

GUIDELINES
on how to acquire
Patents,
Patents of Addition (PoA)
and
Utility Model Certificates (UMC)

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

As the sole body in Greece responsible for registering inventions, the Industrial Property Organisation (OBI) has prepared and published this document to assist all persons interested in protecting their inventions.

These guidelines are divided into four parts:

PART I provides information about the protection afforded by the protection titles granted by OBI, the criteria for granting such titles, exemptions, the rights given to proprietors and how to retain them in effect.

The content of PART I was chosen so as to assist interested parties in designing the appropriate protection policy and choosing which title to protect their inventions with.

PART I also provides information about international priority, a matter which is of vital importance for all those who wish to register their inventions abroad.

PART II provides information about the procedure for acquiring protection titles granted by OBI from the application filing stage to grant. Information is also included about publication of applications and protection titles.

In this way interested parties can obtain a rounded picture which will assist them in properly organising their actions and in developing a constructive collaboration with OBI throughout all stages of the procedure to acquire the title they want.

PART III provides guidelines on how to prepare application documentation (the description, drawings, claims and abstract).

For interested parties, PART IV gives certain examples relating to different sectors of technology so that interested parties can find examples which are familiar to them.

PART V presents the methods for paying fees and discounts available on fees due.

In addition there are also two annexes:

ANNEX I sets out the legislation relating to inventions and their registration.

ANNEX II presents the 163 states in alphabetical order which are signatories to the Paris Convention for whom the priority right mutuality clause applies.

Of course, these guidelines do not exhaust the issues which exist nor cover the entire range of OBI's competences. Nonetheless, they do offer a valuable, easy-to-use aid to all interested parties and ensure that services will be provided by the Organisation in the best possible, easiest manner. Moreover, these Guidelines are not an interpretation of the legislation and in cases of doubt, the latter prevails.

ABBREVIATIONS

BoD:	Board of Directors
PoA:	Patent of Addition
IPB:	Industrial Property Bulletin
EP:	European Patent
OBI:	Industrial Property Organisation
UMC:	Utility Model Certificate

PART I

1. PROTECTION TITLES FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED BY OBI

The Industrial Property Organisation (OBI) is the only body responsible for protecting inventions in Greece. As part of its responsibilities, OBI grants the following titles to protect inventions:

- a. Patents
- b. Patents of Addition (PoA)
- c. Utility Model Certificates (UMC).

2. PATENTS

2.1 What is a patent?

A *Patent* is a title of protection valid for 20 years issued to the proprietor for an invention which is *new*, involves an *inventive step* and is *capable of industrial application*.

These inventions may either be products, product manufacturing methods or industrial applications.

2.2 Criteria for granting a patent

- a. An invention is considered 'new' if it falls outside of the existing state of the art. The definition of 'new' and 'state of the art' are absolute in character, in other words, the state of the art includes everything which is known anywhere in the world from written or oral description or in any other manner by any person before the filing date of the patent application (or the priority date claimed by the applicant). There are two exemptions to the absolute nature of the term 'new':

- i. The invention was disclosed within a period of 6 months before the patent application filing date and there was abusive conduct detrimental to the applicant or his assigns.
- ii. The invention was disclosed within the 6 months before the patent application filing date by the inventor or his assigns by presenting it at an officially recognised exposition within the meaning of the International Expositions Convention (Paris Convention of 22nd November 1928).

In this case the applicant should state in his application that the invention had been presented at an exposition and submit the relevant certificate.

Note that in addition to these two exemptions, any publication of the invention before the filing date, even if done by the proprietor himself, negates the 'new' character of the invention.

- b. It is considered as involving an *inventive step* if, in an expert's opinion, it is not based on the existing state of the art in any obvious manner.
- c. It is *capable of industrial application* where it can be produced and used in any field of industrial activity.

2.3 In which cases is a patent not granted?

A patent is not granted in the following cases:

- a. Discoveries, scientific theories and mathematical methods.
- b. Works of art / literature, etc.

- c. Designs, rules and methods for carrying on intellectual activity, for games and carrying on financial activity.
- d. Computer programs
- e. Presentation of information
- f. Surgical methods and courses of treatment for the human body or animals'
- g. Diagnostic methods applicable to the human body or animals'
- h. Plant varieties, animal species or biological methods for reproducing plants or animals. *However patents may be granted for microbiological methods and products manufactured using these methods.*
- i. Inventions whose publication or application is contrary to public order or morals.

NB: In relation to cases (f) and (g) above, a patent may be granted for products, and in particular for substances or syntheses, which are used during implementation of these methods.

3. PATENTS OF ADDITION

3.1 What is a patent of addition?

A Patent of addition is a protection title granted for an invention which constitutes a modification to another patent-protected invention (main patent).

The PoA follows the fate of the main patent and expires with it.

The PoA is only granted to the proprietor of the main patent.

3.2 Criteria for granting a patent of addition

The scope of the new invention should be associated with at least one claim in the main patent.

The criteria applicable for granting patents (namely *new*, *inventive step*, *industrially applicable*) also apply to granting PoA.

3.3 Exemption to granting a patent of addition

The exemptions for granting patents also apply to granting PoA (see para 2.3. above).

3.4 Invalidity of main patent – repercussions on patent of addition

If the main patent is invalidated following a court ruling, the invalidity of the main patent does not necessarily entail the automatic invalidity of the Patent of Addition.

The PoA will continue to remain in effect where the annual fees required for the main patent are paid. Consequently, the PoA will expire on the date on which the main patent would have expired.

3.5 Converting a patent of addition into a patent

A PoA may be converted into a patent following an application filed by the proprietor. The filing date for the resulting patent is taken as the date on which the PoA was filed.

Consequently the patent shall be effective for 20 years from that date.

4. UTILITY MODEL CERTIFICATES

4.1 What is a Utility Model Certificate?

The Utility Model Certificate (UMC) is a title of protection valid for 7 years issued to the proprietor for three-dimensional objects with a predetermined shape and form which *'provide a solution to a technical problem'* and have the characteristics that they are *'new'* and *'capable of industrial application'*.

The UMC may be granted for tools, implements, devices, vessels, components, etc., for example.

4.2 Criteria for granting a Utility Model Certificate

'New' and *'capable of industrial application'* have the same meaning as the corresponding criteria for granting patents (see para 2.2 above).

4.3 Converting a patent application into a UMC application

There are two cases in which a patent application may be converted into a UMC application:

- a. In the case where the applicant for the patent requests in writing that his

application be converted into a UMC application. In this case the relevant request may only be made before the patent is granted.

- b. In the case where search report fee for a patent application has not been paid in due time, in which case the application is automatically converted by OBI into a UMC application.

NB: If a UMC application is based on a previous patent application the filing date for the UMC application is taken as the patent application filing date.

5. RIGHTS GRANTED BY PATENTS, PoA AND UMC TO PROPRIETORS

Patents, patents of addition and utility model certificates entitle their holder to the exclusive right to exploit the protected invention in Greece for such time as they remain in effect.

In effect this is a monopolistic right to exploit the invention. Of course, the proprietor may transfer the patent, patent of addition and utility model certificate or assign licences to third parties.

For more information interested parties should consult Law 1733/1987 and in particular:

- a) Article 10, on the content of the rights granted by patents
- b) Article 12 on the transfer, succession and contractual licensing of patent exploitation.

These articles also apply by analogy to PoA and UMC.

6. RETAINING PATENTS, PoA AND UMC IN EFFECT

6.1 The validity of patents

Patents are valid for 20 years from the day after the patent application filing date. However, it is necessary for the patent to be renewed every year both during the application stage and following grant of patent. Renewal is achieved by payment of the annual protection fees.

6.2 The validity of patents of addition

A PoA is valid from the PoA application filing date until the expiry of the main patent to which it relates.

It is not necessary to pay annual protection fees for PoA. The proprietor should simply ensure that the main patent is renewed each year.

In the event that the main patent is invalidated following a court ruling, the PoA may be retained in effect by paying the annual protection fees required for the main patent.

6.3 The validity of utility model certificates

UMCs are valid for 7 years from the day after the UMC application filing date. However, it is necessary for the UMC to be renewed every year both during the application stage and following grant by paying the annual protection fees.

6.4 Normal deadline for payment of annual protection fees

In order for patents and UMCs and patent and UMC applications to continue to remain in effect they should be renewed each year by paying the relevant annual protection fees.

The annual protection fees are paid in advance for the next year. The last deadline for payment each year is considered to be the last day of the month in which the patent or UMC application was filed.

If the aforementioned deadline is an official holiday or non-working day, the deadline expires on the next working day.

- NB:
- 1. Annual protection fees for patents and UMCs are set and readjusted by means of decision of the OBI Board of Directors.
 - 2. Annual protection fees which have been paid in advance for future years are exempt from any later readjustment.

6.5 Late payment of annual fees – repercussions

After the expiry of the normal deadline for payment of annual fees, the proprietor of a patent or UMC application or a protection title (patent or UMC) may pay the amount owed plus a 50% surcharge within a further period of 6 months.

Should this deadline also pass without payment having been made, OBI will issue a decision forfeiting the rights deriving from the patent or UMC application or the protection title (patent or UMC) from the proprietor. This decision will be published in the IPB.

Once published in the IPB forfeiture is irrevocable with the result that the proprietor loses his rights deriving from the patent or UMC application or the protection title (patent or UMC) once and for all.

NB: If forfeiture relates to a patent which is the main patent for one or more PoA, the proprietor will also automatically forfeit all rights deriving from these PoA.

7. INTERNATIONAL PRIORITY

7.1 The international framework governing priority rights

The international framework governing priority rights was enacted by the Paris Convention to which Greece is a signatory.

The signatories of the Convention adopted the concept of priority right to facilitate the proprietor of an invention in suitably preparing himself to protect his invention in more than one country.

Thus the proprietor of a patent or UMC application filed in a signatory State has a priority right vis-à-vis others to acquire a patent or UMC for the same invention in any other signatory State.

In this way, the proprietor of an invention can acquire a family of patents or UMCs which protect his invention in the signatory States of his choosing.

7.2 How is a priority right generated?

A priority right is generated upon regular filing of a patent or UMC application in a country which is a signatory to the Paris Convention.

Regular filing means filing a patent or UMC application for which a filing date has been given in line with the law of the country of filing.

This filing date is called the priority date for later filings of patent or UMC applications in other signatory States.

The later fate of the patent or UMC application does not affect the priority right.

7.3 The duration of priority rights

The priority right only lasts 12 months from the first filing date. If the proprietor does not exercise this right within this 12-month deadline, he cannot invoke international priority at a later point in time.

7.4 Conditions for having a priority right recognised

The conditions for recognition of international priority are as follows:

- a. A patent or UMC application must have been filed regularly in a signatory State to the Convention.
- b. A patent or UMC application must have been filed regularly in any other signatory State within a deadline of 12 months from the first filing date.
- c. When the second patent or UMC application is filed, the country and date of first filing (priority date) should be disclosed.
- d. The priority certificate should be filed (the original and any translation required, etc.) within a deadline of 16 months from the priority date.

7.5 Claiming priority in Greece

If a patent or UMC application is filed regularly in a Paris Convention signatory State the proprietor has the priority right where within 12 months from filing he files an application for the same invention with OBI.

When filing the patent or UMC application with OBI, he should disclose the country and priority date.

Within 16 months from the priority date the following documents should be filed with OBI:

- a. The priority certificate issued by the competent authority of the country where the first filing was made.
- b. An attested translation of the priority certificate.

7.6 Claiming priority abroad based on a Greek patent or UMC application

If a patent or UMC application is filed regularly with OBI the proprietor is able to file a patent or UMC application in any other State which is a party to the Paris Convention relying on his priority right deriving from the Greek patent or UMC application. The documents which have been submitted to OBI on the filing date are attached to the priority certificate.

Filing in other signatory States must be done within 12 months from the filing date for the Greek patent or UMC application.

When filing the patent or UMC application abroad the filing date for the Greek patent or UMC application should be disclosed as the priority date.

Moreover the proprietor should submit the priority certificate relating to the Greek filing to the authorities of those countries within 16 months of the filing date for the Greek application.

This priority certificate is issued by OBI upon request and payment of the relevant fees.

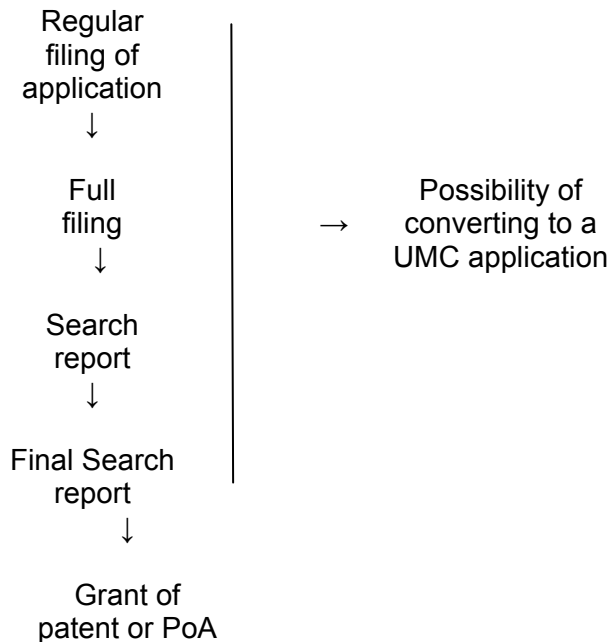
Note that the priority right does not automatically protect an invention in other countries. If no valid patent or UMC is issued for those countries, the invention is, of course, unprotected.

NB: The signatories to the Paris Convention to whom the mutuality clause on international priority applies are listed in ANNEX II to these Guidelines.

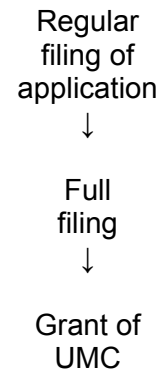
PART II

1. THE PROCEDURE FOR GRANTING PATENTS, PoA AND UMC

Procedure for granting patents or PoA



Procedure for granting UMCs



1. Filing the application together with all necessary particulars to render it 'regular filing' (in other words for a filing date to be accorded).
 2. A 4-month term for any corrections to be made or omissions to be supplemented to render it 'regular filing'.
 3. An examination of whether the invention is 'new' and 'involves an inventive step'—preparation of the search report.
 4. A 3-month term for comments by the applicant on the search report.
 5. Preparation of the final search report.
 6. Grant of the patent or PoA.
1. Filing of the application (or request to convert patent application before patent grant into a UMC application or automatic conversion by OBI due to late payment of search report preparation fees).
 2. A 4-month term for any corrections to be made or omissions to be supplemented to render it 'regular filing'.
 3. Granting of the UMC (without prior examination of whether new or industrially applicable – this is the applicant's responsibility).

2. THE PROCEDURE FOR FILING PATENT, PoA AND UMC APPLICATIONS

2.1 Place and mode of filing

In order to obtain a patent, PoA or UMC the necessary supporting documents should be filed with OBI (application, description, claims, abstract, drawings and other documents).

These may be filed by the proprietor or proprietors (applicant or applicants) in person or by his/their authorised attorney(s) at law in the following ways:

- by visiting OBI's offices on working days while OBI is open to the public or
- dispatch by post by registered mail or recorded delivery or
- dispatch by fax. If dispatched by fax, the original documents must be received by OBI within 10 days of the date on which the fax was received. The filing date is taken as the date on which OBI received the application or other documents by fax.

In the case of legal entities (companies), applications should be filed by their legal representative as stated in the Articles of Association or an authorised attorney at law.

NB: Note that third parties who are not attorneys at law may not be authorised to filing an invention on behalf of its proprietor.

2.2 Documents constituting the patent, PoA and UMC application

A patent, PoA or UMC application is complete when it includes the following documents (typed on a typewriter or computer). Applications may also be filled out via OBI's website (www.obj.gr).

- a) An *application form*, available from OBI (in duplicate)
- b) A *description* of the invention (in duplicate)
- c) *Claims* on a separate sheet of paper (in duplicate)
- d) *Abstract* of the invention on a separate sheet of paper (in duplicate)
- e) *Drawings* of the invention where the applicant considers that they are necessary to properly present it (in duplicate on Sheller matte A4 paper).

In addition, in certain cases the following documents may also be required:

- f) *Designation of the inventor* on a form available from OBI (in duplicate) where the applicant is a legal entity (e.g. company) or is not the inventor or sole inventor.
- g) *Articles of Association* where the applicant is a legal entity (e.g. company) or the application is filed by its legal representative.
- h) *Power of Attorney* where the application is filed by an authorised attorney at law. The power of attorney may be drafted by a notary public or may be a private deed and should be attested as to the authenticity of the principal's signature by a public, municipal or community authority.
- i) *Priority certificate* and *attested translation* thereof into Greek where international priority is claimed. If the priority right belongs to a person other than the applicant filing the patent, PoA or UMC application, a contract of assignment of those rights is required, lawfully attested together with an attested translation thereof.
- j) *Official certificate* from the competent agency where the applicant has stated when filing the patent, PoA or UMC application that the invention was presented in the 6 months prior to the application filing date at an officially recognised exposition within the meaning of the International Expositions Convention.

NB: 1) The manner of drafting and formal requirements for presenting the description, claims, abstract and drawings are set out in PART III of these guidelines. PART IV also contains examples on how to draft the description, claims, abstract and drawings.

2) The application and inventor designation are to be filled out based on the instructions accompanying those forms.

3) The priority certificate is issued by the competent authority of the country in which the first regular patent or UMC application was filed and consists of:

- a certificate relating to the filing number and date, the applicant, and other bibliographical data,
- the description,
- the claims, and

- any drawings.

4) An attested translation of the priority certificate into Greek relating, of course, to all documents comprising the certificate.

2.3 Fees related to filing of patent, PoA and UMC applications

In addition to lodging the documents comprising the Patent, PoA or UMC application, the applicant must also pay the following fees to OBI:

- a) in the case of Patent or PoA applications:
 - filing fees for the first and second year of protection,
 - claims fees for the 11th and any subsequent claims.
 - search report fees.
- b) in the case of UMC applications:
 - filing fees for the first and second year of protection,
 - claims fees for the 11th and any subsequent claims.

2.4 Minimum documentation required to file patent, PoA and UMC applications – regular filing

The Patent, PoA or UMC application will be accepted with the minimum number of documents which are:

- a) The *Application Form*, where filled out in full with the applicant's particulars, and the relevant request for grant of a patent, PoA or UMC.
- b) The *Description* of the invention.
- c) The *Claims* on a separate sheet of paper
- d) *Proof of payment* of the filing fees for the first year of protection to OBI.

In such a case this is considered to be regular filing and a filing date may be accorded.

NB: The description, claims and abstract may be submitted in English, French or German. In this case, Greek translations must also be lodged within 4 months from the application filing date.

2.5 Deadlines for supplementing documents and payment of fees due related to filing a patent, PoA or UMC application

Since the aforementioned regular filing does not constitute complete filing the applicant filing the patent, PoA or UMC application should submit the missing documents and pay OBI other fees due *within a deadline of 4 months from the patent, PoA or UMC application filing date*.

As far as the *priority certificate*, the *attested translation* thereof and any *contracts assigning priority rights* in particular are concerned, the deadline for submission to OBI is 16 months from the priority date. In the case where multiple priorities are claimed, the deadline runs from the first priority date.

2.6 Consequences of failure to submit documents for a patent, PoA or UMC application

Should some of the necessary documents not be filed with the patent, PoA or UMC application in line with the formal and substantive requirements of law within the aforementioned 4-month deadline, OBI will consider that the application has been withdrawn and no patent, PoA or UMC will be granted.

Should supporting documents for an international priority claim not be lodged with OBI within the aforementioned 16-month deadline, international priority will not be recognised but this will have no other consequences on the grant of patent, PoA or UMC.

2.7 Consequences of failure to pay filing fees for a patent, PoA or UMC application

Should the claims fees for a patent, PoA or UMC application for all or part of the 11th and any subsequent claims not be paid within the aforementioned 4-month deadline, the corresponding 11th and any subsequent claims will be taken as having been withdrawn.

Should the final search report fees for a patent application not be paid to OBI within the aforementioned 4-month deadline, the patent application will automatically be converted by OBI into a UMC application.

Should the final search report fees for a patent of addition application not be paid to OBI within the aforementioned 4-month deadline, the patent of addition application will be considered as having been withdrawn and no PoA will be granted.

3. THE EXAMINATION PROCEDURE FOR GRANTING PATENTS AND PoA

3.1 Examination as to formal requirements

The purpose of examination as to formal requirements is to verify:

- whether the scope of the patent or PoA application falls within one of the cases where patents or PoA are not issued.
- whether the patent or PoA application is regular and complete, in other words whether all the necessary documents have been filed within the deadline of 4 months from the patent or PoA application filing date and whether they have been filled out in line with the formal requirements.
- whether the search report fee has been paid within the 4-month deadline from the patent or PoA application filing date.

Should the scope of invention fall within one of the cases where a patent or PoA is not granted, the patent or PoA application will be rejected and the examination procedure will stop at that point without a patent or PoA being granted.

Where the patent or PoA application has been lodged but remains incomplete following the 4-month deadline from the filing date, the application will be taken as having been withdrawn and the examination procedure will stop at that point without a patent or PoA being granted.

Where the search report fee for a patent application has not been paid in time, OBI will automatically convert the patent application into a UMC application and the UMC grant procedure will be followed.

Where the search report fee for a PoA application has not been paid in time the application will be taken as having been withdrawn and the examination procedure will stop at that point without a PoA being granted.

If the patent or PoA application successfully passes this examination stage, the procedure moves on to preparation of the search report.

3.2 Preparation of search report

Following examination as to formal requirements, based on the description, claims and any drawings, OBI examines whether the invention is 'new' and 'involves an inventive step'.

The objective of this search is to identify any previous documents (such as previous patents from Greece, European or other countries, scientific publications or papers, etc.) which could call into doubt whether the specific invention is new or involves an inventive step.

The results of this search are presented in the search report sent to the applicant together with the documents cited therein which demonstrate how the conclusions drawn in the report were reached.

The applicant may submit comments within 3 months from notification of the search report to him.

In order to obtain further clarifications the applicant may contact the OBI inspector who prepared the report.

If the aforementioned 3-month deadline expires and the applicant has not dispatched comments to OBI, the applicant will be taken as not having submitted comments and the search report preparation procedure is completed at that point.

If the applicant dispatches comments to OBI within the 3-month deadline, OBI will examine whether the search report needs to be reworked or rewritten.

In the case where OBI considers that no change is needed to the search report the search report preparation procedure is completed at that point.

However, in the case where OBI considers that changes are needed to the search report, it will prepare a *final search report* and the search report preparation procedure is completed at that point.

3.3 Granting of patent or patent of addition

Following completion of the search report preparation procedure, OBI sends a letter to the applicant or his authorised attorney at law notifying him of OBI's decision about granting the patent or PoA and calling on him to pay the patent or PoA fees.

Following payment of these fees by the applicant or his authorised attorney at law, OBI grants the patent or PoA.

The official protection title (patent or PoA) granted by OBI refers to the bibliographical particulars (name – surname or corporate name and address of the applicant, the title of the invention, the patent or PoA application filing number and date, the patent or PoA expiry

date, the grant date, etc.) and the following documents are attached as integral parts:

- a. The invention description
- b. The claims
- c. The abstract
- d. Drawings (if applicable)
- e. The search report or final search report.

Note that the search report is intended for information purposes only both for the applicant and all interested parties and is proof as to whether the conditions for granting a patent or PoA which are stipulated by law have been met or not.

NB: The patent or PoA grant procedure described above shows that OBI grants the official protection title (patent or PoA) regardless of the outcome of the search report or final search report.

4. THE EXAMINATION PROCEDURE FOR GRANTING UMC

4.1 Examination as to formal requirements

Formal examination is intended to ascertain whether the UMC application is complete and in order, in other words whether all necessary documents have been lodged within the 4-month deadline from the UMC application filing date and whether they have been prepared in line with formal requirements.

If the UMC application is not complete following the 4-month deadline from the filing date, the application will be taken as having been withdrawn and the examination procedure will stop at that point without a UMC being granted.

This formal examination also relates to UMC applications which have come about as a result of patent application conversions.

4.2 Granting the UMC

Following completion of the Examination as to formal requirements, OBI sends a letter to the applicant or his authorised attorney at law notifying him of OBI's decision about granting the UMC and calling on him to pay the UMC fees.

Following payment of these fees, OBI grants the UMC without conducting any prior examination as to whether it is new or capable of industrial application. The applicant is

exclusively responsible for ensuring that the information stated is true.

The official protection title (UMC) granted by OBI refers to the bibliographical particulars (name – surname or corporate name and address of the applicant, the title of the invention, the UMC application filing number and date, the UMC expiry date, the grant date, etc.) and the following documents are attached as integral parts:

- a. The invention description
- b. The claims
- c. The abstract
- d. Drawings (if applicable)

5. PUBLICATION OF APPLICATIONS AND PROTECTION TITLES

5.1 Publication of patent, PoA or UMC applications

The patent, PoA or UMC application will be held confidential for 18 months from the filing date (or the first priority date).

After this 18-month period, the bibliographical particulars of the patent, PoA or UMC application together with the abstract and a characteristic drawing (if available) will be published in the Industrial Property Bulletin. At the same time the patent, PoA or UMC application file will be made available to the public. Members of the public may obtain any information from it or make copies thereof.

5.2 Publication of patents, PoA or UMC

From the patent, PoA or UMC grant date the relevant file shall be available to the public. Members of the public may obtain any information from it or make copies thereof. Moreover, OBI will publish the bibliographical particulars of the patent, PoA or UMC application together with the abstract and a characteristic drawing (if available) in the Industrial Property Bulletin.

NB: The publication procedure for applications and protection titles described shows that the file is accessible to the public from the patent, PoA or UMC grant date even if the 18-month deadline from the filing date (or the first priority date) has not expired.

PART III

1. PREPARING A PATENT, PoA OR UMC APPLICATION

Once an interested party has decided which protection title (patent, PoA, UMC) he wishes to register his invention under in Greece he should prepare his application in such a way that full protection of his rights is afforded.

To this end, he should pay particular attention to preparing the description and any drawings, claims and the abstract.

The description and any drawings are used in the disclosure of the invention.

The claims determine the extent and content of the protection requested based on the invention's technical features only.

The invention abstract does not affect the extent and content of the protection requested because it is used solely to provide technical information.

Thus interested parties should bear the following points in mind:

a) *The invention must be disclosed:*

The patent, PoA or UMC application should disclose the invention in a clear, complete manner so that its practical application by an expert is possible. The protection afforded upon grant of patent, PoA or UMC relates solely to what has been disclosed. Note that if the invention disclosure is inadequate to permit its application by an expert there are grounds for invalidating the patent, PoA or UMC following a court ruling. Such as ruling may be sought by a competitor.

Care should be taken so that the abstract and any drawings include all necessary information relating to the invention because following filing of the application no addition to the scope of invention is possible.

b. *There must be unity of invention:*

The patent, PoA or UMC application should refer to one invention or more than one which are connected to each other so as to constitute a unity of invention.

Examples of inventions constituting a unity of invention are:

- (i) A product, the manufacturing method for that product and uses for it,
- (ii) A method and apparatus or means for implementing that method,
- (iii) A product, method for producing it and apparatus or means specifically for implementing that method.

If the patent, PoA or UMC application relates to more than one unconnected invention (composite application) the applicant may divide the application into several discrete applications while retaining the initial application date as the filing date for each section of the application. Such severance may be done up until the grant of patent, PoA or UMC.

2. DRAFTING THE DESCRIPTION AND ANY INVENTION DRAWINGS

The invention description together with any drawings are used in ensuring the proper disclosure of the invention and should be drafted in a specific manner which is used worldwide.

The structure of the description is as follows:

- a. Invention title.
- b. A determination of technical scope of invention.
- c. A reference to the prior state of the art pointing out disadvantages which the invention will correct.

- d. A brief presentation of the invention as defined in the claims.
- e. A reference to the invention's advantages and how they can redress the disadvantages in the prior state of the art.
- f. A brief description of the images shown in any drawings.
- g. A detailed exposition of at least one mode of implementing the invention using examples, in such a way as to clearly explain the practical application of the invention.

Below is a more complete explanation of the various sections comprising the description. In order to derive maximum benefit from these guidelines, please consult the examples provided below in tandem with this section.

The *invention title* should be succinct and clearly define the scope of invention. Commercial brand names or other unusual names or the word 'invention' or abbreviations, etc. may not be included. Moreover, the title should not be vague. For example the title 'chemical compound' on its own is not permitted.

The *determination of technical scope of invention* constitutes the first paragraph of the description and briefly describes the technical field to which the invention relates.

Immediately afterwards is the *reference to the prior state of the art* presented in such a way as to be useful in understanding the invention. Here the applicant should point out the disadvantages of the prior state of the art which will be presented later as advantages of the invention since it will successfully redress them. At this point in the description, the applicant may refer to any documents (previous patents, articles, monographs, etc.) which cite the prior state of the art.

The *brief presentation of the invention* is done using characteristic data as set out in the claims. The objective of this section is to provide an introductory presentation to the invention and assist readers in understanding the differences from the prior state of the art.

The *exposition of the invention's advantages* is associated with how it redresses the disadvantages of the prior state of the art which have been cited above. This makes the utility of the invention clear and its contribution to promoting technical knowledge.

The *brief description of the images shown in any drawings* is a simple and succinct explanation of what each figure in the drawings

presents. In this way the description is tied into the drawings used to disclose the invention.

Lastly there follows a *complete description of the invention with a detailed exposition of one or more modes of implementing the invention* with a clear explanation of its practical application. Here one or more examples should be cited as well as any drawings. The applicant should describe in detail those points which are fundamental for the invention and which will be vital for an expert in understanding and applying the invention. However, it is not necessary to describe anything which is certain to be already known to an expert with experience and knowledge in the specific technical field.

3. DRAFTING THE CLAIMS

The invention claims define the extent and content of the protection requested based on the technical features of the invention alone.

Claims are based on the disclosure of the invention in the description and any drawings. This means that the applicant may not request protection via the claims which is more encompassing than that disclosed in the description and drawings. Moreover, the interpretation and understanding of the claims is based on the description and any drawings.

The patent, PoA or UMC application should contain one or more claims. Where there is more than one claim these should be numbered incrementally using Arabic numerals.

3.1 Main claim

A claim which refers to the main characteristic elements of an invention is called a main claim.

A main claim defines the essence of an invention. Usually there is one main claim in a patent, PoA or UMC application which has some dependent claims associated with it.

It is difficult for there to be two main claims in a patent, PoA or UMC application since in all likelihood they correspond to two different inventions, in which case the application is composite and must be severed into two discrete applications, with each one containing one main claim and its dependent claims.

However, a patent, PoA or UMC application may include:

- a) A main claim for a product, a main claim for a manufacturing process for that product and a main claim for use of that product, or
 - b) A main claim for a method, a main claim for apparatus or means for specifically implementing that method, or
 - c) A main claim for a product, a main claim for a manufacturing method for that product and a main claim for apparatus or means for specifically implementing that method
- because these cases relate to inventions which constitute a unity of invention.

3.2 Dependent claim

A claim which contains all the characteristic elements of another claim or claims and additionally some other characteristic elements is called a dependent claim.

Dependent claims are grouped below the main claim to which they relate either directly or indirectly via some other dependent claim belonging to the same group.

In the case of more than one main claim, each main claim may have its own group of dependent claims.

Grouping and citing of claims should be done in such a way as to facilitate reading and understanding of the patent.

3.3 Structure of a main claim

Main claims should contain:

- a) A *preamble* which commences with the scope of invention (usually the title) and enumerates its technical features, which taken together are within the state of the art, and
- b) The *characterisation* which enumerates the technical features of the invention beyond the state of the art and which taken together with those in the preamble determine the protection sought.

The preamble is usually divided from the characterisation by the phrase, "characterised by," or "characterised by the fact that," or, "which is characterised by," and other similar variations.

3.4 Structure of a dependent claim

A dependent claim should contain:

- a) A *preamble* which commences with the scope of invention (usually the title) and

refers to another claim or claims (main or dependent).

This reference to another claim or claims is usually done with phrases such as, "as cited in claim..." or "according to claim ... or ...," or "pursuant to claim ..." or other similar variations.

and

- b) The *characterisation* which sets out the additional characteristics for which protection is requested in conjunction with those in the preamble.

The preamble is usually divided from the characterisation by the phrase, "characterised by," or "characterised by the fact that," or, "which is characterised by," and other similar variations.

3.5 Expressions which should not be included in claims

Claims may not make reference to parts of the description or drawings using expressions such as, "as set out ... in the description" or "as shown in figure ... in the drawings."

4. DRAFTING THE ABSTRACT

The invention abstract is intended for technical information purposes only and does not affect the extent and content of protection requested.

To the extent possible, the abstract should not exceed 150 words and should be written on a separate page.

The abstract contains a succinct reference to all points analysed in the description, the claims and the drawings. However, assessments or praise for the value of the invention should not be mentioned in the abstract.

The abstract's structure is as follows:

- a) *Invention title*.
- b) *Determination of that section of the state of the art to which the invention relates* so that the scope of invention is easily understandable and so that it can be classified.
- c) *Reference to how the technical problem which the invention relates to was solved*.
- d) *Main use* or uses of the invention.
- e) Any *chemical formulae* relating to the invention, where applicable.

5. FORMAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE DESCRIPTION, CLAIMS AND ABSTRACT

The description, claims and abstract should each begin on a separate sheet. Only the front side of each sheet should be used.

The aforementioned documents necessary for the patent, PoA or UMC application should be presented in such a way that they can be reproduced by photography, using electrostatic methods, photocomposition, on microfilm or other methods for reprinting unlimited copies of documents.

Sheets of paper should not be torn, crumpled or folded. Sheets of paper should be joined with easily-removable staples.

The paper used should be white, smooth, matte, durable and flexible, A4 (29.7 cm x 21 cm).

The minimum margins per page are:

- a) Top margin: 2 cm
- b) Left margin: 2.5 cm
- c) Right margin: 2 cm
- d) Bottom margin: 2 cm

The maximum margins per page are:

- a) Top margin: 4 cm
- b) Left margin: 4 cm
- c) Right margin: 3 cm
- d) Bottom margin: 3 cm

All pages in the application should be numbered using incremental Arabic numerals. Numbers should appear in the upper section of each page centred but not in the header space.

Every fifth line of each page of description, claims and abstract should be numbered. These numbers should appear on the left-hand side of the page but *not inside the left margin*.

All these documents should be typed or printed. Only symbols and chemical or mathematical formulae may be handwritten. Characters must be printed in black ink.

Units of measurement should be based on the metric system. Temperatures should be expressed in degrees Celsius. International practice should be followed when citing other physical measurements.

Terminology and other reference terms used in the various application documents must be used uniformly throughout.

6. FORMAL SPECIFICATIONS OF DRAWINGS

The paper used should be white, smooth, matte, durable and flexible, A4 (29.7 cm x 21 cm).

The area on each sheet used should not exceed 26.2 cm x 17 cm. Borders around the area used are not permitted. Consequently, the minimum margins around a drawing are as follows:

- a) Top margin: 2.5 cm
- b) Left margin: 2.5 cm
- c) Right margin: 1.5 cm
- d) Bottom margin: 1 cm

The following restrictions apply to drawings:

- (i) Black lines and indelible dots should be used for drawings. Lines should be bold, of uniform thickness, well defined and no other colours should be used.
- (ii) Cross-sections should use heavy shading lines without impeding easy reading of the main lines.
- (iii) The scale of drawings and graphic representations thereof should permit clear photographic reproduction when shrunk by 2/3.
- (iv) Numbers, letters and keys may be used in drawings. However, brackets, circles or quotation marks near numbers or letters are not permitted. The size of numbers and letters may not be less than 0.32 cm. Greek or Latin character sets may be used.
- (v) Drawing lines should be made using special drawing tools.
- (vi) Drawings (images) should be numbered successively using Arabic numerals regardless of page numbering.
- (vii) All manner of diagrams are considered to be drawings.

PART IV

EXAMPLES

GENERAL EXAMPLE

***of description, claims, drawings and abstract for patent or utility model certificate application**

***Title**

Garden Rake

*** Technical field to which invention relates**

This invention relates to a garden rake which consists of a shaft and a head which is equipped with teeth.

*** Current state of the art and evaluation thereof**

- 5 Rakes of this type, whose teeth have the same length, are already widely known.
The rake's teeth are long enough for them to be able to adequately penetrate into the dug soil to break up lumps and at the same time clear soil or stones, plant roots, etc.
10 Using such a rake, the teeth encounter considerable resistance since they are long and placed only a short distance apart. However, this results in the upper layer of the soil not being adequately raked requiring it to be re-raked thus entailing twice the work.

*** Advantages of the invention**

- 15 The advantages of this invention are that soil is raked both at depth and on the surface simultaneously.

*** Disclosure of the invention as presented in the claims making problems and solutions understandable**

- 20 Based on this invention the garden rake has the characteristic that its teeth have different lengths and that the short teeth are interposed between the longer teeth.
Based on this invention, a simple way of configuring a garden rake is by using two different tooth lengths which makes it cheaper and as demonstrated from use also provides adequate raking of the upper soil layer.
25 Based on this invention, it would also be desirable for the garden rake to have 6 short teeth interposed between two longer teeth so as to achieve better raking of the upper soil layer first of all and secondly to make the rake easier to handle due to the greater distance between the long teeth.
30 Figure 1 shows the garden rake in perspective.

Figure 2 shows a perspective view of the garden rake.
One mode of applying this invention is described with reference to drawings.
The garden rake consists of a handle (1) and a head (2) with placed at equal distances along the head ... etc. etc.

5 [There follows a detailed description of the elements presented in the drawings. NOTE: When an element is presented for the first time, e.g. 'head', each time that it reappears, the same word should be used (i.e. 'head')].

10 In the drawings presented here only teeth with two different lengths have been used, however, there is nothing to prevent the use of teeth with three or more lengths.

* New Page

CLAIMS

* The state of the art
* Characterisation

1. The garden rake consists of a handle (1) and a head (2) which has teeth and is characterised by the fact that the teeth (3, 4) have different lengths and by the fact that the short teeth (3) are placed in between long teeth (4).

* Dependent claim

5 2. In line with Claim 1, the garden rake is characterised by the fact that it has teeth of two lengths only.

* Dependent claim

3. In line with Claims 1 and 2, the garden rake is characterised by the fact that it has two short teeth interposed between two long teeth.

* New Page

ABSTRACT

Garden Rake

5 A garden rake with a head (2) which consists of teeth (3, 4) of two different lengths where the short teeth (3) are placed between the long teeth (4).
The short teeth rake the soil surface and at the same time the long teeth penetrate the soil and clear it of stones, plant roots, etc. The advantage of this invention is that using this garden rake one can work the soil at depth and at the same time rake its surface.

* The explanatory terms shown on the left-hand side of the page are only there to assist you and should not be included in the text of your invention.

- The margins in this example are not in accordance with the dimensions referred to in the Guidelines. Those dimensions should be observed.

- The documents comprising your application should be printed on one side of each sheet only. The description, claims and abstract should all start on a new sheet of paper.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Guidelines on what should be included in the description

MECHANICAL EXAMPLE

***of description, claims, drawings and abstract for patent or utility model certificate application**

***Title of invention**

Dual-flow turbofan engine

***Technical field to which invention relates**

This invention relates to dual-flow turbofan engines which are used for the propulsion of aircraft.

Gas turbines are widely used in various types of aircraft engines.

5

In turboprop engines the turbines are used for the rotation of a propeller that generates the thrust to drive the airplane. In turbojet engines the turbines generate a jet stream that produces the thrust to drive the airplane. Both the turboprop engine and the turbojet engine offer advantages and disadvantages. Efforts have been made in the past to combine the advantages of the two aforementioned types of turbine engines. One of the outcomes of such a combination is the dual-flow turbofan. In this engine, the turbojet is almost entirely surrounded by the duct of a fan configuration. This duct encloses a fan that is driven by the turbine and achieves the flow of air passing through the duct.

10

15

*** Current state of the art and evaluation thereof**

The present invention relates to a dual-flow turbofan engine that comprises a turbojet surrounded by a fan configuration that comprises a ring that surrounds part of the turbojet, at least one row of blades positioned radially on the ring, as well as a duct around this row of blades. We are familiar with this type of turbofan engine from document US-A...

20

***Technical problem to be solved**

Apart from advantages, dual-flow turbofan engines, mainly those with an increased mixing ratio, also have disadvantages. For example, it is difficult for the duct of the fan used in these engines to be mounted on the machine and on the aircraft. Moreover, the tips of the blades produce tip vortex and vibrations.

25

This invention seeks to devise a dual-flow turbofan engine, in accordance with the above, that can easily be mounted on the aircraft, is more efficient, diminishing the formation of tip vortex and the transmission of vibrations, while operating over a wide range of velocities.

30

***Disclosure of invention**

In accordance with the invention, this is achieved in a dual-flow turbofan of the type mentioned above, owing to the positioning of the fan duct at the ends of the blades in such a way that it rotates along with these and by positioning the blades with one end on the guide of the fan and the other on the ring, in such a way that the gradient of the blades can vary.

35

***Advantages of**

A dual-flow turbofan engine, in accordance with this invention, offers

invention

5 numerous advantages. Given that the duct of the fan is placed at the ends of the blades, the load distribution along the blades is optimum. Thus the efficiency of the machine for a given machine diameter is improved and it is possible to achieve the same thrust by a machine with a smaller diameter. Having reduced the diameter for the same machine efficiency, a dual-flow turbofan engine, in accordance with the invention, when placed on the wing of the aircraft, has better protection and inspection from the ground. Because the fan duct is fixed to the blades, the formation of tip vortex and the transmission of vibrations to the ends of the blades are reduced and along with these there is reduced noise. The reduction of vibrations leads to minimisation of fatigue on the adjacent components, caused by machine vibrations. Given that the gradient of the blades can vary, these can operate over a wide range of velocities, as well as induce reversion of thrust.

*Description of at least one method of application of invention, with reference to drawings

15 The invention is described below, with the aid of an example and with reference to the attached drawings, in which:

20 Figure 1 is a plan view of dual-flow turbofan engines, in accordance with this invention, positioned at the rear end of the fuselage and

Figure 2 shows a longitudinal section along the axis of symmetry illustrating, in accordance with the invention, the fan duct and the blade system of a dual-flow turbofan.

25 Figure 1 shows two dual-flow turbofan engines (11), one on the right and one on the left side of the rear of the fuselage of an aircraft. The mounts (15) are fixed on the sides of the fuselage (13) and support the dual-flow turbofans (11). The elements of the overall construction may include horizontal beams (17) that go through the rear of the fuselage (13) and extend from one engine (11) to the other.

30 Each of the dual-flow turbofans (11) comprises a standard turbojet (19). Around each turbojet (19) there is a fan (21), in accordance with the invention, which is driven by the turbojet. The fan (21) surrounds part of the rear of the turbojet (19) aft of the rear end of the mounts (15). The fan (21) includes a duct comprised of two sections, front (23) and rear (25). The rear of the body of the turbojet (19) includes two rotating rings (27) and (29) and two rows of blades (31) and (33) in which the blades are positioned radially between the rotating rings (27) and (29) and the sections (23) and (25) of the duct.

35 More precisely, the first row of blades (31) is positioned in such a way that all blades are positioned radially between the rear rotating ring (29) and the rear section (25) of the duct. As illustrated in figure 1, section (23) and (25) of the duct are counter-rotating.

40 An external small shaft (39) is positioned at the external end of each blade (31) and (33) while the external end of each such shaft (39) enters the box-like socket (41), in the front (23) and rear (25) section of the duct. These external small shafts (39) rotate with the aid of bearings (43), which are retained by the fixtures (45) on the external end of the shafts (39).

45 The internal end of each blade (31) and (33) terminates at an internal small shaft (49), which enters the box-like socket (51) and is positioned in

5 the front (27) and rear (29) ring. The internal shafts (49) rotate with the aid of bearings (53), which are retained by fixtures (55) on the internal end of the shafts (49). A gradient-varying mechanism (57) is connected to each internal shaft (49).

* New Page

CLAIMS

*First part (introduction) of independent claim, as appropriate

*Characterisation

5 1. A dual-flow turbofan, which consists of a turbojet (19) and surrounding it a fan configuration (21), wherein said configuration further consists of a ring (27,29) wherein said ring surrounds part of the turbojet (19), at least one row of blades (31,33) positioned radially on the ring (27,29) as well as a duct (23,25) around the row of blades (31,33) and characterised by the fact that the duct (23,25) is positioned at the ends of the blades (31,33) in such a way that it rotates along with them and that the blades (31,33) are supported with one end on the duct (23,25) and the other on the ring (27,29) in such a way that their gradient may vary.

10

*Dependent claim

2. A dual-flow turbofan, in accordance with claim 1, characterised by the fact that the fan configuration (21) further consists of a first (27) and second (29) ring, positioned next to the other, a first (31) and second (33) row of blades positioned respectively on the first (27) and second (29) ring, a first (23) and second (25) section of fan duct positioned on the top ends of the blades respectively on the first (31) and second (33) row of blades.

15

A dual-flow turbofan, in accordance with claim 2, characterised by the fact that the first (31) and the second (33) row of blades and the first (23) and second (25) section of the duct of the fan, which are positioned on the top ends of the respective rows of blades, are counter-rotating.

20

* New Page

ABSTRACT

*Title of invention

Dual-flow turbofan engine

*Content of abstract

5 A dual-flow turbofan engine (11) consisting of a fan configuration (21), which further consists of a rotating ring (27, 29) and surrounds the turbojet (19), at least one row of blades (31, 33) positioned on the ring (27, 29) and a duct (23, 25) which surrounds the blades (31, 33).

5

7

The duct (23, 25) is positioned at the tops of the blades (31, 33) in such a way that it rotates along with the blades and the external and internal ends of the blades (31, 33) are positioned respectively on the rotating ring and the duct in such a way that variation of blade gradient is enabled. One mode of application consists of two counter-rotating rings (27, 29), two rows of blades (31, 33) and two ducts (23, 25).

10

Figure 1

Figure 2

Guidelines on what should be included in the description

CHEMICAL METHOD EXAMPLE

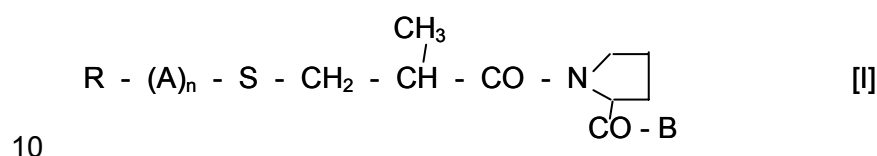
***of description, claims and abstract for patent**

***Title of invention**

Stable solid preparation of thiol or thiol ester derivatives

***Technical field to which invention relates**

5 This invention concerns a stable solid preparation of thiol or a thiol ester derivative which is very useful as a medicinal product. More specifically, this invention concerns a stable solid preparation of thiol or a thiol ester derivative which contains as active substances a thiol or a thiol ester derivative with the formula (I)



15 (where R is a hydrogen or acyl group, A is a residue of glycine, sarcosine or an α -D amino acid whose α -carbonyl group forms a thiol ester bond with the sulphur atom: n is either 0 or 1, and B is a hydroxyl group or an amino acid residue) or a salt thereof, a water-soluble wax, which is solid at usual temperatures, and carboxymethylstarch sodium (CMS-Na) and/or a monovalent electrolyte. More specifically, this invention concerns a stable preparation of thiol or thiol ester derivative in which the R residue in
20 formula (I) is an acetyl, butanocarbonyl, cyclopropanocarbonyl, cyclohexanocarbonyl or adamantanocarbonyl group bound to the α -amino group of amino acid A.

25 Thiols or thiol ester derivatives represented by the formula (I) tend to decrease the angiotensin converting enzyme.

*** Relevant state of the art with references to documentation**

30 Thiols or thiol ester derivatives which are in solid state are sensitive to humidity. Thus, when they are converted by a usual method into preparations, they are affected by the water contained in an excipient and, by adsorbing moisture from the air, undergo denaturation or oxidation resulting in loss of their properties. In order to stabilise such unstable thiol or thiol ester derivatives we need preparations in which the water will have been removed from the excipients as much as possible, and which are placed in glass vials or packed into watertight metal containers. Alternatively, in the case of preparations composed by a usual method,
35 they must be protected e.g. by enclosing a drying agent within their package. In the application of these methods the necessary dehumidification of the preparation and the increased cost of packaging raise the financial burden to the manufacturer, and this makes it difficult for the consumers to handle and use such preparations.

The aim of this invention is to provide a stable preparation of a thiol or a thiol ester derivative. This aim was achieved by the admixture of certain additives such as a suitable wax or a monovalent electrolyte.

5 Thus this invention provides a stable solid thiol or a thiol ester derivative preparation as well as a method for the production of the above-mentioned preparation, where one or more water-soluble waxes that are solid at usual temperatures are added and mixed to the thiol or thiol ester derivative, preferably of the formula (I), in a proportion of 1% to 50%, and more specifically 5% to 30%. The mixture is heated to a temperature higher than 10 the melting point of the water-soluble waxes, and is subsequently stirred so that the wax component will coat and agglomerate with the thiol or thiol ester derivative. The agglomerate is subsequently cooled to form a granular substance, to which carboxymethylstarch sodium and/or a monovalent electrolyte is added in an amount of at least 0.01%, and 15 preferably between 0.1% to 20% of the thiol ester derivative.

Typical thiols or thiol ester derivatives that may be used in this invention include: N-(3-(N-cyclohexanocarbonyl-D-alanyl-thio)-2-D-methylpropanoyl)-L-proline (subsequently referred to as 'substance 1'), N- 20 (3-(N-pivaloyl-D-alanylthio)-2-D- methylpropanoyl)-L-proline (subsequently referred to as 'substance 2'), D-3-mercapto-2-methylpropanoyl-L-proline (subsequently referred to as 'substance 3') and N-(3-(N-cyclopropanocarbonyl-D-alanylthio)-2-D-methylpropanoyl-L-proline (subsequently referred to as 'substance 4') as well as various salts of 25 these compounds such as potassium and lysine salts.

Water-soluble waxes that are solid at usual temperatures are any waxes with a melting point of 35°C or higher, and preferably between 37°C and 70°C. These waxes include polyethyleneglycols, 30 polyethylenpropylenglycols, polyethyleneneylphenoethers and polyoxyethylen higher alcohol esters. These waxes can be used in isolation or in mixtures at will. The heat granulation methods that can be appropriately used in this method generally include known granulation methods such as melt granulation, granulation by spraying, granulation where the melt is cooled and pulverised, fluidised bed granulation, and 35 granulation by heating and stirring. The characteristic feature of these methods is that the wax is melted or softened at high temperature, and the components are agglomerated by stirring or rolling, and subsequently cooled to provide a granular substance.

40 The CMS-Na used in this invention is generally used as a food additive under the name carboxymethylstarch. Monovalent electrolytes that can be used in this invention include sodium chloride, potassium chloride, sodium bromide, lithium chloride and sodium nitrate. These electrolytes can be mixed together when added to the selected thiol or thiol ester derivative.

45 Excipients that can be used for the above mentioned method include lactose, corn starch, potato starch, crystalline cellulose, mannitol, calcium citrate and acid calcium phosphate.

The solid preparations obtained by this invention are remarkably stable.

The following examples are offered to elucidate this invention further. It should be noted that the parts mentioned in the examples are weight parts.

Example 1

Twenty parts of polyethyleneglycol-6000 are added and mixed with 80 parts of crystalline powder of the calcium salt of substance 1. The mixture is subsequently granulated by heating to produce a granulated substance. Ten parts of CMS-Na are added and mixed with 90 parts of the produced granulated substance, and the mixture is subsequently submitted to a usual tablet making process to produce tablets.

Example 2

Ten parts of CMS-Na are added and mixed with 90 parts of granulated substance produced in the same way as in example 1. The mixture is subsequently enclosed in hard gelatin capsules in a usual loading method, to produce encapsulated preparations.

Example 3

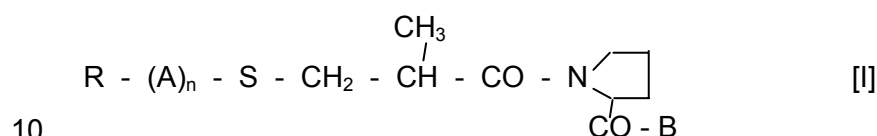
Twenty parts of polyethylene-polypropyleneglycol are added and mixed with 80 parts of crystalline powder of the calcium salt of substance 2, and the mixture is subsequently granulated by heating to produce a granulated substance. Nine parts of corn starch and one part of sodium chloride are added and mixed with 90 parts of the produced granulated substance. The mixture is subsequently submitted to a usual tablet making process to produce tablets.

*New Page

CLAIMS

1. A method for the production of a stable solid preparation of thiol or thiol ester derivative where one or more water-soluble waxes that are solid at usual temperatures are added and mixed with a thiol or thiol ester derivative of the formula (I):

5



(where R is hydrogen or an acyl group, A is a residue of glycine, sarcosin or an α -D aminoacid whose α -carbonyl group forms a thiol ester bond with the sulphur atom, n is either 0 or 1, and B is a hydroxyl group or an aminoacid residue) or a salt thereof. The mixture is heated to a temperature higher than the melting point of the water soluble wax (or waxes) and is stirred so that the wax component will coat and agglomerate with the thiol or thiol ester derivative. The agglomerate is subsequently cooled to form a granulated substance, to which carboxymethylstarch sodium and/or a monovalent electrolyte is added.

20

2. A method according to claim 1, where the residue R of the derivative of formula (I) is an acetyl, butanocarbonyl, cyclopropanocarbonyl,

25 cyclohexanocarbonyl or adamantanocarbonyl group bound to the α -amino group of the aminoacid.

3. A method according to either of the claims 1 or 2, where the carboxymethylstarch sodium and/or the monovalent electrolyte is present at an amount of at least 0.01%.

4. A method according to claims 1 to 3 where the water soluble wax (waxes) has a melting point of 35°C or higher.

*New page

ABSTRACT

Stable Solid Preparation of Thiol or Thiol Ester Derivatives

5 A stable solid preparation of a thiol ester derivative which contains as active components a thiol ester derivative or a salt thereof, a water soluble wax which is solid at usual temperatures, and carboxymethylstarch sodium and/or a monovalent electrolyte. Thiol ester derivatives are very useful as medicines, but in the solid state they are sensitive to humidity. A stable solid preparation of a thiol ester is produced by admixture of the above additives and/or addition of a monovalent electrolyte to a thiol ester derivative.

Guidelines on what should be included in the description

ELECTRICAL EXAMPLE

***of description, claims, drawings and abstract for patent or utility model certificate applications**

***Title of invention**

Self-locking electric plug

***Technical field**

This invention relates to electrical power plugs and, more specifically, low profile self-locking electrical plugs inserted in wall socket power outlets.

5 It is common practice for electrical plugs connecting electrical cords to wall power outlets to be equipped with a cylindrical head which is inserted into the wall outlet with a socket and a face containing a mechanism to retain the plug while being inserted or removed from the socket.

***Relevant state of the art, with references to respective documents**

10 A typical older configuration is displayed in German patent (Auslegeschrift) 1,107,757 granted on 31st May 1961. An initial application of such an arrangement provided grounding by means of an electrical terminating pin protruding from the base of the socket, which is inserted into the respective aperture of the plug head in order to achieve the required grounding. A different application involved sliding electrical contacts along the circumference of the plug
15 head which engage respective electrical contacts on the inner surface of the socket thus achieving the required grounding.

20 In electrical plugs and outlets such as those described above, the terminating pins are smooth and cylindrical, and thus friction does not suffice for retaining the plug in place inside the socket, especially in the case of plugs without connecting elements for grounding. It is frequently the case that minor forces exerted by accident on the plug or the cord connected to it disengage the plug from the socket although this disconnection is not desired.

25 Such electrical plugs often comprise a head which extends perpendicularly to and a sufficient distance from the plug, so as to facilitate holding of the plug, while the cord connected to it also extends perpendicularly to the wall. Similar plug heads and electric cords further aggravate the problem of accidental disconnection due to the high likelihood of impaction or entangling of such a plug or cord.

***Disclosure of invention**

30 In line with the application of this invention, the portion of the cylindrical head that is to be inserted into the socket is made of an insulating material, such as rubber or plastic with at least one circumferential rib for the purpose of developing friction in the direction of the axis, which creates controlled friction between the head of the plug and the socket. More specifically, such friction ribs lie externally along the direction of the axis of the cylindrical head of the plug and engage the internal surface of the socket. Each such rib has two parallel axial grooves in the
5 cylindrical head, one on each side of the rib and immediately next to it. These

grooves enable deformation of the friction rib in the space of these grooves, when they engage the internal surface of the socket. This deformation of the elastic material of the friction rib creates a return force in the direction of the inner surface of the socket, increasing friction with the surface of the socket and rendering difficult disconnection from the socket. The thickness of the friction rib and the width to which it protrudes from the cylindrical surface of the plug head can be adjusted to produce the precise magnitude of retaining friction required to prevent accidental disconnection of the plug from the socket for a specific application. Meanwhile, the magnitude of retaining force can be maintained at a reasonable level, so as to enable deliberate removal of the plug, when such is desired, without exerting excessive effort. It has been observed that friction ribs 1 mm thick that protrude 0.4 mm from the outer surface of the plug head are sufficient for most ordinary applications. Strong vibrations or other unusual conditions may possibly require greater friction forces in order to retain the plug in the socket.

20 In accordance with one characteristic of this invention the open face or end of the cylindrical head inserted into the socket is conically shaped, so as to facilitate insertion of the head in the socket.

25 Thus the head can fit immediately in the socket despite the presence of the protruding friction ribs.

In accordance with another characteristic of this invention the face of the electrical plug remaining outside the socket is very thin and protrudes only a few millimetres from the wall (e.g. 6 mm) for the purpose of minimising the chance of non-deliberate yanks or entangling at the socket causing the accidental disconnection of the plug from the socket. Moreover, the electrical cord can exit the face of the plug parallel to the wall instead of perpendicularly, again minimising the chance of non-deliberate disconnection. The low profile face of the plug has the additional advantage that it permits furniture to be positioned close to the wall without interfering with the electrical plug, eliminating or minimising the opening at the rear edge of the piece of furniture into which small items, papers etc. placed on the top surface of the piece of furniture can easily fall.

*Description of at least one method of application of invention, with reference to drawings

40 A complete understanding of this invention may be gained by considering the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of an electrical plug and part of the respective wall outlet, in which the friction ribs are illustrated in accordance with this invention.

45 Figure 2 shows a front-end view of the electrical plug of figure 1.

To facilitate reader understanding, identical reference numbers are used to designate elements common to the figures.

50 Figure 1 shows a perspective view of an electrical plug (10) and in dotted lines the respective electric socket (11). The electrical plug (10) consists of a face (12) which protrudes from the wall outlet and a cylindrical head (13) which is inserted into the socket of the electrical outlet. The head (13) consists of a face (14), from which two smooth, cylindrical electrical terminating pins (15) and (16) extend, which enter respective apertures, (17) and (18) respectively, of the wall socket (11). The face (14) of the head (13) optionally includes a cylindrical recess (19),

into which a terminating pin (20) enters when inserting the head (13) in the socket (11). The recess (19) and terminating pin (20), when present, provide grounding to appliances connected to the electric plug (10). Alternatively, recesses (33) and (34) on opposite sides of the cylindrical head (13) may contain sliding electrical contacts that engage electrical contacts on the inner surface of the socket (11) for the purpose of achieving grounding.

In accordance with this invention the cylindrical head (13) of the plug (10) consists of one or more friction ribs to control friction between the head (13) and the socket (11), when the head (13) is inserted in the socket (11). In figure 1 four friction ribs (21), (22), (23) and (24) lie along the direction of the axis of the cylindrical outer surface of the head (13) and protrude radially from the outer surface of the head (13) at an adequate distance to ensure contact between the friction ribs (21-24) and the inner cylindrical surface of the socket (11). The axial grooves (25-32) along each side of each of the friction ribs (21-24) offer free space for deformation of the friction ribs (21-24) under the influence of the force exerted when inserting the plug into the socket (11). The circular face (14) of the cylindrical head (13) includes a conical section (35) to facilitate insertion of the cylindrical head (13) in the socket (11) when axially fitting the head (13) to the socket (11).

Even though figure 1 shows four friction ribs (21-24), it is obvious that even one such rib sufficiently creates the necessary friction forces. In addition, when more than one friction rib is used, it is better if these are arranged one opposite the other along the surface of the head (13) in order to balance the friction forces exerted on the different sides of the head (13). Finally, more than four friction ribs can be used if the friction factor of the material of the head (13) is too low to create the required friction forces with fewer friction ribs.

Figure 2 shows the front-end view of electrical plug (10) of figure 1, where the same reference numbers are used to designate elements common to the figures. The plug (10) has a face (12) and a cylindrical head (13). As it is better shown in figure 2, the face (12) is in the shape of an octagon and a connecting sleeve (40) exits one side of the octagon at the same level as the face (12). The connecting sleeve (40) terminates in an electric cord (41), to which an electrical appliance can be connected. The connecting sleeve (40) acts as a shock absorber for the greater part of the forces exerted on the cord (41) preventing the transfer of these forces to the terminating pins (15) and (16) and their subsequent destruction. The configuration of connecting sleeve and flat, octagonal face of the plug is described in USA patent no. 4,927,376 which was granted to the same depositor on 22nd May 1990.

The cylindrical head (13) of figure 2 consists of electrical terminating pins (15) and (16) and a recess (19) to accommodate a grounding pin. The friction ribs (21-24) are surrounded by expansion grooves (31-32, 25-26, 27-28) and (29-30) respectively. Recesses (33) and (34) contain sliding ground contacts, while tabs (42) and (43) facilitate fitting of the head (13) in the socket (11) of figure 1. The conical section (35) facilitates the initial penetration of the head (13) into the socket (11) in the presence of the friction ribs (21-24).

A cut-out (44) on one side of the octagonal head (12) facilitates the retention of a pull ring (not shown) fitted to the face, which is used to remove the plug (10) from the socket (11). Such a pull ring is shown in detail in the aforementioned USA patent.

CLAIMS

1. An electric plug with cylindrical head which is inserted into respective socket, featuring at least one friction rib (22) which is formed on the said cylindrical head and protrudes outwards, from the said cylindrical head, for the purpose of producing increased friction for retaining the said head in the said socket and in
5 which the said head and the said one friction rib at least are made of elastic, insulating material.
2. The electric plug according to claim 1, further consisting of expansion grooves (24) running alongside the said friction rib, which permit deformation of the said friction rib in the said expansion grooves.
10
3. The electric plug according to claim 1, further consisting of at least one pair of said friction ribs (22) positioned on the opposite sides of the said head to balance friction forces.

ABSTRACT

Self-locking electric plug

- An electric plug with longitudinal head (13) which is inserted into the socket (11) of the respective power outlet and features axial friction ribs (21, 22, 23, 24) on the external circumference of the head for the purpose of engaging the inner surface of the socket, which create friction forces that retain the plug in the
5 socket. A conical part (35) on the face of the longitudinal head facilitates its insertion in the socket, while the thin flat external part (12) of the plug and the electric cord exiting parallel to the wall minimise to a great extent the chance of accidental removal of the plug from the socket. Expansion grooves (25-26, 27-28, 29-30 and 31-32) on either side of the friction ribs permit the expansion of the latter when inserting the head into the socket.

Figure 1

Figure 2

PART V

FEES

PAYMENT OF FEES

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT PAYMENT OF FEES

According to the OBI Fees Regulation as applicable from time to time, all manner of fees may be paid by the interested party in person or by his authorised representative at the OBI Cashier's Office.

A. Categories and level of fees

The categories of fees set out in the OBI Fees Regulation, their level and the period for which they are applicable are presented in the list attached hereto.

For more information, contact OBI's offices:

Tel.: **210-6183518, 6183531, 6183509**

Fax: **210-6819231**

Email: mkak@obi.gr

Website: www.obi.gr

B. Fee payment methods

Fees can be paid at the OBI Cashier's Office in the following ways:

1. PAYMENT IN CASH AT THE OBI CASHIER'S OFFICE

The *date on which the outstanding debt is settled* is taken as the *date on which the monies are in fact collected*, where the amount which has been paid covers the debt in its entirety.

2. BANK OR PERSONAL CHEQUE ISSUED TO THE ORDER OF OBI

The *date on which the outstanding debt is settled* is taken as the *date on which the cheque is lodged with the OBI Cashier's Office*.

In the event that it is not possible to immediately cash the cheque due to grounds which are not OBI's fault, the amount due shall be considered as not having been paid.

3. POSTAL MONEY ORDER ISSUED TO THE ORDER OF OBI

The *date on which the outstanding debt is settled* is taken as the *date on which the amount referred to in the said order is collected or may be collected*, following notice to this effect.

4. BANK REMITTANCE OR TELEPHONE WIRE TO A BANK OBI HOLDS AN ACCOUNT WITH

The date on which the outstanding debt is settled is taken as the *date on which the amount owed is credited to the account maintained by OBI with ALPHA BANK* and not the date on which the amount is deposited with that Bank.

➤ **NB!** The following particulars need to appear on the fee payment order:

- The phrase 'TO ALPHA BANK, Branch No. 146, Marousi, on behalf of OBI'
- The applicant's name – surname, contact number, and precise reason for payment of the monies.

Principals shall pay payment order and cheque processing fees.

NB: It has been observed that payments not made directly at the OBI Cashier's Office (e.g. bank, post office) require several days for completion. Therefore any payment order issued

during the last days of any deadline **stipulated** may result in delayed payment for which OBI bears no responsibility.

Moreover, all due care should be taken in ensuring that deadlines are observed since the repercussions are particularly grave and it is not possible to return things to their previous state (e.g. conversion of patent into UMC, imposition of fine or loss of rights represented by a title).

In this case applicants are advised to confirm by phone that their payments have been received in order. Contact Nos.: 210-6183594 or 210-6183509-10.

5. FILING STRAIGHT INTO OBI'S BANK ACCOUNT

5.1 Payment acceptance conditions

Payment is considered as having been made when the amount owed is deposited into the account maintained by OBI with ALPHA BANK (**Acc. No. ALPHA 100 2160**) following the procedure outlined below:

- 5.1.1 An order is given for the amount owed to be paid into OBI's Bank Account.
- 5.1.2 Notice is dispatched by fax or other means to OBI by the end of the next working day containing:
- 5.2.1 Proof of payment (date of payment, name-surname of person paying the fees, payment order number).
- 5.2.2 A breakdown of the amount in the payment order into its individual elements: the certificate number, the beneficiary, renewal year, subscription (in the case of annual fees), reference to the specific reason for payment (e.g. grant of priority certificate, copies of certificates, search reports or library search reports, additional claims). The filing or grant number which has been notified to the interested party and

which is directly associated with the specific matter should be noted too.

- 5.2.3 Instead of the information referred to in paragraphs 2.1. and 2.2., the payer may send a copy of the payment order where this contains the information referred to in those paragraphs.

The amount referred to in the analysis (see paragraph 2.2.) should correspond in full to that in the payment order (A1). In this case the payment and notice date shall be taken as the same date and will be duly entered in the OBI Report Book or Register.

5.2 Difference between amount paid and amount in the notice

- 1. If several titles are referred to in the notice and consequently the amount owed is greater than that shown in the payment order, the surplus titles shall be deleted so that their number is in line with the amount shown in the payment order. Deletion commences from the last title in the notice until the amount shown in the payment order is reached. Note that this procedure to adjust the amount owed entails the risk of an amount lower than that in the payment order amount being withheld.
- 2. If the total amount shown in the payment order is greater than the amount in the notice, the difference (amount unduly paid) shall be transferred to a special account "to be returned".
- 3. If no notice with a breakdown of the amount in the payment order is submitted or this notice is submitted late:
 - 3.1. The entire amount will be placed in a special account for return.
 - 3.2. If a delayed notice has been submitted relating to the specific payment order (amount unduly paid) before the amount referred to in that order is returned to its beneficiary, the date of payment shall be taken as the date on which the notice was lodged, a receipt shall be issued with the date on the notice and the fees shall be entered in the Register.
The date on the payment order shall not be taken into account.
 - 3.3. Notices of payment which have been submitted and received a reference

number from OBI before the date of payment via the Bank shall not be taken into account and shall be put on file as not having been executed.

II. RETAINING PATENTS, UMC AND EUROPEAN PATENTS IN EFFECT

A. Retaining main patents and UMC in effect

A1. Normal Payment

A necessary condition for retaining a patent or UMC in effect is uninterrupted payment of the annual fees both when the application is lodged and following grant of title.

Annual fees are ***paid in advance*** for the next year and/or for all forthcoming years for which protection is sought.

The final date for payment of fees to OBI is the last day of the month during which filing was made. This same date applies every year.

The fees corresponding to the amount owed must have ***reached*** the OBI Cashier's Office in full by this date.

A2. Deadline for payment plus surcharge

Following the expiry of the normal deadline for payment of annual fees, the proprietor of a title has a 6-month period commencing from the last date for payment within which to pay the amount owed plus a 50% surcharge in line with the law. This deadline may not be extended.

B. Retaining a PoA in effect

Annual protection fees for a PoA must be paid where the main patent with which the PoA is directly associated at filing is renewed as normal.

C. Retaining a European Patent in effect

The provisions relating to the fees for national patents apply by analogy in order to

retain a European Patent in effect in line with Article 17 of Presidential Decree 77/1988.

D. Forfeiture of patents, UMCs and European Patents

Following expiry of the deadline referred to in sections A (A1 and A2), and C, OBI issues forfeiture decisions and publishes these in the IPB depriving proprietors of their titles.

Following publication, the proprietor finally and irrevocably loses his rights deriving from both the application and the protection title (patent, UMC or European Patent).

PARTICULAR CARE

is required when the official patent, UMC or European patent certificate has not yet been issued. In this case, we would point out once again that the obligation to pay the fees stipulated by the Regulation applies from the date of filing regardless of whether the title has been issued or not.

Where the annual fees relating to the patent, UMC or European Patent application or grant have not been paid at the application stage, the provisions relating to forfeiture of proprietors (III C) shall apply accordingly.

III. SPECIAL ISSUES

A. Fee Rebates

A1. Annual Fees

Fees paid shall be returned in the case where the Industrial Property Organisation issues a decision irrevocably rejecting an application for grant of patent or UMC. In this case that part of the fees paid corresponding to work already done is retained and the remainder returned.

A2. Search report fees

Search report fees are returned only if an application to this effect is lodged within the 4-month deadline laid down by Law 1733/1987

and the process of drafting the report has not commenced during that time.

A3. Waiver by applicant

After the applicant waives the patent or UMC application no fees are returned.

A4. Filing fees

Filing fees are not returned under any circumstances since due to their nature they are paid for services provided by OBI from the moment filing takes place.

These specific fees are forfeited in favour of OBI and are not returnable even in the case where the same supporting documents are lodged in multiple copies by mistake.

B. 40% reduction in annual fees owed

B1. Grant of Licence

According to Article 12(6) of Law 1733/1987 a discount on annual fees owed will be granted where the proprietor states in writing that he agrees to grant a licence for his invention in return for reasonable compensation.

This statement is effective for 2 years.

The level of discount (40%) has been decided on by the OBI BoD.

B2. Filing a Technology Transfer Agreement

The aforementioned discount on annual fees (40%) is also available to patent or UMC proprietors who file a Technology Transfer Agreement with OBI (Article 22(6) of Law 1733/87).

This amount has been set by decision of the OBI BoD and is effective, in accordance with the same decision, for 3 years from the date on which the Technology Transfer Agreement is filed.

C. Payment of fees with a cheque drawn abroad

Fees may be paid with a cheque drawn abroad where the specific cheque can be encashed at the Bank OBI collaborates with (ALPHA BANK) or any other bank.

The day on which the debt is settled is taken as the date on which the cheque is paid over to the OBI Cashier's Office.

More specifically:

1. If the amount collected does not cover the amount owed in full (due to bank charges for example) the payment will be taken as incomplete and the relevant provisions of Law 1733/1987 and those of the Fees Regulation shall apply.
2. If the amount collected from the cheque is greater than the amount owed the difference (amount unduly paid) shall be transferred to a special account for return.

In all events, the reason for payment must be shown on the cheque otherwise the payer is obliged to inform OBI by dispatching a fax or other notice to this effect. If the reason for payment is not clear from OBI's files the amount collected shall be taken as having been unduly collected and shall be returned to the issuer.

D. Annual fees for patents filed before implementation of Law 1733/1987

For patents filed before 1/1/1988 the OBI Fees Regulation shall apply by analogy in relation to the level of fees, the deadline for payment and place of payment.

The validity of patents granted based on Law 2525/1290 shall now be determined by Article 9 of Law 2353/1995 (Government Gazette 241/21.11.1995).

DISCOUNTS ON FEES DUE

1. In the case cited in Article 12(6) of Law 1733/1987 the discount has been set at 40% of the annual fees owed. This discount relates to the two years that the statement is effective for.
2. In the case cited in Article 22(6) of Law 1733/1987 the discount has been set at 40% of the annual protection fees owed to OBI for any patent. This discount only relates to three years of protection for a patent or patents following filing of a Technology Transfer Agreement.
2. In the case where the proprietor agrees to grant a licence for a design or model referred to in Article 19(3) of Presidential Decree 259/1997, the discount has been set at 40% of the annual fees owed. This discount relates to the two years that the statement is effective for.
3. In the case of subscription to both volumes of the Industrial Property Bulletin (A & B) the discount is 25% of the total subscription fees owed.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: Legislation relating to inventions

ANNEX II: List of Signatory States to the Paris Convention (Stockholm 1967) for whom the international priority mutuality clause applies

ANNEX I

LEGISLATION RELATING TO INVENTIONS

1. Law 5562/1932 on ratification of the International Expositions Convention signed in Paris on 22nd November 1928 between Greece and various other States (Government Gazette 221/A/11.07.1932)
2. Articles 39(1) and 40 of Legislative Decree 3026/1954 (Government Gazette 235/A - The Hellenic Lawyers Code)
3. Law 4307/1963 on ratification of the Multilateral Agreement signed in Paris on 21st September 1960 on mutual safeguarding of the confidentiality of inventions relating to defence and those which are subject to a patent application (Government Gazette 79/A/30.05.1963).
4. Law 4325/1963 on inventions relating to national defence (Government Gazette 156/A/27/09/1963).
5. Ministerial Decision OIK 56200/19.10.1963 on inventions relating to national defence (Government Gazette 493/B/04.11.1964).
6. Law 213/1975 on ratification of the Paris Convention of 1883 for the Protection of Industrial Property revised at Stockholm on 14th July 1967 (Government Gazette 258/A/20.11.1975)
7. Law 472/1976 on ratification of the protocol signed in Paris on 30th November 1972 amending the International Expositions Convention signed in Paris on 22nd November 1928 (Government Gazette 305/A/16.11.1976).
8. Law 1733/1987 on technology transfer, patents, technological innovation and establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission (Government Gazette 171/A/22.09.1987) as in force.
9. Article 18(a) and (b) of Law 1739/1987 on management of water resources and other provisions (Gov. Gazette 201/A/20.11.1989).
10. Ministerial Decision 15928/EFA/1253 concerning filing of applications to OBI for grants of patent or utility model certificates and keeping of registers (Government Gazette 778/B/31.12.1987).
11. Article 2 of Presidential Decree 54/1992 amending the provisions of Law 1733/1987 on technology transfer, patents, technological innovation and establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission in compliance with the Treaty of Rome (Government Gazette 22/A/14.02.1992).
12. Law 2359/1995 on restructuring the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank S.A. (HIDB S.A.) and other provisions (Gov. Gazette 241/A/21.11.1995).
13. Law 2418/1996 on ratification of the Strasbourg Agreement of 24th March 1971 concerning the International Patent Classification, amended on 28th September 1979 (Gov. Gazette 140/A/03.07.1996).
14. Council Regulation (EEC) No 1768/92 of 18th June 1992 concerning the creation of a supplementary protection certificate for medicinal products (OJ L182/1 of 02.07.1992)
15. Law 2128/1993 on ratification of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure signed in Budapest on 28th April 1977 and renewed on 26th September 1980 (together with the Implementing Regulation) (Government Gazette 56/A/06.04.1993).

16. Law 2290/1995 on ratification of the Final Act including the results of multilateral trade negotiations in the context of the Uruguay Round (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) (Government Gazette 28/A/09.02.1995).

17. Ministerial Decision 30560/544 on filing applications to OBI for grant of a supplementary protection certificate for plant protection products (Government Gazette 665/B/07.08.1997)

18. European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 1610/96 of 23rd July 1996 concerning the creation of a supplementary

protection certificate for plant protection products (OJ L 198/30 of 08.08.1996).

19. Ministerial Decision 14905/EFA/3058 on filing applications to OBI for grant of a supplementary protection certificate for medicinal products (Government Gazette 1162/B/30.12.1997).

20. Ministerial Decision No. 3111/EFA/433 amending Ministerial Decision 15928/EFA/1253 (Government Gazette 778/B/31.12.1987) concerning filing of applications to OBI for grants of patent or utility model certificates and keeping of registers (Gov. Gazette 309/B/27.03.1998)

ANNEX II

LIST OF SIGNATORY STATES TO THE PARIS CONVENTION

A

Albania
Algeria
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan

B

Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi

C

Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia

Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic

D

Democratic People's Republic
of Korea (North Korea)
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic

E

Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Estonia

F

Finland
France

G

Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana

H

Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Hungary

I

Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy

J

Jamaica
Japan
Jordan

K

Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan

L

Laos
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg

M

Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco

Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique

N
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway

O
Oman

P
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal

Q
Qatar

R
Republic of Korea (South
Korea)
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russia
Rwanda

S
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Surinam
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic

T
Tajikistan
Tanzania
The former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan

U
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan

V
Venezuela
Vietnam

Y
Yugoslavia

Z
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe