



PATENT SEARCH MANUAL

DISCLAIMER

This document is intended to provide general information only and neither Intangible Consulting (Pty) Ltd nor Sibanda & Zantwijk accepts any liability for any information contained herein.

1. BACKGROUND

Before patenting, inventors should conduct searches through internet patent databases to confirm the novelty of their invention.

We suggest using our free tool available at www.ideanav.co.za, which searches five or the main patent databases simultaneously.

2. TERMINOLOGY

- Inventor (employee / contractor)/ Applicant / Patentee / Assignee

Inventor: Typically, the employer of the inventor owns the inventions made by the inventor while acting within the course and scope of his **employment**. On the other hand **contractors** by default retain ownership of all inventions made by them.

Applicant: is the “person” that applied for the patent. It need not necessarily be the current owner of the patent.

Patentee: is the current owner of the patent.

Assignee: is the “person” to which the Patentee (assignor) has assigned the invention.

- Provisional Application v Complete Application

Provisional Application: this document merely describes the invention. It does not include claims and does not in itself result in a granted patent. It merely sets the **base date** on which the patentability of a complete patent application, filed within **12 months** of the filing date of the provisional patent application, is to be tested.

Complete Application: This document contains a set of claims and may eventually become a granted patent.

- Claiming Priority:

Where a complete patent application is filed within 12 months of a prior patent application, the complete patent may claim priority from that patent application.

- Priority Date:

Where priority is claimed, patentability of the complete application is determined as from the date of the prior patent application – the priority date.

- Filing Date:

This is the “effective filing date” of the application. Generally, this is the lodgement date of the complete application at the Patent Office. However, in the case of PCT national phase applications, the filing date is the filing date of the PCT International Patent Application.

- International / US Classification:

Each patent is classified according to the field of the invention.

- References Cited:

These are documents cited by the examiner as being relevant to the invention.

- Patent Date / Grant Date:

The date on which the patent comes into force.



US006247920B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Pfeil

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,247,920 B1**

(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 19, 2001**

(54) **LIQUID FUEL LIGHTER WITH FIT-UP RIB**

(75) Inventor: **Bruce Michael Pfeil**, Bradford, PA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Zippo Manufacturing Company**, Bradford, PA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/662,087**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 14, 2000**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/193,026, filed on Mar. 29, 2000.

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **F23Q 2/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **431/142**; 431/151; 431/152; 431/154; 431/344; 431/277

(58) **Field of Search** 431/129, 143, 431/142, 133, 277, 151, 152, 137, 138, 154, 144, 344, 126

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

1,006,557 10/1911 Husson .
2,252,676 * 8/1941 Zaken 431/143
2,541,111 2/1951 Simon et al. 67/7.1

2,571,435 10/1951 Flamm 67/7.1
2,633,724 * 4/1953 Anderson 431/143
2,692,492 * 10/1954 Hepburn 431/143
2,774,234 12/1956 Blaisdell et al. 67/4.1
2,803,123 * 8/1957 Owen 431/152
2,810,282 * 10/1957 Mayer, Sr. 431/142
3,315,497 * 4/1967 MacDonald 431/125
3,353,375 * 11/1967 Bunyard et al. 431/154
3,999,937 12/1976 Lacks 431/344
4,011,040 3/1977 Lacks 431/344
4,133,450 1/1979 Beeson et al. 220/411
4,625,861 12/1986 Krog 206/234
4,901,848 2/1990 Parren 206/86
5,082,440 1/1992 Yamamoto 431/143
5,740,905 4/1998 Kilfoy 206/87
5,934,894 8/1999 Cigler 431/253

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

1592729 * 7/1981 (GB) 431/253

* cited by examiner

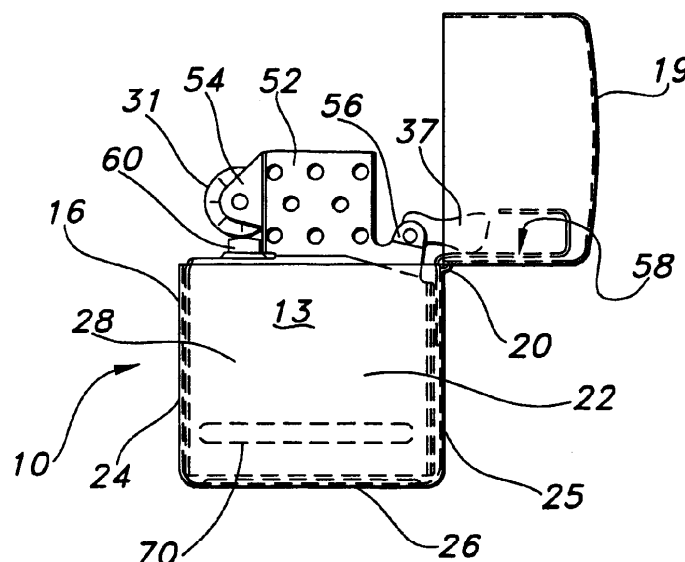
Primary Examiner—Carl D. Price

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Hodgson Russ LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A refillable pyrophoric lighter having an outer casing with a hinged cover and having an inside unit that is received inside the casing by a frictional fit that is enhanced by at least one transverse rib integrally formed on the outside of the housing of the inside unit.

9 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet



3. THE PATENTABILITY OF AN INVENTION

Generally, for an invention to be patentable, it has to be new and involve an inventive step. In South Africa, as in most countries of the world, **absolute novelty** is required. This means that the invention may not have been made available to the public (whether in the Republic or elsewhere) by written or oral description, by use or in any other way. Further, an invention used secretly and on a commercial scale within the Republic shall also destroy the novelty of the invention in South Africa. However, disclosure as a result of a reasonable technical trial or experiment performed in the Republic does not on its own destroy the novelty of the invention in South Africa.

Third party patent applications that impact on the novelty of an invention include:

- South African applications filed with the South African Patent Office prior to the priority date of the invention;

The priority date is the base date from which patentability is determined. This can be the filing date of the first provisional or complete patent application in any convention country (a convention country is a country that is a signatory to the Paris Convention)

- PCT applications, designating South Africa, that were filed prior to the priority date of the South African invention; and
- Foreign patents not filed in South Africa that became open to public inspection or that were published prior to the priority date of the invention.

Typically, for a document to anticipate an invention, it must describe every essential aspect of the invention. In determining novelty, documents may not be “mosaicd”.

If the invention is described by combining various documents, the patent may be held not to involve an **inventive step**. The test for determining inventiveness is whether the step would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art, having regard to any matter that forms part of the state of the art immediately before the priority date of the invention.

Our Patents Act also does not permit a patent to be granted for:

- a discovery;
- a scientific theory;
- a mathematical method;
- a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or any other aesthetic creation;
- a scheme, rule or method for performing a mental act, playing a game or doing business;
- a program for a computer;
- the presentation of information;
- any variety of animal or plant or any essentially biological process for the production of animals or plants, not being a microbiological process or the product of such a process; and
- a method of treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy or of diagnosis practised on the human or animal body.

4. WHEN TO FILE A PATENT

When deciding whether to file a patent, consider:

- whether the trials or experiments required to evaluate or improve the invention would lead to public disclosure. Although, our Patents Act does allow for reasonable technical trials, it is best to file a provisional patent application first;
- whether the invention may become disclosed through actions of employees or contractors. Again, although our Patents Act does protect an inventor against unauthorised disclosure, it is best to file a provisional patent application first;
- whether the technology falls within an actively evolving field. Prior to filing a patent application, any disclosure or the filing of a patent application by a third party may impact on the patentability of the invention; and
- financial resources available.

5. PURPOSES OF A SEARCH

- Novelty search
 - To determine the patentability of an invention, thereby guarding against the unnecessary expenditure of time, money and effort in the preparation of an invalid patent application
 - To assist in revocation proceedings against a patent
- Infringement search
 - To determine whether a patent will be infringed in a specific country
- Facilitate preparation of the patent
 - To ensure correct / consistent use of terminology
 - To properly determine the scope of the claims
 - To emphasise the novel features of the invention
 - To establish the prior art
- Facilitate licensing of the invention
 - Prior art searches provide a licensee with an indication of the scope of protection afforded by a patent
- Encourage lateral thought and improvement of the invention
 - To reveal possible alternatives and potential problems
 - To reveal new uses of the invention so as to commercialise the invention better, for instance, if there are many similar inventions which have not been commercialised, you may re-consider the wisdom of attempting to commercialise the invention yourself
- Obtain Proof that the Invention is not Obviousness

6. SEARCHING SOURCES

- Catalogues
- Technical books (libraries)
- Internet database searches

7. USEFUL WEB SITES

Freely Accessible Sites

- www.ideanav.co.za
 - Use the free tool that searches five of the main patent databases simultaneously and compiles search reports for you
- USPTO (<http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html>)
 - Contains US granted patents and US applications
 - Patent status information is also available - <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair>
 - Also available at Google Patents (<http://www.google.com/patents>)
- Espacenet (http://gb.espacenet.com/search97/cgi/s97_cgi.exe?Action=FormGen&Template=gb/en/advanced.htm)
 - This is the Official European Patent Office database
 - Contains over 30 million published patents world wide
- WIPO (<http://www.wipo.int/pctdb/en/search-adv.jsp>)
 - Contains published PCT applications
 - This is where you can expect new inventions to be published first
- Australian Patent Office (http://pericles.ipaustralia.gov.au/aub/aub_pages_1_process_simple_search)
 - Contains published AU patents and applications
- UK Designs (<http://www.patent.gov.uk/design/d-find/d-find-product.htm>)
 - Contains designs. See 128 images at a time
- Other Patent Offices (<http://www.tip.net.au/~arhen/>)

NOTE: ONLINE DATABASES CAPTURE PATENT INFORMATION ONLY UPON PUBLICATION.

Most countries publish applications after 18 months from the priority date. However, many countries (including South Africa) only publish patents upon grant.

8. TYPES OF SEARCHES

8.1 ON-LINE SUBJECT MATTER SEARCHES

Subject matter searches are conducted to determine the **patentability** of an invention, and are commonly referred to as **novelty searches**.

Suggested steps to follow:

1. Consider the countries in which patents for the invention would be applied for. For instance, mining patents are typically applied for in South Africa, the US, Canada and Australia.
2. Identify the web sites that contain the relevant patent information.
3. Create and implement a search strategy (*see below*).
4. View all the *hits* and print out the front pages of relevant patents.
 - Focus on the description of the invention and NOT the claims
5. View the *prior art* documents referred to by the examiner in each relevant patent.
6. Search for and view documents that reference the relevant patents.
7. View the documents referred to in and that reference the relevant patents located in steps 5 and 6.
8. Possibly, conduct a name search in the name of entities that appear most active in the field.
9. If nothing has been found, try a new, broader search strategy.

Period Searched: Search **all** periods.

NOTE: Pre-1975 US patents cannot be searched using the USPTO's "advanced search facility". Accordingly, pre-1975 inventions are difficult to conduct novelty searches on unless a post-1975 patent is found that references pre-1975 patents.

8.2 MANUAL SUBJECT MATTER SEARCHES

Manual subject matter searches are conducted through the abstracts at the South African Patent Office to check for possible patent **infringement** in South Africa.

The abstracts are sorted according to their International Patent Classification code, but are not sorted according to sub-classes.

Patents are often not properly classified, so be liberal when selecting classes to be searched.

Patent numbers of the potentially relevant abstracts should be noted and copies of the patents ordered through the Patent Office. The statuses of relevant patents may be checked in the Patent Register (P2s) at the Patent Office or electronically.

Period Searched: Search records for the last **20 years**

8.3 APPLICANT NAME SEARCHES

Name searches are conducted to find patents belonging to a specific person or entity. This type of search is useful to keep abreast of recent developments of competitors.

The person or entity should be searched in the Applicant and the Assignee fields.

Period Searched: This depends on whether a novelty (all periods) or infringement search (last 20 years) is being conducted.

NOTE: Inventor Name Searches can also be conducted

8.4 EQUIVALENT SEARCHES

Equivalent searches are conducted to identify countries in which a specific patent has corresponding patent protection. This is useful in determining where a known patent may be infringed.

- Search Espacenet for *family* information

A family is a collection of corresponding patents or patent applications in various countries.

- Search relevant databases using the name of the inventor or a combination of the inventor's name and the following fields in the search strategy:
 - Title
 - Priority number
 - Priority date
 - Applicant
- Conduct a name search through the South African Patent Office records, if necessary.

Period Searched: **Three years before and after** the priority date of the given patent.

CAUTION: When determining whether a South African provisional patent application has been completed:

- a) Obtain a copy of the P2. This will indicate whether a corresponding South African complete patent has been filed.
- b) Check whether the applicant is still able to file a South African complete application. Remember: There is a 3 month extension for filing ZA completes.
- c) Check with the person inputting the data onto the P2 to ensure that all P2s have been fully updated up to the relevant date.
- d) If no corresponding complete has been filed, the applicant may have filed a PCT application. This will only be published after 18 months from the priority date. Further, priority may be abandoned, which means that the PCT application may only be published 18 months after the PCT filing date. So, check the PCT web site after the relevant periods and ensure that the site is updated up to the relevant time.
- e) If still not found, check the P2 again after 21/31 months, or conduct a name search for the inventor.
- f) Also, check world wide databases for any corresponding patent applications that may link up with a possible ZA application.

9. CREATING A SEARCH STRATEGY

A patent specification is divided into the following sections:

- Title
- Abstract (a brief summary of the invention)
- Description of the Invention (described various or a preferred embodiment)
- Claims (determines the scope of protection provided by the patent)
- Drawings

Other fields that can typically be searched are:

- Applicant
- Assignee
- Inventor
- Priority Country / Number / Date
- Filing Date
- Class

Most of the searching databases provide for the use of prefixes to focus a search.

USPTO Prefix Table:

PN	Patent Number	IN	Inventor Name
ISD	Issue Date	IC	Inventor City
TTL	Title	IS	Inventor State
ABST	Abstract	CN	Inventor Country
ACLM	Claim(s)	LREP	Attorney or Agent
SPEC	Description/Specification	AN	Assignee Name
CCL	Current US Classification	AC	Assignee City
ICL	International Classification	AS	Assignee State
APN	Application Serial Number	ACN	Assignee Country
APD	Application Date	EXP	Primary Examiner
PARN	Parent Case Information	EXA	Assistant Examiner
RLAP	Related US App. Data	REF	Referenced By
REIS	Reissue Data	FREF	Foreign References
PRIR	Foreign Priority	OREF	Other References
PCT	PCT Information	GOVT	Government Interest
APT	Application Type		

PCT Prefix Table:

ET	English Title	IN	Inventor Name
FT	French Title	IAD	Inventor Address
ABE	English Abstract	PA	Applicant Name
ABF	French Abstract	AAD	Applicant Address
WO	Publication Number	ARE	Applicant Residence
DP	Publication Date	ANA	Applicant Nationality
AN	Application Number	RP	Legal Rep. Name
AD	Application Date	RAD	Legal Rep. Address
NP	Priority Number	RCN	Legal Rep. Country
PD	Priority Date	IC	International Class
PCN	Priority Country	MC	Main International Class
DS	Designated States	LGF	Language of Filing
KI	Kind of Document.	LGP	Language of Pub.

Generally, it is best to search broadly, and to limit the search to specific fields only where it is certain that the terms searched will appear therein.

To create a search strategy:

1. Articulate the nature and essence of the invention.
2. Determine the class of the invention.
3. Create a list of synonyms and alternative terms for each word. I will refer to each collection of synonyms / alternatives as an integer.
4. Identify the core integers that would appear in the title and abstract. If in doubt, search for them in the entire specification.
5. Link your search strategy with boolean terms. Beware of using the *andnot* boolean term.
6. Refine the search strategy by including more integers or by limiting the presence of integers in a specific field, until the number of *hits* is reduced to a manageable size (usually not more than 300).
7. View a selection of patents and check for further synonyms or variants of your search terms which are used in the selected documents.

Example 1: If searching for an electric powered, three-wheeled motorvehicle where the central invention is the transverse mounting of the electric engine on polyurethane blocks, a possible search strategy for the USPTO would be:

ttl/(motor or engine) and abst/(electric\$ and (vehicle or car or motorvehicle or motorcar or car or automobile)) and (transverse and polyurethane and (three or 3) and icl/F02\$

Example 2: if searching for a device that pre-rotates the wheel of an aircraft prior to landing using wind speed:

ttl/(airplane or aeroplane or aircraft or airborne) and abst/((tyre or tire or wheel) and (rotat\$ or spin\$ or turn\$) and wind) and landing

Example 3: searching for a brake indicator mounted to the front of a motor vehicle:

ttl/(brake and (indicator or light or signal)) and abst/(automotive or automobile or vehicle or car or motorcar or motorvehicle) and (front or grill or bonnet)

Example 4: if searching for all US Utility Patents filed in the biotech filed within the past 5 years where South Africans are listed as inventors.

Apt/1 and icl/(enter classes) and Apd/(1/1/1997->31/12/2002) and icn/(ZA)

TIPS

1. *Less is more* – the fewer words to define your search the broader the results.
2. *Use alternative terms.*
3. *Use Boolean connectors (and and or, but beware of using andnot).*
4. *Find a string of words by using inverted commas i.e. “high intensity frequency”.*
5. *Use wild cards – (generally *, but \$ for the USPTO).*
6. *View referenced and referencing documents.*

10. DETERMINING THE STATUS OF A SOUTH AFRICAN PATENT APPLICATION

- 1) See the priority and filing dates
- 2) If the priority date > 15 months before the filing date, the application has gone via the PCT route. Then the first renewal fee is payable after 3 years from the filing date of the **International Patent Application**, and annually thereafter.
- 3) If the priority date < 15 months before the filing date, the first renewal fee is due after 3 years from the filing date of the **ZA complete application**, and annually thereafter.

NOTE: an applicant may at any stage pay all renewal fees up to term. This should be reflected in the P2.

EXAMPLE OF A P2 FOR AN APPLICATION PROCESSED VIA THE PCT ROUTE (A)

FORM P.2

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REGISTER OF PATENTS
PATENTS ACT, 1978

OFFICIAL APPLICATION NO.		LODGING DATE: PROVISIONAL		ACCEPTANCE DATE	
21	01	22		47	28.200
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION		LODGING DATE: COMPLETE		GRANTED DATE	
5	C03C	23	11th January 2000	2000-10-29	
FULL NAME(S) OF APPLICANT(S)/PATENTEE(S)					
71	ISOVER SAINT-GOBAIN, a legal body organised and existing under the laws of Courbevoie, France				
APPLICANTS SUBSTITUTED:					
71					DATE REGISTERED
ASSIGNEE(S)					
71					DATE REGISTERED
FULL NAME(S) OF INVENTOR(S)					
72	DE MERINGO, Alain; BERNARD, Jean-Luc; LAFFON, Fabrice				
PRIORITY CLAIMED		COUNTRY		NUMBER	
N.B. Use International abbreviation for country (See Schedule 4)		33	FR	31	98/05708
				DATE	6th May 1998
TITLE OF INVENTION					
54	MINERAL WOOL COMPOSITION				
ADDRESS OF APPLICANT(S)/PATENTEE(S)					
Les Miroirs, 18, avenue d'Alsace, F-92400 Courbevoie, France					
ADDRESS FOR SERVICE					
74	JOHN & KERNICK, Waterfall Park, Midrand			J & K REF: AP 34444 ZA	
PATENT OF ADDITION NO.		DATE OF ANY CHANGE			
61					
FRESH APPLICATION BASED ON		DATE OF ANY CHANGE			

EXAMPLE OF A P2 FOR AN APPLICATION PROCESSED VIA THE PCT ROUTE (B)

(b)

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA		REGISTER OF PATENTS		FORM 1	
OFFICIAL APPLICATION		LODGING DATE: PROVISIONAL		PATENTS ACT, 1978	
21	01 E200110006	22		47	5.12.2002
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION		LODGING DATE: NATIONAL PHASE		GRANTED DATE	
51	C07D; A01N	23	5 DEC 2001		
FULL NAME(S) OF APPLICANT(S)/PATENTEE(S)					
71	NIHON NOHYAKU CO., LTD.				
APPLICANTS SUBSTITUTED:				DATE REGISTERED	
71					
ASSIGNEE(S)				DATE REGISTERED	
71					
FULL NAME(S) OF INVENTOR(S)					
72	1. KATSUHIRA, TAKESHI 2. FURUYA, TAKASHI 3. GOTOH, MAKOTO 4. TOHNISHI, MASANORI 5. TAKAISHI, HIDEO 6. SAKATA, KAZUYUKI 7. MORIMOTO, MASAYUKI 8. SEO, AKIRA				
PRIORITY CLAIMED		COUNTRY		NUMBER	
BY INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PCT/JP00/04136 FILED 23 JUNE 2000		33	JP	31	11/179035
				32	24 JUN 1999
TITLE OF INVENTION					
54	HETEROCYCLIC DICARBOXYLIC ACID DIAMIDE DERIVATIVES, AGRICULTURAL/HORTICULTURAL INSECTICIDES AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME				
ADDRESS OF APPLICANT(S)/PATENTEE(S)					
1-2-5, NIHONBASHI, CHUO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN					
ADDRESS FOR SERVICE				S & F REF	
74	SPOOR & FISHER, SANDTON			PA132156/ZA	
PATENT OF ADDITION NO.			DATE OF ANY CHANGE		
61					
FRESH APPLICATION BASED ON			DATE OF ANY CHANGE		



EXAMPLE OF A P2 FOR A CONVENTION APPLICATION, THAT HAS NOT ENTERED VIA THE PCT ROUTE

(c)

FORM P.2

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA		REGISTER OF PATENTS				PATENTS ACT, 1978		
OFFICIAL APPLICATION			LODGING DATE: PROVISIONAL			ACCEPTANCE DATE		
21	01	20018287	22		47	05-06-2009		
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION			LODGING DATE: COMPLETE			GRANTED DATE		
51	B65G		23	9 OCT 2001		2002-08-28		
FULL NAME(S) OF APPLICANT(S)/PATENTEE(S)								
71	THORBURN CONSULTING ENGINEERS (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED							
APPLICANTS SUBSTITUTED:						DATE REGISTERED		
71								
ASSIGNEE(S)						DATE REGISTERED		
71								
FULL NAME(S) OF INVENTOR(S)								
72	THORBURN, ANDREW GERALD							
PRIORITY CLAIMED		COUNTRY		NUMBER		DATE		
N.B. Use International abbreviation for country (see Schedule 4)		33	ZA	31	2000/3434	32	10 JUL 2000	
TITLE OF INVENTION								
54	HOPPER LOADING METHOD AND APPARATUS							
ADDRESS OF APPLICANT(S)/PATENTEE(S)								
UNIT A1, CONSTANTIA PARK, ROODEPOORT, GAUTENG, SOUTH AFRICA								
ADDRESS FOR SERVICE						S & F REF		
74	SPOOR & FISHER, SANDTON					PA128353/ZA		
PATENT OF ADDITION NO.				DATE OF ANY CHANGE				
61								
FRESH APPLICATION BASED ON				DATE OF ANY CHANGE				

EXAMPLE OF A P2 FOR AN APPLICATION THAT HAS BEEN PAID UP TO TERM

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA REGISTER OF PATENTS FORM P2 PATENTS ACT, 1978

OFFICIAL APPLICATION NO. 962297 LODGING DATE: PROVISIONAL 22 ACCEPTANCE DATE: 30-9-96

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION B41D; B48B LODGING DATE: COMPLETE 23 GRANTED DATE: 1996-11-27

FULL NAME(S) OF APPLICANT(S) PATENTEE(S) 1996-03-22

THE SOLICITOR FOR THE AFFAIRS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY
THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

APPLICANTS SUBSTITUTED: DATE REGISTERED

ASSIGNEE(S) DATE REGISTERED

FULL NAME(S) OF INVENTOR(S)
PETER GRAHAM HATHERLEY
KENNETH GORDON WATKINS
WILLIAM MAXWELL STEEN

PRIORITY CLAIMED COUNTRY NUMBER DATE
GB 9605920.0 31 1995MAR23

33 31 32

33 31 32

TITLE OF INVENTION
COINS AND METHODS FOR PRODUCING COINS

ADDRESS OF APPLICANT(S) PATENTEE(S)
TRINBARBEN
SENATE HOUSE
ROYAL MINT, LLANTRISANT
LIVERPOOL
L69 3BX
UNITED KINGDOM

ADDRESS FOR SERVICE DR. R. GERNTHOLTZ & CO., 30 UNION ROAD, MILNERTON, CAPE 7441/7 P O BOX 8 CAPE TOWN 8000
TEL: (021) 851 2650 FAX: (021) 551 2605/2 4357

PATENT OF ADDITION NO. DATE OF ANY CHANGE

FRESH APPLICATION BASED ON DATE OF ANY CHANGE

(Continued)

AMENDMENTS AND RECTIFICATIONS, ETC.				DATE OF ADVERTISEMENT	OPPOSITION DATE	ALLOWANCE OR REFUSAL	DATE OF LATTER
DOCUMENT	DATE OF APPLICATION	AGAINST	DATE COMMENCED				
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS							
Nature	Taken by:	Against	Date Commenced	Date Applied* for	Advised	Opposed	Restored by
LICENCES, ATTACHMENTS AND HYPOTHECATIONS							
Nature	In Favour of:	Date registered	Date cancelled				
RENEWALS							
Year	Date paid	Receipt	Penalty	Date Applied* for	Advised	Opposed	Restored by
22-2-99	11-2-99	3819	059	11			
22-3-00	23-00	6771	029	11			
22-3-01	11-01	2998	029	11			
22-3-02	19-02	5358	059	11			
22-3-03	11	11	11	11			
22-3-04	11	11	11	11			
22-3-05	11	11	11	11			
22-3-06	11	11	11	11			
22-3-07	11	11	11	11			
22-3-08	11	11	11	11			
22-3-09	11	11	11	11			
22-3-10	11	11	11	11			
22-3-11	11	11	11	11			
22-3-12	11	11	11	11			
22-3-13	11	11	11	11			
22-3-14	11	11	11	11			
22-3-15	11	11	11	11			

REMARKS: (FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

116