

APPENDIX.

PAPERS SET AT EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR REGISTRATION AS PATENT AGENTS.

1. How are "invention" and "true and first inventor" defined by the Act? A holds English Letters Patent for an invention patented in England, but not in New Zealand, and not published in New Zealand; B, without A's authority, applies for a grant of patent in New Zealand for the same invention as being new in the Dominion: is B entitled to the grant?

2. What documents must form part of and what must be deposited with an application for grant of a patent? What are the requisites of (a) a provisional, (b) a complete, specification?

3. If you desire to oppose the grant of a patent, how and within what time must you proceed to establish your *locus standi*?

4. (a.) What is the term of duration of a patent? From what date does it take effect?

(b.) What fees are payable after the grant of the patent, and within what periods must such subsequent fees be paid?

(c.) What is the effect of non-payment of such subsequent fees?

(d.) Under what circumstances can such effect be obviated by payment after the prescribed time?

5. What particulars are required to be delivered in an action for infringement of patent (a) by the plaintiff, (b) by the defendant? To what extent are the parties respectively limited by such particulars?

6. Define a trade mark, and state the essential particulars of which a trade mark must consist or contain at least one. What are the provisions of the Act as to a trade mark for artificial manures manufactured in New Zealand?

7. (a.) What are the restrictions on assignment of a trade mark?

(b.) Distinguish a "trade mark" from a "patent." Illustrate by instances where what would constitute an infringement of a patent would not be an infringement of a trade mark.

8. What provision is made by the Act with respect to the user by the Crown of a patented invention?

9. Define a "combination." Is a patent for a combination infringed by a different combination for the same object of the same elements?

10. Can a patent be granted for a new result or new principle without the inclusion in the specification of description of a process for affecting such new result or carrying out such new principle? If a process be specified in such a case and a patent granted, would an entirely different process for effecting the same result constitute an infringement of the patent?

11. A obtains a grant of a patent for a combination; B claims letters patent for an addition to A's machine constituting an improvement: is B entitled to the patent claimed? If so, to what extent are B's rights to use the improvement limited by A's patent?

12. For what further time beyond the original term may a patent be extended? In what manner is the application for extension to be made, and to whom? What must be established before such application can be granted? If you desire to oppose an application for extension, what steps must you take to entitle you to be heard?

1. Sketch shortly the procedure that has to be followed to obtain a patent in New Zealand.

2. Explain fully the requisites of—

(a.) A provisional specification;

(b.) A complete specification.

3. Is it permissible for a patentee to continue holding his patent without working it in New Zealand? If not, state what remedy is available, and by whom any proceedings can be instituted to obtain the benefit of the patent, also the nature of such proceedings.