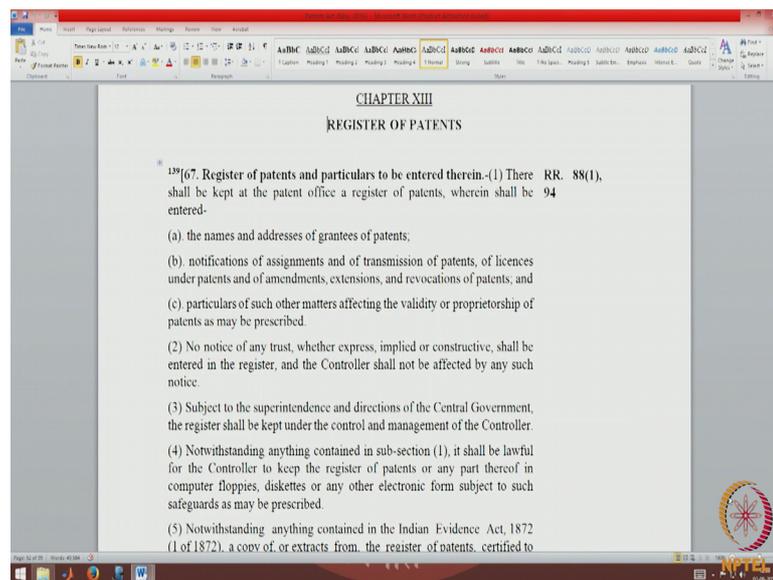


Patent Law for Engineers and Scientists
Prof. Feroz Ali
Department of Management
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

Lecture - 55
Patent Office and Patent Prosecutions
Register of Patents

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Register of patents section 67 talks about the register of patterns the register of patents this is a records that is kept at the patent office which contains details of all the granted patents. In fact, it contains details of all the granted patents it also contains details with regard to amendments of existing patents an even revocation of existing patterns. So, we understand the register of patents as a record of all the patents of that have been granted and the patent that have been in force. So, this is a public record and it is possible for the public to scrutinize this register to understand what is the status of patents to understand who are the patentees if there is been an assignment of a patent who are the new assignees if the patent as been revoked then the patents as been revoked.

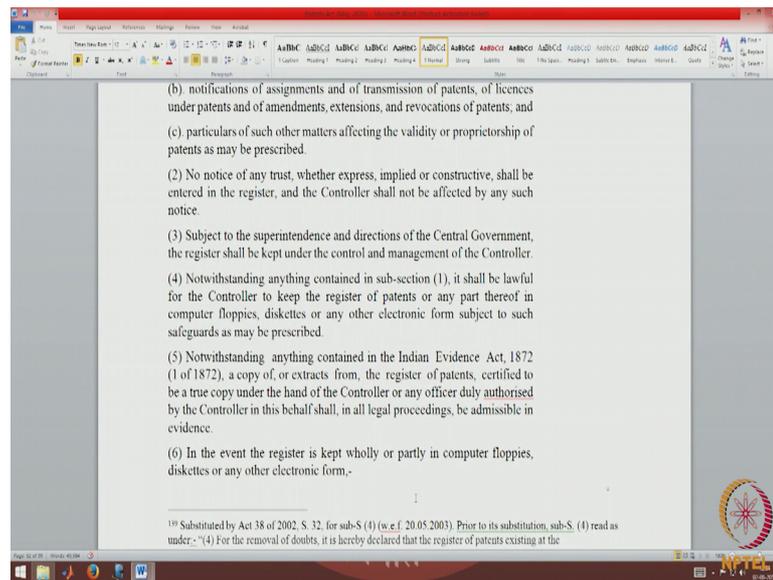
So, there are a number of details that register carries, but the register we understand this the register as the public document that is kept with the controller and it is kept that the patent office an analogy would be the register of companies under the companies act where the details about all companies incorporated under the companies act are kept by

the register of companies now if you see the details that are entered in to the register the section 67 once tells us that the register there shall be kept at the patent office a register of patents.

So, this we understand as a public record and now the register or the details of the register can also be searched online the patent office as website were some of details in the register can be searched on the patent office website now details at just name in address grantees of the patents the patent holders they name in address would be mention in the register notification of assignments and transmission of patents license extra and revocation of patents. So, anything that has happen with regard to granted patent whether there is been an assignment or a transmission or a license or amendments revocations anything that affects the life or the rights conferred under a patents will have to be recorded in the register of patents particulars of such matters affecting the validity of proprietorship of the patents as may be prescribed.

Now, if a validity challenge is made on a patent in an informant suit and the patentees successfully succeeds in declaring that the patents is valid there is a provision that a certificate of validity can be issued under the act now all these things would be entered in the register now the register would not contains certain things. For instance 67 2 tell us that no notice of any trust whether express implied or compressive shall be entered in the register and the controller shall not be effected by any such notice; notice of trust whether its implied or constructive will not be entered into the register 3 subject to super intendance and directions of the central government the register shall be kept under the control and management of the controller.

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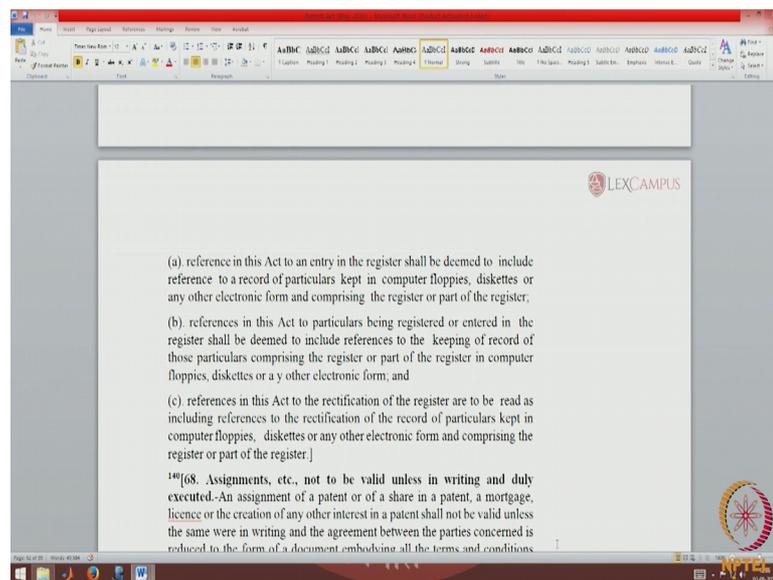
So, the controller is the one under whose custody the register is kept 4 notwithstanding anything contains in subsection one it shall be lawful for the controller to keep the register of patents for any path thereof in computer floppies diskettes or any electronic form subject to such safe guards as may be prescribed as I mentioned if path of the register is now available online it is largely due to this provision where it allows the register to be kept in an electronic form.

Five notwithstanding anything contain in the Indian evidence act 1872 or a copy of or extract of the co register of patents certified to be true copy by the hand of controller or an officer duly authorized by the controller in all legal proceeding shall be admissible as evidence. Now if you need to produce any detail with regard to a patent before a court of law the excepted mode or the admissible mode of evidence is to get a certified copy of the register that the certified by the controller or any officer who the control as authorized to be a true copy that will be adduce adduced as evidence.

Now, in practice a printout taken from a patent office website will be advisable as evidence the information technology act allows copies which are displayed on the website to be taken as matters on evidence. But if there is any dispute with the guards to rights of a patent t and if that is issue is before a court of law under the evidence act the an extract a certified copy of the register will be admissible as evidence rather than just taking a photo copy of the register you would insist on a certified copy that is certified by

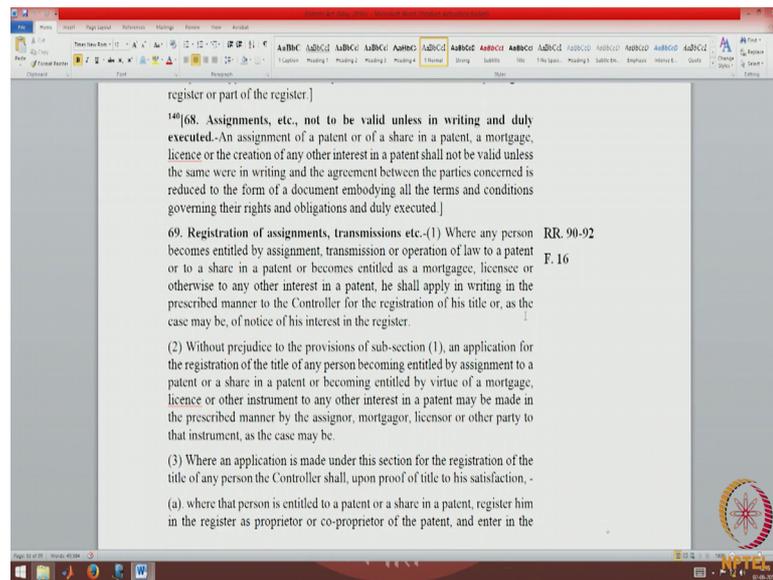
the controller to be a true copy and that can be admitted as an evidence in the sense that that will be taken as a true state of AFS by the court in a proceeding in a legal proceeding 6 in the even in the register is kept wholly or partly in floppy computer floppies diskettes or in other electronics form reference to this act to any entry in the registration shall be deem to include the electronic form as well and reference to this act or particulars registered or entered in the registration shall be deem to include references of keeping.

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It in various electronic form it just means that any copy that is kept in the electronic form shall be treated as a copy on which as copy which is actually kept in the original forms to the electronic form can be relied as another alternative forms reference to the scats to the rectification of register are to be read as including references to the rectification of record of particulars kept in the computer floppies as well.

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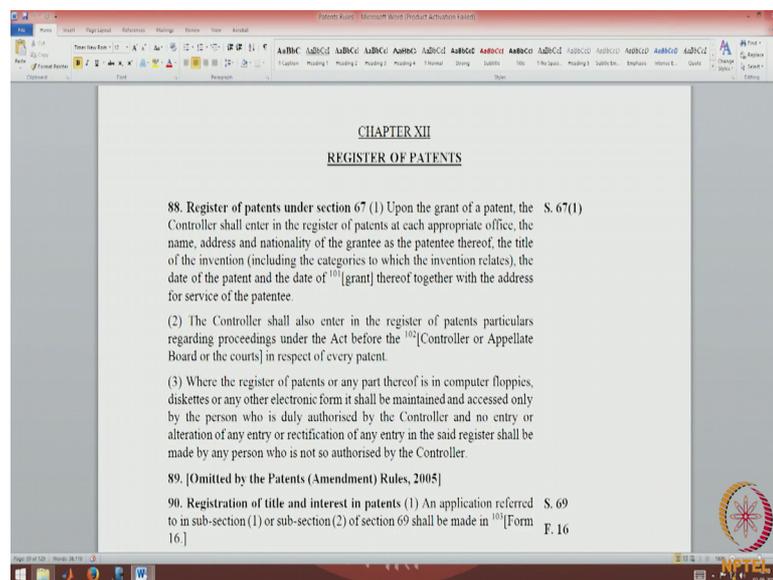
So, any reference to rectification of register would also mean rectifying the records kept in electronic form. So, this tells us 6 67 tells about there being a register of patents and the register of patents being a public record were the records and details of every granted patent the names and address of the patent holders the assignments the transmissions the licenses the revocation the amendments record of everything that happens to a patent is kept. And in fact, you would know that whenever a patent is amended there are provisions of the patents act where the controller is directed to carry out a changes in the register when a patent is a revoked there is a direction that is passed say by the intellectual property applied both to carry the change in the register.

So, you will find that regard less of what change happens to patents in a particular case that change needs to be carried out in the register because the register is the public record where people can search and understand the status of granted patents. So, so we understand the register as a public record that is kept. So, even if you amend the name of a patent holder there is an assignment and a new patent holder comes into the picture.

It is sufficient that you do it filing the appropriate form paying the appropriate fee and carrying the change, but the patent controller will have to also amend the register to reflect that change similarly for amendments if you have to amend your patent you can file an amendment a form a say form a 58 or 59 you can file the amendment get the amendment done, but it is the responsibility of the controller to publish it and correct the

register. So, likewise for everything that is being done an in individual case pertaining to a particular patent it becomes the responsibility of the controller to carry out that change in the register because the register is a public record which comprises of all the details that we saw in section 67 to be kept in either in the register itself in its hard form or in its hard form or in electronic form and we saw from the provisions of section 67 that the register or the paths of the register could also kept in the electronic form computer floppies diskettes do not make sense today.

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Today when we talk about largely we are talking about things being kept in the electronic form that is what could be reflected as a website data base or as a data base that is kept at the patent office the rules with regard to the register rule 88 tells us that upon the grant of the patent the controller shall enter in the register of patent at each appropriate office the name address nationality of the grantee as a patentee the title of the invention the date of the patent the date of grant together with the address of service of the patentee now these are the entries that figure in the register.

So, if you ask for a certified copy of an entry in a register pertaining to a particular patents of these are the things that you going to get the name address nationality date of patent date of grant. And the address of service address of service address of service in most case would be the service the address of the patent agent who is on record 2 the controller shall also enter in the register the patent particulars regarding proceeding

under the act before the controller or applied board or courts in respects of every patent we have seen that in section fifty eight the power granted to the applied board or the high court to carry out the amendment to specifications in a proceeding pending before them. So, when the amendment is done the applied board or the high court shall transmit a copy of such amendment and to the controller and the controller on receiving the amendment shall cause an entry thereof and represents the 2 to be made in the register.

So, we find that in various provisions under the act when a change is carried out the controller as to be informed about it and the controller will have to accordingly correct the records. So, this gives us the provision under which that is done 3 where the register of patents or any part thereof is in computer floppies or in diskettes or any other electronic form it shall be maintained or accessed only by a person who is duly authorized by the controller and no entry or alteration or rectification of any entry shall of the register shall be made by any person who is not so authorized. So, this talks about electronic form maintained by the patent office the part of that may be available by way of website that is the interface that is allowed in a searchable format, but access and the authority to carry rectification is only to the controller or a person whom he authorizes 68.

Section 68 talks about assignments and it states that assignments etcetera not to be valid unless in writing and duly executed. So, whenever an assignment is done the assignment there are certain requirements as to how a patent can be assigned 68 tells us that an assignment of a patent or a share in a patent which means you can assign a whole patent or you can also assign a share in a patent the mortgage license or the creation of any other interest in a patent shall not be valid unless the same were in writing. So, the first requirement for any assignment to be recognized under the patent acts is that it as to be in writing and the agreement between parties concerned is reduced in a form of a document embodying all the terms and condition governing the rights and obligations and duly executed a duly executed can be understood as something that is assigned and that is complies with other requirements for any document encompassing right encompassing rights to be executed if it requires time duty to be paid we understand as a something that as to be done in that way.

If it is an execution that is done by a person deciding outside India then we have requirements on apostil getting it a certified by the consulate the Indian consulate there are other ways in which we Indians residing you are outside India can get documents executed. So, it implies all those requirements as to be followed, but the minimum is that it has to be in writing and it as to in duly executed duly executed we understand that following the formalities stipulated for similar assignments under the law 69 registration of assignments transmission extra

Now there is a provision where assignment have to be register under the law 69 one tells us that where any person becomes entitled by assignment transmission or operation of law to patent or to a share of patent. Now let us look at these 3 things assignment is understood as something that happens by voluntarily between 2 people transmission is something where which happens it need not happen voluntarily, but transmission can happen when a right gets rested on another entity by operation of law say by bankruptcy proceedings or a person declared insolvent and his creditors will take over his property and patent become a part of that then we say that the patent as change hence by operation of law; so, any person who entitles to a patent by assignment by transmission or by operation of law to a patent or to a share in a patent or becomes entitled as a mortgage license or otherwise to an interest in a patent.

Now, why do have this distinction we also saw a similar distinction in the earlier section 68 there is a assignment transmission or operational of law of patent or a share in patent that is one part the second part is entitle to a mortgage licenses or otherwise to an to any other interest in a patent. So, these 2 things should be understood as interest in a patent would mean I we should understand interest or anything like an interest when we say any other interest in a patent which means mortgagees an interest in a patent or license is an interest in a patent. So, an interest is understood as a limited right. So, if you have a mortgage then the mortgage can be redeemed and you can put an end to the mortgage if there is license the license can be put an end to it.

So, as long as the lie mortgage continues or the license continues you have a limited right to the patent when the transaction is over the rights rest back to the person who gave it you in the first place, but when we talk about assignments the assignment is a full pledged transfer of rights assignment transmission operation of law of a patent or a share in a patent in those when we talk about the first part of 69 one we are referring to an

absolute transfer of rights in a patent from entity a to b we are not talking about a limited transfer we are not talking about a license to use it for few years license in the particular territory we are talking about absolute transfer assignment is an absolute transfer operation of law is an absolute transfer. So, by the first part talks about an absolute transfer where the person who is entitle to a right gets complete control over his part of his right may be the entire patent or may be share of a patent, but we are talking about to put matter in prospectors we after talking about the rights of co owners or owners in this part.

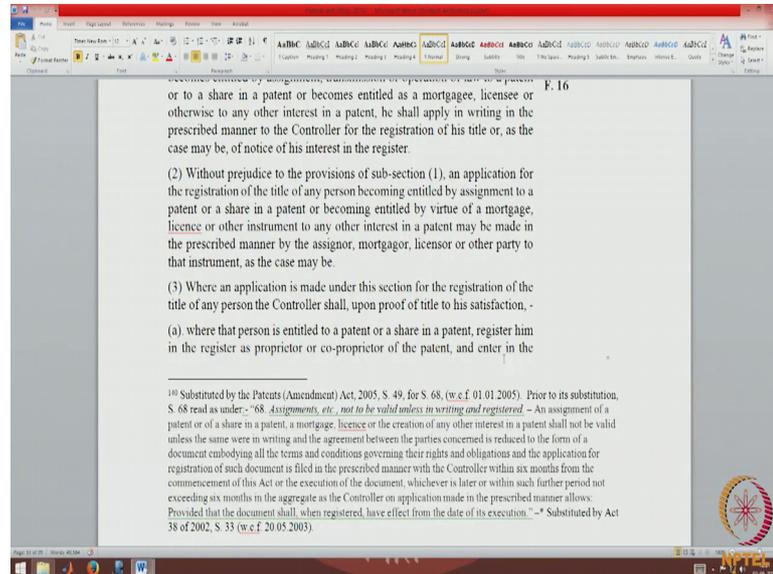
In the next part its begins with the word becomes entitled as a mortgagee licensee or otherwise to any other interest we are talking about the limited right to use the patent or to have a license in a patent which means the mortgage licensee or a person who holds an interest will not have absolute control over the patent he may not be able to sell the patent he may not be assign it further there are limitations. So, the interest is understood as something which is limited and when we say a right in a patent or in a share in a patent we understand as a whole right which covers right to do everything with regard to the patent. So, we understand these 2 paths 69 1 as either an absolute right or a conditional or a limited right.

So, it covers both the scenarios he shall apply in writing in the prescribed manner the prescribed manner is form 16 you see the cross reference there to the controller for a registration of a his title or as the case may be of notice of his interest in the register. So, he if is entitle to a right he as to apply using this form to register his title if he is become an absolute owner then his name as to figure in the records or if he is only entitle to interest. Then the notice of his interest will be enter in to the register if he is a licensee then his name will figure as the licensee if he is a mortgage his name will figure as the mortgagee his name will not replace for the right of the patent holder he will not be shown as the proprietor that happens only when he is entitle to the title or he becomes a owner or a co owner.

Only in a such cases that is what I mention as a first part assignment transmission operation of law will waste full rights in the person who is entitle to the right where as mortgage license or any other interest one only rest a partial right. So, if it is a partial wasting then they will be an notice of his interest if it is a full wasting of the right then

the title itself the registration in a of the patent will be in that name in that person's name or in the joint name with co owners.

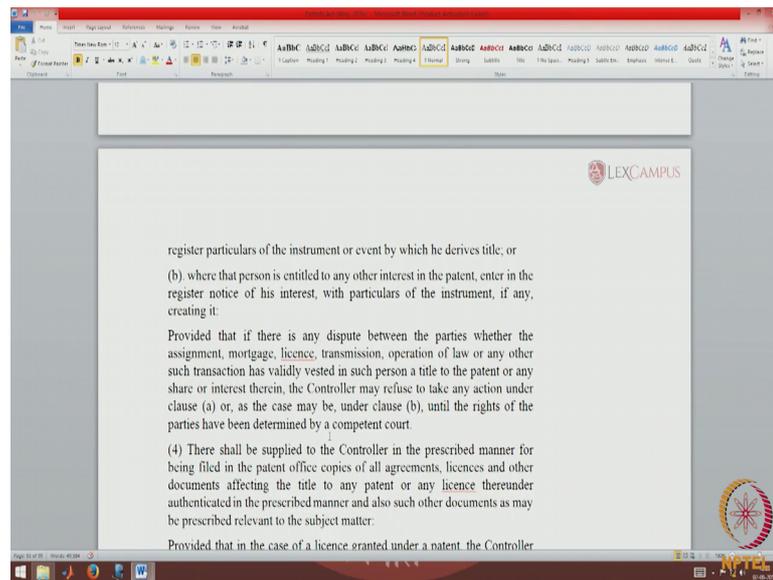
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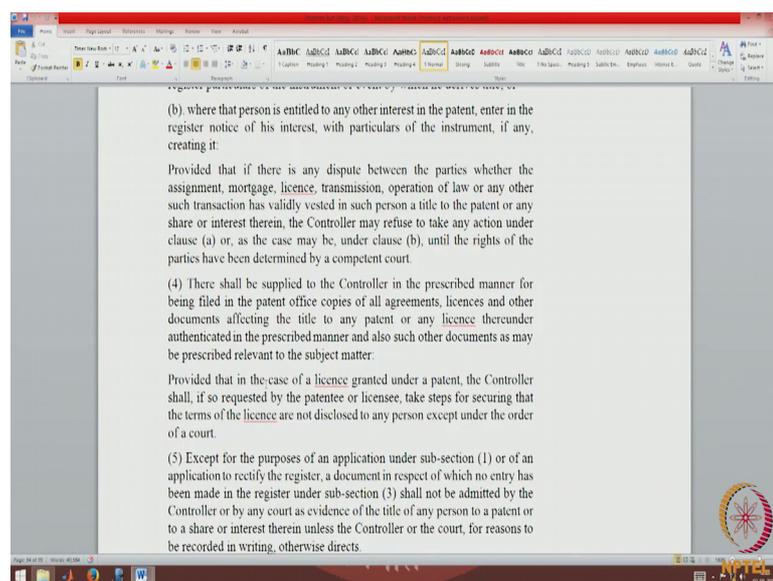
If there are any 2 without provisions to provisions of subsection one an application for the registration of a title of any person becoming entitle by assignment to a patent or a share in a patent or becoming entitle by a virtue of mortgage license or other instrument to any interest in a patent. So, you can see the patent first they talk about title by assignment is somebody is entitle to the have absolute control in the patent or share in a patent then they talk about an interest in a patent which is by a way of mortgage license or any other instrument which conveys the interest in patent may be made in the prescribed manner by the assigner mortgage licensor or other party as to that instrument as they case may be.

So, this provision tells us that the application for registration of the title should be done in the prescribed manner by the assigner or the mortgagor the licensee as the case may be 3 where an application is made under sub under the section for the registration of a title of any person the controller shall upon proof of title to his satisfaction a where the person is entitle to a patent or share in a patent register him as proprietor or co proprietor.

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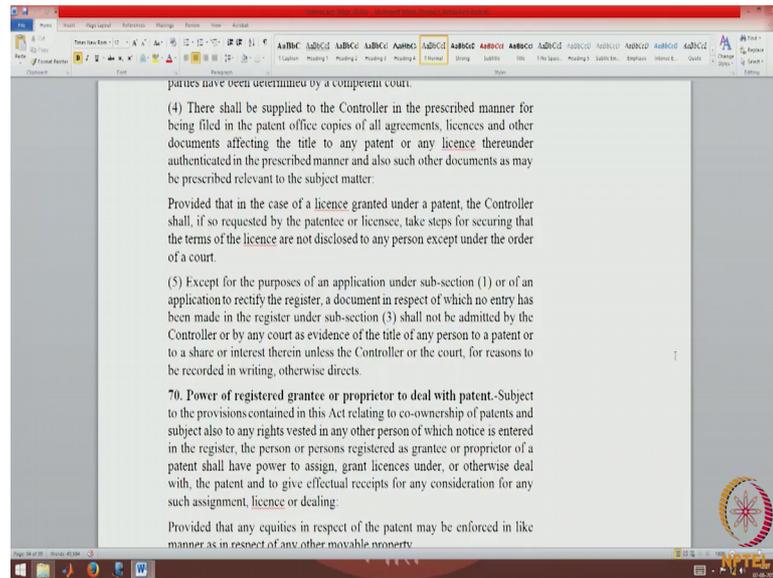
And enter the register in the register particulars of the instrument by which he derives title be where that person is entitled to any other interest in a patent enter in the register notice of his interest with particulars to that instrument creating it, which means the controller. Just takes record of the instrument and carries out changes in the register provided that if there is any distribute between parties whether the assignment mortgage license transmission operation of law or any other such transactions as validly rested in such person a title to the patent any share in a patent the controller may refuse to take a

action under clause a as the case may be in the clause b until the rights of the parties have been determine by a competent code.

So, if there are dispute between owners or there are distribute between people who holds interests the controller is not a person whose going to settle those distributes the controller as some powers with regard to co owners we saw that in section twenty, but in this case if there is any dispute on an assignment mortgage license transmission operation of law then the controller will won the parties to approach the court and get a declaration by a way of a civil suit declaring what are the respective right of the parties. So, the controller would not do anything he would not take any action unless it is determine by a competent court and we are referring to civil courts here.

Four there shall be supply to a controller in the prescribed manner for being filed in the patent copies of the all agreements etcetera affecting the title or to any patent or any license there under authenticated in the prescribed manner which nearly simply states that you will have to supply copies of the agreement or the licenses based on which the change or the person gets entitled to a right provided that in the case of license granted under a patent the controller shall if so requested by the patentee or licensee take steps was securing that the terms of the license are not disclosed to any person accept under a order of a court this is to protect confidentiality in certain agreements the controller shall take measures of securing the terms of license and to ensuring that their not disclosed to any other person except by the order of a court. So, this protects confidentiality of agreements that are file before the controller.

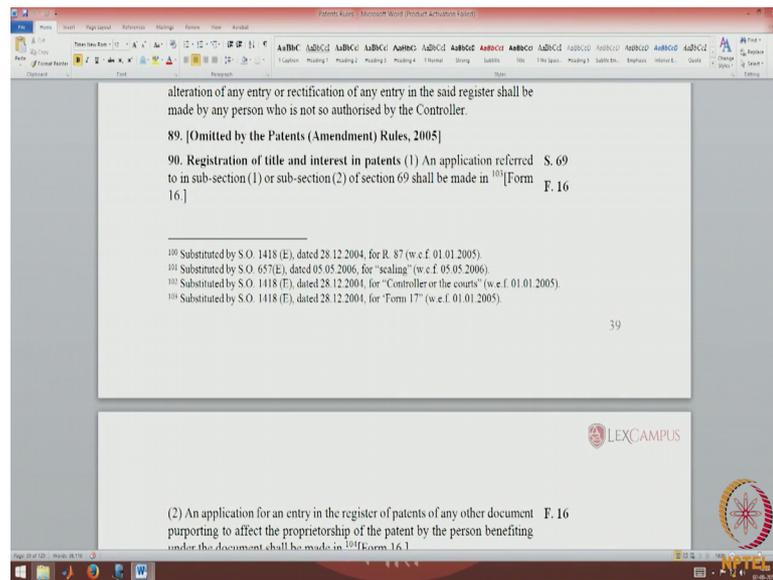
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5 except for the purposes of application under subsection one or of any application to rectify the register the document in respect of which no entry as been made in the register under subsection 3 shall not be admitted by the controller or any court as evidence of title of any person to a patent or to a share in a patent unless a controller or the court for the reasons to be recorded in writing otherwise directs now unless you carry the change in the register you will not be considered as a owner of a patent or of a person whose entitle to an interest this becomes critical when you want to enforce the patent in a court to file an infringement suit you either have to be the proprietor of the patent the patentee or you have to be an exclusive license.

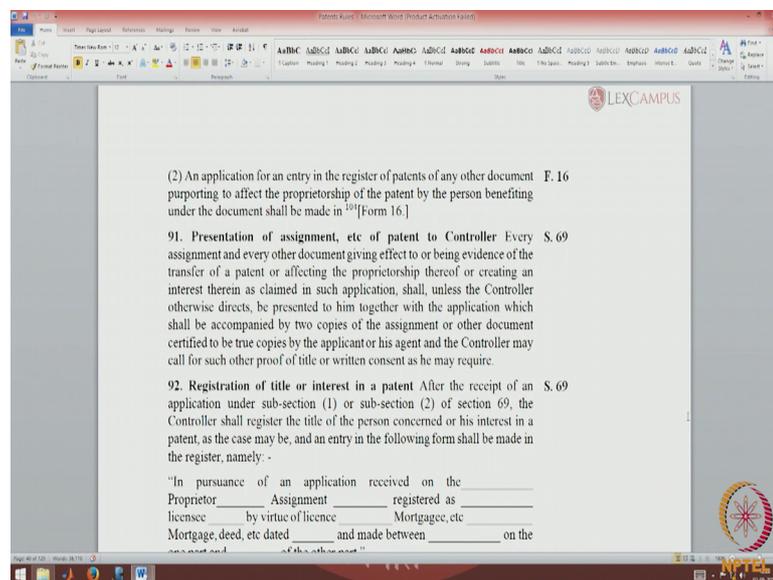
So, if the records do not show you as the owner of the patent or as the owner of an interest or an exclusive licensee then even if you file an infringement suit saying that you are the owner, but you have not corrected the records in the register of patents they could be an objections and if an objection is raised the court or the controller will not consider the fact that you had an assignment unless that assignment is taken in to record and the register as been rectified. So, it will not be admitted as evidence. So, it is not necessary it is not sufficient that 2 parties have an assignment, but the assignment as to be communicated the controller as to have knowledge of it and the records the register as to be correct otherwise the rights that flow to a party will not be given to the party.

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Now, rule 90 deals with the registration of title and interest in patents an application referred to an subsection one or subsection 2 of 69 should be made in form 16.

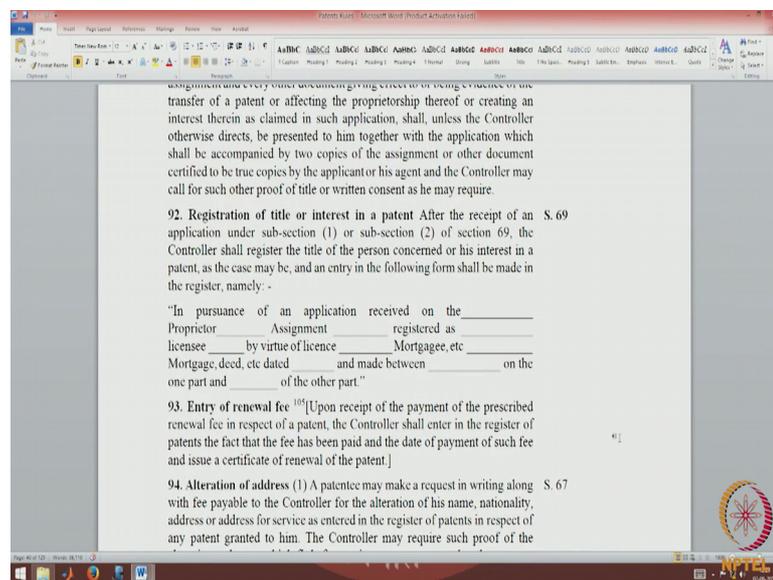
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We saw that an application for the entry in the registration of a patents of any other document proper ting to affect the proprietorship of a patent persons benefit under the document shall also be made in form 1691 talks about presentation of assignment etcetera of a patent to the controller every assignment and every other document giving effect to being evidence of a transfer of a patent or a affecting proprietorship thereof or

creating an interest as claimed in a such application shall unless the controller otherwise directs the presented to him together with an application which shall be a accompanied by 2 copies of the assignment or other documents certified to be true copies by the applicant or his agent and the controller may call for such other proof of title or written concern as may he require. So, if you want your name figure as an assignee then you have to produce 2 copies of the assignment deed or certified copies or true copies saying that based on this assignment deed I want my name to be changed or I want my name to be shown as the new assigning.

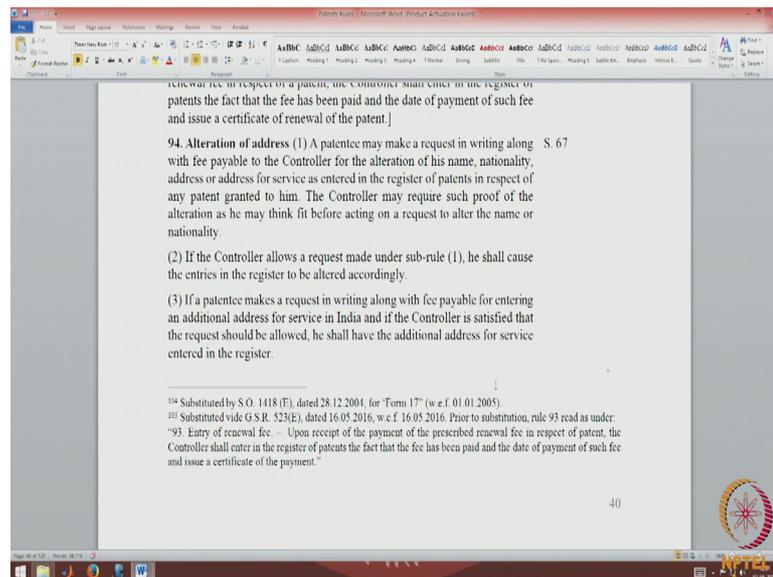
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So, the proof of assignment as to be presented to the controller now how does the registration of title or interest happen after receipt 92 rule 92 tells us that after receipt of the application under sub section 1 or 2 of 69.

The controller shall be register the title of a person entitled or his interest as at case may be by an entry which shall be in the following manner in pursuance of an application received on the dash proprietor dash assignment registered as dash licensee dash. So, you will change this according to while it virtue of license you will strike of the other parts you will say by mortgage you will not say by virtue of an license dated and made between dash on one pot and dash the other. So, this is the form in which they will be an entry in the register to show that the new assignee as now or the new licensee as now he is entitled to a right by virtue of the document that is mentioned.

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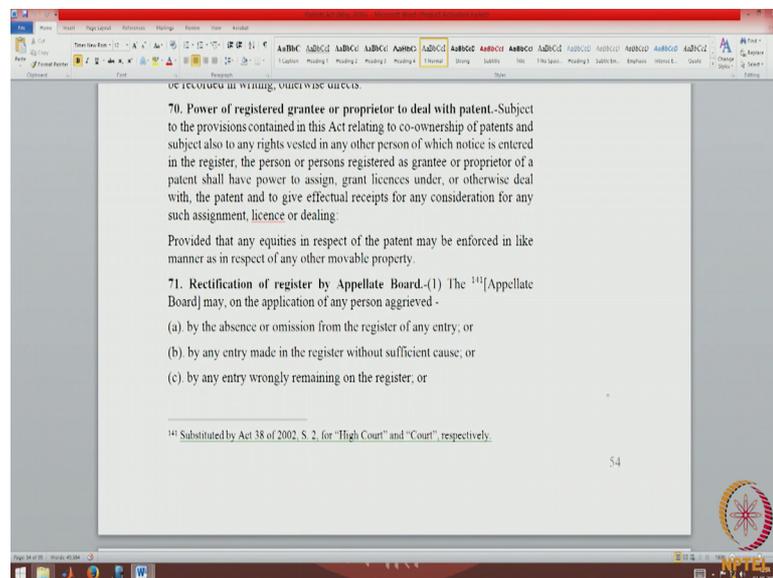


So, there are some other details entry of renewal fee upon a receipt of payment of prescribed renewal fee in respect of a patent the controller shall enter in the register the fact that the fee as been paid and the date of payment of be and the certificate of renewal an issue as certificate of renewal. So, every renewal as to be updated every time a patent is renewed it as to be updated in the register of patents or 94 deals with alteration of address a patentee may request in writing along with fee payable for the alteration of his name nationality address or address of service as entered in the register in respect of any patent granted to him the controller may require such proof of a alteration and accordingly alter the detail if the controller allows a request under sub rule one he shall cause the entry to be in the register to be alter accordingly.

3 if a patentee request makes a request in writing along with the fee payable for entering an additional address for service in India and if the controller satisfy that the request should be allowed he shall have the additional address of the service entered in the register there are cases were a foreign entities file quite a lot of patterns in India and normally they would give the address of service as the address of their patent agents. Now this provisions rule 94 3 allows the patentee to have an additional address of service for instance if the patentee wants every notice that is being send to the patent agent also to be sent to the head quarters in India then this provision rule 94 3 allows the patentee to have an additional address of service to be included.

And you have to give reasons because the controller as to be satisfy because then the controller every time that controller issues some notice of service he would also mark the copy to that address now this can take care of a real world problem of in some cases patent agents not communicating back to the patent agents not communicating back to the patentee. So, that could happen for various reasons. So, if you as a patentee needs to have every communication to be sent to you in addition to your patent agent or your service provider then you would insist on using the provisional under 94 3. So, that the address your address the patentees address is given as an additional address for service in India.

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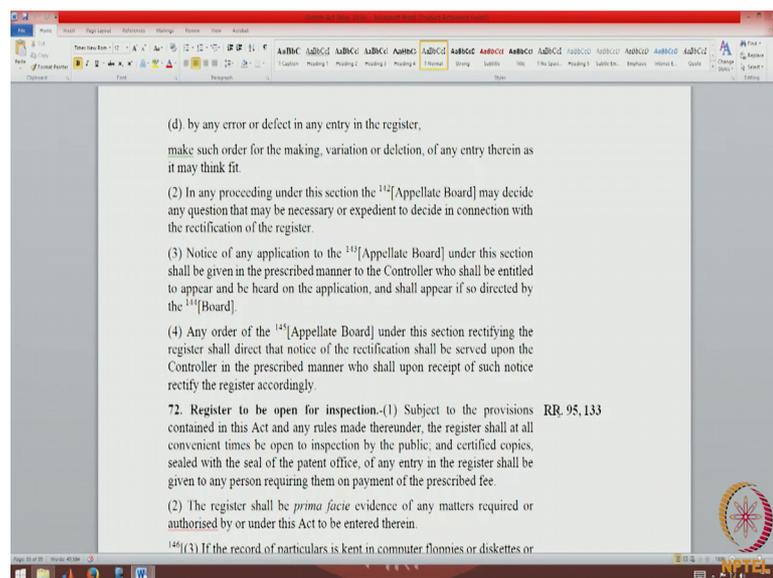


Section 70 deals with power of a registered grantee or proprietor to deal with a patent subject to provision content under this act relating to co ownership of patterns and subject to any rights rested in any other person of which notices entered in the register the person or person register as a grantee or proprietor of a patent shall have power to assign grant license under or otherwise deal with a patent and to give effectual receipts for any consideration of any assignment license or dealing provided that any equities in respect of a patent may be enforced in a like manner in respect of any other moveable property now we are already mentioned in the contest of section 68 and 69 that there are absolute rights in the patent

If you are entitled to an absolute right then your name gets changed as the grantee or the proprietor you could be co grantee or co proprietor, but your name gets changed as the grantee or the proprietor. If you are only entitled to a limited right like a license also mortgage then the register only have a notice of your mortgagor or your licenses it will only have a notice because you do not become the proprietor of the grantee this section tells us that if your name is entered as a proprietor or a grantee of a patent then you will shall have the power to assign assignment being in absolute transfer of all the rights grant licenses which is a conditional limited grant of interest in a patent or otherwise deal with the patent give effectual receipts for any consideration for assignment or license or dealing.

So, you are shown as the owner and you have the power to assign power to grant licenses and give receipts from money that you have received in leave of a transaction pertaining to a your patent any equities in respect of a patent may be enforced in like manner in respect of other moveable property the law with regard to equities are covered by the common law in India and the patents will with regard to equities will move or will be treated just like any other moveable property rectification of register by the appellate board.

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We are already seen that the controller as some powers to carryout clerical changes in a register and he can also carryout certain changes if that changes are substantial we had

seen that the controller will have to give notice here parties and only than carryout the change. So, we saw that the controller as the power to carryout clerical changes and also substantive changes.

Now, what happens if a person is agreed the third party is agreed and he wants to correct the register if a third party is agreed by an entry in the register then the request for the third party will be to approach the appellate board there is no provision to approach the controller there are limited provisions there which we are already seen. But the recourse for any person whose aggrieved who is not connected with the patent in any way for that person to get the register rectified then the only procedure is to approach by way of a petition file before the appellate board now what are the conditions or what are the graveness for which a person can approach the appellate board they are mentioned in section 71 1 a by absence or omission from the register of any entry for instance he is entitled to a share in a patent, but his name does not figure in the register everything is done the deal is done the documents are signed they are executed, but for some reason it does not figure in the register. So, he can approach he becomes an aggrieved person because there is an absence or an mission from the register of any entry and this entry being with his name by any entry made in the register without sufficient cause.

Let us take an another scenario your name as to figure in the register, but your name does your in the register there is also an additional name that figures in the register who has no connection with the patent he is shown as a co proprietor along with you. So, that person's name continues in the register without sufficient cause because there is no underline transaction there was no assignment to him neither was he the true or first investor nor the assignee. So, in such a case his name as appeared without sufficient cause. So, they can be an petitions taken to rectify and remove his name.

By any entry wrongly remaining on the register now wrongly remaining on the register is like a patent gets revoked and revocation of the patent is not reflected in the register. So, you could take a rectification to correct that change or any error or defect in any entry in the registers. So, any error or defect that continues in the register you if you request for a certified copy of the register you find that some error exist which is not correct or true then you could file a petition to rectify this make such order for making variation or delusion of any entry there in as it may deem is it may thing fake now this is done this is within the power of the appellate board to do it in any proceeding.

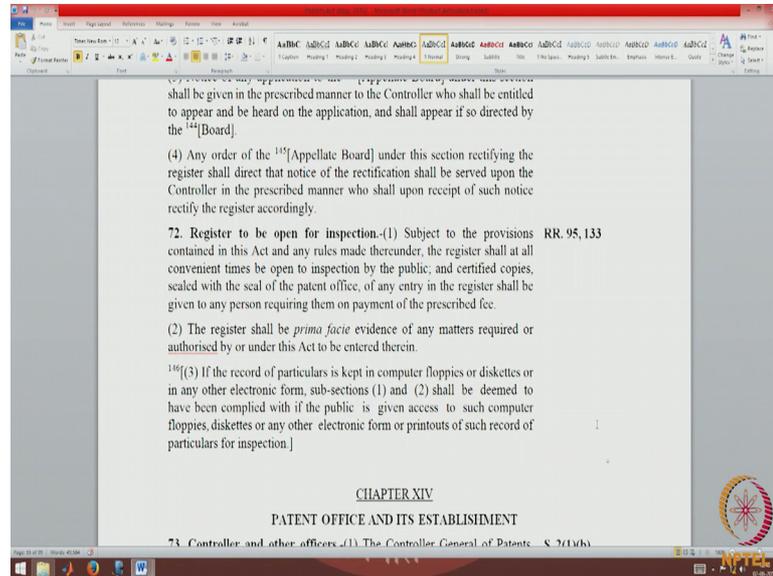
Under this section the appellate board may decide any question that may be necessary or expedient to decide in connection with the rectification of the register. Now for instance we saw that if there is an assignment and if there is dispute with the regard to the assignment the controller cannot take a call rather controller as to direct the parties to go to the competent court we saw that in an earlier provision the competent court will decide which will be a civil court what then rights of the parties are and only then the controller will change or correct the document 71 2 gives the appellate board to decide those issues may decide any question that may be necessary or expedient to decide in connection with the rectification of the register if the rectification of the register the issue involved in the rectification is whether in assignment is valid or not.

Now, normally if there is a dispute with regard to an assignment and if the parties are before the controller the controller as we saw in the earlier provision will direct the parties to the competent court the controller we will say go to the courts settle the issues and come back I will carry out the change, but the intellectual property appellate board as the power to look into it which power is not wasted with a controller 3 notice of any application to appellate board under the section shall be given in the prescribed manner to the controller who shall be entitled to appear and be heard on an application and shall appear if so directed by the board. So, a notice of any rectification because for a simple reason the controller is the person who is in charge of the register every notice every application for rectification of register though it is done by the appellate board a notice as to be issued to the controller. So, that the controller is kept in loop and controller can appear or the appellate board can insist on the controller to appear the controller need not appear personally in most cases a representative of the controller can also appear in the IPAB.

4; any order of the appellate board under the section rectifying the registration shall direct that notice of rectification shall be served upon the controller in a manner prescribed who shall upon receipt of such notice rectify the register accordingly. So, any rectification that is carried out a notice shall be served upon the controller and the controller shall rectify the register. So, again we come back to that premise that the controller is in charge of the register anything that happens outside the patent office a change which affects an entry in the register if it is happens outside the patent office say

before the appellate board or the high court that change needs to be notified to the controller.

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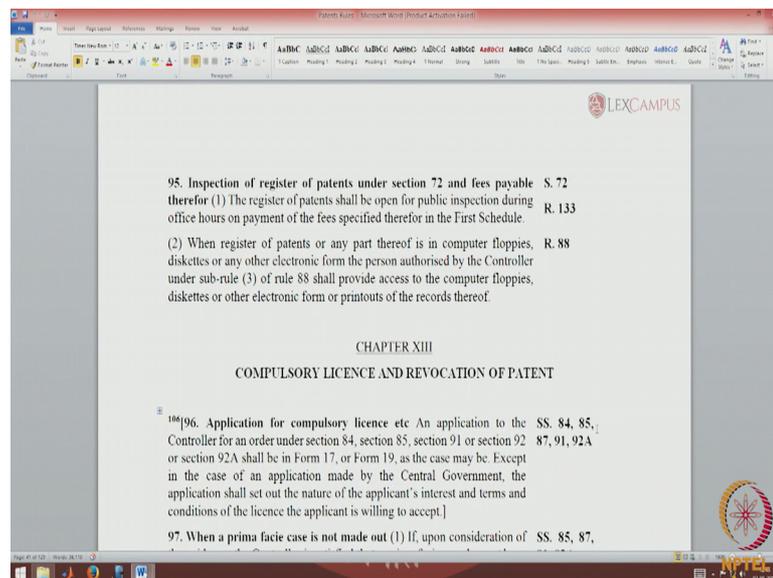
And controller will rectify the register because the register as the document that is kept under his controller 72 talks about inspection of the register now we are already mentioned that the register is the public record it is open to scrutiny people can take copies certified copies of the register if it is a true copy sign by the controller that is admissible that as evidence in all legal proceedings 72 1 subject to provision contained in this act and rules may there under the register shall all convenient times be open to inspection by the public that is what we meant as a public record and certified copy is sealed with the seal of the patent office of any entry in the register shall be given to any person requiring them on permanent prescribed. So, the fact that it is a public record anybody can take a certified copy.

2 the register shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters required or authorized by or under this act to be enter there in. So, this is the *prima facie* the first evidence or the evidence that will be admitted. So, if you want to say somebody is a proprietor of a patent this is the record that is going to proof that not a printout from the website not then entry of name in form one all those things do not matter because form one can change they can be further assignments website may not be updated the updated record will be from the certified copy of a record. So, this is an another practice step if you need

to understand the status of patent the true status of a patent is only the status that is reflected in the register and not what you find on the patent office website. So, because 72 2 tells us the prima facie evidence in any matter of an entry in the register shall be a copy of that register.

3 if the records of particulars are kept in computer floppies or diskettes or any other electronic form shall deem to be complied if the public is given access to such computer or any other electron transfer of printers of such records of particulars for inspection this refers to data basis that can be searched. So, the record the register can also be kept in the electronic form and you would find that on that patent office website you could search for a most of these entries and you could find them in their websites.

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So, this just allows for the register also to exist in the electronic form rule 95 deals with inspection of register under section 72, 95 1 the register of patent shall be open to public inspection during office hours on payment of fees specified in first schedule and we saw that that on payment of fees you can get copies of the register to when the register of patents or any part thereof as an computer floppies diskettes or any other electronic form the person authorized by a controller under sub rule of 3 of 8 rule 88 shall provide access to computer floppies diskettes or other electronic forms or printouts of the records which allows what is to take printouts of the form the electronic form of the register.