

# Roving Seminar on WIPO Services and Initiatives

New Zealand April 8-11, 2019

## **Introduction to WIPO**



**Erik Wilbers** 

**Senior Director** 

WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center





# Who we are

International organization

Established in 1967

191 member states

1200 staff from 120 countries

26 treaties



# Where we are

Russia Geneva HQ China Japan New York Nigeria Singapore Brazil

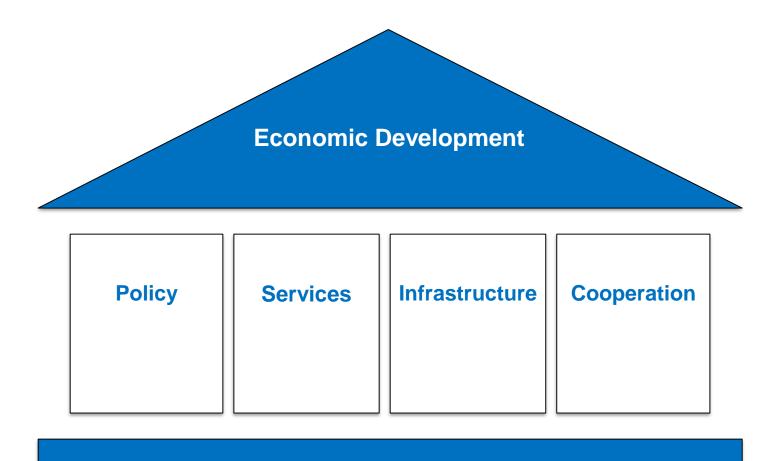
**WIPO Offices** 



We help governments, businesses and individuals make intellectual property work for innovation and creativity



# How we do it

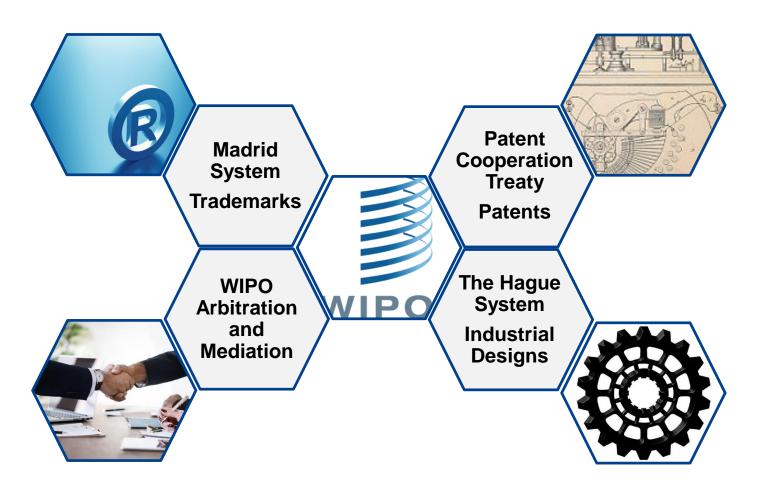


# **Policy**

**Marrakesh Treaty for Visually Impaired Persons (2013)** 



# **Global IP Services**



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## **Global IP Infrastructure**



- Standards and classification
- Global databases
- Use of patent information
- Modernization of IP rights administration
- Artificial intelligence and new technologies



#### World Intellectual Property Report

Breakthrough Innovatio

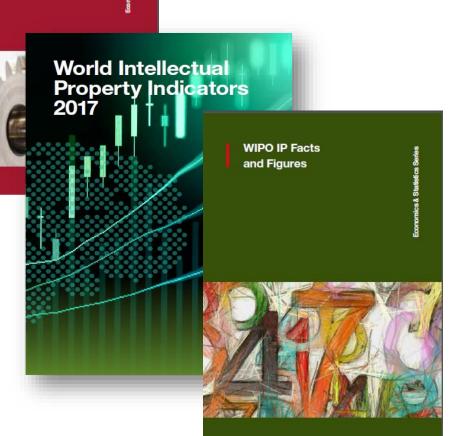


Patent Cooperation Treaty Yearly Review

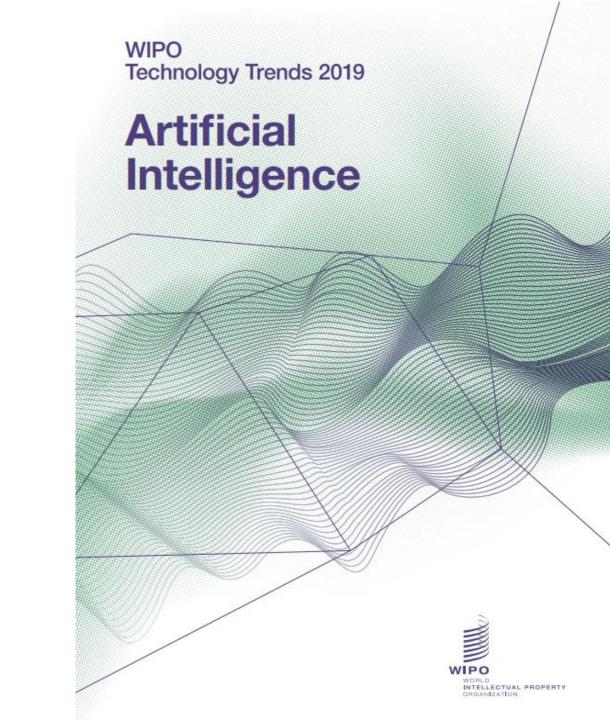
The International Patent System

2014

2015



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# GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX 2018

Energizing the World with Innovation









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#### **NEW ZEALAND**

GII 2018 rank 22

	30 15	High	SEAO	59	4	4.7	185.7	38,933.8		21
			Score/Velue	Rank				Sc	ore/Value	Ren
	Institutions		92.7	4 •	3	Business	sophistication		44.8	2
				3 ●◆	5.1	Knowledge	workers		55.7	2
		fety*		2 • •	5.1.1			yment, %®		1
	Government effective	eness*	91.3	6 •	51.2 51.3	Firms offeri	ng formal trainin	g, % firms ss, % GDP®	n/a	n/ 3
	Regulatory environment	ent	98.3	2 •	5.1.4	GERD finan	ced by busines	%	431	3
	Regulatory quality*		96.4	3 •	5.1.5	Females en	nployed w/advar	nced degrees, %®	19.5	2
				5 <b>•</b>	5.2		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			3
	Cost of redundancy of	dismissal, salary weeks	8.0	1	5.2.1	University/i	inkages	collaboration*	62.0	- 5
	Business environmer	itsiness*	85.9	17	522	State of clu	ster developmen	nt†	51.4	4
	Ease of starting a but	siness"	100.0	1 ● ◆	5.2.3	GERD finan	ced by abroad,	K	8.2	4
	Ease of resolving ins	olvency*		30 .	5.2.4	JV-strategi	c alliance deals/	bn PPP\$ GDP	01	1
					5.2.5	Patent famil	lies 2+ offices/br	PPP\$ GDP	2.6	1
			540	45	5.3		absorption		37.5	3
		esearch		15	5.3.1			nts, % total trade	1.8	1
				17	5.3.2			al trade		2
		ation, % GDP		17	5.3.3	ICT service:	s imports, % tota	trade	1.6	3
		pupil, secondary, % GD		44 7 •	5.3.4					10
	PISA scales in readin	cy, years	Ens 9	14	5.3.5	Research ta	slent, % in busine	ss enterprise®	36.9	3
	Pupil-teacher ratio, se	g, maths & science econdary®	13.8	59 ()						
	Todios advertos	gross & engineering, %		11	(a)	War and a de-			224	
	Tortiary openiment %	owner	91.9	14				y outputs		3
	Graduates in science	& engineering, %	19.9	61 ()	6.1					2
	Tertiary inbound mob	ility, %	19.8	1 • •	6.1.1	Patents by	origin/bn PPP\$ 0	DP	6.1	2
	December 8 december	ment (R&D)	45.5	22 👌	6.1.2	PCT patent	s by origin/on Pf	PP\$ GDP	1.5	n/
		pop.®		22 💠	6.1.3	Sciontific &	tochnical article	s/bn PPP\$ GDP	n/a	1
	Gross expenditure of	n R&D, % GDP®	13	26 0	6.1.5	Citable doc	uments H index	ardii FFF \$ GOF	33.4	2
	Global R&D compani	es, top 3, mn US\$	47.3	30						
	QS university ranking	, average score top 3°.	55.8	17	6.2		impact	orker, %	38.3	5
					6.2.2			-64		-
					6.2.3	Computer s	oftware spendin	g, % GDP	0.3	4
	Infrastructure		59.4	22	6.2.4			/bn PPP\$ GDP		5
	Information & commu	inication technologies (I	CTs)88.3	6 •	6.2.5			nanufactures, %		6
				16	6.3	Knowledge	diffusion		16.8	8
	ICT use*		80.8	12	6.3.1			s, % total trade		2
	Government's online	service*	94.2	5	6.3.2	High-tech n	et exports, % tot	tal trade	1.4	6
	E-participation*		94.9	5 •	6.3.3			trade		7
	General infrastructure		48.0	36	6.3.4	FDI net out	flows, % GDP		0.1	10
		h/cap		15						
	Logistics performano	0°	61.3	36 ¢	@					
	Gross capital formation	on, % GDP	24.6	45	(3)					1
	Ecological sustainabi	lty	41.8	51	7.1	Intangible a	issets		56.3	- 2
		se		75 ()	7.1.1			P\$ GDP		1
		mance*		17	71.2 71.3	Industrial de	esigns by origin/	bn PPP\$ GDP	2.0	5
	ISO 14001 environme	ntal certificates/bn PPP	\$ GDP1.7	53	71.4	ICTs & busi ICTs & orga	ness model crea inizational mode	tion* I creation*	70.4	2
	Market sophistica	tion	65.9	9	7.2 7.2.1	Cultural & c	reative services	exports, % total trade		3
Ī	Credit		80.8	3 ● ◆	72.2			p. 15–69		1
	Ease of getting credit	t*	100.0	1 • •	72.3			ket/th pop. 15-69		1
		ivate sector, % GDP®		13	72.4 72.5	Frinting & o	uner media, % m	anufacturing	1.8	7
	Microfinance gross to	sans, % GDP	n/a	n/a		Creative go	ous exports, % t	otal trade	0.3	
	Investment		50.1	36	7.3	Online crea	tivity		42.9	1
	Ease of protecting m	inority investors*	81.7	2 • •	7.3.1	Generic top	o-level domains (	TLDsJ/th pop. 15–69.	33.0	2
	Market capitalization,	% GDP	40.9	36 ♦	73.2	Wildradia	de iLUs/th pop.	co	bz.8	1
		/bn PPP\$ GDP		25 44	73.4	Mobile app	creation/bn PPP	15–69 -69 \$ GDP	35.8	2
		righted mean, %		15						
		petition*		42						
		le, bn PPP\$		61						

#### WIPO WORLD

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# Stay in touch

**Twitter** 

@wipo

WIPO Magazine www.wipo.int/wipo\_magazine/en/

WIPO Wire www.wipo.int/newsletters/en



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# The Patent Cooperation Treaty: Challenges and Successful Examples



Matthew Bryan
Director
PCT Legal and User Relations Division
Patents and Technology Sector, WIPO



## **Brief PCT Basics**



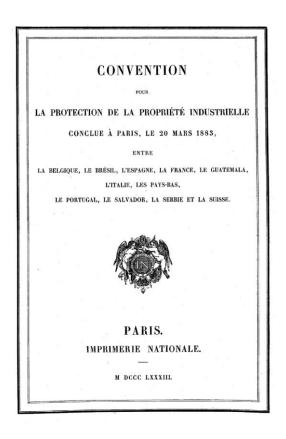
## Context

- Inventions
- Protecting inventions via the patent system
- Desire to at least investigate the possibility of obtaining patent protection for inventions in more than one country



# Two routes for seeking multinational patent protection

#### **Paris Convention**

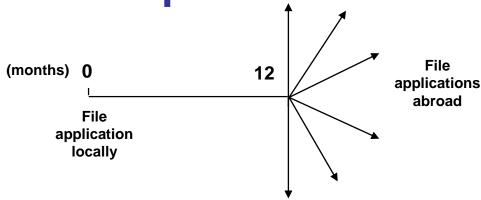


#### **Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)**





# Using the traditional patent system (Paris Convention) to seek multinational patent protection



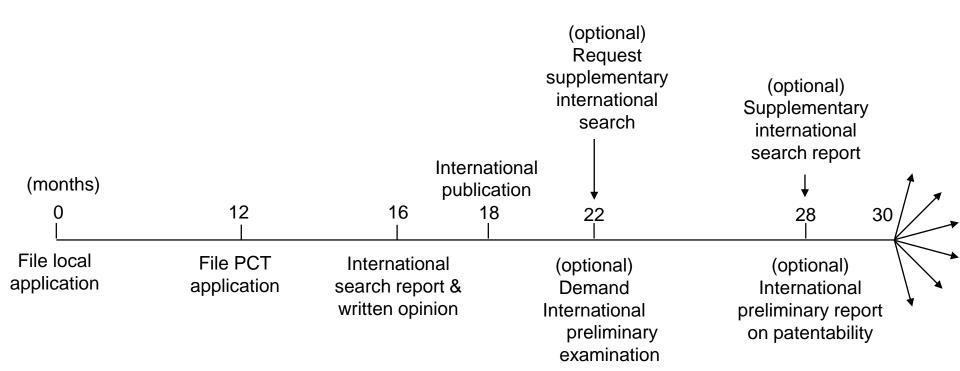
Local patent application followed within 12 months by multiple foreign applications claiming priority under the *Paris Convention*:

- multiple formality requirements
- multiple searches
- multiple publications
- multiple examinations and prosecutions of applications
- translations and national fees required at 12 months

Some rationalization because of regional arrangements: ARIPO, EAPO, EPO, OAPI

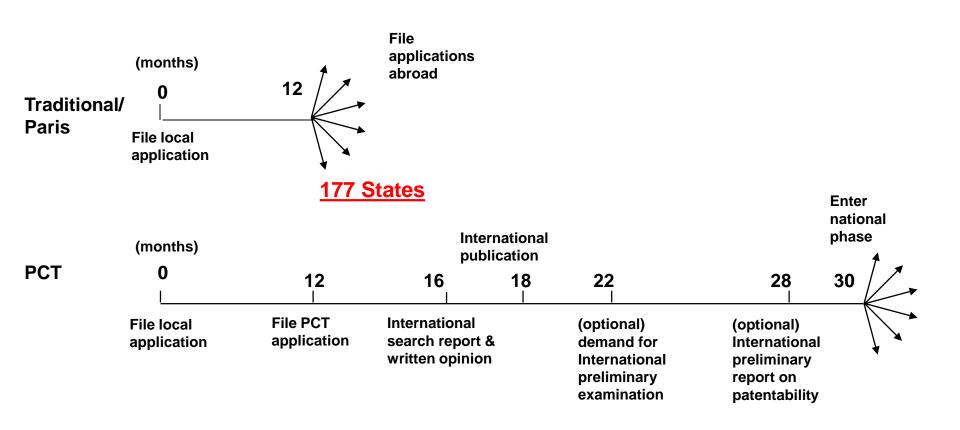


# The PCT System



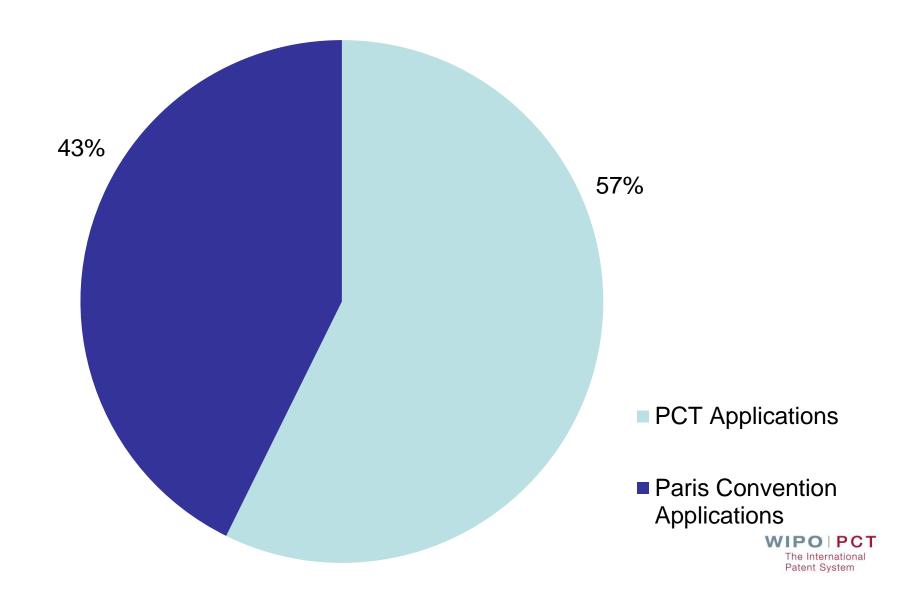


# Seeking patents multinationally: traditional patent system vs. PCT system





### The PCT has overtaken the Paris Convention



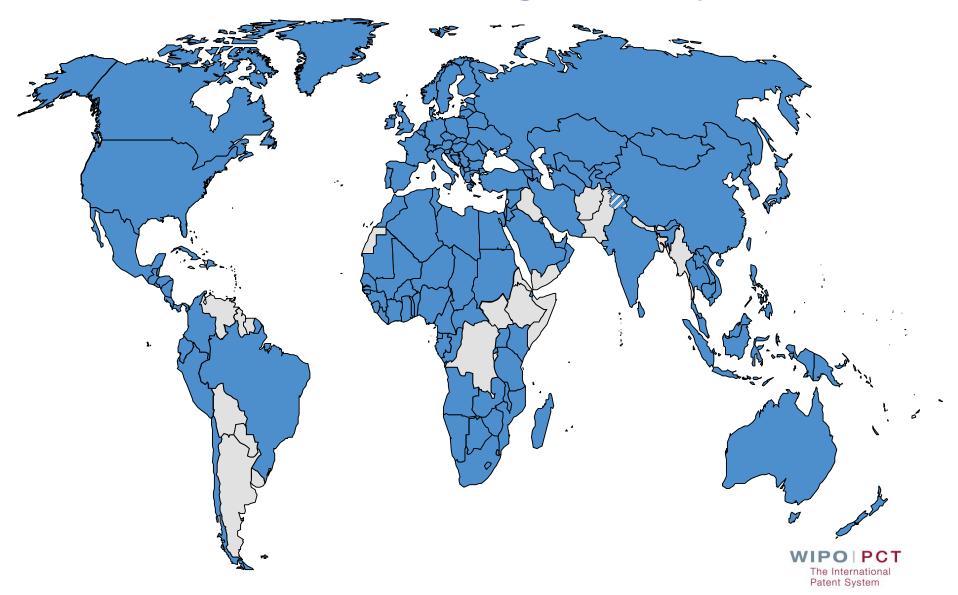
# **Certain PCT Advantages**

The PCT, as the cornerstone of the international patent system, provides a worldwide system for simplified filing and processing of patent applications, which—

- 1. postpones the major costs associated with internationalizing a patent application
- 2. provides a strong basis for patenting decisions
- 3. harmonizes formal requirements
- 4. protects applicant from certain inadvertent errors
- 5. evolves to meet user needs
- is used by the world's major corporations, universities and research institutions when they seek multinational patent protection
- 7. can result (if PCT reports are positive) in accelerated national phase processing

Patent System

# **PCT Coverage Today**



## **152 PCT States**



Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire Croatia

Algeria Angola Antigua and Barbuda

Armenia

Australia Austria Azerbaijan

Albania

Bahrain Barbados Belarus

Belgium Belize

Benin Bosnia and Herzegovina

Botswana

Brazil

Brunei Darussalam

Bulgaria Burkina Faso Cambodia Cameroon Canada

Central African Republic

Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo

Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea
Denmark

Denmark Djibouti Dominica

Dominican Republic

Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Estonia

Equatorial Gu
Estonia
Finland
FranceGabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea

Guinea-Bissau
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Ireland
Israel

Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Dem Rep.
Latvia
Lesotho
Liberia

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Liechtenstein Lithuania

Luxembourg Madagascar Malawi Malaysia Mali Malta Mauritania Mexico Monaco

Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger

Mongolia

Nigeria Norway Oman

Panama Papua New Guinea

Peru Philippines Poland Portugal Qatar

Republic of Korea Republic of Moldova

Romania Rwanda

Russian Federation

Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

San Marino Sao Tomé e Principe Saudi Arabia

Senegal Serbia Seychelles Sierra Leone Singapore Slovakia Slovenia

South Africa Spain

Sri Lanka Sudan Swaziland St. Kitts and Nevis

Sweden Switzerland

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan Thailand

The former Yugoslav

Republic of Macedonia

Togo

Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia Turkev

Turkmenistan

Uganda Ukraine

United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom

United Republic of Tanzania United States of America

Uzbekistan Viet Nam Zambia Zimbabwe

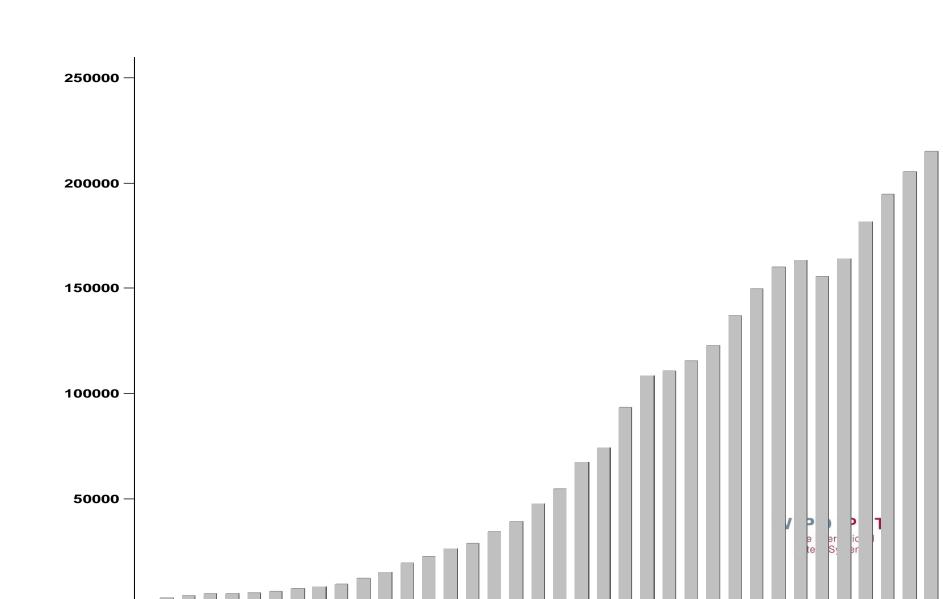
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The International Patent System

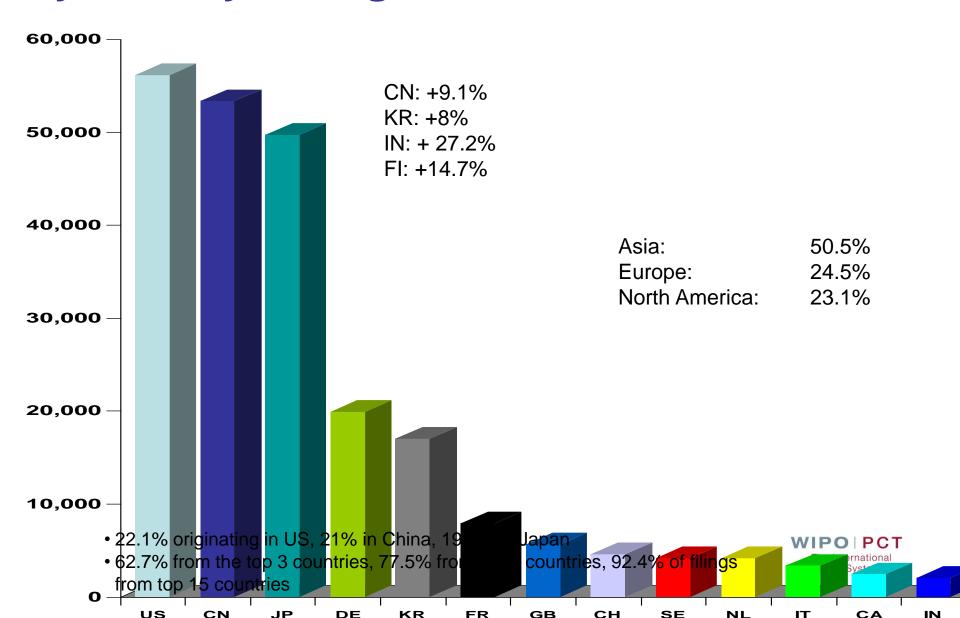
# **PCT Statistics**



# Tremendous growth in PCT applications since 1978



# International applications received in 2018 by country of origin



# **UN Member States not yet in PCT**

Afghanistan

Andorra

Argentina

Bahamas

Bangladesh

Bhutan

**Bolivia** 

Burundi

Cape Verde

Democratic Republic of

Congo

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Fiji

Guyana

Haiti

Iraq

Jamaica

Kiribati

Lebanon

Maldives

Marshall Islands

Mauritius

Micronesia

Myanmar

Nauru

Nepal

Pakistan

Palau

Paraguay

Samoa

Solomon Islands

Somalia

South Sudan

Suriname

Timor-Leste

Tonga

Tuvalu

Uruguay

Vanuatu

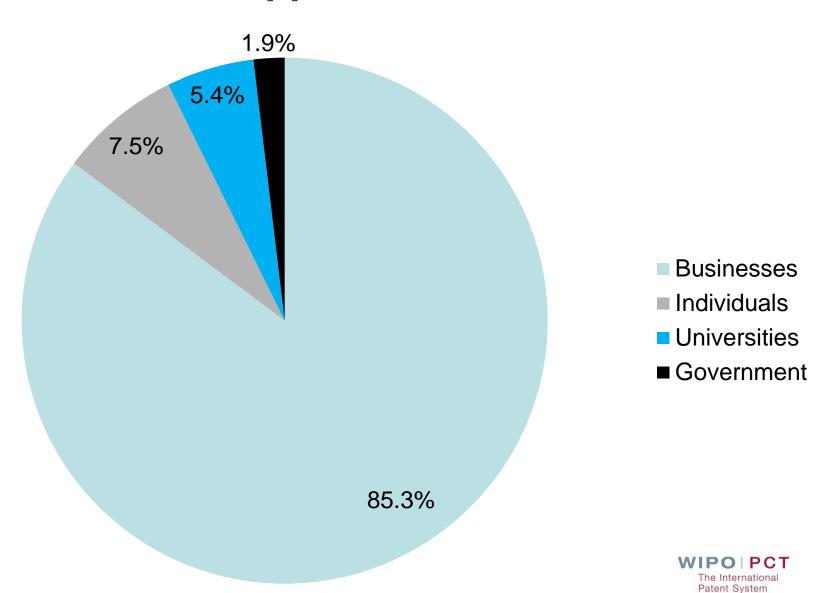
Venezuela

Yemen

(41)



# **PCT Applicants in 2018**



# **Top PCT Applicants in 2018**

- 1. Huawei Technologies—CN (5,405)
- 2. Mitsubishi Electric—JP (2,812)
- 3. Intel—US (2,499)
- 4. Qualcomm—US (2,404)
- 5. ZTE—CN (2,080)
- 6. Samsung—KR (1,997)
- 7. BOE Technology Group—CN (1,813)
- 8. LG Electronics—KR (1,697)
- 9. Ericsson—SE (1,645)
- 10. Bosch—DE (1,524)
- 11. Microsoft—US (1,476)
- 12. Panasonic—JP (1,465)
- 13. Sony—JP (1,342)
- 14. Siemens—DE (1,211)
- 15. Hewlett-Packard—US (1,170)

() of published PCT applications



# **Top University PCT Applicants in 2018**

- 1. University of California (US)
- 2. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (US)
- 3. Shenzhen University (CN)
- 4. South China University of Technology (CN)
- 5. Harvard University (US)
- 6. University of Texas (US)
- 7. Tsinghua University (CN)
- 8. Seoul National University (KR)
- 9. Stanford University (US)
- 10. China University of Mining and Technology (CN)
- 11. Osaka University (JP)
- 12. Johns Hopkins University (US)
- 13. Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KR)
- 14. University of Tokyo (JP)
- 15. Hanyang University (KR)

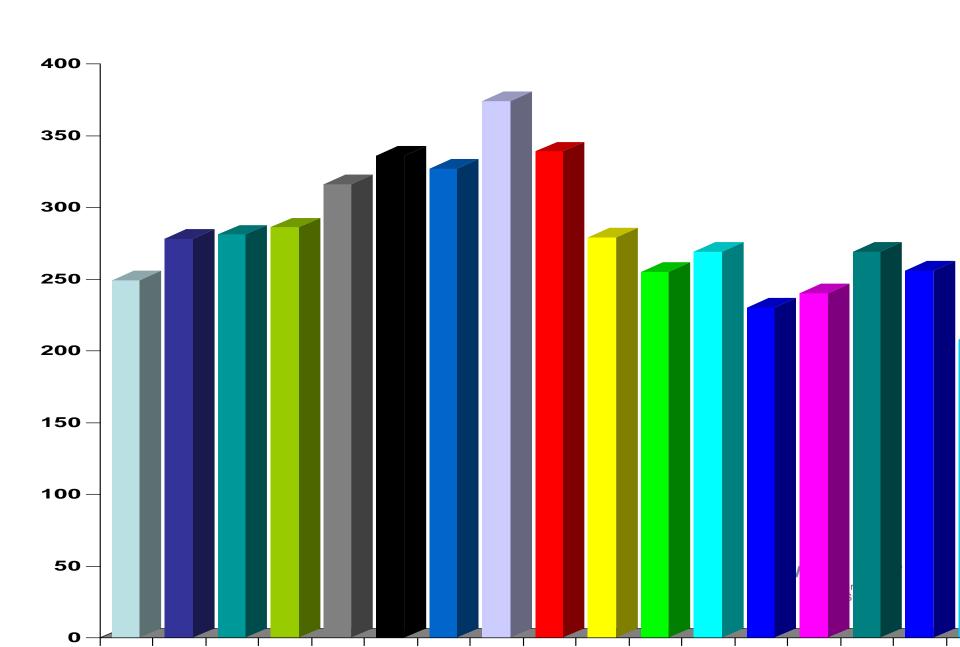


# **Top Government/PRO PCT Applicants in 2018**

- Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft (DE)
- 2. China Academy of Telecommunications Technology (CN)
- 3. Commissariat a L'Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives (FR)
- 4. Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Médicale (FR)
- 5. National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (JP)
- 6. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (FR)
- 7. Agency of Science, Technology and Research (SG)
- 8. Shenzhen Institute of Advanced Technology (CN)
- 9. United States of America, Secretary of Health and Human Services (US)
- 10. Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research (US)
- 11. Korea Electronics and Technology Institute (KR)
- 12. Riken (Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (JP)
- 13. Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research (US)
- 14. Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute of Korea (KR)
- 15. Korea Institute of Industrial Technology (KR)



#### **PCT Use in NZ**



#### Some examples of NZ Applicants

Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Ltd

Powerbyproxi Ltd

**Auckland Uniservices Ltd** 

Industrial Research Ltd

Agresearch Ltd

Lanzatech New Zealand Ltd

Fonterra Co-Operative Group Ltd

Fisher & Paykel Appliances Ltd

Victoria Link Ltd

University of Otago

Unova Ltd

Methven Ltd

All Weather Sportscover Ltd

Simcro Ltd

Wedgelock Equipment Ltd

**Dotterel Technologies Ltd** 

Adherium (NZ) Ltd

**Opum Technologies Ltd** 

Introl IP Ltd

University of Canterbury

University of Auckland

New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research Ltd



## Recent Legal and Practical PCT Developments



### Recent Legal and Practical PCT Developments

- July 2016:
  - ☐ 2 additional protections/safeguards for applicants
- July 2017:
  - ☐ PCT national phase transparency
  - worksharing enhancement
- July 2018:
  - □ PCT Schedule of Fees amended
- July 2019
  - ☐ Change to timing of IPE
- Interim solution on color drawings
- Contingency upload service



#### PCT Changes as of July 1, 2016 (1)

- 2 additional protections/safeguards for applicants
  - ☐ Mistakenly filed/submitted "sensitive" information
    - the ability to effectively remove from filed PCT applications and WIPO's publicly accessible application-related documents (even before international publication) "sensitive" information mistakenly submitted (amendments to PCT Rules 9, 48 & 94)
    - the information which is sought to be removed must be:
      - irrelevant to the disclosure
      - prejudicial to personal or economic interests, and
      - there must be no prevailing public interest in its access
    - new procedures apply to applications filed on or after 1 July 2016
    - Takeaway/Action item: make sure your staff/colleagues/outside counsel are aware of this new procedure

Patent System

#### PCT Changes as of July 1, 2016 (2)

- 2 additional protections/safeguards for applicants (cont.)
  - ☐ Missed time limits due to large-scale Internet outages
    - extension of force majeure excuse of delay provision to time limits missed due to "general unavailability of electronic communications services" (amended Rule 82quater)
    - covers outages that affect widespread geographical areas or many individuals, as distinct from localized problems associated with a particular building or single user
    - applies to applications filed on or after 1 July 2016, and to applications filed before that date where the "event" occurred on or after that date
    - Takeaway/Action item: make sure your staff/colleagues/outside counsel are aware of this new basis



#### PCT Changes as of July 1, 2017 (1)

- PCT national phase becomes more transparent
  - ☐ designated Offices are <u>required</u> to provide IB with timely national phase entry and related data (Rules 86 & 95)
    - within 2 months from expiry of national phase deadline or asap thereafter
    - date national phase entered, national application number, number and date of any national publication, and date of grant
  - □ PATENTSCOPE "National phase" tab will contain more information than it currently does
    - > Receiving data from 43 Offices, with 30 more expected soon
  - □ Applies to applications which entered the national phase on or after 1 July 2017
  - ☐ Takeaway/Action item: make sure your staff/colleagues/outside counsel are aware of this change



#### PCT Changes as of July 1, 2017 (2)

- PCT "Receiving Offices" required to forward any earlier search or classification results on priority applications to the PCT ISA (amendments to Rules 12bis, 23bis & 41)
  - ☐ a worksharing/efficiency measure
  - □ ROs were allowed to effectively opt out if this procedure was incompatible with national law when the amendments were introduced
    - ➤ USPTO (and 10 other ROs) made this notification
    - Certain ROs offer applicants the possibility to opt out
  - ☐ Applies to applications filed on or after July 2017
  - ☐ Takeaway/Action item: make sure your staff/colleagues outside counsel are aware of this new procedure



#### PCT Changes as of July 1, 2018

- Amendments to Schedule of Fees
  - □ to make clear that the 90 per cent fee reductions in item 5 are intended only for persons filing an international application in their own right and not those filing an international application on behalf of a person or entity which is not eligible for the reduction, such as a director or employee of a company filing an international application on behalf of a company in order to obtain the reduction in item 5(a)
  - ☐ Understanding of the PCT Assembly adopted:
    - ➤ "It is the understanding of the PCT Assembly that the fee reduction in item 5 of the Schedule of Fees is intended to apply only in the case where the applicants indicated in the request are the sole and true owners of the application and under no obligation to assign, grant, convey or license the rights in the invention to another party which is not eligible for the fee reduction."



#### PCT Changes as of July 1, 2019

- Amendment to PCT Regulations
  - ☐ Agreed amendment to Rule 69.1(a), allowing IPEA to begin international preliminary examination when in possession of demand, fees, ISR and WO unless applicant requests postponement (effectively reversing current default which requires the IPEA to wait until the time limit expires unless the applicant specifically requests earlier start)



#### Practical development: color drawings (1)

IB has implemented an "interim solution" as to color drawings in PCT applications:
☐ Electronic applications made to ROs using PCT-SAFE or ePCT-Filing can indicate (checkbox) that the application as uploaded contains color images
☐ This indication triggers a notification on the front page of the publisher application that the originally-filed application contains color drawings which are available for download from PATENTSCOPE
may be helpful for DOs which accept color drawings,
although:
☐ the legal PCT requirement still has not yet changed
☐ color images or greyscale will be converted by the IB to black & white
DOs may still require black & white in the national phase



#### Practical development: color drawings (2)

- the interim practice's purpose is not to encourage the use of color images but to recognize that many IAs do in fact contain color images and allow/assist DOs which accept them to more easily access them
  - □ eventual goal is to have full color processing through international phase and into national phase, and adapted legal requirements
  - 887 IAs from 27 ROs used this procedure up to end 2018



#### Practical development: contingency upload

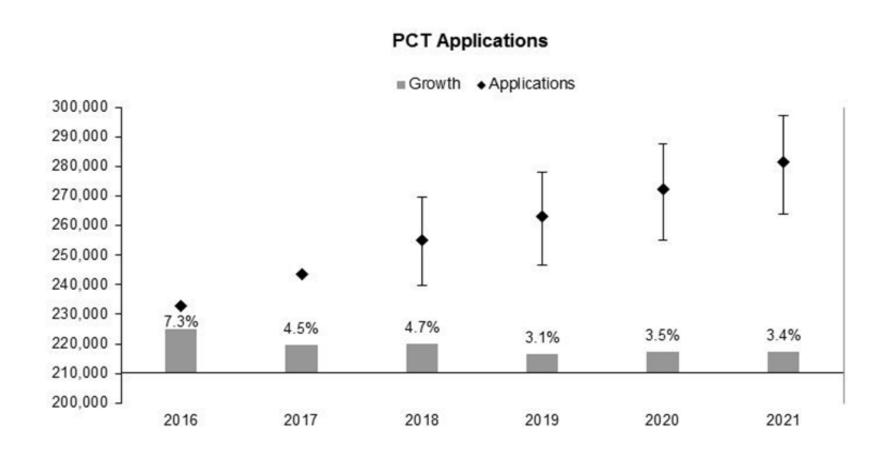
- Turning off fax at IB (though not before end June 2019)
- Providing an alternate means for submitting documents and filing applications without having to use ePCT or for use in the exceptional situation that ePCT is not available
  - □ <a href="https://pct.wipo.int/ePCTExternal/pages/UploadDocument.xhtml">https://pct.wipo.int/ePCTExternal/pages/UploadDocument.xhtml</a>
  - ☐ Allows uploading of PDF documents without having to sign into a WIPO account—you provide email address which is validated, then get a link to the service. You upload the document(s) and get an automated confirmation of receipt
- WIPO continues to strongly encourage use of ePCT for filing and submitting subsequent documents
- Demo version of the contingency service available for testing



#### **Likely Developments**



#### **PCT Application Filings--projected**





#### **UN Member States not yet in PCT**

Afghanistan

Andorra

Argentina

Bahamas

Bangladesh

Bhutan

Bolivia

Burundi

Cape Verde

Democratic Republic of

Congo

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Fiji

Guyana

Haiti

Iraq

Jamaica

Kiribati

Lebanon

Maldives

Marshall Islands

Mauritius

Micronesia

Myanmar

Nauru

Nepal

Pakistan

Palau

Paraguay

Samoa

Solomon Islands

Somalia

South Sudan

Suriname

Timor-Leste

Tonga

Tuvalu

Uruguay

Vanuatu

Venezuela

Yemen

(41)



#### **PCT International Searching Authorities**

The appointed ISAs/IPEAs are the following 23 offices:

Australia

Austria

Brazil

Canada

Chile

China

Egypt

**European Patent Office** 

**Finland** 

India

Israel

Japan

Nordic Patent Institute

Philippines

Republic of Korea

Russian Federation

Singapore

Spain

Sweden

Turkey

Ukraine

United States of America

Visegrad Patent Institute



#### **PCT WG 2019**

Consideration of: ☐ new Regulation amendment proposals on "erroneously filed elements and parts" proposed fee reduction for universities Progress reports on: □ IP5 Collaborative Search and Examination Pilot ☐ Netting of PCT fees ☐ PCT sequence listing standard □ PCT Online services □ PCT Minimum Documentation



#### **Likely Directions**



#### The PCT — 1970 to Today

- 2020 will be 50 years since the PCT Diplomatic Conference
- IB's perceptions:
  - ☐ As filing tool: PCT has been extremely successful
  - □ However: as work sharing tool not as effective in practice for addressing national quality of examination and (for some Offices) backlogs
    - Expectation was: "flying start" for offices; completing, checking and criticizing ...
    - ➤ Reality is: some Offices still "start from scratch", perhaps not in complete isolation, but ...
  - □ What is needed: while PCT will always respect national sovereignty as to substantive conditions of patentability, further trust between Offices is needed, so that duplicative international phase and national phase processing can be further reduced



#### **DG** quote

PCT 3 Million "food for thought" memo

"The key to future [PCT] improvements lies in putting renewed emphasis on the 'Cooperation' aim which underpins the Treaty... in the view of the International Bureau, it is now mainly up to the Contracting States and the national and regional Offices which perform roles under the Treaty to put further life into that 'Cooperation' aim with a view towards making the PCT system fully effective as the tool to support innovation, investment and development that those same Contracting States designed it to be."



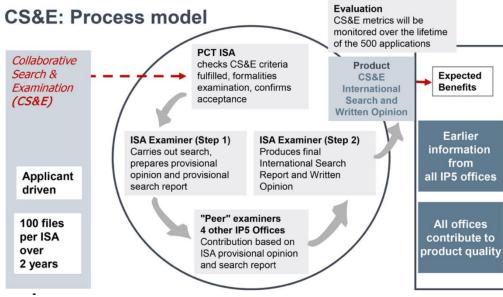
### Direction 1 --int'l search/examination--

- Quality of international work products (paramount to PCT's role as work sharing tool for Offices)
  - □ Need to improve the quality and consistency of PCT international phase work products (also includes timeliness)
    - ➤ Develop quality metrics for measuring usefulness of work products and identifying areas of further work
      - IB reports on characteristics of international search reports
    - ➤ Role of DOs: provide feedback on quality of reports they are receiving
    - ➤ As evidence of quality engagement, full faith and credit should be given by Offices to their own ISA workproducts



### Direction 1 (cont.) --int'l search/examination--

- Explore collaborative search and examination: IP5 Pilot
  - ☐ measure effects and benefits in national phase
  - ☐ results to be reported to PCT/WG, for possible integration into PCT at later stage
  - □ ePCT to serve as CS&E platform for IP5 Offices



ISA choice:

☐ Competition to play a greater role?



## Direction 2 --accessibility of system--

- Making PCT accessible to applicants of all types from all Contracting States
  - ☐ Fee reductions (SMEs, universities, research institutes, individual applicants)
    - ➤ BR proposal
  - ☐ Other proposals?



### Direction 3 --assistance to Offices--

- Help DOs more easily access and better understand & utilize reports
  - ☐ PATENTSCOPE, WIPO CASE, Global Dossier
  - ☐ Training of DO examiners in access to and use of PCT reports
    - ➤ WIPO is very grateful to Offices which, either directly or indirectly (or both!) contribute to these training efforts
  - □ Particularly important for developing and least developed countries



## Direction 4 -- data/money transfer efficiencies--

- Optimize PCT data and financial flows
  - ☐ PCT was designed in another era...
  - ☐ Some online payment possible, but potential to have more centralized and user-friendly payment facilities
  - □ "Netting structure" currently being piloted, to reduce exposure of International Bureau to currency exchange rates and administration of fees by receiving offices and International Authorities



## Direction 5 --technical cooperation--

- Improve the technical environment and level of technical cooperation between Offices
  - □ ePCT and beyond: great opportunities
    - proposed ePCT national phase entry functionality for applicants
  - ☐ Goals should be:
    - > end-to-end e-processing
    - real-time, secure access by all to up-to-date, accurate data throughout international phase and into national phase
    - promote XML filing and processing
    - improved machine translation
    - develop IT systems/standards to support sharing information with other Offices more effectively



#### **ePCT**

- And what it can do for you...
  - ☐ Online portal providing:
    - Web-based PCT application preparation and filing
      - Real-time validation of data against the electronic processing system of the International Bureau
      - Real-time online payment to the International Bureau of filing fees by credit card or by debiting a WIPO Current Account (only for filings with RO/IB)
      - Manage access rights
      - E-mail alerts for most of these time limits can be set up in Notification Preferences
    - ➤ Secure and direct interaction with existing PCT applications, providing for carrying out most PCT transactions electronically (eActions) with the International Bureau
    - ➤ User interface in all PCT publication languages
    - > Services for Offices as well (ROs, ISAs, IPEAs, DOs)



#### **WIPO IP Portal**

- Single common portal which consolidates the customer experience when accessing all WIPO services
  - ☐ revenue management and data assets capture and management across the business lines and associated ICT systems
- To enable customers with little prior knowledge of IP to better access WIPO's services and easily manage fee payments:
  - ☐ universities, SMEs and individual businesses
  - particularly in developing countries



## Direction 6 --applicant incentives--

- Create incentives for applicants to use system efficiently
  - ☐ Encourage high quality applications and early correction of defects and filing of amendments
  - □ PCT/PPH, formal integration of PPH into the PCT?



#### **PCT Best practices/reminders**

Remember that the PCT contains many useful features, such
as:
☐ third party observations
restoration of priority procedures
a way to draw attention to individual applications by including licensing- related information
being able in theory to request excuse of delay in meeting national phase entry deadline
Always:
view and review filed application online asap after filing (ePCT)
<ul><li>review published application immediately after publication (PATENTSCOPE)</li></ul>
respect national phase entry time limit
request RO to prepare and transmit priority document
consider submitting any restoration of priority requests to RO/IB
☐ file 92 <i>bis</i> requests only with IB directly
call/email when you have a doubt or question
Never:
☐ submit a notice of withdrawal to the RO or any authority other than the IB

#### **PCT Information and Training**

- 29 video segments about specific PCT topics on WIPO's Youtube channel and WIPO's PCT webpage
- PCT Distance learning course content available in the 10 PCT publication languages, and a 2<sup>nd</sup> detailed PCT DL course under preparation
- PCT Webinars
  - ☐ free updates on developments in PCT procedures, and PCT strategies—previous webinars are archived and freely available
  - upon request also for companies or law firms, for example, for focused training on how to use ePCT
- Videoconference and audio possibilities also available
- In-person PCT Seminars and training sessions: see PCT seminar calendar (<a href="http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/seminar.pdf">http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/seminar/seminar.pdf</a>)
- Monthly Newsletter (<a href="http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/newslett/">http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/newslett/</a>)
- Extensive information resources on PCT website (<a href="http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/">http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/</a>)
- If you'd like to discuss PCT training, contact us





# Overview of the Madrid System

Ásta Valdimarsdóttir

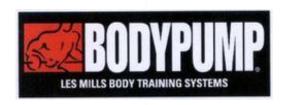
Director, Madrid Information and Promotion Division Madrid Registry, Brands and Designs Sector, WIPO

New Zealand 2019

# It begins with a trademark and a marketing plan...









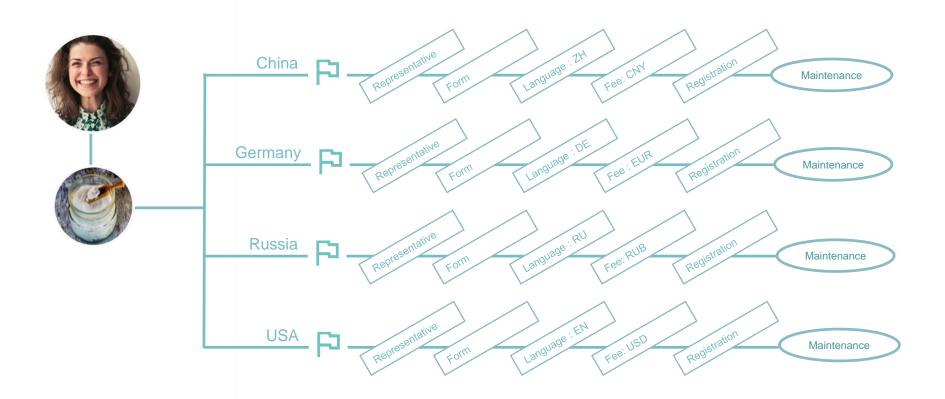


#### Protecting your IP overseas

- National Route file with the IP Office of each country you want protection in
- Regional Route file through a regional trademark registration system - for example, through ARIPO, Benelux Office for IP, EUIPO and OAPI
- International Route file through the Madrid System

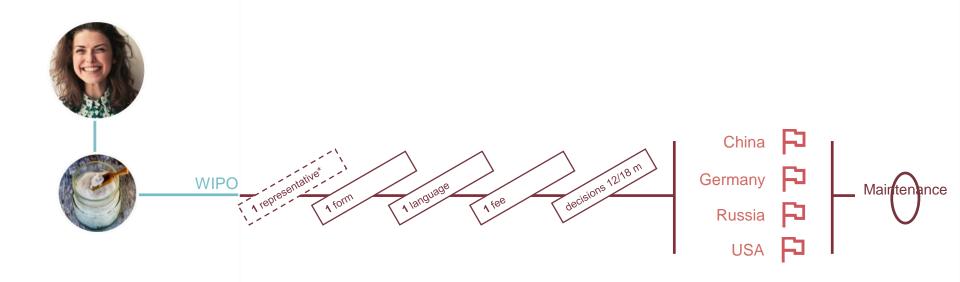


# Direct (or Paris) Route





# WIPO Madrid System Route



\* optional



#### The international route

- Global
- Convenient
- Cost-effective
- Maintenance central procedure



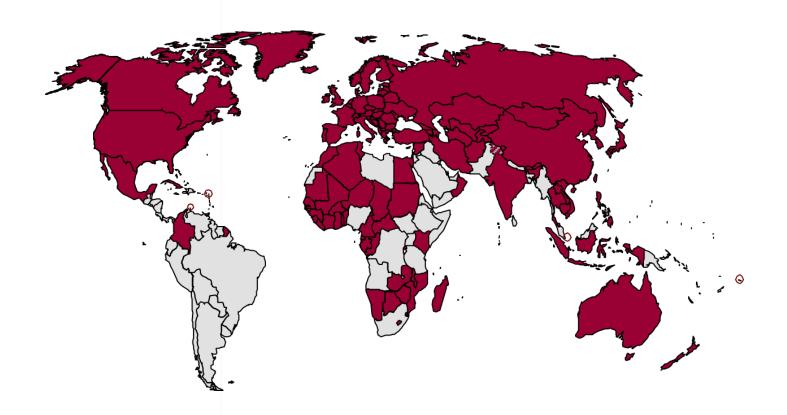
#### Global



- 72% of the worlds population
- 120 Countries



#### 120 countries





#### Canada Accession



March 17, 2019

Deposit date

**Future developments** 

**Madrid Protocol** 

**Nice Agreement** 

**Madrid E-filing** 

June 17, 2019

Entry into force



### Expected to join – 2019/20

- Africa: South Africa
- Arab region: Jordan, United Arab Emirates and Qatar.
- Asia: Malaysia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka
- Europe: Malta
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Brazil, Chile, Trinidad and Tobago



#### Convenient



- Centralized filing and management procedure
- One application, one language, one set of fees
- Expanded protection in new markets



#### Cost-effective



- One international application
- No translation cost
- One Office for administrative procedures



#### Maintenance



A straightfoward and standardized central procedure for all changes



# Madrid System Users: Business Sectors

Madrid System users come from all corners of the globe and represent a broad cross-section of industries



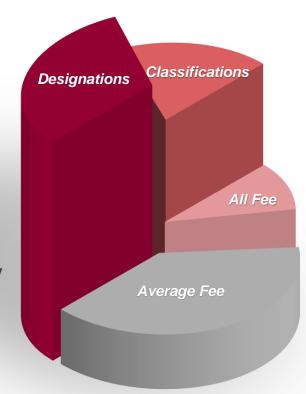


### General Profile 2017 – average

2 or 3 Classes

6.5 designations

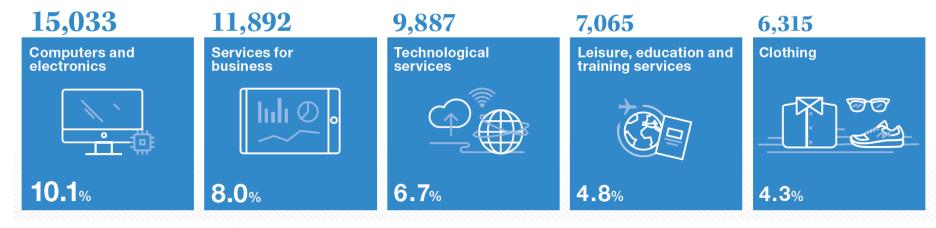
70% of applicants pay less than CHF 3,166





# Top Five Classes (2018)

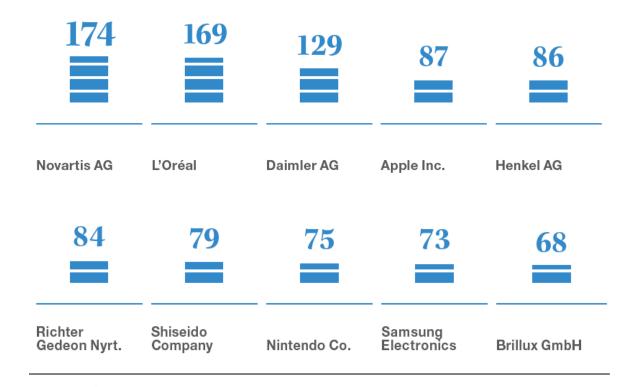
Number of classes specified in international applications and share of total





# Top 10 Applicants (2018)

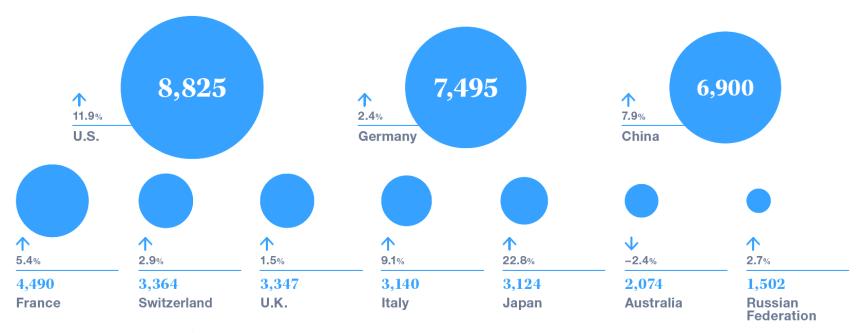
Number of Madrid applications





# Top 10 Filing Origins (2018)

Number of Madrid applications and percent growth since 2017





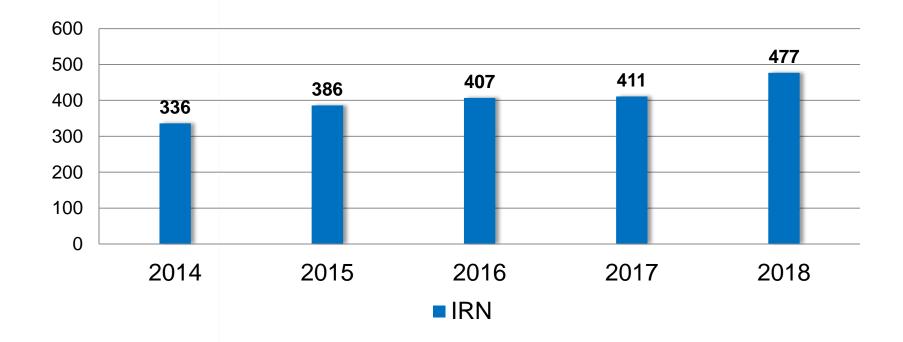
# Close to 1.5 Million International Registrations



- This LONGINES mark is the oldest trademark still in effect
- Registered in Switzerland in 1889, internationally in 1893

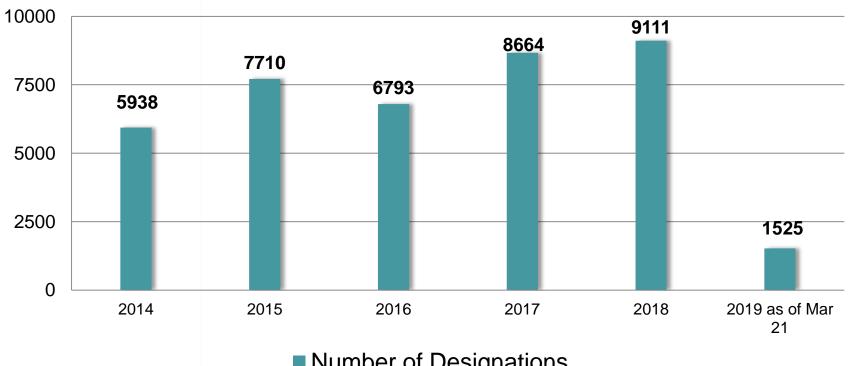


# New Zealand - filings





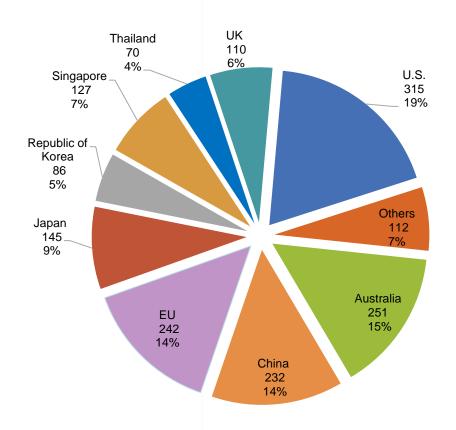
# New Zealand - designations







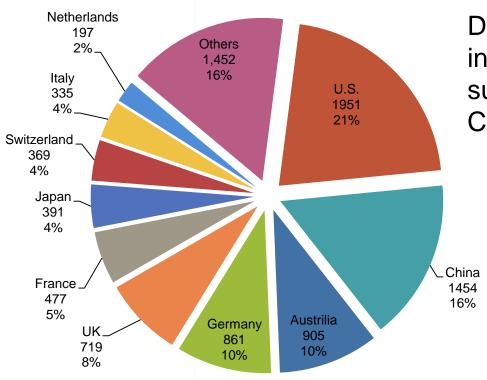
# Top Designated Contracting Parties



Designations in international registrations & subsequent designations by DCPs, Country of Holder: New Zealand (2018)



#### Designations of New Zealand



Designations of New Zealand in international registrations & subsequent designations by Country of Holder (2018)

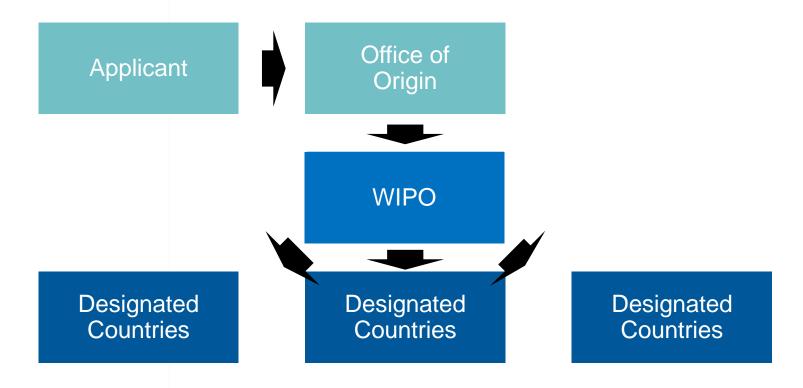


# For Madrid members only

- You must have a relationship with a country that is a member of the Madrid System.
  - Industrial or commercial establishment in the country
  - Domiciled in the country
  - A National of the country



### The process





# Stage 1

#### **Domestic**

- Before filing an international application, you need to have registered or filed an application in your Office of origin
- Submit an **international application** through this same IP Office, which will certify and forward it to WIPO



# Stage 2

#### **WIPO**

- Formal examination by WIPO
- ■The mark is recorded in the International Register
- ■WIPO sends a **certificate of international registration** to the holder and notifies the countries in which protection is sought
- ■The scope of protection is only determined after substantive examination and decision by the designated countries



### Stage 3

# Designated countries

- Substantive examination by designated countries
- A decision within 12 or 18 months
- WIPO records the decisions and notifies you
- A refusal from a designated country can be contested before the relevant Office/Country
- If a designated country accepts to protect your mark, it will issue a statement of grant of protection
- The international registration is valid for 10 years.



#### Website and Services

■ The Madrid Website provides information on how to...





### Recent Developments

- Madrid Portfolio Manager
  - Certificates
  - New E-renewal
- Brexit
- Madrid "How to" Videos
- Madrid E-filing available in 5 countries
- Rule changes



#### Rule changes in the Common Regulations

- Division of international registrations before a designated party (new Rule 27bis)
- Possible merger of divided registrations (new Rule 27ter)



#### Madrid System Working Group

- Replacement
- New types of marks
- Additional languages
- Other changes to the Common Regulations



#### Stay up to date!

- Visit our website:
  www.wipo.int/madrid/en
- Access <u>Madrid Webinars</u>
- Subscribe to <u>Madrid Notices</u> for regular news and key updates
- Follow us on Twitter and Linkedin









# Resolving IP disputes outside the courts through WIPO ADR

Erik Wilbers
Director
WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

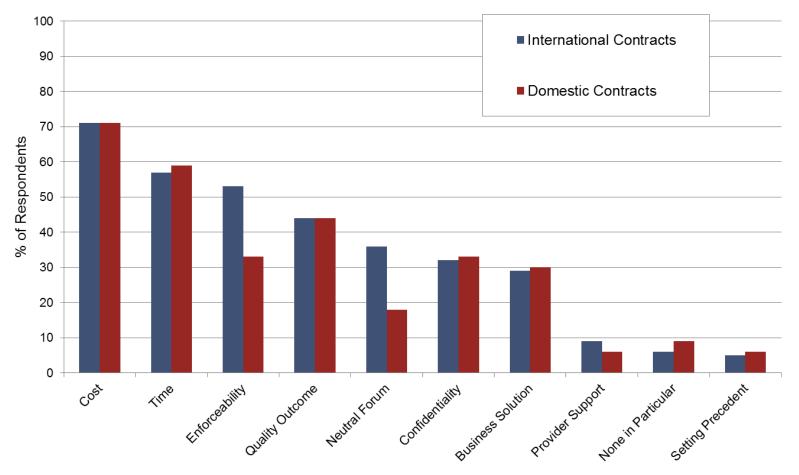
Roving Seminar on WIPO Services and Initiatives

Auckland - Wellington - Christchurch

New Zealand

**April 8-11, 2019** 

#### What are your IP dispute resolution priorities?





# WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center: who are we?

- Helping to resolve IP and technology disputes outside the courts
- WIPO mediators, arbitrators and experts experienced in IP and technology
- Competitive fees
- International neutrality
- Users around the world



#### What is ADR?

- Mediation: mediator assists parties to settle their dispute based on their interests
  - Leaves open court or arbitration options
- Arbitration: one or more chosen arbitrators decide the dispute
  - Enforceable internationally, foreclosing court options
- Expert Determination: submitting a specific matter (e.g., technical question) to an expert opinion
  - Parties can agree to give binding effect



#### Why ADR for IP?

- Cost of IP court litigation
- Internationalization of creation and use of IP
- Technical and specialized nature of IP
- Short product and market cycles in IP
- Confidential nature of IP
- Collaborative nature of IP creation and commercialization

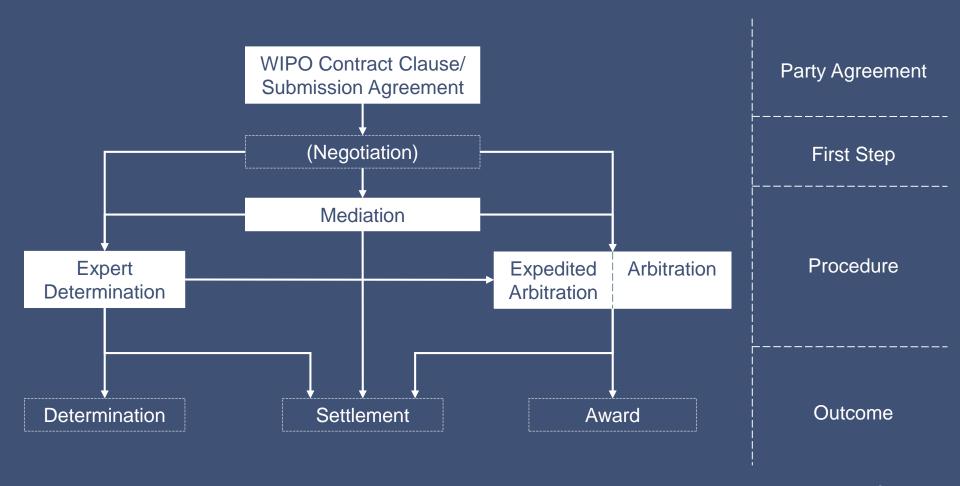


## Routes to WIPO ADR

- ADR contract clause electing WIPO Rules
  - Mediation or Arbitration or Expedited Arbitration; or
  - Multi-tier/escalation clause (Mediation followed by Arbitration / Expedited Arbitration / Court Litigation)
  - Model clauses
    - Available online
    - WIPO Model Clause Generator
    - Parties can choose location, language, and law
- ADR submission agreement electing WIPO Rules, e.g., in existing non-contractual disputes
- Unilateral request for WIPO Mediation by one party (Art. 4)
- Court referrals

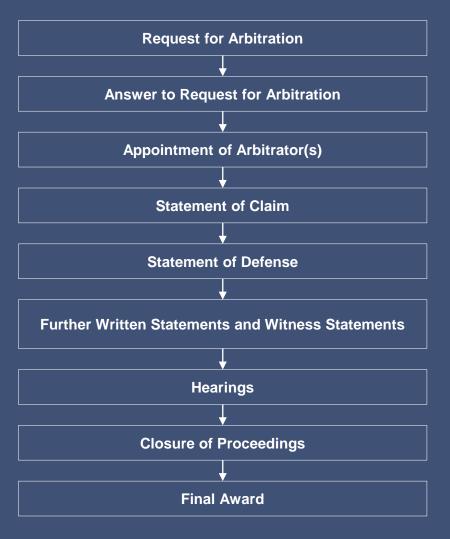


## From clause to outcome: WIPO ADR options





#### **WIPO Arbitration**



#### **WIPO Expedited Arbitration**



- One exchange of pleadings
- Shorter time limits
- Sole arbitrator
- Shorter hearings
- Fixed fees

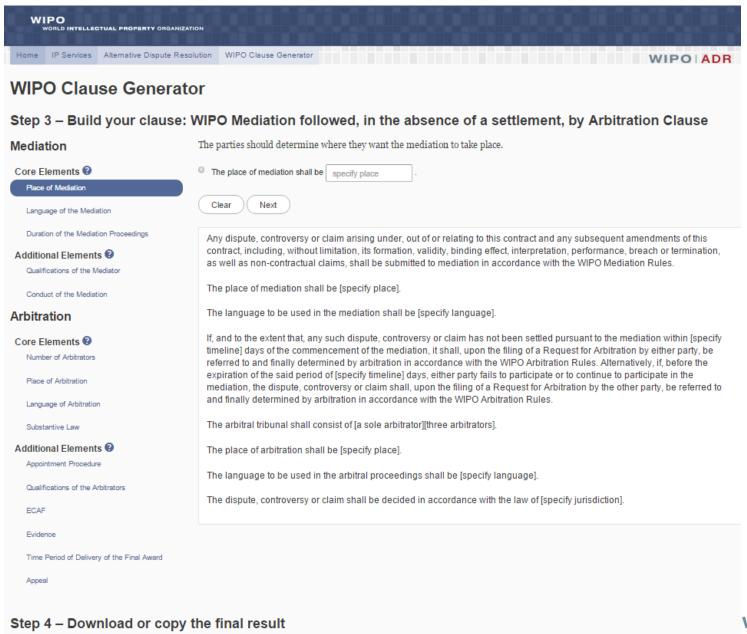


# Clause example for your contract: mediation followed by expedited arbitration

"Any dispute, controversy or claim arising under, out of or relating to this contract and any subsequent amendments of this contract, including, without limitation, its formation, validity, binding effect, interpretation, performance, breach or termination, as well as non-contractual claims, **shall be submitted to mediation in accordance with the WIPO Mediation Rules**. The place of mediation shall be [specify place]. The language to be used in the mediation shall be [specify language]"

If, and to the extent that, any such dispute, controversy or claim has not been settled pursuant to the mediation within [60][90] days of the commencement of the mediation, it shall, upon the filing of a Request for Arbitration by either party, be referred to and finally determined by arbitration in accordance with the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules. Alternatively, if, before the expiration of the said period of [60][90] days, either party fails to participate or to continue to participate in the mediation, the dispute, controversy or claim shall, upon the filing of a Request for Arbitration by the other party, be referred to and finally determined by arbitration in accordance with the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules. The place of arbitration shall be [specify place]. The language to be used in the arbitral proceedings shall be [specify language]. The dispute, controversy or claim referred to arbitration shall be decided in accordance with [specify jurisdiction] law."





Download Copy to clipboard

Print clause



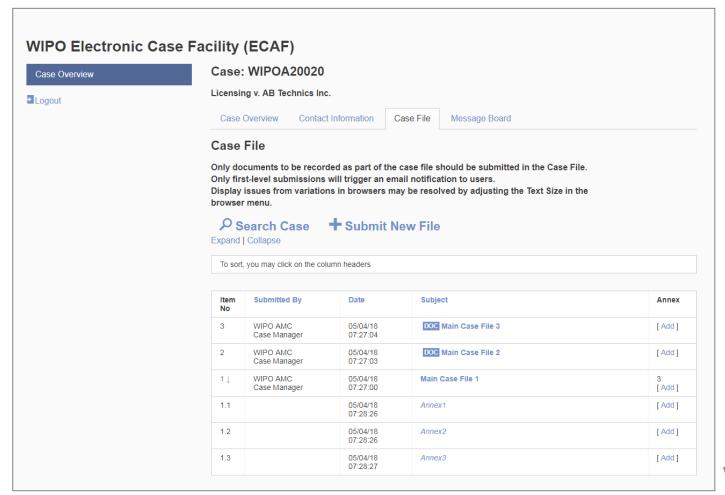
## What can you expect from the WIPO Center?

- Administering cases
  - Under WIPO ADR Rules
  - Containing time and costs
    - WIPO ECAF (optional online case management tool)
- Assisting selection and appointment of mediators, arbitrators, experts; negotiating fees
  - 2,000+ WIPO neutrals from all regions (including Australia and New Zealand)
    - Specialized in IP and IT



## An online tool for easy case management

Simple; secure; instant; location-independent; optional

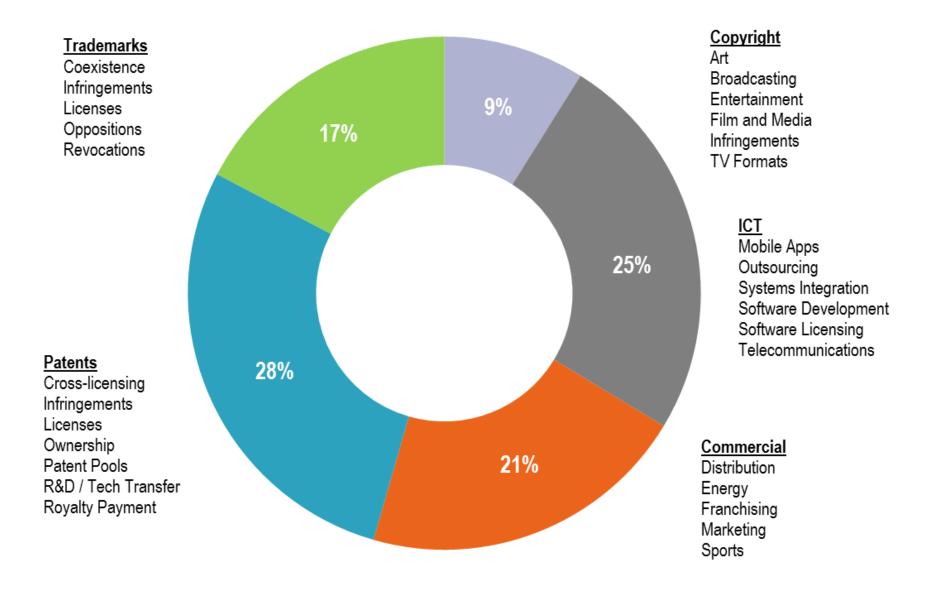




## What are WIPO's cases about?

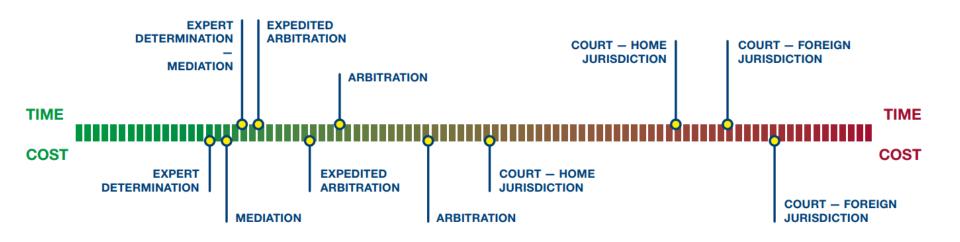
- IP/IT disputes and general commercial disputes
  - Contractual
  - Non-contractual
- Domestic and international disputes (25/75%)
- Case venues around the world
- Amounts in dispute from USD 15,000 to USD 1 billion





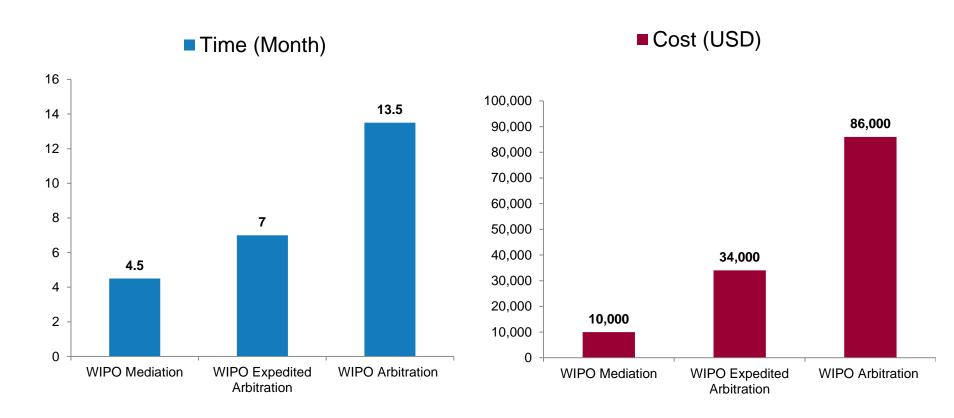


# Time and cost: how does IP ADR compare to the courts?





## What does a WIPO case cost?



<sup>\*</sup> Mostly fees of appointed neutrals; excluding cost of parties' legal representation



WIPO

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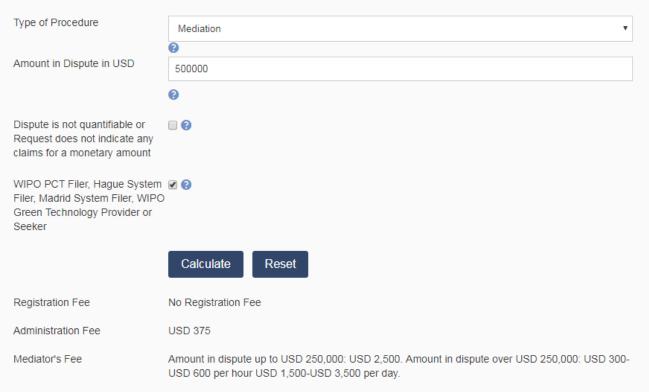
Contact Us

Home > IP Services > Alternative Dispute Resolution

#### Mediation, (Expedited) Arbitration, Expert Determination Fee Calculator

The fees referenced below are estimates, in **United States dollars**. Final amounts payable are to be decided in consultation with the Center.

For further information and payment details, click on the applicable schedule of fees and costs on the



#### Schedule of Fees

- Mediation
- Arbitration / Expedited Arbitration
- Expert Determination
- Emergency Relief Proceedings (Effective from June 1, 2014)

# Tackling cybersquatting: Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP)

- 1999: WIPO-created international ADR procedure
- Allows trademark owners to resolve "clear-cut" cases of abusive domain name registration and use ("cybersquatting")
- Operates outside the courts, but preserves court option
- Applies via mandatory domain name registration conditions
- Applies to all international domains "old" (.com, etc.) and "new"
- Also available for over 75 country-code domains (including .AU)



## Why do brand owners choose the UDRP?

- Significantly quicker and cheaper than court litigation
  - Two-month average; fixed fees (USD 1,500)
- Predictable criteria and results
- Decision (transfer) implemented directly by registrar



## How is a UDRP case decided?

- Trademark identical or confusingly similar to the domain name; and
- Domain name registrant has no rights or legitimate interests in the domain name; and
- Domain name registered and used in bad faith.

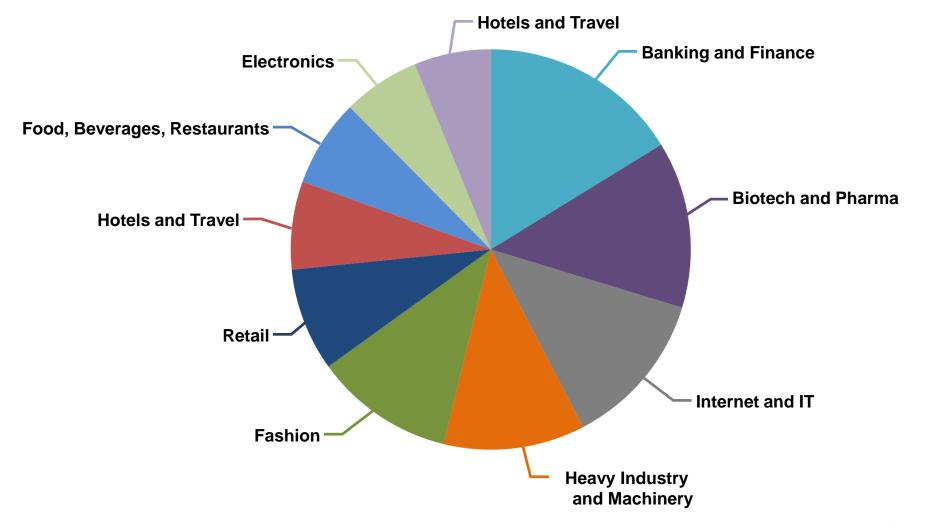


## WIPO domain name cases at a glance

- 20 years' experience
- 43,000+ cases covering 79,000+ domain names
  - 2018 total: 3,447 cases
- Parties based in 177 countries (including Australia and New Zealand)
- Cases in 21 languages
- Paperless filing through WIPO eUDRP
- Panelists based in 63 countries (including Australia and New Zealand)



### WIPO domain name cases – top 10 areas of complainant activity





## Before you file

- WIPO Guide to the UDRP
- WIPO model pleadings (complaint and response)
- WIPO Legal Index of UDRP Decisions
- WIPO Jurisprudential Overview of Selected UDRP Questions



Q

#### WIPO

#### WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

**IP Services** 

Policy

Cooperation

Knowledge

About IP

About WIPO

Search WIPO

Home > IP Services > Alternative Dispute Resolution > Domain Name Disputes > Search

## WIPO Overview of WIPO Panel Views on Selected UDRP Questions, Third Edition ("WIPO Jurisprudential Overview 3.0")

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Resulting from WIPO's care for effective remedies under a sustainable UDRP, this WIPO Jurisprudential Overview reflects, and assists the predictability of, UDRP decisions by panels appointed in WIPO cases.

▶ Introduction

#### **QUESTIONS**

- 1. First UDRP Element
- 2. Second UDRP Element
- 3. Third UDRP Element
- 4. Procedural Questions

#### 1. First UDRP Element

- 1.1 What type of trademark rights are encompassed by the expression "trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights" in UDRP paragraph 4(a)(i)?
- 1.2 Do registered trademarks automatically confer standing to file a UDRP case?
- 1.3 What does a complainant need to show to successfully assert unregistered or common law trademark rights?
- 1.4 Does a trademark owner's affiliate or licensee have standing to file a UDRP complaint?

#### WIPO UDRP Toolkit

- UDRP
- UDRP Rules
- WIPO Supplemental Rules
- WIPO Jurisprudential Overview 3.0
- Legal Index of WIPO UDRP Panel Decisions
- Search WIPO Cases and WIPO Panel Decisions
- WIPO Model Complaint
- WIPO Model Response
- Schedule of Fees

## WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

■ Queries: <u>arbiter.mail@wipo.int</u>

Clauses: www.wipo.int/amc/en/clauses

Rules: www.wipo.int/amc/en/rules

Neutrals and case examples: www.wipo.int/amc

Endorse the WIPO Mediation Pledge: <a href="https://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/pledge.html">https://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/pledge.html</a>

- Domain Names: <u>www.wipo.int/amc/en/domains/</u>
- Offices:
  - Geneva, Switzerland
  - Singapore, Singapore











Sandrine Ammann

Marketing and Communications Officer

Global Infrastructure Sector, WIPO

New Zealand April 8-11, 2019





## **IP Documents**

Patents: 73,180,000

Brands: 37,600,000

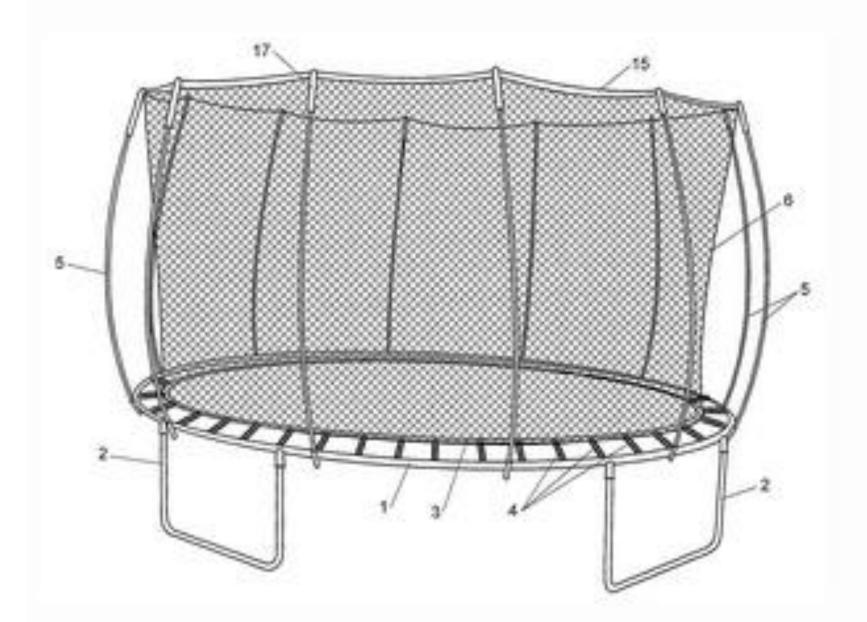
Designs: 10,427,000

Total number of documents: 121,207,000

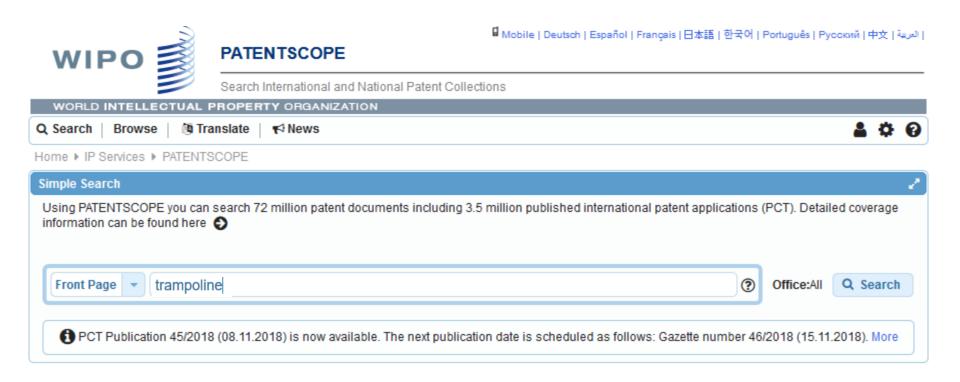
## WIPO databases

- PATENTSCOPE
- Global Brand Database
- Global Design Database
- WIPO Lex

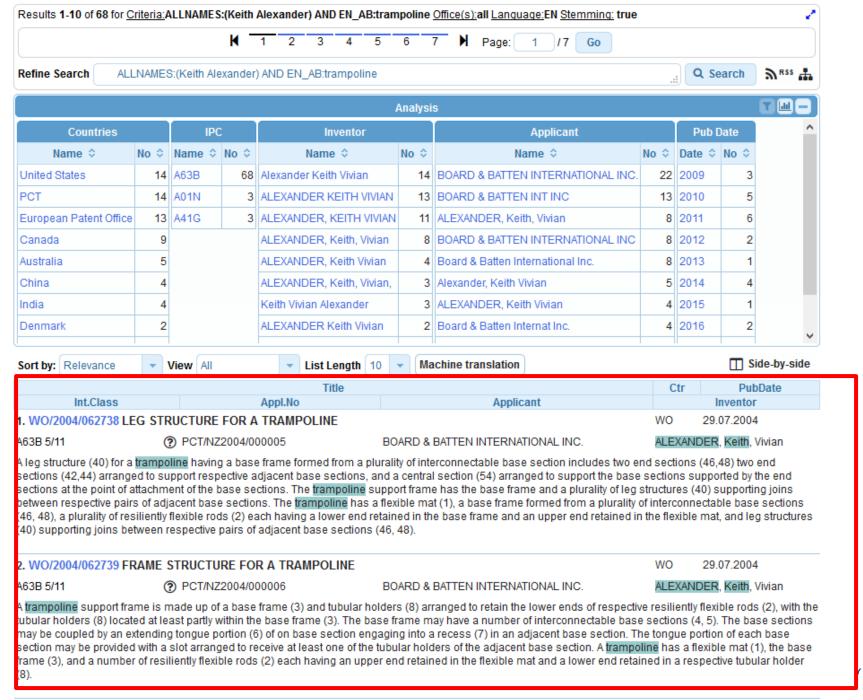




## https://patentscope.wipo.int/



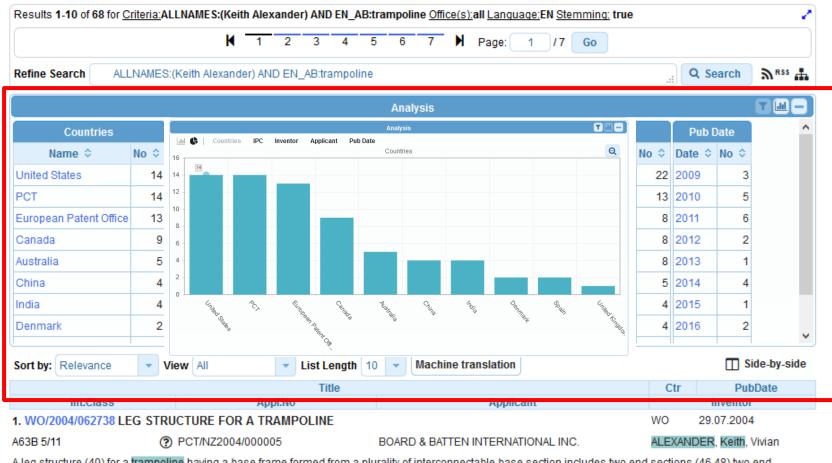




## Why should you do a patent search

Does it already exist?





A leg structure (40) for a trampoline having a base frame formed from a plurality of interconnectable base section includes two end sections (46,48) two end sections (42,44) arranged to support respective adjacent base sections, and a central section (54) arranged to support the base sections supported by the end sections at the point of attachment of the base sections. The trampoline support frame has the base frame and a plurality of leg structures (40) supporting joins between respective pairs of adjacent base sections. The trampoline has a flexible mat (1), a base frame formed from a plurality of interconnectable base sections (46, 48), a plurality of resiliently flexible rods (2) each having a lower end retained in the base frame and an upper end retained in the flexible mat, and leg structures (40) supporting joins between respective pairs of adjacent base sections (46, 48).

#### 2. WO/2004/062739 FRAME STRUCTURE FOR A TRAMPOLINE

WO 29.07.2004

A63B 5/11

PCT/NZ2004/000006

BOARD & BATTEN INTERNATIONAL INC.

ALEXANDER, Keith, Vivian

A trampoline support frame is made up of a base frame (3) and tubular holders (8) arranged to retain the lower ends of respective resiliently flexible rods (2), with the tubular holders (8) located at least partly within the base frame (3). The base frame may have a number of interconnectable base sections (4, 5). The base sections may be coupled by an extending tongue portion (6) of on base section engaging into a recess (7) in an adjacent base section. The tongue portion of each base section may be provided with a slot arranged to receive at least one of the tubular holders of the adjacent base section. A trampoline has a flexible mat (1), the base frame (3), and a number of resiliently flexible rods (2) each having an upper end retained in the flexible mat and a lower end retained in a respective tubular holder (8).

## Why should you do a patent search

- Does it already exist?
- What are my competitors doing?
- Are there any licensing opportunities?
- Who could be my partners?
- Any expired patents I could use?
- What are the latest trends?



Results 1-10 of 68 for Criteria: ALLNAMES: (Keith Alexander) AND EN_AB: trampoline Office(s): all Language: EN Stemming: true												
			K -	1 2 3 4	5	6	7 N Page: 1 17 Go					
Refine Search ALLNAMES:(Keith Alexander) AND EN_AB:trampoline										earch	₹ RSS	
Analysis T 💷 🖃												
Countries		IPC		Inventor			Applicant		Pub Date		^	
Name \$	No ≎	Name 💠	No ≎	Name \$		No ≎	Name ≎	No ≎	Date 💠	No ≎		
United States	14	A63B	68	Alexander Keith Viv	ian	14	BOARD & BATTEN INTERNATIONAL INC.	22	2009	3		
PCT	14	A01N	3	ALEXANDER KEITI	H VIVIAN	13	BOARD & BATTEN INT INC	13	2010	5		
European Patent Office	13	A41G	3	ALEXANDER, KEIT	H VIVIAN	11	ALEXANDER, Keith, Vivian	8	2011	6		
Canada	9			ALEXANDER, Keith	, Vivian	8	BOARD & BATTEN INTERNATIONAL INC	8	2012	2		
Australia	5			ALEXANDER, Keith	Vivian	4	Board & Batten International Inc.	8	2013	1		
China	4			ALEXANDER, Keith	, Vivian,	3	Alexander, Keith Vivian	5	2014	4		
India	4			Keith Vivian Alexan	der	3	ALEXANDER, Keith Vivian	4	2015	1		
Denmark	2			ALEXANDER Keith	Vivian	2	Board & Batten Internat Inc.	4	2016	2	м	
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		Title						0	itr		Date	
Int.Class					Applicant		Inventor					
1. WO/2004/062738 LEG STRUCTURE FOR A TRAMPOLINE WO 29.07.2004												
A63B 5/11  PCT/NZ2004/000005 BOARD & BATTEN INTERNATIONAL INC. ALEXANDER, Keith, Vivian										/ivian		
A leg structure (40) for a trampoline having a base frame formed from a plurality of interconnectable base section includes two end sections (46,48) two end sections (42,44) arranged to support respective adjacent base sections, and a central section (54) arranged to support the base sections supported by the end sections at the point of attachment of the base sections. The trampoline support frame has the base frame and a plurality of leg structures (40) supporting joins between respective pairs of adjacent base sections. The trampoline has a flexible mat (1) a base frame formed from a plurality of interconnectable base sections.												

(46, 48), a plurality of resiliently flexible rods (2) each having a lower end retained in the base frame and an upper end retained in the flexible mat, and leg structures (40) supporting joins between respective pairs of adjacent base sections (46, 48).

#### 2. WO/2004/062739 FRAME STRUCTURE FOR A TRAMPOLINE

29.07.2004 WO

A63B 5/11

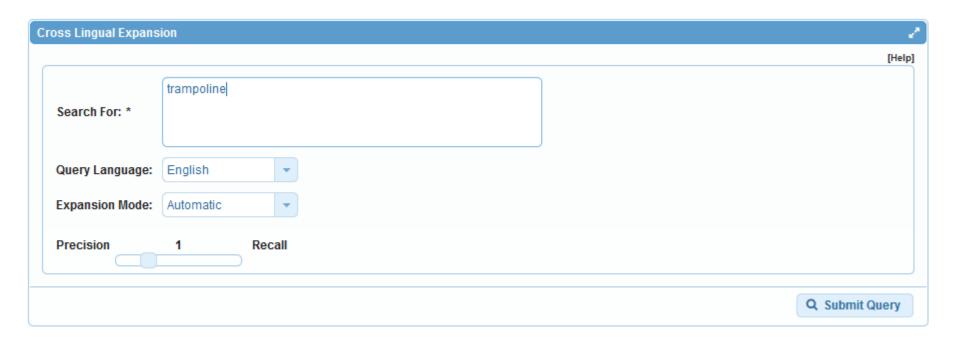
PCT/NZ2004/000006

BOARD & BATTEN INTERNATIONAL INC.

ALEXANDER, Keith, Vivian

A trampoline support frame is made up of a base frame (3) and tubular holders (8) arranged to retain the lower ends of respective resiliently flexible rods (2), with the tubular holders (8) located at least partly within the base frame (3). The base frame may have a number of interconnectable base sections (4, 5). The base sections may be coupled by an extending tongue portion (6) of on base section engaging into a recess (7) in an adjacent base section. The tongue portion of each base section may be provided with a slot arranged to receive at least one of the tubular holders of the adjacent base section. A trampoline has a flexible mat (1), the base frame (3), and a number of resiliently flexible rods (2) each having an upper end retained in the flexible mat and a lower end retained in a respective tubular holder (8).

## **Cross-lingual Expansion**



## Languages

- Chinese
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- French
- German
- Italian
- Japanese
- Korean
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish
- Swedish



**32. 13000 το 3τιαρε wearing reporting making ριούσου από αρραιατίο** 

A63B 5/11 ② 200510062180.7 Huang Yongiun

Huang Yongiun

The present invention is strap weaving rebounder making process and apparatus. The making process includes the steps of preparing material, netting, aligning with special mold, sewing with an improved industrial sewing machine, and correcting. By means of improved aligning tool and improved industrial sewing machine, the made rebounder has high quality and lowered making cost. The present invention makes it possible to raise rebounder sport level and popularize rebounder sport.

33, 102264438 Trampoline padding element, trampoline padding cover and trampoline padding assembly

CN 30.11.2011

A63B 6/00

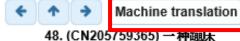
② 200980152709.0

Bera Tovs B. V.

Van Den Berg Hendrik

Trampoline padding element for a trampoline padding assembly is usable on a trampoline, wherein the trampoline padding element is adapted to cooperate with a trampoline padding cover to form said trampoline padding assembly, the trampoline padding element is of a resilient material and is adapted to at least partly cover rigid and/or moving parts of the trampoline, wherein the trampoline padding element comprises a protection element, preferably provided along an outer circumferential edge of the trampoline padding element, the protection element in use is at least positioned above an upper frame, more in particular above a top rail of the upper frame, of the trampoline. The invention further relates to a trampoline padding cover and a trampoline padding assembly.





National Biblio. Data

Description

Claims

**Drawings** 

**Documents** 

PermaLink 👄

Application Number: 202016000477551 Application Date: 21.05.2016

Publication Number: 205759365 Publication Date: 07.12.2016

Publication Kind: U

PC: A63B 5/11(?)

嘉兴市欧家旅游用品有限公司 Applicants:

inventors: 张波

Priority Data:

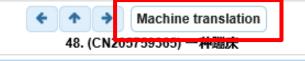
(ZH) 一种蹦床

Title: Abstract:

(ZH) 本实用新型公开了一种蹦床,解决了蹦床放置在不平整的地面上时,不能放置 稳定而影响蹦床使用安全性的问题,其技术方案要点是一种蹦床,包括框架、连接 在框架上的蹦床布和支撑框架的支撑杆,所述支撑杆包括上脚架和下脚架,上脚架 一端固定连接在框架上,另一端与下脚架套接,上脚架与下脚架之间有可调节两者 竖直方向相对位置的调节机构, 达到了蹦床即使放置在不平整的地面上, 也能通过

调节每条支撑杆的长度使蹦床能平稳放置,从而增加蹦床的使用安全性。





ational Biblio. Data

Description

Claims Drawings

Documents

ote: Text based on automatic Optical Character Recognition processes. Please use the PDF version for legal matters

#### 一种蹦床

技术领域

本实用新型涉及一种运动器材,更具体地说,它涉及一种蹦床。

背景技术

蹦床是用弹面做成的供人们弹跳的一种运动器材。蹦床的主要作用是供人们运动或者娱乐。

目前,公开号为CN204910597U的中国专利公开了一种可调节倾斜角度的蹦床,它包括框架、用 ·支撑框架的脚架部、设于框架上的蹦床布,还包括长度可调节的支撑部,所述脚架部铰接在框架 :,所述支撑部的两端分别铰接于脚架部以及框架上。

这种蹦床虽然能通过铰连的脚架部来调节整个蹦床的倾斜角度,在地面平整但有一定倾斜角度的 件下能平稳的放置蹦床,但当蹦床所处的地面为不平整的地面时,脚架部会出现一些脚架能触碰到 四面另一些会由于长度关系而碰不到地面,蹦床就不能平稳的放置在地面上,则蹦床在使用的过程 安全性会大大降低。

实用新型内容

1目的。

针对现有技术存在的不足,本实用新型在于提供一种能通过调节单个支撑杆长度使蹦床放置更加 <sup>2</sup>稳,从而使蹦床的使用更加安全的蹦床。

为实现上述目的,本实用新型提供了如下技术方案:一种蹦床,包括框架、连接在框架上的蹦床 和支撑框架的支撑杆,所述支撑杆包括上脚架和下脚架,上脚架一端固定连接在框架上,另一端与 脚架套接,上脚架与下脚架之间有可调节两者竖直方向相对位置的调节机构。

通过采用上述技术方案,用于支撑蹦床的支撑杆通过上下脚架套接形成,并且通过调节机构使得 提根脚架都能单独调节长度,则在不平整的地面放置蹦床的时候,通过单独调节每一根脚架的长度, 而达到每一根脚架都能支撑在地面上,则蹦床就可以平稳的放置在地面上,达到使蹦床使用更安全

comprises an upper foot frame and a lower foot frame (4), one end of the upper foot rest is fixedly connected to the frame, and the other end upper foot rest is connected with the lower foot rest (4) in a sleeving manner; an adjusting mechanism capable of adjusting the relative positi two vertical directions is arranged between the upper foot rest and the lower foot stand; The trampoline according to claim 1, wherein the adjusting mechanism comprises a first pin column (7), and a pin column groove is for the lower foot frame (41); the first pin column is inserted into the pin column groove; the upper foot frame (3) and a plurality of holes matched inner ends of the pin columns in an inserted mode are formed in the length direction of the pin column 3. The trampoline according to claim 2, characterized in that: and a mounting box is arranged at the position, on the upper pin column g the lower foot frame, of the upper pin column groove (42), and the first pin column penetrates through the installation box and is inserted into column groove (41); a spring is arranged in the mounting box; the spring (8) is arranged on the first pin column in a sleeved mode; the first pi (7) is provided with a stop piece, and the stop piece is located on the spring (8) and the outer surface of the foot rest; one end of the spring a against the stop piece (72); the other end of the connecting rod is abutted against the inner wall of the mounting box; 4. The trampoline according to claim 2, characterized in that the first pin column (7) away from the foot rest; a pin column cap is arrange

5. The trampoline according to claim 1, characterized in that the lower leg frame (4) away from the upper foot rest,

the sealing ring is fixed on the lower foot frame (4) with a port at one end connected with the upper foot stand

Trampoline, comprising frame, trampoline connected to frame, and support frame (1), and is characterized in that the supporting rod.

Drawings

Note: Text based on automatic Optical Character Recognition processes. Please use the PDF version for legal matters

Claims

**Documents** 

National Biblio, Data

end, far away from the foot rest.

Claims

Description

end surface of the anti-skid sleeve is smaller than that of the lower end surface;

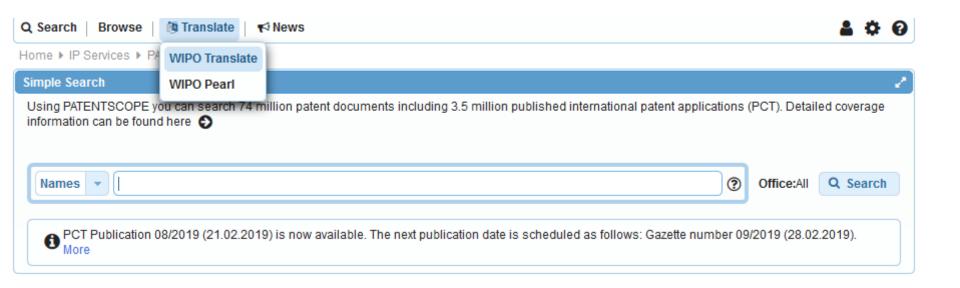
The trampoline according to claim 1, wherein the adjusting mechanism comprises a second pin column (9) and a rack; a vertically-an groove is formed in the upper foot rack; the rack (33) is arranged in the groove, and one end, close to the rack, of the second pin column is p with an energy source canable of being connected with the rack (33): the second nin column penetrates through the nin column groove to be

8. The trampoline according to claim 1, and is characterized in that a fixing strip is connected between the supporting rods

The trampoline according to claim 5, characterized in that the anti-skid sleeve (5) is in a circular truncated cone shape; the area of the

7. The trampoline according to claim 1, characterized in that the lower leg frame and the upper foot frame (3) is sleeved with a sealing r

#### **WIPOTranslate**





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Text to be translated:

本发明公开了一种多用途的园林维护设备,其结构包括移动维修机、轮胎、滚轴、底盘、开关控制器、推把;为了实现多用途的园林维护设备能够实现打药和洒水并且移动方便,可以修枝剪叶清理地面杂草和落叶,移动维修机下设有轮胎,便于移动,驱动机构可以带动剪切机构对园林的植物进行修枝剪叶,通过地面清理装置能够将地面的杂草和落叶收集到垃圾收集框内,浇水装置配合注水室可以将药水直接浇注到植物上,推动柱带动洒水机构能够对地面进行洒水,提高了工作效率。

Language pair:

Chinese->English (Neural MT)

Domain:

ADMN-Admin, Business, Management & Soc Sci

Translate

This automatic translation is provided for information only, it may contain discrepancies or mistakes and does not have any juridical value.

- Please hover your mouse over parallel segments of text
- · Click to view other proposals
- · Select words or phrases on the left to access other translation proposals

本发明公开了一种多用途的园林维护设备,其结构包括移动维修机,轮胎,滚轴,底盘,开关控制器,推把;为了实现多用途的园林维护设备能够实现打药和洒水并且移动方便,可以修枝剪叶清理地面杂草和落叶,移动维修机下设有轮胎,便于移动,驱动机构可以带动剪切机构对园林的植物进行修枝剪叶,通过地面清理装置能够将地面的杂草和落叶收集到垃圾收集框内,浇水装置配合注水室可以将药水直接浇注到植物上,推动柱带动流水机构能够对地面进行流水,提高了工作效率。

the invention discloses a multipurpose garden maintenance device which structurally comprises a mobile maintenance machine, a rolling shaft, a chassis, a switch controller and a push handle; in order to realize multi-purpose garden maintenance equipment, insecticide and watering can be realized, and the multifunctional garden maintenance equipment is convenient to move., the pruning blade can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground, and a tire is arranged below the mobile maintenance machine, and the driving mechanism can drive the shearing mechanism to perform pruning and leaf shearing on the plants of the garden., and weeds and fallen leaves on the ground can be collected into the garbage collecting frame through the ground cleaning device., the watering device is matched with the water injection chamber, so that the liquid medicine can be directly poured on the plant, the pushing column drives the watering mechanism to spray water on the ground, and the working efficiency is improved.

Edit translation

本发明公开了一种多用途的园林维护设备,其结构包括移动维修机,轮胎,滚轴,底盘,开关控制器,推把,为了实现多用途的园林维护设备能够实现打药和洒水并且移动方便。可以修枝剪叶清理地面杂草和落叶,<mark>移动维修机下设有轮胎</mark>,便于移动,驱动机构可以带动剪切机构对园林的植物进行修枝剪叶,通过地面清理装置能够将地面的杂草和落叶收集到垃圾收集框内,浇水装置配合注水室可以将药水直接浇注到植物上,推动柱带动洒水机构能够对地面进行洒水,提高了工作效率。

the invention discloses a multipurpose garden maintenance device which structurally comprises a mobile maintenance machine, a rolling shaft, a chassis, a switch controller and a push handle; in order to realize multi-purpose garden maintenance equipment, insecticide and watering can be realized, and the multifunctional garden maintenance equipment is convenient to move., the pruning blade can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground, and a tire is arranged below the mobile maintenance machine, and the driving mechanism can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground, and a tire is arranged below the mobile maintenance machine, and the driving mechanism can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground, and the driving mechanism can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground, and the driving mechanism can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground, and the driving mechanism can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground, and the driving mechanism can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground, and the driving mechanism can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground, and the driving mechanism can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground, and the driving mechanism can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground, and the driving mechanism can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground can be used for clearing away weeds and fallen leaves on the ground can be used for clearing away weeds an

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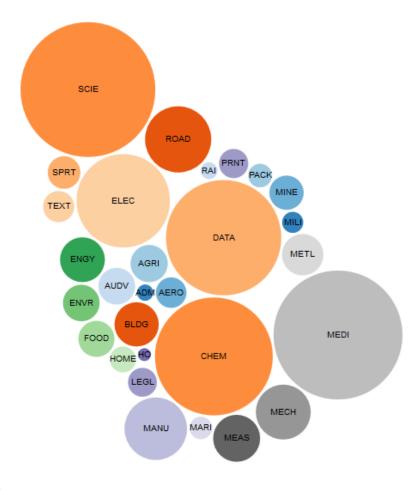
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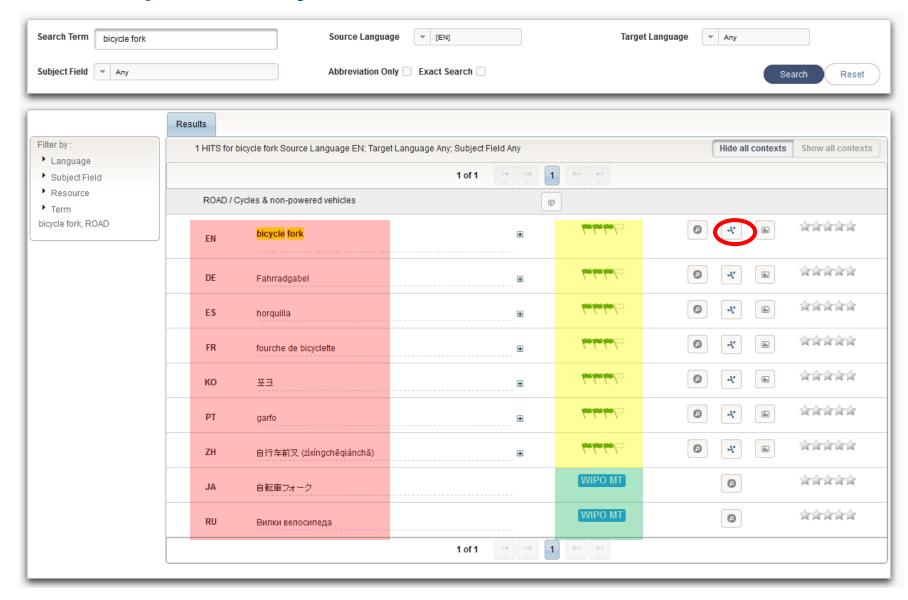
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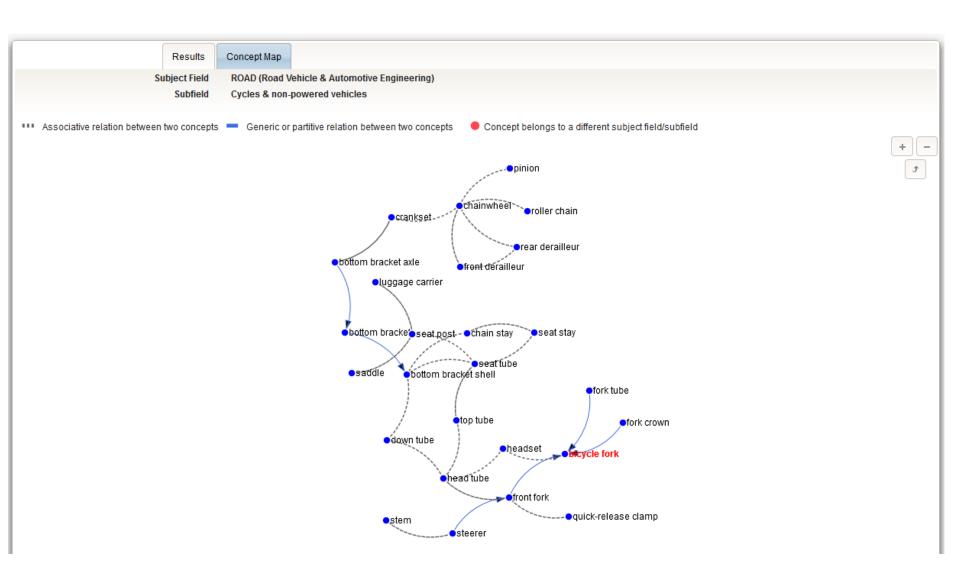
#### **WIPO Pearl**

- WIPO's online terminology database
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# Example: bicycle fork





# Chemical compounds



Results 1-10 of 21,257 for Criteria:CHEM:(BNRNXUUZRGQAQC-UHFFFAOYSA-N) Office(s):all Language:EN Stemming: true																									
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C07D 48	37/04			? 20	15107	82599	.3				1	华南名	友业	大学								沈玉梅	ŧ		
本发明属于免疫检测技术领域,公开了一种西地那非及其结构类似物的免疫检测方法,即以巯基西地那非半抗原制备人工抗原,再制备得到抗体,并用于检测西地那非及其结构类似物,该方法克服了现有检测西地那非技术的缺陷和步骤,对西地那非的最大检测范围为0.024~1.21 ng/mL,灵敏度为0.17 ng/mL,检出限为0.008 ng/mL,回收率为86.0~90.8%,该方法检测快速、大大缩短了检测时间,不考虑检测人员操作熟练程度的影响,整个检测过程仅仅需要80min左右即可完成,且检出限更低、灵敏度更高。											L, 回收率														
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ORGANIZATION

#### 2. (CN105353095) 一种西地那非及其结构类似物的免疫检测方法

National Biblio, Data

Description

Claims

**Drawings** 

Compounds

**Documents** 

Note: Text based on automatic Optical Character Recognition processes. Please use the PDF version for legal matters

#### 一种 西姆那 及其结构类似物的免疫检测方法

#### 技术领域

本发明涉及免疫**检测**技术**领**域,更 背景技术

西地那非为PDE-5抑制剂,用于治疗突出产品的功效,违法在保健食品非、瓦地那非等,对消费者身体健目前市场的补肾壮阳类、抗疲劳类主要为:西地那非、他达拉非、瓦地那食品中有2种添加西地那非,5种添加有PDE-5抑制剂,分别为西地那非、瓦徽铜陵、江苏南通、南京、重庆、健食品抽检中均检出西地那非等PDE被非法添加在保健食品、能量饮料 Sildenafil 在不知情的情况下服用了添加西地理

的免疫**检测**方法。

一些保健食品生产企业为 添加枸橼酸 西地那罪 、他达那

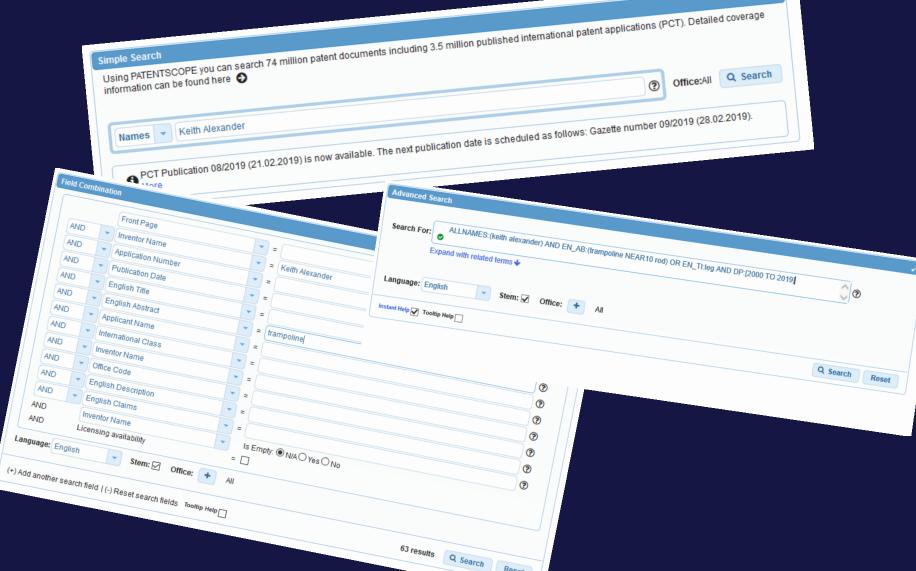
是触目惊心。添加的成分 年3月下旬查处的7种保健 善售保健食品中,7种含 的保健食品中,5种含有 时,北京、江苏无锡、安 的补肾、壮阳、抗疲劳保 能的西姆那里的结构类似物

副作用,会出现头晕、昏

晕、甚至青光眼,造成对肾功能、心脏功能、心血管疾病的严重损害。长期服用,还会导致食用者勃起不倒,伤及阴部肌肉组织,甚至加重阳痿,甚至变为永久性阳痿。国内已有内服枸橼酸 西地那非后死亡的报道。因此对 西姆那非及其结构类似物建立一种快速、有效的检测方法显得尤为重要。

西地那那及其结构类似物的**检测**最常使用的方法**为仪**器分析法,沈志武等(2008)利用高效液相色**谱**法

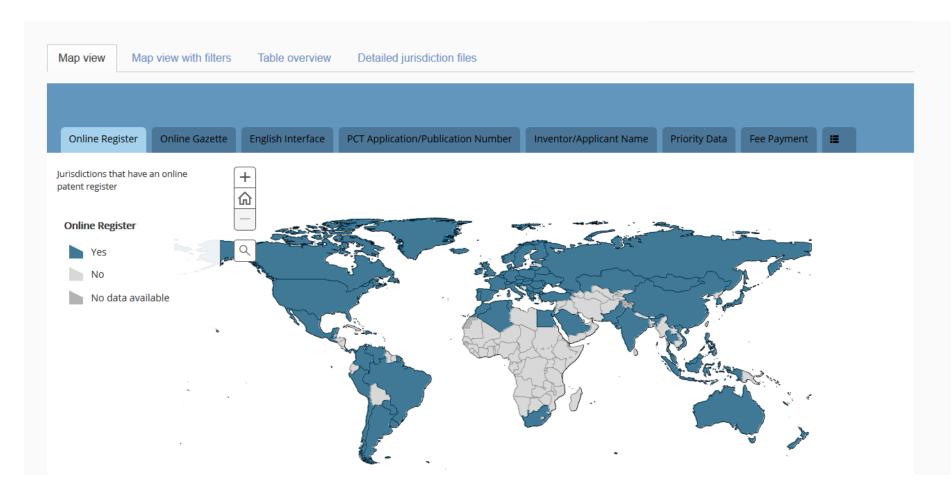
## Search for all levels



# Collections available

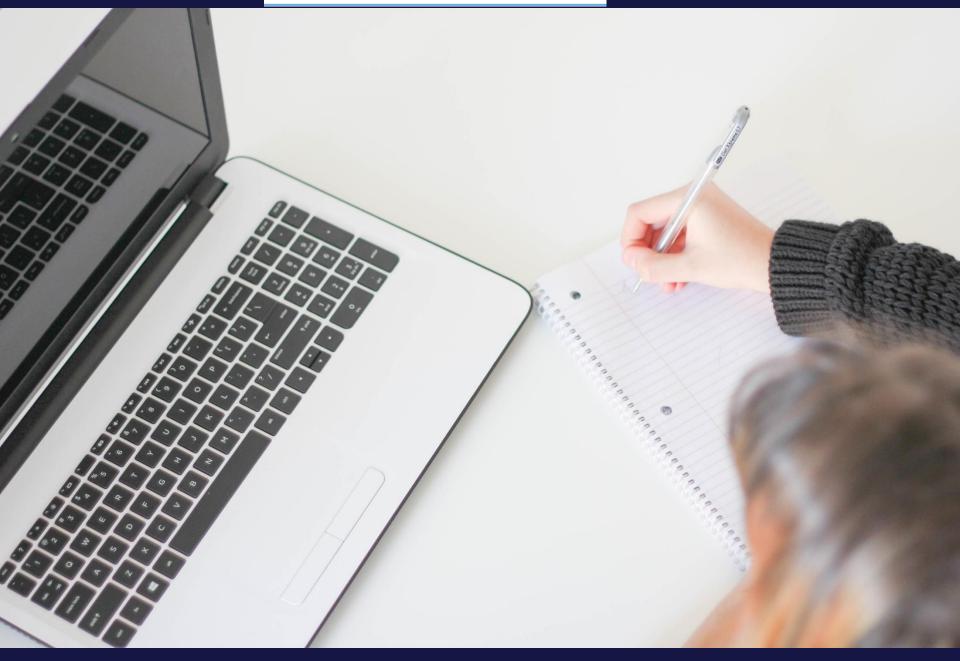


# Portal to patent registers





https://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/webinar/







# WIPO WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

### Why should you do a mark search

- Does it already exist?
- Is it distinctive?
- Is anyone infringing my mark?
- What are the market trends?





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## Image similarity: history

- Released in 2014
- Based on Image features:
  - Shape
  - Color
  - Texture
- Very effective: simple geometric shapes



# Image similarity: history







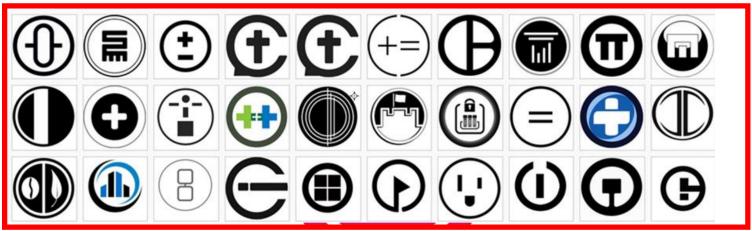
## Image similarity: limitation

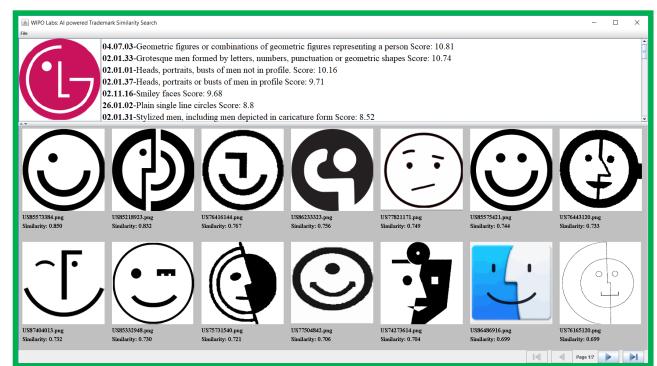
Semantic similarity



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#### Before/After





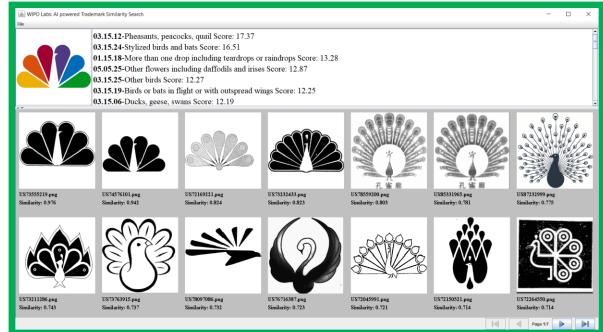
#### Before/After

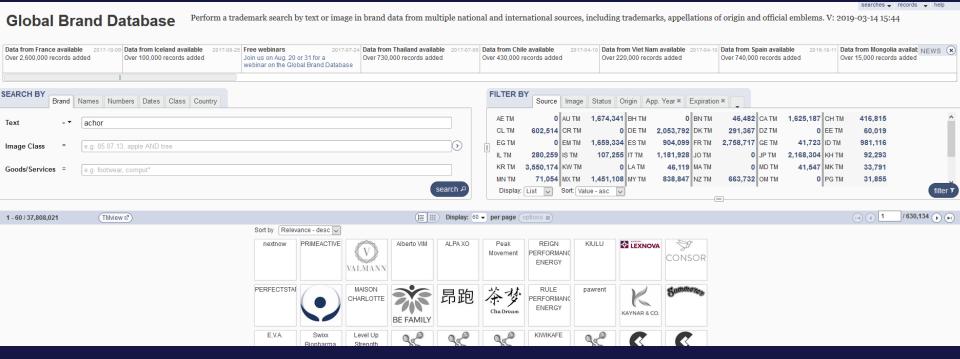




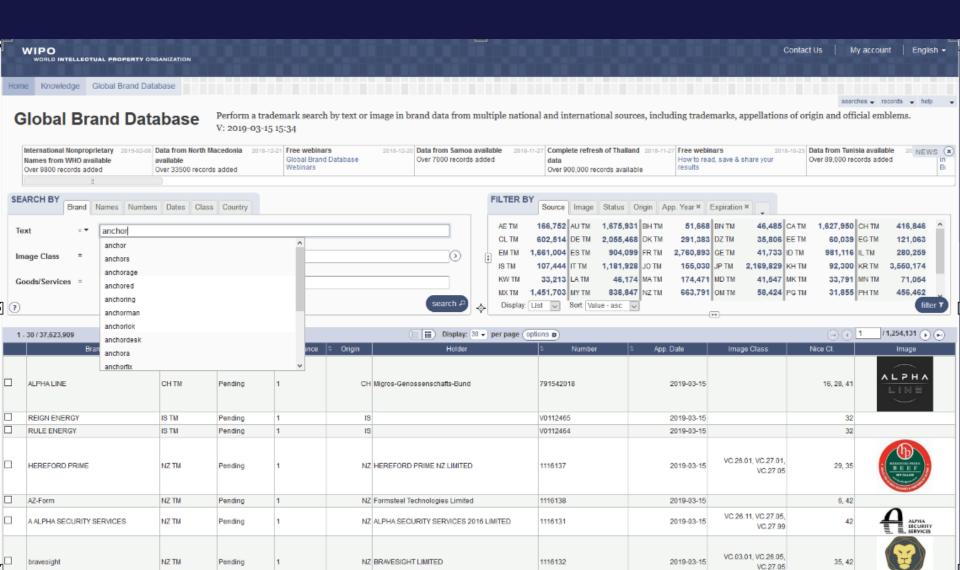
#### Before/After







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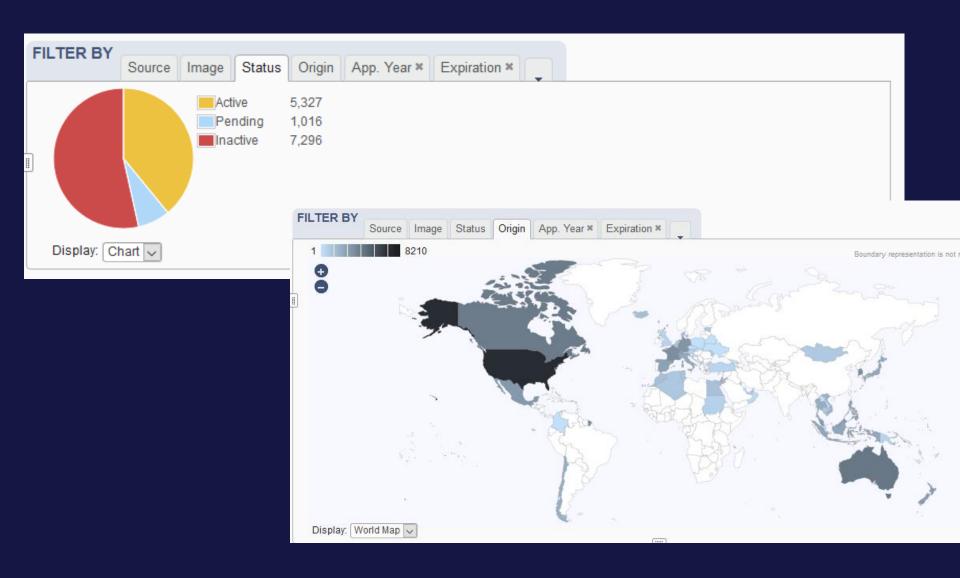
#### Different seaches available



# Narrowing down the results

F	ILTER BY	Source	Image	Status	Origin	App. Year	×	Expiration ×								
	AE TM	2	AU TM	2	267 BH T	M	13	BN TM	30	CATM	298	CH TM	31	CL TM	19	^
	DE TM	50	DK TM		12 DZ TI	M	4	EE TM	9	EG TM	18	EM TM	105	ES TM	10	
	FRTM	62	GE TM		9 ID TM	И	75	IL TM	9	IS TM	9	IT TM	26	JO TM	20	
Ï	JP TM	61	KHTM	1	32 KR T	M	117	KW TM	3	LATM	23	MA TM	16	MD TM	5	
	MKTM	1	MN TM		4 MX TI	M	34	MY TM	319	NZ TM	196	OM TM	0	PG TM	10	
	PH TM	141	SGTM	1	115 SD T	M	9	тн тм	80	MT NT	6	то тм	4	USTM	1,301	V
	Display: Lis	st 🗸	Sort: Valu	ue - asc	~				:						fil	lter ▼

### Statistical/trend information



#### **New Zealand Trademark**

#### 849670 - Anchor; Anchor; Anchor; Anchor

Status: Registered (2012-02-07)

(151) Date of the registration

2012-02-07

(210) Serial number of the application

845070

(220) Date of filing of the application

2010-08-31

(180) Expected expiration date of the registration/renewal

2020-08-31

(541) Reproduction of the mark where the mark is represented in standard characters

Anchor; Anchor; Anchor; Anchor

(540) Mark



(531) International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification)

18.04.02, 27.05.17, 27.05.08, 09.01.07.; 18.04.02, 27.05.17, 27.05.08, 09.01.07.; 18.04.02, 27.05.17, 27.05.08, 09.01.07.

(550) Indication relating to the nature or kind of mark

Individual - Word, Figurative

(731) Name and address of the applicant

NEW ZEALAND MILK BRANDS LIMITED Physical Address: 9 Princes Street 1010 Auckland Central, Auckland (NZ)

Postal Address: 9 Princes Street

1010 Auckland Central, Auckland (NZ)

(740) Name and address of the representative

AJ PARK

Physical Address: State Insurance Tower Level 22, 1 Willis Street, Wellington 6011 (NZ)

Postal Address: PO Box 949

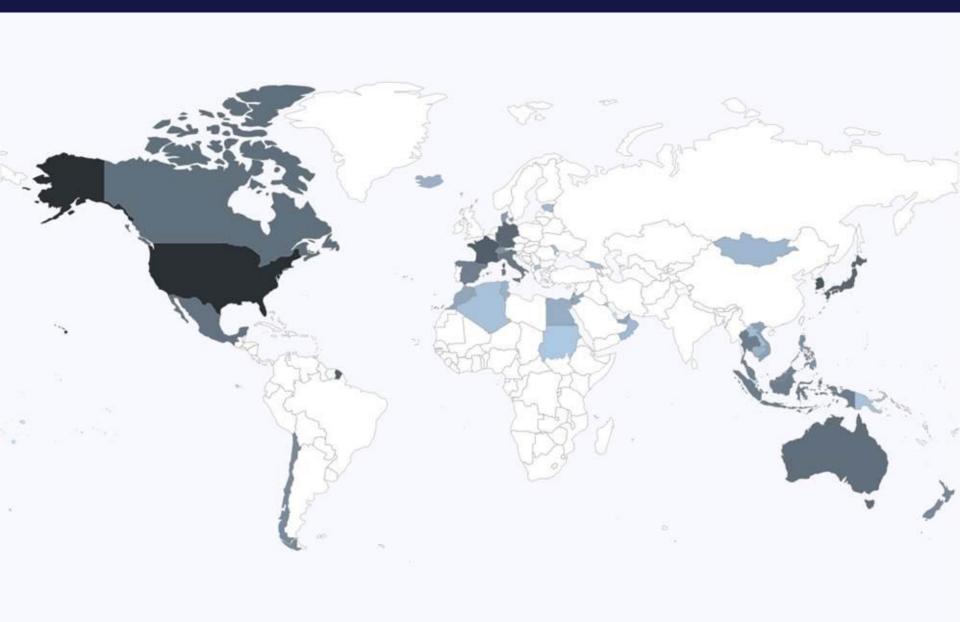
6140 Wellington (NZ)

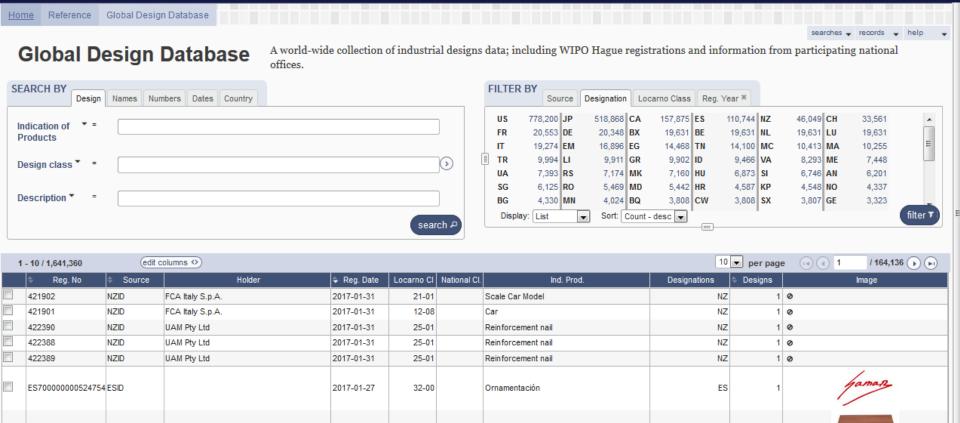
(750) Address for correspondence

State Insurance Tower

Level 22, 1 Willis Street, Wellington 6011 (NZ)

- (511) The International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification) and the list of goods and services classified according thereto
  - 5 Dieletio foods and beverages; dietetic substances adapted for medical use; health foods and products; food for babies and infants including milk powder for babies and infants, nutritional additives, supplements and cultures; food supplements for medical purposes; mineral supplements for foodstuffs, vitamins and vitamin formulations for human consumption; pharmaceutical preparations and veterinary preparations.
  - Dairy products and dairy foods in this class; dairy based beverages and powders; milk; milk and milk based products; ultra high temperature (UHT) milk; extended shelf life (ESL) milk; milk concentrate; milk protein; milk powder and dried milk; flavoured milk powders; milk substitutes in this class; milk beverages including flavoured and fortified milk beverages (milk predominating); cream; butter, edible oils or of edible fats for use in creaming coffee and like drinks; proteins and protein products for human consumption; cheese including brie, cheddar, colby, cream, edam, emmental, feta, gouda, gruyere, haloumi, havarti, mozzarella, parmesan, romano, swisc under dairy products incorporating yoghurt and yoghurt preparations; probiotic products in this class and/or products incorporating probiotic and/or bacteriological cultures, substances or preparations; dessert products in this class (dairy products predominating); whey; casein; food spreads consisting principally of dairy products; food preserves in this class; food dips in this class; food dips in this class.
  - Mineral and aerated waters and other non-alcoholic drinks; bottled and packaged water; still water, sparkling water; spring water; purified water, water containing fruit juice or fruit flavourings; fortified water; whey beverages; isotonic beverages; hydrolysed beverages; fruit braining fruit juice or fruit flavouring fruit flavouring for fruit flavouring fruit





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ES

10

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2017-01-27

25-99

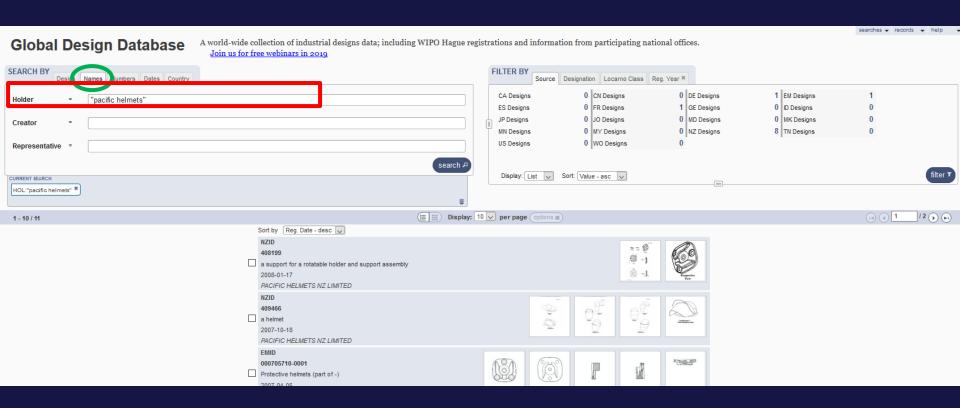
ES700000000524758 ESID

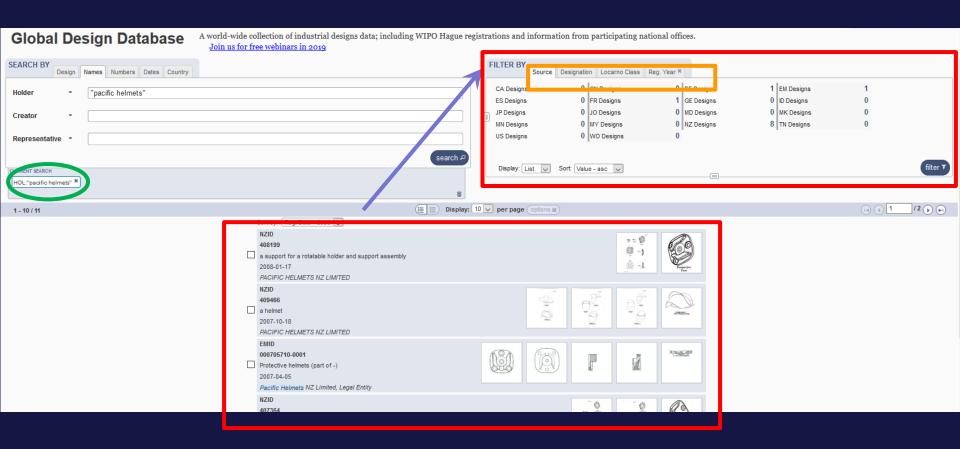
# Why should you do a design search

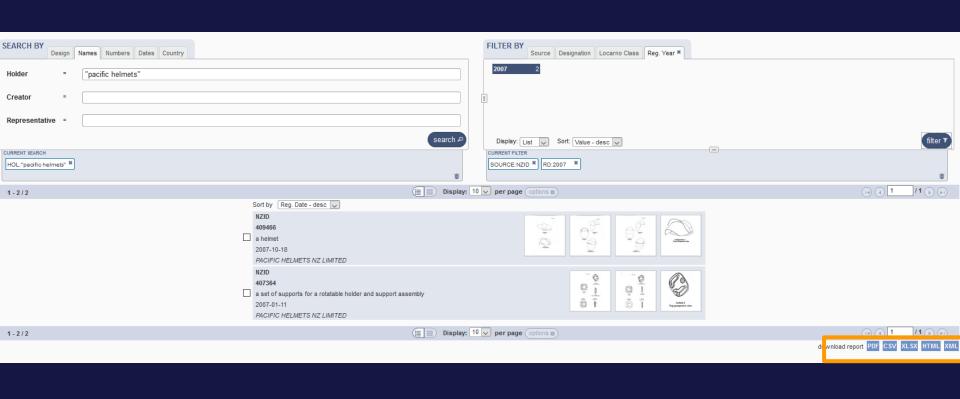
- Does it already exist?
- Is it distinctive?
- Is anyone infringing my design?
- What are the market trends?











atus: Lapsed (2013-01-25) 1) National Registration Number 409466 Filing Date of the Application 2007-08-31 5) Date of the national registration 2007-11-30 8) Expected expiration date of the registration/renewal 2012-07-24 8) Number of designs included in the national registration 4) Indication of products a helmet Statement of Novelty Application is for a design to be applied to a helmet. The novelty claimed for the design resides in the features of shape and/or configuration of the visors as shown in the representations. 1) Class and subclass of the Locarno Classification 02.03.027 0) Identification of parties concerned with the application or registration Address for service: Aon Centre Level 22, 1 Willis Street, Wellington 6011 3) Name and address of the holder(s) PACIFIC HELMETS NZ LIMITED Physical Address: 315 Heads Road Castlecliff, Wanganui 4501 (NZ) Postal Address: 315 Heads Road Castlediff, Wanganui 4501 (NZ) 4) Name and address of representative AJ PARK Physical Address: Aon Centre Level 22, 1 Willis Street, Wellington 6011 (NZ) Postal Address: PO Box 949 Wellington 6140 (NZ) helmet 497415 Configuration 1 Front Perspective View

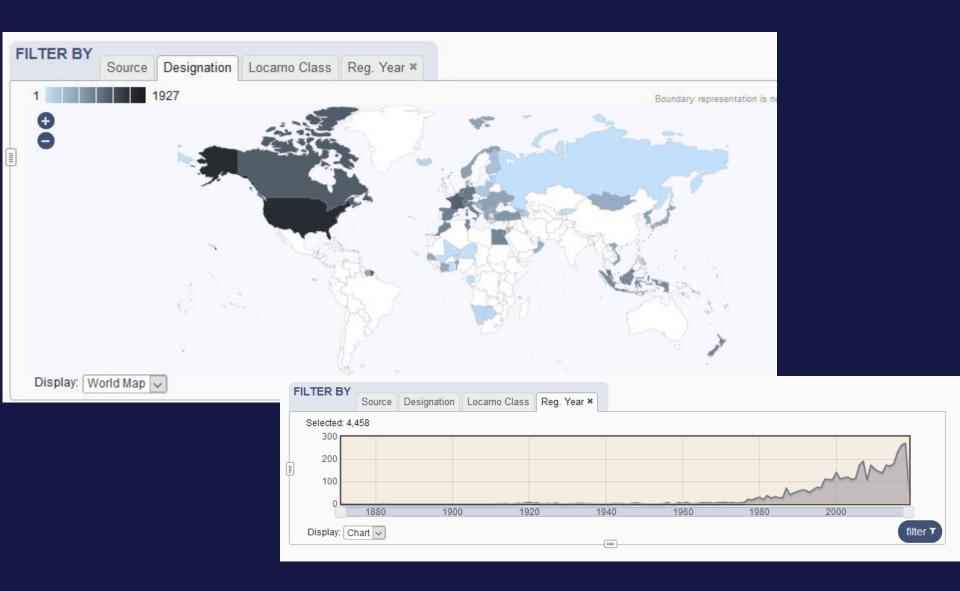
# Different seaches available

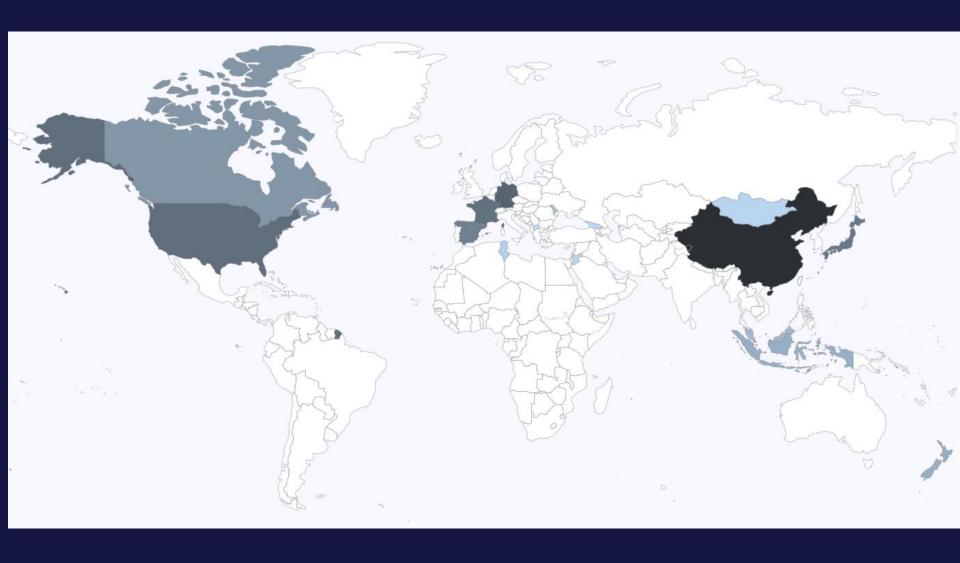
SEARCH BY Design	Names Numbers Dates Country	
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Design class ▼ =		<b>&gt;</b>
Description ▼ =		
		search A

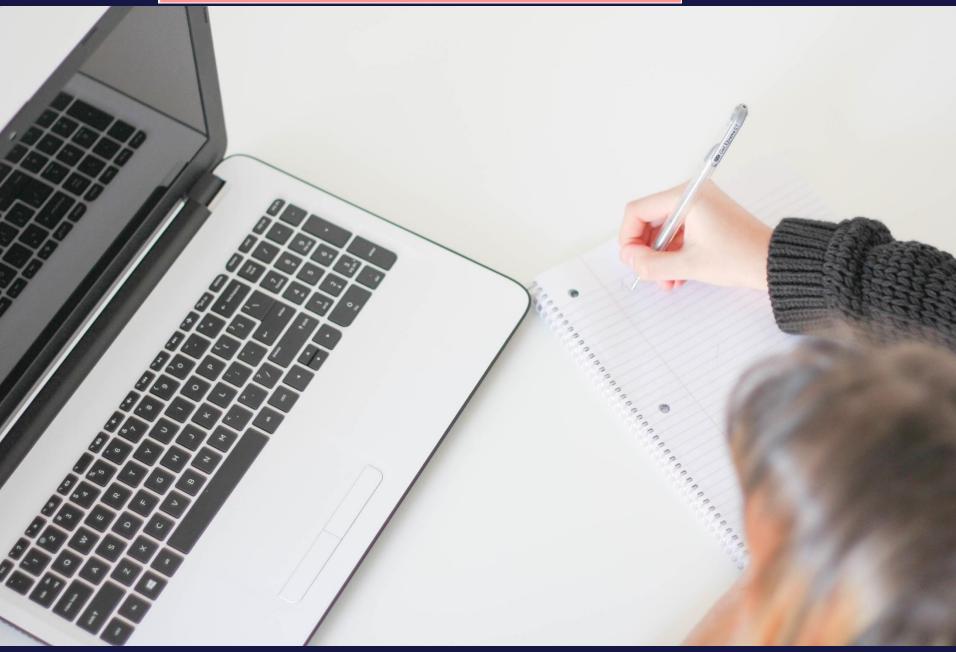
# Narrowing down the results



# Statistical/trend information

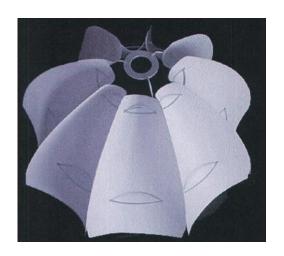


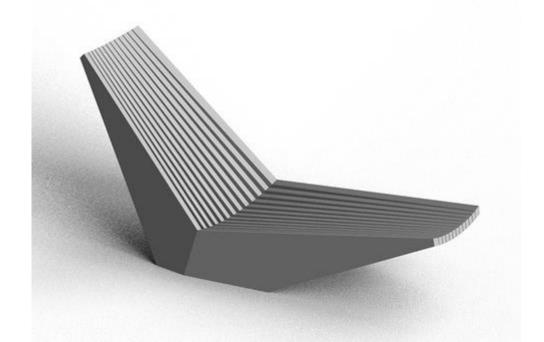












# the good stuff.









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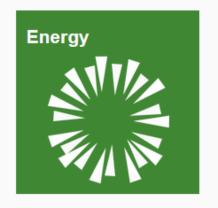


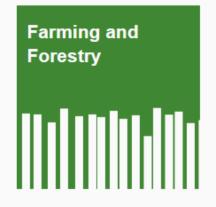
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Detergents (8)

Energy (9)

Other Areas (7)

Green Products (6)

Pollution & Waste (6)

Showing 1-10 of 133 results > Database Search > Chemicals & Advanced Materials

Search

# Design of intensified processes for producing dichlorohydrin and epichlorohydrin

Dichlorohydrin is an important intermediate for synthesizing epichlorohydrin, a high volume of commodity chemical largely utilized in the production of epoxy resins. In this project, green processes using a atom-efficient and environment-friendly route are used to synthesize dichlorohydrin by reacting glycerol, an available by-product in the biodie ...

Last updated: February 06, 2018

**Submitted by: IIPCC** 

#### Super self-cleaning material

The Super Self-cleaning Coating is developed and produced by Neatrition Technology Inc.,





# WIPO WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

#### **IPC Green Inventory**

The "IPC Green Inventory", developed by the IPC Committee of Experts, facilitates searches for patent information relating to Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs), as listed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

ESTs are currently scattered widely across the IPC in numerous technical fields. The Inventory attempts to collect them in one place.

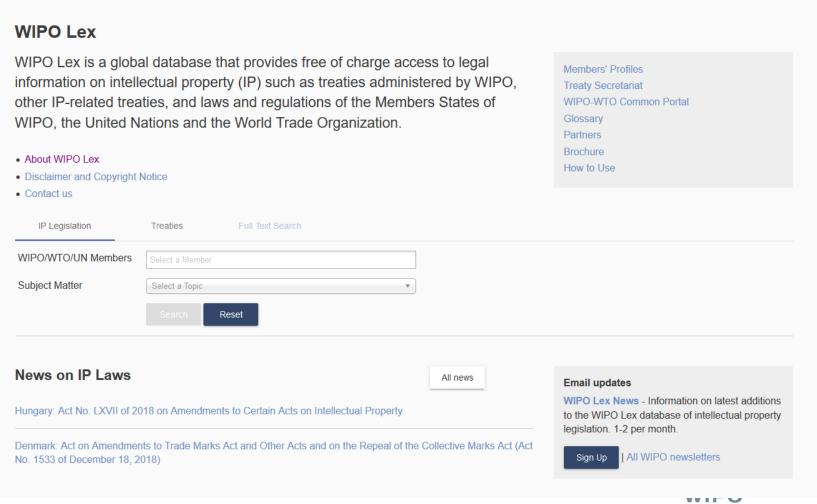
Warning - the Inventory does not purport to be fully exhaustive in its coverage.

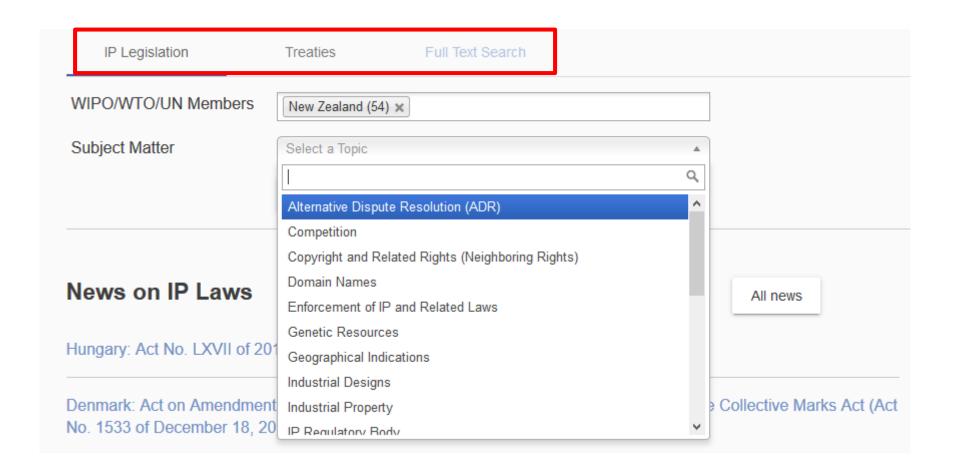
#### Tips!

- The ESTs are presented in a hierarchical structure. Click on the ⇒ sign to open the hierarchy.
- The links in the "IPC" column will take you to the corresponding place in the scheme.
- The links in the PATENTSCOPE column let you automatically search and display all international patent applications available through PATENTSCOPE which are classified in the relevant IPC place. Note: search results may include irrelevant results not relating to the EST.
- ▶ More tips

TOPIC	IPC	PATENTSCOPE	
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PRODUCTION			
▷ Bio-fuels			
Integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC)	C10L 3/00 F02C 3/28	C10L 3/00 F02C 3/28	
▶ Fuel cells	H01M 4/86-4/98, 8/00-8/24, 12/00-12/08	H01M 4/86-4/98, 8/00-8/24, 12/00-12/08	
Pyrolysis or gasification of biomass	C10B 53/00 C10J	C10B 53/00 C10J	
▶ Harnessing energy from manmade waste			
▶ Hydro energy			
Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC)	F03G 7/05	F03G 7/05	
▶ Wind energy	<u>F03D</u>	F03D	
▶ Solar energy	<u>F24S</u> <u>H02S</u>	<u>F24S</u> <u>H02S</u>	
Geothermal energy	<u>F24T</u>	<u>F24T</u>	
Other production or use of heat, not derived from combustion, e.g. natural heat	<u>F24T 10/00-50/00</u> <u>F24V 30/00-50/00</u>	<u>F24T 10/00-50/00</u> <u>F24V 30/00-50/00</u>	
Using waste heat			
Devices for producing mechanical power from muscle energy	F03G 5/00-5/08	F03G 5/00-5/08	

# **WIPOLex**







# New Zealand - competition

#### **WIPO Lex Search**

Query:

New Zealand

Competition

11 records found.

