

Reading an Indian Patent

Numbering system - India

Document types and kind codes

18 month publication

publication of application

pre-grant opposition

WIPO code: A

Publication of specification

post-grant opposition (>2005)

WIPO code: A1

Patent of addition

published with a new number

WIPO code: A7

New Numbering Format for Patent Applications in India

Format: YYYYJTNNNNNN

Where.

- "YYYY" denotes four digit fixed length "Year of filing"
- "J" denotes fixed length single digit "Jurisdiction" in numerals (1 for Delhi, 2 Mumbai, 3 for Kolkata, 4 for Chennai)
- "T" denotes fixed length single digit "Type of Application" in numerals:
 - 1 for Ordinary
 - · 2 for Ordinary-Divisional
 - 3 for Ordinary-Patent of Addition
 - 4 for Convention
 - 5 for Convention-Divisional
 - 6 for Convention-Patent of Addition
 - 7 for PCT NP
 - 8 for PCT NP-Divisional
 - 9 for PCT NP-Patent of Addition
- "NNNNN" denotes 6 digits fixed length common continuous running serial number applicable for all Patent Offices in India

Thus, the first application (Ordinary) filed in Delhi in the year 2016 would be numbered as 201611000001. If second application is filed from Mumbai as "Convention" application in the year 2016, it would be numbered as 201624000002.

The "NNNNN" series of applications shall be unique and sequentially incremented for all the four patent offices in the order of their filing. Date of Application shall accompany the Patent application number in the following format: YYYY/MM/DD.

Number formats

J = jurisdictions of Indian Patent Offices:

1 = Delhi

2 = Mumbai

3 = Kolkata

4 = Chennai

T = type of application:

1 = Ordinary Application

2 = Ordinary-Divisional Application

3 = Ordinary-Patent of Addition Application

4 = Convention Application

5 = Convention-Divisional Application

6 = Convention-Patent of Addition Application

7 = PCT National Phase Application

8 = PCT National Phase-Divisional Application

9 = PCT National Phase Patent of Addition

Application

nnnnn/LLL/yyyy application numbers (> 1972)

up to five digits for the serial number (n)

three digits for the filing office/city code (L)

four digits for the year (y)

(nnnn/LLLNP*/yyyy PCT application numbers >2003) (IN/PCT/yyyy/nnnnn/LLL PCT application numbers < 2003)

1. IN201811028451 - BIO-FERTILIZER COMPOSITION AND A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION THEREOF

National Biblio. Data Description Claims Documents

Permal ink Machine translation *

Office

India

Application Number

201811028451

Application Date

29.07.2018

Publication Number

201811028451

Publication Date

31.01.2020

Publication Kind

C09D A61K C02F C10M

Applicants

Patanjali Bio Research Institute Pvt. Ltd.

Inventors

Acharya Balkrishna

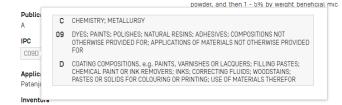
Title

(EN) BIO-FERTILIZER COMPOSITION AND A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION THEREOF

Abstract

[EN] Bio-fertilizer composition and a process for the preparation thereof is disclosed. The bio-fertilizer comprising 80 to 80% by weight organic manure. 5 to 15% by weight natural sweetener. 5 to 15% by weight mixture of herbs. 15 to 30% by weight mixture of natural minerals and 1 to 5% beneficial bacteria. According to the process of this invention 60 - 80% by weight sieved organic manure in taken into a container, 5 - 15% by weight sweetener is added into the container at a temperature of 28 - 32°C, 5 - 15% by weight mixture of herbs is then added into the said container at the same temperature, 15 - 30% by weight mixture natural minerals is added into the container at a temperature of 28 - 32 °C. The container is then subjected to the step of stirring till a homogeneous mixture is obtained. The homozygous mixture is then grounded so as to obtain powder, and then 1 - 5% by weight beneficial microorganisms is added so as to obtain the bio-fertilizer.





Acharya Balkrishna

Office

India

Application Number

201811028451

Application Date

29.07.2018

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Publication Kind

A

IPC

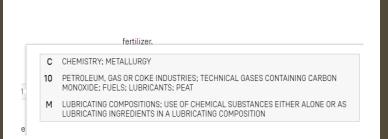
C09D A61K C02F C10M

Applicants

Patanjali Bio Research Institute Pvt. Ltd.

Inventors

Acharya Balkrishna





NP for national phase

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* Filing offices (LLL)

Kolkata (formerly Calcutta) = KOL (CAL)

Mumbai (formerly Bombay) = MUM (BOM)

Chennai (formerly Madras) = CHE (MAS)

Delhi = DEL

nnnnn publication numbers for granted patents (> 1912)

up to six digits for the serial number (n)

no city code

no year
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Publication of an application is not assigned a separate publication number and is published with the application number.

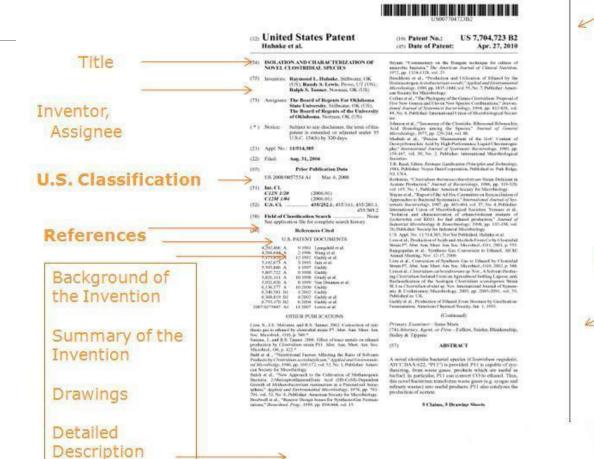
Reading a US Patent

The outline of a patent is similar to a research article (author, title, etc.), it is also different.

The first page of a patent contains its basic information including the abstract. References cited act as a bibliography. This is followed by any applicable drawings. The Background and Summary of the Invention in the body of the patent contains a detailed description of the invention. The Claims define its scope.

Reading a U.S. Patent

Patent number





Oklahoma State University Library

Patent Number

Patents are numbered as they are issued. Patents are not included as full-text in traditional literature, so locating the full-text via another website is necessary. See Finding the Full-Text of Patents to locate the full-text of the patent with just the patent number. For most countries, the patent number is in the upper right corner of the patent.

A letter or number that follows a patent number indicates a Kind Code (e.g., publication of an application for a utility patent, "used to distinguish the kind of patent document and the level of publication.") This is a World Intellectual Property Organization Standard. A table of codes is available via the USPTO website

Issue Date

In the U.S., the date the patent was issued is in the upper right corner below the number. See line 22 in the left column to see when the patent was filed. Two years is common for a patent to issue from date of file.



(12) United States Patent Wiemers et al.

(10) Patent No.:

US 9,776,893 B2

*Oct. 3, 2017

Kind codes

(54) MOBILE STATION FOR DIAGNOSING AND MODELING SITE SPECIFIC EFFLUENT TREATMENT FACILITY REQUIREMENTS

- (71) Applicant: Rockwater Resource, LLC, Denver, CO (US)
- (72) Inventors: Reginald A. Wiemers, Littleton, CO (US); Robert Kohlheb, Csersegtomaj (HU); Bardia B. Khalili, Denver, CO (US); Gyorgy Lipovszki, Budapest (HU); Peter H. Zahn, Littleton, CO (US)
- (73) Assignee: Rockwater Resource, LLC, Denver, CO (US)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 372 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal dis-

claimer.

- (21) Appl. No.: 14/120,985
- Jul. 18, 2014 Filed:

(65)Prior Publication Data

Field of Classification Search

(45) Date of Patent:

CPC B01D 61/02; B01D 61/04; B01D 61/12; B01D 61/16; B01D 61/22; B01D 61/58; (Continued)

(56)References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5/1983 Muller et al. 4.383,920 A 4.999.116 A 3/1991 Bowers (Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

2284906 6/1995GB

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Publication: Chao Chen et al, "Comparison of seven kinds of drinking water treatment processes to enhance organic material removal: A pilot test", Science of the Total Environment, vol. 382, pp. 93-102, Published May 23, 2007.*

(Continued)

Primary Examiner - Joseph Drodge (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm - Harold A. Burdick

Summary of USPTO Kind Codes No Longer Used As of January 2, 2001*4

WIP O ST.1 6 Kind Cod es	Kind of document	Comments
Α	Patent	Kind code replaced by B1 or B2
Р	Plant Patent	Kind code replaced by P2 or P3
B1, B2, B3	Reexaminati on Certificate	Kind code replaced by C1, C2, C3

Summary of USPTO Kind Codes Used on Documents Published Beginning January 2, 2001				
WIPO ST.16 Kind Codes	Kind of document	Comments		
A1	Patent Application Publication	Pre-grant publication available March 2001		
A2	Patent Application Publication (Republication)	Pre-grant publication available March 2001		
A9	Patent Application Publication (Corrected Publication)	Pre-grant publication available March 2001		
B1	Patent	No previously published pregrant publication		
B2	Patent	Having a previously published pre-grant publication and available March 2001		
C1, C2, C3	Reexamination Certificate	Previously used codes B1 and B2 are now used for granted Patents		

E	Reissue Patent	No change
Н	Statutory Invention Registration (SIR)	No change
P1	Plant Patent Application Publication	Pre-grant publication available March 2001
P2	Plant Patent	No previously published pregrant publication
Р3	Plant Patent	Having a previously published pre-grant publication and available March 2001
P4	Plant Patent Application Publication (Republication)	Pre-grant publication available after March 2001
P9	Plant Patent Application Publication (Corrected Publication)	Pre-grant publication available March 2001
S	Design Patent	No change

Summary of USPTO Kind Codes Added As Result of America Invents Act of 2011

WIPO ST.16 Kind Codes	Kind of document	Comments
F1, F2, F3	Supplemental Examination Certificate	Procedure in effect September 16, 2012
J1, J2, J3	Post Grant Review Certificate	Procedure in effect September 16, 2012
K1, K2, K3	Inter Partes Review Certificate	Procedure in effect September 16, 2012
01, 02, 03	Derivation Certificate	Procedure in effect March 16, 2013

Reading an EU patent

European applications have the format EP X AY,

where EP stands for the European Patent Office,

X is a serial number, currently with seven digits,

A stands for application

Y stands for the publication format.

When a European patent application is published together with the search report, it is known as an A1 publication. When this application is published without the search report, it is an A2 document. The search report is then published later as an A3 document. When the patent is granted, it is published as a B document.

Example:

EP 2 753 168 A1 = patent application from Syngenta

EP 2 771 468 B1 = patent from the Broad Institute

Reading International Patent

International applications (see page 5 for an explanation of what these are) have the publication format WO XXXX/Y AZ,

where WO stands for "World", XXXX is the year of publication

Y is a serial number recommencing each year.

A distinction is again made here between A1, A2 and A3, exactly as in the case of European applications.

Example:

WO 2018/021663 A1 = international application from Samsung SDI

WO Patents

WO patents are granted by the World Intellectual Property Organization, also referred to as WIPO.

The prefix WO, short for WIPO, means the patent will be administrated by the organization. WIPO is an agency operating under the United Nations and is responsible for administering several international treaties relating to patents and other intellectual property rights.

Particularly, the Patent Cooperation Treaty is overseen by WIPO and provides procedural guidelines for filing patent applications in member countries.

There are a total of 184 members of WIPO, including the U.S., China, and many European countries.

All About WIPO

WIPO allows inventors to file one patent application, indicating on the application which member states he or she wishes to obtain protection in. This eliminates the need to file several patent applications simultaneously with different member states.

The Patent Cooperation Treaty, also referred to as PCT, determines problems of priority when more than one individual or business is seeking patent protection over the same invention.

Filing a patent application in one member state gives the inventor a period of one year to also file an application in another member state. This, however, is only the case if the member state is also a contracting party to the Paris Convention.

If you want to file a patent application with WIPO, you can visit its website to file the application online. The application itself will need to include what is expected on any typical patent application, including details of the invention, illustrations, photographs, etc.

With regard to filing fees, WIPO allows inventors to postpone the fees associated with filing for international patent protection.

In addition to accepting and reviewing patent applications, WIPO provides information and advice on whether or not an invention can, in fact, be patented.

WIPO's website itself provides information and advice for patent filing, along with the specific member states that are part of WIPO.

The WIPO patent publications are named 'WO' standing for 'world' followed by the year in which the invention was patented (last two digits), followed by a publication number (a number given to each patent), followed by either A1 for the first publication or A2 for the second publication.

Does My WIPO Application Mean That I Will Have a Patent in All Member States?

No; keep in mind that there is no such thing as an international patent.

While some indicate that an international patent application can be filed with WIPO, what they really mean is that the one application submitted to WIPO will provide you, as the inventor, with additional information on how to actually obtain patent protection in the countries that you listed on your application.

Therefore, if you submitted your application and identified that you wish to seek protection in three countries (three member states), then WIPO will provide you with guidelines and instructions on how to obtain patent protection in each of those three countries, which could be different depending on which country you are seeking to obtain patent protection in.

If you want to obtain a patent in any one of the member states, you will then need to make a request in that country's patent office. If you take a look at the PCT application on WIPO's website, you'll see text in the upper right corner stating 'Designated Status' followed by a list of two-letter codes. Those codes stand for the country, i.e., AU (Australia), CN (China), etc. You can list as many as 110 countries on this application. But this list does not mean that you are submitting it to each of these countries. It simply means that you are identifying to WIPO that you have an interest in obtaining a patent in each of these countries.

International patent

