

Europäisches Patentamt European Patent Office Office européen

Using work products of the IP5 a comparison with workflow at the **European Patent Office**



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Overview – grant procedure

Filing phase

Date of filing Formal Requirements

Search phase

Search for prior art is performed A <u>search report</u> and a <u>written opinion</u> are issued

Examination phase

Substantive issues Grant or Refusal

Overview – post-grant procedures

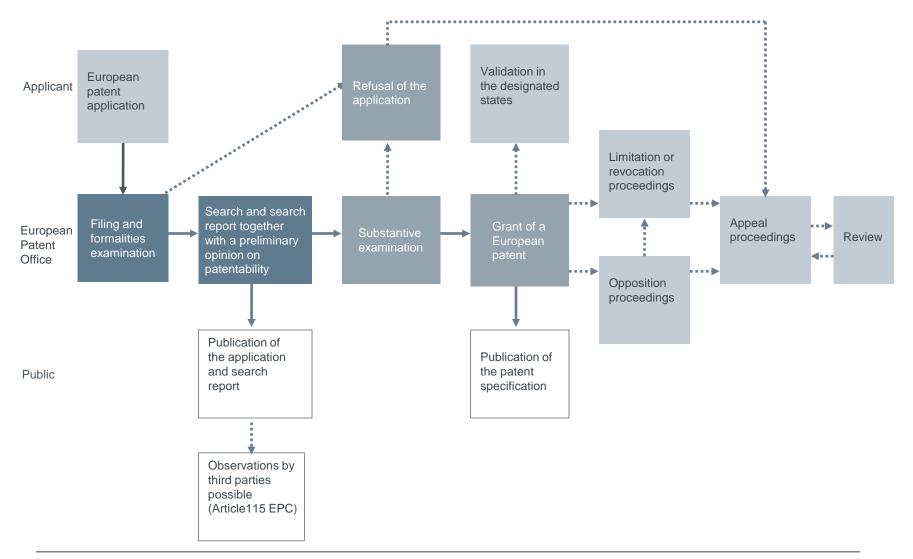
The post-grant procedures are:

Opposition

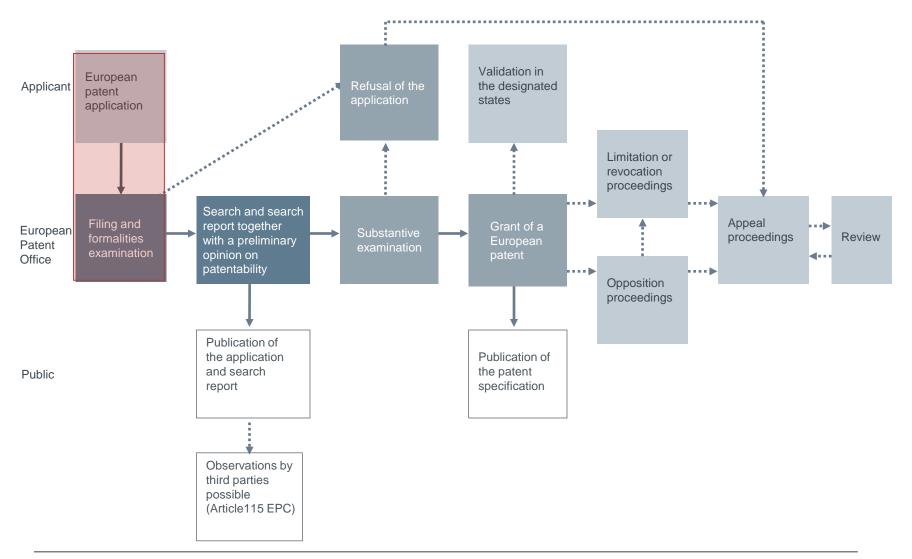
Revocation / Limitation

Appeal

The grant procedure at a glance



The grant procedure at a glance



Filing a patent application

- The first step is for the applicant to file a request for grant of a European patent.
- The application must be accompanied by the required documentation.
- Applications may be filed online.

Date of filing

IMPORTANT!

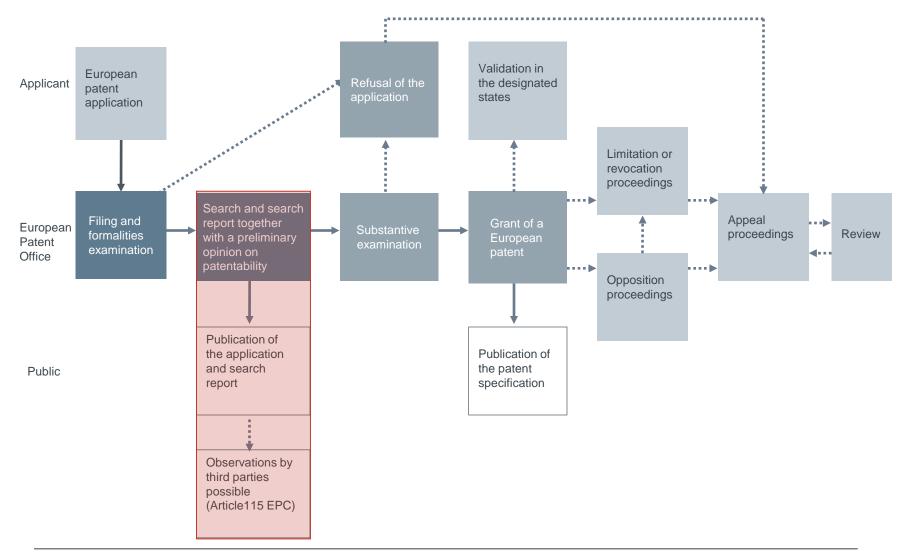
What is essential:

Indication that a European patent is sought Identification of the applicant Description or reference to a previously filed application

What is not Essential:

Specific language Claims Priority claim

The grant procedure at a glance



Search

Purpose of the search

- To discover the state of the art at the relevant date.
- To prepare for substantive examination and to determine whether, and if so to what extent, the invention to which the application relates is new and involves an inventive step.

Search documentation

- Internal and external documents
- Patent and non-patent literature

Search phase

- The outcome of the search phase is:
 - a **search report** listing the relevant prior art
 - an opinion on whether the application and the invention to which it relates meet the requirements of the EPC
- The combination of these two documents is known as the extended European search report

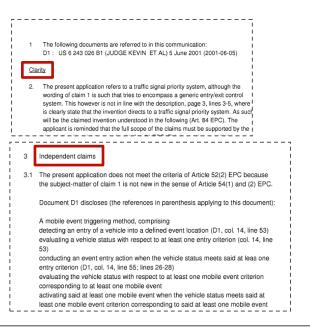
European search report

The search report includes the citations of relevant documents.

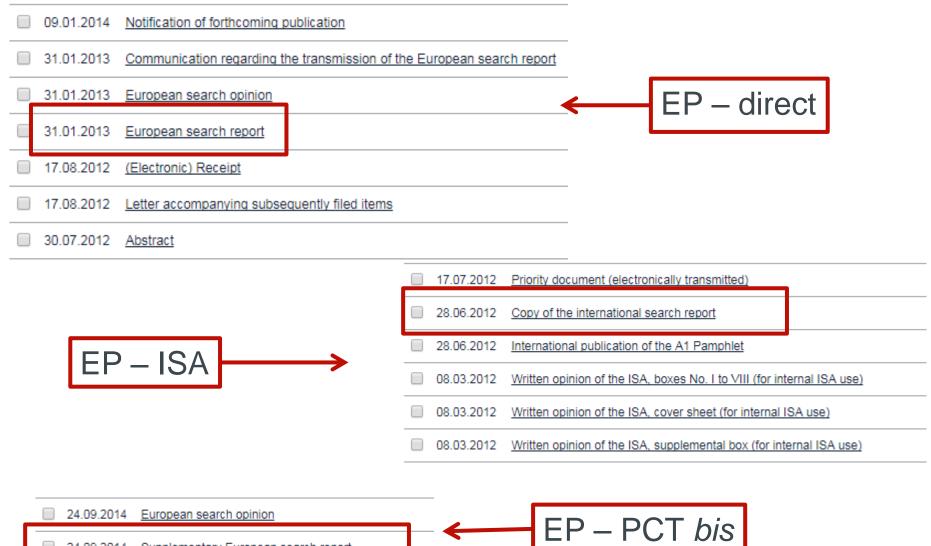
Categories are assigned (X, Y, ...) to indicate the relevance and type of citation.

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Х	GB 1 203 328 A (TREVOR JOHN FRANKLIN) 26 August 1970 (1970-08-26) example 1	1,2,6-10
Х	WO 94 12184 A (SYNTEX INC) 9 June 1994 (1994-06-09) examples 1,2	1,10
Х	US 5 688 529 A (HEGDE SAYEE GOJANAN ET AL) 18 November 1997 (1997-11-18) abstract	1,7,10
Y	WO 97 38689 A (HAEBERLIN BARBARA ;CIBA GEIGY AG (CH); MAK CHING PONG (CH); MEINZE) 23 October 1997 (1997-10-23) cited in the application example 1	1-10

The opinion provides a written analysis of the patentability of the application, based on the cited documents.



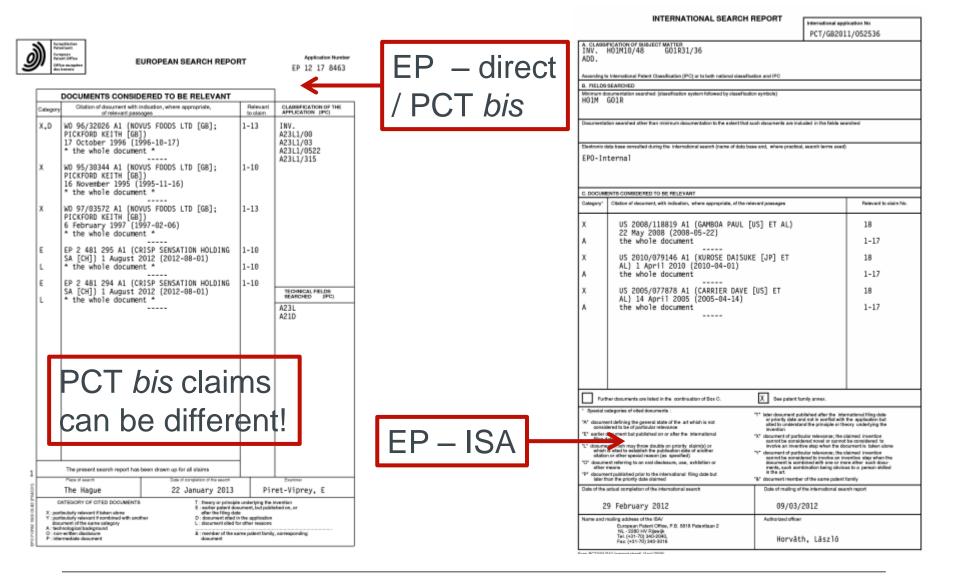
Search Products – Search report



24.09.2014 Supplementary European search report

European Patent Office

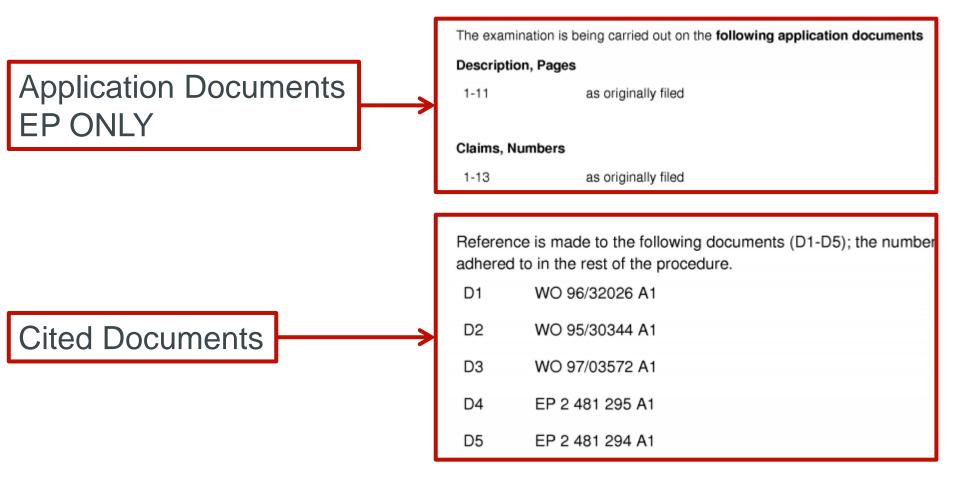
Search Products – Search report

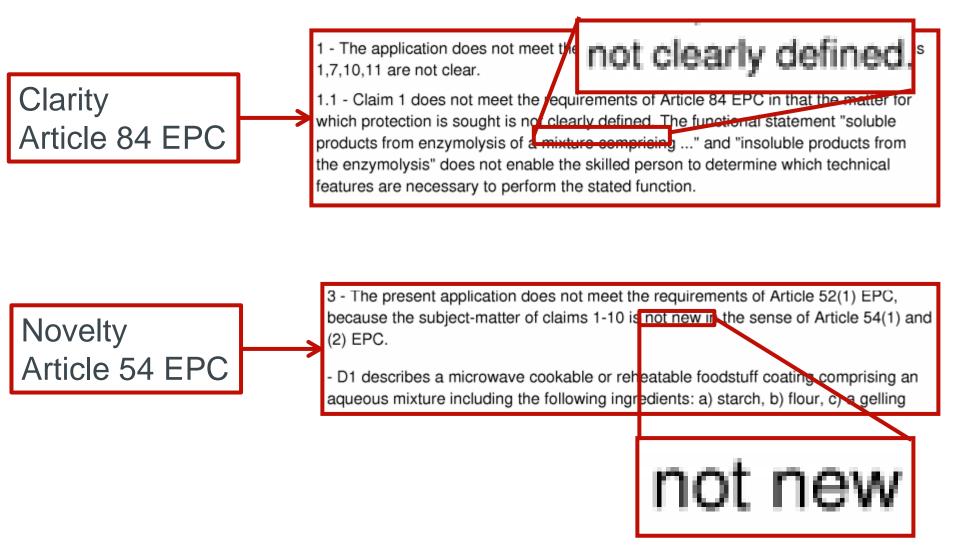


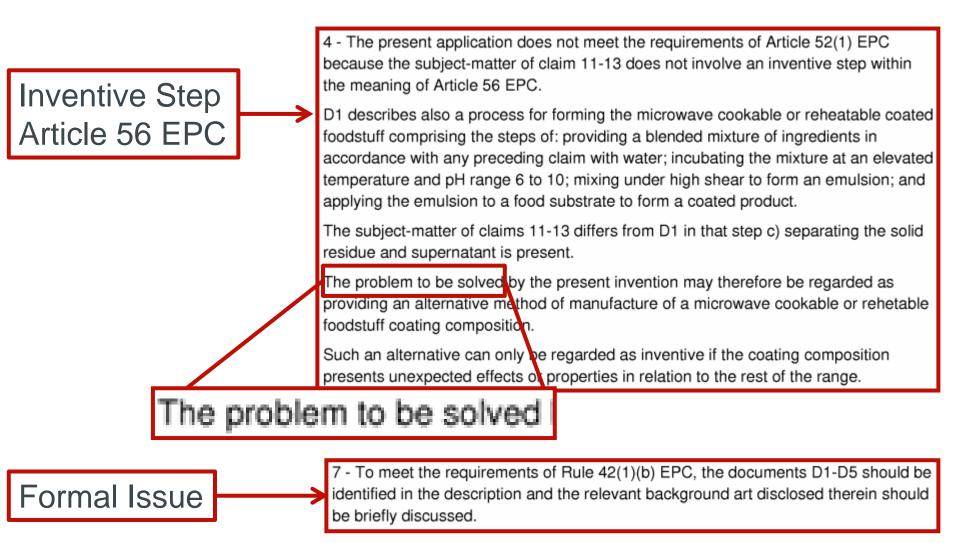








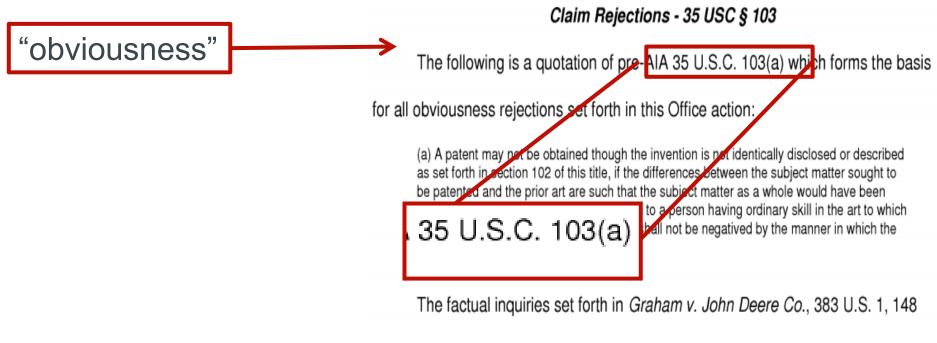




Search Products – KIPO non-final rejection



Search Products – USPTO non-final rejection



USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.

2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.

Search Products – SIPO First Office Action

inventive steps requested by Article 22.3 of the Patent Law.

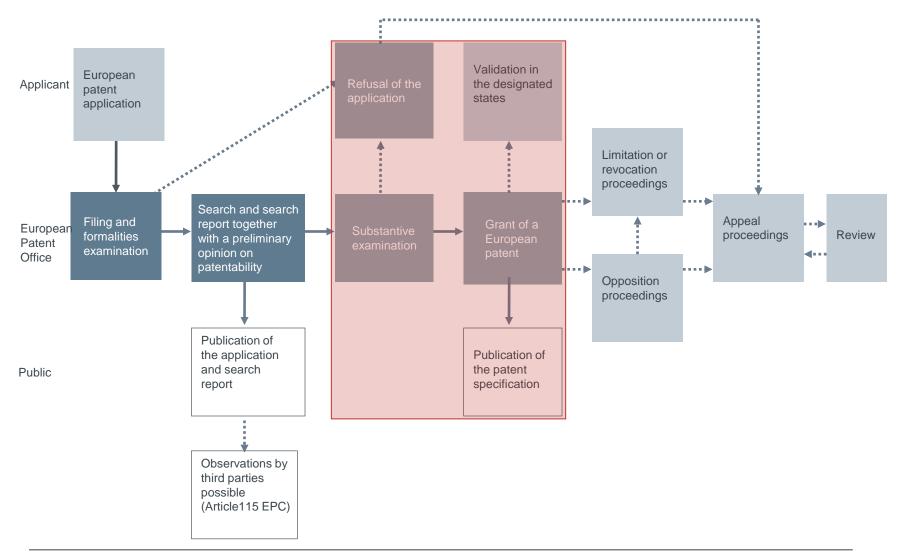
"skilled in the art"

stainless steel that can determine D1.Consequently,, claim 1 is compared with D1, the difference lies in, claim 1 is inject the S upper limit and is 0.01%, the disclosed S upper limit of D1 is 0.015%.But, S common impurity element in as the stainless steel, the those skilled in the art hopes usually that its content is low as far as possible, consequently select its appropriate content as required easily.Consequently,, it is conspicuous that the those skilled in the art obtains the technical solution that claim 1 required the safeguard by the routine techniques means in D1 and this field, therefore claim 1 requires the technical solution of protection not have prominent substantive features and a notable progress, do not possess the inventiveness of the Article 22, para. 3 of the Patent Law regulation.

Publication

- Patent applications are published around 18 months from the date of filing or priority.
 - These documents are known as A publications.
- Publication makes the <u>contents of the application</u> available to the public. It also
 - provides provisional protection
 - enables third parties to submit observations
 - forms part of the state of the art

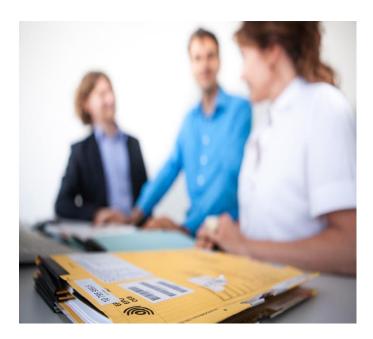
The grant procedure at a glance



 For an application to be granted, all the requirements of the EPC must be met

 The applicant may request examination up to six months after the mention of publication of the search report

The examining division



- The examining division consists of three members
- Each decision is the responsibility of the division as a whole.
- Examination is an ex-parte procedure in which only the applicant is involved.
 - Third parties may only submit observations

Invention disclosure, scope and definition

Clear definition of the protection sought Sufficient disclosure of the invention Unity of invention

Technical content

Is new Involves an inventive step Has industrial applicability

Prior art used to back up the arguments.

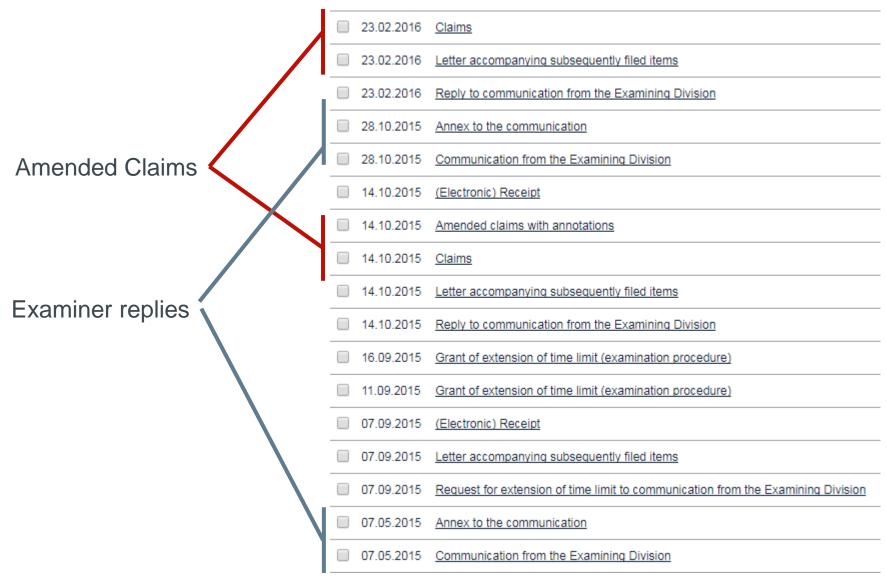
All objections raised must be reasoned and supported by evidence.

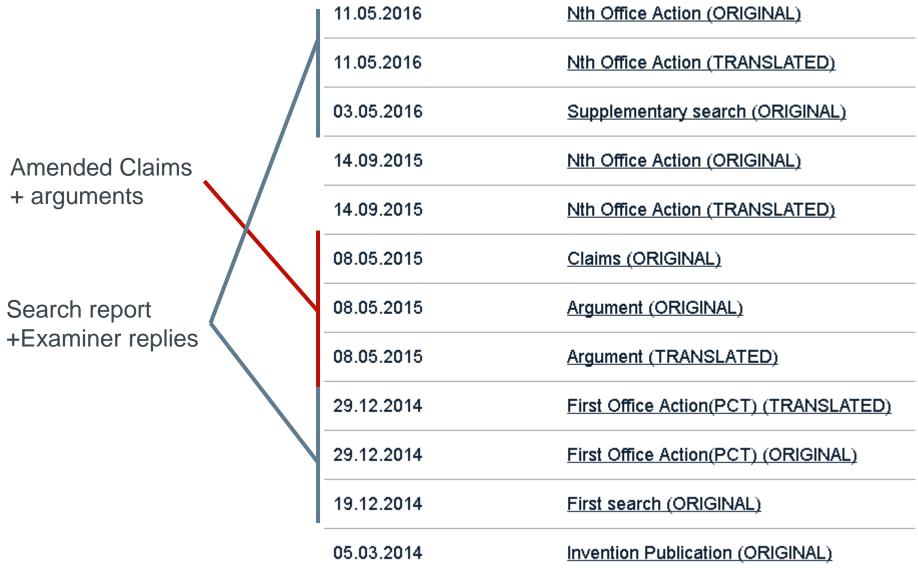
Applicants and examiners exchange written communications stating their objections, arguments and amendments.

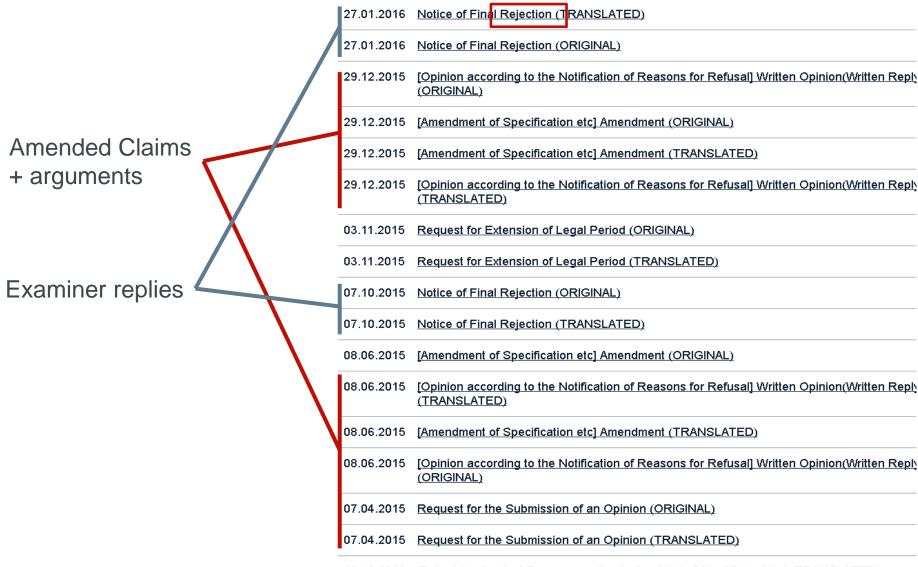
The applicant must always be given the **right to be heard**

Therefore

There can be no decision based on objections which have not been discussed.







Substantive examination **USPTO**

	13.09.2016	Applicant Initiated Interview Summary (PTOL-413)
	03.08.2016	Notice of Allowance and Fees Due (PTOL-85)
	03.08.2016	Index of Claims
	03.08.2016	Examiner's search strategy and results
Amended Claims	03.08.2016	Issue Information including classification, examiner, name, claim, renumbering, etc.
+ arguments	03.08.2016	Search information including classification, databases and other search related notes
	21.04.2016	EFS Acknowledgment Receipt
	21.04.2016	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject
	21.04.2016	<u>Claims</u>
Examiner replies	21.04.2016	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment
	21.04.2016	Fee Worksheet (SB06)
	27.01.2016	Non-Final Rejection
1	27.01.2016	Search information including classification, databases and other search related notes
	27.01.2016	Examiner's search strategy and results
	27.01.2016	List of References cited by applicant and considered by examiner
	27.01.2016	Bibliographic Data Sheet
	27.01.2016	Index of Claims

Amended claims (with annotations)

- 10.03.2016 <u>Communication from the Examining Division</u>
 23.02.2016 (Electronic) Receipt
 23.02.2016 Amended claims with annotations
 23.02.2016 <u>Claims</u>
 23.02.2016 Letter accompanying subsequently filed items
 - 1. A secondary battery comprising:

an electrode element in which a positive electrode and a negative electrode are placed so as to face each other,

an electrolyte solution, and

an outer casing enclosing the electrode element and the electrolyte solution therein, whereincharacterized in that

the negative electrode is formed by binding a negative electrode active mate

rial comprising a silicon-silicon oxide-carbon composite at least one of a metal a)

capable of forming an alloy with lithium and a metal oxide b) capable of intercalat-

ing and deintercalating lithium ions to a negative electrode current collector with a

binder for a negative electrode, and

the electrolyte solution comprises:

65 to 99% by volume of the phosphate ester compound,

0.01 to 30% by volume of the fluorinated carbonate compound, and

0.1 to 10% by volume of a halogenated phosphate ester compound.

Final outcome

• The application meets the requirements of the EPC:

- + translation of the claims
- + payment of grant and publishing fees



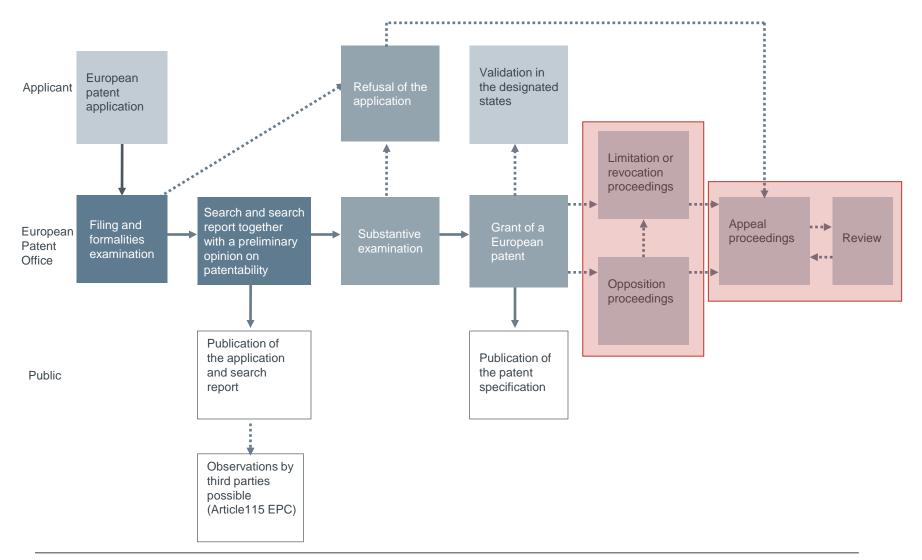
The application does not meet the requirements of the EPC:



Grant



The grant procedure at a glance



Overview – post-grant procedures

The post-grant procedures are:

Opposition

13.	.01.2017	Communication regarding the expiry of opposition period
10.	.03.2016	Transmission of the certificate
11.	02.2016	Decision to grant a European patent

Revocation / Limitation

Appeal

Conclusion

The procedure before the European Patent office comprises:

- a search carried out
- an examination conducted
- and a decision taken.

This decision may later be opposed or appealed

Other offices have: <u>different procedures</u> <u>different names for products</u>

But! The principles of substantive examination are broadly similar

Comparison between IP5 offices

The catalogue of differing practices:

https://www.fiveipoffices.org/activities/harmonisation/cdp-1.html

IP5 patent system overview:

https://www.fiveipoffices.org/material/systemoverview.html



Thank you !