

3D models and 3D images

Response ID:195 Data

1. Country code page

1. Please enter the two-letter country code corresponding to your Office or Organization.

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Please enter your email address so we can contact you if we have questions about your response.

2. Questions page

This survey was approved by the seventh session of the CWS to collect information on practices and expectations of IPOs and users (applicants) for 3D models and 3D images.

Applicant Input

It is hoped that IPOs will consider the views of IP applicants, including industry, when formulating their responses. For this purpose, a Model Questionnaire For Industry On The Design Of Objects For IP Rights Protection Using 3D Models And Images has been prepared. IPOs are encouraged to consider this model questionnaire as a guide for them to collect relevant information on the views of applicants.

MODEL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDUSTRY ON THE DESIGN OF OBJECTS FOR IP RIGHTS PROTECTION USING 3D MODELS AND IMAGES

Glossary

3D model – An electronic file that is created by specialized software, for mathematically representing the surface of an object in three dimensions

3D Images – Images that represent objects displayed in three dimensions (length, depth, height), e.g. 3D photos, stereoscopy, etc.

3DS – A file format used by the Autodesk 3ds Max 3D modeling, animation and rendering software

DWF – Design Web Format

DWG – A file format widely used for CAD drawings

IGES – Initial Graphics Exchange Specification

OBJ – An open geometry vertex file format used for CAD and 3D printing

Raster image – An image that is composed of a map of points (pixels), referred to as a bitmap. Typical file formats for raster images include JPEG, TIFF, PNG and BMP

STL – Standard Tessellation Language - a file format native to the stereolithography CAD software created by 3D Systems

STEP – Standard for the Exchange of Product model data –an open ISO Standard which can represent 3D objects in Computer-aided design (CAD) and related information

Vector graphics – An image file that is composed of shapes formed of mathematical formulas and coordinates on a 2D plane. As opposed to raster images, vector graphics have the property of scaling infinitely without any degradation of quality

X3D – Successor of VRML, an Open ISO Standard XML format

Part 1. IP objects and stages of their lifecycle

2. 1.1. Does your office currently use 3D models or 3D images for IP objects within the office? If so, for which IP objects

Other (please specify): not applicable at present not applicable at present not

3. 1.2. Does your office consider using 3D models or 3D images for IP objects in the future? If so, for which IP objects

Trademarks

Industrial designs

Patents in chemistry as a field of technology (e.g. chemical structures, biological structures)

Patents in other fields of technology (e.g. Electrical engineering, Mechanical engineering, etc.)

Integrated circuit topology

4. 1.3. On which stages of IP objects' lifecycle does your office currently accept/implement 3D models?

	Filing of the application	Examination	Storage	Search	Publication	Data exchange	Other (please specify in comments)
Trademarks							
Industrial designs							
Patents in chemistry as a field of technology (e.g. chemical structures, biological structures)							
Patents (e.g. inventions and/or utility models) in other fields of technology except chemistry							
Integrated circuit topology							
Other (please specify)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Comments: not applicable at present

5. 1.4. Does your Office carry out any image transformations? If so, for which objects and on which stages?

	Filing of the application	Examination	Storage	Search	Publication	Data exchange	Other (please specify in comments)
Trademarks	X						
Industrial designs	X						
Patents in chemistry as a field of technology (e.g. chemical structures, biological structures)	X						
Patents (e.g. inventions and/or utility models) in other fields of technology except chemistry	X						
Integrated circuit topology	X						

Comments:

6. 1.5. On which stages of IP objects' lifecycle does your office consider accepting/implementing 3D models in the future?

	Filing of the application	Examination	Storage	Search	Publication	Data exchange	Not sure	Other (please specify in comments)
Trademarks		X		X				
Industrial designs		X		X				
Patents in chemistry as a field of technology (e.g. chemical structures, biological structures)		X		X				
Patents (e.g. inventions and/or utility models) in other fields of technology except chemistry		X		X				
Integrated circuit topology								

Comments:

Part 2. Existing practices and future plans

7. 2.1. Please describe existing practices/future plans for using 3D models and 3D images within your office

Currently, there is no such practice, however, taking into account current trends, It is planned to study the possibility of using 3D models and images. Also, preparation of an action plan on implementation of 3D models and images.

Part 3. Regulations

8. 3.1. What laws and regulations concerning 3D models and 3D images are implemented within your jurisdiction?

Currently, the legislation does not reflect provisions directly related to 3D models and 3D images.

Part 4. Formats and technical tools

9. 4.1. Which formats of 3D models or 3D images does your office use at the moment? Does your office use the same or different formats for different stages of lifecycle: filling, examination, publication etc.?

Currently, the formats of 3D models or 3D images in our office are not used.

10. 4.2. Which formats of 3D models or 3D images does your office consider using in the future? Does your office consider using the same or different formats for different stages of lifecycle: filling, examination, publication etc.?

In the future, it is planned to use DWG and DWF formats throughout the entire examination and publication cycle. Depending on the stage, format changes are possible.

11. 4.3. Please provide us with your suggestions and proposals on formats and reasons why you suppose them to be important (a list of formats to consider) except mentioned in items 6.1, 6.2

It is advisable to use formats that are accessible to users and that are convenient to use. The above mentioned formats are easy to use.

12. 4.4. Which technical tools does your office currently use to work with 3D models (i.e. viewers, converters, etc.)? Are these standard tools commercially available, or do you consider using any special tool developed for your Office or by your Office?

Currently our office does not use technical tools to work with 3D models

13. 4.5. Which technical tools does your office consider using in future work with 3D models (i.e. viewers, converters, etc.)? Are these standard tools commercially available, or do you consider using any special tool developed for your Office or by your Office?

Before developing a special tool, it is planned to use the tools such as Design Review, Autodesk Design Review.

14. 4.6. Please provide us with your suggestions and proposals on tools and reasons why do you suppose them to be important (a list of tools to consider)

These tools are available and easy to use.

Part 5. Specific requirements and limitations

15. 5.1. Please provide us with preferable specific file requirements? Should they be the same or different for different objects and stages (i.e. limitations and restrictions for 3D files, size (Mb) and format of 3D model for storing, processing, and sharing, etc.)

There are currently no specific requirements.

16. 5.2. In your opinion, what would be the main requirements when choosing 3D file formats (open source, wide spread adoption, etc.)

Open source, wide spread adoption are important.

17. 5.3. In your opinion, what would be the main requirements when choosing tools for working with 3D files?

It is difficult to answer this question without conducting appropriate tests.

Part 6. Expectations concerning the use of 3D

18. 6.1. Which specific advantages and/or drawbacks do you expect from 3D models and 3D images regarding search, for instance prior art search?

Application of the 3D models and 3D images may facilitate more detailed information during the examination.

19. 6.2. Do you expect that applicants will comply to provide 3D models which fulfill the defined standards?

In the early stages, certain difficulties are possible, but over time, applicants will have a more accurate picture on defined standards.

Part 7. Other

20. 7.1. Do you have any other comments?

No other comments

3. Review Page

You have reached the end of the survey questions. Your answers have been saved.

If you or your colleagues wish to revise your answers later, you can use the link emailed to you with the **Save and Continue** option in the top right of this page. The **Review** or **Back** button below will return you to your answers.

When you are ready to submit your final answers, click the **Submit** button below. You will no longer be able to edit your responses after clicking **Submit**.

You may download a copy of your answers:

4. Thank You!

Thank you for taking our survey. Your response is very important to us.
