



A BULLETIN
FROM
TIFAC

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR)

VOL 6 NO. 9 SEPTEMBER, 2000

Innovative Indian Industries Rise to the Occasion-Increase in Patent Filing

The Indian industries having recognised R&D units have shown a remarkable increase in the number of patent applications filed by them since 1995 in India, indicating an enhanced R&D activity and a definite shift in the approach towards innovation management.

A scheme for granting recognition to in-house R&D units of industry has been operated by the Government of India since 1973. The scheme has been modified from time to time to cater to the emerging needs of the country. PFC presents a study on the patenting trends of the recognized in-house R&D units during the last five years i.e from the year 1995-1999. In-house R&D units of public sector undertakings (PSUs) have been excluded from this study. There were a total of 1117 recognised R&D units, excluding those in central PSUs, in India as per the Directory of Recognised In-House R&D units published in November 1999 by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR). It is estimated that the expenditure on the R&D units in private sector was about Rs.1170 crores in 1997-98 and about 200 of these units spent more than Rs. 1 crore per year. (Ref : Research & Development in Industry : An Overview, December 1998, DSIR, Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of India, New Delhi). Such companies having R&D units recognised by the Government of India are eligible for some fiscal incentives and support measures like income tax relief on R&D expenditure, weighted tax deduction @ 125% for sponsored research programmes in approved national laboratories and IITs, weighted tax

deduction @ 125% on R&D expenditure in electronics, telecommunications, drugs and chemicals, 3 year excise duty waiver on goods designed and developed by a wholly owned Indian company and patented in any two countries out of India, USA, Japan and in any one or more of the countries of the European Union and price control exemption on indigenous R&D based bulk drugs. It may be noted that public funded R&D institutions enjoy some additional benefits. A total of 1127 patent applications were filed during the span of 5 years. The data for the analysis has been accessed from Ekaswa-A, the CD-ROM on Indian patent applications. The graph (Fig. 1) shows the number of applications filed during the last five years. An average growth of 23.4% per year has been observed during the period. However, between 1996 and 1998 the growth was quite low, about 5% per year over the figures in 1996.

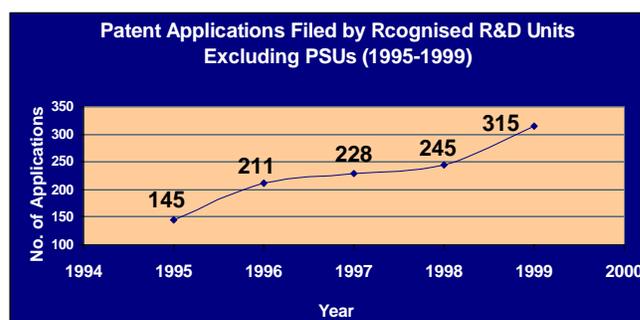


Fig. 1

These 1127 patent applications have been filed by 153 R&D units which implies that only about 13.7% of the R&D units are engaged in patenting their inventions and the remaining 86.3% units have not taken much interest in protecting their inventive work.

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Do not publish your invention without first filing a patent application

A list of the R&D units, which have filed 10 or more than 10 applications in the last five years, is given below:

Recognized R&D Units	Number of applications
Hindustan Lever Ltd	267
Panacea Biotec Ltd	95
Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd	51
Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd	29
Lupin Laboratories Ltd	28
Cipla Ltd	26
Widia (India) Ltd	22
Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd	20
Tablets (India) Ltd	18
Associated Cement Companies Ltd	17
Hoechst Marion Roussel Ltd	17
Ajanta Pharma Ltd	15
Southern Petrochemical Industries Corp. Ltd	15
Dr. Reddy's Research Laboratories	14
Rallis India Ltd	14
Montari Industries Ltd	13
Natural Remedies Pvt Ltd	13
NATCO Pharma Ltd	12
Kopran Ltd	11
ICI India Ltd	10

The graph (Fig. 2) below shows the number of applications filed by the top 4 companies each year during this period. (The ranking has been done on the basis of total number of applications filed in the last five years.) It can be seen that filings by the two drug companies namely Panacea Biotec and Ranbaxy Laboratories were highest in 1997, a feature observed in case of PSUs as well (reported in the last Bulletin). The reasons for a decrease after 1997 are not known.

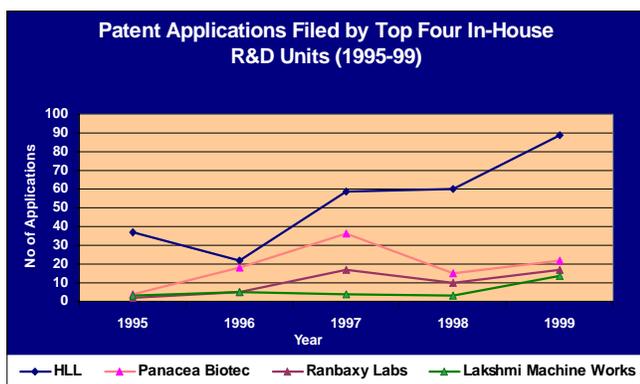


Fig. 2

The area of drugs and chemicals account for about 65% of the total applications. From the table given below, one can observe a near pathetic situation in regard to filings in the areas of electricals and electronics in spite of incentives provided by the Government of India for R&D in this area. It should be noted that the in-house R&D units engaged in electronics and telecommunications get a weighted tax deduction @125% on the R&D expenditure. Readers would recall that low filing by Indians in the area of electronics was highlighted in an earlier issue of the IPR Bulletin (Vol 6 No. 4, April 2000). However, it is heartening to note that industries like Lakshmi Machine Works, Widia (India) Ltd and ACC have emerged as innovative firms although these are basically non drug and non chemical companies. Some of the other such companies filing patent applications are Indian Aluminium Company Ltd, Lucas TVS Ltd, Indian Card Clothing Company Ltd, Thermax Ltd, Titan Industries and Nippon Electricals Ltd.

Area	No. of Applications
Drugs	396
Chemicals	337
Mechanical	65
Materials	63
Electrical	32
Electronics	23

Hindustan Lever Ltd with 267 applications occupies the highest position. Most of its applications pertain to detergent bars, detergent compositions, fabric softening compositions, cosmetic and personal care compositions, ice confections, preparation of food products, oral care, shampoos and improved process for production of tea.

All the 95 applications by Panacea Biotec Ltd are for drug formulations. These include anti-inflammatory and analgesic compositions, compositions containing macrolides, cephalosporins, pencyllins, quidones, antihistamines, anti-malarial drugs, anti-cancer drugs, anti-diabetic drugs, lipid

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Incremental inventions can lead to new patents

regulatory drugs and anti-migrain composition.

Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd has 51 applications in the area of drugs. These include cephalosporin antibiotics producing process, preparation of lovastatin, pharmaceutical composition in effervescent form, ranitidine capsules, orally administered controlled drug delivery system, preparation of isotretinoin and preparation of cefpodoxime acid.

Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd has filed applications for control systems for textile machines, spinning apparatus for producing yarn, grills for plucking machines, carding machines, ring spinning machines, doffing equipment, sliver feed rollers, top roller assembly for drafting system and others.

Lupin Laboratories Ltd has applications related to drugs like penicillin antibiotics, cephalosporin antibiotics, ayurvedic formulations from amla and ritha, manufacture of rifamycin derivatives, ceftazidime and antitubercular pharmaceutical composition.

26 applications of Cipla Ltd relate to compositions for controlling asthma, treating HIV infections and chronic hepatitis B, process for synthesis of sildenafil citrate, topical medicinal spray, preparation of ibuprofen, and composition for medicated stick for topical application.

Widia (India) Ltd has applications for CNC tools and cutter grinding machines, method for production of composite mixtures, coated inserts for machinery, metal organic chemical vapour deposition, enhanced adherence of diamond coating and method for production of composite mixtures.

One thing is very clear that the Indian industries in the private sector have responded positively to the new global demands by taking steps to increase their patent portfolio. The trend is very healthy and one is likely to see further increase in this portfolio. One of the reasons for the other 964 units not filing patent applications could be lack of awareness about patents and related matters. The companies owning these units may also have to think in terms of a paradigm shift in their strategies for innovation management.

A Case Law on Breach of Confidence

The case law presented below is an apt example of how when an employer doesn't maintain the secrecy of the industrial process or doesn't impress upon its employees the confidentiality required while working in his/her company may land into an awkward situation when any of the employees makes use of his trade secrets after leaving his company.

Mr. Michael Ikem Horton, an ex-employee of Poeton Aptec Limited, had set up his own company UK Cylinders Ltd after having worked for Aptec between 1993 and 1995 as a sales engineer. Mr. Horton started his business in the area of electroplating which was also the business of Poeton Aptec. Aptec alleged that Mr. Horton had taken with him information belonging to Aptec as regards.

- a) The electrolyte
- b) The apparatus
- c) A list of Aptec's customers

The judge dismissing Aptec's claims (a) and (c) upheld on (b) and granted an injunction restraining Mr. Horton from using the apparatus.

The judge looked into the intricacies of the process involved and found that the essential features of the process at the time when Mr. Horton joined Aptec were : (i) out of tank plating, (ii) upward electrolyte circulation; (iii) a central insoluble anode; (iv) simple adaptor plate attachment of the cylinder; and (v) feature X. The judge considered that there were only three or four employees and Mr. Horton would occasionally carry out the plating operation. Although there were no specific terms of employment requiring Mr. Horton to keep the process confidential but Mr. Horton understood that the apparatus was to be kept confidential. Secondly, Aptec's general manager Mr. John had originally obtained information from a German Company, Blasberg. Mr Horton had copied all the features (i) to (iv) but not feature X which showed Mr. Horton was not a truthful witness of

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Maintain a log book of your research and experiments

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A Case Law...

the whole process. The judge also dealt with the question whether the process was in the public domain. Citing the *Coco vs A N Clark (Engineers) Ltd* [1969] RPC 41 he considered 3 elements necessary to prove breach of confidence, namely

- (i) the information must have been confidential;
- (ii) it must have been communicated in a way importing an obligation of confidence; and
- (iii) it must have been used in an unauthorised manner to the detriment of the person communicating it.

The way Aptec had obtained information about the electrolyte from Blasberg meant that it was not protectable. The judge also concluded that although electrolyte was something of the general nature but the process as a whole was not in public domain.

The judge further concluded that the defendants (Mr. Horton) had failed to show that the apparatus was in the public domain. Aptec had kept the apparatus confidential and Mr. Horton treated it in the same way. It was concluded that Mr. Horton had misused the confidential information.

Mr. Horton then appealed in the Court of Appeal. Now the point considered was whether the design and configuration was a trade secret. The earlier judge's decision could be upheld if it

belonged to Class 3 (Class 3 says : specific trade secrets so confidential that, even though they may necessarily have been learned by heart and even though the servant may have left the service they cannot lawfully be used for anyone's benefit but the master's).

With regards to the confidentiality of the information the judge commented about the lack of documentation concerning Aptec's process. That being so, it was difficult to appreciate how Mr. Horton could have taken anything with him other than by memorising it. However, the evidence as to how Mr. Horton had designed his plating cell indicated that he had done so without reference specifically to the Aptec's cell. The judge concluded that Mr. Horton had taken away the salient features of the cell as part of his general knowledge but without any deliberate attempt to memorise it. The fact that Mr. Horton's cell did not include feature X but included all of the other features was a consequence of his adopting the principle of out-of-tank plating.

The final verdict

The Court of Appeals before giving the final judgement took into consideration the following questions :

Was there anything in the employment contract of Mr. Horton by which Mr. Horton was bound not to leak or use any confidential information?

Did the process possess the degree of confidentiality which would have held it equivalent to a trade secret?

Had the employer impressed upon the employee the confidentiality of the information to the extent for it to be regarded as a trade secret?

Whether the information could be easily isolated from other information which the employee was free to use or disclose?

The judge held that there was nothing in the nature of Mr. Horton's employment concerning secret or confidential material. Nor did he habitually handle confidential information so as to heighten his appreciation of its confidential nature. Secondly, although the plating cell was capable of being a trade secret, it did not possess the degree of confidentiality i.e it was neither inherently a trade secret nor was it treated as though it required the same degree of protection as a trade secret. Thirdly, Mr. Horton had appreciated that the information was intended to be confidential. However, the claim to confidentiality was much wider than was justified. Lastly, it was not easy to isolate the secret information from the other information which the employee was free to use.

As a conclusion of the case, the injunctions were discharged and Mr. Horton was prevented from using any of the information that he had obtained regarding feature X.

**(Intellectual Property Decisions,
Vol 23 No 8, August 2000)**

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Case Study

This case study deals with a patent entitled, 'Device for controlling an aerodynamic surface for balancing a helicopter in terms of pitch' awarded by the USPTO and assigned to Eurocopter, France on September 26, 2000.

Prior Art

It is a known practice to have an aerodynamic surface, known as empennage, in helicopter placed towards the rear of the helicopter, for achieving pitch control during hovering and cruising. To hover with respect a fixed point on the ground, the moment due to the weight of the helicopter and moment due to the main lift and propulsion rotor (which is proportional to the tilting of the rotor) have to balance each other. In cruising an additional component of pitching moment comes from the aerodynamic moment exerted on the fuselage. This moment has a destabilising effect. Excessive nose down attitudes increase the drag of the helicopter thus reducing the speed and nose up attitudes lead to a feeling of discomfort for the crew and passengers and high moments on the mast and the hub of the main rotor. The empennage must satisfy the requirements of performance and hub loading. One possible way is to increase the efficiency of the empennage by increasing its area. However, this route has some disadvantages:

(a) a constraint, known as the

'attitude hump', which is due to the interaction between the rotor and the empennage at low speeds and which results in nose up effect, can reduce the visibility during approach;

(b) a constraint associated with coupling when climbing/diving which is dependent on the empennage area, resulting into substantial variation in the altitude and in the position of the fore-and-aft and cyclic stick; and

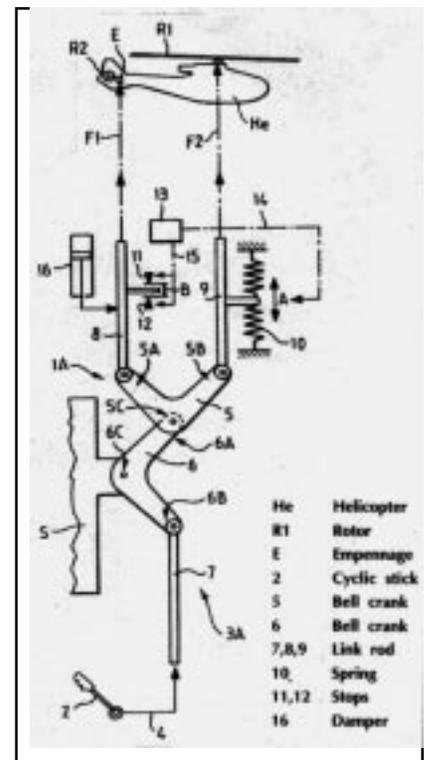
(c) constraints of size in the folding of the tail boom.

Present Invention

The object of the present invention is to overcome these drawbacks with the help of a device for controlling the empennage of a helicopter in such a way as to balance the said helicopter in pitching while at the same time having control over the helicopter performance and loading on the hub of the main rotor and meeting the aforementioned constraints. Two different types of situations have been taught in the patent specification.

(i) control means are built into the pitch control channel and control said aerodynamic surface and said main rotor simultaneously. Thus, the device performs two controls.

(ii) control means are added into the pitch control channel and control only the said aerodynamic surface. This method avoids modifying the pitch control channel and thus



can be used for any type of helicopter.

In the first situation, the control means comprise a bell crank linkage with two branches. The bell crank is mechanically connected to a member for activating the main rotor is elastically restrained which has an adjustable point. This embodiment is shown in the figure below.

Claims

The patent has 21 claims. Few of them are given below :

1. A device for controlling an aerodynamic surface for balancing a helicopter in terms of pitch, said aerodynamic surface being controllable in terms of orientation and generating lift for creating a pitching action, and said helicopter comprising a main lift and propulsion rotor, a fore-and-aft

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A Case Study...

cyclic pitch of blades of said rotor being controllable by means of a pitch control channel as a function of a command for the pitch control of the helicopter, said device comprising control means associated with said pitch-control channel, for controlling said aerodynamic surface to generate a lift which represents at least part of a first control command dependent on said pitch-control command, said part being executable by said aerodynamic surface, and wherein a combined pitching action of said aerodynamic surface and said main rotor represents said command for the pitch control of the helicopter.

2. A device as claimed in claim 1.

where-in said first control command is determined from the difference between said pitch-control command and a reference command that represents a reference control of said main rotor.

3. A device as claimed in claim 1,

wherein said control means are built into said pitch-control channel and control said aerodynamic surface and said main rotor simultaneously.

4. A device as claimed above, wherein said pitch control channel comprise a linkage for transmitting the pitch control command, and

where-in said control means comprise a bell crank including two branches, said bell crank being built into said linkage and splitting the movement of the linkage between said two branches to transmit the pitch-control command,

a first of said two branches being mechanically connected to a member for actuating the aerodynamic surface and controlling the orientation thereof, and

a second of said two branches being mechanically connected to a member for actuating the main rotor, controlling the fore-and-aft cyclic pitch thereof, and wherein the mechanical connection between said second branch and said member for actuating the main rotor is elastically restrained.

PFC on the move....

- During the months of August-September, PFC organised four patent awareness workshops. The first one was held at Calcutta University on August



(Workshop held at Calcutta University)

14. The second one was a two-day workshop held at Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), Haridwar at the request of BHEL on September 5th and 6th. The third one was organized at Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology, Longowal, Punjab on September 11, and the fourth one was organized at the Gyani Zail Singh College of Engineering & Technology, Bhatinda, Punjab on September 12. The workshops had a participation of about 250 scientists and technologists. The



(Workshop held at Longowal, Punjab)

workshop at Calcutta and the two workshops held in Punjab were organized in association with the Patent Information Centres (PIC) set up by PFC in the states of West Bengal and Punjab respectively.

- During the period, four patent applications were filed in India, taking the total tally of patent applications filed to 91.

Incremental inventions can lead to new patents

Patent Filing in Korea through PCT

The general requirements for entry into national phase of Korean Industrial Property Office for a PCT application in which Republic of Korea is the designated or the elected office are presented. One copy of the PCT application written or translated into Korean must reach the Korean Industrial Property Office within 20 months from the priority date if the applicant has decided to enter into the national phase after the search report or within 30 months from the priority date if the applicant has decided to enter into the national phase after the examination report. The patent application covering the description, claims, abstract, any text matter of drawings, amendments, if any must be translated into Korean. Copy of the international application is not required while entering into the national phase. There is no provision for any exemptions, refunds or reduction in the national fee.

Any patent attorney registered, attorney-at-law or other person resident in the Republic of Korea can act as the patent agent. An international application for a patent may be converted into utility model application and vice versa subject to the payment of the national fee. Certain special requirements of the office are as under:

- 1) Name and address of the inventor if they have not been furnished in the 'Request' part of the international application.
- 2) Appointment of an agent if the applicant is not resident in the Republic of Korea.
- 3) When the applicant is a legal entity, indication of the name of an officer representing that entity.
- 4) Translation of the international application to be furnished in three copies.
- 5) Translation into Korean of the priority document where it is not identical with the international application. Otherwise a written statement confirming identity is sufficient.

The fee schedule in Korean won for Korean Industrial Property Office as the designated office for a PCT application is given below:

Fees (Korean won)

National Fee:		
-when a copy of the application has been furnished on floppy disk	29,000	
-when a copy of the application has not been furnished on floppy disk	39,000	
Additional fee for each sheet in excess of 20 :		
-when a copy of the application has been furnished on floppy disk	1,000	
-when a copy of the application has not been furnished on floppy disk	3,500	
Fee for claiming priority	26,000	Plus 17,000 for the second and each subsequent claimed priority
Fee for request for examination	141,000	Plus 32,000 for the second and each subsequent claim
Annual Fees:		
-for the 1 st to the 3 rd year (must all be paid at one and the same time), per year	42,000	Plus 24,000 per claim in excess of three
-for the 4 th to the 6 th year,* per year	75,000	Plus, 37,000 per claim in excess of three
-for the 7 th to the 9 th year,* per year	151,000	Plus, 50,000 per claim in excess of three
-for the 10 th to the 12 th year,* per year	302,000	Plus 60,000 per claim in excess of three
-for the 13 th to the 15 th year, * per year	604,000	Plus 75,000 per claim in excess of three
-for the 16 th to the 18 th year,* per year	1,200,000	Plus 88,000 per claim in excess of three
-for the 19 th to the 21 st year, * per year	2,400,000	Plus 100,000 per claim in excess of three
-for the 22 nd to the 25 th year, *per year	4,180,000	Plus 113,000 per claim in excess of three

Applicants must observe the cost impact if the number of claims are more than three.

* May all be paid at one and the same time or in installments.

Maintain a log book of your research and experiments

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. 2 September, 2000

184511. Mintage Consultants Pvt Ltd, India (377/Bom/95)	A torch.
184512. Filterwerk Mann+Hummel GMBH, Germany (429/Bom/95)	An improved fluid filter.
184513. Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai (488/Bom/95)	A process to manufacture nostrandite (nordstrandite) i.e. aluminium hydroxide of the chemical formula $ai(oh)_3$, of high purity in high yield from aluminium alkoxide.
184514. Rajinder Syal, India (539/Bom/95)	A tongue cleaner.
184515. Indian Petrochemicals Corp, India (540/Bom/95)	A process for the preparation of catalyst for use in manufacture of parazylene.
184516. Lupin Laboratories Ltd, India (39/Bom/96)	Process for the stereospecific synthesis of keto-enol tautomeric mixture of p-nitrobenzyl (ir, 6r, 7r)-7-phenoxy-acetamido-3-oxonitrobenzyl (ir, 6r, 7r)-7-phenoxyacetamido-3-hydroxy-3-cephem-4-carboxylate-1-oxide.
184517. The Associated Cement Companies Ltd, India (175/Bom/96)	Process for extraction of high purity zirconia (z-r02) powder by sulphate route from zircon sand (zrsio4).
184518. Hyderabad (Sind) National Collegiate Board, India (313/Bom/97)	A process of manufacturing an anti-presant based transdermal drug delivery system.
184519. Hyderabad (Sind) National Collegiate Board, India (314/Bom/97)	A process of manufacturing a transdermal drug delivery system for use in smoking cessation.
184520. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (373/Bom/97)	A process for producing whole meal flour for making chapati.
184521. Staedtler & UHL, Germany (693/Cal/95)	A needle for mounting on a support rod for use with a textile combing machine.
184522. Villamex SA, Mexico (832/Cal/95)	An improved apparatus for precooking wheat flour dough.
184523. Edward Grenke, Canada (1107/Cal/95)	An oil leakage restraining device for use with a rotary pump for oilwells.
184524. Ionica International Ltd, UK (1004/Cal/95)	An electronic circuit.
184525. Richard A Lang, USA (1154/Cal/95)	An audio/video transceiver system.
184526. Koninklijke Philips Electronics, The Netherlands (1429/Cal/95)	Electric lamp.

International News

According to a US Supreme Court judgement, the internet service providers are not responsible for libel in e-mail or bulletin board messages. The ruling is based on the logic that a provider cannot be treated as a publisher but as a provider of equipment like for example telephone companies. The ruling stands in contradiction to most European countries where the provider is being regarded as publisher and hence liable.

(World Patent Information, Vol 22, No 3 Sept, 2000)

It is now possible to conduct patent transactions with Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOs) through the internet. It will enable users to search and download patent information, renew patents and update addresses of applicants, inventors and agents. The second phase of e-patents to be launched in first quarter of next year will allow online submission of patent applications. Readers can go through the site: <http://www.epatents.gov.sg/>

Republic of Turkey will become the 20th Member State of the European Patent Organization with effect from 1 November 2000.

(EPIDOS News)

With effect from October 1, 2000 an increase in the patent fees has been announced by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in order to recover the high costs associated with doing business.

(www.uspto.gov)

In an effort to streamline and simplify the patent application

Contd on...9

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184527. Irving Chung-Chi Chen, Hong Kong (1623/Cal/97)	A method of making an insertless perforated mill roll.
184528. Kaneka Corp, Japan (6/Cal/98)	A process for producing an epoxide.
184529. Kaneka Corp, Japan (7/Cal/98)	A process for producing an halohydrin.
184530. Elf Atochem North America Inc, USA (1359/Cal/98)	A process for preparing a novel polymer possessing one or more peroxide-containing recurring units.
184531. Gujarat Propack Ltd, India (122/Bom/95)	A method of preparing a writable and/or off-set printable bopp film having silky finish and the film produced by the method.
184532. Gujarat Propack Ltd, India (123/Bom/95)	Writable and/or off-set printable film. A method for preparing the film and an apparatus for producing the film.
184533. Lona Industries Ltd, India (232/Bom/95)	A process for treating effluent/waste water containing copper, iron and aluminium salts for recovering commercially usable compounds therefrom.
184534. Mintage Consultants Pvt Ltd, India (240/Bom/95)	An improved rechargeable lead acid cell.
184535. Ajinkya Naik, India (267/Bom/95)	Two or three wheeled automobile vehicle with alternator generator set.
184536. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (326/Bom/95)	Detergent composition.
184537. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (327/Bom/95)	An aqueous liquid cleansing and moisturising composition.
184538. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (346/Bom/95)	A process for the preparing a hair dye from embica occicianalis (amla).
184539. V. C. Malshe, India (348/Bom/95)	A process for the preparation of an ion exchange resin catalyst.
184540. Hindustan Lever Ltd, India (357/Bom/95)	A process for producing faujasitic zeolites.
184541. Esvin Advanced Technologies Ltd, India (450/Mas/94)	A microbial enzyme process for pretreating wood and bagasse pulps (prior to carrying out the conventional bleaching process in respect thereof) for achieving elemental chlorine free bleach sequence and for obtaining pulps of increased brightness.
184542. Snamprogetti SPA, Italy (481/Mas/94)	A process for producing solid urea in a urea production plant.
184543. Bruce Samuel Sedley, Hongkong (610/Mas/94)	A handle operable door closure.
184544. Romagnoli Tiziano, Italy (726/Mas/94)	A center made from injection-moulded plastic for forming spools of yarn.
184545. Bridon PLC, UK (730/Mas/94)	A solid polymeric core for wire rope, a method and an apparatus for making the core.
184546. Haldor Topsoe A/S, Denmark (759/Mas/94)	A process for catalytical steam reforming of a nitrogen containing carbonaceous feedstock.
184547. Mhitraa Engineering Equipment (P) Ltd, Tamil Nadu (777/Mas/94)	A component cleaning equipment.
184548. Brakes India Ltd, India (804/Mas/94)	A device for prevention of twisting of load gell while towing a vehicle.
184549. Staubli AG Pfaffikon, Switzerland (821/Mas/94)	Heald-separating apparatus for warpthread drawing-in machines.
184550. Owens-Illinois Plastic Products Inc, USA (863/Mas/94)	A multilayer coextruded plastic container and a method of forming the same.

Contd from... 8

International News

process, USPTO has announced changes to its rules of practice. Under the new rules, complicated requirements for establishing small entity status, and costly up front fees associated with the failure to establish small entity status, will be eliminated allowing independent inventors and inventors associated with small business to save time and money. New rules will also permit applications with lengthy computes programs or biotechnology sequence data to be filed on CD-ROM and other electronic format. Time and money will be saved by abolishing outdated procedures, such as requiring multiple photograph as patent drawings with applications and relaxing rigid formalities enabling practitioners to have rights of access to client application files.

(www.uspto.gov)

Hoechst Japan Limited, Tokyo has been granted a patent by USPTO for transgenic mouse. The invention relates to an animal model of German Alzheimer's disease that is useful for determining the mechanism of the disease and for developing and texting potential therapeutic drugs.

(Journal of Intellectual Property Rights, September 2000)

Fee hike has been announced by the Danish Patent and Trademark Office with effect from January 1, 2001 for patent and trademark protection. Basic fee has increased in respect of publication of amended translation of European Patent specification. Fee for filing of opposition for

Contd on...10

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B. 9 September, 2000

184551. Paul Wurth SA, Luxembourg (509/Del/91)
184552. CSIR, India (530/Del/91)
184553. The Procter & Gamble Co, USA (552/Del/91)
184554. Biophotonics Inc, USA (564/Del/91)
184555. Zeneca Ltd, England (599/Del/91)
184556. Piaggio Veicoli Europei SPA, Italy (658/Del/91)
184557. Colgate-Palmolive Co, USA (660/Del/91)
184558. Colgate-Palmolive Co, USA (6662/Del/91)
184559. Rollatainers Ltd, (Haryana) India (669/Del/91)
184560. General Electric Co, USA (696/Del/91)
184561. CSIR, India (500/Del/89)
184562. CSIR, India (1179/Del/90)
184563. CSIR, India (243/Del/91)
184564. CSIR, India (437/Del/91)
184565. CSIR, India (438/Del/91)
184566. CSIR, India (439/Del/91)
184567. Shanmugasundaram Venkatesan, India (463/Del/91)
184568. The Procter & Gamble Co, USA (475/Del/91)
184569. CSIR, India (1362/Del/95)
184570. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd, India (2061/Del/95)
184571. The Secretary of State for Defence in Her Britannic Majesty's Government of the UK, England (700/Del/91)
184572. Honda Giken Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan (759/Del/91)
184573. Racold Appliance Ltd, India (787/Del/91)
- Device for mounting and dismounting shaft-furnace tymps.
An improved process for the preparation of silver-cadmium oxide alloy for use as electrical contacts.
Paper making belt.
Photovoltaic cell and battery whenever incorporating said cell.
A process for the preparation of anionic phthalocyanine compounds.
Fuel pump with pressure regulation for injection systems in internal combustion engines.
Anti drip nozzle for filling packages.
A layered sheet for producing pouches.
A carton for storing edible materials therein.
Combustor dome.
An improved process for the preparation of aluminium based alloy anodes for use in the alkaline aluminium-air cell.
A process for the preparation of an improved li-promoted mgo catalyst useful for oxidative coupling of methane to ethane & ethylene.
A process for the extraction of potash from glaucnitic sandstone useful for fertiliser application.
An improved process for the preparation of n-monosubstituted amides from nitriles and alcohols.
An improved process for the preparation of n-monosubstituted amides.
An improved process for the separation of catechol and hydroquinone (dihydroxybenzene isomers) using zeolite na-y.
A bicycle with novel driving means.
An improved sanitary napkin.
A process for the synthesis of n-acetyl normuramyl-n fatty acyl-lysyl-diso glutamine.
Process for the preparation of pharmaceutical tablet comprising ranitidine as core coated with a polymeric film.
Process and apparatus for preparing dinitrogen pentoxide.
A device for displaying a residual electric charge of a battery of an electrically driven vehicle.
An electrical cooking appliance.

Contd from... 9

International News

patent protection and for publication of translation of European Patent specification have also increased. Application fee, international search fee, resumption fee, patent grant fee, renewal fee and others remain same.

(WISTA Intellectual Property, Issue 2, August, 2000)

The University of Washington School of Law has scheduled to start a new Intellectual Property and Technology Law LL.M. degree program in fall 2001. The law school located in Seattle shall meet the needs of the modern practitioners by providing an innovative curriculum covering a wide variety of technology related areas students joining the program shall have choice of two practice-oriented tracks of study, namely Intellectual Property Law Trade and Business Law Track. The IP Law Track will concentrate on methods for obtaining, protecting and exploiting intellectual property rights, both domestically and internationally. Business Law Track shall focus on legal issues faced by enterprises built around new technology. For more details contact <http://www.law.washington.edu/casrip>.

(CASRIP Newsletter Vol 7, Iss 2, Spring 2000)

The Federal Court of Appeal in Canada has given a landmark judgement upholding the patentability of patent claims to the Harvard mouse. The Federal Court of Appeal reversed the decision in the Federal Court Trial Division and has concluded that the Canadian patent act does not exclude patentability of

Contd on...11

Incremental inventions can lead to new patents

184574. Engineers India Ltd, India (800/Del/91)	A packing element for use in the manufacture of a packing module.
184575. Societe Nationale Detude Et De Construction De Moteurs D'aviation, France (861/Del/91)	A casting mold for casting of a work-piece.
184576. P.S. Misra, India (858/Del/91)	A process for the manufacture of shaped products from oxide dispersion strengthen feritic alloys.
184577. The Procter & Gamble Co, USA (858/Del/91)	Absorbent article having improved' shape and adhesive fastening means.
184578. The Procter & Gamble Co, USA (916/Del/91)	An alkyl ester sulfonate detergent composition.
184579. The Procter & Gamble Co, USA (919/Del/91)	An enhanced soil release detergent composition.
184580. The Procter & Gamble Co, USA (965/Del/91)	A stable storage solid laundry detergent composition.
184581. Montell Technology Co BV, The Netherlands (544/Cal/95)	Process for the polymerization of olefins.
184582. Energy Pty Ltd, Australia (545/Cal/95)	A process for producing methanol or a methanol based fuel and apparatus.
184583. SEB SA, France (770/Cal/95)	Locking and unlocking device for the lid of the tank of a cooking vessel.
184584. Siemens Aktiengesellschaft, Germany (779/Cal/94)	Apparatus for cooling the coolant of the gas turbine of a gas turbine and steam turbine plant.
184585. Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd, India (852/Cal/95)	A laser based positioning/apparatus for coke oven battery.
184586. PPG Industries Ohio Inc, USA (1201/Cal/95)	Electrodepositable coating compositions having improved cure response.
184587. Mitsubishi Materials Corp, Japan (1313/Cal/95)	Method of manufacturing improved wear-resistant copper alloy for synchronizer-ring.
184588. Daewoo Electronics Co Ltd, Korea (1487/Cal/95)	Low temperature formed thin film actuated mirror array.
184589. Alza Corp, USA (1756/Cal/97)	A method for preparing a stable protein composition.
184590. Glaxo Group Ltd, UK (1821/Cal/98)	Process for the preparation of a carbocyclic purine nucleoside analogue.
184591. Gould Electronics Inc, USA (989/Del/91)	Apparatus for applying surface treatment by electrodeposition process to metal foil.
184592. Gec Alsthom, France (996/Del/91)	A high tension circuit breaker apparatus.
184593. BP Solar Ltd, UK (1002/Del/91)	Electrolytic bath for depositing a compound.
184594. Packaged Ice Inc, USA (1006/Del/91)	Ice bagging apparatus.
184595. The British Petroleum Co, UK (1012/Del/91)	Process for purifying acetic acid and/or acetic anhydride by removing iodide derivatives as impurity.
184596. Armco Inc, USA (1014/Del/91)	A process for producing regular grain oriented silicon steel.
184597. CSIR, India (1027/Del/91)	A process for the production of an improved wear resistant alloy cast iron.
184598. Braunschweigische Maschinenbau-Anstalt Ag, Germany (1039/Del/91)	Continuously working centrifuge for spinning off sugar masseccutes.
184599. Exxon Chemical Patents, Inc USA (1086/Del/91)	A premix burner for obtaining reduced no emissions.
184600. Solvay (Societe Anonyme), Belgium (1052/Del/91)	Process for the polymerisation of alphaolefins.

Contd from... 10

International News

living things.

(Patent World, Iss 125, Sept 2000)

Micron Technology and Hyundai have joined hands in going to court to challenge Rambus patent on memory chip technology. Rambus has developed a high-speed memory interface and has a variety of patents on memory chip technology. Hyundai is seeking to invalidate Rambus patent while Micron is alleging that Rambus has violated federal anti-trust laws. **(The Financial Express, 1 Sept 2000)**

Domestic News

A design patent has been obtained by Manu Agarwal of Design Expo (a Mumbai based Internet solutions and products company) with Nanak Advani and Dr K. Reza for his design of the architecture of a row decoder for flash memory chips used in all programmable system devices. The row decoder basically optimises the functioning of the flash memory chip along three parameters size, time taken for decoding and building a redundancy into the decoder.

(The Financial Express, 22 Sept, 2000)

An Indian dotcom company Careercommunity.com Ltd has applied for a US patent. It has filed a provisional application through Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP, a US-based patent law firm. The subscribes system is based on a two-tier revenue model that pays for itself through e-business bargains and other facilities availed by the subscribers. The query redressed

Contd on...12

Maintain a log book of your research and experiments

184601. The Procter & Gamble Co, USA (1053/Del/91)	An absorbent article.
184602. Zeneca Ltd, England (1055/Del/91)	Process for the manufacture of reactive mono azo dye compounds.
184604. The Lubrizol Corp, USA (1064/Del/91)	A fuel additive composition.
184605. Concentric Pumps Ltd, UK (1068/Del/91)	Gerotor pumps.
184606. UOP Co, USA (1082/Del/91)	A process for preparation of sweet hydrocarbons from sour hydrocarbon fraction.
184607. CSIR, India (1140/Del/91)	A device for lifting/lowering of an embossing plate used in an embossing machine.
184608. Hermann Berstorff Maschinenbau Gmbh, Germany (1175/Del/91)	An extruder for processing and producing rubber and thermoplastic plastics material.
184609. The Procter & Gamble Co, USA (1194/Del/91)	A hair conditioning shampoo compositions.
184610. Bernard Castagner, France (1205/Del/91)	Pyrotechnic dynamic penetrometer apparatus.
184611. Srinidhi Hiremagalur Anantharaman, India (247/Mas/94)	Space frame node.
184612. Srinidhi Hiremagalur Anantharaman, India (248/Mas/94)	An improved space frame system.
184613. Indian Institute of Science, India (255/Mas/94)	A roll compacted iron electrode.
184614. Krupp Widia Gmbh, Germany (320/Mas/94)	A process for the production of composite material for use in metal cutting operations or as high temperature material.
184615. Urea Casale SA Swiss Co, Switzerland (365/Mas/94)	A continuous process and a plant for producing urea.
184616. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, Germany (430/Mas/94)	A process for the production of olefin homo and copolymers from olefin homo and copolymers from olefin monomers.
184617. International Business Machines Co, USA (1168/Mas/94)	A computer keyboard.
184618. Ravindra Kumar Agarwal, India (1569/Mas/95)	A process for preparing a herbal ctio parasiticide composition.
184619. Sumitomo Chemical Co Ltd, Japan (1835/Mas/97)	A device for controlling or repelling harmful insects.
184620. F Hoffmann-La Roche Ag, Switzerland (2752/Mas/97)	A process for the preparation of zeaxanthin.

Contd from... 11

Domestic News

method envisaged by the company ensures every subscriber of a personalized response to any query made to the member service centre.

(The EconomicTimes)

Pharmaceutical giants are keen to make huge investments in India provided a favourable political climate is created with a strong base for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Pharma giants although enjoy Exclusive Marketing Rights (EMR) in India till 2005, when the Patent Amendment Act 1999, comes into effect are interested in huge investment in research and development.

(The Financial Express, 4 Sept 2000)

The Centre for Biochemical Technology has filed for patents, trademarks and copyrights for half a dozen discoveries in methodology development along with drug target identification. It has also taken the trademark for a genome calculator (to compare bacterial genomes) and filed for a copyright for software algorithms.

(The Financial Express)

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

NEXTISSUE

- **Patents for opposition**
- **Case Study**
- **Domestic and International News**
- **Some questions and answers**

Published by: Patent Facilitating Centre (PFC)

Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC)
Department of Science and Technology (DST),
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi - 110 016.
Tel.: 6859581, 6863877, 6967458, 6567373 Fax: 6863866
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Adviser: Y.S. Rajan, Executive Director, TIFAC
Editor: R. Saha, Director

Printed by Reliant Print O Graphics, New Delhi-110 020
Telefax: 692 4567, 692 9593

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