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MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OFFICES

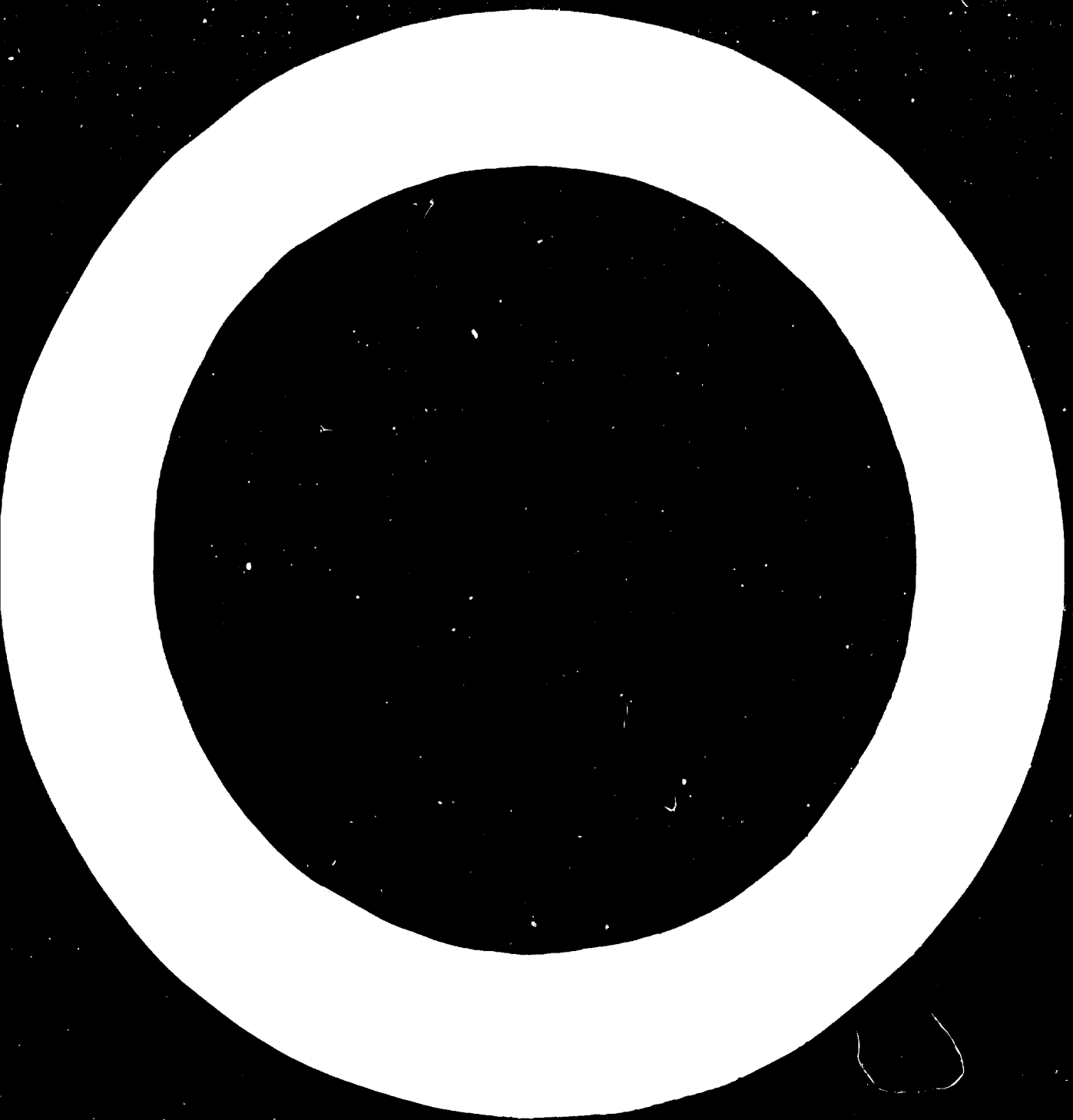
IRISH PATENTS OFFICE<sup>2/</sup>

by

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Dublin, Ireland

<sup>1/</sup> Organized jointly by UNIDO and BIRPI (United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property, Geneva)

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MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OFFICES

IRISH PATENTS OFFICE

Establishment of Office and Transitional Arrangements

The Patents Office in Dublin was set up in 1927 after the coming into force of the Industrial and Commercial Property (Protection) Act, 1927. This Act covered the grant of patents for inventions, the registration of designs and trade marks and the law relating to copyright. The Act was amended by the Amendment Acts of 1929, 1957 and 1958.

In establishing and developing procedure and practice under the Acts, the Office has obtained much help from the Comptroller-General and the staff of the Patent Office, London.

The new Irish law re-established, with some amendment, the British law on industrial property and copyright. It had regard to the patents and registrations which were in force on 6 December, 1921, when the Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed, as well as the applications for new patents or registrations which were made in the State before the new law came into effect. Accordingly, when the 1927 Act came into force it was possible, during a limited period of time, for the patents, designs and trade marks which were already on the Registers of the Patent Office in London to be brought on to the new Irish Registers and secure protection under the new Act. The period in which these special provisions were effective expired during the Financial Year ended 31 March, 1932. The numbers of applications received for such registrations is shown in the table below, together with the number of new applications received in the Office in the same period.

Applications October 1927 to 31 March 1932

|             | Already registered<br>in London | New Applications |
|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Patents     | 8,097                           | 10,359           |
| Designs     | 505                             | 817              |
| Trade Marks | 15,263                          | 19,643           |

Amendment of Laws

A full review of the laws relating to patents, designs, trade marks and copyright was commenced on the conclusion of the Lisbon Conference of Revision of the Paris Convention held in 1958. The new laws which have since been made are contained in the Trade Marks Act, 1963, the Copyright Act, 1963 and the Patents Act, 1964, all of which have been published in "Industrial Property". The protection of industrial designs has not been the subject of any new legislation and the laws relating to this branch of industrial property are still to be found in the 1927 Act.

International Conventions

Ireland is a party to the International Conventions set out below:

International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property - Stockholm Revision.

Madrid Agreement for the Suppression of False or Misleading Indications of Origin on Goods - Stockholm Revision.

Nice Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services to which Trade Marks are applied - Stockholm Revision.

Strasbourg Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of Substantive Law for Patents for Inventions.

European Convention relating to the Formalities required for Patent Applications.

European Convention on the International Classification of Patents for Invention.

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works - Brussels Revision.

Universal Copyright Convention.

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation.

#### Irish Patent Law

One of the changes introduced by the 1927 Act was in relation to the definition of an invention, the United States definition, rather than the British, being followed.

Patentable subject matter under present Irish law is any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof and includes any new method or process of testing which is applicable to the improvement or control of manufacture.

Patents may be granted for chemical products, food and medicine, per se. Inventions contrary to natural laws or inventions contrary to public order or morality, as well as certain substances for food or medicine are not patentable. Plant and animal varieties do not constitute patentable subject matter.

Applications for patents may be made by the true and first inventor, the assignee of such inventor or, in a Convention case, the person who applied abroad. Applications must be accompanied by a provisional or a complete

specification. Every specification must describe the invention and may have to be accompanied by drawings. Complete specifications must particularly describe the invention and the method by which it is to be performed. The best method of performing the invention must be disclosed and the specification must end with a claim or claims defining the scope of the invention. Where an application is accompanied by a provisional specification, the application becomes void unless the complete specification is filed within **twelve** months or, on extension, fifteen months.

The duration of a patent is sixteen years from the date of filing the complete specification, subject to the payment of certain renewal fees.

Foreign applications receive national treatment and priority in accordance with the Paris Convention.

Applications are examined in the Office for compliance with the requirements of the Act as to form, novelty and patentability. Complete specifications which have not been accepted at the end of eighteen months from the date of the application, or the earliest priority date claimed, are laid open to public inspection. Lists of such specifications are published in the Journal.

On acceptance of applications, abridgments of the complete specifications are published in the Journal and, shortly afterwards, the complete specifications are published and placed on sale. Opposition proceedings may then be instituted before the Controller on grounds which include prior publication, prior claiming, prior use, obviousness and lack of inventive step, absence of invention and insufficient and unfair description.



After grant, a patent may be revoked by proceedings in the High Court on any one of a number of grounds laid down in the Act. An invention which has been made available to the public by disclosure anywhere before the priority date cannot be the subject of a valid patent and may be revoked by action before the Court. In such actions claims of earlier priority may be considered in assessing the obviousness of an alleged invention.

Provisions to protect the public from the abuse by the patentee of his monopoly rights are included in the Irish Act and a "Licence of Right" may be granted in certain circumstances which include non-working, working under unreasonable terms, or subject to unfair conditions. Compulsory licences may be granted in respect of patents relating to foods or medicines. Any Minister of State may use a patented invention for the service of the State, subject to compensation.

#### Organisation of Office

The Irish Patents Office is under the immediate control of the Controller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. The Controller acts under the general superintendence of the Minister for Industry and Commerce. Officers of the Controller are appointed by the Minister.

In addition to their functions as laid down in the Statutes, the Controller and his Officers have the duty of examining matters relevant to industrial property and copyright which come before the Minister for Industry and Commerce and are outside the scope of the Controller's statutory duties. International matters relating to industrial property and proposals for amendment of the laws are examples of such work.

The Controller is required to make many decisions affecting the rights of inventors, the proprietors of designs

and trade marks and other persons. He has functions in regard to certain disputes relating to inventions and to the conduct of persons registered as Agents under the Acts. Under the Copyright Act he may have to decide matters regarding royalties on records of musical works and performing right licensing schemes which may be referred to him. In many matters he may be required to give statements in writing of the grounds of his decisions. Appeals from his decisions are heard by the High Court.

The Office is divided into two branches; the Patents Branch which deals with patents, the Registry, Library, Journal, matters of staffing, supplies and general organisation; and the Trade Marks Branch which deals with industrial designs as well as trade marks.

The workload in the Office has increased over the years. This may be seen from the table below which shows the highest, lowest, and average numbers of applications received in respect of patents and trade marks for selected periods in the years 1st April, 1932 to 31st March, 1969.

| Periods ended 31 March | No of years | PATENTS  |         |             | TRADE MARKS |         |             |
|------------------------|-------------|----------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
|                        |             | High-est | Low-est | Yearly avg. | High-est    | Low-est | Yearly avg. |
| 1939                   | 7           | 603      | 487     | 584         | 379         | 477     | 597         |
| 1949                   | 10          | 1044     | 308     | 548         | 1048        | 212     | 599         |
| 1959                   | 10          | 776      | 598     | 685         | 1208        | 845     | 1014        |
| 1969                   | 10          | 1668     | 867     | 1287        | 2290        | 1271    | 1754        |

The staff necessary for the work of the Office, apart from technical examiners of patent applications, who are recruited specially, are made available by the Minister for Industry and Commerce. Posts at present approved are shown in Appendix A and Appendix B. In recent years difficulty has been experienced in filling all of these posts and it has not been possible to keep the work up to date.

## PATENTS

### Formalities

The Section which deals with the work of examining applications for patents to ensure compliance with the formal requirements of the Act and Rules is also responsible for supervision of the Registry, Library and Typing Section, the custody of the Controller's seal and the keeping of the Register of Patents. After acceptance of applications, the Section deals with the preparation of material for advertisement in the Journal for opposition, the publication of specifications, the preparation and sealing of patents, as well as renewals and restoration.

Copyright normally does not give rise to any large block of work. Matters relating to it are handled by the Section as well as work arising from membership of the international organisations.

### Examination of Application for Patents

The Examiner's duties chiefly comprise (i) examination of the complete specification for clarity of disclosure (ii) the search for novelty and (iii) the question of amendments to meet the requirements of (i) and (ii). Unless amendments are made to the Examiner's satisfaction, the application may be refused, or a reference inserted.

The description and claims must be studied and interpreted. The Examiner must be satisfied that there is sufficiency of description for the invention to be understood and sufficiency of definition to enable the novelty search to be made. The statement of claim must be clear and succinct. The claim must relate to a single invention. Where claims to separate features are included the Examiner must be satisfied that unity of invention is conserved and that the description and claims, taken together, bear the stamp of one invention.

Although Irish patent law complies with the requirements for "absolute novelty" laid down in the Strasbourg Convention for the Unification of Patent Laws this high standard is not aimed at in office examination. For the purpose of establishing a presumption of novelty in the invention before grant, investigations are made to ascertain whether the invention, so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification, has been (a) published before the date of filing of the applicant's complete specification in any specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent made in the State, or, at the Controller's direction, in any other document published in the State or (b) claimed or disclosed in a specification published on or after the date of filing of the applicant's complete specification, but being of earlier application or priority date. These investigations are supplemented by evidence, furnished by the applicant, resulting from a search made in the London or Munich Patent Offices or at the Institut International des Brevets, The Hague.

The alternative forms of evidence open to an applicant under the Rules are given in Appendix C. In practice, the most usual form this evidence takes is a certified copy of the accepted British specification for the same invention. This form of novelty evidence is chosen, no doubt, because applicants for Irish patents generally apply also for British patents. When

such an accepted specification is received, the Examiner must ensure that the Irish specification does not exceed the scope of the claims allowed abroad.

Ancillary to the search for novelty are questions of patentability of the invention and of the risk of an applicant's invention infringing an earlier patent.

Classification of the invention according to the International Classification of Patents is another important duty of the Examiner. Complete specifications laid open to public inspection (vide, ante, p.3) carry classification to sub-class level; specifications, on acceptance and publication, show the complete symbols of the International Classification. For search purposes, however, the International Classification is used to provide the widest area for search consistent with convenience of handling and ease of discrimination.

An abridgment of the accepted complete specification prepared by the Examiner is published in the Journal, together with the notice of acceptance. An example of such Journal entry is given in Appendix D. These abridgments serve to inform interested persons of the subject matters of applications to which oppositions may be entered. They also provide the Examiner and the public with the basis of the search files and contain the primary pointers in the process of search. Whenever these pointers suggest it the complete specification is studied with a view to citation.

The present approved strength of the Examining staff totals 11, headed by the Principal Examiner. The Examiners, on entry, are of University graduate level in science or engineering and the work, divided into engineering and chemical cases, is carried out under Senior Examiners. Training takes place after appointment. In recent years, because of arrears of work,

arrangements have been made for Examiners to work outside Office hours and some part-time Examiners have been employed on a fee basis.

### Registry

The Registry has the duty of receiving, for both Patents and Trade Marks Branches, all applications, enquiries and incoming post, stamping papers with the date of receipt, recording fees received, allocating serial identification numbers to applications and entering in suitable Registers particulars necessary for identification of applications received. The Registry attends to the routine acknowledgment of receipt of applications and the despatch of papers by post or messenger. It traces the movement of files throughout the Office and records the eventual outcome of the applications received.

The Registry staff deals initially with oral enquiries by the public. Where necessary, a particular enquiry is referred to the Officer dealing with the subject in question.

### Library

The Office library contains legal and technical material of importance to inventors, the proprietors of industrial designs and trade marks and other persons concerned with such matters. In addition to a complete set of all relevant official publications, the library contains all the British Patent Specifications, the British Official Journals of Patents and Trade Marks and the reports of British patent cases. Shortage of space limits the material that can be taken and retained from other countries. In order to make room for current material it has been necessary to store some of the older material outside the Office. Arrangements have been made for any of this material to be made available to the public at short notice when required.

Abridgments of accepted specifications filed in the Office in connection with applications for patents are available for inspection, arranged in convenient form for search by the public. Classified search material relating to trade marks is also available, including indexes of trade marks registered and those which are the subject of pending applications.

The library is open to the public during Office hours and a photocopying service is maintained.

### TRADE MARKS

To be eligible for entry in the Register of Trade Marks, a trade mark must meet certain requirements. The Register is divided into Part A and Part B and the requirements for entry in Part B are less stringent than those for Part A. Apart from meeting these requirements, a mark must also escape certain prohibitions, of which the most important are those against the registration of deceptive marks or of marks which so nearly resemble a registered mark that deception or confusion would be likely if they were used.

The examination of applications for registration to ensure that they are free from objection often raises difficult questions. Apart from the specific provisions of the Act, the Controller has discretion to refuse to register in certain circumstances. Descriptive terms, geographical names and surnames have to be closely examined, as well as any word or element proposed for registration which traders might require for use legitimately in the ordinary course of trade.

Goods in respect of which trade marks are registered are classified in accordance with the International Classification of the Nice Agreement.

To determine whether a mark proposed for registration is the same as or too close to a mark already on the Register, a search is made in a number of indexes kept in the Search Section. These indexes, which consist of slips, about 20 cm. by 12.5 cm., in loose leaf binders, are built up both from marks registered and proposed to be registered. Marks consisting of or containing words are indexed both alphabetically and syllabically. Marks consisting of or containing devices are indexed under the particular device which appears in the mark. The syllabic index which is compiled by reference to the consonants of the initial, medial and terminal syllable of a word, the vowels being disregarded, enables words containing the same syllabic structure to be found under the same syllable.

Where, after examination of an application, objections are taken, the applicant is given an opportunity to meet them by representations in writing or by oral argument in Hearing. If the objections cannot be met the Controller decides to refuse the application or to treat it as abandoned, as may be appropriate.

On acceptance, or, in some cases, before acceptance, a trade mark proposed for registration is advertised in the Journal. Where opposition is entered the issue is decided by the Controller.

The registration of a trade mark is for a period of seven years from the date of application. The registration may be renewed for a period of fourteen years. The Controller must give notice of the date of expiry to the registered proprietor. Where a mark is removed from the Register restoration is possible in certain circumstances.

Persons other than the proprietor may be registered as users of trade marks. Use by such Registered Users is deemed



to be use by the proprietor. A prescribed relationship must subsist between the proprietor and a proposed Registered User.

Applications for rectification of the Register of Trade Marks may be made to the Controller as well as to the Court.

#### Industrial Designs

Irish law provides for the registration of any new and original design which has not been previously published. The word "design" means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament applied to the article by an industrial process or means and does not include any mode or principle of construction.

Designs proposed for registration are examined for novelty by reference to existing earlier registrations.

The period of protection is five years and applications may be made for renewal for two subsequent periods of five years each.

The number of applications for the registration of designs received in the year ended 31 March, 1969 was 109. The number registered in the same period was 91.

#### FINANCE

The expenses of the Office are met out of moneys provided by Parliament. The Minister has power to prescribe fees to be paid in respect of various matters under the Acts. The items for which fees are prescribed are numerous but the main part of the money received falls under the comparatively small number of headings of which particulars are given in Appendix E.

An account of the money received and paid is included in the Annual Report of the Controller and the table below shows the figures of receipts and expenditure in recent years.

| Year ended<br>31 March | Receipts |    |   | Payments |   |   |
|------------------------|----------|----|---|----------|---|---|
|                        | £        | s  | d | £        | s | d |
| 1965                   | 71,161   | 13 | 0 | 73,279   | 0 | 0 |
| 1966                   | 73,879   | 19 | 8 | 95,511   | 6 | 8 |
| 1967                   | 88,270   | 0  | 6 | 116,532  | 5 | 6 |
| 1968                   | 95,476   | 10 | 3 | 104,728  | 0 | 0 |
| 1969                   | 113,460  | 7  | 6 | 106,310  | 0 | 0 |

APPENDIX A

PATENTS BRANCH

Assistant Principal Officer  
Higher Executive Officer

Principal Examiner  
Senior Examiners (4)  
Examiners (6)

Registry

Reception, distribution  
and custody of papers  
Despatch  
Account of fees  
Maintenance of Office  
supplies

Patent Formalities

Applications for Patents  
Sealing of Patents  
Publication of  
specifications  
Register of Patents  
International Matters  
Copyright

Library

Library accessions  
and enquiries  
Patent and Trade Mark  
Public search material  
Editing of Journal

Typing

Technical examination  
of Patent applications  
Classification of  
Patents  
Abridgments of speci-  
fications

Staff Officer  
Clerical Assts. (6)  
Paper-keeper

Executive Officers (4)  
Clerical Officer  
Clerical Assts. (5)

Staff Officer  
Clerical Assts. (3)

Supervisor  
Clerical Assts. (10)

Clerical Asst.

APPENDIX B

TRADE MARKS BRANCH

Assistant Principal Officer

Higher Executive Officers (3)

| <u>Examination</u>  | <u>Search</u>  | <u>Registration</u>  | <u>Assignments</u>  |
|---|--|--|---|
| Registrability of trade marks<br>Acceptance and advertisement of applications for registration of Designs | Search for conflict of marks<br>Indexing of marks        | Registration of Marks and Designs<br>Renewal and Expiry of registrations<br>Alteration of Marks<br>Amendment and cancellation of registrations | Recordal of subsequent proprietors of patents, designs and trade marks<br>Applications for registration of Registered Users of marks<br>Opposition to Patents and registrations of trade marks<br>Revocation of Patents and rectification of Register |
| Executive Officers (6)<br>Clerical Officer<br>Clerical Assts. (5)   | Staff Officer<br>Clerical Officers (3)<br>Clerical Asst. | Staff Officer<br>Clerical Assts. (2)<br>Paper-keeper   | Executive Officer<br>Staff Officer  |

APPENDIX C

Extract from Patent Rules

Evidence of  
prior  
publication.

27. (1) Where a complete specification is filed in pursuance of an application for a patent, the evidence to be furnished in accordance with subsection (6) of section 8 in relation to the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the said specification shall be either:—

- (a) a statutory declaration made by a person entered on the Register of Patent Agents or the Register of Clerks or the Register of Patent Agents kept in London giving the result of an investigation the person has made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the said invention has been published, before the date of filing of that specification, in any specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent made to the Patent Office in London within thirty years next before that date, and giving also the name of the place at which the investigation was made; or
- (b) where application is also made to the Patent Office, London, for a patent in respect of the said invention, a certificate issued by or on behalf of the head of the Patent Office, London, giving the result of an investigation made by that office for the purpose of ascertaining whether the invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification filed in pursuance of that application has been published before the date of filing of that specification, in any specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent made to that office within thirty years next before that date; or
- (c) a certificate issued by a competent officer of the Institut International des Brevets, The Hague, giving the result of an investigation made by that institute for the purpose of ascertaining whether the said invention has been published, before the date of filing of that specification, in any specification filed in pursuance of an application for a patent made to the Patent Office, London, within thirty years next before that date; or
- (d) a certified copy of the accepted complete specification filed pursuant to an application for a patent in respect of the said invention made to the Patent Office, London; or
- (e) a certified copy of the published specification filed pursuant to an application in respect of the said invention made to Deutsches Patentamt, Munich.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

The applications in the following list and the specifications filed in pursuance thereof will be open to public inspection on 26th March, 1969, and this date will be the date of publication of the complete specifications for the purposes of the Act (see Section 18(2)).

An abridged description of the invention in each case is given below. The code marks following the title of each invention show the Primary index under the International Patent Classification. The date of the application is given after the address. The acceptance number which is given in heavy type should be quoted in all future proceedings. This number supersedes the application number which follows the date. In the case of a Convention application the name of the Convention country and the number and date of the application in that country are shown in square brackets. References to Rule 27 indicate evidence furnished in accordance with Section 8.6.

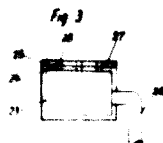
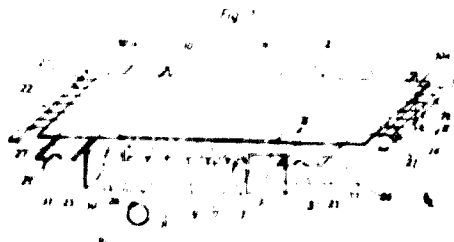
Any person interested may give notice of opposition to the grant of a patent on any of these applications at any time within three months after the date of publication given above. The notice which should be in accordance with Rule 38 may be given on official form PT20.

Copies of the specifications will be on sale as soon as possible and may be obtained at the Patents Office, 45 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.

**28,252. Corrugating cement sheets. B 28b 1 00.**

KARL ADOLF OSTERHELD, Luthje via Wunstorf, Hannover, Federal Republic of Germany. Feb. 18, 1964. (168 64) (Germany 09254, Feb. 23, 1963).

A device (Fig. 1) for corrugating plane sheets of fibrous cement includes a suction box 1 subdivided into separate longitudinally extending suction chambers and a corrugated cover 2. The suction chambers are connected to a common T-shaped conduit 8 in connection with a vacuum generator. At each end and apart from the suction box 1 is an auxiliary suction box 23 having a



cover 24 (Fig. 3) provided with a number of

elongated suction holes 25. Pipe connections 26 lead from the boxes 23 to the vacuum generator and provision is made for controlling the degree of vacuum produced in either box. A slide 27 having openings 28 corresponding to the openings 25 in the cover 24 is disposed over each box 23. By adjusting the position of the slide 27 the suction force of each auxiliary suction box can be adjusted to a required value. A flexible layer 10 which includes an air permeable middle portion and air impermeable end portions 10a is stretched across the corrugated cover 2, a number of springs 21 being secured to the ends of the portions 10a. The spaces between the auxiliary suction boxes 23 and the suction box 1 are bridged by surfaces 30 which extend in the same plane as the covers 24 and the crests of the corrugated cover 2.

In operation a sheet of fibrous cement 6 placed on the middle portion of the flexible layer 10 is sucked, zone by zone successively into the corrugations of the cover 2. The total force of the flexible members 21 acting on the end portions 10a is just sufficient to restretch the layer 10 across the cover 2 when the corrugated sheet of cement is removed from the cover and atmospheric conditions have been restored to the individual chambers of the suction box 1. The distance between the auxiliary suction boxes 23 and the corrugating suction box is such that the end portions 10a do not reach the corrugations on the cover 2 during the process. On completion of the corrugation process the corrugated sheet is removed from the layer 10 by a suction die.

In a modified form of construction suitable for corrugating curved sheets of cement the corrugating suction box has a curved corrugated cover and each auxiliary suction box has a curved uncorrugated cover. In the case of heavy sheets curving is effected prior to corrugation.

**28,253. 1 n Butyl 3 tosylurea. C 07c.** STARO GARDZKIE ZAKŁADY FARMACEUTYCZNE "POLFA" PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO PENSTWOWE, 24/26 Kosciuszko str., Starogard Gdański, Poland, ANDRZEJ RUDNICKI, STANISŁAW JASIELSKI, ZDZISŁAW BRZ OZOWSKI, STANISŁAW ANTON and EDWARD DANIELEWICZ, of 24m 2 Kopernik str., Starogard Gdański, 3 Kocharowo, Starogard Gdański, 28 Polpilska str., Starogard Gdański, 17m 5 Sikorski str., Starogard Gdański, and 12 Lubiechowska str., Starogard Gdański, Poland respectively. May 14, 1964. (523 64) (Rule 27(d)(i)).

1 n Butyl 3 tosylurea is prepared by reacting tosylurea and n butylamine sulphate in a non-

aqueous polar solvent at 85–120°C., subsequently distilling off the solvent under reduced pressure, alkalinizing the residue with dilute sodium hydroxide, diluting with water and acidifying to between pH 8 and 9 so that the major contaminants are precipitated, further diluting the filtrate with sufficient water to ensure a weight ratio of at least 20 parts water to 1 part butyl tosylurea and further acidifying until the pH falls below 5.5, when crystalline 1 n butyl 3 tosylurea is precipitated.

Pure tosylurea to be used as starting material may be obtained by hydrolysis of a N-cyano-p-toluenesulphonamide salt, in concentrated hydrochloric acid at temperatures starting from below 20°C. and raised progressively to 80–90°C.

APPENDIX E  
Selected Fees

Patents

|   | £    | s | d |
|---|------|---|---|
| 1. On application for a patent, Rule 26(1) . . .  | 2    | 0 | 0 |
| 2. On convention application for a patent, Rule 26(1) and section 7(5)<br>In respect of each application for protection in a convention country . . . | 2    | 0 | 0 |
| 3. On filing provisional specification, Rule 26(1)  | Nil. |   |   |
| 4. On filing complete specification, Rule 26(1) . . .   | 8    | 0 | 0 |
| 21. On request for the sealing of a patent Rule 58(1)   | 3    | 0 | 0 |
| 24. For renewal of a patent, Rule 61  |      |   |   |
| Before the expiry of the 4th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 5th year  | 7    | 0 | 0 |
| Before the expiry of the 5th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 6th year  | 8    | 0 | 0 |
| Before the expiry of the 6th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 7th year  | 9    | 0 | 0 |
| Before the expiry of the 7th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 8th year  | 10   | 0 | 0 |
| Before the expiry of the 8th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 9th year  | 12   | 0 | 0 |
| Before the expiry of the 9th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 10th year   | 14   | 0 | 0 |
| Before the expiry of the 10th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 11th year  | 16   | 0 | 0 |
| Before the expiry of the 11th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 12th year  | 18   | 0 | 0 |
| Before the expiry of the 12th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 13th year  | 20   | 0 | 0 |
| Before the expiry of the 13th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 14th year  | 20   | 0 | 0 |
| Before the expiry of the 14th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 15th year  | 22   | 0 | 0 |
| Before the expiry of the 15th year from the date of the patent and in respect of the 16th year  | 22   | 0 | 0 |

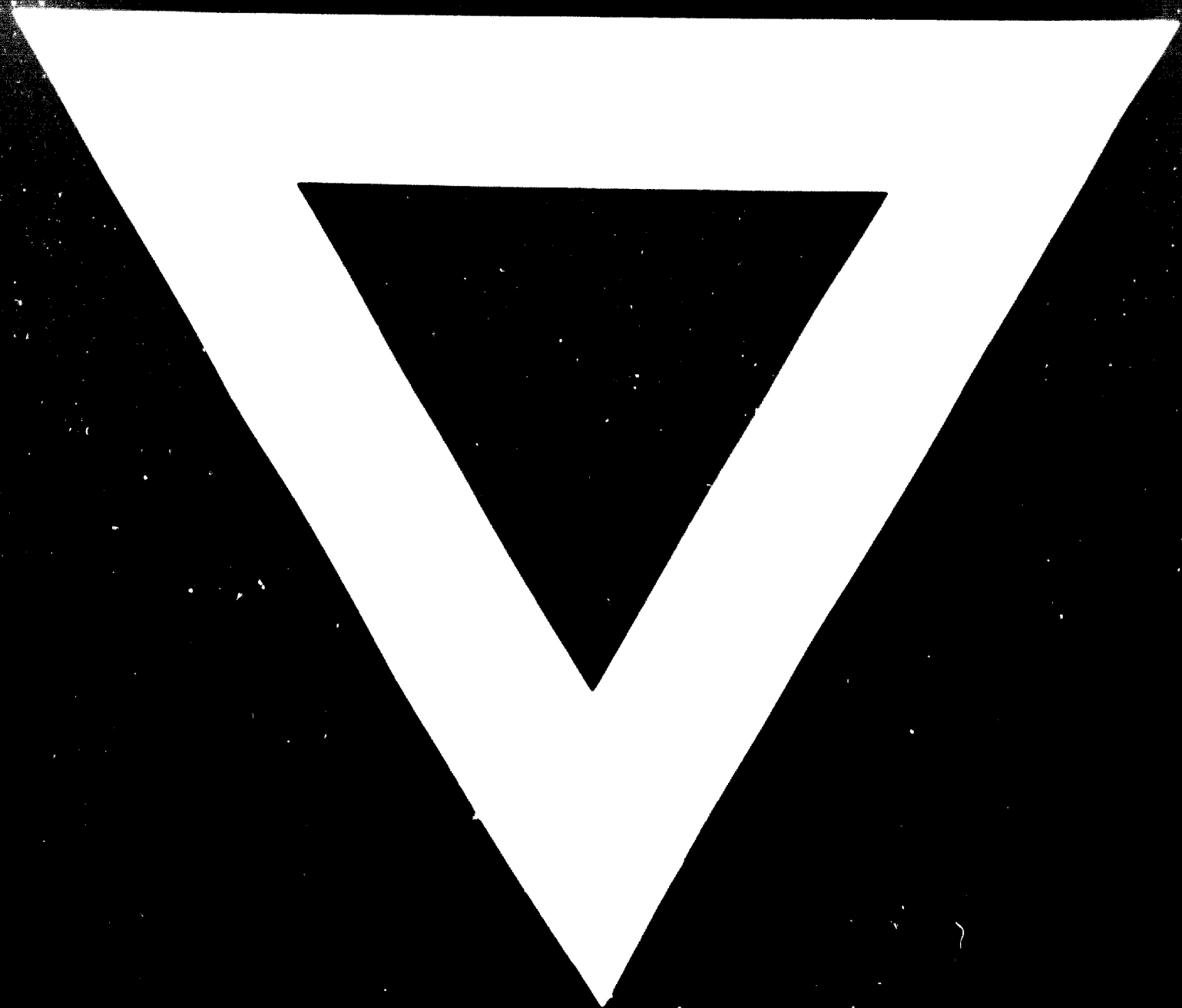
(Appendix E continued)

Trade Marks

|     |  |    |   |   |
|-----|--|----|---|---|
| 1.  | On application not otherwise charged to register a trade mark, or a series of trade marks under section 25(1), for a specification of goods included in one class . . . . .  | 7  | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | For one registration of a trade mark, or of a series of trade marks under section 27 not otherwise charged -   |    |   |   |
|     | (i) For one mark in respect of each class . . . . .  | 2  | 0 | 0 |
|     | (ii) For each additional mark in a series in respect of each class . . . . .   | 1  | 0 | 0 |
| 14. | On application to register a registered user of a registered trade mark, or to register the same registered user of more than one registered trade mark of the same registered proprietor subject to the same conditions or restrictions in each case: |    |   |   |
|     | (i) For one mark . . . . .   | 4  | 0 | 0 |
|     | (ii) And for every other mark of the proprietor included in the application and statement of case . . . . .  | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | For renewal of registration of a trade mark at expiration of last registration . . . . .   | 12 | 0 | 0 |







**7.**

**7.**

**72**