

# 3D models and 3D images

Response ID:230 Data

## 1. Country code page

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

Don't know your country code? [Please click here.](#)

SX

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

## 2. Questions page

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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**

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## **Part 1. IP objects and stages of their lifecycle**

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**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**  
Trademarks

**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**  
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.)

**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	X	X	X	X	X		
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							

**Comments:**

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**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							
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							

**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								
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								

**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 we have 3d models for shapes, three dimensional shapes (which includes three dimension product and packaging configurations), that are used to distinguish one's goods and services from those of another. Clients can send their registration form with attached their 3d image, the registration is assessed based on our local laws on formal and absolute grounds. After the applications is either registered or refused. Currently we do not have plans to implement other 3d models like industrial design, integrated circuit topology etc. This will be under review by our office within the next 5 years.

Patents are regulated via Kingdom legislation and for this we will have to redirect you to the Netherlands Patent Office.

## Part 3. Regulations

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

At the moment we have our local laws for 3d models for shapes, three dimensional shapes which are: Merkenlandsverordening (Ordinance on Intellectual property), Merkenlandsbesluit (Decree on Intellectual Property) and for Patents this is by Kingdom legislation.

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## Part 4. Formats and technical tools

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### 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.?

We are currently using 3d images which represents the object(s) displayed in three dimensions (length, depth, height), e.g. 3D photos, stereoscopy, etc.

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### 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.?

Currently we do not have future plans (within the next 5 years) to implement other 3d models other than industrial design.

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### 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

3d Images as they represent objects displayed in three dimensions (length, depth, height), e.g. 3D photos, etc.

And possibly 3d models which pertains to electronic files that are created by specialized software, for mathematically representing the surface of an object in three dimensions. This would be useful for industrial designs.

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### 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?

NA

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### 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?

We can not elaborate on this at the moment. Our office is open for progress and innovation and will keep updating and looking for new means of tools etc.

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### 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)

We refer to question 4.5

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## Part 5. Specific requirements and limitations

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### 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.)

For 3d images there are no restrictions. The object has to be clearly displayed in three dimensions (length, depth, height).

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

No comment at the moment.

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

Easily accessible, easy to use, object has to be clearly displayed in three dimensions, zoom in and out possibility.

**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?**

It may be challenging to find similar objects or models due to it being 3D. But with the dynamics in innovation, it is something that could be regulated.

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

Yes. To register their model and have protection to the fullest extend, applicants are usually well aware that they should register and/or fulfill the standards to receive said protection.

**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.**