in said original patent under 35 U.S.C. 251 and must be particularly and distinctly specified and supported in the original, or a supplemental, reissue oath or declaration under § 1.175. Any changes in the specification or claims require an updated supplemental oath or declaration specifically directed and supporting said changes under § 1.175. ▶Any such supplemental oath or declaration should be filed promptly, preferably at the time of or as soon as possible after the changes in the specification and claims are filed.◀ If the examination reveals a lack of compliance with any of the appropriate requirements of § 1.175, a rejection of all the claims should be made on the basis that the reissue oath or declaration is insufficient.

Use Form Paragraphs 14.01–14.04 and Form Paragraph 14.14 to reject under * * * ▶35 U.S.C. 251◀.

14.14 Rejection, defective reissue oath/declaration

Claim [1] rejected as being based upon a defective reissue [2] under 35 U.S.C. 251. See 37 CFR 1.175.

Examiner Note:

1. In bracket 1, list all claims in the reissue application. See MPEP 706.03(x).

2. This paragraph should be preceded by at least one of paragraphs 14.01–14.04.

3. In bracket 2, insert either—oath—or—declaration.

Under no circumstances will any reissue application be passed to issue without full compliance with § 1.175. No reissue application can be passed for issue with only § 1.175(a)(4) type oath or declaration.

1444.01 Conversion from § 1.175(a)(4) to (a)(1) Requires New Oath or Declaration

In an application filed under former § 1.175(a)(4), which section was deleted effective July 1, 1982 (see Federal Register, Vol. 47, No. 147, May 19, 1982, pages 21746 to 21753), applicant must have requested that if the examiner deemed the original patent to be wholly or partly inoperative or invalid, that the applicant be permitted to amend the patent and be granted a reissue patent.

If applicant so amends the patent, applicant is required to file a new oath or declaration complying with § 1.175, sections (a)(1) and (a)(2) and/or (a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(6), and (a)(7) if filed after July 1, 1982 (note § 1414.05).

If at any time an applicant seeks to amend the specification, drawings and/or claims in a reissue application filed with § 1.175(a)(4) type oath or declaration, applicant must file a new oath or declaration complying with § 1.175 (a)(1), (a)(2) and/or (a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(6), and (a)(7) if filed after July 1, 1982. A new oath or declaration is required even though the amendment is in response to a rejection made in the reissue application. The filing of an amendment to the specification, drawing or claims of a 1.175(a)(4) type reissue application converts it to a reissue application of the § 1.175 (a)(1), (a)(2) & (a)(3) type, and necessitates the filing of a new oath or declaration complying with § 1.175 (a)(1), (a)(2) and/or (a)(3), (a)(5), (a)(6), and (a)(7) if filed after July 1, 1982.

1445 Reissue Application Examined in Same Manner as Original Application [R-3]

As stated in 37 CFR 1.176, a reissue application, including all the claims therein, is subject to "be examined in the same manner as original applications". This means the claims, whether identical to or changed from those in the patent, are subject to any and all rejections which the examiner deems appropriate. The fact that a rejection was not made, or could have been made, or was made and dropped during prosecution of the patent does not prevent that rejection from being made in the reissue application. ▶Claims in a reissue application enjoy no presumption of "validity": In re Doyle, 179 USPQ 227, 232–233 (C.C.P.A. 1973); In re Sneed and Young, 218 USPQ 385, 389 (Fed. Cir.) 1983).◀ Likewise, the fact that during prosecution of the patent the examiner considered, may have considered, or should have considered, information such as, for example, a specific prior art document, does not have any bearing on or prevent its use as prior art during prosecution of the reissue application.

1446 Rejection Made Where No Changes in Patent and Claims Remain Patentable [R-3]

A reissue application containing only a § 1.175(a)(4) type oath or declaration can never be passed to issue. Neither 35 U.S.C. 251 nor 37 CFR 1.175 allow or make provision for reissuance of a patent where there is in fact no actual error: In re Wittry, 180 USPQ 320, 322, 323 (CCPA 1974). In view of the deletion of § 1.175(a)(4) effective July 1, 1982, (a)(4)-type reissue applications cannot be filed after July 1, 1982.

Where a reissue application was filed as a result of new prior art with no changes in the claims or specification and the examiner finds the claims patentable over the new art and no issues as to possible "fraud" ▶, "inequitable conduct"◀ or "violation of duty of disclosure" remain outstanding (see § 2022.03), the application will be rejected as lacking statutory basis for a reissue because 35 U.S.C. 251 does not authorize reissue of a patent unless it is deemed wholly or partly

inoperative or invalid. However, the record of prosecution of the reissue will indicate that the prior art has been considered by the examiner. In a reissue application filed with and containing only a § 1.175(a)(4) type oath or declaration, and where all issues *except* those relating to possible "fraud" ◗, "inequitable conduct"◖ or "violation of duty of disclosure" have been resolved in favor of patentability, or the application is otherwise ready for consideration by the Board of ◗Patent◖ Appeals ◗and Interferences◖, the examiner's action should so state in conformance with § 2022.03, and the application should be referred to the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Patents for consideration of any such issues (note § 1448). If, and when all such issues of conduct are resolved in favor of applicant, the application will be returned to the examining group and the examiner will then reject the application as lacking statutory basis under 35 U.S.C. 251.

1447 Additional Information, Affidavits, or Declarations Required

37 CFR 1.175. Reissue oath or declaration

(b) Corroborating affidavits or declarations of others may be filed and the examiner may, in any case, require additional information or affidavits or declarations concerning the application for reissue and its object.

Paragraph (b) of § 1.175 recognizes the need, when appropriate, for additional information or affidavits or declarations, during examination of reissue applications. Section 1.175(b) provides that the examiner may require additional information or affidavits or declarations concerning the reissue application and its object. 37 CFR 1.56 (i), as added effective July 1, 1982, provides that the "Office may require applicant to supply information pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section."

1448 Deferral of Fraud ◗, Inequitable Conduct◖ or Duty of Disclosure Issues [R-3]

Where an examiner's review of a reissue application reveals information or allegations which might raise questions as to possible "fraud" ◗, "inequitable conduct"◖ or "violation of duty of disclosure," and the application has not earlier been referred to the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, the examiner should call this to the attention of the supervisory primary examiner for such referral via the group director (see § 2020.03).

The present Office policy is to delay consideration of issues of fraud ◗, "inequitable conduct"◖ or failure to comply with the duty of disclosure in any application until (1) all other issues are resolved, or (2) appellant's reply brief pursuant to § 1.193(b) has been received and ◗/or◖ the application is otherwise ready for consideration by the Board of ◗Patent◖ Appeals ◗and Interferences◖, at which time the appeal will be suspended for examination pursuant to paragraph (d) of § 1.56: see § 1.56(e).

Accordingly, under this procedure, applications having issues of fraud ◗, inequitable conduct◖ or failure to comply with the duty of disclosure still will be referred immediately to the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Patents. They will, however, be returned promptly, along with any appropriate examining instructions, to the director of the examining group for immediate action by the examiner. Examination of issues raised in protests pursuant to 37 CFR 1.56(h) to have the claims in an application rejected pursuant to 37 CFR 1.56(d) will be deferred pending resolution of the patentability issues before the examiner or until the application is otherwise ready for consideration by the Board of ◗Patent◖ Appeals ◗and Interferences◖. Any such protests filed after the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Patents has initially reviewed the application and returned it for immediate action will be acknowledged by the group director and action as to any issues relating to 37 CFR 1.56(a) which are raised in the protest will be deferred pending completion of the patentability issues before the examiner or until the application is otherwise ready for consideration by the Board of ◗Patent◖ Appeals ◗and Interferences◖. Examiners will note in the Office actions the existence of issues of fraud ◗, inequitable conduct◖ or failure to comply with the duty of disclosure without commenting on the substance of such issues and will indicate that the issues will be considered after all other matters have been disposed of or until the application is otherwise ready for consideration by the Board of ◗Patent◖ Appeals ◗and Interferences◖. Matters other than fraud ◗, inequitable conduct◖ or failure to comply with the duty of disclosure raised in a protest, e.g., patentability in light of a reference, will be treated by the examiner or other appropriate official. Petitions relating to procedural matters involving the examination of the applications, will be decided by the appropriate group director. Applications which have been referred to the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Patents and which are required to be returned thereto before allowance or after abandonment of the application will have a notation placed on the face of the application file by the Office of the Assistant Commissioner requiring such return.

1449 Protest Filed in Reissue Where Patent is in Interference

If a protest is filed in a reissue application related to a patent involved in a pending interference proceeding, the reissue application should be referred to the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, before considering the protest and acting on the application.

1449.01 Concurrent Office Proceedings

Section 1.565(d) provides that if "a reissue application and a reexamination proceeding on which an order pursuant to § 1.525 has been mailed are pending concurrently on a patent, a decision will normally be made to merge the two proceedings or to stay one of the two proceedings." See § 2285.

1450 Restriction and Election of Species

The examiner may not require restriction in a reissue application (§ 1.176 in § 1440). If the original patent contains claims to different inventions which the examiner may nevertheless consider independent

and distinct, and the reissue application also claims the same inventions, the examiner should not require restriction between them or take any other action with respect to the question of plural inventions. Restriction is entirely at the option in the first instance, of the applicant (§ 1.177 and § 1451). If the reissue application contains claims to an independent and distinct invention which was not claimed in the original patent, these claims may be treated by a suitable rejection, such as not being "for the invention disclosed in the original patent," as evidenced by the claims in the original patent: In re Rowand, 187 USPQ 487 (CCPA 1975); lack of inoperativeness of, or defect in, the original patent; lack of error; or not being for matter which might have been claimed in the original patent.

Reissue applicant's failure to timely file a divisional application is not considered to be error causing a patent granted on elected claims to be partially inoperative by reason of claiming less than they had a right to claim; and thus such applicant's error is not correctable by reissue of the original patent under 35 U.S.C. 251: In re Orita, Yohagi, and Enomoti, 193 USPQ 145, 148 (CCPA 1977); see also In re Mead, 581 F. 2d 257, 198 USPQ 412 (CCPA 1978).

When the original patent contains claims to a plurality of species and the reissue application contains claims to the same species, election of species should not be required even though there is no allowable generic claim. If the reissue application presents claims to species not claimed in the original patent, election of species should not be required, but the added claims may be rejected on an appropriate ground which may be lack of defect in the original patent and lack of error in obtaining the original patent. Most situations require special treatment.

1451 Divisional Reissue Applications

As is pointed out in the preceding section the examiner cannot require restriction in reissue applications, and if the original patent contains several independent and distinct inventions they can only be granted in separate reissues if the applicant demands it. The following rule sets forth the only possibility of divisional reissue applications.

37 CFR 1.177. Reissue in divisions. The Commissioner may, in his or her discretion, cause several patents to be issued for distinct and separate parts of the thing patented, upon demand of the applicant, and upon payment of the required fee for each division. Each division of a reissue constitutes the subject of a separate specification descriptive of the part or parts of the invention claimed in such division; and the drawing may represent only such part or parts, subject to the provisions of §§ 1.83 and 1.84. On filing divisional reissue applications, they shall be referred to the Commissioner. Unless otherwise ordered by the Commissioner upon petition and payment of the fee set forth in § 1.17(i), all the divisions of a reissue will issue simultaneously; if there be any controversy as to one division, the others will be withheld from issue until the controversy is ended, unless the Commissioner shall otherwise order.

Divisional reissue applications are required on filing to be referred to the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Patents. Where such applications are forwarded to the examining group or examiner without having been so referred, they must be referred immediately to the Office of the Assistant Commissioner for Patents.

It is important that divisional reissue applications be appropriately marked so that they "will issue simultaneously" on the same date as required by § 1.177.

Divisional reissue cases which arrive together from the examining corps with appropriate identification on their file jackets (in the Continuing Data box) should be kept and processed together by the Publishing Division and throughout all stages of preparation for issue. Situations yielding divisional reissues occur infrequently and usually involve only two such files. It should be noted, however, that in rare instances in the past there have been more than two (and as many as five) divisional reissues of a patent.

Some special handling of divisional reissue applications is required in various parts of the Office.

Appropriate amendments to the continuing data entries are to be made to the file jackets and specification paragraphs for all such applications so that all "sibling" divisional reissue applications are specifically identified.

¶1453 Amendments to Reissue Applications [R-3]

37 CFR 1.121 Manner of making amendments.

* * *

(e) In reissue applications, both the descriptive portion and the claims are to be amended by either (1) submitting a copy of a portion of the description or an entire claim with all matter to be deleted from the patent being placed between brackets and all matter to be added to the patent being underlined, or (2) indicating the exact word or words to be stricken out or inserted and the precise point where the deletion or insertion is to be made. Any word or words to be inserted must be underlined. See section 1.173.

* * *

When a reissue patent is printed, all underlined matter is printed in italics and all brackets are printed as inserted in the application to show exactly which additions and deletions have been made to the original patent. Therefore, all underlining and bracketing should be made relative to the text of the original patent.

A substantial number of problems arise in the Office because of improper submission of amendments in reissue applications. The following examples are provided to assist in preparation of proper amendments to reissue applications.

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION AMENDED

(1) Submit a copy of the entire paragraph being amended with underlining and bracketing.

> Scanning [is] <u>are</u> controlled by clocks which are, in turn, controlled from the display tube line synchronization. The signals resulting from scanning the scope of the character are delivered in parallel, then converted into serial mode through a shift register wherein the shift signal frequency is controlled by a clock that is, <u>in turn</u>, controlled from the display tube line synchronization.

Claim 6. The apparatus of claim [5] 1 wherein the first piezoelectric element is parallel to the second piezoelectric element.

or (2) Submit an amendment indicating the exact word or words to be deleted or inserted and the precise point where the deletion or insertion is to be made.

Column 6, line 1, change [is] to—are—.
Column 6, line 2, after "are", insert—, in turn,—.
Column 6, line 7, after "is", insert—, in turn,—.
Claim 6, line 2, change [5] to — 1—.

ORIGINAL CLAIM CANCELED

(1) Present entire claim within brackets.

[Claim 6. The apparatus of claim 5 wherein the first piezoelectric element is parallel to the second piezoelectric element.]

or (2) direct cancelation of entire claim.

Cancel claim 6.

ADDING ADDITIONAL CLAIMS

New claim should be presented with underlining throughout the claim.

Claim 7. The apparatus of claim 5 further comprising electrodes attaching to said opposite faces of the first and second piezoelectric elements.

Even though original claims may have been canceled, the numbering of the original claims does not change. Any added claims are numbered beginning with the number next higher than the number of claims in the original patent. If the dependency of any original dependent claims changes, it is proper to change the dependency to a later filed higher numbered claim. If new claims have been added to the reissue application which are later canceled prior to issuance of the reissue patent, the examiner will renumber any remaining new claims in numerical order to follow the number of claims in the original patent.

AMENDMENT OR CANCELATION OF ADDITIONAL CLAIMS

Any amendments to additional claims presented in the reissue application should be amended only by specifying the words to be deleted or added and the precise point of such deletion or insertion. Likewise, any cancelation of additional claims should be made by specifying the number of the claim or claims to be canceled. Such amendments will be entered by the clerical staff within the Patent and Trademark Office.

Examples of proper claim amendment in reissue applications.

A. Patent claim.

Claim 1. A cutting means having a handle portion and a blade portion.

B. Proper first amendment format.

Claim 1. A [cutting means] knife having a bone handle portion and a notched blade portion.

C. Proper second amendment format.

Claim 1. A [cutting means] knife having a handle portion and a serrated blade portion.

Note that the second amendment includes the changes presented in the first amendment, i.e. [cutting means] knife, as well as the changes presented in the second amendment, i.e. serrated. However, the term notched which was presented in the first amendment and replaced by the term serrated in the second amendment and the term bone which was presented in the first amendment and deleted in the second amendment are NOT shown in brackets, i.e. [notched] and [bone] in the second amendment. This is because the terms [notched] and [bone] would not be changes from the patent claim text and therefore are not shown. In both the first and the second amendments, the entire claim is presented with all the changes from the patent text.◆

1455 Allowance and Issue [R-3]

The fee for issuing each reissue patent, except a design or plant patent, is $250 by a small entity and $500 by other than a small entity.

37 CFR 1.18 Patent issue fees.

(a) Issue fee for issuing each original or reissue patent, except a design or plant patent:	
By a small entity (§ 1.9(f))	$*◆280.00◆
By other than a small entity	*◆560.00◆
(b) Issue fee for issuing a design patent:	
By a small entity (§ 1.9(f))	*◆100.00◆
By other than a small entity	*◆200.00◆
(c) Issue fee for issuing a plant patent:	
By a small entity (§ 1.9(f))	*◆140.00◆
By other than a small entity	*◆280.00◆

In all reissue applications prepared for issue, the number of the original patent being reissued should be placed in the box provided therefor below the box for the applicant's name on the Issue Classification Slip (form PTO-270).

The specifications of reissue patents will be printed in such a manner as to show the changes over the original patent by printing material omitted by reissue enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] and material added by reissue in italics. Section 1.173 (see § 1411) requires the specification of a reissue application to be presented in a specified form, specifically designed to facilitate this different manner of printing, as well as for other reasons.

The printed reissue specification will carry the following heading which will be added by the Patent Issue Division:

"Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue."

The examiners should see that the specification is in proper form for printing. Matter appearing in the original patent which is omitted by reissue should be enclosed in heavy brackets, while matter added by reissue should be underlined.

Any material added by amendment in the reissue application which is later canceled should be crossed

through. However, cancelation of material in the original patent should be indicated by brackets.

All the claims of the patent should appear in the specification, with omitted claims enclosed in brackets. No renumbering of the original patent claims is necessary, even if the dependency of a dependent claim is changed by reissue so that it is dependent on a subsequent higher numbered claim. However, when a dependent claim in a reissue application depends upon a claim which has been canceled and no change in dependency to a remaining claim has been made, such a dependent claim must be rewritten in independent form. New claims should follow the number of the highest numbered patent claims and be underlined to indicate italics. The provisions of § 1.173 that claims should not be renumbered applies to the reissue application as filed. When the reissue is allowed, any claims remaining which are additional to the patent claims are renumbered in sequence starting with the number next higher than the number of claims in the original patent. Therefore, the number of claims allowed will not necessarily correspond to the number of the last claim in the reissue application, as allowed.

At least one claim of an allowable reissue application must be designated for printing in the *Official Gazette*. Whenever possible, that claim should be one which has been changed or added by the reissue. A canceled claim must not be designated as the claim for the *Official Gazette*.

In the case of reissue applications which have not been prepared in the indicated manner, the examiner may request from the applicant a clean copy of the reissue specification prepared in the indicated form. However, if the deletions from the original patent are small, the reissue application can be prepared for issue by putting the bracketed inserts at the appropriate places and suitably numbering the claims.

All parent application data on the original patent file wrapper should be placed on the reissue file wrapper, if it is still proper.

The list of references to be printed at the end of the reissue specification should include both the references cited during the original prosecution as well as the references cited during the prosecution of the reissue application. A patent cannot be reissued solely for the purpose of adding citations of additional prior art.

NOTE.—Transfer of drawing, § 1413.

1456 Reissue Review

All reissue cases are screened in Quality Review for obvious oath or declaration informalities as well as adherence to current reissue practices. A patentability review will be made in a sample of reissue applications by the Quality Review Examiners. This review is an appropriate vehicle for providing information on the uniformity of practice and is helping to identify problem areas.

1460 Effect of Reissue

35 U.S.C. 252. Effect of reissue. The surrender of the original patent shall take effect upon the issue of the reissued patent, and every reissued patent shall have the same effect and operation in law, on the trial of actions for causes thereafter arising, as if the same had been originally granted in such amended form, but in so far as the claims or the original and reissued patents are identical, such surrender shall not affect any action then pending nor abate any cause of action then existing, and the reissued patent, to the extent that its claims are identical with the original patent, shall constitute a continuation thereof and have effect continuously from the date of the original patent.

No reissued patent shall abridge or affect the right of any person or his successors in business who made, purchased or used prior to the grant of a reissue anything patented by the reissued patent, to continue the use of, or to sell to others to be used or sold, the specific thing so made, purchased or used, unless the making, using or selling of such thing infringes a valid claim of the reissued patent which was in the original patent. The court before which such matter is in question may provide for the continued manufacture, use or sale of the thing made, purchased or used as specified, or for the manufacture, use or sale of which substantial preparation was made before the grant of the reissue, and it may also provide for the continued practice of any process patented by the reissue, practiced, or for the practice of which substantial preparation was made, prior to the grant of the reissue, to the extent and under such terms as the court deems equitable for the protection of investments made or business commenced before the grant of the reissue.

1480 Certificates of Correction—Office Mistake

35 U.S.C. 254. Certificate of correction of Patent and Trademark Office mistake. Whenever a mistake in a patent, incurred through the fault of the Patent and Trademark Office, is clearly disclosed by the records of the Office, the Commissioner may issue a certificate of correction stating the fact and nature of such mistake, under seal, without charge, to be recorded in the records of patents. A printed copy thereof shall be attached to each printed copy of the patent, and such certificate shall be considered as part of the original patent. Every such patent, together with such certificate, shall have the same effect and operation in law on the trial of actions for causes thereafter arising as if the same had been originally issued in such corrected form. The Commissioner may issue a corrected patent without charge in lieu of and with like effect as a certificate of correction.

37 CFR 1.322. Certificate of correction of Office mistake.

(a) A certificate of correction under 35 U.S.C. 254, may be issued at the request of the patentee or his assignee. Such certificate will not be issued at the request or suggestion of anyone not owning an interest in the patent, nor on motion of the Office, without first notifying the patentee (including any assignee of record) and affording him an opportunity to be heard.

(b) If the nature of the mistake on the part of the Office is such that a certificate of correction is deemed inappropriate in form, the Commissioner may issue a corrected patent in lieu thereof as a more appropriate form for certificate of correction, without expense to the patentee.

Mistakes incurred through the fault of the Office are the subject of Certificates of Correction under 37 CFR 1.322. If such mistakes are of such a nature that the meaning intended is obvious from the context, the Office may decline to issue a certificate and merely place the correspondence in the patented file, where it serves to call attention to the matter in case any question as to it arises.

Letters which merely call attention to errors in patents, with a request that the letter be made of record in the patented file, will not be acknowledged.

In order to expedite all proper requests, a Certificate of Correction should be requested only for errors of consequence. Letters making errors of record should be utilized whenever possible.

Each issue of the *Official Gazette* (patents section) numerically lists all United States patents having Cer-

tificates of Correction. The list appears under the heading "Certificates of Correction for the week of (date)."

1481 Applicant's Mistake [R-3]

35 U.S.C. 255. Certificate of correction of applicant's mistake. Whenever a mistake of a clerical or typographical nature, or of minor character, which was not the fault of the Patent and Trademark office, appears in a patent and a showing has been made that such mistake occurred in good faith, the Commissioner may, upon payment of the required fee, issue a certificate of correction, if the correction does not involve such changes in the patent as would constitute new matter or would require re-examination. Such patent, together with the certificate, shall have the same effect and operation in law on the trial of actions for causes thereafter arising as if the same had been originally issued in such corrected form.

37 CFR 1.323. Certificate of correction of applicant's mistake. Whenever a mistake of a clerical or typographical nature or of minor character which was not the fault of the Office, appears in a patent and a showing is made that such mistake occurred in good faith, the Commissioner may, upon payment of the required fee, issue a certificate of correction, if the correction does not involve such changes in the patent as would constitute new matter or would require reexamination.

37 CFR 1.323 relates to the issuance of Certificates of Correction for the correction of errors which were not the fault of the Office. A mistake is not of a minor character if the requested change would materially affect the scope or meaning of the patent. The fee for providing a correction of applicant's mistake, other than inventorship, is *$29 (37 CFR 1.20(a)).

The Issue Fee Transmittal Form portion (PTOL-85b) of the Notice of Allowance provides a space (item 2) for assignment data which should be completed in order to comply with 37 CFR 1.334. Unless an assignee's name and address are identified in item 2 of the Issue Fee Transmittal Form PTOL-85b, the patent will issue to the applicant. Assignment data printed on the patent will be based solely on the information so supplied.

A request for correction of error arising from incomplete or erroneous information furnished in item 2 of PTOL-85b will not be granted as a matter of course and will be subject to adherence to all the requirements of 37 CFR 1.323.

35 U.S.C. 256. Correction of named inventor

Whenever through error a person is named in an issued patent as the inventor, or through error an inventor is not named in an issued patent and such error arose without any deceptive intention on his part, the Commissioner may, on application of all the parties and assignees, with proof of the facts and such other requirements as may be imposed, issue a certificate correcting such error.

The error of omitting inventors or naming persons who are not inventors shall not invalidate the patent in which such error occurred if it can be corrected as provided in this section. The court before which such matter is called in question may order correction of the patent on notice and hearing of all parties concerned and the Commissioner shall issue a certificate accordingly.

37 CFR 1.324. Correction of inventorship in patent.

Whenever a patent is issued and it appears that the correct inventor or inventors were not named through error without deceptive intention on the part of the actual inventor or inventors, the Commissioner may, on petition of all the parties and the assignees and satisfactory proof of the facts and payment of the fee set forth in § 1.20(b), or on order of a court before which such matter is called in question, issue a certificate naming only the actual inventor or inventors.

The "satisfactory proof of facts" required by 37 CFR 1.324 must be of the same type and character as the proof required to justify correcting inventorship in an application, as described in § 201.03. An oath or declaration of the type required by 37 CFR 1.63 corresponding to the newly asserted inventorship must be submitted. The fee for correction of inventorship is *$140 (37 CFR 1.20(b)).

1485 Handling of Request for Certificates of Correction [R-3]

Requests for certificates of correction will be forwarded by the Correspondence and Mail Division, to the Certificate of Correction Branch of the Publishing Division, where they will be listed in a permanent record book.

Determination as to whether an error has been made, the responsibility for the error, if any, and whether the error is of such a nature as to justify the issuance of a certificate of correction will be made by the Certificate of Correction Branch. If a report is necessary in making such determination, the case will be forwarded to the appropriate group with a request that the report be furnished. If no certificate is to issue, the party making the request is so notified and the request, report, if any, and copy of the communication to the person making the request are placed in the file and entered thereon under "Contents" by the Certificate of Correction Branch. The case is then returned to the patented files. If a certificate is to issue, it will be prepared and forwarded to the person making the request by the Publishing Division. In that case, the request, the report, if any, and a copy of the letter transmitting the certificate of correction to the person making the request will be placed in the file and entered thereon under "Contents".

Applicants, or their attorneys or agents, are urged to submit the text of the correction on a special Certificate of Correction form, PTO-1050, which can serve as the camera copy for use in direct offset printing of the certificate of correction. Both parts of form PTO-1050 must accompany the request since the second part will be placed in the application file for internal use.

A perforated space at the bottom of form PTO-1050 has been provided for the patentee's current mailing address, and for ordering any desired additional copies of the printed certificate. The fee for each additional copy ordered is *$50 cents per page. The fee should accompany the request.

To facilitate the use of the Form PTO-1050, the public may obtain as many copies as needed from the Correspondence and Mail Division.

Where only a part of a request can be approved, or where the Office discovers and includes additional corrections, the appropriate alterations are made on the form PTO-1050 by the Office. The patentee is notified of the changes on the Notification of Approval-in-part form PTOL-404. The certificate is issued approximately 6 weeks thereafter.

Form PTO–1050 should be used exclusively regardless of the length or complexity of the subject matter. Intricate chemical formulas or page of specification or drawings may be reproduced and mounted on a blank copy of PTO–1050. Failure to use the form has frequently delayed issuance since the text must be retyped by the Office onto a PTO–1050.

The exact page and line number where the errors occur in the application file should be identified on the request. However, on form PTO–1050, only the column and line number in the printed patent should be used.

The patent grant should be retained by the patentee. The Office does not attach the certificate of correction to patentee's copy of the patent. The patent grant will be returned to the patentee if submitted.

Below is a sample form illustrating a variety of corrections and the suggested manner of setting out the format. Particular attention is directed to:

a. Identification of the exact point of error by reference to column and line number of the printed patent or to claim number and line where a claim is involved.

b. Conservation of space on the form by typing single space, beginning two lines down from the printed message.

c. Starting the correction to each separate column as a sentence, and using semicolons to separate corrections within said column, where possible.

d. Two inch space left blank at bottom of the last sheet for signature of attesting officer.

e. Use of quotation marks to enclose the exact subject matter to be deleted or corrected; use of double hyphens (-- --) to enclose subject matter to be added, except for formulas.

f. Where a formula is involved, setting out only that portion thereof which is to be corrected or, if necessary pasting a photocopy onto form PTO–1050.

The examiner's comments are requested on form PTO–306 revised, where, under 37 CFR 1.323, there is a question involving change in subject matter.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

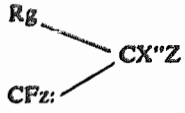
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Patent No. ———— Dated April 1, 1969

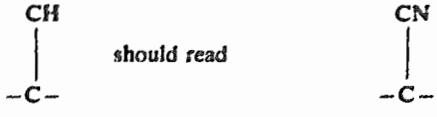
James W. Worth

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the drawings, Sheet 3, Fig. 3, the reference numeral 225 should be applied to the plate element attached to the support member 207. Column 7, lines 45 to 49, the left-hand formula should appear as follows:



Column 10, formula XXXV, that portion of the formula reading



Formula XXXVII, that portion of the formula reading "—CH_2CH—" should read —$CHCH$—. Column 2, line 68 and column 3, lines 3, 8 and 13, for the claim reference numeral "2", each occurrence, should read —1—, Column 10, line 16, cancel beginning with "12. A sensor device" to and including "tive strips." in column 11, line 8, and insert the following claim:

12. A control circuit of the character set forth in claim 1 and for an automobile having a convertible top, and including; means for moving said top between raised and lowered retracted position; and control means responsive to said sensor relay for energizing the top moving means for moving said top from retracted position to raised position.

1490 Disclaimers [R-3]

35 U.S.C. 253. Disclaimer. Whenever, without any deceptive intention, a claim of a patent is invalid the remaining claims shall not thereby be rendered invalid. A patentee, whether of the whole or any sectional interest therein, may, on payment of the fee required by law, make disclaimer of any complete claim, stating therein the extent of his interest in such patent. Such disclaimer shall be in writing, and recorded in the Patent and Trademark Office; and it shall thereafter be considered as part of the original patent to the extent of the interest possessed by the disclaimant and by those claiming under him.

In like manner any patentee or applicant may disclaim or dedicate to the public the entire term, or any terminal part of the term, of the patent granted or to be granted.

37 CFR 1.321. Statutory disclaimer. (a) A disclaimer under 35 U.S.C. 253 must be accompanied by the fee set forth in § 1.20(d) and identify the patent and the claim or claims which are disclaimed, and be signed by the person making the disclaimer, who shall state therein the extent of his or her interest in the patent. A disclaimer which is not a disclaimer of a complete claim or claims may be refused recordation. A notice of the disclaimer is published in the *Official Gazette* and attached to the printed copies of the specification. In like manner any patentee or applicant may disclaim or dedicate to the public the entire term, or any terminal part of the term, of the patent granted or to be granted.

(b) A terminal disclaimer, when filed in an application to obviate a double patenting rejection, must be accompanied by the fee set forth in § 1.20(d) and include a provision that any patent granted on that application shall be enforceable only for and during such period that said patent is commonly owned with the application or patent which formed the basis for the rejection.

A disclaimer is a statement filed by an owner (in part or in entirety) of a patent or of a patent to be granted, in which said owner relinquishes certain legal rights to the patent. There are two types of disclaimers; * * * (1) a disclaimer under 37 CFR 1.321(a) used to disclaim an entire claim or claims of a patent, and (2) a terminal disclaimer under 37 CFR 1.321(a) and (b) used to disclaim or dedicate a portion or the entire term of all of the claims of a patent.

Statutory Disclaimers

Under 37 CFR 1.321(a) the owner of a patent may disclaim a complete claim or claims of his patent. This may result from a lawsuit or because he has reason to believe that the claim or claims are too broad or otherwise invalid.

Terminal Disclaimers

37 CFR 1.321(a) also provides for the filing by an applicant or patentee of a terminal disclaimer which disclaims or dedicates to the public the entire term or any portion of the term of a patent or patent to be granted.

37 CFR 1.321(b) specifically provides for the filing of a terminal disclaimer in an application for the purpose of overcoming a rejection for double patenting.

PROCESSING

The Certificate of Correction Branch of the Patent Issue Division is responsible for the handling of all disclaimers filed under 35 U.S.C. 253, whether the case is pending or patented. This involves:

1. Determining compliance with 35 U.S.C. 253 and 37 CFR 1.321;
2. Notifying applicant or patentee when the disclaimer is informal and thus not acceptable;
3. Recording the disclaimers; and
4. Providing the disclaimer data for printing.

Terminal disclaimers may affect the prosecution of other applications. They are brought to the examiner's attention by the Publishing Division which attaches a label to the file wrapper after having a title search made, endorsing the paper on the "Contents" and otherwise insuring that the patent, if issued, will be properly headed.

TERMINAL DISCLAIMER IN PENDING APPLICATIONS PRACTICE

Since the claims of pending applications are subject to cancellation, amendment or renumbering, a terminal disclaimer directed to a particular claim or claims will not be accepted; the disclaimer must be of a terminal portion of the term of the entire patent to be granted. The statute does not provide for conditional disclaimers and accordingly, a proposed disclaimer which is made contingent on the allowance of certain claims cannot be accepted. The disclaimer should identify the disclaimant and his or her interest in the application and should specify the date when the disclaimer is to become effective.

A terminal disclaimer filed to obviate a double patenting rejection is effective only with respect to the application identified in the disclaimer. For example, a terminal disclaimer filed in a parent application has no effect on a continuing application claiming filing date benefits of the parent application under 35 U.S.C. 120. If two (or more) pending applications are filed, in *each* of which a rejection of one claimed invention over the other on the ground of obviousness type double patenting is proper, the rejection will be made in each application. An appropriate terminal disclaimer must be filed in *each* application. This is because a terminal disclaimer filed to obviate a double patenting rejection is effective only with respect to the application identified in the disclaimer. Moreover, the filing of an appropriate terminal disclaimer in each application will prevent a potential extension of monopoly in the last application to be issued.

FORMS

STATUTORY DISCLAIMER

Form 3.43—Disclaimer in Patent

To the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks:

Your petitioner, ..., residing at ....., in the county of ..... and State of ....., represents that he is (here state the exact interest of the disclaimant; if assignee, set out liber and page, or reel and frame, where assignment is recorded) of letters patent of the United States No. ....., granted to ..... on the ..... day of ....., 19....., for ..... and that he has reason to believe that without any deceptive intention claims of said letters patent are too broad or invalid. Your petitioner, therefore, hereby disclaims claim ..... of said patent.

Signed at ....., State of ..... this ..... day of ....., 19.....

.....
(Signature)

TERMINAL DISCLAIMER

To the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks:

Your petitioner, ... residing at ..... and State of ..... represents that he is (here state exact interest of disclaimant and, if he is an assignee, set out the liber and page or reel and frame where the assignment is recorded) of Application No. ....., filed on the ..... day of ..... 19..... for ..... Your petitioner hereby disclaims all that portion of the term of any patent to be issued on the said application subsequent to ..... 19.....

The disclaimer must be accompanied by the statutory fee.

FORM 3.53—TERMINAL DISCLAIMER TO OBVIATE A DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION

To the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks:

Your petitioner, ..., residing at ..... in the county of ..... and State of ..... represents that he is (here state exact interest of the disclaimant and, if he is an assignee, set out the liber and page or reel and frame where the assignment is recorded) of application Serial No. ....., filed on the ..... day of ....., 19..... for ..... Your petitioner, ..., hereby disclaims the terminal part of any patent granted on the above-identified application, which would extend beyond the expiration date of Patent No. ..... and hereby ageees that any patent so granted on the above-identified application shall be enforecable only for and during such period that the legal title to said patent shall be the same as the legal title to United States Patent No. ....., this agreement to run with any patent granted on the above identified application and to be binding upon the ..antee, its successors or assigns.