

Topic 4: Patent Family Concepts and Sources for Family Information

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Head, International Cooperation on Examination and Training Section

Yaoundé Octobre 8, 2019

Agenda

- Families why
 - Priority rights
- Families which
 - Types
- Families when
 - Do we need to pay attention to different types of families
- Families where
 - Sources of family information



Further reading on families

WIPO Handbook:

http://www.wipo.int/standards/en/pdf/08-01-01.pdf

EPO:

http://www.epo.org/searching/essentials/patent-families.html

http://documents.epo.org/projects/babylon/eponet.nsf/0/C9387E5053AA707BC125816A00508E8D/\$File/Patent_Families_at_the_EPO_en.pdf

PIUG:

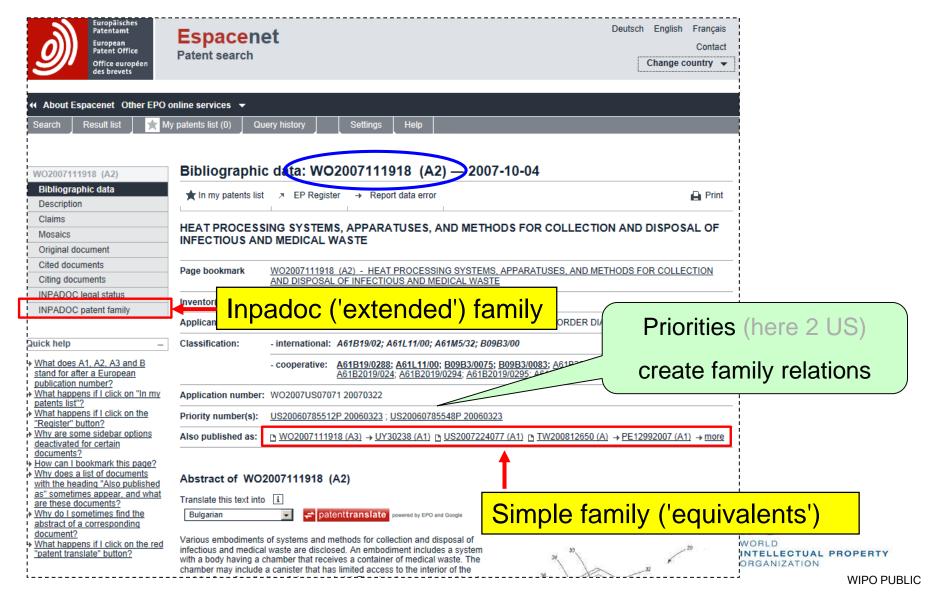
http://wiki.piug.org/display/PIUG/Patent+Families

OECD:

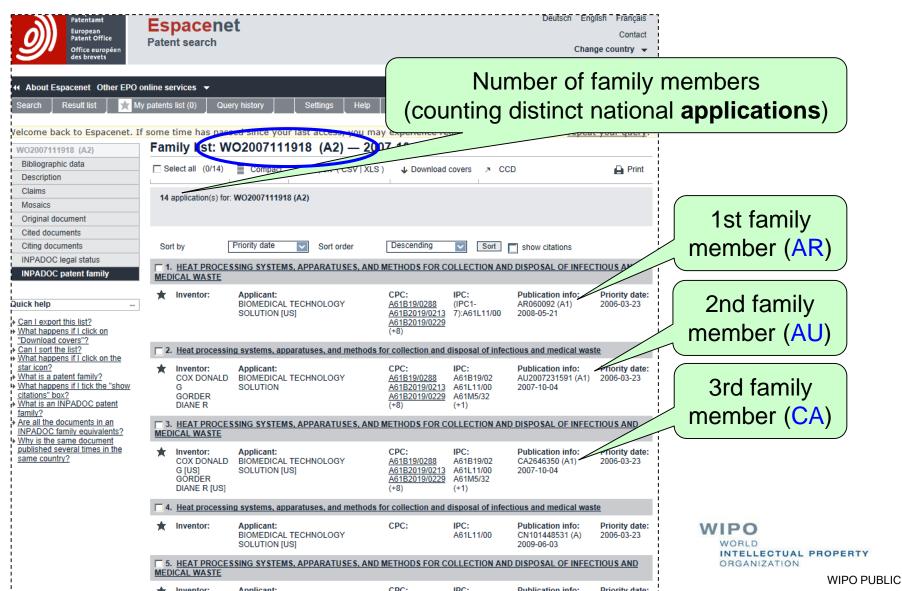
https://www.oecd.org/sti/inno/44604939.pdf



Source of family information: Espacenet



Espacenet: Extended (Inpadoc) family



AU family member



Espacenet Patent search

Page bookmark

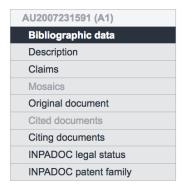
Deutsch English Français

Contact

Change country ▼

44 About Espacenet Other EPO online services ▼							
Search	Result list	My patents list (0)	Query history		Settings	Help	

WO2007111918 (A2) → Family → AU2007231591 (A1)



Quick help

- → What is meant by high quality text as facsimile?
- → What does A1, A2, A3 and B stand for after a European publication number?
- → What happens if I click on "In my patents list"?
- → What happens if I click on the "Register" button?
- Why are some sidebar options deactivated for certain documents?
- → How can I bookmark this page?
- → Why does a list of documents

Bibliographic data: AU2007231591 (A1) — 2007-10-04

★ In my patents list Previous 4 3/15 Next III Report data error

Heat processing systems, apparatuses, and methods for collection and disposal of infectious and medical waste

AU2007231591 (A1) - Heat processing systems, apparatuses, and methods for collection and disposal of infectious

	and medical waste	
Inventor(s):	COX DONALD G; GORDER DIANE R ±	Sama IIS
Applicant(s):	BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTION \pm	Same US
		priorities

Classification: - international: A61B19/02; A61L11/00; A61M5/32; B

- cooperative: A61B50/362; A61L11/00; B09B3

A61B50/362; A61L11/00; B09B3 A61B2050/0016; A61B2050/00 Same US priorities like WO

PCT application number

Application number: AU20070231591 20070322

Priority number(s): <u>US20060785512P 20060323</u>; <u>US20060785548P 20060323</u>; <u>WO2007US07071 20070322</u>

Abstract not available for AU2007231591 (A1)
Abstract of corresponding document: WO2007111918 (A2)

RTY

PO PUBLIC

Origin of patent families

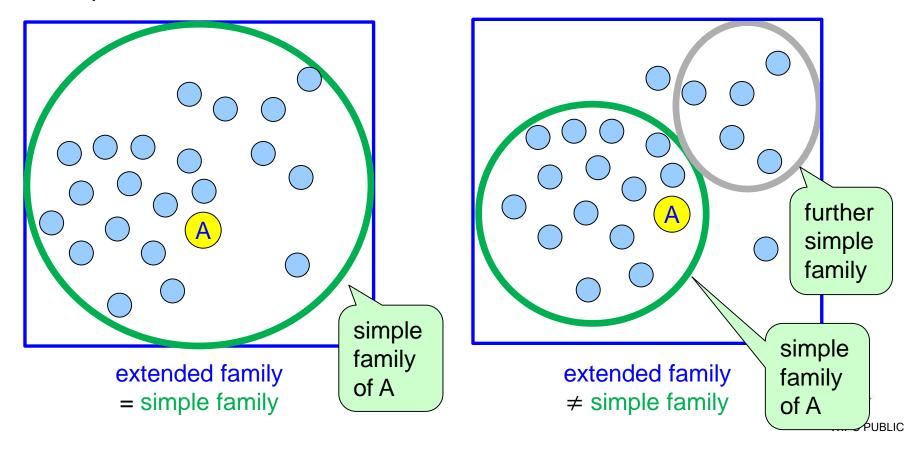
There are various reasons for patent family relations between distinct applications/filings:

- A. Patent protection is territorial, i.e. inventors/investors may have to seek protection in various different jurisdictions ("**extensions**")
- B.
- Foreign applications usually claim priorities of earlier applications filed in other jurisdictions based on
 - Paris Convention
 - TRIPS agreement
- Priorities create family relations between earlier and later filings
- N.B.: Family relations may exist also without claiming priorities!
 - Families of PCT national phase entries



Extended - Simple Family of A

- Extended family is the biggest possible family of application A (blue square)
- Simple family of application **A** is either equal or smaller (*green circle*)
- If simple family of A is smaller then the extended family includes further simple families



Domestic families

EA domestic family with 2 members

7. STABLE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING DOCETAXEL AND METHOD OF PREP KING SAME

Inventor: KIM NAM, HO,

LEE JIN, YOUNG, (8+)

Applicant: SK CHEMICALS CPC:

Publication numbers

IPC:

Publication info:

EA200870559 (A1)

2009-04-28

EA014071 (B1)

2010-08-30

8. STABLE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING DOCETAXEL AND A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

Inventor: KIM NAM HO [KR] LEE JIN YOUNG [KR] (+8)

Applicant:

SK CHEMICALS CO LTD [KR]

CPC: A61K2300/00

A61K31/337 (+9)

IPC: A61K9/08

Publication info: ECSP088951 (A)

2009-02-27

Priority date:

Priority date:

2006-05-22

Priority date:

2006-05-22

2006-05-22

9. STABLE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING DOCETAXEL AND A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

CPC:

ntor: 4 HO [KR] **Applicant:**

SK CHEMICALS CO LTD [KR]

A61K2300/00 A61K31/337

(+9)

IPC:

A61K31/337 A61K47/40

A61K9/00

(+1)

Publication info: EP2019664 (A1)

2009-02-04

EP2019664 (A4)

2013-03-13

EP2019664 (B1)

2016-01-06

Global Dossier

9th application included in the family

EP domestic family with 3 members

WIPO

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

Domestic family

A Domestic Family comprises all **subsequent domestic publications** of the **same application** at different prosecution stages, e.g. publication of

- unexamined application (usually 18 months after filing date)
- search report
- granted patent specification
- modified grant after opposition

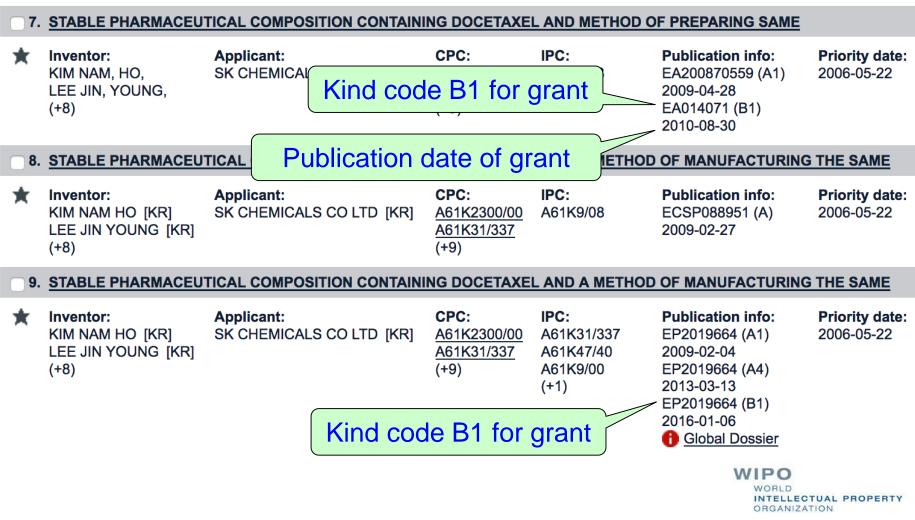
Such publications are usually distinguished by different kind codes, e.g.

- EP123456 A1: Publication of application
- EP123456 B1: Publication of granted patent
- See overview of kind codes: http://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/standards/en/pdf/07-03-02.pdf

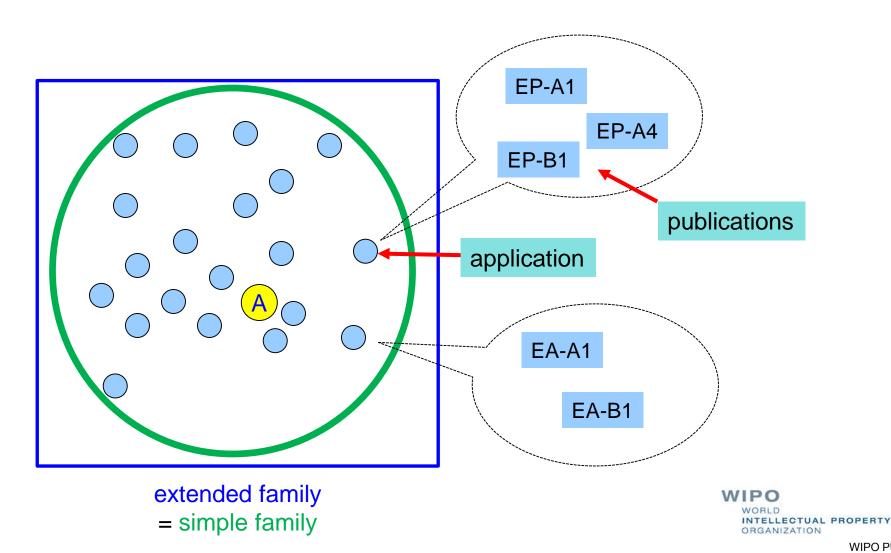
N.B.: Some countries, e.g. US or EA use for a single application different publication numbers in addition to the different kind codes_{WIPO}

NTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Domestic families



Extended – Simple – Domestic Families



Members of a patent family

- A patent family comprises
 - Distinct patent applications
 - For each application: one or several patent publications
- Size of a patent family is usually counted in terms of the number of distinct applications
 - Useful indicator for number of jurisdictions where technology is potentially protected → value of an application



Patent families with priorities



Priority claims - sample

Bibliographic data: WO2008004425 (A1) — 2008-01-10

★ In my patents list 🔻 EP Register 🎚 Report data error

PANTS-TYPE WEARING ARTICLE

Page bookmark	WO2008004425 (A1) - PANTS-TYPE WEARING ARTICLE				
Inventor(s):	KENMOCHI YASUHIKO [JP]; KINOSHITA AKIYOSHI [JP]; AOYAGI NATSUKO [JP]; TANAKA KAYOKO [JP] \pm				
Applicant(s):	UNI CHARM CORP [JP]; KENMOCHI YASUHIKO [JP]; KINOSHITA AKIYOSHI [JP]; AOYAGI NATSUKO [JP]; TANAKA KAYOKO [JP] <u>+</u>				
Classification:	- international: A61F13/49; A61F13/496; A61F13/56				
	- cooperative: A61F13/15; A61F13/15756; A61F13/56				
Application number:	WO2007JP62104 20070615 1 priority				
Priority number(s):	JP20060187165 20060706				
Also published as:	s: □ US2008009816 (A1) □ US7833207 (B2) → UA91294 (C2) □ TW200819114 (A) □ TWI336619 (B) → more				



Priority claims - sample

Bibliographic data: WO2008035580 (A1) — 2008-03-27

★ In my patents list > EP Register III Report data error

PLANT CULTIVATION SYSTEM

Page bookmark	age bookmark WO2008035580 (A1) - PLANT CULTIVATION SYSTEM					
Inventor(s):	OKAMOTO AKIHIRO [JP]; FUJII MANABU [JP]; YOSHIOKA HIROSHI [JP]; MORI YUICHI [JP] <u>+</u>					
Applicant(s):	MEBIOL INC [JP]; OKAMOTO AKIHIRO [JP]; FUJII MANABU [JP]; YOSHIOKA HIROSHI [JP]; MORI YUICHI [JP] \pm					
Classification:	- international: A01G1/00; A01G13/00; A01G25/00; A01G27/00; A01G7/00					
	- cooperative: <u>A01G31/02</u> ; <u>Y02P60/216</u>					
Application number:	WO 2007JP67578 20070910					
Priority number(s):	<u>JP20060254439 20060920</u> ; <u>JP20070144202 20070530</u>					
Also published as: ☐ EP2064942 (A1) ☐ EP2064942 (A4) ☐ US2010186298 (A1) ☐ US8001721 (B2) → UA93268 (C2) → more						



Priority claims - sample

Bibliographic data: WO2008060725 (A3) — 2008-07-10

n my patents lis	st	Print			
SECURE UNIVER	RSAL TRANSACTION SYSTEM	The more priorities are claimed, the more			
Page bookmark	WO2008060725 (A3) - SECURE UNIVERSAL TRANSACTION SYSTEM	complex the family relations may be!			
Inventor(s):	FRANCHI JOHN FRANCO [GB] ±				
Applicant(s):	FRANCHI JOHN FRANCO [GB] ±	3 priorities			
Classification:	- international: H04L9/00	•			
	- cooperative: <u>G06F21/32</u> ; <u>G06F21/34</u> ; <u>G06Q20/12</u> ; <u>G06Q20/4014</u>	3 countries			
Application number:	WO2007US74327 20070725				
Priority number(s):	<u>US20060532580 20060918</u> ; <u>EP20060256440 20061219</u> ; <u>GB20060025304 20061219</u>				
Also published as:					



Second filings abroad

Patent protection for a particular invention is territorial, i.e. inventors may have to seek protection in different additional jurisdictions abroad ("extensions")

- Office of first filing (OFF): where an invention is filed for the first time; usually in the country of residence of inventor or applicant
- Office(s) of second/subsequent filing (OSF): where the invention is filed subsequently again to get geographically extended protection ("extensions"), either
 - With claiming priority of OFF (Paris/Trips), or
 - Without claiming priority rights
- (there are no 'offices of 3rd filing')

All filings/applications including the "same invention" or parts thereof constitute a **patent family**, e.g. the applications for one invention filed in different countries

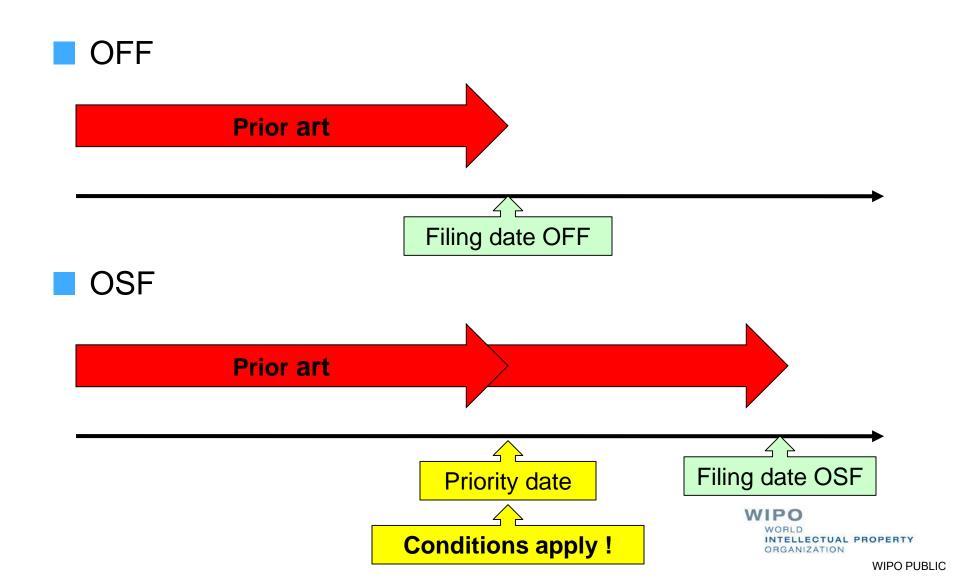


Priorities: Paris Convention of 1883

- Covers patents, designs, trademarks,...
- Facilitates second/subsequent filings abroad
- Equal protection to nationals and foreigners (non discrimination)
 - Foreigners: nationals and residents of any Union country
- Mutual recognition of (Paris Convention) priority rights:
 - at OSF: Treatment of application as if filed on date of first filing, i.e. same prior art is to be applied if claimed subject matter is fully disclosed in priority
 - 12 month period to file an application claiming the priority of an earlier application (Art. 4 C (1))
- Permits combination of **multiple priority rights** (same or different countries) (Art. 4 F)
- Permits additions of technical subject matter (Art. 4 F)
 - As long as national definition of unity is met



Priorities: Benefits of claiming priorities



Article 4 F Paris Convention

"No country of the Union may refuse a priority or a patent application on the ground

that the applicant claims multiple priorities, even if they originate in different countries, or on the ground

that an application claiming one or more priorities contains one or more elements that were not included in the application or applications whose priority is claimed,

provided that, in both cases, there is unity of invention within the meaning of the law of the country.

With respect to the elements not included in the application or applications whose priority is claimed, the filing of the subsequent application shall give rise to a right of priority under ordinary conditions."



Article 4 F Paris Convention

"No country of the Union may refuse a priority or a patent application on the ground

that the applicant claims multiple priorities, even if they originate in different countries, or on the ground

that an application claiming one or more priorities contains **one or more elements that were not included** in the application or applications whose priority is claimed,

provided that, in both cases, there is unity of invention within the meaning of the law of the country.

With respect to the elements not included in the application or applications whose priority is claimed, the filing of the subsequent application shall give rise to a right of priority under ordinary conditions."



TRIPS agreement

- Agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
- Provides for 'derived' Paris Convention priority, termed "convention priority":

 Members to TRIPS agreement need not sign Paris Convention but need to apply respective provisions on priority right (**Art. 2 (1**))

Article 2

Intellectual Property Conventions

1. In respect of Parts II, III and IV of this Agreement, Members shall comply with Articles 1 through 12, and Article 19, of the **Paris Convention** (1967).



Patent families without priorities

- An international application is filed for the first time ever with the PCT, i.e. without claiming of any priority
 - All national phase entries together with the international application constitute a 'PCT family'
- Technical patent families



PCT application without priority

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date 3 September 2009 (03.09.2009)





(10) International I WO 2009/

no priority

- (51) International Patent Classification: C07C 46/02 (2006.01)
- (21) International Application Number:

PCT/IB2008/000451

(22) International Filing Date:

29 February 2008 (29.02.2008)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): LABO-RATOIRE MEDIDOM S.A. [CH/CH]; Enetriederstrasse 44, CH-6060 Sarnen (CH).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): DI NAPOLI, Guido [CH/MC]; 8, Lacets Saint-Leon, MC-98000 Monaco (MC). DI NAPOLI, Alessandro [CH/CH]; Chemin du Vent-Debout 18, CH-1245 Collonge Bellerive (CH).
- (74) Agent: REUTELER & CIE, S.A.; Chemin de la Vuarpillière 29, CH-1260 Nyon (CH).
- (81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ,

EC, EE, EG, ES, FI first filing with IB

KZ, LA , LR, LS, LT, EU, ET, WIA, WID, WIE, MC , MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

Published:

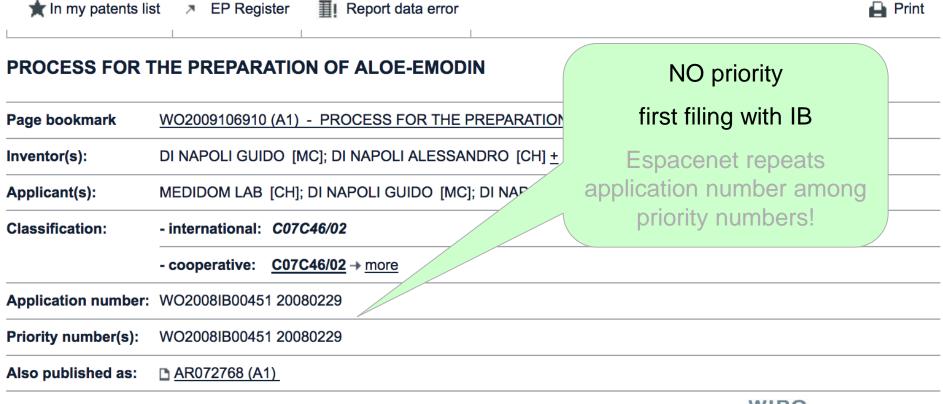
with international search report (Art. 21(3))



PERTY

PCT application without priority

Bibliographic data: WO2009106910 (A1) — 2009-09-03

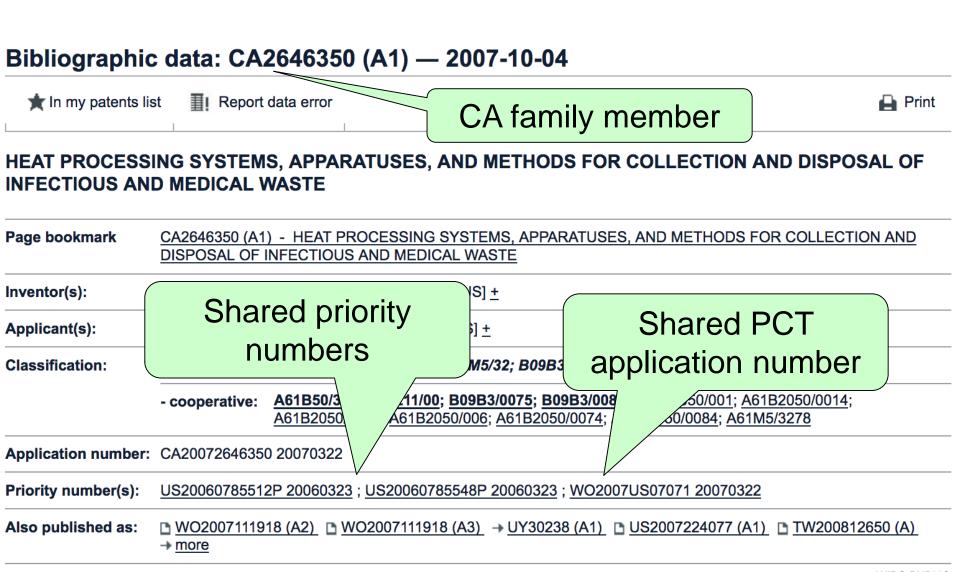


PCT family

- 'PCT family' includes the international application and all its national phase entries
- Linked through the PCT application number
- Linked as well through the priorities if any were claimed which the national phase entries inherit from the international application



Family sharing PCT application numbers



PCT family – simple family

- 'PCT family' includes the international application and all its national phase entries
- Linked through the PCT application number
- Linked as well through the priorities if any were claimed which the national phase entries inherit from the international application
- There may be additional applications in the simple family which are not PCT NPEs
- For example, a GCC application filed through the Paris route and claiming the same priorities like the PCT application
- It may happen that a simple family includes several distinct PCT families; for example PCT/DK2006/000477



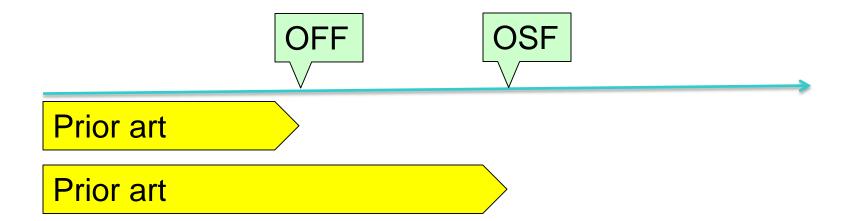
Technical families

- Applications for the same invention or parts thereof filed in different jurisdictions without claiming priority constitute a technical family
- Indicators for technical family relation:
 - Same inventor name(s)
 - Right to invention belongs to the inventor(s)
 - Same or similar drawings
 - It is very unlikely that new drawings are prepared for further filings
 - (Same applicant): the right to invention may be transferred/assigned to third parties
 - (Same or similar title)
 - (Same or similar claims)
 - (Same or similar descriptions)
- Technical family relations are usually not recorded in any database (Inpadoc to some extent if detected by EPO examiner)



Technical families

Risk of not claiming Paris priority:
 Later filing date implies different prior art, i.e. publications between
 OFF and OSF filing date are included

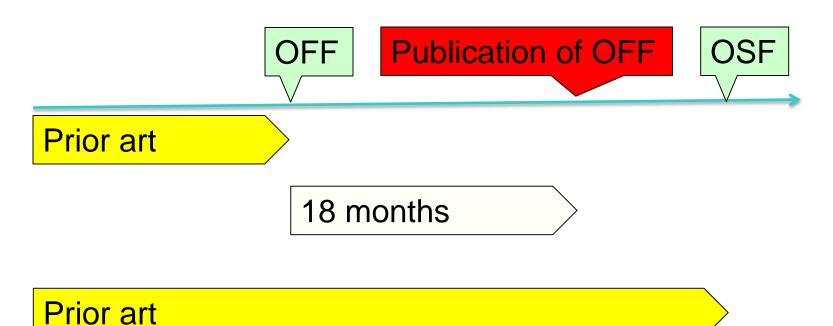


Supplementary top-up searches may reveal more prior art than other search reports obtained for family members using the priority



Technical families

Risk of not claiming Paris priority:
 Later filing date implies different prior art, i.e. publications between
 OFF and OSF filing date are included



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Family concepts

- Paris Convention permits claiming of multiple priorities
- Claiming multiple and different priorities in and from different countries may lead to complex family structures, for example:

OSF1: single application claiming only priority of **JP-xx**

OSF2: single application claiming priorities of JP-xx + JP-yy

OSF3: single application claiming priorities of **JP-xx** + **JP-yy**

OSF4: single application claiming priorities of JP-xx + US-zz

OSF5: single application claiming only priority of US-zz

- Various concepts / rules exist for constructing family relations
- Largely built on the principle of shared priorities
 - Direct sharing: completely or partially
 - Indirect sharing



Article 4 F Paris Convention

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that the applicant claims multiple priorities, even if they originate in different countries, or on the ground

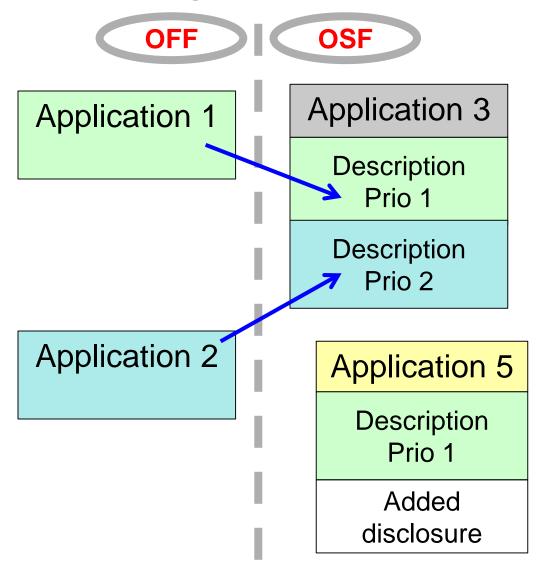
that an application claiming one or more priorities contains **one or more elements that were not included** in the application or applications whose priority is claimed,

provided that, in both cases, there is unity of invention within the meaning of the law of the country.

With respect to the elements not included in the application or applications whose priority is claimed, the filing of the subsequent application shall give rise to a right of priority under ordinary conditions."



Combining multiple priorities



Application 6 Description Prio 1

Description Prio 2

Added disclosure

Application 4

Description Prio 2

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Technical disclosures of family members

- Even though priorities are claimed, technical disclosure (descriptions and drawings) may differ:
 - Combinations of different sets of descriptions
 - Parts of descriptions may be removed
 - Technical subject matter may have been added

Permitted by Paris
Convention

- Claims may also be different since claims need to be supported by description
- Differences are revealed only by comparing descriptions
- Applicants are not obliged to reveal modifications when making a new application
- When are differences least likely?
 - When all claimed priorities are the same

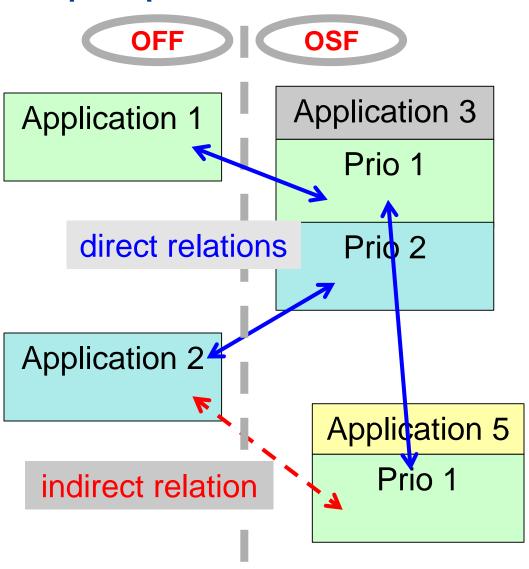


Family concepts

- Simple family:
 - All members of the family have exactly the same priority or priorities
- Complex family:
 - All members of the family share at least one priority
- Extended family:
 - Any member shares at least one priority with at least one other member
 - Covers indirect sharing of priorities; is therefore the biggest possible family



Multiple priorities



Application 6
Prio 1
Prio 2

Add

Application 4

Prio 2

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Extended family

Application 1

Application 3

Prio 1

Prio 2

Application 6

Prio 1

Prio 2

Additional

Application 2

Application 5

Prio 1

Application 4

Prio 2

ROPERTY

Simple family

Application 1

Application 3

Prio 1

Application 6

Prio 1

Prio 2

Prio 2

Additional

Application 2

Application 5

Prio 1

Application 4

Prio 2

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Simple family

Application 6 Application 3 Application 1 Prio 1 Prio 1 Prio 2 Prio 2 Application 2 Application 4 Prio 2

Simple family

Application 6 **Application 1** Prio 1 Prio 2 Additional Application 4 **Application 5** Prio 2 Prio 1

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Simple – extended family?

- Simple family: all members share the same priorities
- Simple family (PCT w/o priority): all members share the same PCT application number
 - It is very likely that descriptions of family members are equal or very similar
 - "Equivalents", "also published as"
 - Ideally, family members are just translations in other languages
 - However, Paris Convention permits additions of subject matter
 - "same invention" or group of very similar inventions
- Extended (Inpadoc) family: biggest possible family, includes applications sharing priorities indirectly
 - It is quite likely that descriptions are different
 - More likely that they cover different but related inventions in same area of technology



Utility of simple families

Since publications belonging to the same simple family are quite likely equivalent, simple family relations are used for

- Family reduction of search results: Databases like Espacenet and other professional patent databases include in the search result list only one publication per simple family (which represents the family) because other documents of the same family add no value and only blur up the result list (Patentscope has so far no family reduction)
- Retrieval of language equivalents
 - Find an equivalent in a language that you understand best
- **Database maintenance**, e.g. by EPO, also for, i.e. some data are stored and propagated on the family level, e.g. reclassifiction data



PCT family

Article 28 Amendment of the Claims, the Description, and the Drawings, Before Designated Offices

- (1) The applicant shall be given the opportunity to amend the claims, the description, and the drawings, before each designated Office within the prescribed time limit. No designated Office shall grant a patent, or refuse the grant of a patent, before such time limit has expired except with the express consent of the applicant.
- (2) The amendments shall not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed unless the national law of the designated State permits them to go beyond the said disclosure.

Disclosures (descriptions and drawings) of PCT national phase entries are usually equivalent (usually nothing was added; parts may have been removed, though)

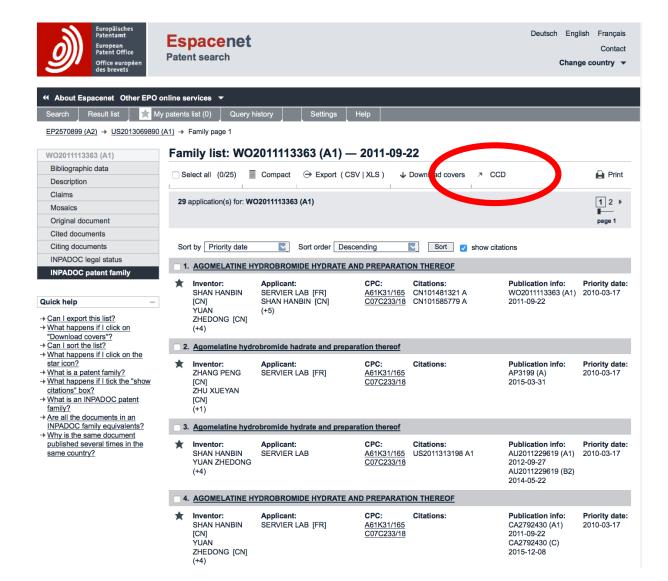
Sources of family information

- Family building: family relations are derived from priority and PCT application data
- EPO processes bibliographic data of all publications from all jurisdictions sharing publication data with the EPO (90+ jurisdictions)
- EPO's INPADOC database is major source of such family information, retrievable through:
 - Espacenet
 - EPO's CCD
 - EP Register
 - Other free patent information databases, like Depatis, Google Patents,...
 - Commercial database, e.g.
 - Thomson/Derwent: WPI family
 - Questel/Orbit: Fampat family
 - CAS

use widely INPADOC data and additional sources; and apply proprietary family building rules and data cleaning

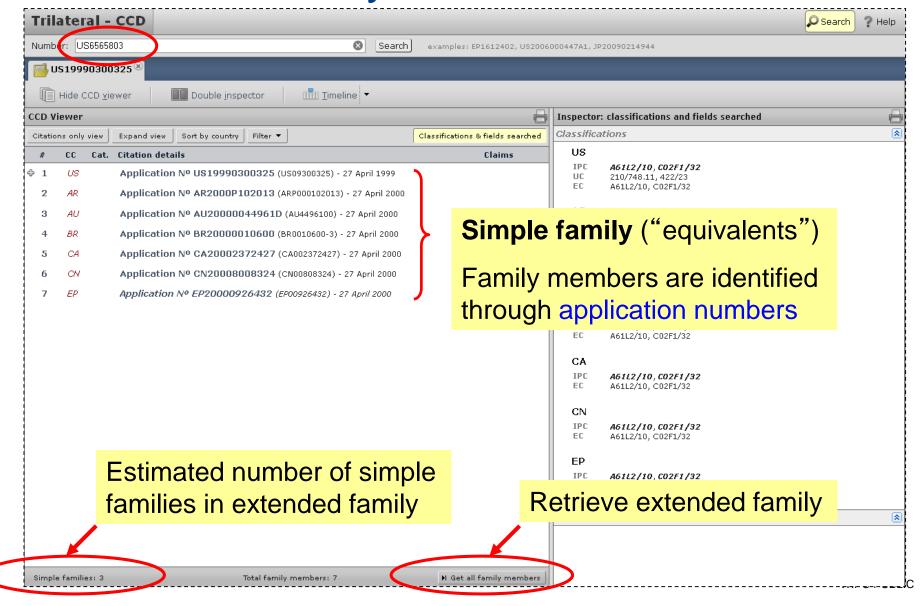
Family information (in public databases) includes only information on published family members and only for jurisdictions sharing bibliographic data!

CCD access via Inpadoc family list

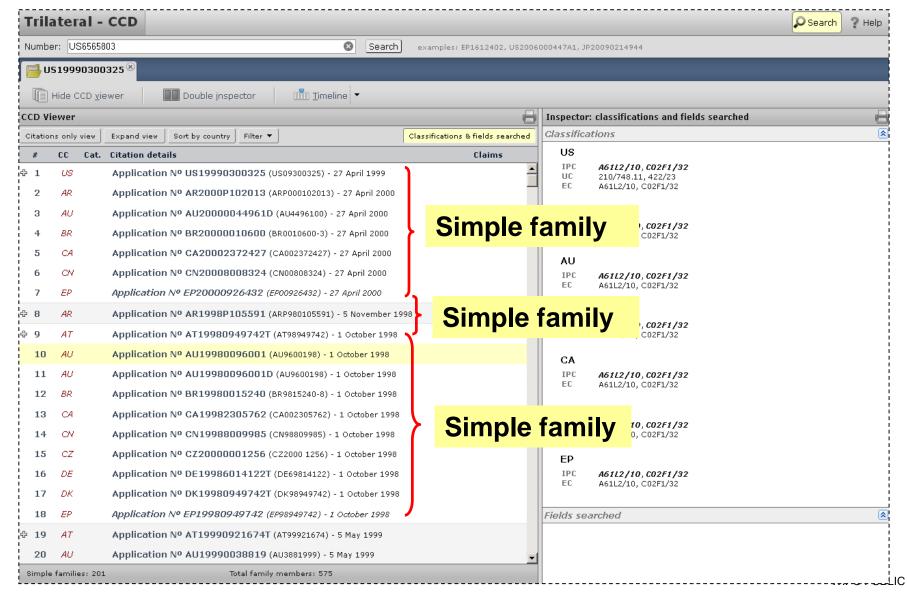




Sources of family information: CCD



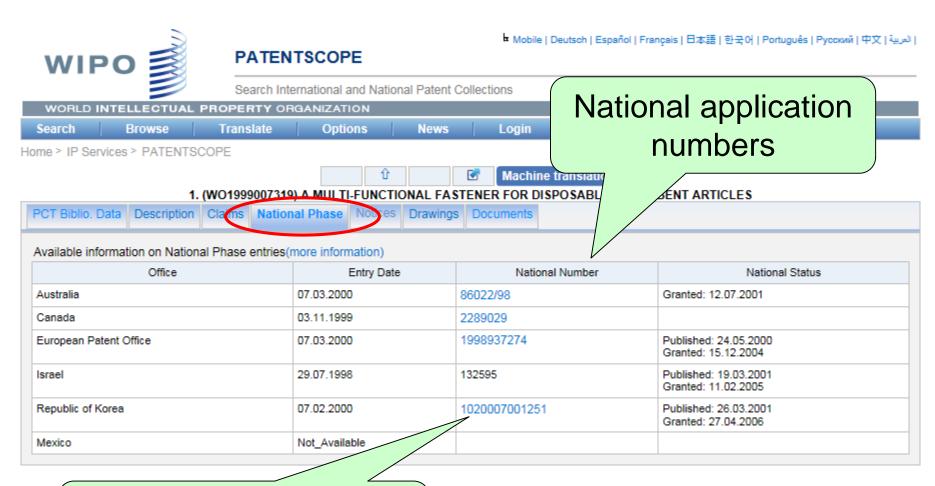
Sources of family information: CCD



Families in EP-Register

	US78551206	23.03.2006	
Туре	Patent family member		
	Publication No.	Date	Туре
		30.09.2009	Α
	Priority number	Date	
	US78551206	23.03.2006	
Туре	E Equivalent		
	Publication No.	Date	Туре
	AR060092	21.05.2008	A1
	Priority number	Date	
	US78554806	23.03.2006	
	US78551206	23.03.2006	

National phase entries in Patentscope



Hyperlinked to national registers

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National phase entries in Patentscope

- National phase entries in (NPEs) Patentscope are reported by designated/elected offices
 - Obligation to report such data as of July 1, 2017
- Simple family ('Equivalents') of Espacenet includes national phase entries as determined by comparing PCT application numbers/priorities included in the bibliographic data national publications that offices share with EPO
 - Complemented by NPE data from WIPO



NPEs in Patentscope/Espacenet

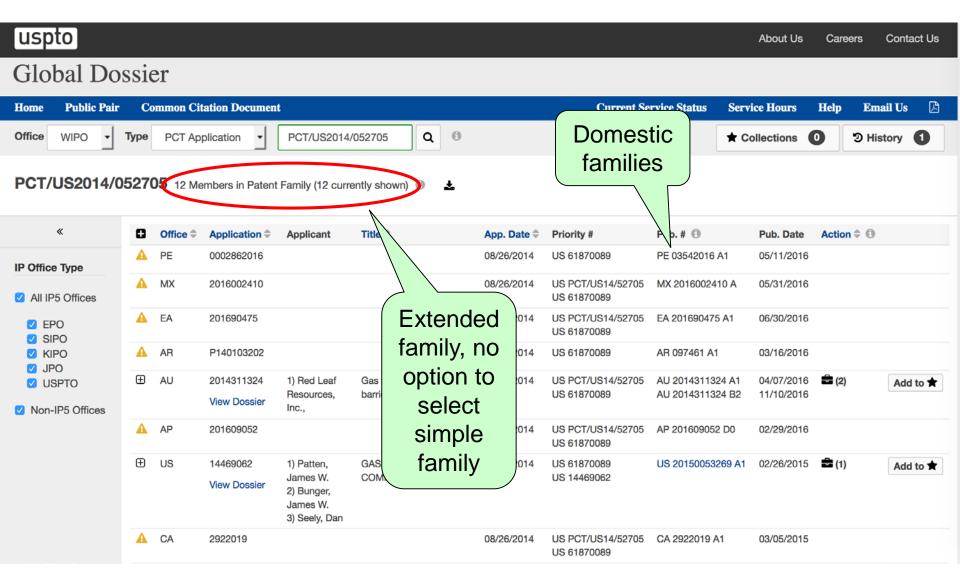
	Patentscope NPE	Espacenet Inpadoc/simple fam
WO2011162752	CA, CN, EP, IN, JP, KR, MX	AU, CA, CN, EP, JP, KR, MX, ZA
WO2011162753	-	2xUS
WO2011162754	US	US
WO2011162755	CA, CN, CO , EP, JP, MX, PH , RU,	AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, JP, MX, RU,
	SG, TH , US	SG, TW , US
WO2011162756	CA, CN, CO , EP, IN , JP, MX, PH ,	AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, HK, JP, MX,
	RU, TH , US	RU, TW , 2x US
WO2011162757	CA, CN, MX	BR, CA, CN, MX, RU, US
WO2011162758	CA, CN, CO , EP, IN , JP, MX, RU,	AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, JP, MX, RU,
	тн	TW, US
WO2011162759	US	US
WO2011162760	-	-
WO2011162761	CN, EP, IN	BR, CN, EP



Patent family in WIPO CASE



Patent family in Global Dossier (USPTO)



Request to disclose family information

- India, for example, systematically requires applicants to disclose family information
- Disclosure to be found in dossier
- WO2011162761 in Patentscope NPEs: 9632/DELNP/2012
- WO2011162761 in Espacenet family: no India
- Example



Indian "Form 3" (patent family disclosure)

FORM 3 THE PATENTS ACT, 1970 (39 of 1970)

85

The Patents Rules, 2003 STATEMENT AND UNDERTAKING UNDER SECTION 8 (See section 8, rule 12)

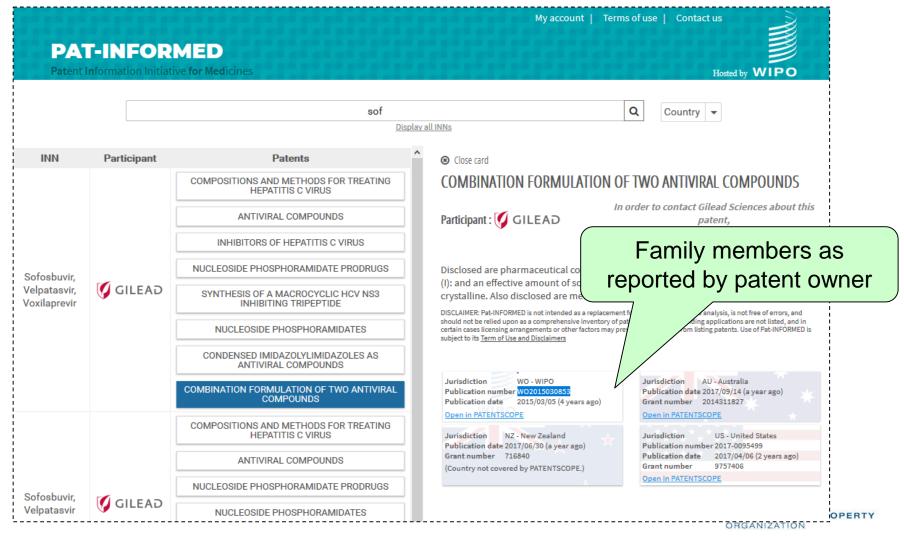
We, THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 3160 Chestnut Street, Suite 200 Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA, US hereby declare:

that we, who have made this application No. 8136/DELNP/2015 filed on September 9, 2015 alone made for the same/substantially same invention, application(s) for patent in the other countries, the particulars of which are given below:

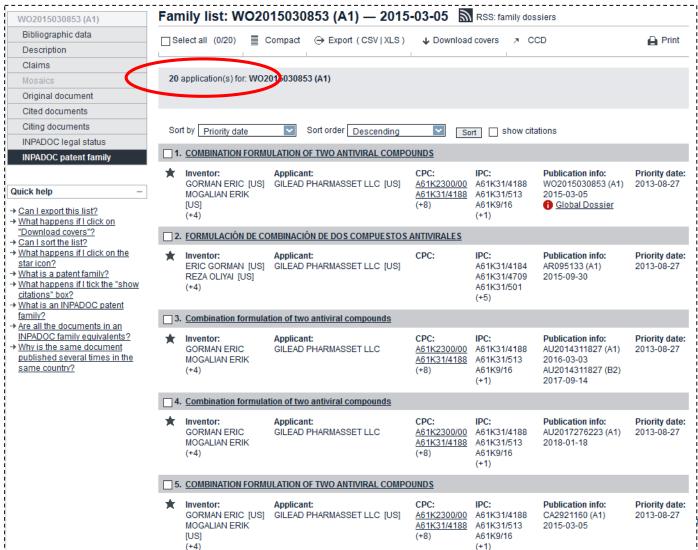
Name of		Application No.	Status of the	Date of	Date of
the	application		application	Publication	Grant
Country					
AU	17.03.2014	2014232335	Granted		01.09.2016
CA	17.03.2014	2,898,131	Pending		
CN	17.03.2014	2014800124958	Published		
EP	17.03.2014	14763920.7	Published		
HK	17.03.2014	16104666.7	Published		
JP	17.03.2014	2016-503460	Published		
KR	17.03.2014	10-2015-7022241	Pending		
US	10.09.2015	14/774,339	Granted		17.10.2017
US	26.09.2017	15/715,300	Pending		
WO	17.03.2014	PCT/US2014/030776	NAT PHASE		



Other platforms including family information



Corresponding Inpadoc family information

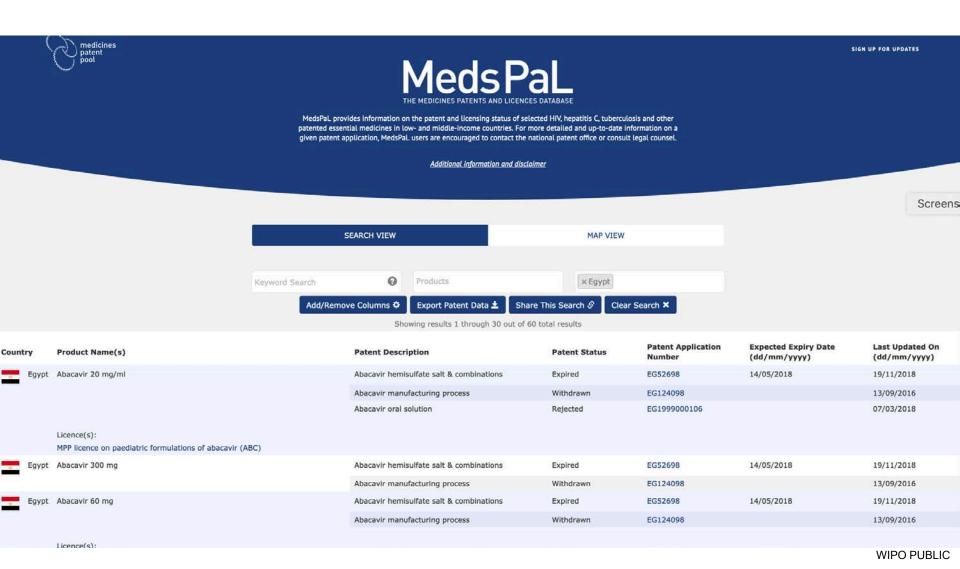


ECTUAL PROPERTY ZATION

WIPO PUBLIC



Other platforms including family information



Families within one jurisdiction

- National, regional, PCT jurisdictions
 - National families
 - Domestic families



Origin of patent families - reasons

There are various reasons for patent family relations between distinct applications/filings:

- A. Patent protection is territorial, i.e. inventors/investors may have to seek protection in different jurisdictions ("extensions")
- B. An application may have certain deficiencies (e.g. lack of unity,...); a subsequent application seeks to heal them
- C. Further improvements of an invention; a subsequent application includes additional further improvements, i.e. new art is added
- D. (Modification/amendment of claims without adding new art)

These reasons may co-occur, i.e.

- a later foreign filing may include added art and/or new claims
- a subsequent domestic filing may include both corrections and added art!



Origin of patent families - priorities

- Foreign applications usually claim **foreign priorities** of earlier applications filed in other IPOs according to
 - Paris Convention
 - TRIPS agreement
 - (PCT)
- Domestic filings (at same office for reasons B and C) may claim a domestic/internal priority of an earlier domestic filing
 - Claiming of domestic priority rights is regulated by respective national legislation



Claiming national priorities

Bibliographic data: US2008274698 (A1) — 2008-11-06

★ In my patents list I Report data error



METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INDICATING A TEMPORARY BLOCK FLOW TO WHICH A PIGGYBACKED ACK/NACK FIELD IS ADDRESSED

Page bookmark	US2008274698 (A1) - METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR INDICATING A TEMPORARY BLOCK FLOW TO WHICH A PIGGYBACKED ACK/NACK FIELD IS ADDRESSED			
Inventor(s):	LI YAN [US]; DICK STEPHEN G [US]; CHITRAPU PRABHAKAR R [US]; RUBEHROUZ [US]; MANSETA KHUSHALI N [US] \pm	US '138' claims		
Applicant(s):	INTERDIGITAL TECH CORP [US] +	3 national		
Classification:	- international: H04B1/00	priorities		
	- cooperative: <u>H03M13/09</u> ; <u>H04L1/0041</u> ; <u>H04L1/0073</u> ; <u>H04L1/1664</u> ; <u>H04L</u>			
Application number:	US20080106138 20080418			
Priority number(s):	US20080106138 20080418 ; <u>US20070913179P 20070420</u> ; <u>US20070974293</u> 20071023	P 20070921 ; <u>US20070981980P</u>		
Also published as:	<u>US8296619 (B2)</u> <u>WO2008130694 (A1)</u> <u>US2013326320 (A1)</u> <u>US201326320 (A1)</u> <u>US201526320 (A1)</u> <u>US201526320 (A1)</u> <u>US201526320 (A1)</u> <u>US201526320 (A1)</u> <u>US201526520 (A1)</u> <u></u>	2013039210 (A1) 🗅 US8539308 (B2)		

Domestic second filings

"Continuation (in part)"

- New national/local application claiming priority of one or several previous national/local applications
- "in part": Additions of technical subject matter to initial disclosure of parent (priority) application or other amendments are permitted, and usually intended, only part of the new application originates in earlier application
- (Up to 12 months after filing date of claimed priority)

Patent of addition (in some jurisdictions)

- Improvement of original invention of parent patent
- Unity with parent patent to be given; i.e. as if further independent claim of parent patent
- Depends on validity of parent patent
- Request possible up to 18 months after filing of patent patent



Domestic second filings

Division (US continuations)

E.g. for healing a lack of unity: mandatory division

Paris Art. 4 G (1)

Permits filing of an application with new set of claims based on previously filed disclosure (i.e. **no additions to initial disclosure** permitted): **volontary division**

Paris Art. 4 G (2)

- Initial disclosure (parent application) may comprise several inventions
- Lack of unity is given only if different inventions are "claimed", i.e. if covered explicitly by claims
- Strategic approach by some applicants
- Divisions are possible usually anytime as long as parent application is pending (EPC: only within 24 months after 1st office communication)
- Retains application date and claimed priorities; no explicit priority claim type relation to parent application



Further sources of family information

 National registers (e.g. US PAIR) include patent family information on national level (domestic families, national families (continuation in part), divisions)

WIPO CASE

- Applies concept of 'complex families'
- Derived from priority data in CASE database
- Families includes therefore (currently) only applications recorded in CASE database
- Espacenet family information is (currently) more comprehensive
- Patentscope has no family information except for PCT national phase entries

EP-Register - divisions

Parent application(s)	EP04771314.4 / > EP1651658	
Divisional application(s)	EP14194507.1 / > EP2896397	
	The date of the Examining Division's first communication in respect of the earliest application for which a communication has been issued (EP20040771314) is 20.10.2011	



US-PAIR: national family/divisions

11/689,638 Heat Processing Systems, Apparatuses, and Methods for Collection and Disposal of Infectious and Medical Waste				57015-340945	
Select Application Transaction Image File Continuity Published Address & Display New Case Data History Wrapper Data Documents Attorney/Agent References					
Parent Continuity Data					
Description	Parent Number	Parent Filing or 371(c) Date	AIA(First Inventor to File)	Parent Status	Patent Number
This application Claims Priority from Provisional Application	60/785,512	03-23-2006	-	Expired	-
Claims Priority from Provisional Application	60/785,548	03-23-2006	-	Expired	-
Child Continuity Data					
No Child Continuity Data Found					



Overview of types of patent families

Family relations based on priorities

- National families (national/internal/domestic priority)
- Filings abroad:
 - Using Paris convention (or TRIPS) priority only
 - Second filings with PCT with Paris (TRIPS) convention priority claim(s)

Family relations **not based** on priorities

- Technical families
- (Continuations/Divisions)
- First filings with PCT
- Domestic families



Summary

- Extended families are the largest possible families and may include
 - Several simple families
 - Several domestic families
 - Several national families
- A single application belongs at the same time to
 - One domestic family
 - One national family
 - One simple family
 - One extended family
- A simple family may include
 - Several domestic families
 - Several national families
- Families may have only a single member



Thank you

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