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Señores

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

E. _____ S. _____ D. _____

SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

Radicacion : 03107807 00000001

Folios: 2

Fecha (AMD): 2004-07-14 08:43:39

Tramite : 011 PCT-PATENT 379 FASE NACI 538 PETICION

Dependencia: 2020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

Ref: Expediente No. 03.107.807

Solicitud de patente de invención titulada:

“MICROCAPSULAS PARA LA PROTECCION FRENTE AL MAL ALIENTO.”

Solicitante: WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY LLC.

SOLICITUD DE EXAMEN DE PATENTABILIDAD SEGÚN
EL ARTICULO 44 DE LA DECISION 486, GACETA No. 538

CARLOS R. OLARTE, mayor de edad y vecino de Bogotá, D.C., identificado tal como aparece al pie de mi firma, en mi condición de apoderado del solicitante, respetuosamente me permito solicitar, que se examine si la invención reúne los requisitos de patentabilidad previstos en la misma. Dando cumplimiento a lo establecido en el artículo 44 de la Decisión 486 de la comisión de la Comunidad Andina de Naciones. Adjunto recibo por el monto de \$177.000 pesos para cubrir la tasa correspondiente, según la Resolución 37323 del año 2003.

Atentamente,



CARLOS R. OLARTE
C.C. 79.782.747 de Bogotá
T.P. 74.295

Anexo: Recibo por \$177.000 pesos

FTT/P2013/000159 04/06/24

254

NIT : 800176089-2

SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

Folios: 2'

RECIBO OFICIAL DE CAJA : 04 - 55,074
FECHA : JULIO 12 DE 2004

Radicacion : 03107807 00000001
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Dependencia: 2020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

***** CONSIGNACION *****

DEPOSITANTE	TIPO PAGO	BANCO	CUENTA	No. PAGO	FECHA PGO	Vr. PAGO
FREDERICK TORRES	CONSIGNACION	BANCO POPULAR	050-00110-6	23296882	12/07/2004	9,344,000.00

***** CONCEPTO *****

CANT. RENTISTICO	CONCEPTO	TOTAL CONCEPTO
1 50005-01-01 SOLICITUDES	114 PTC CAP-II EXAMEN DE PATENTIBILID	177,000.00
	TOTAL :	\$ 177,000.00

SON: CIENTO SETENTA Y SIETE MIL PESOS

RESPONSABLE : _____

RECIBO DE CAJA APLICADO AL EXPEDIENTE No. _____

DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

RADICACIÓN EXPEDIENTE No. 03-107807

EL EXTRACTO DE LA PRESENTE SOLICITUD DE **PATENTE DE INVENCION**

FUE PUBLICADO EN LA GACETA DE PROPIEDAD INDUSTRIAL No **538** DE

FECHA **31 DE MARZO DE 2004** EL TÉRMINO HÁBIL SEÑALADO POR LA

LEY EXPIRA EL **01 DE JULIO DEL 2004**

NOTA: Dentro del plazo de los seis (6) meses siguientes a partir de la fecha de publicación en la gaceta de Propiedad Industrial, deberá solicitar y cancelar el examen de patentabilidad so pena de que la solicitud caiga en abandono, de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Artículo 44 de la Decisión 486/2000.

SE PRESENTARON OPOSICIONES POR PARTE DE TERCEROS.

SI _____

NO **X** _____



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : A61K 9/50, 7/16	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 93/11754 (43) International Publication Date: 24 June 1993 (24.06.93)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US92/10500 (22) International Filing Date: 7 December 1992 (07.12.92) (30) Priority data: 805,432 11 December 1991 (11.12.91) US (71) Applicant: THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY [US/US]; One Procter & Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US). (72) Inventors: HUNTER, Mary, Ann ; 8368 Jadwin Street, Cincinnati, OH 45216 (US). STAPLER, Judith, Hill ; 1084 Brown Road, Wilmington, OH 45177 (US). (74) Agents: REED, David, T. et al.; The Procter & Gamble Company, 5299 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45202 (US).		(81) Designated States: CA, FI, NO, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>
(54) Title: CETYLPYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE AND DOMIPHEN BROMIDE IN ORGANIC SOLVENT (57) Abstract The present invention relates to oral compositions in the form of microcapsules which reduce oral bacteria and provide long lasting breath protection.		

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide improved microcapsules.

It is another object of the present invention to provide microcapsules which provide improved breath control and reduce oral bacteria.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide improved methods of providing breath control and reducing oral bacteria.

These and other objects will become more apparent from the detailed description which follows.

All percentages and ratios used herein are by weight unless otherwise specified. Additionally, all measurements are made at 25°C unless otherwise specified.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention in one of its aspects relates to microcapsules which contain breath control actives/antimicrobials in the core of the microcapsule along with an organic diluent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The essential as well as optional components of the capsules of the present invention are described in the following paragraphs.

Capsule Shell Material:

The shell material of the microcapsules of the present invention can be any materials which are suitable for ingestion as well as retention in the oral cavity. Materials which are suitable include gelatin, polyvinyl alcohols, waxes, gums and sugar candy type materials used in cough drops and mints, for example.

The shell material is used to form any of a wide variety of shapes such as spheres, oblong shapes, disks, puffed squares and cylinders. The shell thickness is preferably in the range of about 30um to about 2mm, preferably from about 70um to about 110um. If the microcapsules are spherical, the particle diameter is generally in the range of from about 2mm to about 9mm, preferably from about 3mm to about 7mm.

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Breath Control Agents/Antimicrobials Present in the Core:

The breath control agents used in the cores of the microcapsules include quaternary ammonium salts such as pyridinium salts (e.g., cetyl pyridinium chloride), domiphen bromide, other cationic materials such as chlorhexidine salts, zinc salts and copper salts. Other organic agents such as triclosan and other noncationic water insoluble agents are also useful herein. Such materials are disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,043,154, August 27, 1991, incorporated by reference herein.

These breath control/antimicrobial agents are used in an amount of from about 0.001% to about 2%, preferably from about 0.005% to about 1% of the total core contents.

Diluents for Use in Microcapsule Core:

The solubilizing agent for the breath control/antimicrobial agents used in the cores of the present microcapsules can be any of a number of materials. Preferred are oils such as corn, olive, rapeseed, sesame, peanut or sunflower. Other preferred materials are triglycerides such as Captex 300. These are used in an amount of from about 20% to about 80%, preferably from about 65% to about 70% of the total capsule weight.

Additional Agents Suitable for Use in the Core of Capsule:

The core of the microcapsules of this invention may contain any number of additional materials to provide additional efficacy and/or sensory perceptions. Such agents may include flavoring agents such as thymol, eucalyptol, menthol, methyl salicylate or witch hazel. These agents are used in an amount of from about .1% to about 25%, preferably from about 10% to about 15% of the total capsule weight.

In addition, a variety of sweetening agents such as sugars, corn syrups, saccharin or aspartame may also be included in the core. These agents are used in an amount of from about .1% to about 5%, preferably from about .35% to about .5% of the total capsule weight.

Method of Manufacture:

The capsules of the present invention can be made using a variety of techniques. One method is described after the following examples.

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1. Microcapsules suitable for reducing oral bacteria and providing breath protection comprising a shell material suitable for use in the mouth and ingesting and a core composition comprising a breath protection agent/anti-microbial selected from the group consisting of quaternary ammonium salts, other cationic salts, copper salts, zinc salts, triclosan and mixtures thereof and an organic diluent.
2. Microcapsules according to Claim 1 wherein the shell material is selected from the group consisting of polyvinyl alcohol, gelatin, waxes, gums and sugar candies.
3. Microcapsules according to either of Claims 1 or 2 wherein the microcapsule is in the form of a sphere, oblong, disk, a puffed square, or a cylinder and the breath control agent is a quaternary ammonium salt.
4. Microcapsules according to any of Claims 1-3 wherein the microcapsules are in the form of spheres.
5. Microcapsules according to Claim 4 wherein the microcapsules are from about 2mm to about 9mm in diameter and the shell wall thickness is from about 30um to about 2mm.
6. Microcapsules according to any of Claims 1-5 wherein the shell material is gelatin.
7. Use of a breath protection agent/antibacterial in the manufacture of microcapsules for reducing oral bacteria and breath odor in the mouth wherein the microcapsules comprise a shell material suitable for use in the mouth and ingesting and a core composition comprising a breath protection

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EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

⑲ Application number: **89810226.4**

⑤① Int. Cl.⁴: **A 61 K 7/16**
A 61 K 7/26

⑳ Date of filing: **22.03.89**

③① Priority: **31.03.88 US 175568**

④③ Date of publication of application:
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⑥④ Designated Contracting States:
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⑤④ **Taste masking of thymol.**

⑤⑦ A composition or a final product containing thymol in which the unpleasant, medicinal, or harsh taste of thymol has been masked is disclosed. The taste masking is accomplished utilizing effective amounts of a sugar alcohol, or a mixture of sugar alcohols, and anethole.

EP 0 338 978 A2

Description

TASTE MASKING OF THYMOL

This invention is directed to compositions containing thymol in which the medicinal taste of thymol is masked by the presence of a sugar alcohol, or mixtures of sugar alcohols, and anethole.

Thymol is a well known essential oil which is utilized for its antimicrobial activity in a variety of preparations. In particular, thymol can be utilized in oral hygiene preparations, such as mouth rinses, in sufficient quantities to provide desired beneficial therapeutic effects. Unfortunately, while thymol provides beneficial therapeutic effects, it also provides the consumer with a flavor perception that can be described as unpleasant, harsh or medicinal in taste. A welcome contribution to the art would be compositions containing thymol wherein the unpleasant, harsh or medicinal taste of thymol has been effectively masked. Such taste masked compositions would provide the consumer with a pleasant, acceptable taste. Further, such taste masked compositions would accomplish their end result without resorting to flavoring agents in large quantities having bold flavor notes which may be inharmonious to the overall flavor perception desired in the final product. This invention provides such compositions whose thymol taste is effectively masked.

This invention provides a composition or a final product containing thymol in which the unpleasant, medicinal, or harsh taste of thymol has been masked by the presence of a sugar alcohol, or a mixture of sugar alcohols, and an effective amount of anethole. The sugar alcohol and the anethole individually are present in amounts at which the thymol taste is not effectively masked. The presence of the sugar alcohol and the anethole in combination synergistically masks the unpleasant taste of the thymol leaving the the consumer with a pleasant taste perception.

Thus, this invention provides a composition comprising thymol, an effective amount of a sugar alcohol or mixtures of sugar alcohols, and an effective amount of anethole, wherein the ratio of said sugar alcohol to said thymol is within the range of about 2750:1 to about 200:1, and the ratio of said anethole to said thymol is within the range of about 0.1:1 to about 1.75 to 1. This combination of sugar alcohol and anethole in the composition effectively masks the unpleasant, harsh, and medicinal taste of thymol without the need for additional flavorants, such as for example spearmint, peppermint, and the like.

In another embodiment, this invention provides an oral hygiene composition comprising effective amounts of thymol, a sugar alcohol or mixture of sugar alcohols, anethole, and other essential oils in which the unpleasant taste of thymol is effectively masked. In particular, the composition comprises thymol, a sugar alcohol or mixtures of sugar alcohols and anethole in admixture with eucalyptol, menthol, benzoic acid, methyl salicylate, ethanol, and, optionally, a surfactant or mixture of surfactants.

Therefore, another embodiment of this invention provides an oral hygiene composition comprising

(a) about 0.02 to about 0.1% by weight of thymol;

(b) about 20 to about 55% by weight of a sugar alcohol;

(c) about 0.01 to about 0.035% by weight of anethole;

(d) about 0.04 to about 0.12% by weight of eucalyptol;

(e) about 0.02 to about 0.07% by weight of menthol;

(f) about 0.05 to about 0.25% by weight of benzoic acid;

(g) about 0.02 to about 0.09% by weight of methyl salicylate;

(h) about 5 to about 35% by weight of ethanol; and

(i) optionally, about 0.05 to about 0.8% by weight of a surfactant; wherein the unpleasant taste of said thymol is masked by said sugar alcohol and said anethole, and wherein said percents by weight are based on the total weight of the composition.

In yet another embodiment of this invention, there is provided a method for masking the taste of thymol in a composition or final product. The method comprises adding an effective amount of a sugar alcohol, or mixture of sugar alcohols, and an effective amount of anethole to the product. The ratio of the sugar alcohol to the thymol in the final product is within the range of about 2750:1 to about 200:1, and the ratio of the anethole to the thymol in the final product is within the range of about 0.1:1 to about 1.75:1.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the threshold level perception of various types of flavoring agents is different from consumer to consumer; therefore, the level of anethole utilized in the compositions of this invention will either provide a pleasant tasting final composition with minimal to no perceived anethole flavor, or will provide a composition with a mild, pleasant, subtle anethole flavor. Of course, those skilled in the art will also appreciate that higher levels of anethole may be utilized to provide a stronger anethole flavor in accordance with individual taste preference.

In the compositions of this invention, the preferred ratio of sugar alcohol to thymol is from about 333:1 to about 1000:1, and most preferably 400:1 to about 533:1. Preferably, the ratio of anethole to thymol is about 0.2:1 to about 0.5:1 and most preferably about 0.25:1 to about 0.37:1.

Generally, the sugar alcohol will be present in amounts of about 20 to about 55% by weight, based on the weight of the total composition, with about 25 to about 50% by weight being preferred, and about 28 to about 32% being most preferred. Suitable amounts of anethole are usually in the range of about 0.01 to about 0.035% by weight, based on the weight of the total composition, with about 0.015 to about

poly(oxyethylene)-poly(oxypropylene) block copolymers.

Other non-ionic surface active agents which may be suitable include codensates of sorbitan esters of fatty acids with from 20 to 60 moles of ethylene oxide (e.g., "Tweens" a trademark of ICI United States, Inc.), and amphoteric agents such as quaternized imidazole derivatives.

Additional non-ionic surfactants which may be suitable are the condensation products of an alpha-olefin oxide containing 10 to 20 carbon atoms, a polyhydric alcohol containing 2 to 10 carbons and 2 to 6 hydroxyl groups and either ethylene oxide or a heteric mixture of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide. The resultant surfactants are polymers having a molecular weight in the range of 400 to about 1600 and containing 40% to 80% by weight of ethylene oxide, with an alpha-olefin oxide to polyhydric alcohol mole ratio in the range of about 1:1 to 1:3.

Cationic surface active agents which may be suitable are molecules that carry a positive charge such as cetylpyridinium chloride.

Fluorine providing compounds may be present in the oral preparations of this invention. These compounds may be slightly water soluble or may be fully water soluble and are characterized by their ability to release fluoride ions or fluoride containing ions in water. Typical fluorine providing compounds are inorganic fluoride salts such as soluble alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, and heavy metal salts, for example, sodium fluoride, potassium fluoride, ammonium fluoride, cuprous fluoride, zinc fluoride, stannic fluoride, stannous fluoride, barium fluoride, sodium fluorosilicate, ammonium fluorosilicate, sodium fluorozirconate, sodium monofluorophosphate, aluminum mono- and difluorophosphate and fluorinated sodium calcium pyrophosphate.

Alkali metal, tin fluoride and monofluorophosphates such as sodium and stannous fluoride, sodium monofluorophosphate and mixtures thereof are preferred.

In an oral liquid preparation such as a mouthwash, the fluorine providing compound is generally present in an amount sufficient to release up to about 0.15%, preferably about 0.001% to about 0.1% and most preferably from about 0.001% to about 0.05% fluoride by weight of the preparation.

If desired, auxiliary sweeteners may be utilized in the compositions of this invention. Those sweeteners which may be included are those well known in the art, including both natural and artificial sweeteners.

The sweetening agent (sweetener) used may be selected from a wide range of materials including water-soluble sweetening agents, water-soluble artificial sweeteners, water-soluble sweetening agents derived from naturally occurring water-soluble sweeteners, dipeptide based sweeteners, and protein based sweeteners, including mixtures thereof. Without being limited to particular sweeteners, representative illustrations encompass:

A. Water-soluble sweetening agents such as monosaccharides, disaccharides and polysaccharides such as xylose, ribose, glucose (dextrose), mannose, galactose, fructose (levu-

lose), sucrose (sugar), maltose, invert sugar (a mixture of fructose and glucose derived from sucrose), partially hydrolyzed starch, corn syrup solids, dihydrochalcones, monellin, steviosides, and glycyrrhizin;

B. Water-soluble artificial sweeteners such as the soluble saccharin salts, i.e. sodium or calcium saccharin salts, cyclamate salts, the sodium, ammonium or calcium salt of 3,4-dihydro-6-methyl-1,2,3-oxathiazine-4-one-2,2-dioxide, the potassium salt of 3,4-dihydro-6-methyl-1,2,3-oxathiazine-4-one-2,2-dioxide (acesulfame-K), the free acid form of saccharin, and the like;

C. Dipeptide based sweeteners, such as L-aspartic acid derived sweeteners, such as L-aspartyl-L-phenylalanine methyl ester (aspartame) and materials described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,492,131, L- α -aspartyl-N-(2,2,4,4-tetramethyl-3-thietanyl)-D-alaninamide hydrate, methyl esters of L-aspartyl-L-phenylglycine and L-aspartyl-L-2,5-dihydrophenylglycine, L-aspartyl-2,5-dihydro-L-phenylalanine; L-aspartyl-L-(1-cyclohexenyl)-alanine; and the like;

D. Water-soluble sweeteners derived from naturally occurring water-soluble sweeteners, such as a chlorinated derivative of ordinary sugar (sucrose), known, for example, under the product description of sucralose; and

E. Protein based sweeteners such as thaumatococcus daniellii (Thaumatococcus danellii) (Thaumatococcus danellii) (Thaumatococcus danellii).

In general, an effective amount of auxiliary sweetener is utilized to provide the level of sweetness desired for a particular composition, and this amount will vary with the sweetener selected. This amount will normally be 0.01% to about 40% by weight of the composition when using an easily extractable sweetener. The water-soluble sweeteners described in category A above, are usually used in amounts of about 5% to about 40% by weight, and preferably in amounts of about 10% to about 20% by weight of the final composition. Some of the sweeteners in category A (e.g., glycyrrhizin) may be used in amounts set forth for categories B-E below due to the sweeteners' known sweetening ability. In contrast, the sweeteners described in categories B-E are generally used in amounts of about 0.005% to about 5.0% by weight of the final composition with about 0.03% to about 2.5% by weight being usual and about 0.03 to about 0.4% by weight being preferred. These amounts may be used to achieve a desired level of sweetness independent from the flavor level achieved from any optional flavor oils used.

The use of the sugar alcohols and the anethole, as discussed above, results in the successful taste masking of the thymol taste. The compositions so masked have a pleasing taste, and, depending on the threshold level of perception of the consumer, may have a pleasing anethole flavor perception. Therefore, additional flavorants or flavors are not necessary; however, if desirable, additional flavorings (flavors) may be added.

The flavorings (flavoring agents) that may be used include those known to the skilled artisan. such as,

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

2020
Bogotá, D.C.,

Abogado
Carlos Olarte
Apoderado

ASUNTO Radicación 03 107807
 Trámite 002
 Evento 001
 Actuación 430
 Oficio 8139
 Folios 010

Patente de Invención ☒ Patente de Modelo de Utilidad ☐
Vía Nacional ☐
Vía PCT (fase nacional) ☒ Cap.I ☐ Cap. II ☒
No. Sol. Internacional PCT/IB02/01449
Fecha de Presentación Internal. 26/04/2002

Como resultado del examen de fondo, realizado con fundamento en el artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le comunica:

1. Documentos estudiados

- 1.1. Descripción: Folios 23 - 45
1.2. Reivindicaciones: Folios 46 – 50
1.3. Prioridad: Presentada en Estados Unidos el 11.06.01, bajo el número 60/297275

2. Objeto de la invención

- Título de la solicitud: “Microcápsulas para la protección frente al mal aliento”

Según las reivindicaciones 1-9 se refiere a una composición de microcápsula que comprende una mezcla de aceites esenciales y un derivado de clorodesoxisacarosa. Las composiciones son útiles para el control del mal aliento.

El problema planteado en esta solicitud es la necesidad de composiciones mejoradas para el control del mal aliento en forma de microcápsulas.

Para solucionar este problema técnico la solicitud en estudio proporciona las composiciones de la presente solicitud que presentan ventajas sobre lo conocido en el arte.

- Clasificación Internacional de Patentes A 61 K 7/16

3. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

Considerando que la fecha de presentación de la primera solicitud de patente de la cual se reivindica prioridad es 11.06.01, se buscaron documentos del estado de la técnica relacionados, con fecha de publicación anterior a esta.

N°	Documento	Título	Fecha de Publicación
D1	WO 9311754	"Cloruro de cetilpiridinio y bromuro de domifeno en solvente orgánico"	24.06.93
D2	EP 0338978	"Enmascaramiento de sabor de timol"	25.10.89

4. Análisis de patentabilidad (artículo 14 D486)

4.1. Nivel Inventivo (artículo 18 D486)

- La publicación WO 9311754 enseña composiciones en forma de microcápsulas para el tratamiento del mal aliento que tienen un material de envoltura de alcohol polivinílico, gelatina, ceras y gomas. Las microcápsulas pueden tener formas esféricas o rectangulares y cuyo diámetro es de 2 – 9 mm y con un espesor entre 30 µm-2 mm; las microcápsulas contienen:
 - Mezcla de aceites esenciales de timol, eucaliptol, mentol y salicilato de metilo
 - Agentes endulzantes como azúcares, siropes o endulzantes artificiales

La única diferencia que existe con las composiciones de la presente solicitud es que dicha publicación no menciona un derivado de clorodesoxisacarosa de manera explícita.

- La publicación EP 0338978 enseña composiciones para el control del mal aliento que contienen:
 - Mezcla de timol, eucaliptol, mentol y salicilato de metilo
 - Endulzantes naturales y artificiales, tales como acesulfame y derivados clorados de sacarosa como sucralosa

Teniendo en cuenta el objeto de la solicitud, el cual es proporcionar composiciones en forma de microcápsulas para el control del mal aliento que

enmascaran el sabor del timol, es una derivación evidente del estado de la técnica, ya que una persona versada en la materia estaría en capacidad de tomar las composiciones en microcápsula para el mal aliento de D1 y cambiar el tipo de endulzante por sucralosa, del cual ya se conoce su acción enmascarante de sabor del timol , tal como lo enseña D2, y llegar a las composiciones que se pretenden proteger con la expectativa de que las composiciones obtenidas enmascaren el sabor del timol.

Finalmente, no se describen propiedades o efectos inesperados de las composiciones de la presente solicitud en comparación con lo encontrado en el estado de la técnica.

Por todo lo anterior, se podría afectar el nivel inventivo de la presente solicitud.

5. Conclusión:

Los requisitos de patentabilidad de la presente solicitud se encuentran afectados así:

Nº	Documento	Reivindicaciones Afectadas	Requisito que Afecta
D1	WO 9311754	1-9	Nivel Inventivo
D2	EP 0338978	1-9	Nivel Inventivo

En cumplimiento del artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le indica que debe dar respuesta dentro del término de sesenta días contados a partir de la fecha de notificación de la presente comunicación. En caso de no dar respuesta al presente requerimiento, o si a pesar de la respuesta subsistieran los impedimentos para la concesión, se denegará la patente.

Notifíquese el presente oficio conforme a lo dispuesto en el numeral 5.2, literal e), del capítulo 5 del título primero de la Circular Única N° 10 de 2001.


Álix Carmenza Céspedes de Vergel
Jefe de División de Nuevas Creaciones

20 JUN. 2008

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha _____

CONCEPTO TECNICO No. 1650	EXAMINADOR TECNICO Código No.202024
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