

Chapter 400 Representative of Inventor or Owner

- 401 Patent Office Cannot Aid in Selection of Attorney
- 402 Power of Attorney
 - 402.01 Exceptions as to Registration
 - 402.02 Appointment of Associate Attorney
 - 402.03 Appointment of Substitute Attorney
 - 402.04 Power of Attorney to a Firm
 - 402.04(a) Firm of Attorneys Changes Name
 - 402.05 Revocation
 - 402.06 Attorney Withdraws
 - 402.07 Assignee Can Revoke Power of Attorney of Applicant
 - 402.08 Application in Interference
- 403 Correspondence—With Whom Held
 - 403.01 Correspondence Held With Associate Attorney
 - 403.02 Two Attorneys for Same Application
- 404 Conflicting Parties Having Same Attorney
- 405 Attorney Not of Record
- 406 Death of Attorney
- 407 Disbarred Attorney
- 408 Telephoning Attorneys
- 409 Death, Insanity, or Unavailability of Inventor
 - 409.01 Death of Inventor
 - 409.01(a) Prosecution by Administrator or Executor
 - 409.01(b) Proof of Authority of Administrator or Executor
 - 409.01(c) After Administrator or Executor is Discharged
 - 409.01(d) Exception in Some Foreign Countries
 - 409.01(e) Applicant of Assigned Application Dies
 - 409.01(f) Intervention of Administrator not Compulsory
 - 409.02 Insanity or Other Legal Incapacity
 - 409.03 Unavailability of Inventor

401 Patent Office Cannot Aid in Selection of Attorney [R-21]

Rule 31. Applicants May Be Represented by Attorney or Agent. An applicant for patent may file and prosecute his own case, or he may be represented by an attorney or agent authorized to practice before the Patent Office in patent cases. The Patent Office cannot aid in the selection of an attorney or agent.

If patentable subject matter appears to be disclosed in a pro se application and it is apparent that the applicant is unfamiliar with the proper preparation and prosecution of patent applications, the Examiner may suggest to the applicant that it may be desirable to employ a

registered patent attorney or agent. The following language is suggested for incorporation in an Office action:

[1] "Since the value of a patent is largely dependent upon the skillful preparation of the specification and claims, applicant may consider it desirable to employ the services of a registered patent attorney or agent. The Patent Office cannot aid in the selection of an attorney or agent."

402 Power of Attorney [R-21]

Rule 34. Power of attorney or authorization. Before any attorney or agent, original or associate, will be allowed to inspect papers or take action of any kind in any application or proceeding, a written power of attorney or authorization, from the person or persons entitled to prosecute the application or from the principal attorney or agent in the case of an associate attorney or agent, must be filed in that particular application or proceeding.

Usually a power of attorney is made a part of the petition, see section 601.02. In order that this power may be valid, the attorney or agent appointed must be registered.

When an application for patent is filed accompanied by a power of attorney or authorization of agent to a person not registered to practice before the United States Patent Office, the Application Branch will send the official filing receipt directly to the applicant, together with an explanatory letter. A copy of the letter will be sent to the person named in the power of authorization and a copy placed in the file without being given a paper number. The name of the unregistered person will not be placed on the face of the file, and the Examiner will communicate only with the applicant directly unless and until the applicant appoints a recognized practitioner. An associate power of attorney or authorization from the unregistered person will not be recognized or accepted. If a request for special recognition accompanies the application, the Application Branch will forward the file to the Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment.

See also section 1702.

402.01 Exceptions as to Registration

Rule 342. Limited recognition. Any person not registered and not entitled to be recognized under rule 341 as an attorney or agent to represent applicants generally may, upon a showing of circumstances which render it necessary or justifiable, be recognized by the Commissioner to prosecute as attorney or agent a specified application or applications, but this limited recognition shall not extend further than the application or applications specified.

Sometimes in a joint application one of the coinventors gives to the other the power of attorney in the case. Such power will be recognized even though the one to whom it is given is not registered.

402.02 Appointment of Associate Attorney [R-21]

The principal attorney (either original or substituted) may appoint an associate attorney. The associate attorney may not appoint another attorney; as provided in Rule 34, the power of attorney or authorization must be "from the principal attorney or agent in the case of an associate attorney or agent." See also section 406.

402.03 Appointment of Substitute Attorney [R-21]

In order to simplify the procedure relative to new powers of attorney filed in connection with the formation, dissolution or reorganization of firms, a power of attorney signed by the attorney or firm originally empowered to act appointing a substitute attorney or firm, will be accepted provided that the original power of attorney authorizes a substitution, and provided further that the substitute attorney or firm includes at least one person who was empowered to act under the original power of attorney. Firm names do not always fully set forth firm membership. Questions as to whether the foregoing conditions have been met may be referred to the Clerk, Committee on Enrollment.

Except as indicated above, no appointment of a substitute attorney will be accepted unless it is signed or concurred in by the applicant or the assignee of the entire interest. In all cases where the substitute power of attorney is accepted, the name of the replaced attorney or firm will be cancelled from the file.

The Clerk of the Examining Group will enter all proper substitute powers of attorney filed in ex parte cases.

See section 402.07.

402.04 Power of Attorney to a Firm [R-21]

Rule 346. Signature and certificate of attorney. Every paper filed by an attorney or agent representing an applicant or party to a proceeding in the Patent Office must bear the signature of such attorney or agent, except papers which are required to be signed by the applicant or party in person (such as the application itself and affidavits required of applicants). The signature of an attorney or agent to a paper filed by him, or the filing or presentation of any paper by him, constitutes a certificate that the paper has been read; that its filing is authorized; that to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief there is good ground to support it; and that it is not interposed for delay. When an applicant or party is represented by a registered firm, such papers must carry the signature of the firm, or the signature of an individual member of the firm or an individual registered attorney or agent employed by the firm and duly authorized to sign on behalf of the firm in addition to the firm name, and the certification constituted by the signing or presentation of the paper shall be a certification by and on behalf of the firm and by the individual.

Note, that, in the case of a power of attorney to a firm, Rule 346 requires (1) the signature of the firm, or (2) the signature of an individual member of the firm, or (3) the signature of an individual registered attorney or agent employed by the firm and duly authorized to sign on behalf of the firm. Under (3), above, the name of the firm must appear but may be either written or typed. The name of the firm may be used on the drawing.

402.04(a) Firm of Attorneys Changes Name [R-21]

Where a firm having power of attorney in a case wishes to change its firm name, due, for example, to the addition of a new member or the withdrawal or death of one of the members, application for registration of the firm under the new name, must be made to the Committee on Enrollment. The application must be signed by all living members of the firm including both those who are leaving the firm and the new members, and must be accompanied by the prescribed fee for registration of a firm.

Notation of change of firm name must additionally be filed in each application involved. The prosecution of a case may, however, be continued in the name of the original firm, if desired. A mere change of firm name may be noted in an application regardless of whether or not authority to substitute another attorney was included in the original power of attorney. It is entered by the Clerk of the Examining Group by amending the old firm name on the

face of the file jacket. See Section 402.03. A notice in an application of the change of firm name should be signed in the name of the firm as it existed immediately before the change.

402.05 Revocation [R-21]

Rule 36. Revocation of power of attorney or authorization; withdrawal of attorney or agent. A power of attorney or authorization of agent may be revoked at any stage in the proceedings of a case, and an attorney or agent may withdraw, upon application to and approval by the Commissioner; and when it is so revoked, or the attorney or agent so withdrawn, the Office will communicate directly with the applicant, or with such other attorney or agent as he may appoint. An attorney or agent, except an associate attorney or agent whose address is the same as that of the principal attorney or agent, will be notified of the revocation of his power of attorney or authorization and the applicant will be notified of the withdrawal of the attorney or agent. An assignment will not of itself operate as a revocation of a power or authorization previously given, but the assignee of the entire interest may revoke previous powers and be represented by an attorney or agent of his own selection.

Upon revocation of the power of attorney, appropriate notification is sent by the Clerk of the Examining Group.

Revocation of the power of the principal attorney revokes powers granted by him to other attorneys.

Revocation of the power of attorney becomes effective on the date that the revocation is RECEIVED in the Office (in contradistinction to the date of ACCEPTANCE).

402.06 Attorney Withdraws [R-21]

See Rule 36 in section 402.05.

In the event that a notice of withdrawal is filed by the attorney or attorneys of record, the file will be forwarded to the Office of the Solicitor where appropriate procedure will be followed pertaining to the withdrawal.

402.07 Assignee Can Revoke Power of Attorney of Applicant [R-21]

The assignee of record of the entire interest can revoke the power of attorney of the applicant unless an "irrevocable" right to prosecute the case had been given.

Rule 32. Prosecution by assignee. The assignee of record of the entire interest in an application for patent is entitled to conduct the prosecution of the application to the exclusion of the inventor.

See Rule 36 in section 402.05.

A power of attorney by the assignee of the

whole interest, if the assignment is recorded in the Office, revokes all powers given by applicant.

402.08 Application in Interference [R-21]

While an application is involved in interference, no power of attorney of any kind should be entered in such application by the Clerk of the Group.

If a power of attorney or revocation is received for an application while in interference, it should be forwarded to the Interference Service Branch because all parties to the interference must be notified.

403 Correspondence—With Whom Held [R-21]

Rule 35. Correspondence held with attorney. When an attorney or agent shall have filed his power of attorney, or authorization, duly executed, the correspondence will be held with him; notices, official letters, and other communications in the case intended for the applicant will be sent to the attorney or agent at the address of which notice shall have been given in the case, and replies to Office actions, or other actions in the case, will be received from him. Double correspondence with an applicant and his attorney or agent, or with two representatives, will not be undertaken. If more than one attorney or agent be appointed, correspondence will be held with the one last appointed unless otherwise requested.

Rule 35 states that when an attorney has been duly appointed to prosecute an application correspondence will be held with the attorney. Double correspondence with an applicant and his attorney, or with two representatives, will not be undertaken. See sections 403.01, 403.02 and 714.01(d).

In a joint application with no attorney, the applicant whose name first appears in the papers receives the correspondence, unless other instructions are given. All applicants must sign the responses. See section 714.01(a).

403.01 Correspondence Held With Associate Attorney

Where the attorneys bear relation of principal attorney and associate attorney, the correspondence will be had with the associate attorney unless the principal attorney directs otherwise. Ex parte Eggan, 1911 C.D. 213; 172 O.G. 1091.

403.02 Two Attorneys for Same Applications

If applicant simultaneously appoints two principal attorneys he should indicate with which correspondence is to be conducted. If one is a local (D.C.) attorney and applicant fails to indicate either attorney, correspondence will be conducted with the local attorney.

If, after one attorney is appointed, a second attorney is later appointed without revocation of the power of the first attorney, the name of the second attorney is entered on the face of the file (Ex parte Eggen, 1911 C.D. 213; 172 O.G. 1091), with notation that the Office letters are to be sent to him. This applies also to associate attorneys.

404 Conflicting Parties Having Same Attorney [R-21]

See Rule 208 in section 1101.01(k).

405 Attorney Not of Record [R-21]

When an amendment is filed, signed by an attorney whose power is not of record, see section 714.01(c).

406 Death of Attorney [R-21]

MEMBER OF FIRM

Death of an individual attorney does not terminate a power of attorney to his firm. See section 402.04(a) for change of firm name due to death of an attorney.

SOLE ATTORNEY

If notification is received from the applicant or assignee of the death of the sole principal attorney and the application is up for action by the Examiner, correspondence is held with the applicant or assignee who originally appointed the deceased attorney.

If notification is received from the office of the deceased attorney and the application is up for action, the Examiner when preparing the Office action should add a paragraph such as:

[1] "In view of the notification of the death of the attorney of record, his power is terminated. Applicant (or assignee if he originally appointed the deceased attorney) may appoint a new attorney."

If notification of the death of the sole principal attorney is received from the Attorney's Roster or some outside source, there will be no paper of record in the file wrapper to indicate that the attorney is deceased. Correspondence

therefore continues to be held with the office of the deceased attorney but a copy of the Office action is also mailed to the person who originally appointed the attorney. In such an Office action where the application is not ready for allowance the Examiner should add a paragraph similar to the following:

[2] "Notice of the death of the attorney of record has come to the attention of this Office. Since his power of attorney is terminated, a copy of this action is being mailed to applicant (or assignee if he originally appointed the deceased attorney). Applicant (or assignee) may appoint a new attorney."

If notification of the death of the sole principal attorney is received from the Attorney's Roster or some other outside source and the application is ready for allowance, the Examiner prepares the application for allowance and writes a letter to the office of the deceased attorney with a copy to the person who originally appointed the deceased attorney stating:

[3] "Notice of the death of the attorney of record has come to the attention of this Office. Since his power of attorney is thus terminated, and this application is now ready for allowance, the Notice of Allowance will be mailed to the office of the deceased attorney in the absence of a new power of attorney."

When, after the death of the attorney of record, an amendment is filed by an attorney whose power is not of record, the amendment should be placed in the file and the applicant and the attorney who filed the amendment should be notified that it cannot be entered unless it is promptly ratified by the applicant or by an attorney whose power has been made of record at the time of such ratification.

An amendment signed by an assistant in the office of the attorney, the latter having died, may be admitted, subject to future ratification.

It should be observed that the death of the principal attorney results in the lapse of power of any associate attorney appointed by him. Accordingly, an amendment signed by such associate attorney and filed after the death of the principal attorney cannot be entered and should be treated as directed hereinabove in the case of an attorney whose power is not of record.

If the ratification is promptly filed, the amendment should be entered as of the date on which the amendment was filed.

In carrying out these instructions, Primary Examiners should not set a definite time within which ratification must be filed, but the word "promptly" as used above should be used in the notification. The question of promptness or undue delay in ratification should be

left for determination when the ratification is filed and the question of entry of the amendment arises. In forming a judgment as to whether any particular ratification has been filed promptly, consideration should be given to the place of residence of the applicant and other pertinent circumstances.

407 Disbarred Attorney [R-21]

See section 105.

408 Telephoning Attorneys [R-21]

Present Office policy places great emphasis on telephone interviews initiated by the Examiner. For this reason, it is not necessary for an attorney to request a telephone interview. Examiners are not required to note or acknowledge requests for telephone calls or state reasons why such proposed telephone interviews would not be considered effective to advance prosecution. However, it is desirable for an attorney to call the Examiner if the attorney feels the call will be beneficial to advance prosecution of the case. See sections 713.01 and 713.05.

SPECIFIC TELEPHONE INTERVIEW SITUATIONS

Restriction of invention (section 812.01).

Multiplicity (section 706.03(1)).

Many attorneys have offices or representatives in Washington and it sometimes expedites business to interview them concerning an application. When the Examiner believes the progress of the application would be advanced thereby, he may call the attorney in the case by telephone and ask him to come to the Office. Listings of Washington representatives of out-of-town attorneys are kept in each Examining Group.

Examiners should place all long distance telephone calls through the FTS (Federal Telecommunications System), even though collect calls may have been authorized by the attorney.

To facilitate any telephone calls that may become necessary, it is strongly recommended that amendments include the complete telephone number, with area code and extension, of the person with whom the interview should be held, preferably near the signature.

In new applications, the telephone number may appear on the letter of transmittal or in the power of attorney, oath or declaration, next to the attorney's name and address.

409 Death, Insanity, or Unavailability of Inventor

If the inventor is dead, insane or otherwise legally incapacitated, refuses to execute an

application, or cannot be found, an application may be made by someone other than the inventor, as specified in the following paragraphs.

Rule 44. Proof of authority. In the cases mentioned in rules 42 and 43, proof of the power or authority of the legal representative must be recorded in the Patent Office or filed in the application before the grant of a patent.

409.01 Death of Inventor [R-21]

Unless a power of attorney is coupled with an interest (i.e., an attorney is assignee or part-assignee), the death of the inventor (or one of the joint inventors) terminates the power of attorney and a new power from the heirs, administrators, executors or assigns is necessary (but see section 409.01(f)) and also a ratification of any amendment filed after the death of the inventor by the first-appointed attorney. Such an amendment may, however, save the case from abandonment. Therefore ratification is called for together with proof of authority of the one ratifying the action. See *In re Mattullah*, 1912 C.D. 490; 179 O.G. 853. See following paragraphs.

409.01(a) Prosecution by Administrator or Executor [R-21]

35 U.S.C. 117 Death or incapacity of inventor

Legal representatives of deceased inventors and of those under legal incapacity may make application for patent upon compliance with the requirements and on the same terms and conditions applicable to the inventor.

Rule 42. When the inventor is dead. In case of the death of the inventor, the legal representative (executor, administrator, etc.) of the deceased inventor may sign the application papers and make the necessary oath, and apply for and obtain the patent. Where the inventor dies during the time intervening between the filing of his application and the granting of a patent thereon, the letters patent may be issued to the legal representative upon proper intervention by him.

One who has reason to believe that he will be appointed legal representative of a deceased inventor may apply for a patent as legal representative in accordance with Rule 42. Such application will be considered as having been made on the date of receipt of all its required parts, or of the part which renders it complete, (Rules 51 and 53) provided proof of applicant's authority as legal representative is subsequently filed. The filing date corresponding to said date of receipt will be canceled if another person is appointed legal representative. In the latter case, the application

will be given an application date no earlier than the date on which the properly appointed legal representative actually executed the papers. The foregoing applies to the legal representative of a deceased sole or deceased joint inventor.

Application may be made by the heirs of the inventor, as such, if accompanied by a certificate from the court that they are all the heirs and that the estate was under the sum required by state law for the appointment of an administrator.

409.01(b) Proof of Authority of Administrator or Executor [R-21]

Whenever because of the death of an inventor, the right of applying for and obtaining a patent for an invention devolves upon an executor or administrator, or whenever an executor or administrator desires to intervene prior to the granting of a patent, proof of the authority of such executor or administrator should in all cases be made of record in the Patent Office by filling in the application or recording in the assignment records a certificate of the clerk of a competent court or the register of wills that his appointment is still in full force and effect. Such certificate shall be signed by an officer and authenticated by the seal of the court by which the same was issued. The authority of other legal representatives of the inventor must be similarly established.

Should such certificate of appointment be found to be insufficient for any reason, there may be required to be filed or recorded a certified and properly authenticated copy of the letters testamentary or of the letters of administration, in order that the scope of authority of the persons who seek to intervene may be a matter of record in this Office.

All applications filed by an executor or administrator are initially referred to the Assignment Branch to ascertain whether proper authority has been recorded or "filed in the application" (Rule 44) and for suitable endorsement on the file. If the authority is insufficient, correspondence is conducted by the Assignment Branch. When a reply is received to such correspondence and also in cases where the executor or administrator intervenes (after filing) the case should be sent immediately to the Assignment Branch.

In any case in which the Chief of the Assignment Branch reports that the authority of the executor or administrator of record in the case is insufficient, the Examiner will require

the filing in the application or the recording in the Assignment Branch of a certificate of such appointment or a certified copy of letters testamentary or of letters of administration in such case before finally passing the case to issue.

In the case of foreign executors or administrators, a consular officer of the United States may authenticate the signature of the foreign officer attesting to the papers submitted as proof of authority. Unusual situations may be referred to the Office of the Solicitor.

409.01(c) After Administrator or Executor Has Been Discharged [R-21]

When an administrator or executor has performed his functions and has been discharged and it is desired to make an application for an invention of the deceased, it is necessary for the administrator or executor to take out new letters of administration in order that he may file a new application of the deceased inventor.

409.01(d) Exception in Some Foreign Countries [R-21]

The terms "Executor" and "Administrator" do not find an exact counterpart in all foreign countries and the procedure is governed by the necessity of construing those terms to fit the circumstances of the case. Hence the person or persons having authority corresponding to that of executor or administrator are permitted to make application as, for example, the heirs in Germany. The authority of such persons must be proved by an appropriate certificate.

409.01(e) If Applicant of Assigned Application Dies

Where an applicant, carrying on the prosecution of an application after assignment, dies, his administrator may carry on the prosecution on filing letters of administration unless and until the assignee intervenes.

409.01(f) Intervention of Executor Not Compulsory [R-21]

When an inventor dies after filing an application the executor or administrator should intervene, but the allowance of the application will not be withheld nor the application withdrawn from the issue if the executor or administrator does not intervene.

This practice is applicable to an application which has been placed in condition for allowance or passed to issue prior to notification of the death of the inventor. See section 409.01.

409.02 Insanity or Other Legal Incapacity [R-21]

Rule 43. When the inventor is insane or legally incapacitated. In case an inventor is insane or otherwise legally incapacitated, the legal representative (guardian, conservator, etc.) of such inventor may sign the application papers and make the necessary oath or declaration, and apply for and obtain the patent.

Section 409.01 (b) is also applicable in case of insanity or other legal incapacity of an inventor.

409.03 Unavailability of Inventor [R-22]

Rule 47. Filing by other than inventor. (a) If a joint inventor refuses to join in an application for patent or cannot be found or reached after diligent effort, the application may be made by the other inventor on behalf of himself and the omitted inventor. Such application must be accompanied by proof of the pertinent facts and must state the last known address of the omitted inventor. The Patent Office shall forward notice of the filing of the application to the omitted inventor at said address. Should such notice be returned to the Office undelivered, or should the address of the omitted inventor be unknown, notice of the filing of the application shall be published in the Official Gazette. The omitted inventor may subsequently join in the application on filing an oath or declaration of the character required by rule 65. A patent may be granted to the inventor making the application, upon a showing satisfactory to the Commissioner, subject to the same rights which the omitted inventor would have had if he had been joined.

(b) Whenever an inventor refuses to execute an application for patent, or cannot be found or reached after diligent effort, a person to whom the inventor has assigned or agreed in writing to assign the invention or who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter justifying such action may make application for patent on behalf of and as agent for the inventor. Such application must be accompanied by proof of the pertinent facts and a showing that such action is necessary to preserve the rights of the parties or to prevent irreparable damage, and must state the last known address of the inventor. The assignment, written agreement to assign or other evidence of proprietary interest, or a verified copy thereof, must be filed in the Patent Office at the time of filing the application. The Office shall forward notice of the filing of the application to the inventor at the address stated in the application. Should such notice be returned to the Office undelivered, or should the address of the inventor be unknown, notice of the filing of the application shall be published in the Official

Gazette. The inventor may subsequently join in the application on filing an oath or declaration of the character required by rule 65. A patent may be granted to the inventor upon a showing satisfactory to the Commissioner.

35 U.S.C. 116. Joint inventors

When an invention is made by two or more persons jointly, they shall apply for patent jointly and each sign the application and make the required oath, except as otherwise provided in this title.

If a joint inventor refuses to join in an application for patent or cannot be found or reached after diligent effort, the application may be made by the other inventor on behalf of himself and the omitted inventor. The Commissioner, on proof of the pertinent facts and after such notice to the omitted inventor as he prescribes, may grant a patent to the inventor making the application, subject to the same rights which the omitted inventor would have had if he had been joined. The omitted inventor may subsequently join in the application.

Whenever a person is joined in an application for patent as joint inventor through error, or a joint inventor is not included in an application through error, and such error arose without any deceptive intention on his part, the Commissioner may permit the application to be amended accordingly, under such terms as he prescribes.

35 U.S.C. 118. Filing by other than inventor

Whenever an inventor refuses to execute an application for patent, or cannot be found or reached after diligent effort, a person to whom the inventor has assigned or agreed in writing to assign the invention or who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter justifying such action, may make application for patent on behalf of and as agent for the inventor on proof of the pertinent facts and a showing that such action is necessary to preserve the rights of the parties or to prevent irreparable damage; and the Commissioner may grant a patent to such inventor upon such notice to him as the Commissioner deems sufficient, and on compliance with such regulations as he prescribes.

Rule 47(a) and 35 U.S.C. 116 permit a joint inventor to file an application "on behalf of" himself and a joint inventor who "cannot be found or reached after diligent effort" or who refuses to sign application papers. Rule 47(b) and 35 U.S.C. 118 allow a person with a demonstrated proprietary interest to make application "on behalf of and as agent for" the inventor under the same circumstances. Rule 47 should not be considered an alternative to Rule 42, since the language "cannot be found or reached after diligent effort" has no reasonable application to a deceased inventor. (In re Application Papers filed September 10, 1954, 703 O.G. 434; See Rule 42 and section 409.01.) However, Rule 37 does apply to situations where a legal representative of a deceased inventor can-

not be found or reached after diligent effort, or where such known legal representative refuses to make application. Also, in hardship situations where time or circumstances do not permit appointment of a legal representative, Rule 47 may apply (In re Schwarz and Paul, 147 USPQ 394).

Application papers submitted under Rule 47 are forwarded by the Application Branch to the Office of the Solicitor for determination whether the papers are proper and complete and whether the verified showing justifies acceptance under either paragraph of the rule. Where a refusal of the inventor to sign the application papers is alleged, the circumstances of this refusal must be specified in the affidavit or declaration. Where inability to find or reach an inventor "after diligent effort" is the reason for filing under Rule 47, the affidavit or declaration should include the exact circumstances which are relied upon to establish that a diligent effort was made. Where the application is made under Rule 47(b) and 35 U.S.C. 118, the papers must also show the necessity for so filing and must be accompanied by papers establishing an assignment or written agreement to assign, or by other satisfactory evidence of proprietary interest.

Rule 65(b) requires that in Rule 47 applications the joint applicant in applications under Rule 47(a) or the person having a proprietary interest in applications under Rule 47(b), state his relationship to the inventor and, upon information and belief, the facts which the inventor is required by Rule 65 to make oath or declaration to. In applications under Rule 47(b) and 35 U.S.C. 118, in addition, the petition must request grant of the patent to the inventor. Also, where a corporation is the "person" making application under Rule 47(b), an officer thereof should normally make the necessary oath or declaration and sign the application.

If papers deposited under Rule 47 are found to be acceptable, a memorandum or letter to that effect is entered in the file, the application is given a serial number, and notice is normally sent to the non-signing "inventor designee" at his last known address. Where the "inventor designee" has promptly joined in the application by submitting an appropriate Rule 65 oath or declaration referring to attached duplicate papers, there is no need to notify him of the application. The Examiner will act on the Rule 47 application in the usual manner except that papers filed by an inventor who did not originally join in the application and papers relating to its Rule 47 status will be forwarded with the file to the Solicitor's Office for consideration.

The Office of the Solicitor will determine, in

such event, whether the papers meet the requirements of Rule 65, including the requirement implicit in that rule, that the oath or declaration be made on the basis of actual knowledge of the application papers on file. This knowledge may be demonstrated by reference in the oath or declaration to an attached copy of the application. In re Bernard, 748 O.G. 282; 123 USPQ 387.

The "inventor designee" may protest his designation as an inventor and offer evidence to support his position. The Office in such case, although it will allow the "inventor designee" to make his position of record in the file of the application and will grant him access to the application, will not institute inter partes proceedings in the Rule 47 application. The rights of said inventor are protected by the fact that in an application filed under Rule 47(b) and 35 U.S.C. 118 the patent must issue to the inventor and in an application filed under Rule 47(a) and 35 U.S.C. 118 the inventor has the rights of a joint applicant. In re Application of Hough, et al., 703 O.G. 200.

When the Examiner determines that a Rule 47 case is allowable, he should forward the file with a brief memorandum of that determination to the Solicitor's Office. The Rule 47 aspect of the case will then be reviewed. If it appears that the originally nonsigning inventor has joined in the application, or has received notice and not replied in any way, the file is generally returned to the Examiner for allowance without further Rule 47 correspondence. On the other hand, if the "inventor designee" has shown some interest in the case short of proper joinder, he may be notified of imminent allowance and given a further opportunity to take any action he deems appropriate. Where there has been no proper joinder, by submission of an appropriate Rule 65 oath or declaration referring to attached duplicate application papers, a patent on a Rule 47(b) application must be granted to the inventor, notwithstanding any recorded assignment by the inventor. Hence, it is generally advisable for an assignee to effect the inventor's proper joinder as soon as practicable. In many instances where the employee-inventor is temporarily unavailable, his joinder papers may best be submitted before a Rule 47 application is formally accepted and a filing date receipt is mailed. Such joinder papers should be filed with a brief explanatory letter, requesting that they be correlated with the earlier Rule 47 application papers filed on or about a given date. The submission of joinder papers is not prejudicial to an earlier filing date under Rule 47, assuming acceptance of an application under that rule would otherwise be warranted. The fact that the application was made under Rule 47 will be indicated in the heading of the patent.