

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

REPORT ON AMENDMENT OF REGULATION 7B

OF THE PATENTS REGULATIONS

19th February, 1979

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of the Patents Regulations

1. The Patents Act 1952 provides for the publication of complete patent specifications and the regulations under the Act lay down certain requirements in relation to the form of complete specifications. These provisions and requirements are inter-related and the amendments to the time of publication made by the Patents Amendment Act 1978 has made desirable consequential amendment to the regulations.

The Commissioner of Patents has suggested certain amendments, which did not meet with the full approval of the Institute of Patent Attorneys of Australia Inc. ("the Institute") and the Australian Manufacturer's Patents, Industrial Designs, Copyright and Trade Mark Association ("AMPICTA"). Accordingly the Industrial Property Advisory Committee has been asked to consider this matter.

2. The physical requirements for a complete specification are prescribed by regulation 7 and regulation 13(2) of the Patents Regulations. Where a complete specification received at the Patent Office does not meet those requirements, regulation 7B(1) gives the Commissioner a discretion whether or not to treat it as having been lodged at the Patent Office. If he treats it as having been lodged, regulation 7B(3) empowers the Commissioner, within 3 months of lodgment, to direct compliance with those requirements. By virtue of regulation 7B(4), if an applicant fails to comply with a direction within 6 months, the application lapses and is advertised as lapsed in the Official Journal. An application for restoration of the lapsed application may be made under regulation 7B(6) within 3 months of the advertisement of lapsing.
3. Section 54A(2) of the Patents Act 1952 provides that where a complete specification lodged pursuant to an application for a patent has not otherwise become open to public inspection, then after the expiry of a prescribed period that specification becomes open to public inspection forthwith, unless prior to the expiry of that period the application in question lapses, or is refused or withdrawn. Prior to the Patents Amendment Act 1978, the prescribed period was 18 months from the date of lodging the complete specification. This period was, following the commencement of the Patents Amendment Act on 31 October 1978, altered to 18 months from the earliest priority date claimed.

It follows from the provisions in the Patents Act for claiming Convention priority and for lodging a provisional specification that the earliest priority date claimed can be up to 12 months before the date of lodging of the complete specification. Consequently, under section 54A(2) as now amended a complete specification could and in many cases will become open to public inspection as early as 6 months after the date on which it was lodged.

This means that, whereas formerly a complete specification in respect of which the Commissioner issued a direction under regulation 7B would not be required to become open to public inspection under section 54A(2) unless and until after that direction had been complied with, this is no longer the case.

We have been advised by the Commissioner that directions under regulation 7B(3) currently issue in respect of approximately 30% of the applications received by the Patent Office and, that if regulation 7B were left as it now stands, many complete specifications could become open to public inspection, pursuant to section 54A(2), before regulation 7B directions had been complied with, and that this would be so even where an application might later lapse if the applicant failed to comply with a direction.

4. The Patent Office, acting on the view that failure to require compliance with a direction under regulation 7B(3) before a specification becomes open to public inspection under section 54A(2) would defeat the purpose of regulation 7B, discussed with interested parties the possibility of amending regulation 7B so as to reduce both the time within which the Commissioner may issue a direction and the time within which an applicant must comply with the direction in order to prevent the application from lapsing. These discussions revealed a divergence of opinion as to the times which would be appropriate.

In view of this divergence of opinion the question as to what amendments should be made to regulation 7B as a consequence of the amendment of section 54A(2) was referred by the Minister for Productivity on 4 December 1978 to the Industrial Property Advisory Committee for consideration under its terms of reference. This Report presents our conclusions on this matter.

Regulation 7B

5. The specific terms of regulation 7B, and other regulations relevant to this Report, namely regulations 7, 13(2), and 92, and the text of Parts II and III of the Third Schedule, are appended.

The powers of the Commissioner under regulation 7B derive from Section 177 of the Patents Act which provides for the making of regulations not inconsistent with the Act prescribing all matters which by the Act are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to the Act.

Regulations 7 and 13(2) require a complete specification to be prepared in accordance with the physical characteristics enumerated in the relevant parts of the First and Third Schedules to the regulations. If these are not complied with the Commissioner can exercise his discretion under regulation 7B(1) to treat a complete specification as not having been lodged or to issue a direction under regulation 7B(3). The regulations do not prescribe a fee for complying with a direction under regulation 7B(3). However, failure to comply within the prescribed time (6 months) results in lapsing of the application, and a total fee of \$40 is payable for restoration of the lapsed application under regulation 7B(8).

Proposals for amendment of Regulation 7(B)

6. For the reasons mentioned in paragraph 3, the Patent Office has proposed that regulation 7B should be amended to reduce the periods of 3 months and 6 months presently prescribed in regulations 7B(3) and 7B(4) to 1 month and 2 months, respectively.

The period of 1 month proposed for regulation 7B(3) was selected on the ground that a report on the matters referred to in regulation 7B(1) does not issue until completion of administrative procedures associated with the recording and classification of the application and after the filming of the complete specification by the Patent Office (for the purpose of

preparing the microfiche copies which will be made available to the public when the specification becomes open to public inspection). The Patent Office submission justified filming of complete specifications prior to the issuance of reports under regulation 7B on the ground that this operation permits an objective assessment of whether the specification is suitable for photographic reproduction. The Committee has been told that these procedures occupy a period of two weeks, and that if lodging of documents in sub-offices becomes permissible a further week will have to be allowed for transmission of the documents to Canberra. Accordingly, a period of less than 1 month for the issue of directions under regulation 7B(3) is considered by the Patent Office to be impracticable.

With respect to the time allowed under regulation 7B(4) for complying with a direction, the Patent Office submitted that the procedures involved in the processing of substitute specifications lodged under regulation 7B(4) ordinarily required approximately 2 weeks, and that the steps involved in making a complete specification open to public inspection normally commenced 2 months before the date upon which the specification was due to become open to public inspection and occupied the whole of that period. On this basis and in view of the fact that the experience of the Patent Office has been that more than 90% of directions under regulation 7B are complied with within 2 months from the issue of the direction, a period of 2 months was proposed as the time for compliance with a direction under regulation 7B(3). This period is consistent with the normal period of 2 months for the removal of similar deficiencies which is prescribed under both the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the European Patent Convention (neither of which contains provision for restoration following lapsing through failure to comply within that time).

7. The Patent Office's proposal was communicated to the Institute and AMPICTA. Neither organisation objected to the proposed reduction to 1 month of the time prescribed for the Commissioner to issue a direction under regulation 7B(3). Both organisations, however, considered 2 months to be too short a period to require a response under regulation 7B(4). They pointed in this connection to the need for such directions to be referred to the applicants concerned and contended that overseas applicants would have difficulty in responding within the time proposed, particularly as compliance with a direction might involve extensive retyping and the preparation of new drawings. AMPICTA suggested that a period of at least 3 months is required while the Institute proposed a period of 4 months. AMPICTA also raised the question of introducing a discretionary power for the Commissioner to extend the time for compliance with a direction under regulation 7B(3).

Considerations affecting amendment of regulation 7B

8. The provisions of regulations 7 and 13(2), in respect of non-compliance with which the Commissioner may exercise his discretionary powers under regulation 7B, relate only to physical features of complete specifications and, in particular, those features in the preparation of such documents as are specified in the relevant parts of the First and Third Schedules to the regulations. While certain kinds of non-compliance with those requirements, such as total illegibility of the contents, can result in the document being incapable of performing the functions of a complete specification, in general, non-compliance will merely affect the reproducibility of the contents or involve departures from the prescribed standardised format.

9. We consider it to be appropriate that the Commissioner should have a power to reject a complete specification by treating it as not having been lodged, in circumstances where the document sought to be lodged fails to comply with the prescribed requirements in a way which results in that document being incapable of performing the required functions of a complete specification.

The Commissioner's discretionary power under regulation 7B(1) to treat non-complying specifications as not having been lodged is not limited to such cases.

However, while we are of the view that the power should be exercisable only in such cases, because the consequences which result will usually be nullification of the application, we understand that the Commissioner's practice is in fact to treat specifications as not having been lodged only where in his opinion the non-compliance is of a sufficiently fundamental nature. It appears also that the regulation as it stands has in fact worked satisfactorily.

This being so, and having regard to the fact that drafting of a suitable delimitation of the discretion, to confine it to appropriate cases, would be difficult, we have concluded that we should not at the present time recommend any change to regulation 7B(1).

10. The purpose of the great majority of the requirements prescribed in Parts II and III of the Third Schedule is to permit and facilitate processing within the Patent Office, and in particular reproduction of the contents of complete specifications so that they can be made available to the public when they become open to public inspection. Availability to the public of the disclosures in complete specifications is an important element of the Australian patent system. It should be noted that a major reason for the amendment of Section 54A (2) was to provide Australian industry with earlier access to the information contained in complete specifications.

For this reason, it is desirable that all requirements of the Third Schedule which are necessary to enable a complete specification to be reproduced should be complied with in sufficient time to permit good quality reproductions to be made available to the public as soon as the document becomes open to public inspection.

11. From submissions made by the Patent Office and the explanations of office procedures which the Commissioner has provided, it appears that a period of 2 months is reasonably required for these procedures (including the reproduction of the specification) and that therefore all requirements of the Third Schedule which are necessary to enable contents of a complete specification to be reproduced need to be complied with not later than 2 months before that document is due to become open to public inspection, if the disclosure is to be available to the public in satisfactory form when the document becomes open to public inspection.

Most complete specifications are filed close to 12 months after the earliest priority date, and would therefore become open to public inspection, under section 54A(2), approximately 6 months later. It follows that if a period of 2 months is required for the abovementioned Patent Office procedures, the latest date on which an applicant can be permitted to comply with a direction under regulation 7B(3), without deferring the date on which the specification will be available to the public in a fully satisfactory form, is 4 months from the lodgment of the complete specification.

12. Having regard to the observations made to the Patent Office by AMPICTA and the Institute, it seems desirable to maximise the period which overseas applicants, in particular, will have in such cases, to comply with directions issued under regulation 7B(3), and to reduce the time within which the Commissioner may give such directions to within 1 month after the date of lodging of the complete specification.

This amendment is acceptable to the Commissioner and was also accepted by AMPICTA and the Institute.

13. If this conclusion is adopted, the result will be that the time which can be available for an applicant to comply with a direction under regulation 7B(3) is 3 months. We consider this to be a reasonable and acceptable period and though it is less than that proposed by the Institute (as mentioned in paragraph 7 above), it is an increase in the 2 months proposed by the Patent Office. In reaching this conclusion we are influenced by the matters mentioned in paragraph 10 above, as well as the fact that more than 90% of directions under regulation 7B(3) are complied with within 2 months.

Further aspects of regulation 7B

14. The Committee considers that the appropriate sanction for failure to comply with a direction under regulation 7B(3) within the allowed time is lapsing of the application, as is presently provided in regulation 7B(4). It also considers that a provision for restoration of lapsed applications, in appropriate circumstances, should be retained.

There are, however, several further matters which require comment in this connection.

15. First, there is the time limitation which regulation 7B(6) presently imposes upon the bringing of applications for restoration of lapsed applications. That regulation requires such an application to be made within 3 months after the date on which the lapsing of the application is advertised in the Official Journal.

The principal reason for this time limitation would appear to have been to ensure that if an application to restore was made, a direction given by the Commissioner under regulation 7B(3) would be complied with, and the application would be restored, in time to enable the specification still to be published in a form which complied with all of the requirements referred to in regulation 7B(1), on the same date as it would ordinarily have been published if it had originally complied with all of those requirements.

One of the effects of the change which has been made to section 54A(2) will be that in the case of most of the applications which lapse under regulation 7B, it will no longer be practical to contemplate dealing with an application for restoration in time to enable the specification to be published, in a form which complies with the relevant requirements, at the end of 18 months after the earliest priority date claimed.

Accordingly one of the principal justifications for having the time limitation specified in regulation 7B(6) thus no longer applies.

In these circumstances the Committee considers that it would be appropriate to dispense altogether with any time limitation in regulation 7B(6) so that the only one which applies will be that which is already embodied in regulation 7B(8)(c).

16. If this is done, however, it will be important to safeguard the public against the possibility of an applicant attempting to use the lapsing and restoration procedure for the purpose of gaining unfair advantage by delaying the date on which his complete specification becomes open to public inspection.

A specification will not become open to public inspection under section 54A(2) at the end of 18 months from the earliest priority date claimed, if it lapses before that date. So if an application lapses before that date without becoming open to public inspection and is subsequently restored, it will not become open to public inspection until the date on which it is restored. If there is no time limitation upon when restoration applications may be brought, then theoretically publication might not occur until many more months, perhaps even years, had passed.

Quite apart from the possibility of attempted abuse, this situation would inevitably result in many lapsed applications being restored at different times after the expiration of 18 months from the earliest priority date claimed so that the specifications in question would become available over a wide range of periods from shortly after the expiration of that time to much later dates. Such variation in publication dates is undesirable.

17. The Committee is of opinion that the appropriate way to accommodate these problems is to amend the lapsing and restoration provisions of regulation 7B in the following ways:

- 17.1 Regulation 7B(4) should be amended to provide that if a direction under regulation 7B(3) is not complied with in the period prescribed, and we have recommended that this be 3 months, then:

- (a) if the complete specification is open to public inspection the application will lapse forthwith,
- (b) if the complete specification is not open to public inspection the application will lapse upon the complete specification becoming open to public inspection, unless in the meantime the applicant complies with the direction and pays a substantial late compliance fee.

- 17.2 When an application lapses, the Commissioner shall notify the applicant that the application has lapsed.

- 17.3 Regulation 7(B) should be amended to provide that an application for restoration may be made at any time, and provision should be made for applications for restoration to be advertised and to be subject to opposition in a similar way to applications for restoration under section 47E(5) and regulation 16D.

- 17.4 Provisions along the lines of Section 47E(8) and regulation 16F should be inserted to preserve the rights of third parties acquired during the period between the date on which lapsing is advertised and the date on which the application for restoration is advertised.

18. The first of these changes will mean that a complete specification which is lodged in the Patent Office will (except where it is treated by the Commissioner under regulation 7B(1) as not having been so lodged) become open to public inspection not later than the expiration of 18 months from the earliest priority date claimed, unless it lapses (independently of regulation 7B) or is withdrawn or refused before that date.

This will mean that an applicant will stand to gain no advantage by purposely allowing an application to lapse, with the intention of applying later to have it restored. On the contrary, an applicant would be discouraged from doing this by:

- 18.1 the possibility of third parties acquiring rights during the intervening period under the proposed provision corresponding to Section 47E(8) and regulation 16F;
 - 18.2 the risks of opposition to and refusal of the application for restoration;
 - 18.3 the fees which he will be obligated to pay under the changes recommended in 17.1 above. In this connection we consider an appropriate late compliance fee would correspond to the basic fee prescribed for the lodgement of a complete specification.
19. One consequence of the proposals set out above will be that complete specifications lodged in relation to applications which lapse and are never restored will nevertheless have become open to public inspection. We do not regard this as objectionable and an applicant wishing to avoid disclosure may withdraw his application at any time before it becomes open to public inspection.
20. Two other consequences which would follow from our proposals should also be noted.

One is that, where an applicant fails to comply with a regulation 7B(3) direction, his application will not automatically lapse until after the complete specification lodged has become open for public inspection. This means that, in all cases, the latest date on which a complete specification can become open to public inspection will be the date provided in Section 54A(2). This is a result which in the opinion of the Committee is highly desirable.

21. The other consequence is that complete specifications in respect of which regulation 7B(3) directions are not complied with before the expiration of 16 months from the earliest priority date claimed, will have to be made available to public inspection, at the expiration of 18 months from that date, in whatever way is reasonably practicable.

That is to say, where the requirements which have not been complied with are necessary to permit satisfactory photographic reproduction, the fact that they have not been complied with may mean that the reproductions of the contents of the complete specification which can be made available by the Patent Office to the public will not be completely satisfactory. Indeed, in extreme cases, reproduction may not be practicable at all, so that a searcher who wishes to view the complete specification will need to inspect the original.

The Committee believes that the sanctions which would arise under the changes suggested above would operate to minimise the incidence of cases in which publication of non-conforming specifications became necessary.

Moreover, where publication of such documents does become required, it will only be in isolated instances that the document will be so defective that it cannot be adequately reproduced in some way.

In any event, the Committee considers that where regulation 7B(3) directions are not complied with, to make the non-complying specifications available to the public at the time provided under Section 54A(2), in whatever way and to whatever extent is reasonably practicable, is clearly preferable to the alternative of delaying public disclosure altogether until some later date.

22. Insofar as the requirement for publication of non-complying specifications will commit the Patent Office to additional cost and expense, the Committee contemplates that this will be met out of the additional fees.

Recommendations

23. The recommendations of the Committee in respect of amendment of regulation 7B are as follows:
- 23.1 The period specified in regulation 7B(3) for the issue of a direction by the Commissioner be reduced to 1 month.
- 23.2 The period specified in regulation 7B(4) for compliance with a direction under regulation 7B(3) be reduced to 3 months.
- 23.3 Regulation 7B(4) be amended to provide that if a direction under regulation 7B(3) is not complied with in the period prescribed, then:
- (a) if the complete specification is open to public inspection the application will lapse forthwith;
 - (b) if the complete specification is not open to public inspection the application will lapse upon the complete specification becoming open to public inspection, unless in the meantime:
 - (i) the applicant complies with the direction, and
 - (ii) pays a late compliance fee.
- 23.4 Provision be made for the imposition of a substantial fee for late compliance with a direction.
- 23.5 Provision be made for, when an application lapses, the Commissioner to notify an applicant that the application has lapsed.
- 23.6 Regulation 7B(6) be amended to provide that an application for restoration may be made at any time.
- 23.7 Provision be made for an application for restoration:
- (a) to be advertised, and
 - (b) to be subject to opposition by third parties in a manner similar to that provided in section 47E(5) and regulation 16D.

- 23.8 Provision be made, in a way similar to that provided in section 47E(8) and regulation 16F, for the protection of rights acquired by third parties during the period between the date on which lapsing is advertised and the date on which the application for restoration is advertised.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ADVISORY COMMITTEE



J. Stonier,
Chairman,
19th February, 1979.

PATENTS REGULATIONS REFERRED TO IN REPORT

7. A specification, including any drawings contained in a specification, shall comply with the requirements specified in Part II and Part III of the Third Schedule to these Regulations in so far as they are applicable.
- 7B. (1) Where a complete specification received at the Patent Office does not comply with the requirements referred to in regulation 7, or the requirements of sub-regulation (2) of regulation 13, of these Regulations, the Commissioner may treat the complete specification as not having been lodged at the Patent Office or treat it as having been so lodged.
- (2) If under the last preceding sub-regulation the Commissioner treats a complete specification as not having been lodged at the Patent Office, he shall return it, together with any document received in relation to it, to the person from whom it was received, with a statement indicating the matters in respect of which the specification does not comply with the requirements referred to in that sub-regulation.
- (3) If under sub-regulation (1) of this regulation the Commissioner treats a complete specification as having been lodged at the Patent Office, he may, within three months after the date on which it was lodged, direct the applicant to do such things as are necessary to ensure that the complete specification complies with the requirements referred to in that sub-regulation.
- (4) If an applicant to whom a direction is given under the last preceding sub-regulation in relation to a complete specification fails to comply with the direction within six months after the date on which it was given, the application to which the complete specification relates shall lapse.
- (5) Where an application has lapsed under the last preceding sub-regulation, the Commissioner shall advertise that fact in the Official Journal.
- (6) The applicant may, within three months after the date of the advertisement under the last preceding sub-regulation, make an application (in this regulation referred to as "the application for restoration") to the Commissioner for the restoration of the lapsed application.
- (7) The application for restoration shall be in accordance with Form 8A and shall contain a statement of the circumstances that led to the failure to comply with the direction within the prescribed time.

- (8) If the Commissioner is satisfied that -
- (a) the failure to comply with the direction within the prescribed time was unintentional and resulted from an error or omission on the part of the applicant or of his agent or attorney or from circumstances beyond the control of the applicant;
 - (b) the applicant has complied with the direction; and
 - (c) there has been no undue delay in the making of the application for restoration,
- the Commissioner shall restore the lapsed application, but, if he is not satisfied, he shall refuse the application for restoration.

(10) Where a lapsed application has been restored under these Regulations, the Commissioner shall advertise that fact in the Official Journal.

13. (2) A complete specification shall be in accordance with Form 10.

92. Applications may be made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of decisions made by the Commissioner in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-regulation 7B (8) or 16F (6) or by regulation 44 or 52.

THIRD SCHEDULE

PART II

REQUIREMENTS IN RELATION TO SPECIFICATIONS

1. Except with the permission of the Commissioner, the specification shall be -
 - (a) typewritten; or
 - (b) reproduced by another process approved by the Commissioner, in the English language and on tough white paper of good quality.
2. The specification shall not contain any interlineations, alterations or erasures.
3. The paper shall be foolscap folio size (337 millimetres by 206 millimetres) or International Standards Organization size A4 (297 millimetres by 210 millimetres).
4. The contents of the specification shall be set out in an area not exceeding 250 millimetres in depth by 160 millimetres in width.
5. The margins shall be -
 - (a) in the case of the head margin - not less than 25 millimetres;
 - (b) in the case of the bottom margin - not less than 20 millimetres; and
 - (c) in the case of the left-hand margin - not less than 35 millimetres.
6. The description of the invention shall commence at the head of the second sheet of the specification.
7.
 - (1) The contents of the specification shall be typewritten or otherwise reproduced on one side of the paper only.
 - (2) Except with the permission of the Commissioner, the specification shall be typewritten or otherwise reproduced -
 - (a) in sharp black characters suitable for reproduction by photographic means; and
 - (b) either in letters not smaller than pica type face, with double spacing between lines, or in some other form approved by the Commissioner.
8. The sheets shall be numbered consecutively.
9. At least each tenth line of each sheet shall be numbered in the left-hand margin.
10. The claims shall commence on a sheet separate from the remainder of the specification and shall be numbered consecutively.
11. Reference may be made in the specification and claims to formulae or tables marked on the drawings by reference numbers or letters.

12. If practicable, technical terms, abbreviations and symbols used shall conform to the standards approved and published by the British Standards Institute or the Standards Association of Australia.
13. A book, specification or other work shall not be referred to unless it is available to the public in Australia and is fully identified in the specification.
14. A trade mark shall not be used as the means of identifying a substance or article in a specification unless it is not practicable to identify the substance or article by other means.
15. If reference is made in a specification to a registered trade mark, the fact that it is a registered trade mark shall be stated.

PART III

REQUIREMENTS IN RELATION TO DRAWINGS

1. Drawings shall be made on white paper, being hot-pressed, rolled or calendered strong paper of good quality, or on other paper approved by the Commissioner.
2. Drawings shall be so made as to permit them to be clearly reproduced on a reduced scale by photographic means.
3. Drawings shall not be creased or folded.
4. Washes or colours shall not be used.
5. Drawings shall not be mounted.
6. The paper may be foolscap folio size (337 millimetres by 206 millimetres) or International Standards Organization size A4 (297 millimetres by 210 millimetres) but shall be the same size as the paper used in the specification to which the drawings relate.
7. Drawings shall be contained in an area not exceeding 250 millimetres in depth by 160 millimetres width.
8. The margins shall be -
 - (a) in the case of the head margin - not less than 25 millimetres;
 - (b) in the case of the bottom margin - not less than 20 millimetres;
and
 - (c) in the case of the left-hand margin - not less than 35 millimetres.
9. Where the drawings on a number of sheets form a complete figure, the drawings shall be so made that the complementary parts or lines on the several sheets show, when placed side by side, the complete figure.
10. Lines shall be drawn in black ink and shall be uniform in thickness or gradation.
11. Section lines shall not be closer than thirty to every 25 millimetres.
12. Shading lines shall not be used.

13. The figures in the drawings shall be numbered consecutively without regard to the number of sheets used and shall, so far as practicable, be arranged in numerical order.
14. Reference letters in figures in drawings shall be -
 - (a) in bold type;
 - (b) not less than 3 millimetres in height;
 - (c) placed in an upright position;
 - (d) in the case of large parts - placed upon the parts; and
 - (e) in the case of small parts - placed on one side of the drawings and connected by a fine line to the parts to which they refer.
15. If the drawings contain different views of the same part, the same reference letters and figures shall be used on those views.
16. Drawings shall be marked -
 - (a) in the top right-hand corner on the back of each sheet - with the number of sheets of the drawings and the number of the particular sheet; and
 - (b) in the centre of the top of the back of each sheet - with the word "Original" or the words "True Copy", as the case requires, and the name of the applicant.
17. Where drawings are lodged with a complete specification after one or more provisional specifications have been lodged, the application number and date or the application numbers and dates shall be marked in the bottom left-hand corner on the back of each sheet.
18. An advertisement or address of a person shall not be marked on the drawings.
19. Except as provided in this Part of this Schedule, descriptive matter shall not be marked on the drawings.
20. Drawings that are in the nature of flow-sheets may have marked on them such descriptive matter as is necessary to show the materials and the chemical or other reactions or treatments used in carrying out the invention.
21. Drawings that show symbolically a number of instruments or units of apparatus and their interconnexions may be marked with such descriptive matter as is necessary to identify the instruments or units or their interconnexions.