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**ASSISTANCE TO  
TURKISH SCIENTIFIC  
AND TECHNICAL  
DOCUMENTATION  
CENTRE  
(TURDOK)**

**DU/TUR/74/068**

**TURKEY,**

**Technical report:  
TRAINING IN PATENT LITERATURE**

**Prepared for the Government of Turkey by the  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization,  
as an agency associated with the executing agency,  
the United Nations Development Programme**



**United Nations Industrial Development Organization**

United Nations Development Programme

ASSISTANCE TO TURKISH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL  
DOCUMENTATION CENTRE (TURDOK)

DU/TUR/74/068

TURKEY

Technical report: Training in patent literature

Prepared for the Government of Turkey  
by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation  
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the United Nations Development Programme



Based on the work of Rudolf Schiffels, expert in  
training in patent literature

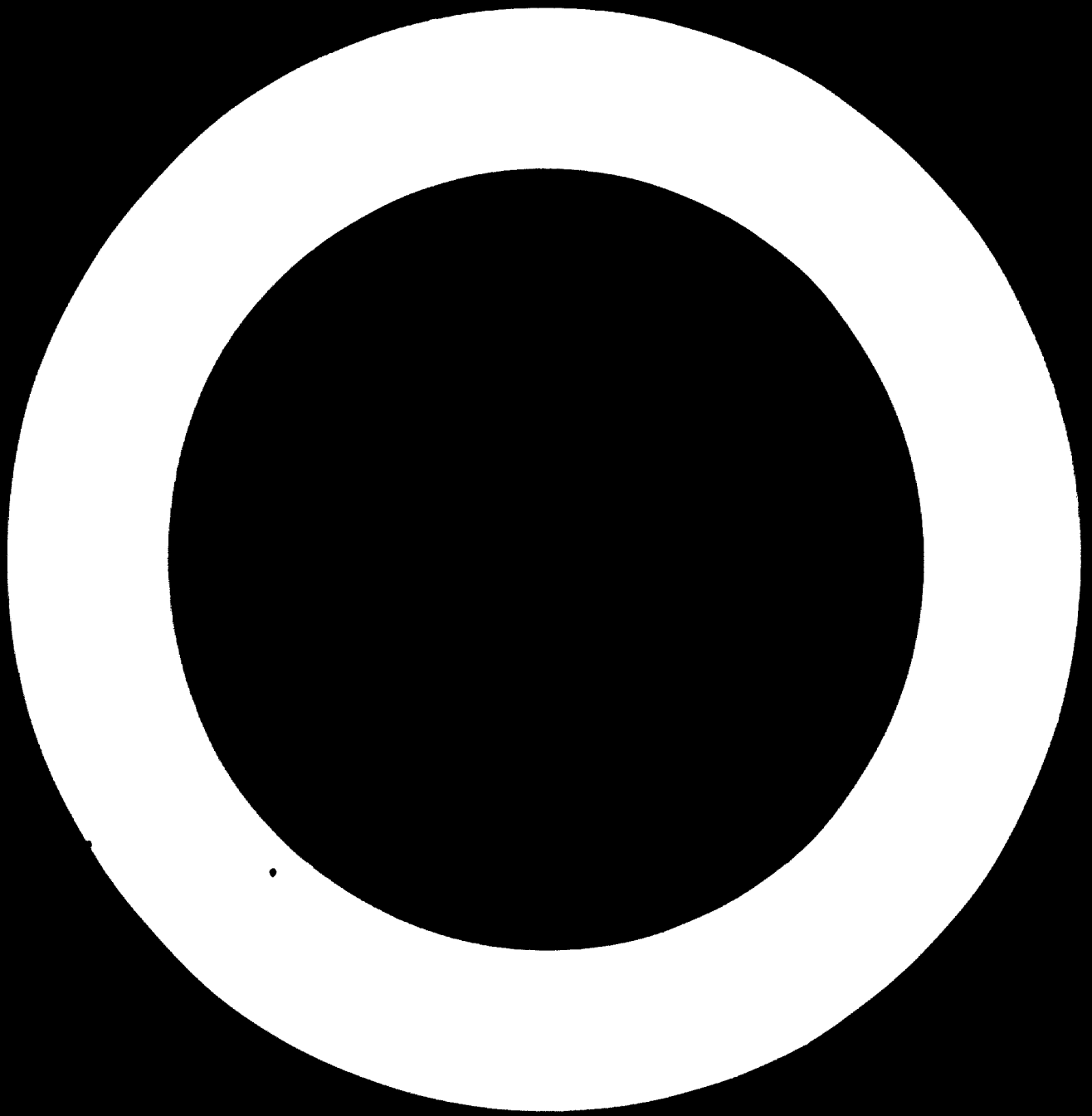
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation  
Vienna, 1977

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ABSTRACT

As part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project "Assistance to the Turkish Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre (TURDOK)" (DU/TUR/74/068), an expert of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which was associated with UNDP in executing the project, spent the period 12-30 November 1976 at TURDOK, during which he gave a 12-day lecture course on patent literature. Twenty-two participants, mostly information specialists and engineers, attended the course, which stressed the role of patent literature in providing technological and technical information of use to developing countries. The kinds and availability of patent documents, their classification and modern systems for their retrieval were discussed. Sets of lecture notes for the course are available at TURDOK and UNIDO. On the basis of his experience at TURDOK, the expert recommends that a comprehensive collection of patent literature should be maintained in Turkey and that TURDOK should give training in its use.



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## INTRODUCTION

The Turkish Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre (TURDOK) was established in 1966 to provide scientific and technical information and documentation services to educational, research and industrial establishments in Turkey. Upon the request of the Government of Turkey, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1975 set up Project DU/TUR/74/068, Assistance to TURDOK, to help improve the services of TURDOK by training its staff and related persons in the use of several kinds of technical information. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was associated with UNDP in the execution of the project, recruiting the experts who were to provide the training. This report is the report of the expert in patent literature who was at TURDOK 12-30 November 1976, during which time he gave a 12-day lecture course on patent literature. Twenty-two participants were enrolled in the course.

Since there had been very little use of patent literature as a source of technical information in Turkey, the expert decided that the main objectives of the course should be these:

- (a) Demonstrate the need for a literature that gives the technical specifications of patents;
- (b) Explain the significance of patent literature in the context of the transfer of technology to the Turkish economy;
- (c) Give detailed information about the contents of the patent literature;
- (d) Give information about the kinds and availability of patent documents, their classification and modern systems for their retrieval.

Chapter I gives in more detail what subjects were covered in the course.

Chapter II gives the findings and conclusions of the expert, based on discussions he had with TURDOK officials and the participants in the course. Chapter III develops the theme of the expert's principal recommendations: a comprehensive collection of patent literature should be maintained in Turkey, and TURDOK should give training in its use.

Annex I is an excerpt of the job description for the expert, annex II identifies his counterparts on the project, and annex III lists the participants of the course.



## I. COURSE SYLLABUS

The programme of the course in patent literature that was given by the expert was developed ad hoc on the basis of daily evaluation sessions. The syllabus of the course as finally presented is given below. A set of brief lecture notes was prepared; copies are available at TURDOK and UNIDO.

### Day of course

### Subjects covered

- 1 Introduction. Definition and historical development of patents. Double function of patents: protect inventor and make technical information available to public.
- 2 Contents and physical layout of patent documents. Samples from various countries examined.
- 3 Patent granting systems of various countries.
- 4 Public information services provided by the patent offices of various countries. Libraries and patent collections open to the public.
- 5 Patents in Turkey (lectures by Professor Ayiter of the Law Faculty, Ankara University).
- 6 International organizations involved with patents: International Patents Institute (IIB), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), International Co-operation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices (ICIREPAT), International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) etc. International treaties: Paris Convention, European Patent Treaty, Patent Co-operation Treaty, Common Market Patent Convention, International Patent Classification (IPC) etc.
- 7 Transfer of technology and patents; its significance for developing countries from the standpoints of transfer of know-how, licensing and bargaining position. Relation between the technological contents of patents and industrial know-how.
- 8 Secondary patent literature, e.g. abstracts services.
- 9 The need for utilization of abstracts services (e.g., that of Derwent Publications) in Turkey.
10. Patent classification systems (e.g., IPC). Search exercises.
- 11 Statistical data on patent literature. Patent specifications. Mechanized retrieval systems (microform, hard-copy etc.). Patent office publications (indexes, cumulatives, official gazettes, electronic data bases).
- 12 General discussion.

## II. CONCLUSIONS

The Turkish patent law, which dates from 1879, is nearly the same as the French law developed over the period 1844-1969. The system based on it is thus one of registering patents rather than of granting patents after an examination procedure. Of the total number of Turkish patents granted annually, 500 derive from foreign, and 20 from Turkish, patent applications. State-of-the-art searches in connexion with the latter are made by IIB, of which Turkey is a member.

There is apparently no established system for exchange of information between the Turkish Patent Office and TURDOK. Moreover, the Patent Office does not issue patent specifications and cannot participate in the specification exchanges provided for by the Paris Convention, to which Turkey is signatory.

Thus, very few of the economic benefits that can be drawn from the information contained in patent literature when it is utilized in research, engineering and bargaining for know-how are being realized in Turkey. Whenever TURDOK needs information about a given patent, it orders a copy of the patent specifications from IIB. However, the special technical know-how needed by developing countries is often not derivable from a single patent document; frequently a state-of-the-art search over a wide range of literature is necessary, and the facilities for such searches do not exist in Turkey.

What is required is a system of retrievable documentation of patent literature, either primary (patent specifications) or secondary (abstracts). The system must be complete; since the cross references between different technical fields are increasing, any collection of patent literature covering only parts of a given field or only a few fields is unsuitable. It is possible, of course, to make use of the public information services of the patent offices of other countries. That, however, would be quite expensive and would create a kind of dependency on those countries.

The best solution would be to have one's own primary system. Unfortunately, Turkey does not have the personnel or facilities to set up its own primary system. To derive the greatest economic benefit, a staff of about 50 technical and 30 clerical employees would be needed to administer the collection, which would be increasing at the rate of 200,000-300,000 documents a year.

In contrast, the establishment of a secondary system is feasible. The personnel and facilities within TURDOK are adequate to the task of maintaining a collection of documents obtained by subscribing to an abstracts service.

If either system is set up, a training programme like that given by the expert, modified as necessary to fit the system, is essential. The highly skilled staff of TURDOK is competent to develop such a training programme. If no system is set up, however, any further training in patent literature would be almost without any economic benefit to Turkey.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To obtain access to the valuable information contained in the international patent literature independently from other countries and large enterprises, it is recommended that one of these basic types of classified collections of documents be established:

Primary: copies of patent specifications

Secondary: abstracts of patent specifications

2. The primary system is preferable. All industries and all engineering, research and documentation institutions in Turkey would benefit by it. Such a system could be established by a special project of the Government of Turkey. The problem of storing the collection could be solved by using the microform system. All facilities, especially the back-log collection (1950-1976) should be created in co-operation with WIPO.

3. If a secondary system is decided upon, it can and should be established within TURDOK, but only if classified documents are obtained in microform, microfiche or 16-mm roll microfilm by subscription from one of the abstract services mentioned in the training course given by the expert. The International Patent Classification (IPC) system should be used.

4. Whichever system is set up, TURDOK should develop a course in the use of the system.

Annex I

JOB DESCRIPTION

DJ/TUR/74/068/11-01/C/09

POST TITLE	Expert in Training in Patent Literature
DURATION	One month
DATE REQUIRED	September 1975
DUTY STATION	Ankara
DUTIES	<p>Specifically, the expert will be expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Prepare tentative lesson plans, including methods of evaluation and follow-up of patent literature, and the philosophy and application of various patent classification systems and their conversion to the World Patents Classification system, prior to coming to Turkey. These will be sent to TURDOK for suggested changes one month prior to the course;</li><li>2. Prepare all course materials for the appropriate number of trainees prior to arrival in Turkey and immediately after arrival;</li><li>3. Modify the course in two to three days by making a training-need assessment immediately after arrival in Turkey;</li><li>4. Conduct the training course;</li><li>5. Analyse the results of the evaluation data and prepare a training course in three days after the completion of the course;</li><li>6. Discuss the analysis of the evaluation with the TURDOK staff and make recommendations for future training by TURDOK staff of other information documentation staff in Turkey.</li></ol>
QUALIFICATIONS	Experienced information scientist in a patent information centre, with scientific or technical background.
LANGUAGE	English
BACKGROUND INFORMATION	TURDOK, the Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre, was established in 1966 to provide technical and scientific information and documentation services to Turkish researchers, universities and industry. Assistance is requested in order to improve the services of TURDOK by training TURDOK staff members in the theory and practice of patent classification systems.

Annex II

PROJECT COUNTERPARTS

Kismet BURIAN, Director of TURDOK

Sünner TANER, Head of the Training Section, TURDOK

Annex III

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE COURSE

From the Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Council (TBTAK)

TURDOK Information Specialists

Ender Arkun, civil engineer  
Selçuk Batualp, chemical engineer  
Sevim Kaçar, mechanical engineer  
Aydin Türeli, mechanical engineer  
Halime Yetkin, chemical engineer

Other units of TBTAK

Okay Çakiroğlu, Expert, GATOM (physicist)  
Can Iskender, Assistant Expert, Applications Liaison Unit (civil engineer)  
Hüseyin Sariçimen, Senior Expert, GATOM (metallurgist)

From the Middle East Technical University

(All are associate professors in the Mechanical Engineering Department)

Mustafa Akay  
Güven Aksu  
Yaşar Hondur  
Emin Yılmaz  
Hafit Yünel

From Istanbul Technical University

Ramazan Evren, Assistant, Mechanical Engineering Faculty  
Oğuz Reçepoğlu, Ph. D. Chemical Engineering, Chemistry Faculty, Industrial  
Chemistry Department

Others

Lâle Aktulga, Librarian, Marmara Scientific and Industrial Research Institute,  
Gebze-Kocaeli  
Sungu Bazoğlu, architectural engineer, Head of the Regional Type Project  
Planning Group, Ministry of Reconstruction and Resettlement, Ankara

Oya Fişek, Librarian, Law Faculty, Ankara University

Yaşar Kaydi, Administrative Assistant on UNIDO Project, Sümerbank Textile  
Training and Research Center, Merinos-Bursa

Teoman Seyithanoğlu, law graduate, Serbest Lawyer Bureau, Ankara

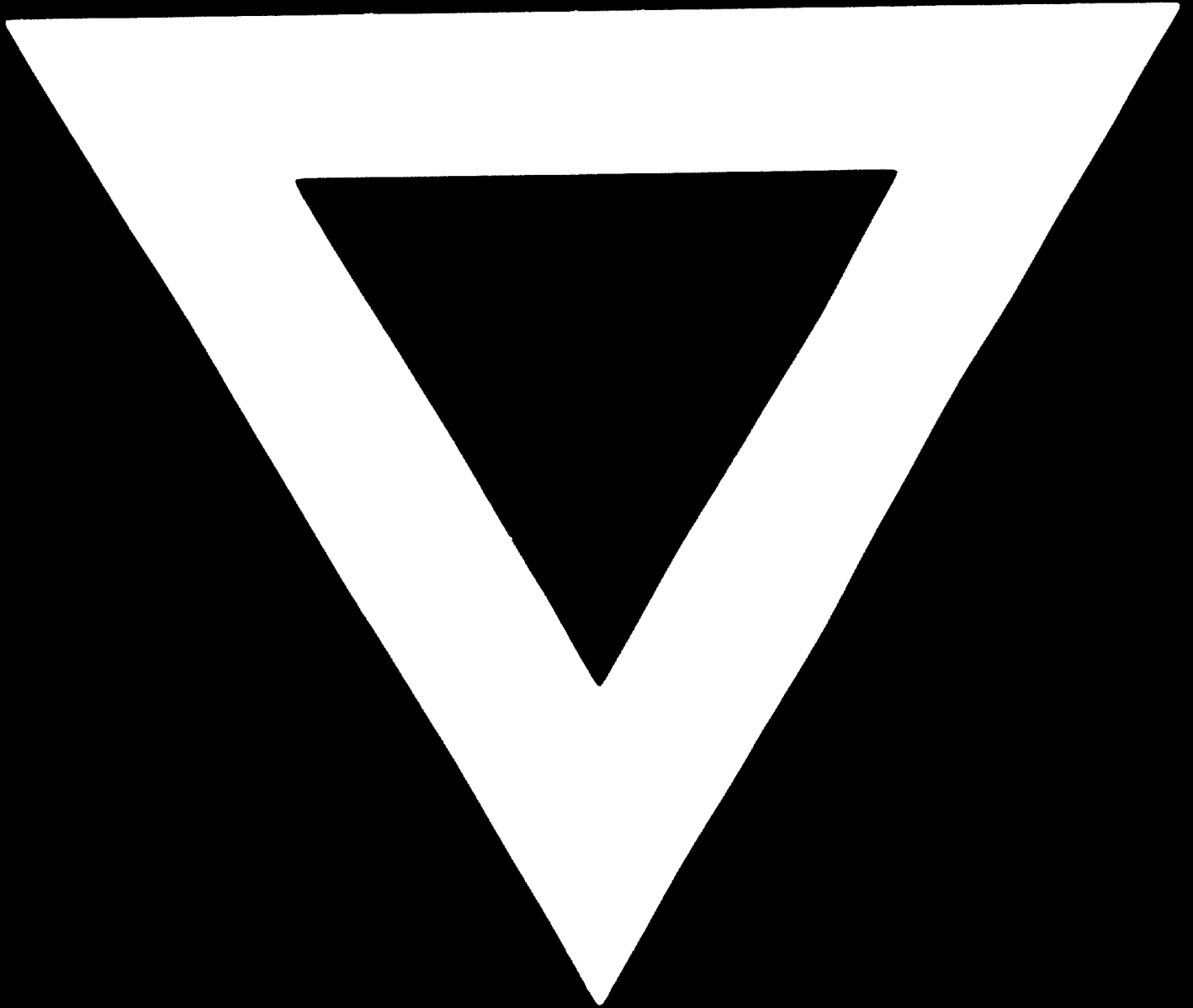
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and Planning Directorate, Ankara





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