

FILING OF PATENTS AND THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF PATENTING

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What is a PATENT?

A **patent** is an exclusive right or rights granted by a government to an inventor for a limited time period in exchange for the public disclosure of an invention. It allows the inventor to exclude all others from making, using, or selling their invention for 20 years.

The theory is that patent protection will provide a reward not only for the creation of an invention, but also for the development of an invention to the point at which it is technologically feasible and marketable, and that this type of an incentive would promote additional creativity and encourage companies to continue their development of new technology to the point at which it is marketable, useful to the public and desirable for the public good.



▶ Who governs the patent?

The Patent system in India is governed by the Patents Act, 1970 (No 39 of 1970) & The Patents Rules 1972, effective from April 20,1972.

Subsequently, The Patents Act, 1970 is amended effective from January 1, 1995 & The Patents Rules, 1972 is amended effective from June 2, 1999.

WHO CAN FILE A PATENT APPLICATION?

In India [Section 6 and 134], the application can be filed either alone or jointly by :

- The True and first inventor of the invention
- The Assignee
- A Legal Representative

Where to apply for a patent in India:

Patent offices	Territorial jurisdiction
Mumbai	The states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Chhattisgarh, The Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
Delhi	The states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal, National capital territory of Delhi and the union territory of Chandigarh.
Chennai	The states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the union territories of Pondicherry and Lakshadweep.
Kolkata (head office)	Rest of India

HOW TO FILE A PATENT APPLICATION?

A Patent Application can be filed in the patent office

- 1. Through online(e-filling) https://doi.org/10.1009/10.1009/10.0009/
- 2. Through post or
- 3. Can be submitted by hand physically



DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR FILING A PATENT APPLICATION

1. Application form [Form 1]

An application for the grant of patent.

2. Provisional or Complete Specification [Form 2]:

Provisional or complete specification in triplicate. In case if the inventor is at a very early stage the research and development for his invention, then he can go a for provisional application.

It gives him the following benefits:

- * It helps to Secure the filing date
- * There is 12 months of time to file complete specification
- * The cost is very low.

After filing the provisional **patent application**, The inventor secures the filing date which is very crucial in patent world. The inventor gets 12 months of time to come up with the complete specification and up on expiry of 12 months the patent application will be abandoned

When the inventor completes the required documents and his research work is at level where he can have prototype and experimental results to prove his inventive step then he can file complete specification with the patent application.

There is an optional step that is filing the provisional specification, if the inventor is at the stage where he can have complete information about his invention, then he / she can directly go for complete specification.

3. Drawing [in triplicate] (if necessary):

Drawings or sketches, which require a special illustration of the invention, shall not appear in the description itself and shall be on separate sheet(s), preferably A4.

Abstract of the invention (in triplicate/ 3 copies) ;

It is a short paragraph describing the invention in a precise manner. An abstract of invention has to be produced as a part of the document.

5. Statement and Undertaking [Form 3]:

It is a form in which the applicant ensures the patent officer that no similar inventions are are made outside India and the inventor shall inform the officer updated about the corresponding patent applications filed outside within 6 months from the date of filing of such applications.

6. Priority document:

Only if priority date is claimed. Priority date refers to the earliest filing date in a family of patent applications. It is required for the examination of novelty and inventive step or non-obviousness for the subsequent application.

7. Declaration of Inventorship [Form 5]:

Where provisional specification is followed by complete specification or in case of convention application. The inventor describes that the information given him are true of his invention.

8. Power of Attorney [Form 26]:

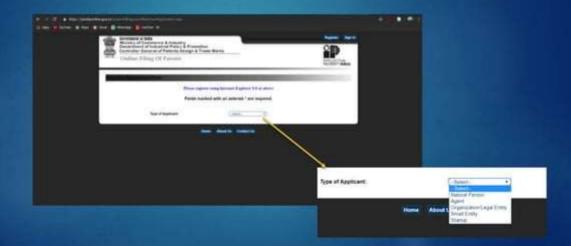
Authorization of patent agent or any other person which is also known as POWER OF ATTORNEY is required if filed through Patent Agent.

9. Fee in Cash/ Local Cheque/ DD/ Online Payment



STEPS OF FILING A PATENT IN INDIA ONLINE:

(I) Visit https://ipindiaonline.gov.in/epatentfiling/user/NewUserRegistration.aspx and select the type of applicant.



(II) Register yourself by providing the necessary information.



(III) Fill the application with the details of jurisdiction, type of specification, no. of pages, no. of drawing sheets, no. of priorities, title of the invention, address for communication and service, state, contact details, abstracts and specifications.

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<u>PATENTING</u>

PROCEDURE TO GET PATENT:

A patent application can be filed at only of the four patent offices in India (Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai). The patent application passes through the following stages:

- A. Filing
- B. Publication
- C. Examination
- D. Opposition
- E. Gran



A. FILING:

The filing consists of The Applicant, The Form of Application and Priority Date.

Applicant :

An application for a patent can be filed by the true and first inventor. It can also be filed the the assignee or legal representative of the inventor. If an application is filed by the assignee, proof assignment has to be submitted along with the application. The applicant can be national of any country.

2. Form of application:

Every application shall be accompanied by a provisional or complete specification. Provisional applications are generally filed at a stage where some experimentation is required to perfect the invention.

Filing of a provisional specification allows the applicant to get an early application date.

A Provisional Specification shall contain:

- a Title
- b. Written Description
- c. Drawings (if necessary)
- d. Sample or model if required.

The complete specification shall contain:

- a. Title
- b. Abstract

- c. Written Description d. Drawings (where necessary) e. Sample or Model (if required by the examiner) f. Enablement and Best Mode
 - g. Claims
- h. Deposit (Microorganisms)

A. TITLE

Title is generally a word or a phrase indicating the content of the invention.

B. ABSTRACT

It is a short paragraph describing the invention in a precise manner.

C. WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

This is an important part of the specification. It contains the complete and elaborate description of the invention.

Written Description generally starts with a background of the invention. The written description explains the invention clearly and comprehensively, with the help of examples, drawings and models, where and when required.

D. DRAWINGS

The written description might be supplemented with drawings, where and when required. The drawings should be clearly labeled and submitted in A4 size paper.

E. SAMPLES OR MODELS

On initiative of the inventor or when required by the patent examiner samples or models might be submitted to the patent office. Such samples or models will provide a better understanding of the invention.

F. ENABLEMENT AND BEST MODE

The applicant has to enable his invention in order to allow a person with ordinary skill in the art to make and work the invention and should also describe the best mode of carrying out the invention.

G. CLAIMS

Claims define the metes and bounds of the invention. They are the most important elements in a specification.

In technical terms, the extent of the protection conferred by a patent, or the protection sought in a patent application. In other words, the purpose of the claims is to define which subject-matter is protected by the patent

H. DEPOSIT

If an invention involves microorganisms, which cannot be described by writing. A sample of the microorganism has to be deposited at an internationally recognized depository. There is an internationally recognized depository at Chandigarh

3. Priority Date:

Priority date is the date of first filing allotted by the patent office to an application. If a provisional application is followed by a complete application, the priority date shall be date of filing of the provisional application

Priority date is the date of reference used by the patent to determine the newness of the invention. If the claimed invention is part of public knowledge before the priority date, it will not be eligible for a patent.

Place of Filing :

Patent Application can be filed at any of the four patent offices in India. Patent Offices are located at Kolkata, New Delhi, Chennai and Mumbai.

5. Documents to be submitted at the time of filing :

The following documents have to be submitted at the time of filing a patent application:

- a. Form 1 Application for the grant of patent.
- b. Form 2 Provisional or Complete Specification.
- c. Form 3 Statement and undertaking by the applicant.
- d. Form 5 Declaration as to inventorship.
- e. Form 26 Authorization of patent agent or any other person.

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B. PUBLICATION:

A patent application will be published on expiry of 18 months after the priority date. It can be published earlier, if such a request is made the applicant. The application will not be published if directions are given for secrecy, until the term of those directions expires. It will also not be if the application is withdrawn 3 months before publication date.

On publication, specification including drawings and deposits shall be open for public inspection. The rights of the patentee start from the date of publication but they cannot be enforced until after patent grant.

C. EXAMINATION:

Request for Examination

The process of examination starts with a request for examination. The request has to be made within 36 months from the date of priority or filing.

2. Examination

On receiving the request, the controller shall direct the patent application to the Examiner for examination. To start with, the examiner makes a formal examination by verifying the propriety and correctness of all documents filed with the application. Later, he verifies the patentability of the application. The patentability analysis includes all patentability requirements.

After confirming that the application falls within the scope of patentable subject matter, the examiner conducts a prior art search to check if there is prior art, which anticipates the invention claimed. He then verifies the existence of inventive step, Industrial application and Enablement & mode.

The examiner will give the examination report within 1 month from the date of reference by controller and that term shall not exceed 3 months. If the examination report is adverse, the controller sends a notice to the applicant and gives him an opportunity to correct and if necessary, an opportunity of hearing.

The Controller might ask the applicant to amend the application in order to proceed further. If the applicant does not make such changes and does not comply with his requirements, the application might be rejected.

1. Pre-grant Opposition.

Any person can file an opposition for grant of patent after the application has been published.

Opposition may be filed on any of the following grounds:

a. Non compliance of patentability requirements.

b. Nondisclosure or Wrongful disclosure of genetic resources or traditional knowledge.

 Post-grant Opposition
 Any person can file an opposition within a period 12 months after the grant of a patent. It can be based on the following grounds:

Wrongful obtainment of the invention by the inventor.

b. Publication of the claimed invention before the priority date.

c. Sale or Import of the invention before the priority date.

d. Public use or display of the invention.

e. The invention doesn't satisfy the patentability requirements.

f. Disclosure of false information to patent office.

g. Application for the invention is not filed within twelve months from the date of convention application.

h. Nondisclosure or wrongful disclosure of the biological source.

Invention is anticipated by traditional knowledge.

On receiving a notice of opposition, the controller notifies the patentee. He then constitutes an Opposition board to deal with the opposition. The Opposition board decides the issues after giving reasonable opportunity of hearing to both the parties. The Opposition board might invalidate the patent, require amendments or maintain the status quo. If amendments are required, they have to made within the prescribed period in order to maintain the patent.

If the application satisfies all the requirements of the patent act, the application is said to in order for grant. An application in order for grant shall be granted expeditiously. A granted patent shall be published in the official gazette and shall be open for public inspection.

Every granted patent shall be given the filing date. The patent will be valid throughout A granted patent gives the patent holder the exclusive right to make, use, sell, offer for sale and import the product or use the process. However, the government can make use of the patent for its own purposes or for distributing an invention relating to medicine to hospitals and dispensaries. Furthermore, any person can make use of the patent for experiment or education.



CONCLUSION

- A patent can be filed by the inventor, an assignee or a legal representative.
- Patent can be filed online through e-filing or physically and may be submitted to any of the patent offices at Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata or Delhi.
- A patent can be granted by the following steps:
 - 1. Filing
 - 2. Publication
 - 3. Examination
 - 4. Opposition
 - 5. Grant
- The essential elements of patenting are
 - Description
 - File No
 - Claims
 - Abstract
 - Drawings Fees

 - Depositories
 - Disclosure

REFERENCES

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ANY QUESTIONS ???



THANK YOU 😃