A BULLETIN FROM TIFAC

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)

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First Indian Patent Law

Did you know that the first patent law in India was enacted about 146 years back, in 1856? Yes, the patent law received the assent of the Governor General (GG) on February 28, 1856, one year before the first war of Indian independence in 1857. Since 1856 till now there has never been a single occasion when India did not have a patent law in place. It does appear surprising some times to come face to face with the fact that the awareness about patents has been so poor in the country until recently. We bring for our readers the salient features of the 1856 patent law which we could collect from the National Archives (The Legislation Acts of the Governor General in Council, by William Theobold, Barrister at Law and of the High Court Calcutta, Published by Thackar & Co, Calcutta, 1868):-

1. Inventor, or his executors or those authorized by the inventor, was entitled exclusively to make, sell and use his invention in India for 14 years from the grant of patent. Incidentally, the time gap between filing and grant of patent was quite small- approximately six months. The protection period could be extended for a term decided by the GG.
2. Invention had to be new and novel.
3. Patent rights could be revoked if it was found that the invention for which the patent was granted, was not new or ownership was wrongly claimed or the patent specification was not precise or that it was not possible to execute the invention.
4. Patent privileges could be taken away if the patent was considered mischievous to state or prejudicial to public.
5. An invention was considered new, if not publicly used in India or made public in print. Use by inventor or by his authority was not considered public use.
6. Five copies of the specification were to be submitted, one of which was open for public inspection on payment of one rupee.
7. GG could refer the specification to any person for inquiry.
8. If some one imported something new, he was considered an inventor. However, it was obligatory on the inventor (importer) to put

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India Joins Budapest Treaty

India became a party to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure on December 17, 2001. Presently, 54 countries are members of this Treaty. One would expect all the member countries to have at least one International Depository Authority (IDA). The situation is quite different; only 20 countries have among them 33 IDAs. UK has 6, Russian Federation has 3, South Korea has 3, USA has 2, China has 2, Italy has 2 and the other 14 countries have the remaining 15 IDAs. India does not have an IDA as yet.

It is interesting to note that most countries of Asia, Africa and South America are not yet parties to this Treaty. Obviously, most developing countries and least developed countries have so far stayed away from joining the Budapest Treaty.

it in practice within 2 years from date of petition.

9. There were detailed provisions for action against infringement of patents.
10. Upon proof before H.M's court or any principal civil courts of the East India Company within 2 years from the date of petition by the inventor against the infringer, the court could compel him to account for profits.

It may be observed that basic founding blocks of the patent system have not changed over these years. The patent term of 14 years has been continuing since 1856 in India; this would be the story in most commonwealth countries. One wonders as to why this sacrosanct figure was adopted and continued to be adopted for about 150 years. The classical interpretation of a given patent term is often associated with the pay back period of investment in R&D, prototyping, trials etc. If that is the case, then it is almost expedient to figure out whether there have been changes in the pay back period or not. The immediate guess would be that there has got to be some change and one needs to research on this issue for evolving a rational public policy.

Similarly, the concept of novelty has remained the same. Broadly speaking, the grounds for revocation have also remained unchanged in all these years.

Some interesting provisions which one does not find in the Indian Patent Act 1970 are (i) the term of the patent could be extended by the GG (ii) importer was also treated as an inventor provided the imported know how could be practised within a specified time, (iii) there was no provision for a provisional specification, and (iv) use of an invention by the inventor was not considered public use. There would be many more differences if the Act of 1856 is studied in detail.

A patent document was open for public inspection on payment of one rupee. What would be the present value of one rupee in 1856? Any guesses- ten thousand, twenty thousand or more? If one were to consider doubling of a deposit in a bank after every 10 years, one rupee of 1856 would be equivalent to Rs. 16,384/- in 2002. If this was the fee to obtain a patent document today, very few individuals and institutions would ever study a patent document. How many Indians were in a position to pay one rupee in 1856 to inspect a patent would be anybody's guess-but the number would have been very very small. And, the high cost of accessing patent information (and hence perhaps technology), would have been only one of the reasons which may not have allowed study of new inventions and further development by Indians.

Case Study of Hybrid Fibre Reinforced Plastic

Carbon fibre reinforced plastic (CFRP) members are widely used for sport goods and industrial structural members, for their characteristics of light weight, high strength and high modulus. However, such members exhibit a dangerous mode of failure which is different from that seen in members made of metals. Therefore, it is often difficult to fully capture the outstanding features of CFRP members. This invention relates to reinforced plastic members employing carbon fibre and high elongation organic fibre to avoid dangerous mode of failure (rupture). A US patent was granted to Komichi Yashioka, Takehiko Hirose and Kenichi Noguchi in October 2001 and the patent stands assigned to Toray Industries Inc., Tokyo. The invention will find application in the making of ski poles, golf club shafts, bicycle frames, wheelchairs and similar products.

Background and Prior Art

When conventional aluminum alloy ski poles undergo failure, they mostly, merely fold over without breaking apart. Fibre reinforced ski poles which are becoming increasingly popular, have been found to break apart (snap) while undergoing failure. This mode of failure is not at all desirable in any product like

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Case Study...

bicycle frames, golf club shafts and ski poles as it can lead to dangerous accidents. For example, a broken piece of a failed golf club shaft may fly and hurt someone.

The above problem has been handled, in case of ski poles, by using a combination of glass fibre fabric or metal fibres with carbon fibre reinforced plastic. However, such methods require a large amount of glass fibres or metal fibres leading to increase in weight or decrease in rigidity. Metal fibres are generally expensive and fabrication processability is poor while using metal fibres.

Present Invention

The present invention as stated earlier, relates to use of a resin impregnated hybrid prepreg which is characterized in that it contains carbon fibre and high elongation organic fibre. The latter is dispersed, in a bundle form, with the percentage by volume, thereof being 10 to 30% in terms of the carbon fibre and the elongation at break being at least 10%. The carbon fibre employed may be of any kind such as polyacrylonitrile (PAN) based or pitch based carbon fibre, including the graphite fibre. PAN based carbon fibre with high tensile strength is preferred. The fibre can be in form of twisted or untwisted yarn, the latter is preferred. The high elongation organic fibre should have a tensile elongation at break higher than that of glass fibre which is the typical inorganic fibre. Specific examples are polyamide fibre, polyester fibre, polyvinyl alcohol fibre, PAN fibre and polyurethane fibre. Polyester fibre and polyamide fibre are preferred due to their better elongation properties and easier handling during manufacture. At the time of member failure, that is to say when the carbon fibre breaks, the high elongation organic fibre does not break at the same time, and by sufficient absorption of the accumulated strain energy, the splitting apart of the member and exposure of a dangerous fracture system are avoided. The appropriate high elongation organic fibre should have high tensile strength and high elongaiton at break. The tensile strength should be at least 0.5N/ tex and the tensile elongation at break should be preferably from 10 to 200%.

Various fibres of thermosetting and thermoplastic resins such as epoxy resins, phenolic resins, polyester resins and vinyl ester resins can be used and epoxy resins are preferred as matrix resin. The hybrid can be fabricated using hybrid prepreg comprising unidirectionally aligned carbon fibre and high elongation organic fibre impregnated with resin. The hybrid prepreg is obtained by a method such as producing a unidirectional aligned sheet form of the carbon fibre and high elongation organic fibre, then impregnating this with a resin prior to hardening or alternately affixing the high elongation organic fibre to the system of a known carbon fibre prepreg. One of the embodiments of the present invention is described below.

Carbon fibre prepreg A weight per unit area 320g/m^2, fibre content 67% was prepared by impergnating, with B stage epoxy resin, PAN based carbon fibre bundles (number of filaments-12000, thickness-804 tex, elongation-2.1%, tensile strength-4900 Mpa, and tensile modulus-230 Gpa) which had been aligned and laid out in the form of a sheet.

Identical PAN based carbon fibre bundles and nylon 66 fibre bundles (number of filament-306, thickness-210 tex, elongation 19.5%, tensile strength-0.93 N/ tex) were uni-directionally aligned and laid out in the form of a sheet. The pitch between the nylon 66 bundles at this stage was made 30 mm. A hybrid prepreg was prepared by impregnating this combination with B stage epoxy. The percentage by volume of nylon 66 in terms of the carbon fibre in the hybrid prepreg was 5%.

The prepreg A was wrapped around a release agent treated stainless steel mandrel of outer diameter 8 mm on the narrower

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Case Study...

side and 11 mm on the broader side and of length 1400 mm. While wrapping the prepreg, the fibre direction is kept perpendicular to the principal axis of the mandrel. Then, the hybrid prepreg B was wrapped around the mandrel with fibre direction parallel to the axis of the mandrel. The curing was carried out in an electric oven. After the curing, the mandrel was removed, the outer diameter polished and the two ends cut off, to produce a shaft for the ski pole of length 1250 mm.

It may be seen from the figure below that the cross-section of the tubular schemes has a region 2 of organic fibre bundle which is dispersed and arranged in the region 1 with the carbon fibre. Region 3 of the hybrid region in which the high elongation organic fibre bundles are dispersed in the so called 'sea/ islands' structure.

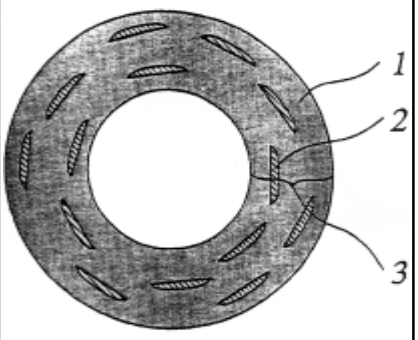

Fig.

Claims

The patent has in all 15 claims. The first and the eleventh claims are being reproduced.

1. A hybrid tubular shaped fibre reinforced plastic member which is characterized in that said member has carbon fibre and high-elongation organic fibre having an elongation at break thereof exceeding about 10%, said high-elongation fibre being contained in the tubular shape of the reinforced plastic member, said carbon fibre and high-elongation fibre, being uni-directionally aligned, and wherein high-elongation organic fibre bundle regions are present separately within the tubular shaped plastic member, and arranged at a pitch, said pitch being no more than 50 mm at right angles to a carbon fibre axis.
2. A hybrid prepreg which is characterized in that carbon fibre and high-elongation organic fibre are impregnated with a resin, said high-elongation fibre having an elongation at break thereof exceeding about 10%, said carbon fibre and high-elongation fibre, being uni-directionally aligned, and wherein high-elongation fibre bundle regions are present separately within the prepreg, and arranged at a pitch, said pitch being no more than 50 mm at right angles to a carbon fibre axis.

Some Questions & Answers on Designs

What is meant by 'Design' under the Designs Act, 2000?

'Design' means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament or composition of lines or colour or combination thereof applied to any article whether two dimensional or three dimensional or in both forms, by any industrial process or means, whether manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye, but does not include any mode or principle or construction or any thing which is in substance a mere mechanical device, and does not include any trade mark, as defined in clause (v) of sub-section of Section 2 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, property mark or artistic works as defined under Section 2 (c) of the Copyright Act, 1957.

What is meant by an article under the Designs Act, 2000?

Under the Designs Act, 2000 "article" means any article of manufacture and any substance, artificial, or partly artificial and partly natural; and includes any part of the article capable of being made and sold separately.

What is the object of registration of Designs?

Object of the Designs Act is to protect new or original designs so created to be applied or applicable to particular article to

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Some Questions...

be manufactured by industrial process or means. Sometimes, purchase of articles for use is influenced not only by their practical efficiency but also by their appearance. The important purpose of design registration is to see that the artisan, creator, originator of a design having aesthetic look is not deprived of his bonafide reward by others applying it to their goods.

What are the essential requirements for the registration of 'design' under the Designs Act, 2000?

(1) The design should be new or original, not previously published or used in any country before the date of application for registration. The novelty may reside in the application of a known shape or pattern to new subject matter. For example the known shape of "Kutub Minar" when applied to a cigarette holder, the holder is registrable. However, if the design for which application is made, does not involve any real mental activity for conception, then registration may not be considered.

(2) The design should relate to features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornamentation applied or applicable to an article. Thus, designs of industrial plans, layouts and installations are not registrable under the Act.

(3) The design should be applied to an article by any industrial process. Normally, designs of artistic nature like painting, sculptures and the like which are not produced in bulk by any industrial process are excluded from registration under the Act.

(4) The features of a design in the finished article should appeal to the eye. This implies that the design should be visible from outside on the finished article, for which it is meant. Thus, any design not visible from outside like the inside arrangement of a box, money purse or almirah may not be considered for registration.

(5) Any design fulfilling a functional need would not be registered under this Act.

(6) The design should not include any trade mark or property mark or artistic works as defined under the Copyright Act, 1957.

Can stamps, labels, tokens, cards, be considered an article for the purpose of registration of Design?

No. Because once the alleged design i.e., ornamentation is removed, only a piece of paper, metal or like material remains and the article referred ceases to exist. Article must have its existence independent of the designs applied to it. So, the design as applied to an article should be integral with the article itself.

(Source : Registration of Designs, The Patent Office Technical Society, Kolkata)

Tamarind Related Patents

Although tamarind is originally native to tropical Africa and grows widely in Sudan, its uses have been exploited quite extensively and uniquely in India. The various uses of tamarind have been very well documented in India and these were reported in the IPR Bulletin, Vol 3, No 9, September 1997. Readers may recall that tamarind has been used in the Indian medicines in many different ways such as laxative agent, refrigerant, in fabrice diseases and billions of disorders. It is also used in eyebaths and for the treatment of ulcers.

PFC had carried out an analysis of tamarind related patents in 1997, covering patents granted in India since 1974 and applications filed since 1995. The analysis also covered the patents granted in USA since 1978 to August 1997. In India only 8 patents were granted, while in USA, 30 patents were granted from 1990-1997 (August) and 15 were granted in 80s.

We present here a further analysis covering a period from January 1997 to December 2001. In all 13 patents were accepted in India during this period; 5 of these were by CSIR, 2 by Hindustan Gum and Chemicals Ltd and 2 by an inventor, Shoki Kobayashi (Japanese national). CSIR inventions deal with extraction of tartaric acid and potassium carbonate and those of Hindustan Gum on preparing tamarind kernel powder for use

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Tamarind Related...

as thickener for printing polyester fabrics.

46 tamarind related patents were granted in the USA from January 1997 to December 2001. 19 of these inventions originated in Japan and 4 in Germany. Tamarind has been mentioned in the claims of all these patents, indicating that tamarind is an important constituent of these inventions. The growth in the number of patents is quite remarkable as many more patents were granted in this period (1997-2001) of five years than were granted in period of 19 years from 1978-1996. Obviously, the research interests in tamarind are increasing day by day pointing towards increasing commercial utilization of tamarind in many countries. The patents granted in the USA relate to use of tamarind in preparing antiobesity agents, printing compositions, extracting oligosaccharides and polysaccharides from seeds, hair dying, preparing starch based compositions, making ophthalmic solutions and cosmetic and pharmaceutical applications. A list of patents granted is given.

Patents Granted by USPTO

PAT. NO.	Title
6,316,615	Process for the recovery of potassium bitartrate and other products from tamarind pulp (IN)
6,303,175	Gelled foodstuff for aquatic animals (NJ)
6,299,924	Bulking agents and processes for preparing them from food gums (DE)
6,294,190	Antiobestic agent containing procyanidin as the active ingredient (JP)
6,277,395	Swallowing-assistive drink (JP)
6,268,182	Method and producing phosphorylated saccharides (JP)
6,254,905	Food additive slurry or powder composition and food composition containing same and method of making (JP)
6,251,878	Inhibition of UV-induced immune suppression and interleukin-10 production by cytoprotective tamarind oligosaccharides (GA)
6,245,354	Drug delivery system using galactoxyloglucan (JP)
6,225,462	Conjugated polysaccharide fabric detergent and conditioning products (NY)
6,217,874	Fat compositions and their use in cosmetic and pharmaceutical emulsion products (DK)
6,206,935	Hair dyeing method (JP)
6,200,404	Compositions and methods for manufacturing starch-based sheets (CA)
6,197,318	Composition for external use (JP)
6,196,227	Water soluble lubricant for a condom and a condom spread with said water soluble lubricant (JP)
6,168,857	Compositions and methods for manufacturing starch-based compositions (CA)
6,165,322	Polyamidoamine/epichloro-hydrin resins bearing polyol sidechains as dry strength agents (DE)
6,132,795	Vegetable protein composition containing an isoflavone depleted vegetable protein material with an isoflavone containing material (MO)
6,132,793	Method of manufacturing a butterlike composition (IL)
6,124,124	Oxidation in solid state of oxidizable galactose type of alchohol configuration containing polymer (DE)
6,096,099	Hair dye composition comprising acid dyes (JP)
6,063,986	Polypeptide compounds and nucleotide sequences promoting resistance to eutypa dieback in plants (FR)
6,056,950	Ophthalmic solutions viscosified with tamarind seed polysaccharide (IT)
6,051,235	Ginger-containing baby-food preparation and methods therefor (MO)
6,015,699	Process for the production of alcohol (IN)
5,994,533	Process for the recovery of tartaric acid and other products from tamarind pulp (IN)
5,993,098	Aqueous gel ink-filled ball point pen (JP)
5,985,303	Shelf-life extender for food use (JP)
5,965,632	Dental cement compositions (CA)
5,914,443	Enzymatic stone-wash of denim using xyloglucan/ xyloglucanase (DK)
5,885,306	Method for preventing redeposition of desorbed dyes to pre-dyed fabrics or its garments and dye antiredeposition agent (JP)
5,876,729	Use of extracts of tamarind seeds rich in xyloglycans and cosmetic or pharmaceutical product containing such extracts (FR)
5,861,048	Phosphorylated saccharide and method for producing the same (JP)
5,840,550	Endo-xyloglucan transferase (JP)
5,840,361	Fructan-containing baby food compositions and methods therefor (JP)
5,789,012	Products from sweet potatoes, cassava, edible aroids, amaranth, yams, lotus, potatoes and other roots, seeds and fruit (MO)
5,753,288	Coating composition for a frozen dessert and a method for coating the same (VA 22152)
5,700,917	Aldehyde cationic derivatives of galactose containing polysaccharides used as paper strength additives (DE)
5,660,865	Surface treatment composition (JP)
5,635,970	Printing process, and print and processed article obtained thereby (DK)

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Tamarind Related...

5,631,684	Ink jet textile printing system and method using disperse dyes (JP)
5,620,757	Edible film and method of making same (JP)
5,614,217	Capsule shell formulation to produce brittle capsules (MI)
5,602,241	Method for purifying polysaccharides (USA)
5,602,111	Agent for inducing phytoalexin and method for inducing phytoalexin (JP)
5,594,485	Ink-jet textile printing method (JP)

Indian Patents

Title	Year
A. Patents Granted	
Process for making tamarind pickles	1997
A improved process for preparation of tamarind extract in the form of paste/Jam	2000
An improved process for the isolation of the tartaric acid and other products such as pectin potassium carbonate as by products from the tamarind pulp	2000
B. Patents applications filed	
A new process for the recovery of tartaric acid and other products from tamarind pulp	857/DEL/ 1996
A manufacturing process of tamarind paste and concentrate	1708/MAS/ 1996
An improved process for the recovery of tartaric acid and other products from tamarind pulp	1713/DEL/ 1997
A process for preparing tamarind extract in the form of paste/Jam	753/CAL/ 1998
Tamarind garlic chutney	410/BOM/ 1998
A process for extracting polysacccharides from tamarind seed kernal	2606/MAS/ 1998
A new process for the recovery of potasium bitartarate and other prodiucts such as pectin sugars fruit acids as by-products from tamarind pulp	3562/DEL/ 1998
An improved process for the production of tamarind powder	638/DEL/ 1999
Process for the preparation of carboxy-methyl tamarind kernel poweder from tamarind kernel powder for use as thickner for printing polyester fabrics with disperse dyes	1513/DEL/ 1999
Process for the preparation of carboxy-methyl tamarind kernel powder from tamarind kernel powder for use as thickner for printing polyester fabrics with disperse dyes	1513/DEL/ 1999

There were 4 PCT applications filed from 1997 to November 2000 which were published. The invention related to preparation of opthalmic solution using polysaccharides derived from tamarind seeds looks particularly interesting. This application originated in Italy and the inventors have designated 110 countries; India is not one of the designated countries. There is yet another invention related to polysaccharides conjugated derived from tamarind seeds and the PCT application includes 123 designated countries.

There were 7 patents granted by the EPO between 1997 to November 2000. Similarly there are many Japanese patents but these are not easily accessible.

Indian spices are known almost for the last 7000 years. These spices constitute about 46% of the international trade in spices. The export of the Indian spices was approximately Rs. 2.300 crore in 1999-2000. Tamarind is exported in many different forms from India. The export of dried tamarind touched Rs 15 crore in 2000-2001 and that of tamarind seeds Rs 4.6 crore. One sees a remarkable growth since 1995-96; the export of seeds was only for Rs 1.89 crore in 1996 and the total export of tamarind products was about Rs 17 crore in1995-96 which included fresh tamarind, dried tamarind, seeds and paste. Quite obviously, the share of tamarind in the over all export of spices is not high. However, one has observed a significant increase in the number of tamarind related patents.

It can be seen that the number of tamarind related patents granted by the USPTO has gone up significantly in the last 5 years; as compared to 30 patents in the period 1978-1996 (18 years), the number became 46 in the period 1997-2001 (5 years). Similarly, there has been an increase in the applications accepted by the Indian Patent Office. This trend needs to be monitored closely by all stakeholders, especially the producers of tamarind products and the research institutes. New trade opportunities may be waiting for them.

Look For Some Important Websites

Given below are the web addresses of some of the leading law firms dealing in intellectual property matters.

1. Argentina	www.goberal.com.ar
2. Armenia	www.patent-man.am
3. China	www.san-you.com
4. Japan	www.hiroe.co.jp
5. South Korea	www.arampatent.com
6. Pakistan	www.bharuchaco.com
7. Russia	www.intelsnet.com
8. UAE	www.tamimi.com
9. UK	www.patentable.co.uk

PFC can be visited at http://www.indianpatents.org.in

Patent Litigation Watch

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and California Company have filed a lawsuit in Texas, claiming that 94 companies including Microsoft Corp have illegally used their patented image editing software. MIT says Electronics for Imaging Inc., of Foster city has an exclusive licence for the software developed by MIT Professor William Schreiber and used in products such as photo scanners and digital cameras.

(Economic Times, 7 Jan 2002)

The Calcutta High Court has quashed an order passed by the Controller of Patents & Designs rejecting an application for patent application filed by Dimminaco AG, a Swiss company related to a microbiological process. In the patent application, the Swiss firm had sought patent on an invention relating to a process for the preparation of infectious bursitis vaccine. The application was examined by the Patent Office and rejected. The Patent Office found that what was claimed in the application did not constitute an invention under the Patent Act. The Court held that there was nothing in the Patent Act which prohibited patenting of microbiological inventions and the practice of the Patent Office was based on an interpreparation not supported by the Act. The decision of the High Court can be challenged by the Patent Office in the Supreme Court. It is an interesting case to watch.

The Supreme Court is apparently distressed by the long delay in the disposal of international patent and arbitration cases by the high courts after passing interim injunctions. In at least two recent cases, it has made observations, which indicate its displeasure. In the case of Schneider Electric Industries vs Telemecanique and Controls (India) Ltd – who had entered into a technical agreement in 1983, the apex court had requested the Delhi High Court to dispose of the case at the earliest as there was an ex parte interim order against the French company regarding patents. However, the dispute has been hanging fire. In another case involving Dresser Rand, a foreign company, and the Bindal Agro Group, the Supreme Court has called for the records of the case from the Delhi High Court.

(Business Standard, 11 Feb 2002)

A long running patent dispute over the Thiamethoxam insceticide between Syngenta AG and Bayer AG has been settled. Syngenta shall pay Bayer £ 85 million but will gain access to crop protection and related markets world wide in return.

(Patent World, February 2002)

Roche Holding AG has been ordered to pay £ 350 million as damages for violating a licensing agreement with a biotechnology company, Igen International Inc. The damages include £ 280 million as punitive damages and £ 70 million as compensatory damages.

(Patent World, February 2002)

A coalition of 15 domestic pharmaceutical companies is appealing to the State Intellectual Property Office to withdraw the viagra patent given to Pfizer Inc.

In a patent infringement suit settled between 2 biotech companies, Lexicon Genetic Inc and Deltagen Inc, Deltagen shall licence Lexicon's gene targeting technology. Also, Lexicon will subscribe to Deltagen's DeltaBase database of mammalian genes and their in vivo functions.

Crossroad Systems Inc has won a patent infringement lawsuit against Chaparral Network Storage Inc. The jury has awarded damages of 5 per cent in royalties for Chaparral Network' router product line and 3 percent for its speed and data protection controllers.

A Washington DC patent attorney, Harold Wegner has sued the USPTO to force it to make public its secret law, a small set of decisions by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences.

Patents for Opposition

The following patent applications have been accepted by the Patent office and published in the Gazette of India. These can now be opposed by filing opposition applications within a period of four months from the dates given. Six digit numbers allotted after acceptance by the Patent Office are given before the applicant names and patent application numbers given in brackets. Names of the branches of the Patent Office are denoted in the application number, e.g. 'Bom' for Bombay branch. An opposition application should be submitted at the appropriate office where the concerned application was originally filed.

PATENT APPLICANTS	INVENTION
A. January 5, 2002	
187041.Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, Germany (274/Cal/95)	Chip card having a semiconductor chip
187042. Libbey-Owens-Ford Co, Usa (1169/Cal/95)	A process for producing a glass substrate with a silica-containing coating upon a glass substrate
187043. The Curran Comp, USA (1494/Cal/95)	Door assembly for an electromagenetic interference -shielded room
187044. Di Du Pont De Nemours, USA (36Cal/96)	An improved process for producing 3-and or 4-mono-alkene linear nitries
187045. Asahi Kasei Kabushiki, Japan (141/Cal/96)	An improved method for preparing acrylonitrile by ammoxydation
187046. Ormet Corporation, USA (213/Cal/96)	A method for treating a red mud bauxite residue
187047. The Babc9ock & Wilcom Comp, USA (506/Cal/96)	A method and an apparatus for treating flue gas
187048. Holox Technologies Corporation, USA (381/Cal/98)	An electrolytic process for reducing a species contained in a dilute aqueous solution
187049. Arco Chemical Technology, USA (1971/Cal/98)	A process for the preparation f crystalline titanium containing mole cular sieve used in the process of epoxidation of an olefin
187050. Banerjee Pashupaati Nath Suchakra Tea (Calcutta) Pvt Ltd, India (668/Cal/99)	Process for manufacture of diabetic tea for controlling diabetic mellitus
B. January 12, 2002	
187051. Aecanns Engineering & Manufacturintg Comp, USA (949/Cal/95)	Liquid dispenser for use with containers
187052. Conoco Inc, USA (1299/Cal95)	Process for isolating meso phase pitch
187053. Daewoo Electronics Co Ltd, Seoul Korea (1519/Cal/95)	An ice maker
187054. Cool Pack System Corp, Japan (1539/Cal/95)	A vehicle for transporting chilled goods
187055. Zinser Textil Maschinen Gmbh, Germany (1656/Cal/95)	A roving frame with flyers arranged at each work station
187056. Ashi Kasei Kabushiki, Japan (139/Cal/96)	A fluidized bed reactor for ammo oxidation or oxidation
187057. Bollig & Kemper Kg Of Vitalisstrasse, Germany (144/Cal/96)	A method of manufacturing an aqueous phase microgel
187058. Evt Energie Und Verfahrenstechnik Gmbh, Germany (288/Cal/96)	Steam generator

International News

A European patent has been issued to Geron Corp covering aspects of nuclear transfer technology in the cloning of non-human animals. This patent covers the cloning of animals, including cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and birds, Geron Corp has 2 issued US patents, 19 patents granted or accepted in other countries and 60 patent applications pending worldwide for cloning technology.

(Financial Express, 7 February 2002)

The US and Brazil have agreed on the need for loose interpretation of intellectual property law when it comes to medical treatment for panademic diseases like HIV/AIDS.

(Patent World, Nov 2001)

Zambia became the 114th contracting state of the PCT when it deposited its instrument of accession on August 15, 2001. The PCT has entered into force for Zambia on November 15, 2001.

The Ministry of Health of Brazil has announced its plans to begin production of a generic version of the AIDS drug nelfinavir. By doing this the Brazilian government is violating the intellectual property rights of Swiss pharmaceutical company, Roche which holds the patent on the drug. The government's decision comes after failed attempts to reach a pricing agreement with Roche, although Roche had offered to cut the price by 13%.

Brazil currently pays $ 88 million a year for Roche's Viracept–brand nelifinavir and estimates it will save $ 35

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187059. Asahi Kasei Kabushiki, Japan (343/Cal/96)	A method for producing acrylonitrile
187060. Mitsuba Corporation, Japan (377/Cal/96)	Multi pole electric motor

C. January 19, 2002

187061. Electrolux S A R L, Luxembourg (618/Cal/95)	Apparatus for refrigerating a jacket to keep a transplant cold
187062. Toyo Engineering Corp, Japan (1185/Cal/95)	A method for desulfurization
187063. Seb S A Of 21260 Selongey Cedex, France (125/Cal/95)	Method of making a metal utensil and metal utensil produced thereby
187064. Ctb Inc Of State Of Indiana State, USA (32/Cal/96)	Apparatus for storing material within a container which is exposed to rain
187065. Lg Electronics Inc, Seoul Korea (101/Cal/96)	Fin tube heat exchanger
187066. Yamamura Glass Co Ltd, Japan (234/Cal/96)	Pilfer proof capmade of synthetic resin
187067. Fujitsu General Ltd, Japan (258/Cal/96)	Air conditioner
187068. Kone Oy Of, Helsinkifinland (437/Cal/96)	Damper winding of an elevator motor
187069. Pyrotite Corp, USA (1536/Cal/98)	Method of making a water and fire resistant product
187070. Bharat Margarine Ltd, India (523/Cal/99)	Process and apparatus for interesterification of fats & oils

D. January 26, 2002

187071. The Director Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun, India (1244/Del/91)	A process for producing synthetic Lignosulphonates from pulping spent liquors such as that of soda and/or kraft lignin
187072. Digital Equipment Corp, Usa (0401/Del/92)	A distributed computer system managing use of licensed software products
187073. The Standard Oil Comp, USA (499/Del/92)	A process for the manufacture of unsaturated nitriles
187074. The Procter & Gamble Comp, USA (723/Del/92)	A method for producing a polymeric foam
187075. Harish Chander Bhatia Rakesh Sarin Ashok Kumar Gupta, et al Faridabad (572/Del/93)	An improved process for the preparation of molybdenum dialkyldithiocarbamates
187076. Deepak Kumar Tuli Ashok Kumar Gupta, et al, India (629/Del/93)	An improved method for the preparation of antimony dithiocarbamates for use in lubricating compositions
187077. The Procter & Gamble, USA (0669/Del/93)	A multilayer film for use in diapers sanitary napkins peniliners
187078. National Research Development Corp, New Delhi (0752/Del/93)	A process for the preparation of a negative photoresist composition
187079. Morgan Construction Comp, USA (734/Del/93)	A device for receiving a series of loops descending along a vertical path
187080. Momtaz Nosshi Mansour, Usa (735/Del/93)	A process involving endothermic gasification of spent liquor for preparing industrially usable clean product gasw inter alia methane comprising hyderogen compounds fwithout producing smelt
187081. The Procter & Gamble Co, USA (0777/Del/93)	A detergent compositions
187082. Whirlpool Corp, USA (801/Del/93)	A refrigeration appliance
187083. The Chief Controller Research & Devel, India (0810/Del/93)	A process for the preparation of titanium alloys for use for superplastic forming

Contd from...9

International News

million a year through domestic production.

(World Patent Information, Vol 24, No 1, March 2002)

Derwent has been awarded a five-years contract from the USPTO to provide Human-Assisted machine Translations of foreign – language patents into English.

(World Patent Information, Vol 24, No 1, March 2002)

USPTO has announced an increase in the patent fees from October 1, 2001. Basic filing fees for utility patents will go from $ 710 to $ 740, while utility filing fees for small entities will increase from $ 355 to $ 370. Issue fees for utility patents increase from $ 1240 to $ 1280 and for small entities from $ 620 to $ 640.

Btexact, BT's advanced research and technology division, and ipValue have signed a six-year exclusive contract to licence BTexact's patents to corporation based in the US and Canada. The agreement also includes non-exclusive rights in Japan.

Spanish Patent and Trademark Office has been appointed as the 10th PCT International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA). Spanish Office will start functioning as an IPEA.

Recently Spain has introduced an optional process of granting patents through prior examination. The process had earlier been in use for patent applications in the food sector. But now it has been extended to all industry sectors. The application for prior examination is subject to the payment of examination fee.

187084. National Research Development Corp, India (915/Del/93)	A process for the manufacture of potassium sulphate- ammonium sulphate fertilizer ammonium alum ferrous silca f
187085.CSIR, New Delhi (960/Del/93)	A process for the preparation of an improved catalyst useful for conversion of co and hc from exhaust gases
187086. The Procter & Gamble Comp, USA (1038/Del/93)	A sanitary napkin
187087. CSIR, New Delhi (1197/Del/93)	An improved process for the preparation of ethanol
187088. De La Rue Hiori S A, Switzerland (1328/Del/93)	Punching device for perforating sheet like article
187089. CSIR, New Delhi (2596/Del/97)	A process for preparation of a novel fibrin powder for medical applications
187090. Dsm Chemie Linz Gmbh, Austria (3284/Del/97)	A process for preparing aqueous o phthalaldehyde glautaraldehyde solution

E. February 2, 2002

187091. Kimberly Clark Worldwide Incorporated, U.S.A (627/Mas/94)	A continuous process for manufacturing a fastening tape for use on a disposable absorbent garment
187092. Maschinenfabrik Rieter Ag, Switzerland (733/Mas/94)	A roving frame
187093. Mobil Oil Corp, Usa (751/Mas/94)	A process for the preparation of non cyclic c6 paraffin hydrocarbon
187094. Arun Kumar Vasudevan Nair, Kerala (1023/Mas/94)	Nasal air filter
187095. 1. Akzo Nobel N.V, USA (1031/Mas/94)	A process for preparing a reinforced polymer
187096. Mannesmann Aktiengesellschaft, Germany (1047/Mas 94)	Bottom hearth electrode
187097. Dsm N.V Of Het Overloon 1, Netharlands (2280/Mas/98)	A process for separating and recovering ampicillin and 6- aminopenicillanic acid from a mixture containing the same
187098. Yelagalavadi Krishna Charya Raghunatha Rao, Mysore (154/Mas/99)	Process for purifying edible oil from crude vegetable oil by removal of gums and fatty acids in an ethyl alcoholic medium
187099.Societe Des Produits Nestle, Switzerland (195/Mas/99)	A process for the preparation of chocolate crumb
187100. Vittal Mallya Scientific Research Foundation, Karnataka (316/Mas/99)	A process for the preparation of insecticidal formulation of neem seed kernel extract nske
187101. Ormet Industries Ltd, Israel (651/Cal/95)	A gas compressor system
187102. Engelhard De Meern B.V, Netherlands (726/Cal/95)	A process for the preparation of hydrogenation catalyst particles
187103. Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki, Japan (1310/Cal/95)	A.C generator for a vehicle
187104. Teodor N.V Of Eggestraat Germany (1432/Cal/95f)	Process for the production of fibrouswebs
187105. Mcneil Ppc Inc, USA (1500/Cal/95)	A laminated absorbent structure and a process for forming the same
187106. Daewoo Electronics Co Ltd, Korea (1542/Cal/95)	Run length decoding apparatus for use in a video signal decoding system
187107. Lg Electronics Inc, Seoul Korea (1719/Cal/95)	Food debris filtering apparatus for dishwasher and method thereof f
187108. Windmoller & Holscher, Germany (23/Cal/96)	An apparatus for transfer of flat workpieces from a first conveyor to a downstream second conveyor

Domestic News

The Patents (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999 as modified by Joint Parliamentary Committee has revealed a serious dichotomy in India's stance on patenting of life forms. In its submission for the TRIPS review in WTO, the Indian government had argued that patents on life forms should be excluded. However, in its domestic legislation, the proposed amendments enable patents on processes to modify plants to render them free of disease and to increase their economic value.

(Economic Times, 20 Jan 2002)

A Kolkata-based herbal drug and formulation company, Herbicure has applied for patent for one of the first herbal drugs for asthma, Asmakure. The company has applied for patent for this drug in India and abroad in countries including US, UK, Australia, etc. Asmakure drug has been developed as a result of the collaborative effort between Herbicure and Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Jadavpur University, Kolkata. Asmakure aims at permanent relief of the patients from the agony of asthma and is a non-prescription drug. The drug is also 100 percent natural drug, free from all side effects. It is formulated in dry powder to keep the moisture content very low. The drug does not use any preservative or additive and is not prone to toxicity.

(Financial Express, 15 Feb 2002)

Contd on...12

187109. Tai Her Yang, China (192/Cal/96)	A compound electrical machine with common magnetic circuit type multiple rotors
187110. Dr. Abhijit De, India (136/Cal/00)	A process for preparing tobacco betel nut flavoured chewing gum

F. February 9, 2002

187111. The Ensign -Bickford Comp, USA (413 Bom 95)	An isolation member for positioning the signal emitting end of a non electric signal transmission line within the shell of a detonator cap
187112. Filter Werk Mann+ Hummel Gmbh, Germany (265/Bom/96)	Tube moulder for i.c. engine
187113. Hawkins Cookers Ltd, Mumbai (333/Bom/96)	Improvements in or relating to metallic handles
187114. Valco Instruments Co. Inc., USA (342/Bom/96)	Improved detectors for gaschromatographic system
187115. Indian Petrochemicals Corp, Ltd, India (353/Bom/96)	A process for the separation and recovery of noble metals from spent refractory oxide supported catalysts
187116. ALKEM LABORATORIES PHOENIX MILL COMPLEX, INDIA (88/Mum/00)	An improved process for preparing saccharated iron oxide in powder form in aqueous medium suitable to use in tablets as well as for syrup preparation
187117. United Phosphorus Ltd, India (572/Mum/00)	A process for preparation of granules of insecticidal composition
187118. United Phosphorus Ltd, India (672/Mum/00)	A process for the preparation of a storage stable insecticidal compostion of 2- chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl dimethylphosphate
187119. Pfizer Products Inc, USA (879/Mum/00)	A process for preparing carbamate ketolide antibiotics
187120. Godrej Sara Lee Ltd, India (109/Mum/01)	A method of manufactruring mosquito repellent coils
187121. Rajkumar Bagri 25 Kasba Peth, India (359/Bom/96)	Improved vertical grain mill
187122. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (364/Bom96)	A process for manufacturing a stable antimicrobial hair treatment shampoo composition
187123. Gopalan Ravindranath, India (392/Bom/96)	Improved method of manufacturing l.p.g gas cylinders of prefixed tarew weight
187124. B.C.S.Security Products Private Ltd, India (420/Bom/96)	A process of paper coating
187125. Mr. Elias Marshal D'souza, India (443/Bom/96)	An improved feed truck and feed tractor trailer
187126. Shri Govind Sadashiv Bapat, India (451/Bom/96)	A novel tanker cum truck
187127. Citurgia Biochemicals Ltd, India (503/Bom/96)	A recirculating carbonation process for the manufacture of precipitated calcium carbonation device therefor
187128. M/S. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd, India (541/Bom/96)	A process for the production of dioctylter ephthalate (dotp) from polyethylene terephthalate (pet) polyester
187129. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (41/Bom/96)	A process for the manufacture of detergent composition in a shaped solid form
187130. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (153/Bom/97)	Hair care compositions
187131. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft Germany (165/Cal/96)	Read only memory cell array and process for manufacturing it

Contd from...11

Domestic News

The work of the modernization of the Indian Patent Office has taken a good shape since last few months. The number of patent applications processed has registered a 50 per cent increase to 4200 during 2000-01 as against the annual average of 2800 applications processed in the previous year. With the introduction of preliminary examination reports (PERs) for patents in October 2000, 2400 PERs have been issued by various offices, out of the total backlog of 39,000 applications filed. The number of trademarks registered have also gone up. 14, 020 trademarks were registered in 2000-01 as against 8010 in 1999-2000. The examination of applications for trademarks has gone up to 17,000 per month as against 9000 applications per month earlier.

(Business Standard, 8 Feb 2002)

A US patent has been granted to scientists of the International Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology in association with the National Institute of Immunology for a new mouse model that develops liver cancer in just 12 to 20 weeks much faster than any of the existing mouse models. The arrival of this new transgenic mouse should speed up drug developed for liver cancer induced by hepatitis-B virus and help development of gene therapy for the liver cancer.

(Economic Times, 10 Feb 2002)

Contd on...13

187132. David W Pate, Netherlands (1546/Cal/98)	A vaporizer apparatus
187133. Chon Internation Co Ltd, Korea (684/Cal/94)	Process for the synthesis of crytalline ceramic powders of perovskite compounds
187134. Patent Treuhand Gesellschaft, Germany (1124/Cal/95)	Circuit arrangement for operating a discharge lamp
187135. Telejet Technologies Inc, USA (1609/Cal/95)	A method of making a consolidates borehole in earthen formations and a multiple consuit drill pipe for carrying out the method
187136. Misubisbhi Chemical Corp, Japan (21/Cal/96)	Method for producing e caprolactam
187137. Mcg Closures Ltd, United Kingdom (294/Cal/96)	A container closure and a container incoporating the same
187138. Draiswerke Gmbh, Germany (318/Cal/96)	An installation for mixing a given quantity of liquid with a given quantity of powdery solid matter
187139. Josef Meissner Gmbh, Germany (475/Cal 96)	An imporoved process for removal and recovery of nitric acid sulfuric acid and nitrous oxide
187140. Kaneka Corp, Japan (1723/Cal/98)	Process for preparing an n-(1(s) - ethoxycarbonyl 3 phenylpropyl l alanine
G. February 16, 2002	
187141. Mitra Industries Ltd, India (295/Bom/97)	A collapsible plastic bag
187142. Shri Avinash Laxman, India (297/Bom/97)	A device for destroying syringes and needles
187143.Outokumpu Base Metals, Finland (483/Bom/97)	Method for leaching zinc concentrate in atmospheric conditions
187144. Miyamoto Giken Yugen Kaisha, Japan (532/Bom/97)	Threadind device for embroidery maciinery
187145. Crompton Greaves Ltd, India (602/Bom/97)	A method of making polystrrene foam (thermocole) pattern particularly for use in lost foam technique metal castings
187146. Timing Systems Inc, USA (710/Bom/97)	Fuel injection timing system for unit injectors
187147. Tata Research Development & Design Centre, India (727/Bom/97)	A rice husk ash based domestic water filter and method of making the same
187148. Nagindas Jamnadas, India (22/Bom/98)	An improved compact oil cooler for an engine or a like machine
187149. Iit Bombay Indian Institute Of Technology, Mumbai (77/Bom/98)	A process for the synthesis of glassy carbon from kerosene
187150. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (175/Bom/98)	A sunscreen composition
187151. Dowa Mining Co Ltd, Japan (1671/Cal/95)	A gas carburizing process for producing surface hardened steel and an apparatus therefor
187152. Lg Electronics Inc, Korea (100/Cal/96)	Fin tube heat exhanger
187153. Lg Electronics Inc, Korea (119/Cal/96)	Fin tube heat exhanger
187154. Toyo Engineering Corp, Japan (236/Cal/96)	A process for exhaust gas desul furization
187155. Mitsuba Corp, Japan (240/Cal/96)	Ignition system for internal combustion engines

Contd from...12

Domestic News

JB Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals has filed patent applications for 20 new chemical entities (NCEs) in the NSAIDS segment with regulatory authorities in the US and South Africa. These entities have shown promising results in the animal pharmacodynamic studies for anti-inflammatory activity. The company's claim for patenting these NCEs have been accepted by the USPTO.

(Financial Express, 12 Feb 2002)

Konkan Railway Corporation has developed and patented an anti-collision device (ACD). ACD could be programmed to be activated when it comes within five kilometer range of another ACD to automatically deviate the plane 500 meters away from the intended targets. The innovative microprocessor-based device could also prevent mid-air collisions. It is easier to use the device in aircraft than in trains, where it has already been tested and cleared by Research Design and Standard Organisation. The cost of ACD was Rs 2.5 lakh per unit. With manufacturing centre in Hyderabad, KRC has developed its own software for the device. The device which is based on global positioning system, picks up signals from the constellation of GPS satellite and submits the same to command and control unit to extract the parameters related to the movement of locomotive / air-craft like longitude, latitude, speed, angle, date and time. The user- friendly

Contd on...14

187156. Eli Lilly And Company, USA (1736/Cal/97)	A process for preparing form 11 olanzapine
187157. Eli Lilly And Comp, USA (752/Cal/98)	An improved method for processing activated protein c with reduced autodegradation
187158. Krishnendu Acharya, India (966/Cal/98)	A procesws for the preparation of extracellular acid phosphatase
187159. American Cyanamid Comp, USA (250/Cal/99)	A process for the preparation of a herbicidal composition
187160. Kijang Medical Co, Korea (808 Cal/99)	A method of preparing pharmaceutical moxa extract formulation for electrical moxibustion treatment

H. February 23, 2002

187161. Prakash Laxminarayan Soni, India (207/Bom/98)	A multipurpose office tool particularly for use as staple pin remover
187162. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd, India (293/Bom/98)	A process for the preparation of long chain alcohals particularly 1 triacontanol and its homologues
187163. National Institute Of Virology, India (581/Bom/99)	A process for preparing rotavirus immune serum conjugated with horseradish peroxidase hrp for use in rapid enzyme linked immunisorbant elisa kit for diagnosis of rotavirus
187164. Marico Industries Ltd, India (782/Bom/99)	A process for the manufacture of a substitute for common table salt
187165. Pfizer Products Inc, Usa (814/Bom/99)	A process for preparing 5 inhibitors
187166. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (894/Bom/99)	A process 0f the manufacture of an aqueous liquid surfactant composition mobile at a temperature within the range of from 20cto 80c
187167. M/S Alembic Ltd, India (923/Bom/99)	A process of producting nime sulide injection
187168. M/S Alembic Ltd India (924/Bom/99)	A process for producing nimesolide solubilised instant release tablets
187169. Gujarat Propack Ltd, India (956/Bom/99)	A composition for producing a bopp film having silkyfinish and a process for producing the same
187170. Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd, India (12/Mum/00)	A process for converting stereoisomers of sertraline into sertraline
187171.Courtaulds Plc, England (0761/Del/9)3	A continuously operating buffer tank useful in a chemical process plant
187172.Anglo American Corp, South Africa (0769/Del/93)	A process for the manufacture of titania rich slag for use as feedstock from ilmenite
187173. Bausch &Lomb Incorporated, USA (0793/Del/93)	A process for the preparation silicone hydrogel contact lenses
187174. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Comp, USA (815/Del/93)	A pneumatic tire for agricultural use
187175. Astra Aktiebolag, Sweden (3275/Del/97)	A method for the manufacture of metoprolol
187176. Tate &Lyle Public Ltd, Comp, United Kingdom (3803/Del/97)	A process for extraction of sucrose
187177.CSIR, New Delhi (230/Del/98)	A process for preparation of tertiary amino alkoxy derivatibves of substituted diaryl naphthayl methane and their salts useful as fertility regulating agents

Contd from...13

Domestic News

device helps the driver/pilot to know various status in the form of audio-visual indications.

(Financial Express, 12 February 2002)

An upcoming Pondicherry based company, Boss Profiles Limited has got world patented technology for its three dimensional architectural ceramics which will hit the market in end-February. The unique technology makes it possible to produce ceramic products of any shape and profile to suit any application.

(The Hindu, 12 Feb 2002)

Aurobindo Pharma is likely to add momentum to its filing patents for non-infringing process by filing one patent per month next year. The company had filed six patents for its non-infringing process in anti-infective, CNS and CVS therapeutics during the current year and would be filing two more patents in the CNS and CVS segment before year-end.

(Financial Express, 5 Feb 2002)

A US patent has been awarded to Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited for a novel way for producing high-purity ethylene and propylene. The technique is extremely energy efficient as it eliminates the conventional technology which separates ethylene and propylene by developing the highly energy intensive cryogenic processes.

(Business Standard, 8 Jan 2002)

Contd on...15

187178. CSIR, New Delhi (235/Del/98)	A process for preparation of tertiary amino alkoxy derivatives of substituted diaryl 5 6 7 8 tetrahydro napthyl methane and their anionic salts
187179. CSIR, New Delhi (236/Del/98)	A process for the synthesis of secondary amino alkoxy derivatives of substituted diaryl naphthyl methane useful as fertility regulating agents
187180. CSIR, New Delhi (237/Del/98)	A process for the preparation diarylnaphthyl methane derivatives
187181. Thomson Multimedia S A, France (426/Del/96)	A device for pseudo random switching
187182. The Tata Iron And Steel Comp, Ltd, India (1177/Cal/95)	An emulsion atomiser for liquid fuels for improved combustion
187183. Spotless Plastics Pvt Ltd, Australia (193/Cal/96)	A molded plastic hanger having an indicator attachment
187184. Santanu Roy Pg, India (330/Cal96)	Process for preparing novel bitumenous polymers and articles made therefrom
187185. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft Germany (397/Cal/96)	An article having a protective system and a method of manufacture thereof
187186. Tateho Chemcial Industries Co, Ltd, Japan (453/Cal/96)	A process of producing a metal hydroxide solid solution
187187. Asahi Kasei Kabushiki, Japan (621/Cal/96)	Process for producing unsaturated nitrile
187188. Dr Gerhard Mann Chemischapharmazeutische, Spandau (1431/Cal/96)	A method of producing sterile ophthalmic gel droppreparation
187189. Haloxtechnologies Corp, USA (1636/Cal/98)	An electrolytic process for oxidizing a species in a dilute aqueous solution
187190. American Home Products Corp, USA (575/Cal/00)	A process for the preparation of 3b 5l 6b trihydroxy 6l17l dimethylpregnan 20 one monomethanolate
187191. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (170/Bom/95)	An infusion packet comprising opposite layers of porous sheet material
187192. Midland Plastics Ltd, India (247/Bom/96)	A process of laminating woven plalstic fabric tube
187193. Wenmec Systems Ab, Sweden (253/Bom/96)	Method and device for releasing cathode plates from a mother plate in electrolytic refining of copper and other metals
187194. M/S Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (277/Bom/96)	Improved method of manufacture of soap
187195. Wenmec Systems Ab, Sweden (253/Bom/96)	Method and device for releasing cathode plates from a mother plate in electroytic refining of copper and other metals
187196. Filterwerk Mann+Gynnek Gmbh, Germany (374/Bom/96)	A suction pipe for a combustion engine
187197. Indian Oil Corp Ltd, India (400/Bom/96)	A process for the preparation of a lubricating grease composition
187198.Hindustan Lever House, India (444/Bom/96)	Particulate detergent composition and process for preparing the same
187199. Hawkins Cookers Ltd, Mumbai (513/Bom/96)	A process for producing a non stick cookware
187200. Dr Ketan Subhashchandra, Gujarat (580/Bom/96)	A device for analysing vatapitta kapha in human body

Contd from...14

Domestic News

The National Working Group on Patent Laws and the Public Interest Legal Support and Research Centre have constituted 'Peoples' Commission' of eminent persons to take a close look at the Patents (Second Amendment) Bill, 1999, as revised by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. Former Prime Minister I.K Gujral has agreed to chair the commission. The members are Prof Yashpal, former UGC Chairman, Mr B L Das, former ambassador to GATT and former Director, International Trade Programmes, UNCTAD, and Dr Yusuf Hameid, Chairman and Managing Director, CIPLA Ltd. Dr Rajeev Dhavan, senior advocate, Supreme Court of India, will be the member-secretary of the Commission on Patent Laws for India. The Commission is expected to submit its report within a month. The Commission may choose, at its will, to hold consultations with scientists, economists, jurists, social activists, government representatives and industrialists, particularly those related to pharma, bio-resources, agrochemicals, bio-technology areas concerned about the IPR issues.

(National Herald, 30 Jan 2002)

PFC on the move...

- PFC set up one Patent Information Centre at Gandhinagar, and it was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of Higher & Technical Education, Government of Gujarat, Shri Hemant Bhai Chapatwala on February 25, 2002.
- 13 workshops were organized in the months of January and February 2002. Six workshops were organised by PFC, in Gandhinagar on February 25, which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Narendra Bhai Modi, Aligarh Muslim University on January 12, Chitrakoot University on January 28, Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur on January 31, Vishwabharti on February 12, and National Institute of Ayurveda Jaipur on January 10. Five workshops were organised along with the Ministry of Small Scale Industry at Guwahati, Cochin, Indore, Panaji and Chandigarh.

(PFC and PIC family at the PIC Interaction Meeting)

- PFC organised an interaction meeting of all its Patent Information Centres (PICs) on January 9, 2002 at Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Panchayat Sansthan, Jaipur. This meeting was coordinated by the PIC, Rajasthan.

(Workshop organised at Hyderabad on January 24-25, 2002)

- PFC organized two two-days international seminars on "New Dimensions of Intellectual Property Rights in a Changing Scenario" jointly with the Institute of Intellectual Property Research and Practice (IIPRP), Gurgaon. These workshops were attended by representatives from industry, government, law firms and R&D institutions. The first one was held in New Delhi on January 21-22 and the second one at Hyderabad on January 24-25. Six experts from USA and Europe delivered lectures and answered questions. These experts belong to famous IP attorney firms in USA, Europe and the European Patent Office (EPO). The focus of the workshops was on advanced treatment of the subject area and following topics were covered: The criteria of novelty and patenting of biological inventions under the European Patent Convention (EPC), Importance of IPR in international trade, US patent law and practice with special reference to pharmaceutical and biotech inventions, Software and business method patents, Research tool patents - perils and pitfalls.
- Three patent applications were filed in India.

Please send us questions and topics you would like to see in the coming issues

NEXT ISSUE

- **Case Study**
- **Patent Litigation Watch**
- **Patents for Opposition**

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