

IPSP033 - Essential Patent Law

Assignment 01 - 721244

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NOTE

Please note that footnotes will be denoted as ¹ and will appear at the bottom of the page.

References will be denoted by [1] and will appear at the end of the document.

¹This is a footnote.

1 Discuss whether the device qualifies as an invention for the purposes of patent protection.

As per the definition specified in [section 2][1] and [Article 27(1)][2], Dr Genius' device need satisfy the provisions for a patent to be granted under [section 25][1], wherein subsection (1) of that section of the Act stipulates that a patent may be granted for a **new** invention, involving an **inventive step** and has application to trade or industry. The novelty and inventiveness requirements will be addressed in answers 2 and 3.

The content of the concept 'patentable subject-matter' is usually established in the negative sense by statute, i.e. inventions explicitly 'excluded' from qualification for the purposes of patent protection. Dr Genius' device neither falls into any of the categories listed under [subsections (2) and (3) of section 25][1], nor those articulated in [Article 27(2) and Article 27(3)][2].

However it must be noted that without specifications and operating details of device, it is impossible to say whether or not converting leaded petrol engines into engines that can also use unleaded petrol, has any adverse effects on the environment. Should this be the case, then as per [Article 27(2)][2], the device would be excluded as a patentable invention, given that it circumvents measures put in place to "... *avoid serious prejudice to the environment*".

2 Discuss whether the device meets the novelty requirement.

For the discussions that follow, 'priority date' will be understood as it is described in [section 33][1], to be the date on which the application for the patent was filed with the receiving Office. A similar definition will be used, regarding international patents pertaining to Paris Convention member states as stipulated in [Article 29(1)][2], [Articles 8 and 11][3] and [Article 4][4]. Furthermore identifying whether or not an invention is new, or involves an inventive step is primarily in the domain of establishing infringement or revocation of a patent or license.


As per the provisions of [section 25(5)][1], Dr Genius' device will be deemed to be new provided it does not form part of the 'state of the art' immediately before its priority date. Where as per the provisions of [subsections (6), (7) and (8) of section 25][1] respectively, the *state of the art* includes all matter:

- [subsection (6)], related to the device that has been made available to the public within the Republic or elsewhere, by written, or by oral, or through use or by any other means,
- [subsection (7)], given a preceding priority date, a patent application open to public inspection, and
- [subsection (8)], inventions used secretly and on a commercial scale.


Similar wording is stipulated in [Article 33(2)][3], with a detailed description of the reference to prior art given in [Rule 33][5], wherein the International Search Authority is responsible in establishing novelty of the invention.

Moreover as per the provisions of [Article 25(1)][2], Dr Genius' device will be considered new or original, provided that it is significantly different from existing designs or combinations thereof. Such an example exists in South African case law, *Levin v Number Plates and Signs* [6], where it was argued that "Any previous publication, in order to avail the defendant, must be of something practically identical with the plaintiff's plate: there must be no substantial difference between them."

3 Discuss whether the device meets the inventiveness requirement.

As per the provisions of [section 25(10)][1],  Dr Genius' device may be considered to involve an inventive step if it is **not obvious** to a **person skilled in the art** having regards to any prior art immediately preceding the priority date of his invention, when **only** considering subject matter made available to the public, within the Republic or elsewhere, by written, oral, use or any other means, as stipulated in [section 25(6)][1].

In establishing whether the device satisfies the inventiveness requirement, *state of the art* of a 'smaller' scope is applied than the test for novelty, in that all other knowledge in the public domain is disregarded, be it patent applications open to public inspection, [section 25(7)][1], or proprietary commercialised secret inventions [section 25(8)][1]. Such an example exists in South African case law, *Levin v Number Plates and Signs* [6], where it was argued that *"Subject matter must be measured by common knowledge. Public knowledge must be discarded absolutely. No text-books have been produced by the defendant to show that the invention was common knowledge. A witness cannot be asked, is the thing new, and it is obvious"*.

With regards to the international instruments, [Article 27(1)][2] deems the notion of inventiveness to be synonymous with the term "non-obvious". Similar wording is used in [Article 33(3)][3], which stipulates that the Dr Genius' device will be considered to involve an inventive step if it is not, at the prescribed relevant date, obvious to a person skilled in the art. Where the concept of prior art is as described in [Rules 64 and 65][5] of the PCT Regulations 

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References

- [1] Patents Act No. 57, 1978. [Online]. Available: <http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/details.jsp?id=6256>.
- [2] Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, 1994. [Online]. Available: https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/trips_e.htm.
- [3] Patent Cooperation Treaty, 1970. [Online]. Available: <http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/texts/articles/atoc.html>.
- [4] Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883. [Online]. Available: http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/text.jsp?file_id=288514.
- [5] Regulations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/texts/rules/rtoc1.html>.
- [6] *Levin v Number Plates and Signs*, 1942 CDP 412.

