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1701 Examiners Not To Express Opinion on Validity

Congress, in 35 U.S.C. 282, has endowed every patent granted by the Patent and Trademark Office with a presumption of validity. Public policy demands that every employee of the Patent and Trademark Office refuse to express to any person any opinion or view as to the invalidity of any United States Patent except where a reissue application has been filed and is before the examiner for consideration. The question of validity or invalidity is exclusively a matter for the courts to determine. Each member of the examining corps is cautioned to be especially wary of any inquiry from any person outside the Patent and Trademark Office (including any employee of another government agency), the answer to which might indicate that a particular patent should not have been issued.

Further, when a field of search for an invention is requested, Patent and Trademark Office employees should routinely inquire whether the invention has been patented.

Examiners are especially cautioned against answering inquiries from any person outside the Patent and Trademark Office as to whether or not a certain reference was considered and whether or not a claim would have been allowed over that reference. This applies to anything in the patented file, including the extent of the field of search and any entry relating thereto. The record of a patented file must speak for itself. Practitioners can be of material assistance in this regard by refraining from making such inquiries of members of the examining corps. Answers to inquiries of this nature must

of necessity be refused, and such refusal should be considered neither discourteous nor an expression of opinion as to validity. Searches suggested to members of the public who conduct validity searches might well serve as a basis for concluding that the examiner who examined the application during its prosecution overlooked a pertinent area of prior art during his search. This might adversely affect the presumption of validity in the court of patent litigation.

The examiner who offers suggestions as to fields of search might well find himself in a position where his offer to help might lead to statements made by him which adversely reflect on the patent itself. These statements, while not part of the Patent and Trademark Office written record, may result in the examiner being sought for testimony in connection with litigation resulting from the issuance of that patent. While § 1701.01 points out that the testimony of examiners can be taken by deposition in appropriate situations, the circumstances noted are not appropriate. Examiner's testimony is limited to factual amplification of the written record established during the application's prosecution history. In validity search situations, comments made by the examiner occur after the fact (issuance of the patent) and could only lead to improper examiner testimony since they amount to "second guessing" of the original examiner's work methods and professional judgment. As pointed out above, the determination of validity of a United States patent is strictly a matter for determination by competent judicial authority.

1701.01 Examiners Not To Testify as Patent Experts

Inasmuch as public policy does not permit examiners to decide, as judges in the Patent and Trademark Office, questions upon which they have been retained to give opinions as expert witnesses in patent cases in the courts, every examiner who shall testify as an expert in a patent case pending in any court will be dismissed, unless he or she shall have so testified involuntarily, upon compulsion by competent judicial authority, and without retainer or preparation.

Whenever an examiner is asked or subpoenaed to testify in a suit concerning a patent, trademark registration, or application for either, the examiner is directed to report that fact *immediately* to the Solicitor. Where the suit involves a patent or an application for a patent, the examiner must also promptly notify the Office of the Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Patents.

Also, examiners are reminded that, in view of the long established policy of the Patent and Trademark Office to refuse to permit members of the staff of the Patent and Trademark Office to testify in patent suits, they should, before allowing an application, determine that the written record is accurate and complete.

Patent examiners are forbidden to testify as patent experts or to express opinions, in testimony or otherwise, as to the invalidity of any issued patent. Patent examiners have, in connection with litigation involving patent validity, been called to testify on factual matters. In those cases, the practice has been to permit the examiner to testify only upon the issuance of a subpoena.

However, under current practice, patent examiners are permitted to testify on deposition in patent suits, without the need for a subpoena, provided the following conditions are satisfied:

1) The party proposing to take the testimony will state in writing, that the questions to be asked of the examiner will be phrased to comply with the permissible scope of inquiry as outlined in the protective orders contained in the Court opinions in *In re Mayewsky*, 162 USPQ 86, 89, and *Shaffer Tool Works v. Joy Manufacturing Co.*, 167 USPQ 170, 171:

“* * * the scope of the oral depositions of the patent examiners is hereby limited to matters of fact and must not go into hypothetical or speculative areas or the bases, reasons, mental processes, analyses or conclusions of the patent examiners in acting upon the patent applications maturing into the patent [in suit].” 167 USPQ 171.

2) That in addition to complying with the requirements of Rule 30 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the party taking the testimony will agree to give notice of the taking of the deposition of the patent examiner to the Solicitor, at least thirty days prior to the date on which the taking of the deposition is desired.

3) That the party taking the deposition arrange with the Solicitor to notice the deposition at a place convenient to the Patent and Trademark Office.

4) That the party taking the deposition supply a courtesy copy of the deposition transcript to the Patent and Trademark Office for its records.

If the party desiring to take the testimony of the examiner does not agree to the conditions enumerated, the Patent and Trademark Office will not permit the examiner to be deposed without a subpoena and compliance with the procedure set forth in Section 7.02, Department of Commerce Administrative Order 205-12, June 29, 1967 as amended April 10, 1970. That section states:

In any case where it is sought by subpoena, order or other compulsory process or other demand of a court or other authority (hereinafter referred to as a “demand”) to require the production or disclosure of any record in the files of the Department of Commerce or other information acquired by an officer or employee of the Department as a part of the performance of his official duties or because of his official status, the matter shall be immediately referred for determination to the appropriate official described in subsection 4.01 of this order. If such official has discretion with respect to disclosure and he determines that it would be improper to comply with the demand, or if he has no discretion with respect to disclosure, the matter shall be promptly referred to the Secretary of Commerce for final determination. Unless and until the Secretary determines that the records or information should be produced, the officer or employee who appears in answer to the demand shall inform the court or other authority (a) that the section 7 of this order prohibits the officer or employee from producing or disclosing the records or other information demanded without the prior approval of the Secretary of Commerce, and (b) that the demand has been, or is being, as the case may be, referred for the prompt consideration of the Secretary. The officer or employee shall also provide the court or other authority with a copy of the regulations prescribed in this section 7 of this order, and shall respectfully request the court or other authority to stay the demand pending the receipt of instructions or directions from the Secretary of Commerce concerning the demand.

See also *Monsanto Company v. Dawson Chemical Company et al.*, 176 USPQ 349 (1972); *Standard Packaging Corporation v. Curwood, Inc.*, 180 USPQ 235 (1973); and *Fischer & Porter Company v. Corning Glass Works*, 181 USPQ 329 (1974).

1702 Restrictions on Examiners Resigning From the Office

Extract from 37 CFR 1.341, Registration of Attorneys and Agents. (g) Former examiners. No person who has served in the examining corps of the Patent and Trademark Office will be registered after termination of his services, nor, if registered before such service, be reinstated, unless he undertakes (1) not to prosecute or aid in any manner in the prosecution of any application pending in any examining group during his period of service therein; and (2) not to prepare or prosecute nor to assist in any manner in the preparation or prosecution of any application of another filed within two years after the date he left such group, and assigned to such group, without the specific authorization of the Commissioner. Associated and related classes in other group may be required to be included in the undertaking or designated classes may be excluded. In case application for registration or reinstatement is made after resignation from the Office, the applicant will not be registered, or reinstated, if he has prepared or prosecuted, or assisted in the preparation or prosecution of any such application as indicated in this paragraph. (See further 18 U.S.C. 207).

See also § 309.

1703 The Official Gazette

The *Patent Official Gazette* reports every Tuesday the patents, and design patents issued and defensive publications published on that day. As to each patent, the following information is given:

(1) the name and (2) the city and state of residence of the applicant with the Post Office address in the case of unassigned patents, and (3) the same data for the assignee, if any, (4) the filing date, and (5) the serial number of the application, (6) the patent number, (7) the title of the invention, (8) the number of claims, (9) the U.S. classification by class and subclass, (10) a selected figure of the drawing, if any, except in the case of a plant patent, (11) a claim or claims, (12) international classification, (13) U.S. parent application data, if any, and (14) foreign priority application data, if any. In the case of a reissue patent there are published the additional data of the number and date of the original patent and original application; and in the case of a design patent the term of the patent.

The Patent Official Gazette also includes notices of patent and trademark suits, indexes of patents, disclaimers filed, Certificates of Correction issued, list of patents available for license or sale, and general information such as orders, notices, changes in rules, changes in classification, certain adverse decisions in interferences, the condition of work in

the Office, disbarment and registration of attorneys, and notices to parties not reached by mail.

Trademark Official Gazette. The official journal of the Patent and Trademark Office relating to trademarks is published every Tuesday, it contains an illustration of each trademark published for opposition, a list of trademarks registered, classified list of registered trademarks and Patent and Trademark Office notices.

Orders should be addressed and remittances made payable to Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

1704 Records Kept in Examining Groups

The principal records kept in the examining groups are two sets of cards, serial register form PTO-205 which are arranged numerically and docket record form PTO-206, of which those awaiting action are arranged by individual examiners. Each card contains data concerning the applications that have been assigned to the groups, identified by name of applicant, title of invention, serial number and filing date. Notation of attorneys is also made. Each set of cards also shows the name of the examiner to whom the examination is entrusted or the assigned docket designation and the class and subclass considered most pertinent for examination, the successive actions taken, and finally the patenting or abandonment or transfer of the case.

Miscellaneous records are also kept relating to matters such as cases on appeal, cases involved in interference, patentability report cases temporarily in or out of the groups, cases involving classification questions and applications or references charged out.

1705 Examiner's Work Report and Actions To Be Counted Thereon

MARKING ACTION CARDS

The following are instructions for completing the mark sense action cards:

Employee number—If the number has less than five digits, use leading zeros. For example, employee number 3781 is marked—03781.

Group—Use first two numbers, for example, for Group 320, mark—32.

Action—For final rejections mark "FIN. REJ."

For allowances mark "=".

For all other actions mark "other action".

Action number—Prepunched on PTO-525, use card number corresponding to action number. Mark the action number on all other action cards.

Art Unit—Use last digit of Group Art Unit number. For example, for Group Art Unit 323, mark —3.

Class—Mark all three columns. If the class has less than 3 digits, mark leading zeros to complete a 3-digit number. Thus, Class 28 is marked —028.

Subclass—Always mark the first three columns. If the subclass has only one or two digits, use leading zeros. Thus, subclass 3 is marked —003.

If a decimal number is a part of the subclass, include the decimal numbers, but do not mark trailing zeros after the decimal number. For example, subclass 32.8 would be marked —032.8.

Ignore any alpha characters in the subclass number. For example, subclass 131.15C would be marked as —131.15.

Classification is to be sense marked on:

1. PTO-525 and PTO-533 cards for all first action.
2. PTO-525, PTO-526, and PTO-533 cards for disposals (allowances, abandonments, and examiner's answers).

Column 11—Column 11 is the one adjacent to the extreme right column (column 12). Column 11 is also above numerals 76 and 77 at the very bottom of the cards.

Column 11 is used in two instances:

1. Mark —0— if the action is a rejection other than a final rejection or a supplemental action.
2. Mark —1— if the action is a SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT ACTION in the case and the first action on the merits.
3. It is no longer necessary to mark —9— if the action was made on overtime. Therefore, —9— should be left blank.

Column 12—Column 12 is the extreme right hand column above numerals 79 and 80 at the bottom of the card.

1. Mark —0— if the action is limited to a requirement for restriction.
2. Mark —1— if the action is an advisory action after final rejection.
3. Mark —2— if the action is an ex parte Quayle action.
4. Mark —3— if the action is an examiner's answer to an appeal brief.
5. Mark —4— if the action involves an interference matter such as a letter suggesting claims, declaration or decision on motion.
6. Mark —5— if the action acknowledges an express abandonment.
7. Mark —6— for miscellaneous actions.

8. It is no longer required that —9— be marked for all actions made after a notice of appeal has been filed in the case. Therefore, line —9— should not be marked.

SERIES CODE

For those action cards for which the series code and serial number are not prepunched and must be handwritten in ink (the Case Action Substitution card (PTO-533), the Case Action/Case Disposition Correction Request form PTO-1314, the Case Disposition Record card (PTO-526), write the appropriate application number *series code* in the box to the left of the serial number box as follows:

A. *For Invention, Plant, and Reissue Applications:*

SERIES CODE:	Application series
3	If filing date is prior to January 1, 1960.
4	If filing date is January 1, 1960 through December 31, 1969.
5	If filing date is January 1, 1970 through December 31, 1978.
6	If filing date is January 1, 1979 or later.

B. *For Design Applications:*

SERIES CODE:	Application series
4	If "D" precedes serial number.
5	If filing date is January 1, 1971 or later or "D" does not precede serial number.

The determination of the correct series code must be made solely on the basis of *filing date* of the application. Serial number form and size, file wrapper color, type, and printed statement of series do *not* reliably indicate proper application number series.

Series code and serial number are prepunched in the Case Action Record Card (PTO-525). However, for the other action cards, Case Action Substitution (PTO-533), Case Disposition Record (PTO-526), the series code and serial number are not prepunched and must be handwritten in ink.

SERIAL NUMBER

When recording serial number, there must be 6 digits. Thus, if serial number is less than 100,000, use lead zeros to complete a 6-digit number, e.g., for serial number 2,345, record 002,345 on the cards.

For design applications do not record the "D" even though it is part of the serial number.

SUBMITTING ACTION CARDS

All action cards (especially the Case Action Cards, PTO-525's) should be submitted promptly with the application upon completion of an action since pickup of these cards from the Group clerks is on a *daily* basis.

SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions are made relative to execution of the sense marking on the computer "action cards."

Use only the electrographic pencils. Ordinary or colored pencils do not contain enough graphite to produce a sufficiently dark dense mark to conduct electricity.

Make a dense firm mark with a pencil having a moderately sharp point. A broad mark may not obtain a continuous unbroken deposit of graphite. Examiners and clerks should make two strokes within each space.

Mark on a hard smooth surface. Avoid marking on a soft surface such as a blotter, etc.

Confine the mark to the space. Avoid a span which is either too short or too long. When the marked cards pass through the Reproducing Punch, three wire brushes sense the mark in the *middle* as well as at *each end*. Marks which are too short will not be punched; those which are too long are likely to invade an adjoining vertical column.

Mark each space individually. Although it is possible to mark two or more spaces with an extended pencil stroke, the quality of the mark is impaired.

Do not mutilate or staple the tab cards since a hole in the card will cause mechanical difficulties.

Never write in a mark sensing area. Use only ink when writing on the action cards and write only in the non-marking area of the card.

REPORTS

All reporting of examiner's production, docket, and time activities is on a bi-weekly basis corresponding to the period covered by the Time and Attendance Reports, PTO-516.

The Office of Computer Services generates the following reports for each art unit:

Examiner's Bi-Weekly Time and Activity Report. This report is based on the Examiner's Case Action Record, Case Disposition, Substitution, Case Action/Case Disposition Correction Request, and Examiner's Bi-Weekly Time Record Cards, PTO-525, PTO-526, and PTO-533, PTO-1314, and PTO-523 respectively.

Examiner's Bi-Weekly Docket Status Report, this report covers information regarding the

new, amended and rejected applications awaiting action.

The dates of the various desks shall be advanced and reported as the actions are counted. The oldest dates of the group reported shall not be advanced except as the actions are mailed.

COUNTING OF ACTIONS

ACTIONS COUNTED

1. Regular actions in new and amended cases including:

(a) Requirements for restriction

(b) Letters or allowances by the examiner as the result of the examination of a new application or the reconsideration or reexamination of an amended application

(c) Requirements for formal changes or corrections

(d) Actions of the examiner applying or carrying into effect final decisions in interference, either on motions or on priority

(e) Actions on cases remanded by the Board of Appeals for reconsideration in view of affidavits or proposed further amendments by applicants.

2. One action for each application which consists only in suggesting claims for interference and one for each application in declaring each interference.

3. Examiner's statements in answer to petitions from his actions.

4. Examiner's answers on appeals.

5. Decisions on motions in interference.

6. Letters advising of entry or nonentry of amendment after final action.

7. Letter advising applicant that express abandonment has taken place and the file will be sent to the Abandoned Files Unit in due course.

8. One action for each application when forwarding a letter for declaration or redeclaration of an interference.

Where more than one amendment is filed in any case before it is reached for consideration of the first of such amendments, only one action will be counted in connection with all such amendments.

ACTIONS NOT COUNTED

The following should not be counted as actions: (1) Examiner's Amendments; (2) supplemental actions citing additional references or correcting the data of references of record; (3) letters acknowledging receipt of communications (new or supplemental oaths, orders for corrections of drawings, etc.), which do not bring the application up for action; (4) letters stating that the Notice of Allowance will be

sent in due course; (5) answers to petitions to revive or to make cases special, amendments under 37 CFR 1.312, and to status letters.

Transfers of individual cases and patent-ability reports are not counted as actions, but credit is given for the time spent.

Examiners are expected to make a reasonably careful examination of applications when they are first received to determine the proper classification before entering them on the register.

Non-examining time is listed on Examiner's Periodic Record of "Other" Time PTO-690E. Examiners should check this in order to make sure that they are properly credited with such time.

COUNTING OF DISPOSALS

Examiners receive credit for a disposal upon submission of a first examiner's answer prepared in an appealed application. A Case Action Record Card (PTO-525) should be marked in block numbered 3, extreme right hand column and turned in with the examiner's answer.

An examiner's "disposal" count consists of three items: (1) allowances, (2) abandonments, and (3) examiner's answers. These same items constitute the "disposals" for performance evaluation of examining art units and groups. However, disposals at the Office level consists only of allowances and abandonments.

For abandonments, the actual date of abandonment must be written in ink above the employee number on the Case Disposition Card, PTO-526.

After the first examiner's answer is submitted, the group clerical section should remove the remaining Case Action Cards from the file wrapper. No further disposal credit will be given.

In order to assure that errors be minimal, it is essential that the action cards be carefully mark sensed. The following are common errors which occur:

1. Card mark sensed too light.
2. Incomplete or no class and subclass on first action, allowance, abandonment or examiner's answer card.
3. A mark in the last two columns of an abandonment card.
4. Group art unit number invalid.
5. Failure to identify type of "other action".

1706 Disclosure Documents

The Patent and Trademark Office accepts and preserves, for a limited time, "Disclosure Documents" as evidence of the dates of conception of inventions.

THE PROGRAM

A paper disclosing an invention and signed by the inventor or inventors may be forwarded to the Patent and Trademark Office by the inventor (or by any one of the inventors when there are joint inventors), by the owner of the invention, or by the attorney or agent of the inventor(s) or owner. It will be retained for two years and then be destroyed unless it is referred to in a separate letter in a related application within two years.

The Disclosure Document is not a patent application, and the date of its receipt in the Patent and Trademark Office will not become the effective filing date of any patent application subsequently filed. However, like patent applications, these documents will be kept in confidence by the Patent and Trademark Office until a patent is granted.

This program does not diminish the value of the conventional witnessed and notarized records as evidence of conception of an invention, but it should provide a more creditable form of evidence than that provided by the popular practice of mailing a disclosure to oneself or another person by registered mail.

A Disclosure Document is available to the public when an application which refers to it issues as a patent.

CONTENT OF DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

Although there are no restrictions as to content and claims are not necessary, the benefits afforded by the Disclosure Document will depend directly upon the adequacy of the disclosure. Therefore, it is strongly urged that the document contain a clear and complete explanation of the manner and process of making and using the invention in sufficient detail to enable a person having ordinary knowledge in the field of the invention to make and use the invention. When the nature of the invention permits, a drawing or sketch should be included. The use or utility of the invention should be described, especially in chemical inventions.

PREPARATION OF THE DOCUMENT

The Disclosure Document must be limited to written matter or drawings on paper or other thin, flexible material, such as linen or plastic drafting material, having dimensions or being folded to dimensions not to exceed 8½ by 13 inches (21.6 by 33 cm.). Photographs also are acceptable. Each page should be numbered. Text and drawings should be sufficiently dark to permit reproduction with commonly used office copying machines.

OTHER ENCLOSURES

In addition to the fee described below, the Disclosure Document must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope and a separate paper in duplicate, signed by the inventor, stating that he is the inventor and requesting that the material be received for processing under the Disclosure Document Program. The papers will be stamped by the Patent and Trademark Office with an identifying number and date of receipt, and the duplicate request will be returned in the self-addressed envelope together with a notice indicating that the Disclosure Document may be relied upon only as evidence and that a patent application should be diligently filed if patent protection is desired. The inventor's request may take the following form:

"The undersigned, being the inventor of the disclosed invention, requests that the enclosed papers be accepted under the Disclosure Document Program, and that they be preserved for a period of two years."

DISPOSITION

The Disclosure Document will be preserved in the Patent and Trademark Office for two years and then will be destroyed unless it is referred to in a separate letter in a related patent application filed within the two-year period. The Disclosure Document should be referred to in a separate letter filed in a pending application by identifying the Document by its title, number, and date of receipt. Acknowledgment of receipt of such letters is made in the next official communication or in separate letter from the Patent and Trademark Office. Unless it is desired to have the Patent and Trademark Office retain the Disclosure Document beyond the two-year period, it is not required that it be referred to in a patent application.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

When a paper referring to a Disclosure Document is filed in a patent application within two years after the filing of a Disclosure Document, the group clerk either prepares (1) a memorandum indicating that a reference to Disclosure Document No. _____ has been made in application Serial No. _____, or (2) a copy of the paper filed in the application referring to the Disclosure Document. The memorandum or copy is forwarded to the Head of the Correspondence and Mail Division.

Upon receipt, the Correspondence and Mail Division prepares a retention label (PTO-150) and attaches it to the Disclosure Document, indicating on the forwarded memo or copy that the retention label has been applied and returns

the memo or copy to the group. The returned memo or copy is stapled to the inside left flap of the file wrapper so that the examiner's attention is directed to it when the next Office action is prepared. If prosecution before the examiner has been concluded, a separate letter indicating that the Disclosure Document will be retained should be sent to the applicant by the group clerk.

After the acknowledging letter is mailed, the paper in the application file referring to the Disclosure Document is noted with the paper number of the acknowledgment. The returned memo or copy is stapled to and retained with the original paper in the file wrapper referring to the Disclosure Document.

FEE

A fee of \$10 is charged for filing a Disclosure Document. Payment must accompany the Disclosure Document when it is submitted to the Patent and Trademark Office.

WARNING TO INVENTORS

The two-year retention period should not be considered to be a "grace period" during which the inventor can wait to file his patent application without possible loss of benefits. It must be recognized that in establishing priority of invention an affidavit or testimony referring to a Disclosure Document must usually also establish diligence in completing the invention or in filing the patent application since the filing of the Disclosure Document.

Inventors are also reminded that any public use or sale in the United States or publication of the invention anywhere in the world more than one year prior to the filing of a patent application on that invention will prohibit the granting of a patent on it.

If the inventor is not familiar with what is considered to be "diligence in completing the invention" or "reduction to practice" under the patent law, or if he has other questions about patent matters, the Patent and Trademark Office advises him to consult an attorney or agent registered to practice before the Patent and Trademark Office. A *Directory of Registered Patent Attorneys and Agents Arranged by States and Counties* is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Patent attorneys and agents may be found in the telephone directories of most major cities. Also, many large cities have associations of patent attorneys which may be consulted.

1710 U.S.-German Search Exchange

The German and U.S. patent offices have terminated the program for exchanging search results in cases where applications for the same inventions are filed in both countries.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office has not requested any search results on foreign counterparts from the Patent Office of the Federal Republic of Germany since July 18, 1975.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office did not furnish any search reports to the German Patent Office after December 31, 1975.

1711 U.S.-Philippines Search Exchange

The United States-Philippines search exchange program involves patent applications filed in the United States which are subsequently followed by corresponding applications filed in the Republic of the Philippines and patent applications filed in the Philippines subsequently followed by corresponding applications filed in the United States.

The program operates as follows:

The applicant files his application in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office which will process the application in the normal manner and examine the application in the usual time sequence.

If the applicant should later file a corresponding application in the Philippines Patent Office, he may elect to use the special filing procedure. Under this special filing procedure, applicant files his application in the Philippines accompanied by a notice of election to participate in the special procedure; which notice of election contains a certification that the description (excluding references to related applications), claims and drawings are identical to those of the corresponding application originally filed in the United States. The earlier filed application must be fully identified; and, in applications without a claim of priority, a certified copy of the earlier filed U.S. application must be submitted to the Philippines Patent Office. In addition, applicant must also agree that all amendments to his U.S. application will also be made with respect to his application filed in the Philippines.

In the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, applicant will regularly file two copies of each amendment, one copy must be marked "Copy for Philippines Patent Office." Upon termination of prosecution the U.S. Patent and Trade-

mark Office shall remove all copies so marked from the U.S. file and promptly forward the same to the Philippines Patent Office.

Election forms for participation in this special program must be signed in duplicate and simultaneously accompany the application to be filed in the Philippines.

Upon receipt of properly filed notice of election, the Philippines Patent Office will notify the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office of the election by forwarding one copy of the election forms to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. The Philippines Patent Office will defer action on the Philippines application pending receipt of information as to the disposition of the application by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. If no such information is received by the Philippines Office within a reasonable amount of time from the date of filing in the Philippines, the Philippines Office may, either on its own initiative, or at applicant's request, inquire as to the status of the U.S. application and, if desired, proceed with its own independent examination.

Upon disposal of the application by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, appropriate information will be sent to the Philippines Patent Office which will include all necessary identifying data, whether allowed or abandoned, notice of allowance, copies of documents cited during examination, a copy of the last office action and, when necessary, any earlier actions which may be included by reference in the last action. The Philippines Office will then make their own complete office action based upon the claims as amended with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, performing whatever checks desired and search for copending interfering applications. Alternatively, the Philippines may request applicant to show cause why the results of the U.S. examination should not be accepted in the Philippines. All avenues of appeal will remain open to the applicant.

Where copending applications are cited and applied during examination in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, full examination will not be forwarded to the Philippines Patent Office, and the fact that a U.S. copending application was cited would be noted as a matter of information, since such references are inapplicable in the Philippines.

Where the application originates in the Philippines Patent Office and is subsequently filed in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, a similar procedure as outlined above consonant with U.S. Law will be followed.

It is believed that this program will facilitate the handling of U.S. origin applications filed in

the Republic of the Philippines resulting in a savings in time and expense of prosecution to U.S. applicants.

Election forms for participation in this special program are now available from The Foreign Exchange Unit.

1712 U.S.-Swedish Search Exchange

A program for the exchange of search results between the patent offices of Sweden and the

United States has been terminated. The United States Patent and Trademark Office has not requested any search results on foreign counterparts of United States applications from Sweden since July 18, 1975.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office will not furnish any search reports to Sweden of United States applications which are the counterparts of applications filed in Sweden after December 31, 1975.