

6. Prohibited matter

GL/RO 333
PCT AG I 5.175

As set out in Rule 9.1(i) and (ii), the international application must not contain drawings contrary to morality or public order. If it does, the applicant may be invited to voluntarily correct it (Rule 9.2).

7. Execution of drawings

7.1 Drawings of lines and strokes

R. 11.13(a) and
11.13(f)
PCT AG I 5.143 and
5.144

The drawings must be executed in durable, black, uniformly thick and well-defined lines and strokes. See GL/PCT-EPO A-V.1.2, in respect of colour drawings, where these are exceptionally submitted. In all cases, the thickness of the lines and strokes must take into account the scale, nature, execution and perfect legibility of the drawing and of the reproductions. All lines in the drawings must, ordinarily, be drawn with the aid of a drafting instrument, except for those which by their nature do not permit the use of such instruments, for example irregular diagrams, ornamental structures and curved reference lines.

7.2 Shading

PCT AG I 5.158

The use of shading in figures is allowed provided this assists in understanding them and is not so extensive as to impede legibility. Shading may, for instance, be used to indicate the shape of spherical, cylindrical or conical elements. Flat parts may also be lightly shaded. Such shading is allowed in the case of parts shown in perspective but not for cross-sections. Only spaced lines may be used for shading, not fully blacked out areas. These lines must be thin and as few in number as possible and contrast with the rest of the drawings.

7.3 Cross-sections

7.3.1 Sectional figures

PCT AG I 5.148

Where a figure is a cross-section of another figure, the latter should indicate the position of the section and may indicate the viewing direction by arrows at each end. In addition, in order to allow each sectional figure to be quickly identified, especially where several cross-sections are made of the same figure, each end of the cross-section line should be marked on the diagram with the same single Arabic or Roman numeral which identifies the figure in which the section is illustrated.

7.3.2 Hatching

R. 11.13(b)
PCT AG I 5.149

A cross-section must be set out and drawn in the same manner as a normal view whose parts in cross-section are hatched with regularly spaced parallel oblique strokes, the space between the strokes being chosen on the basis of the total area to be hatched. Hatching should not impede the clear reading of the reference signs and reference lines. Consequently, if it is not possible to place reference signs outside the hatched area, the hatching may be broken off wherever reference signs are inserted. Certain types of hatching may be given a specific meaning. The hatching should be at a substantial angle to the surrounding axes or principal lines, preferably 45°. The various parts of a cross-section of the same item should be hatched in the same manner. The hatching of juxtaposed different elements should be angled in a different way. In the case of large areas, hatching