

Patents, Designs and Trade Marks 1988

106th Annual Report of the
Comptroller-General of Patents,
Designs and Trade Marks

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Patents, Designs and Trade Marks

Report of the Comptroller-General

In pursuance of the requirements of the 121st section of the Patents Act 1977 (Chapter 37), the 42nd section of the Registered Designs Act 1949 (12, 13 and 14 Geo. 6. c. 88) and the 45th section of the Trade Marks Act 1938 (1 and 2 Geo. 6. c. 22), I have the honour to report as follows upon the proceedings which took place in the year 1988 under the provisions of these Acts.

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Comptroller-General

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Patents, Designs and Trade Marks 1988

1. Introduction

1.1. This report is concerned with the activities of the Patent Office in 1988.

1.2. The main responsibilities of the Comptroller-General are to administer the Patents Act 1977, the Registered Designs Act 1949 and the Trade Marks Act 1938 as amended by the Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 1984. He also directs the legislative and other policy work of the Industrial Property and Copyright Department, a policy division of the Department of Trade and Industry located in the Patent Office. These responsibilities entail the maintenance, improvement and strengthening of national and international systems for protecting intellectual property rights so as to encourage invention and innovation, the wider exploitation of new technology, and the orderly marketing of trade marked goods and services.

1.3. This Act received Royal Assent on 15 November and work is continuing on preparation of the secondary legislation needed to bring it fully into force. For the majority of its provisions, commencement is expected in the summer of 1989.

1.4. The Act provides a fresh statement of the law of copyright on a more logical and consistent basis, taking account of technological changes in the last 30 years. It establishes a framework of civil law for the protection of performers and provides a completely new regime for the protection of original designs. The Act makes several changes to the Patents Act to remove anomalies and improve procedures. Patent agents and solicitors will no longer have a monopoly in representing patent applicants in dealings with the Patent Office. A County Court jurisdiction in patent and design matters is introduced as a less expensive alternative to the High Court. Among a number of miscellaneous provisions is the creation of a new criminal offence to combat counterfeiting.

1.5. As foreshadowed in my report last year, the Office is to relocate to South Wales by September 1991. A site has been chosen at Duffryn, Newport, Gwent and a consultant Project Director was appointed late in the year to oversee the building of the new Office which commenced early in 1989 and is due to be completed and ready for occupation by mid 1991. In the meantime, temporary accommodation has been acquired in Chartist Tower, Newport and Telephone House, Cardiff to assist with the phasing of the relocation. Permanent warehousing accommodation for file and publication storage has also been acquired at Nine Mile Point, Risca, Gwent.

1.6. In the meantime, the buildup of the Trade Marks Registry, which will permanently occupy part of the existing Business Statistics Office building on the Duffryn site, continued throughout 1988 and by the end of the year some 70 staff were engaged in examination work. Transfer of the Registry will be

completed by mid 1989 but some 58 staff will continue to be employed in London until the autumn of 1991 to assist in clearing the backlog of unexamined cases.

1.7. A small public office will be maintained in London to provide a range of services to local Patent and Trade Mark interests and to the general public. Several locations are under consideration and a decision is expected early in 1989.

1.8. The Government have announced that, as part of their 'Next Steps' initiative, the Patent Office will, in due course, be established as an Executive Agency. This change of status is not expected to occur before 1990.

2. Receipts and Expenditure

2.1. Appendix 1 gives details of receipts and expenditure during 1988. The total receipts by the Office in 1988 from patents, designs, trade and service marks fees and from the sales of publications and other commercial services amounted to £40,387,000 including £2,994,000 which was paid to the European Patent Office in respect of European patent UK renewal fees. Total non-capital costs, including the Industrial Property and Copyright Department were £37,628,000 with a further £4,005,000 accounted for by capital expenditure on computer projects and other items.

2.2. Compared with 1987 receipts from patents rose by £1,310,000 (4.5 per cent), designs by £96,000 (12.8 per cent) and trade marks by £554,000 (7.9 per cent). Revised fees introduced in mid-1988 accounted for only a part of this increased income, the rest coming mainly from the increased number of patent renewals remaining on the register during the year and also buoyant designs and trade marks business. After allowing for general inflation, the operating costs of providing these labour intensive fee-earning services were further increased by higher London Weighting and departmental overhead costs and by the increasing use of casual staff to fill vacant posts and to assist with the phased relocation to South Wales.

2.3. During 1988 the Office continued to act as a prescribed Receiving Office under the terms of the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) in addition to carrying out its role as an International Examining Authority under Chapter II of the treaty. The fees retained or transferred in consequence of these commitments are shown in Appendix 1.

3. Staff Numbers

3.1. At the end of 1988, against an approved manpower ceiling of 1,145 the number of staff in post in the Patent Office stood at approximately 1 per cent less than the staff in post at the end of 1987. While staff requirements on the patent examining side of the Office continued to fall in line with the falling input of applications, the continuing difficulty in recruiting sufficient staff in London for other areas of the Office is a cause for concern. It is hoped that the proposed relocation to Newport will resolve this problem.

4. Domestic Activities

(a) Patents

General comment

4.1. The input of applications rose slightly over the previous year, but the requests for search and examination again fell, although by much smaller percentages than in recent years. Although the decline in input shows some signs of beginning to bottom out, it is too early to be confident about this. Detailed figures are given from paragraph 4.4. below.

4.2. The number of examining staff in post declined further over the year and, due to the input holding up better, the number of applications awaiting search and examination rose slightly.

4.3. Work continued on improving services, including transfer of patents renewals records to a computer system, further progress in computerisation of all records such as patent register information and classification data, and continued growth in search services for the public which are independent of statutory requirements.

Domestic filings etc in 1988

4.4. The number of requests for grant at 30,471 was slightly higher than in 1987, thus reversing the trend of recent years. The number of applications included in this total which entered the national phase after preliminary processing under the Patent Co-operation Treaty fell from 395 to 341. Appendix 3 gives further details of filings at the Patent Office under the 1977 Act and also the European Patent Convention and the Patent Co-operation Treaty. Requests for preliminary examination and search under Section 17 of the 1977 Act fell by 2 per cent to 16,536 while requests for substantive examination under Section 18 fell by 4.7 per cent to 12,766. At 20,536 applications filed by UK residents increased by 3 per cent and accounted for 67 per cent of the total. Applications originating abroad continued to decline although Canada, France, Norway and Taiwan all showed increases against the trend. Appendix 4 gives further details of applications filed, published and patents granted showing country of residence of the applicant and the corresponding figures for 1987 for comparison.

4.5. During 1988 14,067 patent applications were published and the total number of patents granted was 11,456. Appendix 5 breaks down published applications and granted patents by subject matter classification. During the year the European Patent Office granted 16,505 patents which designated the United Kingdom.

4.6. The total number of patents renewed during the year showed a further slight increase from 215,274 to 215,564. Full details of renewals are shown in Appendix 7 which includes patents granted under the 1949 Act and the European Patent Convention. It shows that 18,083 are now within the extension beyond their original 16 year term. During the further four years these patents are treated as endorsed 'licences of right' and only half rate fees are payable for their renewal. Also included in the overall total are 3,651 patents renewed after being voluntarily endorsed 'licences of right' and these, which include 571 granted under the European Patent Convention, pay half rate fees. The total number granted under the European Patent Convention and effective in the United Kingdom had increased by the end of 1988 to 76,758 of which 61,185 were renewed during the year and a further 15,573 had still to reach their first national renewal date. European patents effective in the United Kingdom increased from 26.5 per cent in 1987 to 35.6 per cent of the 1988 total.

4.7. At £26,212,676 the revenue from renewal fees showed an increase of 3.95 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1987—£25,217,584. Similarly the amount received in respect of patents granted under the European Patent Convention and included in these figures increased by 31.4 per cent from £4,510,155 to £5,929,544. The amount passed over to the European Patent Office in accordance with Article 39 of the European Patent Convention increased from £2,279,441 in 1987 to £2,993,814 in 1988.

4.8. All patent fees received during the year are analysed in Appendix 6. At £30,304,940 the total is 4.5 per cent higher than in 1987 and it reflects the general increase in fees from 23 June 1988 which is expected to raise domestic revenue by 4.5 per cent over the full year. Fees totalling £59,527 were certified for refund during the year and a further sum totalling £139,223 was returned mainly due to erroneously tendered renewal fees.

4.9. Appendix 8 shows the number of requests for certified copies and office copies of documents. At 35,688 this is slightly down on 1987 but nevertheless indicates the extent to which United Kingdom applicants also seek protection for their inventions abroad.

4.10. Appendix 9 sets out details in Part I of hearings held on questions arising from patent applications and in Part II about proceedings brought in respect of granted patents. Disputes about rights in patents brought before the Office under Sections 8, 12 and 37 of the 1977 Act are shown in Part II although they frequently commence before the patent is granted. Further information is given in paragraphs 4.17 and 4.18 below.

4.11. The Office considered a wide variety of patent matters. As in other recent years 1949 Act patents which are treated as endorsed 'licences of right' for the extended period of four years beyond their original term continued to attract interest although the number of applications to the Comptroller to settle the terms of licences dropped from a peak of 95 in 1987 to 50 in 1988, the same level as in 1986. Disputes as to rights in inventions fell from 24 in 1987 to 16 in 1988. At 83, applications for restoration of lapsed patents were higher than the corresponding figure of 62 in 1987 but still remain very low in relation to the total of more than a quarter of a million patents that became due for renewal during the year.

4.12. As can be seen from Appendix 10 some 5,096 proprietors paid additional fees in order to extend the period within which their patent could be renewed. Of these 1,662 related to patents granted under the European Patent Convention.

*Work on
domestic applications
and patents*

4.13. In 1988 the examining staff carried out 16,264 searches under section 17 and 11,869 substantive examinations under section 18. By the end of the year the number of searches in hand was 3,334 (3,062 at the end of 1987) and the number of applications awaiting examination was 15,369 (14,472 at the end of 1987). These changes are mainly due to a further reduction in the number of examiners in post.

4.14. About 19 man years were spent on essential reclassification of search documentation. About the same amount of time was devoted to incorporating European and PCT published applications in examiners' search files. This is a reduction of about 14 per cent on last year, despite the further growth in the volume of these documents, and was brought about mainly by a change in the method of classifying documents in the organic chemistry field.

4.15. The level of activity for staff in the non-technical area has remained high. Renewals, although only slightly up on last year were at the highest level recorded and as foreshadowed in last year's report the transfer of the records to a computer system was successfully accomplished. During the latter part of the year staff recruited in South Wales were being trained in London and the renewals operation was due to transfer to Newport early in 1989. Towards the end of the year the first patent applications were entered into the new computerised administration system which will be gradually extended to all non-technical activities. Considerable effort has been put into staff training firstly for computerisation and also for members of the new team recruited to work in Newport. The first of the Formalities Groups was due to be set up there early in 1989.

4.16. The Manual of Patent Practice was put on sale to the public during the year. Work is continuing on revising the Manual and producing a supplement dealing with amendments to the Patents Act 1977 introduced by the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988. These will also be put on sale to the public.

4.17. Hearings on questions arising from patent applications declined from 28 in 1987 to 16 in 1988. This is entirely accounted for by the drop in the number of procedural matters heard; no doubt as a result of the introduction of Rule 110(3A) of the Patents Rules. Under this provision it is possible to grant a further extension time for meeting certain procedural requirements, where hitherto patent rights would have been lost as result of some inadvertent failure.

4.18. As shown in Part II of Appendix 9 there were 48 hearings concerned with post grant matters, the same as last year. Of these, 22 were concerned with the settlement of terms for licences in respect of patents granted under the 1949 Act and extended beyond their original term. The Patents Court heard seven appeals in licence cases and nine on other matters. During the year an appeal against refusal to restore a patent (Section 28) was heard by the House of Lords. Five applications for revocation of a patent were allowed during 1988 and two were refused. In addition revocation was considered in 46 cases under Section 73(2) and 37 patents were revoked because they had been granted for the same invention as a corresponding European patent (UK).

4.19. The number of European applications filed in the office under Article 75(1)(b) of the European Patent Convention for transmission to the European Patent Office was 12,437, an increase of 8 per cent. In 1988, 7,903 translations of European patent specifications were filed under section 77(6)(a), six translations of amended specifications under section 77(6)(b), 345 translations of claims under section 78(7) and five corrected translations under section 80(3).

4.20. Applications filed with the Office as Receiving Office under Article 10 of the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) increased by 24 per cent to 1,152. In its capacity as an international preliminary examining authority under Chapter II of the PCT, the Office carried out 378 examinations, an increase of 138 per cent on the figure of 159 in 1987. This increase would have been even larger had it not been for delays caused by the postal strike towards the end of the year. These figures reflect the growing interest in the PCT system following the entry of further countries into Chapter II, particularly the United States of America.

*Work in connection
with European
applications and
applications under
the Patent
Co-operation Treaty*

Patents Legislation

4.21. The Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 which received Royal Assent in November makes a number of amendments to the Patents Act 1977. Paragraphs 24 and 29 of Schedule 5 (patents: effect of filing international application for patent and power to extend time limits) came into force on Royal Assent. Other sections dealing with licences of right come into force on 15 January 1989 and the remaining provisions come into force on such day as the Secretary of State may appoint.

4.22. The Patents Rules relating to fees were amended in May to increase fees to take account of inflation. Other statutory instruments laid before Parliament in December will bring into force on 1 January 1989 the remaining provisions of the Patents, Designs and Marks Act 1986, enabling the register to be kept in non-documentary form, and will make consequential amendments to rules relating to the certificates and copies supplied by the Comptroller.

*Register of
Patent Agents*

4.23. The number of names on the Register of Patent Agents on 31st December, 1988, was 1,244. During the year the names of 30 persons were placed on the Register and the names of 27 were erased by reason of death or resignation.

*Trends of Inventions
in Published
specifications*

4.24. UK National applications and European applications designating the United Kingdom published during 1988 reflect noticeable activity in pharmaceuticals, superconductive materials, precision movement and measurement, automobiles and airships. Examples of these and other trends are reported below. Activity, as usual, reflects both long term developments and research, as well as responses to particular needs arising from recent events and changes in public demand.

4.25. Research has continued into the therapy of retroviral infections which lead to immunological defects, particularly AIDS, with various agents being tested for such antiviral activity. Agents studied include (i) a combination of a polypeptide known as tumour necrosis factor with an interferon and (ii) a retrovirus-specific transfer factor extracted from cells obtained from a mammal that is positive or seropositive for the retrovirus.

4.26. In the well-established fields of genetic engineering and antibody production, there has been particular interest in nucleotide probes for detecting specific genes, in antibodies possessing catalytic properties, and in anti-malarial vaccines based on immunologically active polypeptides. Additionally in the field of plant protection, the resistance of plants to diseases and pests has been studied either using genetically altered strains of root- and leaf-colonizing bacteria or by direct injection of foreign DNA material into the plant.

4.27. Other pharmacological developments are the use of hydroxypyrrone chromium complexes to improve oral glucose tolerance and produce a beneficial reduction in blood glucose levels. Anti-leukotriene agents for use in inflammatory, immuno-regulatory and cardio-vascular diseases have also been investigated.

4.28. There has been increased activity in the production of superconductive ceramic materials, following on from the work awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1987. Recently developed ceramic oxides are able to display the useful property of zero resistance at temperatures at or above 77°K, the

boiling point of liquid nitrogen, which is an inexpensive coolant. This offers the prospect of easier research, new applications and reduced construction and running costs for equipment, such as body scanners, which already utilises superconductive materials.

4.29. Cooking appliances using an induction heating coil can radiate considerable radio-frequency (r.f.) interference. There has been activity in the design of such coils in order to reduce the amount of r.f. energy released. By winding a part of the coil in the opposite direction to the rest, much of the r.f. radiation is cancelled. This idea has been developed by replacing a single coil with several coils arranged symmetrically side-by-side, each of these coils having an oppositely wound part.

4.30. Today's highly accurate measuring instruments and workpiece handling arrangements such as mass-flow measuring apparatus often involve very small and precise movement or vibration. There has been much activity in the use of electrostrictive or piezoelectric elements to provide such precision of movement or vibration. These elements expand or contract when an electric voltage is impressed across them. Apparatus for moving the probe of a scanning electron microscope comprises pairs of piezoelectric elements arranged around the probe with the probe being at the centre of each pair. The probe may be moved by applying appropriate voltages to each element of a pair causing one element to contract and the other to expand by a corresponding amount. Similarly, the movement of an actuator of a fuel-injection valve may be obtained by application of suitable voltages to a single piezoelectric crystal. Linear, circular or elliptical vibration may be generated from a disc-shaped electrostrictive body by providing a common electrode over one of its faces and several separate electrodes on the other face. Desired contortions of the disc are provided by applying voltages selectively and cyclically across the array of electrodes.

4.31. Devices for the assay of biological materials achieve great sensitivity and selectivity using optical effects. Antigen in blood is detected by coating a thin gold film with a blood sample and placing this film on one surface of a transparent body. Light is transmitted through the body, and reflected at the gold film onto a matrix of photodiodes. A dark band is produced at a particular position in the beam reflected onto the photodiodes. The presence of the antigen will cause a shifting of the position of this dark band characteristic of the antigen.

4.32. With anti-skid braking systems well established, attention is turning to the prevention of wheel spin under excessive acceleration in order to improve both safety and performance. The anti-slip system may form part of an anti-lock braking system in which case the onset of wheel slip is detected by sensors at the drive wheels and the brakes are applied just enough to prevent spin. Alternatively, the system may reduce the drive torque being transmitted to the drive wheels by automatically selecting a high gear ratio, this arrangement being particularly suitable for continuously-variable transmissions.

4.33. Motor vehicle active suspension systems continue to be refined. In these systems, the action of pneumatic or hydraulic struts, one for each wheel, is controlled by a central processor in response to speed, cornering, braking and so on. The latest advances include an electromagnetic fluid

control valve in which the opposing fluid pressures are better balanced, enabling it to be smaller and more efficient, and which contains a system of rubber buffers to deaden the usual solenoid operating noises. Also, a control system has been proposed in which the unevenness of the road is calculated from signals provided by sensors between the vehicle body and the wheels and the operation of the struts is adjusted in response to the signals so that small-scale displacements of the wheels due to the unevenness of the road are not transmitted to the body, resulting in much improved ride comfort. At the other end of the scale, more attention is being paid to the humble leaf spring in conventional suspension systems. Advanced design of the geometry, the optimisation of the spring and damper characteristics and the use of modern materials, such as fibre-reinforced plastics, are permitting simple, light-weight yet effective systems, especially when a single, transverse leaf spring is used.

4.34. Soot filters are the latest weapons in the constant battle against pollution from internal-combustion engine exhausts. The exhaust gases pass through a chamber containing a permanent filter which, for example, may take the form of tightly-packed ceramic granules, a fine ceramic honeycomb structure or a fine array of glass fibres. These filters can be regenerated for economical operation by burning away the soot using electric heating which is highly localised and therefore energy efficient. To this end, the electric heating elements may form part of the filter itself.

4.35. Ways of reducing or eliminating the effort of operating a vehicle clutch are being actively developed. In one approach, the output from the pedal-operated master-cylinder is augmented by a vacuum booster, similar to those found in braking systems, which may be remote from the master cylinder so that it can be situated where space is less restricted. Alternatively an electric motor may drive a linkage which acts on the master cylinder to release the clutch. The linkage includes a worm-and-sector gear, partly made of plastics for reduced friction, in which movement in the clutch release direction is assisted by an energy-accumulating spring. Thus even a small electric motor can produce a rapid release of the clutch while smooth engagement occurs under spring control. This approach is particularly suited to electronically-controlled automatic clutch operation.

4.36. Interest has been shown in several aspects of airships. Airship gondolas, supported beneath the gas bag, are constructed in a modular system and have radiation absorbing material between inner and outer layers of the skin of the gondola. The radiation absorbing material reduces the possibility of detection by hostile active surveillance and guidance systems emitting electromagnetic radiation at radar frequencies. Accommodation arrangements for airship crews allow the pilot's seat to move between a forward position for landing and an aft position for normal flight. The gas bag can be formed of buoyancy cells each provided with damage control ballonets which inflate to fill the cells and repair damage which would otherwise allow collapse of the gas bag. Flight control can be improved by the use of a rotor assembly having a plurality of propellor blades of variable pitch mounted on a rotatable hub. The pitch of the blades is controlled to compensate for pitching and yawing motions. Helium lifting gas can be purified of air contamination by membrane filtration units, which are carried in the airship and operable in flight.

4.37. Lightweight composite panels used in aircraft construction are secured by captive fasteners. To minimize the risks of damage to the panels during installation and of potentially hazardous loss of fasteners in service, attention has been given to spreading the load imposed by the fasteners on the panels and to improving the security of the connection between the fasteners and the panels.

4.38. A disposable camera amounts to little more than a (photographic) film package fitted with a lens and a minimum of other apparatus necessary for taking pictures. The standard 110 format is attractive to the designer partly because the film has its own light-tight cartridge which allows the camera to be broken open in full light after use for retrieval of the film. While such cameras are being made even simpler, a disposable camera for the higher quality 135 format has also been proposed. In this the film, which is loaded in darkness during manufacture, is progressively wound into its cassette as exposures are made so that, like the 110 version, the camera can be opened in the light after use.

4.39. Continued interest has been shown in the field of spa baths particularly for domestic application. To allow existing baths to be converted into spa baths nozzles can be fitted into holes prepared in the wall of the bath. An alternative is to provide a float which sits in the bath water which it sucks up to mix with air and eject the mixture through nozzles as bubble streams below the surface of the water. In other systems the air line from the air supply to the nozzles in the bath can be disconnected from a manifold on the bath and used for other purposes, for example, hair drying. Interest has also been shown in altering the effects of the bubble streams by switching between different groups of nozzles so that, for example, a ripple effect is achieved.

4.40. Current concern about the spread of AIDS is reflected in a number of inventions directed to the provision of syringes which cannot be re-used and to means for shielding the sharp tips of hypodermic needles so as to eliminate or reduce the risk of infection by accidental contact therewith. Also in the field of medical equipment there has been increased activity in relation to ostomy appliances, in particular, to the coupling of the ostomy bag to the patient and to the mounting of filters in such appliances.

4.41. The headings, in which the above subjects are classified, are given in Appendix 5.

(b) Designs

4.42. Applications filed at 8,748 continued to show a steady increase, while registrations totalling 8,049 were 12 per cent up on the previous year. The numbers for both applications and registrations achieved the highest figures since 1961. Classes of article subject to the largest filings were measuring, identifying and calculating instruments; radios and audio/visual electronic apparatus (up 12 per cent); containers; and games and toys (up 16 per cent). Suspending, supporting, displaying and vending devices; furniture; structures and constructional articles and domestic hand tools were other substantial classes. Appendix 11 provides an analysis of the new applications received and the designs registered from 1979 to 1988.

4.43. United Kingdom applications, at 44.5 per cent of all applications, decreased to total 3,894, while the overseas applications increased by over 8 per cent to number 4,854. A total of 2,638, or over 54 per cent of the overseas

applications, were filed under the International Convention. The largest number, or over 10 per cent of all applications, again came from Hong Kong. Substantial filings continued to be received from Japan and the USA, followed by the German Federal Republic, France (up 35 per cent), Italy (up 61 per cent) and Switzerland (up 23 per cent). Appendix 12 enumerates all the new applications for 1987 and 1988 by country of origin.

Certificates by the Registrar under section 24 and rule 51

4.44. The total of 3,020 certificates issued was nearly 42 per cent above the number issued during 1987.

Fees

4.45. Receipts at £846,384 were nearly 13 per cent up on receipts for 1987, a figure achieved with an increase in fees during the year of only 3.5 per cent. A detailed statement is given in Appendix 13.

Extension of design protection and other proceedings under the Registered Designs Act

4.46. Appendix 14 sets out the extensions of Registered Design protection for second and third periods made from 1979 to 1988. The 1988 figures were well above those of the previous year with the second period total up 14 per cent and the third period up nearly 32 per cent. The appendix also includes an analysis of the numbers of objections, results of hearings and appeals to the Tribunal from 1979 to 1988 together with details of applications made for the cancellation of registrations under Section 11.

(c) Trade and Service Marks

4.47. In 1988, the total number of applications for the registration of trade and service marks increased by 14 per cent over 1987, to 38,006. This approached the record level of 39,153 in 1986, when filings were boosted by the initial flood of applications on the introduction of service mark registration. Within the total of 38,006, trade mark applications rose by 18 per cent to a new record of 31,465 and service mark applications fell back by 4 per cent from 6,827 to 6,541.

4.48. The loss of experienced staff accelerated in 1988, and will continue in 1989 due to the transfer of the Office's functions to Newport. This applies to all categories of staff including clerical, examining, and senior staff, and it places a severe strain on the Office's training resources and on quality control mechanisms. For example, at the end of 1988 over 40 per cent of the examiners had less than one year's experience. Despite the change-over in staff, the number of applications examined rose to a record of 36,007 in 1988, an increase of 24 per cent over the 1987 figure. This was a creditable achievement in the face of a steadily increasing application rate and the disruption of the phased move to Newport (to be completed by mid 1989). While all staff made a useful contribution, output by the new sections at Newport was particularly encouraging.

4.49. The overall pattern of trade mark applications showed little change from earlier years. Applications from UK residents decreased slightly from 53 per cent to 50 per cent of the total, 12 per cent came from the USA (13 per cent in 1987), 5 per cent from the German Federal Republic (6 per cent in 1987) and applications from France increased from 6 per cent to 8 per cent. Once again, most applications advertised were in respect of electrical and electronic goods etc in Class 9 (13 per cent of the total) followed by pharmaceutical goods (7 per cent) in Class 5 and clothing (8 per cent) in Class 25. As in 1987, the large majority of service mark applications came from UK residents (66 per cent) followed by USA (9 per cent) and France (8 per cent).

4.50. Applications claiming priority of date under the International Convention rose by 87 per cent to 4,556 and this followed a substantial increase in 1987.

4.51. Applications for textile marks made through the Manchester branch continued at a very low level, 12 in 1987 and 12 in 1988. There were three applications made through the Cutlers' Company for metal goods.

4.52. The number of registrations renewed increased from 14,213 to 18,421, some 68 per cent of the total due for renewal. This was well above the normal rate which is usually in the range 55 per cent to 60 per cent.

4.53. Fee income rose 7.9 per cent to £7,388,532. Of this total, renewal fees accounted for 47 per cent, new applications for registration 32 per cent and new registrations 15 per cent. For the year ended 30 June 1988, the fees collected by the Cutlers' Company in respect of Sheffield Marks amounted to £11,651, of which one-half was remitted to the Company in accordance with a long-standing agreement.

(d) Publicity

4.54. During 1988, the Marketing and Publicity Unit continued to direct its principal efforts towards those in higher education, and in small and medium-sized enterprises.

4.55. More than 40 visits were made to universities, polytechnics and colleges of further education not only to give lectures and seminars to students, but also to draw attention to the potential market value of all the intellectual property created on-campus with the aim of helping to promote either more efficient direct exploitation, or the transfer of the resulting technology into industry.

4.56. In a growing number of institutions, intellectual property is now being offered as an option for first degree law courses, and a few background courses in the subject are being given to science and technology students. This is a most desirable development: one the Unit will do all it can to assist.

4.57. Thirty or so presentations were made to audiences of business people. These continued to be well received, and an expansion of this area of the Unit's work is anticipated in 1989.

4.58. The Unit presented the work of the Patent Office to the public at eight exhibitions in various centres, and also through many advertisements placed in the national press and journals.

(e) Computerisation

4.59. The main computerisation project (OPTICS) rose to a peak during 1988 with the programming effort and operational implementation of the systems. The first phase of the Trade Marks system was implemented in July and the first phase of the Patents system commenced operations during December. Both systems were made operational on, or close to, their planned dates. The smaller system to computerise the patents renewals commenced processing the renewals applications as planned early in 1988.

4.60. Work on the OPTICS project will continue into 1989 to make further functions, particularly trade mark word searching, available to the Office.

4.61. In addition, work commenced on defining the requirements for an on-line administrative computer based system for the Designs Registry. This will proceed to full development during 1989.

4.62. During 1988 a further licence for the dissemination of Trade Marks data was negotiated with Thomson and Thomson, a USA-based database operator.

(f) Search and Advisory Service

4.63. During 1988 the Search and Advisory Service continued to develop non-statutory services to the public which makes use of the expertise of the examining staff to evaluate information extracted from a range of trade mark and patent databases. Over 1,600 general enquiries were dealt with, while some 2,600 search requests were received relating to trade and service marks, and to supplying and analysing commercial and technical information from patents. Manufacturing industries, both large and small, together with Patent and Trade Mark Agents are the most frequent users of the services. The Search and Advisory Service handled 208 searches during the Summer to assess patentability as part of the evaluation programme in the Departments' Small Firms Merit Award for Research and Technology (SMART) scheme.

4.64. A number of presentations and seminars were arranged throughout the year to raise the level of awareness of the important role that patent-based information plays in planning industrial strategies.

5. International Activities

(a) European Community

5.1. The Office participated fully in the Department's campaign to alert British business to the impact of the Single Market, and answered many enquiries about the effects on intellectual property. Furthermore, staff vigorously represented United Kingdom interests in negotiations in Brussels on specific Single Market measures.

5.2. Staff attended meetings of a Council Working Group to discuss the Commission's proposal that the legal protection of semiconductor topographies prescribed by Council Directive 87/54/EEC be extended to topographies created by citizens, residents and legal entities of Japan, the EFTA countries and certain French dependencies. This proposal was agreed subject, in the case of legal entities, to checks being made on the protection given to Community legal entities in the countries concerned. The Commission were asked to carry out these checks and to advise the Member States accordingly.

5.3. Working-party meetings involving representatives of all Community states resolved some of the outstanding technical difficulties with the proposed Community Patent Convention. Difficulties over ratification, however, continue to prevent the reconvening of the Diplomatic Conference to agree the Convention.

5.4. In December the Internal Market Council adopted a Directive which will require Member States to amend their trade mark laws within three years or, should the Council so decide, by the end of 1992 at the latest. And late in the year the Commission put forward a proposal for a Directive on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions. The aim of the proposal is to establish harmonized, clear and improved standards for protecting such inventions. The Commission suggest that the Directive shall be in force in 1990.

5.5. Staff participated in meetings of the Council Working Party on Trade Marks, which made further progress on the Regulation on the Community Trade Mark and submitted a report to the Council. Final agreement however continues to be elusive; in particular the location and working language of the Community Trade Marks Office have yet to be settled. The Working Party also considered the implementing regulations for the Community Trade Mark.

5.6. In September staff attended a meeting with representatives of other national patent offices to discuss the Commission's proposals for the dissemination of patent information as part of a Community initiative for stimulating the information industry in Europe.

**(b) World Intellectual
Property Organisation
(WIPO)**

5.7. During the year staff attended a number of meetings to consider policy and supervise the activities of this Organisation which is a United Nations specialised agency based in Geneva. It administers various agreements in the field of intellectual property, notably the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

5.8. The possible revision of the Paris Convention, which is the basic international convention in the field of industrial property, has been under consideration for some years. Staff were involved in consultative discussions held during the year. These discussions are to be continued.

5.9. Staff took part in meetings to prepare for a Diplomatic Conference on revision of the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks and for a Diplomatic Conference for the purpose of concluding a treaty on the protection of intellectual property in respect of integrated circuits. A revised Madrid Agreement and a treaty concerned with integrated circuits are both expected to be of considerable significance to British business.

5.10. Staff participated in the fifth session of the Committee of Experts on the Harmonisation of Certain Provisions in Laws for the Protection of Inventions which is developing a draft treaty which aims to align certain aspects of patent law and practice in different countries. Progress was made on some of the 'formal' requirements to be covered by the treaty eg the requirements necessary for securing a filing date for a patent application. Progress was also made on some of the issues concerning substantive patent law eg the allowing of a grace period during which disclosure of the invention by the inventor will not prejudice a subsequent patent application. Other problems particularly concerning exclusions from patentability and patent term have not yet been resolved. Nevertheless enough progress has been made for the conclusion of a treaty to be a real possibility within the next few years.

5.11. In April, staff attended a meeting of the Committee of Experts on Measures against Counterfeiting and Piracy. The work of this Committee is primarily concerned with trade mark aspects of counterfeiting and the piracy of copyrighted works and is complementary to that being undertaken in other fora, such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

5.12. Staff attended a meeting in Geneva in June of a Preparatory Working Group which produced recommendations amending and updating the Nice

Agreement concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. The recommendations will go to a Committee of Experts.

5.13. In October, staff participated in a meeting of a Committee of Experts which discussed biotechnological inventions including the legal protection of plants and animals. One of the problems discussed was the relationship between plant variety protection and patent protection.

5.14. Staff participated in meetings of the Executive Coordination Committee and other Working Groups of the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) which is responsible for international co-operation in matters affecting industrial property documentation, information retrieval and patent classification. Staff also attended meetings of the Committee of Experts of the Special Union for the International Patent Classification (IPC) whose main task was to approve the revisions to be incorporated into the fifth edition of the IPC which will become operative on the 1 January 1990.

5.15. The Office continued to play its part in the WIPO Development Cooperation Programme by providing training in industrial property for four officials from Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition individual training was provided for two officials from Indonesia.

**(c) General Agreement
on Tariffs and
Trade (GATT)**

5.16. The current round of GATT negotiations involves the trade related aspects of intellectual property. Staff continued to be closely involved with the proceedings of a GATT Working Group dealing with this topic and have attended meetings of the Group in Geneva.

**(d) European
Patent Organisation**

5.17. Staff continued to participate in meetings of the Administrative Council of the Organisation and in the other committees and working parties which determine policy and oversee activities. Over 50,000 applications for European patents were made in 1988, approximately 90 per cent of which designated the United Kingdom.

6. Standing Advisory Committees

6.1. The Standing Advisory Committee system was re-organised during the year. This followed a recommendation in the White Paper 'Intellectual Property and Innovation' that external advice should be less specialised and more broadly based. The separate committees for patents and trade marks have been replaced by a single committee advising on the whole range of industrial property. Membership is drawn from organisations representing a range of industrial, commercial, professional and academic interests. The chairman of the trade marks committee, Mr David Lewis of Babcock International plc, was appointed as the first chairman of the new Standing Advisory Committee on Industrial Property.

6.2. The views of both existing Committees on the proposed re-organisation were sought at a joint meeting early in the year. The Committee on trade marks also met to discuss the proposed Community Trade Marks system and possible revision of UK trade marks law.

7. Reports on Decided Cases

7.1. Of the 44 cases reported in accordance with the requirements of the Patents Act 1977 and forming the 1988 Reports of Patent, Design and Trade Marks Cases, 18 were in respect of patents and 12 in respect of trade marks. The reported cases also included seven on copyright, four on passing-off and three concerning confidential information.

8. Prospects for 1989

8.1. Work to bring the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 into force should be concluded. This will involve the preparation of numerous Orders in Council and Statutory Instruments for Privy Council and Parliamentary approval.

8.2. Most of the international activities referred to in Section 5 will continue in 1989.

8.3. There will be particular interest in the work concerned with harmonisation of laws relating to inventions. This will eventually have beneficial consequences for patent applicants and moreover has implications for complementary work proceeding in the GATT on trade-related aspects of intellectual property.

8.4. In May there will be a Diplomatic Conference in Washington for the purpose of concluding a treaty for protection of intellectual property in respect of integrated circuits.

8.5. In June there is to be a Diplomatic Conference in Madrid in order to revise the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks. This should improve the prospects that the United Kingdom, whose trade mark system is not compatible with the Agreement, will be able to join the international trade mark registration system.

8.6. There will be considerable involvement in discussions in European Community circles concerning the proposal for a Council directive on the legal protection of biotechnological inventions.

APPENDIX 1

Expenditure and Receipts—1988

NON-CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

	£'000	Expenditure £'000	Receipts £'000
A Industrial Property and Copyright Department and other non-fee earning activities:			
Staff costs	941	2,107	—
Accommodation	272		
General administrative expenses	894		
B Statutory Fee-earning services			
<i>Patents</i>		24,532	30,305*
Staff costs	13,120		
Accommodation	5,067		
General administrative expenses	4,974		
Allocation of printing deficit	1,371		
<i>Designs</i>		715	846
Staff costs	399		
Accommodation	181		
General administrative expenses	135		
<i>Trade Marks</i>		8,208	7,389
Staff costs	4,593		
Accommodation	1,278		
General administrative expenses	2,296		
Allocation of printing deficit	41		
C Non-statutory services			
<i>Sales and distribution of publications</i>		1,924	1,602†
Staff costs	1,061		
Accommodation	534		
Printing	1,203		
General administrative expenses	538		
Less printing deficit allocation	-1,412		
<i>Commercial search-based services</i>		142‡	245
Staff	54		
Accommodation	29		
General administrative expenses	59		
Totals		37,628	40,387

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	£'000
Computer projects and other items‡	4,005

*Includes £5,930,000 in respect of European patents (UK) renewals of which £2,994,000 was paid to the European Patent Office (see below).

†Excludes £322,000 charged against fees for office publications.

‡The expenditure is expected to be recovered through fees over the lifetime of the equipment. The amortisation costs in 1988 were £163,000.

§Includes developmental costs of £30,000 to be amortised over three years.

EUROPEAN PATENT CONVENTION

	£'000
Payment to EPO in respect of renewal of European patents (UK)	2,994

PATENT CO-OPERATION TREATY: FEES RETAINED AND TRANSFERRED

	£'000
Transmittal fees (retained by Patent Office)	14
IPEA examination fees (retained by Patent Office)	21
Search fees (transferred to European Patent Office, Munich)	829
Basic, Designation and Handling fees (transferred to World Intellectual Property Organisation, Geneva)	708
Totals	1,572

APPENDIX 2

Staff Numbers

	1987	1988
Comptroller and Assistant Comptrollers	3	3
Examining (patents)	302	275
Administration group	611	646½
Technical Information Analysis	3	2
Typing and machine operating	51	48½
Photocopying	22½	19½
Paperkeeping, messengerial	119	107
Cleaning	½	½
	1,112	1,102

APPENDIX 3

Requests for grant, search and examination

REQUESTS FOR GRANT FOR SEARCH AND FOR EXAMINATION (PATENTS ACT 1977)

	<i>Requests for Grant</i>		<i>Requests for Search</i>	<i>Requests for Examination</i>
	<i>without claim to priority</i>	<i>with claim to priority</i>		
1984	17,664	15,164	20,815	18,016
1985	18,362	13,603	19,088	16,542
1986	18,978	12,125	17,901	15,024
1987	19,202	11,162	16,873	13,397
1988	20,134	10,337	16,536	12,766

REQUESTS FOR GRANT FILED UNDER ARTICLE 75(1)(b) OF THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION

	<i>UK Residents</i>	<i>Foreign Residents</i>
1984	1,930	7,239
1985	2,208	7,359
1986	2,506	7,735
1987	2,865	8,687
1988	2,658	9,815

REQUESTS FOR GRANT FILED UNDER ARTICLE 10 OF THE PATENT CO-OPERATION TREATY

1984	454
1985	605
1986	806
1987	926
1988	1,152

APPENDIX 4

Applications made and published, and patents granted according to country of residence

APPLICATIONS MADE UNDER SECTIONS 15(1), 81(1) AND 89(1), APPLICATIONS PUBLISHED UNDER SECTION 16(1) AND PATENTS GRANTED ACCORDING TO COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF APPLICANT (PATENTS ACT 1977)

	1987			1988		
	Applications Made	Applications Published	Patents Granted	Applications Made	Applications Published	Patents Granted
United Kingdom	19,945	6,128	3,875	20,536*	5,946	3,633
Channel Islands	71	13	11	44	19	4
Algeria	—	—	—	—	—	1
Andora	2	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	2	4	—	1	—	2
Australia	223	182	121	141	135	111
Austria	54	58	79	38	44	45
Bahamas	—	2	1	—	—	—
Barbados	4†	—	—	3	1	—
Belgium	81†	34	35	73	23	27
Belize	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bangladesh	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	1	2	—	3	1	2
Brazil	9	12	4	20	13	6
Brunei Darussalam	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	9†	13	14	7	9	12
Cameroon	—	—	—	—	1	—
Canada	364	119	85	395	112	65
Cayman Islands	5	3	—	3	1	1
Chile	1	2	—	1	—	—
China	19	13	2	23	3	3
Columbia	1	—	1	—	1	—
Costa Rica	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cuba	—	—	1	1	1	—
Cyprus	9	1	1	2	4	1
Czechoslovakia	39	45	48	32	33	47
Denmark	87	61	43	82	42	53
Egypt	1	1	1	3	—	1
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	1	—	—
Finland	95	95	78	76	75	78
France	300	283	307	324	226	259
Gabon	—	—	—	—	1	—
Germany, Democratic Republic	93	89	85	64	89	72
Germany, Federal Republic	1,310	1,325	1,513	1,253	1,214	1,254
Ghana	—	3	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	10	6	—	9	6	1
Greece	4	—	3	3	—	1
Hong Kong	206	112	30	206	129	27
Hungary	71	91	78	64	71	65
Iceland	2	2	1	4	4	1
India	7	6	4	8	3	4
Indonesia	—	2	—	1	—	1
Iran	2	1	—	1	1	—
Iraq	3	4	5	—	1	—
Irish Republic	90	70	38	92	83	42
Isle of Man	—	—	—	—	2	—
Israel	46	39	24	41	41	33
Italy	350	334	295	317	253	258
Ivory Coast	—	1	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	1	2	—	2	—	—
Japan	2,362	2,354	2,484	2,332	2,236	2,245
Jordan	2	1	—	1	—	2
Keyna	1	5	1	5	1	1
Korea, Democratic Republic	—	1	—	—	—	—
Korea, Republic of	54	30	7	63	51	18
Kuwait	1	—	—	3	1	—
Lebanon	1	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	4	2	—	3	2	—
Libya	1	—	—	2	—	1
Liechtenstein	21	22	20	24	8	18
Luxembourg	41	20	7	51	19	3
Malawi	1	—	—	—	—	—

*This figure includes 2,668 applications claiming priority from an earlier application.

†Amended figures.

Amendments to 1987 Report

Country	Applications Made
Barbados	5
Belgium	75
Bulgaria	14

APPENDIX 4—continued

	1987			1988		
	<i>Applications Made</i>	<i>Applications Published</i>	<i>Patents Granted</i>	<i>Applications Made</i>	<i>Applications Published</i>	<i>Patents Granted</i>
Malaysia	10	19	16	18	12	8
Mali	—	—	1	—	—	—
Malta	1	—	—	3	—	—
Mauritania	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mauritius	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	1	1	2	1	—	4
Monaco	6	3	—	5	—	1
Netherlands	352	138	178	322	134	141
Netherlands Antilles	3	6	—	4	3	—
New Zealand	38	25	24	38	32	12
Nigeria	3	2	1	4	—	—
Norway	66	65	38	79	41	39
Oman	—	—	—	2	—	—
Pakistan	1	—	1	3	—	—
Panama	9	3	3	10	1	—
Papua New Guinea	—	1	—	—	—	—
Philippines	3	1	—	—	—	—
Poland	9	6	8	3	8	8
Portugal	3	3	—	1	2	1
Saudi Arabia	5	1	—	2	—	—
Seychelles	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	1	—	—
Singapore	27	14	7	30	10	15
South Africa	78	58	33	71	55	30
Spain	84	83	50	87	61	37
Sri Lanka	—	1	—	1	—	—
St Helena	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sweden	116	122	168	83	87	127
Switzerland	560	274	242	500	238	268
Taiwan	210	170	36	237	173	47
Thailand	5	—	—	—	5	—
Trinidad & Tobago	4	1	—	2	2	—
Turkey	1	—	—	3	—	—
United Arab Emirates	1	—	—	—	—	—
United States of America	2,607	2,618	2,849	2,481	2,150	2,222
USSR	135	131	86	99	136	83
Venezuela	5	6	3	12	4	10
Virgin Islands	3	2	—	2	1	—
Yugoslavia	3	5	1	7	1	3
Zimbabwe	6	1	—	—	3	1
	30,364	15,354	13,049	30,471	14,067	11,456

APPENDIX 5

Specifications published in 1988 and trends of inventions

SPECIFICATION NOS. 2192121—2206270 (1977 ACT APPLICATIONS ONLY)

These are shown divided according to the 40 divisions of the present classification system together with comparable figures for the year 1987. The figures for 1977 Act specifications include those resulting from domestic applications made under section 81(1) and 89(1) of this Act.

Serial numbers* were not utilised and there are no specifications bearing these numbers.

Division	Main subject matter	Specifications published			
		1987		1988	
		(Applications)	(Grants)	(Applications)	(Grants)
A1	Agricultural: animal husbandry	226	143	204	148
A2	Food; tobacco	172	159	140	128
A3	Apparel; footwear; jewellery	119	88	108	89
A4	Furniture; household articles	547	352	507	289
A5	Medicines; surgery	516	420	501	314
A6	Entertainments	275	98	345	109
B1	Physical and chemical apparatus	267	249	237	254
B2	Crushing; coating; separating	271	251	196	183
B3	Metal working	475	556	476	415
B4	Cutting; hand tools; radioactive handling	155	95	108	113
B5	Working non-metals; presses	351	280	308	230
B7	Stationery; printing; writing; decorating	245	200	288	130
B7	Transport	555	479	505	477
B8	Conveyancing; packing; load handling hoisting; storing	1,024	768	915	699
C1	Inorganic chemistry; glass; fertilizers; explosives	289	277	267	308
C2	Organic chemistry	444	539	348	381
C3	Macromolecular compounds	390	426	347	289
C4	Dyes; paints; miscellaneous compositions	79	83	47	58
C5	Fats; oils; waxes; petroleum; gas manufacture	175	153	143	144
C6	Sugar; skins; microbiology; beverages	47	37	37	18
C7	Metallurgy; electrolysis	233	207	225	181
D1	Textiles; sewing; ropes	360	302	304	236
D2	Paper	16	15	20	13
E1	Civil engineering; building	749	682	790	671
E2	Fastenings; operating doors	378	279	347	331
F1	Prime movers; pumps	466	531	474	438
F2	Machine elements	1,264	1,097	1,162	997
F3	Armaments; projectiles	104	97	86	103
F4	Heating; cooling; drying; lighting	481	389	484	347
G1	Measuring; testing	1,025	692	890	697
G2	Optics; Photography	472	309	377	305
G3	Controlling; timing	312	332	267	230
G4	Calculating; counting; checking; signalling; data-handling	447	338	427	254
G5	Advertising; education; music; recording	255	193	255	182
G6	Nucleonics	38	61	25	60
H1	Electric circuit elements; magnets	713	685	641	571
H2	Electric power	458	345	435	356
H3	Electronic circuits; radio receivers	239	159	198	128
H4	Telecommunications	663	615	566	501
H5	Miscellaneous electric techniques	64	68	67	52
		15,354	13,049	14,067	11,456
		28,403		25,523	

*2192344, 2192755, 2192783, 2193090, 2193170, 2193188, 2193217, 2193324, 2193458, 2193556, 2193646, 2193686, 2194150, 2194224, 2194225, 2194251, 2194254, 2194839, 2195071, 2195130, 2195389, 2195393, 2196034, 2196185, 2196332, 2196374, 2196457, 2196933, 2197048, 2197304, 2197384, 2197414, 2197856, 2197932, 2197993, 2198162, 2198536, 2198544, 2198805, 2198978, 2199560, 2199597, 2199724, 2200095, 2200218, 2200777, 2200785, 2201103, 2201267, 2201565, 2202362, 2202781, 2202900, 2202935, 2203036, 2203457, 2203538, 2203656, 2204013, 2204137, 2204168, 2204331, 2204539, 2204572, 2204685, 2204735, 2204772, 2204789, 2204795, 2204968, 2205023.c, 2205115, 2205227, 2205311, 2205602, 2205613, 2205616, 2205725, 2205736, 2205895, 2206105, 2206124, 2206164.

In addition, 25 specifications of accepted applications (1949 Act) were published.

TRENDS OF INVENTION

Note: The subjects referred to in the section dealing with 'Trends of Invention in Published Specifications' (listed below in order of mention) are classified mainly in the following headings for which abstracts appear in the volumes indicated.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Heading</i>	<i>Abstract Volume</i>
AIDS treatments	A5B	A5-A6
Genetic Engineering	C3H	C3
Pharmacology	C2C, A5B	C2, A5-A6
Superconductors	C1J	C1
Cooking appliance induction coils	H5H	H3-H5
Precision measurement	H2A	H2
Assaying biological materials using optical effects	G1A	G1
Vehicle anti-slip systems	F2D, F2F	F2
Vehicle suspension systems	B7D	B7
Filters for exhausts	B1T	B1-B2
Clutches	F2L	F2
Airships	B7W	B7
Captive fasteners	F2H	F2
Disposable cameras	G2A	G2-G3
Spa baths	A4N	A4
Medical equipment	A5R	A5-A6

APPENDIX 6

Patent fees received 1988

<i>Description of documents, etc</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount received £</i>
Patents Act 1949:		
Application for results of search	975	1,950
Applications for amendments of complete specifications after acceptance	12	552
Patents Act 1977		
Requests for grant	30,471	382,560
Request for search	16,536	1,448,875
Requests for examination	12,766	1,309,060
Patents Act 1949 to 1977:		
Renewal fees		
In respect of 5th year	12,559	1,003,458
European patents (UK)	10,031	803,290
In respect of 6th year	12,298	1,057,248
European patents (UK)	12,942	1,113,800
In respect of 7th year	12,079	1,135,218
European patents (UK)	13,177	1,240,374
In respect of 8th year	11,852	1,208,250
European patents (UK)	10,836	1,106,942
In respect of 9th year	11,783	1,343,124
European patents (UK)	7,894	902,104
In respect of 10th year	12,508	1,549,772
European patents (UK)	4,446	553,648
In respect of 11th year	13,776	1,868,274
European patents (UK)	1,288	177,004
In respect of 12th year	12,299	1,833,592
In respect of 13th year	10,538	1,760,992
In respect of 14th year	8,447	1,570,974
In respect of 15th year	7,936	1,618,982
In respect of 16th year	7,141	1,607,100
In respect of 17th year	5,991	734,035
In respect of 18th year	5,032	669,298
In respect of 19th year	3,879	573,681
In respect of 20th year	3,181	520,839
In respect of half fees on patents voluntarily endorsed 'licences of right'	3,080	230,697
European Patents (UK) endorsed 'licences of right'	571	29,980
Extensions of time for paying renewal fees	4,244	155,363
European patents (UK)	1,662	64,498
Applications for restoration of patents	83	8,300
Applications for revocation of patents	10	460
Applications for voluntary endorsement of patents 'licences of right'	488	5,856
Application for entries in register	4,749	40,962
Requests for certified copies and office copies of documents	35,688	352,078
Requests for information	520	4,160
Inspection fees (patent register and documents)	17,396	34,792
Translations filed—European Patents (UK)	8,259	206,475
Applications to amend specification after grant	84	4,200
Miscellaneous	3,653	72,123
		30,304,940
Fees certified for refund during 1988		59,527

APPENDIX 7

Number of renewal fees paid, 1977–88

	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year	9th year	10th year	11th year	12th year	13th year	14th year	15th year	16th year	17th year	18th year	19th year	20th year
1977 . . .	33,743	29,261	26,007	21,263	19,648	16,561	13,705	11,694	9,266	7,432	5,948	4,151	—	—	—	—
1978 . . .	31,908	30,527	26,240	22,967	18,918	17,582	14,535	11,936	10,135	7,697	6,216	4,564	—	—	—	—
1979 . . .	29,714	28,668	27,153	22,943	20,139	16,610	15,368	12,600	10,340	8,540	6,397	4,804	—	—	—	—
1980 . . .	29,377	26,500	25,201	23,701	20,401	17,701	14,650	13,061	10,710	8,741	7,040	4,878	—	—	—	—
1981 . . .	28,472	25,981	23,141	21,652	20,290	16,999	14,638	12,205	10,992	8,724	6,940	5,198	—	—	—	—
1982 . . .	29,340	27,573	23,908	20,844	19,756	18,244	15,124	13,080	10,831	9,837	7,729	5,868	—	—	—	—
1983 . . .	28,901	28,364	23,647	20,653	17,956	16,844	15,381	12,768	11,208	9,352	8,151	6,241	2,992	—	—	—
1984 . . .	26,824	25,940	24,802	20,566	17,936	15,320	14,239	13,0051	10,793	9,476	7,695	6,511	5,024	2,491	—	—
1985 . . .	26,342	26,944	24,141	22,342	18,658	16,323	13,714	12,809	11,743	9,679	8,206	6,645	5,692	4,289	2,112	—
1986 . . .	25,048	26,617	24,983	21,757	19,761	16,642	14,341	11,866	11,143	10,242	8,416	7,005	5,566	4,760	3,588	1,722
1987 . . .	23,609	26,531	25,039	22,375	19,375	17,263	4,744	12,586	10,367	9,635	8,831	7,289	5,964	4,791	4,025	2,850
1988 . . .	22,675	25,394	25,560	23,048	20,044	17,273	15,473	12,714	10,929	8,818	8,076	7,477	5,991	5,032	3,879	3,181

The figures shown in this table include patents endorsed 'licences of right' on which half fees are payable but do not include patents of addition in respect of which no renewal fees are payable.

Patents granted an extension of terms beyond the normal period (in force on 31 December 1988)—1.

Patents in force to end of fourth year (as at 31 December 1988)—24,947 (including 15,573 European patents (UK) granted but not due for renewal).

European patents (UK) (included in table above):

	5th year	6th year	7th year	8th year	9th year	10th year	11th year
1984 . . .	8,246	6,266	1,980	—	—	—	—
1985 . . .	9,754	9,889	6,145	1,813	—	—	—
1986 . . .	9,975	11,698	9,623	5,536	1,573	—	—
1987 . . .	10,026	12,989	11,663	8,810	5,073	1,446	—
1988 . . .	10,047	12,992	13,321	10,973	8,020	4,517	1,315

APPENDIX 8

Certificates of the Comptroller

	<i>Requests made for certificates</i>
1984	34,167
1985	32,672
1986	32,926
1987	36,802
1988	35,688

These requests which were almost all for certified copies of specifications or other documents required for use in connection with applications filed abroad, provide some indication of the extent to which domestic applicants for patents seek further protection for their inventions in other countries.

APPENDIX 9

Hearings and proceedings concerning patents 1988

PART I

HEARINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS

	Hearings appointed	Allowed	Refused	Appeals heard by Patents Court	Allowed	Refused
Technical	15	2	13	3	—	3
Procedural	1	—	1	2	1	1

PART II

PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING PATENTS

(The sections of the Act shown relate to the Patents Act 1977, unless otherwise stated)

Applications, References and actions by the Comptroller	Lodged	Heard	Allowed*	Refused	Appeals Heard by Patents Court
Rights in Patents					
Sections 8, 12 and 37	16	2	4	3	1
Disputes between joint Applicants					
Section 10 or 12(4)	1	—	N/A	N/A	—
Inventors Rights					
Section 13	5	—	5	2	1
Opposition to Grant of a Patent					
Section 14 (1949 Act)	—	1	—	1	1
Amendments to Specification					
Section 27	84	—	34	—	1
Section 29 (1949 Act)	12	3	8	—	—
Opposition to Amendments of Specification					
Section 27	2	—	—	1	1
Section 29 (1949 Act)	3	3	—	1	—
Restoration of Lapsed Patent					
Section 28	83	4	35	13	—
Surrender of Patent					
Section 29	3	—	3	1	—
Opposition to Surrender of Patent					
Section 29(2)	1	—	—	—	—
Compensation of Employee					
Section 40	—	2	—	—	—
Licences of Right					
Section 46(1)	488	—	487	—	—
Settlement of Terms under Licence of Right					
Section 46(3)	50	22	N/A	N/A	7
Section 35(2) (1949 Act)	1	1	N/A	N/A	—
Cancellation of Licence of Right					
Section 47(1)	4	—	6	—	—
Section 36(1) (1949 Act)	—	1	—	—	—
Opposition to Cancellation of Licence of Right					
Section 36(5) (1949 Act)	—	1	—	—	—
Section 47(6)	1	—	—	—	—
Compulsory Licence					
Section 48(1)	4	1	—	—	1
Opposition to Compulsory Licence					
Section 52(1)	3	1	—	—	1
Declaration as to Non-Infringement					
Section 71	1	2	1	—	—
Revocation of Patents					
Section 72	5	1	5	2	1
Section 33 (1949 Act)	5	3	1	—	1
Section 73(1)	—	—	1 †	—	—
Section 73(2)	46	—	37 †	—	—
Amendments before the Court					
Section 75	9	N/A	—	2	N/A
Section 30 (1949 Act)	5	N/A	1	1	N/A
Correction of Clerical Errors					
Section 117	67	—	66	—	—
Section 76 (1949 Act)	1	—	2	—	—

*Includes those allowed in part where applicable.

†Indicates the number of patents revoked under Section 73.

APPENDIX 10

Extensions of period for payment of renewal fees

	<i>Extension of</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>1 month</i>	<i>2 months</i>	<i>3 months</i>	<i>4 months</i>	<i>5 months</i>	<i>6 months</i>	
1984	3,013	956	426	260	229	577	5,461*
1985	3,538	990	430	231	205	562	5,956*
1986	3,469	1,080	488	245	260	567	6,109*
1987	3,383	1,046	516	240	230	650	6,065*
1988	3,218	993	483	368	256	588	5,906

*European patents (UK) included above:

1984	445
1985	844
1986	1,160
1987	1,460
1988	1,662

APPENDIX 11

Designs—Applications and registrations 1979-88

(In this and other parts of the report dealing with designs, references by number to sections of the Act are references to the Registered Designs Acts 1949 to 1961, and references to rules are references to the Designs Rules 1984* as amended by the Registered Designs (Fees) Rules 1988†, the Designs (Amendment) Rules 1987‡ and the Designs (Amendment) Rules 1988††.)

APPLICATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS

	<i>Applications received for new registrations</i>			<i>Designs registered</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>From Abroad</i>		
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Claiming priority under International Convention</i>	
1979	5,111	2,761	1,443	5,273
1980	5,329	2,767	1,393	4,965
1981	6,242	3,294	1,679	5,296
1982	6,233	3,505	1,637	4,450
1983	6,792	3,478	1,862	6,878
1984	7,237	3,990	2,163	6,697
1985	7,395	3,984	2,142	6,546
1986	7,844	4,338	2,311	7,167
1987	8,646	4,485	2,614	7,140
1988	8,748 ¹	4,854	2,638	8,049

¹ Includes 143 for designs to be applied to sets of articles (115 in 1987).

* S.I. 1984 No. 1989.
 † S.I. 1988 No. 856.
 ‡ S.I. 1987 No. 287.
 †† S.I. 1988 No. 2088

APPENDIX 12

Applications for Design Registration 1987 and 1988 according to country of residence of applicant

<i>Country</i>	<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>
United Kingdom	4,161	3,894
Channel Islands	4	2
Argentina	1	1
Australia	103	160
Austria	21	23
Belgium	21	30
Benelux	11	—
Bermuda	—	2
Brazil	1	—
British Virgin Islands	—	1
Canada	46	42
China	4	8
Cyprus	—	2
Czechoslovakia	4	—
Denmark	48	68
Finland	16	36
France	255	345
Germany, Federal Republic	418	388
Ghana	—	1
Gibraltar	—	17
Greece	1	1
Hong Kong	921	911
Irish Republic	12	16
Israel	15	20
Italy	164	265
Japan	756	744
Jordan	—	1
Keyna	6	2
Korea, Republic of	20	17
Kuwait	—	1
Liechtenstein	13	15
Luxembourg	3	4
Malaysia	48	68
Malta	1	1
Mauritius	—	1
Netherlands	138	181
New Zealand	20	11
Nigeria	—	2
Norway	36	13
Oman	1	—
Panama	5	2
Poland	1	—
Portugal	—	1
Saudi Arabia	1	—
Singapore	38	39
South Africa	9	23
Spain	34	52
Sweden	186	173
Switzerland	201	248
Taiwan	142	181
Thailand	3	8
Turkey	—	5
United States of America	721	714
USSR	—	4
WIPO	33	—
Yugoslavia	3	4
	8,646	8,748

APPENDIX 13

Designs fees received 1988

<i>Description of documents, etc</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount received £</i>
Applications for registration in respect of:		
a single article not being a checks or stripes textile article or lace	8,559	367,857
a set of articles not being checks or stripes textile articles or lace	143	11,037
a single lace article or a single checks or stripes textile article	46	552
Applications for extension of copyright for second period	2,706	269,323
Applications for extension of copyright for third period	968	143,424
Applications for extensions or enlargements of time for completion of application for registration or for payments of fee for extension of copyright	491	12,144
Applications for entry of assignments, etc., for alterations or for corrections of error	1,340	8,629
Request for search under section 23 or rules 46 and 47	239	4,211
Requests for certificates for use in obtaining registration abroad or other special purposes	3,020	18,460
Inspection of register or design, supplying office copies of documents and certifying office copies	—	10,456
Other proceedings	31	291
Total		846,384

APPENDIX 14

Extension of protection, objections etc and cancellations

EXTENSION OF DESIGN PROTECTION (SECTION 8(2))

	Extended for second period	Extended for third period
1979	1,533	792
1980	1,565	712
1981	1,523	684
1982	1,479	650
1983	1,943	622
1984	1,751	672
1985	1,947	722
1986	2,354	732
1987	2,374	734
1988	2,706	968

OBJECTIONS, HEARINGS AND APPEALS UNDER THE DESIGNS ACTS

	Objections			Results of hearings				Appeals to Tribunal				
	Pending at beginning of year	Total during year	Applications withdrawn	Allowed to proceed after correspondence		Hearings held	Refused	Allowed to proceed		Dismissed	Allowed	Withdrawn
				By association under s. 4	Others			With modification	Without modification			
1979	32	265	93	77	41	42	31	9	2	1	—	—
1980	44	216	71	72	39	46	25	16	5	4*	15*	—
1981	32	225	101	67	39	30	20	6	4	—	2	—
1982	20	304	84	105	25	55	30	15	10	—	—	—
1983	55	337	107	173	48	36	11	7	18	1	1	—
1984	28	304	61	202	21	22	9	6	6	—	—	—
1985	27	235	42	167	17	5	—	2	1	2	—	—
1986	33	435	37	197	47	38	3	28	1	—	—	1
1987	154	431	77	168	38	19	12	4	—	—	—	—
1988	286	440	185	154	147	16†	7	4	1††	—	—	—

* Eighteen were from a single applicant and concerned with related designs.

† Eleven designs were withdrawn during 1988 while hearings held in their respect during 1987 and 1988 were adjourned to give the applicants the opportunity to file evidence in support of those designs.

†† Includes the Final outcome of one hearing adjourned during 1988.

PROCEEDINGS IN 1988 FOR THE CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATIONS

Eleven applications for the cancellation of registrations under section 11(1) were received and implemented.

Five applications by interested persons were made under section 11(2) to be added to the 19 outstanding at the end of 1987. Of the total of 24, seven were withdrawn, none were cancelled under section 11(2) and in three instances of the applications under section 11(2), the proprietors concerned applied for, and obtained the cancellation of their registrations under section 11(1) leaving 14 applications under section 11(2) outstanding.

APPENDIX 15

Trade and Service Marks

(In this and other parts of the report dealing with Trade marks, reference by number to sections of the Act are references to the Trade Marks Act 1938 as amended and modified by the Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 1984, and references to rules are references to the Trade Marks and Service Marks Rules, 1986.)

1. APPLICATIONS (INCLUDING TEXTILE APPLICATIONS FILED AT THE MANCHESTER BRANCH)

		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Applications filed during the year	—trade marks	19,328	20,102	20,881	20,631	22,100	22,796	24,323	25,955	26,572	31,465
	—service marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,198	6,827	6,541
Examined and searched ¹	—trade marks	10,679	19,741	18,407	18,702	18,818	25,200	28,960	24,846	20,563	28,587
	—service marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	8,572	7,490
Unexamined at end of year ²	—trade marks	9,853	10,233	12,688	14,598	17,938	16,704	11,653	13,651	20,131	24,305
	—service marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,063	11,114	10,067
Advertised during the year	—trade marks	8,598	9,891	11,941	12,415	13,746	15,749	19,093	17,445	14,586	12,623
	—service marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	581	2,211

¹ In addition 764 applications for the Registrar's preliminary option were dealt with during 1988—section 42, rule 20.

² Although this is the actual number of applications unexamined at the end of the year (adjusted after a physical count), a large number are not ready for examination, eg because of queries concerning the list of goods. Each year a number of applications are withdrawn before examination.

2. APPLICATIONS—OBJECTIONS, HEARING AND APPEALS—SECTION 17

		1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
(a) Hearings—Ex parte—											
<i>Rules 33-34.</i>											
Number appointed		7,045	7,553	7,501	6,696	5,962	5,944	6,286	7,346	6,918	6,189
Number postponed etc.		275	199	137	281	300	233	330	695	413	211
Number taken		6,770	7,354	7,364	6,415	5,662	5,711	5,956	6,651	6,505	5,978
Applications allowed to proceed:											
—unconditionally		588	607	743	574	590	599	623	776	697	945
—on transfer to part B		867	726	766	849	628	822	1,040	1,261	1,171	1,388
—conditionally		1,406	1,688	1,201	829	904	497	381	295	182	67
Applications suspended pending applicant's agreement to conditions etc		3,828	4,215	4,283	3,811	3,196	3,287	3,221	3,616	3,778	3,249
Applications withdrawn		24	32	72	61	55	85	99	88	99	55
Applications refused		57	86	162	291	289	421	592	615	557	274
Number not yet taken		1,678	1,873	1,897	2,445	1,864	2,157	2,933	3,056	1,448	1,486
(b) Refusals—Rule 35											
Written grounds issued		32	37	44	85	58	50	30	58	66	53
(c) Appeals to SOS (Trade)—Rules 129-135											
Pending at beginning of year		2	2	—	1	5	4	2	1	6	7
Lodged during the year		2	2	1	6	8	11	4	8	7	14
Withdrawn		—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Dismissed		2	4	—	1	6	10	5	2	3	8
Allowed		—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	6
Pending at end of year		2	—	1	5	4	2	1	6	7	7
(d) Appeals to the Court—RSC Order 100											
Pending at beginning of year		2	1	4	2	5	11	6	3	—	—
Lodged during the year		7	5	2	8	10	9	4	1	13	3
Withdrawn		—	—	1	—	—	6	2	—	3	—
Dismissed		4	1	3	4	4	5 ⁴	5 ⁴	3	1	3 ⁴
Allowed		3	1	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—
Pending at end of year		2	4	2	5	11	6	3	—	— ³	—

³ Figure given for 1987 was incorrect. Should have read "Nil".

⁴ Appeals now outstanding to Court of Appeal (from High Court).

APPENDIX 15—continued

3. OPPOSITIONS TO REGISTRATION—SECTION 18

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
(a) Oppositions before the Registrar:										
Pending at beginning of year	379	461	672	649	738	542	425	432	419	388
Filed during the year	210	356	294	341	317	302	301	301	316	319 ⁵
Withdrawn—										
—applications	52	54	109	85	167	114	72	110	91	77
—oppositions	62	77	195	154	329	283	190	177	210	167
Oppositions refused	4	4	5	9	12	11	15	7	17	6
Oppositions allowed	110	10	6	4	5	11	17	20	29	21
Pending at end of year	461	672	649	738	542	425	432	419	388	436 ⁶
Main Hearings in year	12	12	12	15	17	22	26	21	42	23 ⁷
(b) Appeals from Registrar to Court:										
Pending at beginning of year	—	2	3	2	5	—	4	8	7	7
Lodged during year	3	3	3	5	—	7	8	1	3	4
Withdrawn	1	1	3	—	2	—	1	—	1	1
Dismissed	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	6
Allowed	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	3
Pending at end of year	2	3	2	5	—	4	8	7	7	1

⁵ The number of applications under threatened opposition, *ie* where extensions of time have been obtained under Rules 46 and 114, was approximately 834.

⁶ Of which 6 were ready to be heard.

⁷ In addition 59 interlocutory hearings, mainly concerning extensions of time, were held during the year.

4. MAINTENANCE OF THE REGISTER

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
(a) Registrations										
Registered during the year—										
in part A	6,118	4,216	6,262	8,527	7,612	10,324	10,754	11,285	9,288	9,371
in part B	3,918	2,492	3,280	4,607	4,313	5,759	5,400	5,804	5,113	5,010
Total	10,036	6,708	9,542	13,134	11,925	16,083	16,154	17,089	14,401	14,381 ⁸
% of registrations made in part B	39	37	34	35	36	36	33	34	35	35
(b) Renewals and Registrations										
No. of registrations renewable	25,100	24,819	23,467	24,162	23,394	25,159	22,676	23,767	25,131	27,574
No. renewed	14,379	16,154	14,079	13,746	14,996	12,946	14,098	13,810	4,213	18,421
No. of lapsed registrations restored—Rule 68—and renewed (not included above)	178	274	154	143	282	153	282	249	212	213
(c) Assignments										
No. of forms TM No. 16 lodged	1,411	1,362	1,485	1,648	1,701	1,669	1,525	1,941	2,071	2,226
No. dealt with	1,122	1,208	1,348	1,553	2,066	1,704	1,585	1,622	2,189	1,917
No. of registrations assigned ⁹	4,259	3,886	4,646	5,259	6,789	6,495	5,702	6,536	9,884	6,161
(d) Other changes										
(Name, address, list of goods, voluntary cancellations, etc)										
No. of applications made	1,232	1,772	2,093	2,113	336	2,076	1,731	5,935	4,190	4,752
No. of registrations amended	3,900	6,729	10,008	10,874	13,470	7,801	7,035	7,982	25,674	11,219
(e) Registrar's Certificate—Rule 122										
No. issued (TM No. 31)	8,662	10,074	10,470	9,380	6,552	5,227	10,246	8,368	10,051	10,860

⁸ At the end of the year there were 1,016 advertised applications not registered. This does not include those under opposition or those where the opposition period (or extended opposition period) has not expired.

⁹ A single assignment may affect many registrations, whether or not governed by section 23.

5. RECTIFICATIONS—SECTIONS 26 AND 32

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<i>(a)</i>										
Applications made to Registrar:¹⁰										
Pending at beginning of year	256	362	358	333	368	400	363	442	524	451
File in year	202	167	175	204	185	198	273	320	281	286
Withdrawn	82	163	161	154	150	207	172	213	320	259
Refused	3	—	1	—	2	3	2	1	2	—
Allowed	11	8	38	15	3	25	20	24	32	29
Pending at end of year	362	358	333	368	400	363	442	524	451	449 ¹¹
Main Hearings held in year ¹²	8	4	6	—	5	6	7	10	6	3
<i>(b) Appeals from Registrar to Court:</i>										
Pending at beginning of year	3	—	1	2	4	2	3	1	2	3
Lodged in year	—	1	2	4	—	1	—	3	1	—
Withdrawn	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—
Dismissed	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Allowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending at end of year	—	1	2	4	2	3	1	2	3	2
<i>(c) Applications made direct to Court:¹³</i>										
Pending at beginning of year	12	15	35	35	38	24	16	13	22	30
Lodged in year	4	21	8	12	5	3	9	19	8	18
Withdrawn	1	1	6	—	17	5	8	3	—	2
Dismissed	—	—	1	9	2	4	1	4	—	5
Allowed	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	3	—	—
Pending at end of year	15	35	35	38	24	16	13	22	20	41

¹⁰ Most actions for rectification are started either in the Registry or the High Court at the option of the applicant. No cases were referred to the Courts by the Registrar under section 54(b) during the year.

¹¹ of which one was ready to be heard.

¹² Undefended rectifications are usually determined without a hearing.

¹³ The majority of these are counterclaims by way of defence.

APPENDIX 16

Trade and Service marks applied for and registered in 1987 and 1988 according to country of residence of applicant

Country	1987				1988			
	Applications		Registrations		Applications		Registrations	
	Trade Marks	Service Marks	Trade Marks	Service Marks	Trade Marks	Service Marks	Trade Marks	Service Marks
United Kingdom	14,059	4,686	7,070	106	15,839	4,318	6,969	741
Channel Islands	46	33	11	—	64	17	30	2
Andora	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Australia	266	47	97	1	350	83	77	8
Austria	100	12	39	—	105	11	46	5
Bahamas	6	—	3	—	3	1	2	—
Barbados	3	3	4	—	7	2	7	—
Belgium	215	21	139	—	259	39	68	7
Bermuda	10	12	2	—	49	26	10	1
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Canada	200	90	87	—	206	75	68	7
Caribbean	46	12	23	—	30	3	21	6
Cayman Islands	6	—	—	—	5	4	4	—
Central America	17	9	21	—	26	3	39	4
China (People's Republic)	35	3	21	—	66	2	19	2
Cyprus	8	—	1	—	7	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	7	—	10	—	15	2	8	1
Denmark	216	44	140	—	194	32	122	13
Finland	132	13	71	—	146	8	38	4
France	1,732	406	923	3	2,517	509	786	84
Germany, Democratic Republic	5	5	20	—	27	1	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic	1,570	155	1,114	8	1,888	196	861	94
Gibraltar	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Greece	23	—	10	—	23	—	4	—
Hong Kong	99	18	60	—	138	27	46	5
Hungary	15	—	11	—	17	4	5	—
Iceland	5	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
India	11	—	9	—	9	—	7	—
Irish Republic	139	11	48	—	192	11	59	6
Israel	26	1	10	—	45	—	12	1
Italy	922	69	366	—	1,259	130	341	36
Japan	645	27	461	1	850	42	407	43
Kenya	2	—	—	—	7	1	—	—
Lebanon	5	—	3	—	5	—	1	—
Liechtenstein	38	1	11	—	37	2	4	2
Luxembourg	8	9	9	—	25	24	3	3
Malaysia	16	7	2	—	20	1	4	—
Malta	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaco	5	—	7	—	6	—	9	1
Netherlands	462	101	353	—	588	124	230	27
New Zealand	72	16	47	—	36	5	29	3
Norway	46	7	44	—	91	12	40	4
Others (Africa)	7	1	3	—	21	1	2	—
Others (Asia)	187	6	53	1	239	4	85	4
Poland	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Portugal	27	8	17	—	21	—	11	2
Romania	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Singapore	40	4	24	—	61	2	17	3
South Africa	48	20	30	—	67	12	25	3
South America	44	6	17	—	54	7	8	6
Spain	361	64	209	—	440	70	146	15
Sweden	376	77	257	—	339	53	210	22
Switzerland	628	78	410	3	944	76	343	38
United States of America	3,597	737	1,984	11	4,090	589	1,740	185
USSR	22	8	8	—	26	10	13	1
Yugoslavia	10	—	7	—	5	—	5	—
	26,572	6,827	14,267	134	31,465	6,541	12,922	1,389

APPENDIX 17

Classification of trade and service marks 1987 and 1988

TRADE MARKS ADVERTISED AND REGISTERED

Class	Classification of Goods	1987		1988	
		Advertised	Registered	Advertised	Registered
1	Chemical products used in industry, science, etc	584	599	569	546
2	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc	162	182	179	145
3	Cleaning preparations, soaps, perfumes, etc	635	675	592	524
4	Industrial oils and greases, candles, tapers, etc	104	92	95	101
5	Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, infants' and invalids' foods etc	1,078	1,078	904	950
6	Unwrought and partly wrought common metals, etc	424	425	453	413
7	Machines and machine tools, motors (except for vehicles), etc	631	615	628	624
8	Hand tools, and instruments; cutlery, forks and spoons; side arms	140	150	154	149
9	Scientific, nautical and surveying and electrical apparatus and instruments (including wireless, etc)	2,024	1,905	1,655	1,876
10	Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus	326	354	324	319
11	Installations for lighting, heating, cooking, etc	532	528	547	519
12	Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water	372	359	346	361
13	Firearms; ammunition, etc	26	32	37	26
14	Precious metals and their alloys, etc	172	184	204	174
15	Musical instruments (other than talking machines and wireless apparatus)	35	29	36	39
16	Paper and paper articles, stationery, office requisities, etc	1,199	1,018	1,040	1,161
17	Gutta-percha, india-rubber, etc	234	266	275	232
18	Leather, skins, umbrellas, harness, etc	231	208	192	187
19	Building materials, road-making materials, etc	339	343	330	308
20	Furniture, articles of wood, cork etc	321	323	404	330
21	Small domestic utensils and containers (not precious metal), glassware etc	273	299	292	277
22	Rope, string, nets, tents, raw fibrous textile materials, etc	85	69	53	66
23	Yarns; threads	55	54	57	49
24	Tissues (piece goods), bed and table covers, etc	232	254	217	218
25	Clothing, including boots, shoes and slippers	1,024	958	811	840
26	Lace and embroidery, ribbon and braids, artificial flowers, etc	64	58	54	52
27	Carpets, rugs, etc	91	69	77	98
28	Games, etc	533	493	531	447
29	Meat, fish, poultry and game; meat extracts, etc	620	626	350	451
30	Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, rice, etc	800	794	513	579
31	Agricultural, horticultural and forestry products, fresh fruits, etc	232	234	170	202
32	Beer, ale and porter, mineral and aerated waters, etc	376	403	193	284
33	Wines, spirits and liquors	502	439	244	329
34	Tobacco, raw or manufactured; smokers' articles, matches	130	162	97	116
		14,586	14,267	12,623	12,992

SERVICE MARK APPLICATIONS

Class	Classification of Services	1987		1988	
		Advertised	Registered	Advertised	Registered
35	Advertising and business	135	35	328	242
36	Insurance and financial	116	16	442	287
37	Construction and repair	120	20	305	163
38	Communication	32	13	96	67
39	Transportation and storage	46	14	196	106
40	Processing and material treatment	26	19	73	28
41	Education and entertainment	18	1	232	110
42	Miscellaneous	88	16	539	386
		581	134	2,211	1,389

APPENDIX 18

Trade and Service marks fees received 1988

<i>Description of documents, etc</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount received £</i>
Application for registration under sections 17,27 and 37	37,552	2,342,844
Amendment fees etc	258	3,556
Opposition, appeals, etc	719	19,597
Registrations, including associations	13,182	1,131,524
Renewals, including restorations	17,144	3,490,301
Applications for registration of subsequent proprietor	2,418	74,547
Requests for Registrar's preliminary advice, public search fees	—	58,461
Certificates, office copies, etc	12,325	124,478
Applications for registration of registered users, etc	2,224	117,653
Rectification and correction of the Register	1,208	19,746
Sub-Total	87,030	£7,382,707
<i>Add</i>		
Fees (not included above) received by the Cutlers' Company, Sheffield, during the year ended 30 June 1988 on proceedings under section 38 of the Trade Marks Act		11,651
		£7,394,358
<i>Deduct</i>		
Fees allowed to the Cutler's Company	5,826	
Total		7,388,532
Fees certified for refund during 1988 (not included in amounts received above)		70,977

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