

## APPENDIX.

## EXAMINATION PAPER OF CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF PATENT AGENT.

29th May, 1911.

Examiner: H. H. Ostler, LL.B.

Time allowed: Two hours.

Paper to be supplemented by an hour's *viva voce* examination.

NOTE.—In this paper “the Act” means “The Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Act, 1908.”

1. What are the requisites of a valid patent? What is meant by “disconformity” and by “utility” in patent law?

2. What is the meaning of “invention,” and of “the true and first inventor” as defined in the Act?

The possessor of an invention dies before making an application for a patent for his invention. Can a patent for the invention be granted to any person, and, if so, to whom, and subject to what conditions?

3. What is the difference between a provisional and a complete specification? What must a complete specification contain?

A, B, and C apply jointly for a patent for an invention upon which they hope to improve. Describe what steps you would take to obtain for them a patent.

4. Your client with his application for a patent lodges only a provisional specification: in what time thereafter must,—

(a.) A complete specification be lodged;

(b.) The complete specification be accepted;

(c.) A patent be sealed?

How would you proceed if the period allowed for the lodging of the complete specification had been allowed to expire without a complete specification being lodged?

5. When does a patent take effect?

After the acceptance of an application for a patent with which only a provisional specification has been lodged an infringement of the patent is committed. What steps would you advise the patentee to take for his own protection?

6. A license is granted by a patentee to A, authorizing A to manufacture and sell the patented article in a certain town. B, a rival manufacturer in that town, infringes the patent by manufacturing and selling similar articles. What remedy (if any) has A against B?

A exceeds the authority given him by the license by selling the patented article in another town. The patentee thereupon revokes the license and sues A for infringement. A counterclaims on the ground that the patent is invalid. Can A succeed in his counterclaim? Give reasons for your answer.

7. What is the meaning of “mechanical equivalents” in patent law?

What is meant by a “master” or “pioneer” patent, and what are its advantages?

8. What rights has a patentee against the Crown; and what rights has the Crown against the patentee?

State the procedure for obtaining an extension of the term of a patent, and the principles upon which such an extension is granted.

## A.—BALANCE-SHEET OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

Income.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Patent fees ...	5,277	6 9	Salaries ...	1,015	2 4
Design fees ...	11	1 0	Clerical assistance ...	355	19 10
Trade-mark fees ...	1,208	1 9	Copying specifications ...	13	12 7
Sale of Acts, Gazettes, Name			Fees to Patent Office Agents ...	102	17 6
Index, &c. ...	38	16 6	Binding printed specifications,		
			&c., presented to Office by other		
			countries* ...		
			Printing Patents Gazette* ...	743	10 6
			Other printing and binding* ...	64	18 3
			Stationery ...	32	7 10
			Stamps ...	54	0 0
			Books, patent laws, &c. ...	6	7 9
			Telephone ...	8	0 0
			Card cabinet ...	11	11 0
			Payments refunded ...	25	5 0
			Incidental expenses ...	7	6 0
			Balance for the year ...	4,094	7 5
	£6,535	6 0		£6,535	6 0

\* Printing and binding done and figures supplied by Government Printing Office.