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División de Nuevas Creaciones

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PATENTE DE INVENCION

04-107583

21. EXPEDIENTE No.

54. TITULO

ABRAZADERA DE SUJECCION PARA RIEL DE FERROCARRIL

51. CLASIFICACION INTERNACIONAL

71. SOLICITANTE

PANDROL LIMITED

DOMICILIO

Addlestone, Surrey, Reino Unido

74. APODERADO

EMILIO FERRERO

C.C. 438.019 de Usaquén,

22. BOGOTA, D.C.,

**Industria y Comercio**

SUPERINTENDENCIA

PETITORIO

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**FORMULARIO UNICO DE SOLICITUD DE PATENTE
PCT
ENTRADA EN FASE NACIONAL**

1 SOLICITUD DE:			
☒ Patente de Invención.		☐ Patente de Modelo de Utilidad.	
☐ Capítulo I.		☒ Capítulo II.	
2 SOLICITANTE (71)	Nombre: PANDROL LIMITED sociedad constituida y existente bajo las leyes del Reino Unido. Dirección: 63 Station Road, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 2AR, Reino Unido.- Domicilio: Addlestone, Surrey, Reino Unido.		IDENTIFICACIÓN C.C. ☐ NIT ☐ C.E. ☐ Otro ☐ Cual _____ Número _____
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6 Título (54) <u>ABRAZADERA DE SUJECCIÓN PARA RIEL DE FERROCARRIL</u>			
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9

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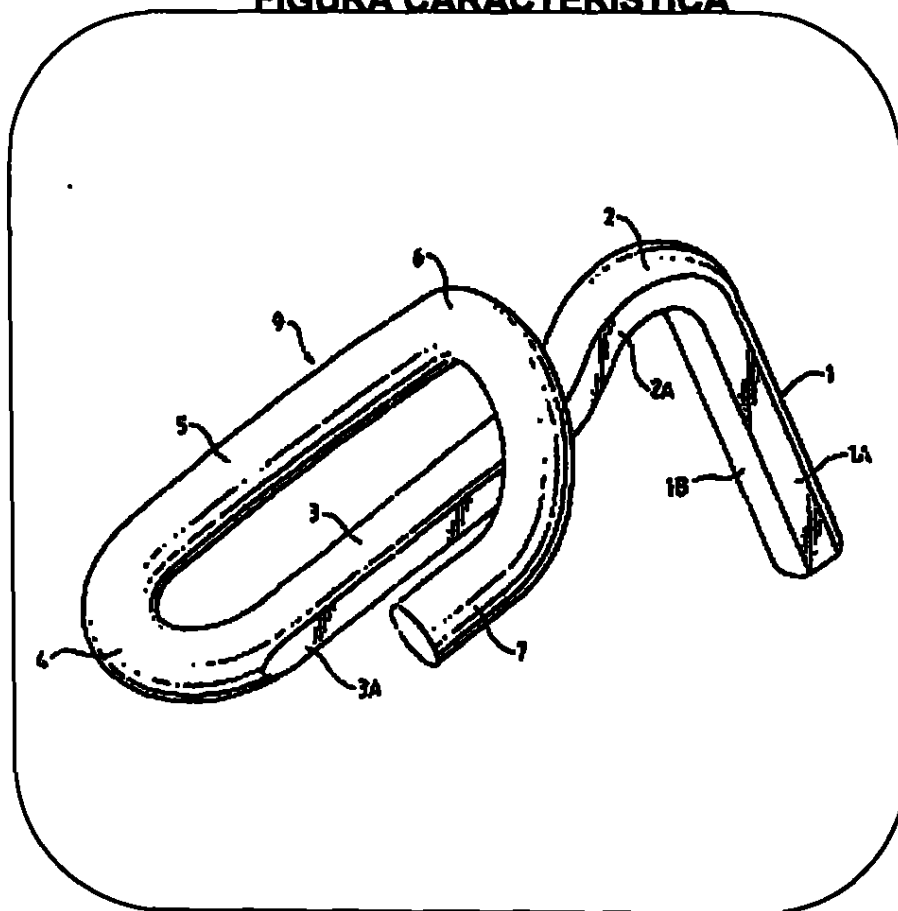
10

Anexos:

- ☒ Comprobante de pago de la tasa de presentación de la solicitud por \$ 422.000.00.
- ☐ Comprobante de pago por reivindicación de prioridad.
- ☐ Documento que acredita la existencia y representación legal cuando el solicitante sea persona jurídica.
- ☐ Poderes, si fuere el caso.
- ☐ Documento de cesión del inventor al solicitante o a su causante.
- ☐ Declaraciones.
- ☒ Copia de la solicitud internacional. (Resumen, descripción, reivindicaciones, dibujos)
- ☒ Traducción de la solicitud internacional al castellano. (Resumen, descripción, reivindicaciones, dibujos)
- ☒ Copia del examen preliminar efectuado por la IPEA.
- ☐ Traducción del examen preliminar efectuado por la IPEA.
- ☐ De ser el caso, copia del contrato de acceso.
- ☐ De ser el caso, documento que acredite la licencia o autorización de uso de conocimientos tradicionales de las comunidades indígenas.
- ☐ De ser el caso, certificado de depósito del material biológico.
- ☒ Arte final 12x12
- ☐ De ser el caso, información sobre otras solicitudes de patente o títulos obtenidos en el extranjero por el mismo titular o su causante, relacionadas parcial o totalmente con la invención de esta solicitud.
- ☐ Otros

11

FIGURA CARACTERÍSTICA



12

Solicito la concesión de la patente,

NOMBRE: EMILIO FERRERO

FIRMA : 
C.C. 438.019 de Usequén T.P. 31.929

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MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD,
SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,
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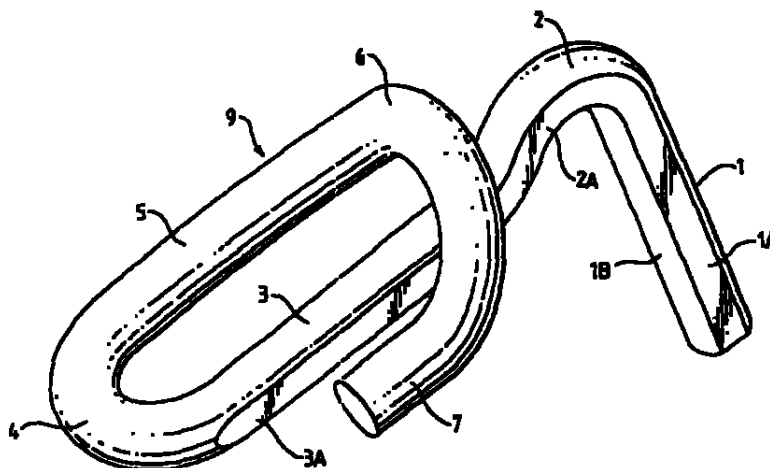
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Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: RAILWAY RAIL FASTENING CLIP



(57) Abstract: In a resilient railway rail fastening clip (9) comprising firstly a substantially straight first portion (1), then a bent second portion (2), then a substantially straight third portion (3) the axis of which makes an angle substantially more than 45° with the axis of the first portion (1), the two axes lying in the same plane as one another, then a fourth portion (4) which is a reverse bend, then a fifth portion (5), then a sixth portion (6) which is another reverse bend and finally a seventh portion (7), the first portion (1) is formed so as to comprise a region (1B) having a generally cylindrical surface extending along its entire length and a longitudinally-extending part (1A) having a surface which is less convex than the generally cylindrical surface region (1B) of the first portion (1). At least part of the second portion (2) and at least part of the third portion (3) are preferably manufactured with substantially flat surfaces (2A, 3A) on respective lateral regions thereof which contact the rail when the clip (9) is in use.

WO 03/093580 A1

RAILWAY RAIL FASTENING CLIP

The present invention relates to a railway rail
5 fastening clip.

In GB2199875B, the disclosure of which is hereby
incorporated by reference, the present applicants
disclosed a resilient railway rail fastening clip 90,
as shown in Figures 1 and 2 of the accompanying
10 drawings. The clip 90 is made of a rod of metal bent
so as to have, proceeding along the rod from one end
thereof to the other end, firstly a substantially
straight first portion 10, then a bent second portion
20, then a substantially straight third portion 30 the
15 axis of which makes an angle substantially more than
45° with the axis of the first portion 10, the two axes
lying in the same plane as one another, then a fourth
portion 40 which is a reverse bend, then a fifth
portion 50, then a sixth portion 60 which is another
20 reverse bend and finally a seventh portion 70 which
forms the toe of the clip 90. When viewed from above,
the fifth and seventh portions 50, 70 appear to be on
opposite sides of the third portion 30.

In use on a timber sleeper 100 the clip 90 is
25 placed so that the seventh portion 70 rests on a foot
120 of a rail 110, the first portion 10 projects into a
blind round hole 140 in the sleeper 100, and a
screwspike 130 is inserted between the third and fifth
portions 30, 50 into the sleeper 100. In this way the
30 clip 90 is retained in a position in which the toe 70
of the clip 90 bears on the rail foot 120 to hold down
the rail 110 and lateral parts of the second and third
portions 20, 30 of the clip 90 contact the edge of the

rail foot 120 so as ensure gauge retention, i.e. so as to prevent sideways movement of the rail 110.

The applicants have now identified improvements which may be made to such a clip 90.

5 The hole 140 in the sleeper 100 into which the first portion 10 is inserted must be drilled slightly larger than the diameter of the first portion 10 (for example with a diameter of 15mm to accommodate a first portion 10 of 14mm diameter) so as to avoid the so-called "pneumatic effect" which can cause difficulty in entering the first portion 10 into the blind hole 140 and when extracting the first portion 10 of the clip 90 from the hole 140 during a track de-stressing operation. However, the first portion 10 should
10 ideally be more close fitting in the hole 140 so as to control lateral movement of the rail foot 120.
15

According to an embodiment of the present invention there is provided a resilient railway rail fastening clip, the clip being a rod of metal which has
20 been bent so as to have, proceeding along the rod from one end of it to the other end, firstly a substantially straight first portion, then a bent second portion, then a substantially straight third portion the axis of which makes an angle substantially more than 45° with
25 the axis of the first portion, the two axes lying in the same plane as one another, then a fourth portion which is a reverse bend, then a fifth portion, then a sixth portion which is another reverse bend and finally a seventh portion, the construction being such that it
30 is possible to place the clip in a particular position such that the third portion is horizontal and the first portion extends downwardly and such that when the clip is viewed from above the fifth and seventh portions

appear to be on opposite sides of the third portion, characterised in that the first portion is formed so as to comprise a region having a generally cylindrical surface extending along its entire length and a
5 longitudinally-extending part having a surface which is less convex than the generally cylindrical surface region of the first portion.

Manufacturing the first portion of the clip in this manner removes the pneumatic resistance and allows
10 the first portion of the clip to be inserted into, and extracted from, a blind hole in the sleeper more easily.

Preferably, the surface of the longitudinally-extending part is substantially flat.

15 Alternatively, the surface of the longitudinally-extending part is concave.

Typically, the rod forming the clip has a generally circular cross-section. In bearing against the rail edge to prevent lateral movement of the rail,
20 the second and third portions of the prior art clip therefore make only line contact with the flat edge of the rail, as a consequence of which the contact pressures are high and premature wear takes place, generating a flat on the clip in these regions and
25 consequently causing some slight gauge widening.

Preferably, therefore, in a clip embodying the present invention, at least part of the second portion and at least part of the third portion are manufactured so as to have substantially flat surfaces on respective
30 lateral regions thereof which contact the rail when the clip is in use.

Thus, contact pressures between the flat surfaces of the second and third portions of the clip and the

rail edge are much lower, significantly reducing wear on these regions of the clip.

Desirably, the substantially flat surface of the second portion is contiguous with the substantially flat surface of the third portion.

When the longitudinally-extending part of the first portion has a substantially flat surface, that surface is preferably contiguous with the substantially flat surface of the second portion.

Reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figures 1 and 2 (described above) show a prior art railway rail fastening assembly;

Figures 3 to 7 show respective perspective, plan, side elevational, front elevational and rear elevational views of a resilient railway rail fastening clip embodying the present invention;

Figure 8 shows a perspective, partially cut-away view of part of a railway rail fastening assembly incorporating a clip embodying the present invention;

Figures 9(A) to 9(D) are views for use in explaining a method of making a clip embodying the present invention; and

Figure 10 shows an alternative clip embodying the present invention.

As shown in Figures 3 to 9, a resilient railway rail fastening clip 9 embodying the present invention is formed from a rod of metal so as to comprise, proceeding from one end A of the rod to the other end B of the rod, a substantially straight first portion 1, a bent second portion 2, a substantially straight third portion 3, a bent fourth portion 4, a fifth portion 5, a bent sixth portion 6 and a seventh portion 7 forming

the toe of the clip 9. The longitudinal axes of the first portion 1 and the third portion 3 lie in the same plane, the axis of the third portion 3 making an angle with the axis of the first portion 1. In the
5 embodiment shown the angle α is 90° , but α could be any angle substantially more than 45° .

As in the prior art, the clip 9 is held down such that the toe of the clip bears on the rail foot 12 by a screwspike 13 screwed into the timber sleeper 15, the
10 head of which screwspike 13 bears on the third and fifth portions 3, 5 of the clip.

The clip 9 is manufactured so as to have on the first portion 1 a region having a generally cylindrical surface 1B extending along its entire length and a
15 longitudinally-extending part 1A having a surface which is less convex than the generally cylindrical surface region 1B. In this embodiment the longitudinally-extending part comprises a flat face 1A. The clip 9 is also manufactured in this embodiment so as to have a
20 flat face 2A on the second portion 2 and a flat face 3A on the third portion 3, the flat faces 2A and 3A being on respective lateral regions of the second and third portions 2, 3 which contact the edge of the rail foot 12. For ease of manufacture the flat face 1A is
25 contiguous with the flat face 2A, which is in turn contiguous with the flat face 3A, but this is not essential.

The flat face 1A on the first portion 1 serves to avoid the pneumatic resistance which would otherwise
30 occur when the first portion 1 is inserted into a blind hole 14 in the sleeper 15 of the same, rather than slightly larger, diameter, thereby permitting a closer fit of the first portion 1 in the hole 14 and thus

inhibiting lateral movement of the rail foot 12. As shown in Figure 10 the flat face 1A could be replaced by a concave channel 1C formed in the first portion 1 to achieve the same purpose, but for ease of manufacture it is preferable to have a flat face 1A, desirably on the same side of the clip as the flat faces 2A, 3A.

The pre-formed flat faces 2A and 3A on the second and third portions 2,3 of the clip 9 serve to prevent the gauge widening which would otherwise occur in these regions if they were of round cross-section and a flat face was worn on these regions. Such pre-formed flat faces could also advantageously be applied to a rail clip not having a flat face or concave channel on the downward leg.

A clip 9 having the flat faces 1A, 2A and 3A can be made using the method illustrated in Figures 9(A) to 9(D). In Fig. 9(A) a pre-bent form is supported horizontally and the flat faces 1A, 2A and 3A are formed by pressing in the direction of arrow A. The partially-formed clip is then supported vertically (Fig. 9(B)) and a force applied in the direction of arrow B (Fig. 9(C)) to the part which is to form the seventh portion 7 in order to bend that part to its final shape, thereby forming a clip embodying the present invention (Fig. 9(D)).

The dimensions of a typical clip embodying the present invention, as identified in Figures 4 to 7 of the accompanying drawings, are as follows: $l=143\text{mm}$, $w=76\text{mm}$, $a=75\text{mm}$, $b=97\text{mm}$, $c=46\text{mm}$, $d=14\text{mm}$, $e=30\text{mm}$, $f=45\text{mm}$, $g=13\text{mm}$, $r_1=8\text{mm}$, $r_2=12.5\text{mm}$ and $\alpha=90^\circ$.

CLAIMS:

1. A resilient railway rail fastening clip (9), the clip (9) being a rod of metal which has been bent so as to have, proceeding along the rod from one end of it to the other end, firstly a substantially straight first portion (1), then a bent second portion (2), then a substantially straight third portion (3) the axis of which makes an angle substantially more than 45° with the axis of the first portion (1), the two axes lying in the same plane as one another, then a fourth portion (4) which is a reverse bend, then a fifth portion (5), then a sixth portion (6) which is another reverse bend and finally a seventh portion (7), the construction being such that it is possible to place the clip (9) in a particular position such that the third portion (3) is horizontal and the first portion (1) extends downwardly and such that when the clip (9) is viewed from above the fifth and seventh portions (5, 7) appear to be on opposite sides of the third portion (3), characterised in that the first portion (1) is formed so as to comprise a region (1B) having a generally cylindrical surface extending along its entire length and a longitudinally-extending part (1A; 1C) having a surface which is less convex than the generally cylindrical surface region (1B) of the first portion (1).
2. A clip as claimed in claim 1, wherein the surface of the longitudinally-extending part (1A) is substantially flat.
3. A clip as claimed in claim 1, wherein the surface of the longitudinally-extending part (1C) is concave.

4. A clip as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the rod is of generally circular cross-section except at at least part (2A) of the second portion (2) and at at least part (3A) of the third portion (3) which are
5 manufactured so as to have substantially flat surfaces (2A, 3A) on respective lateral regions thereof which contact the rail when the clip (9) is in use.

5. A clip as claimed in claim 4, wherein the substantially flat surface (2A) of the second portion
10 (2) is contiguous with the substantially flat surface (3A) of the third portion (3).

6. A clip as claimed in claim 4 or 5, when read as appended to claim 2, wherein the substantially flat surface (1A) of the first portion (1) is contiguous
15 with the substantially flat surface (2A) of the second portion (2).

7. A clip as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the first portion (1) is free from helical parts which would facilitate screwing the clip (9) into a sleeper.

ABSTRACT

RAILWAY RAIL FASTENING CLIP

5 In a resilient railway rail fastening clip (9)
comprising firstly a substantially straight first
portion (1), then a bent second portion (2), then a
substantially straight third portion (3) the axis of
which makes an angle substantially more than 45° with
10 the axis of the first portion (1), the two axes lying
in the same plane as one another, then a fourth portion
(4) which is a reverse bend, then a fifth portion (5),
then a sixth portion (6) which is another reverse bend
and finally a seventh portion (7), the first portion
15 (1) is formed so as to comprise a region (1B) having a
generally cylindrical surface extending along its
entire length and a longitudinally-extending part (1A)
having a surface which is less convex than the
generally cylindrical surface region (1B) of the first
20 portion (1). At least part of the second portion (2)
and at least part of the third portion (3) are
preferably manufactured with substantially flat
surfaces (2A, 3A) on respective lateral regions thereof
which contact the rail when the clip (9) is in use.

25

[Figure 3]

14

FIG. 1

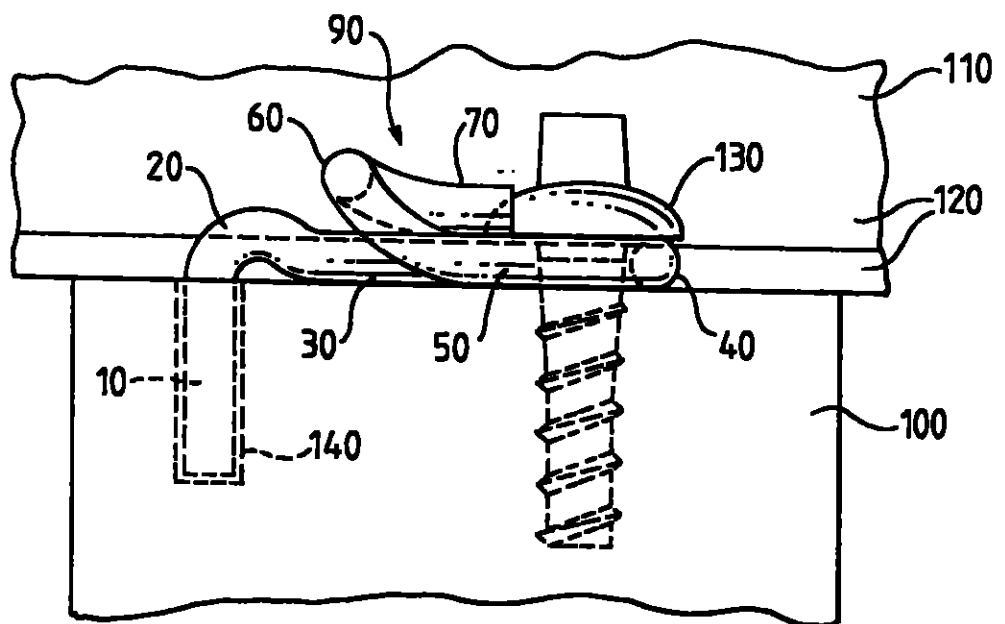
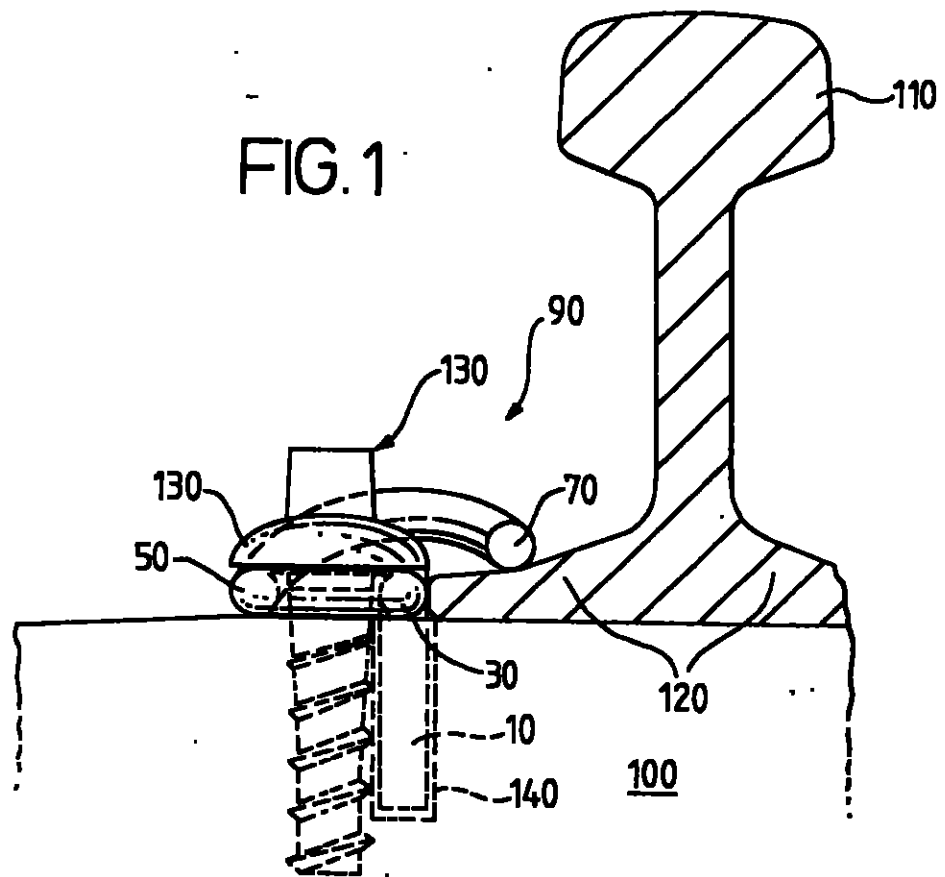


FIG. 2

Handwritten mark

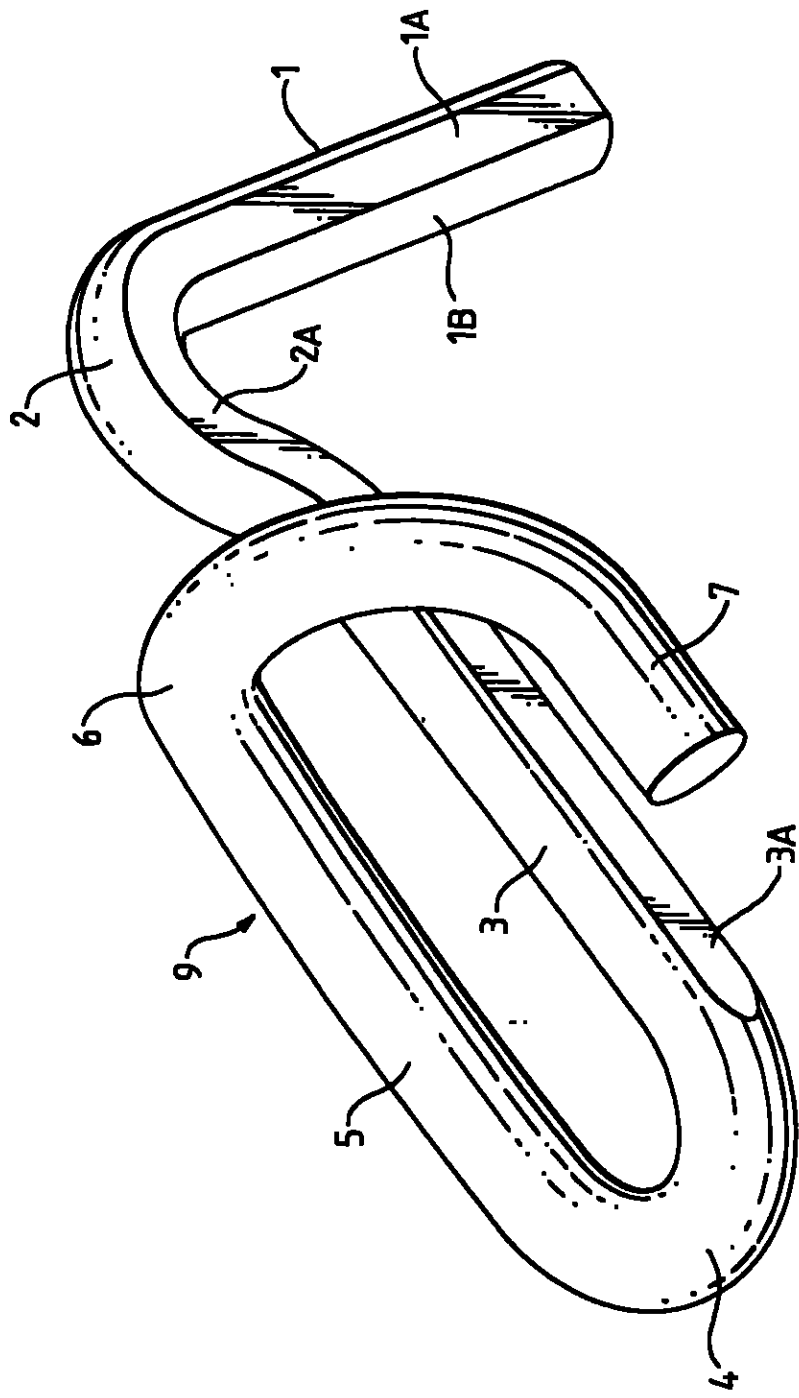


FIG. 3

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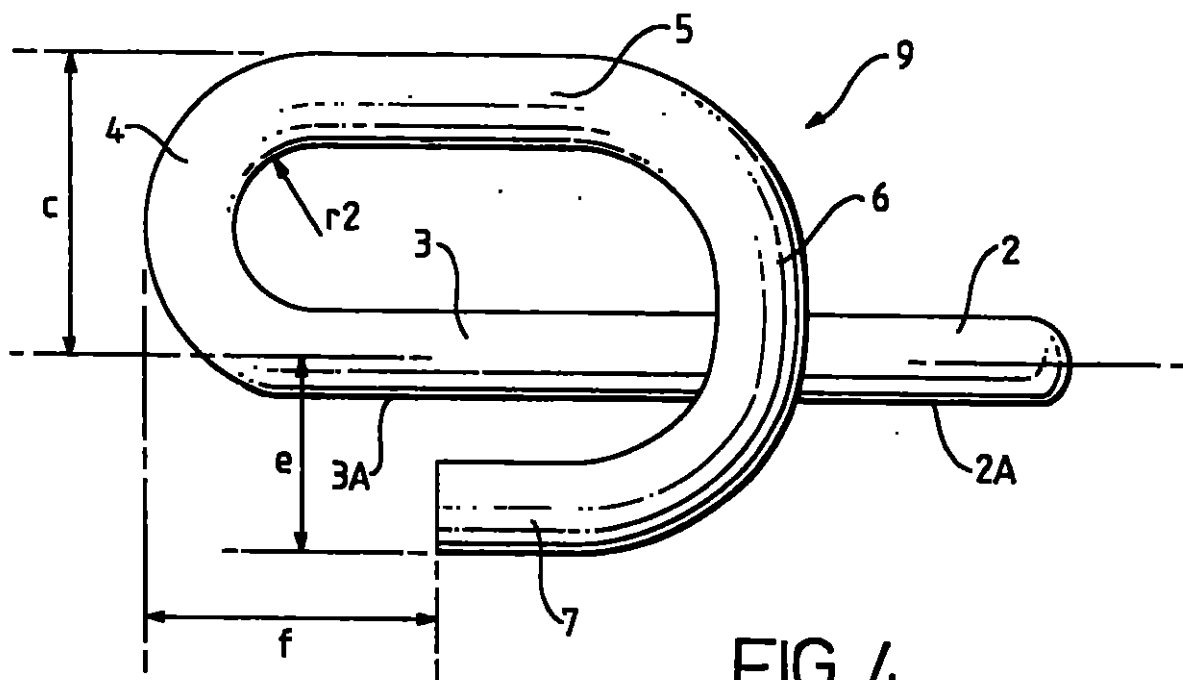


FIG. 4

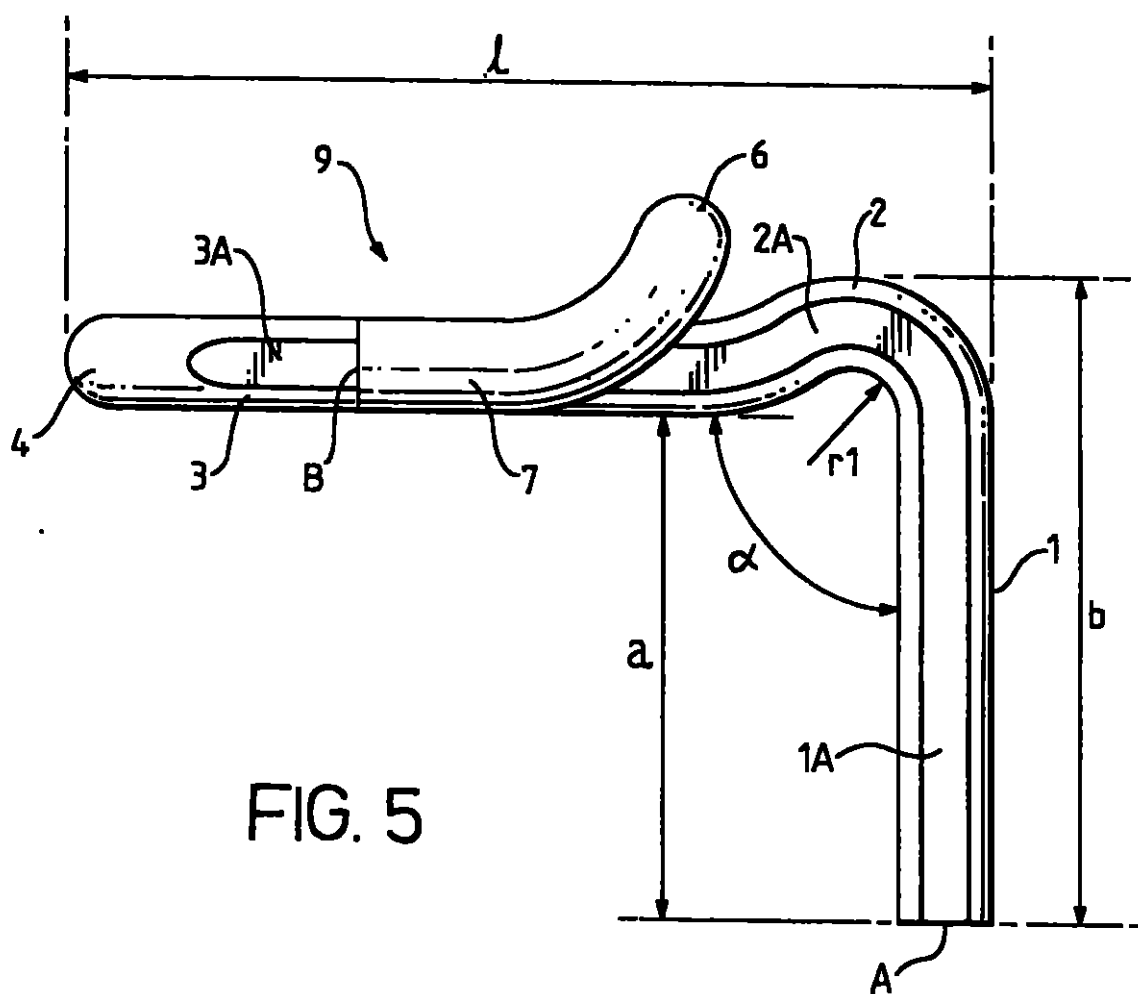


FIG. 5

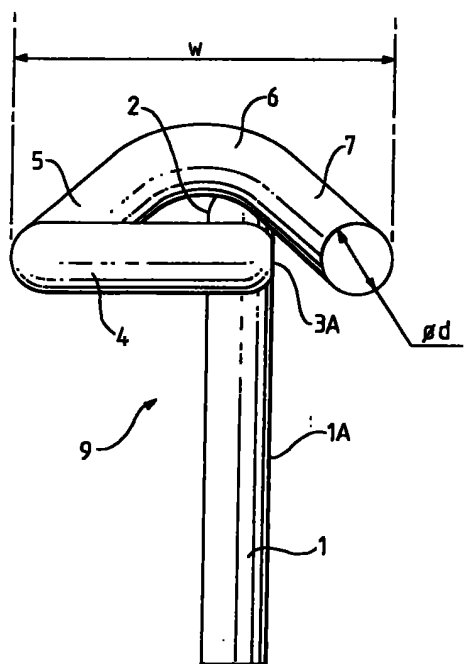


FIG. 6

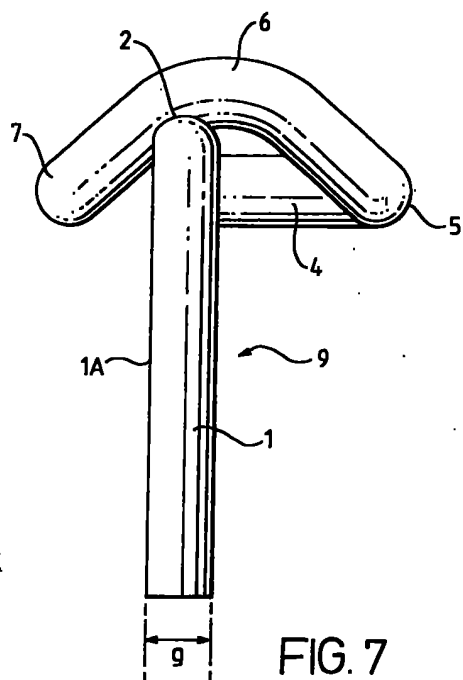
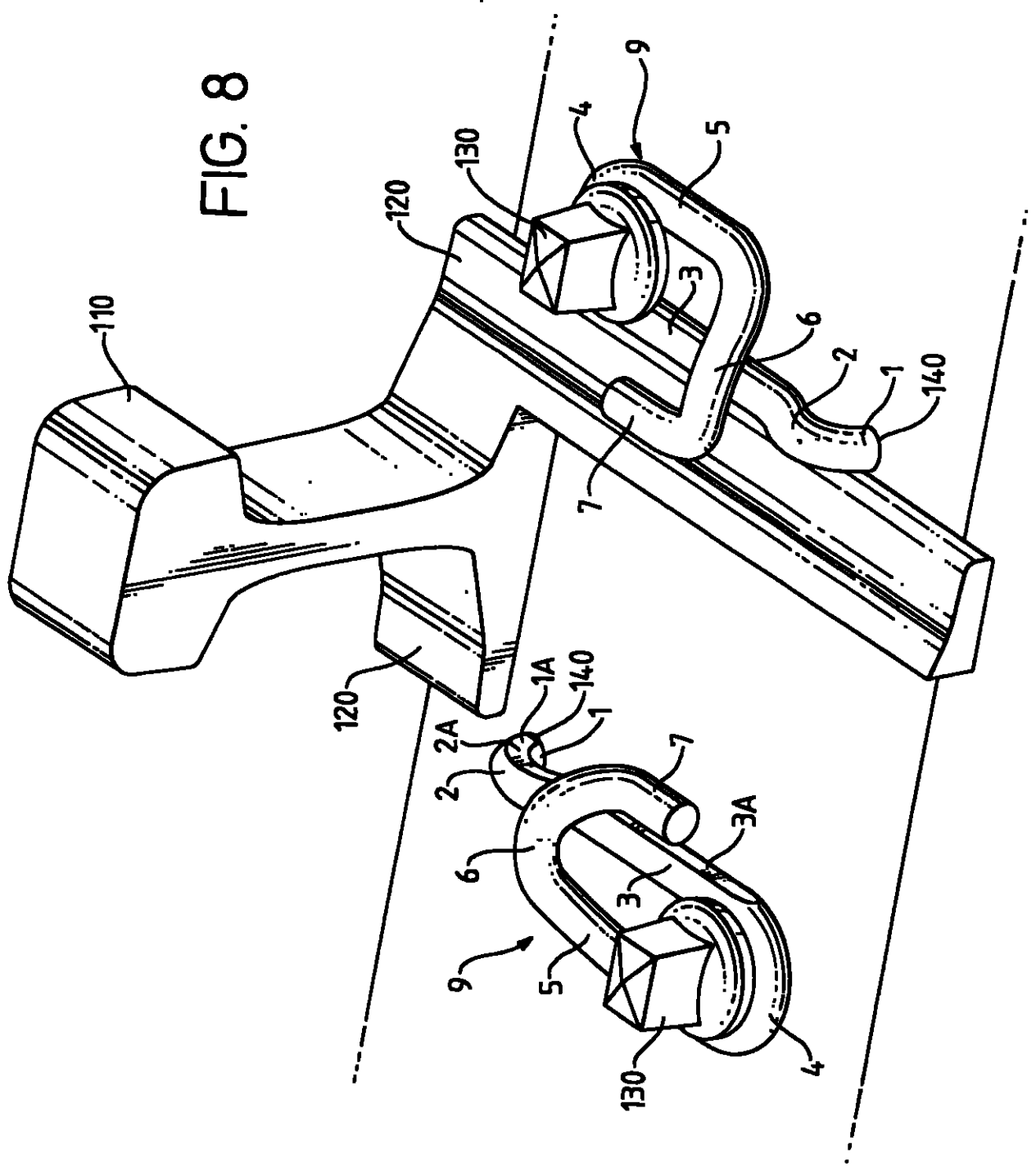
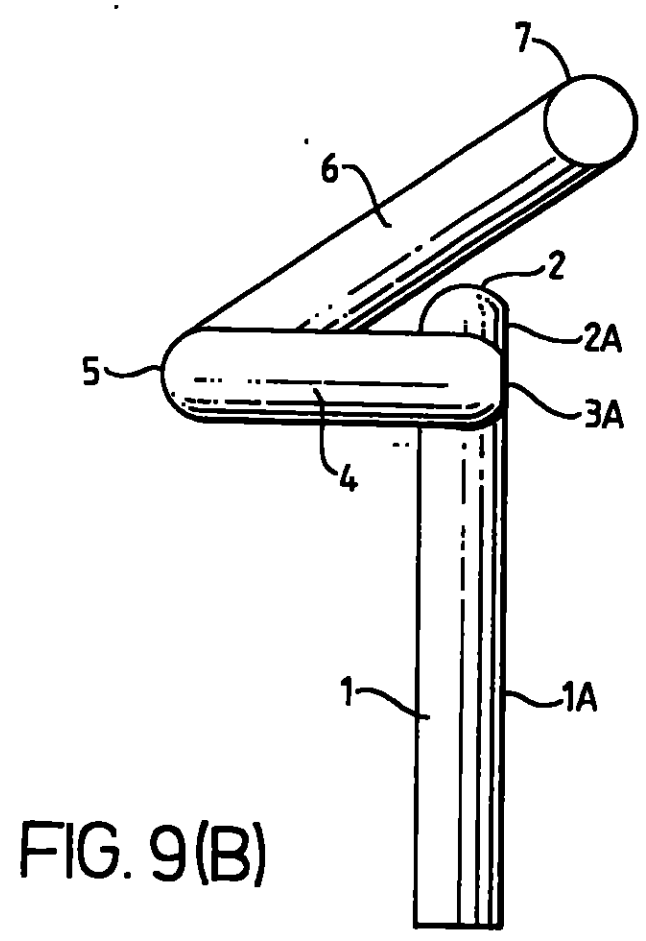
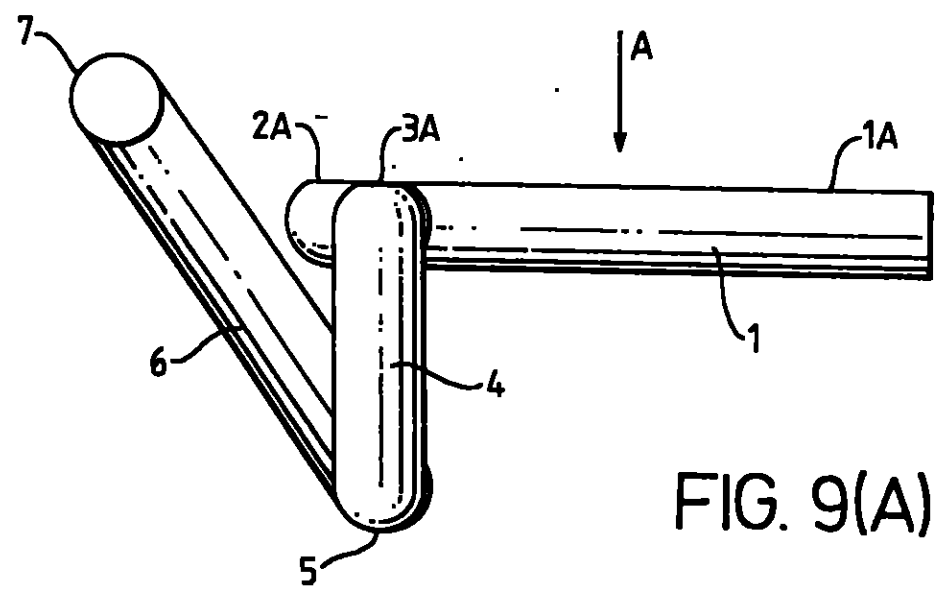


FIG. 7

FIG. 8





7/8

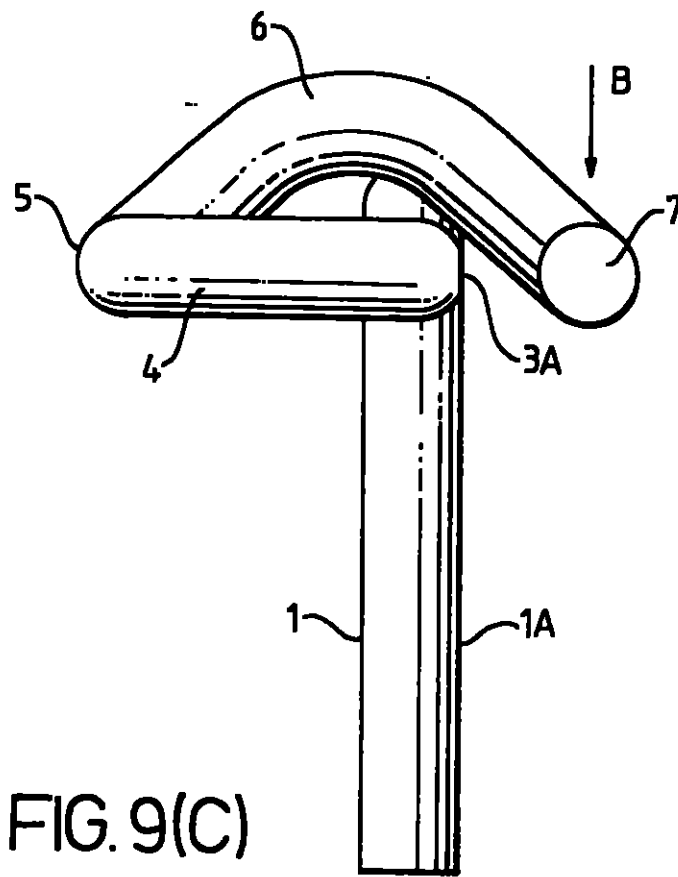


FIG. 9(C)

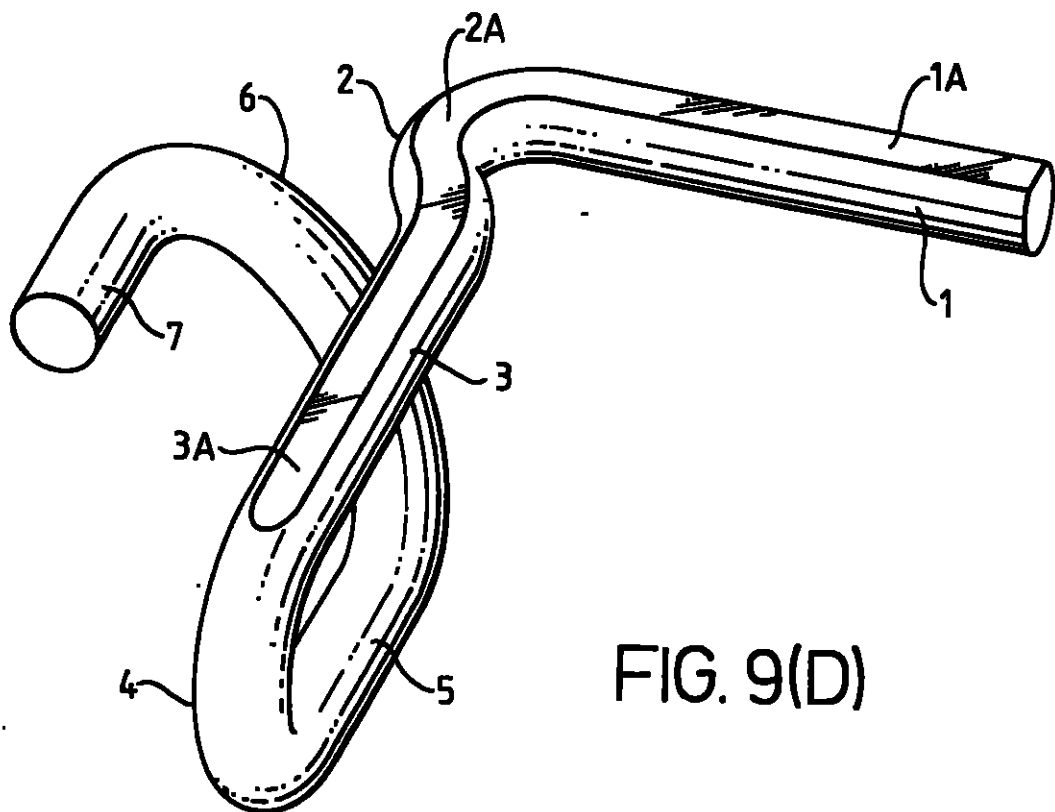


FIG. 9(D)

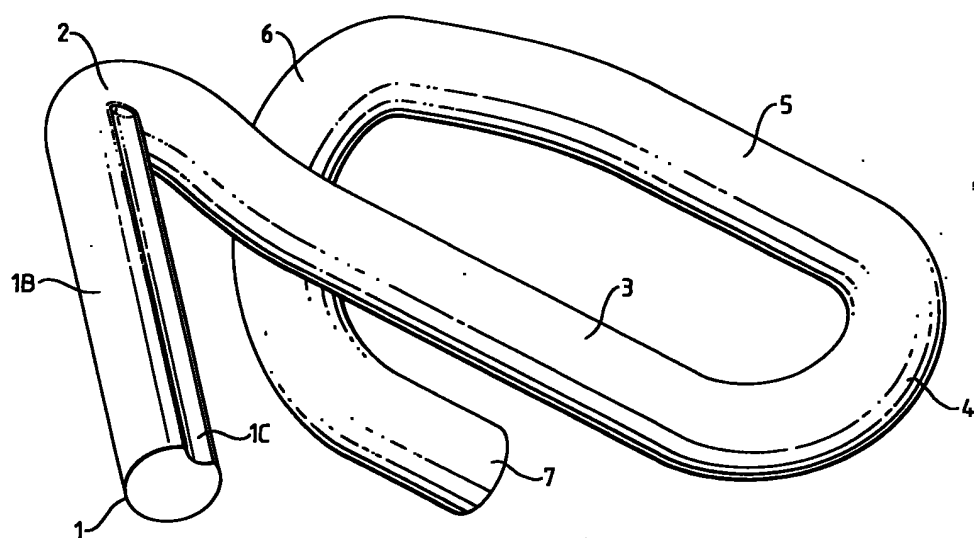


FIG. 10

From the INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

PCTNOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF
THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
OR THE DECLARATION

(PCT Rule 44.1)

To:

HASELTINE LAKE
Attn. Fenlon, Christine L.
Imperial House
15-19 Kingsway
London WC2B 6UD
UNITED KINGDOMDate of mailing
(day/month/year)

08/07/2003

Applicant's or agent's file reference

HL79084001CF

FOR FURTHER ACTION

See paragraphs 1 and 4 below

International application No.

PCT/GB 03/01480

International filing date
(day/month/year)

04/04/2003

Applicant

PANDROL LIMITED

- 1.
- ☒
- The applicant is hereby notified that the International Search Report has been established and is transmitted herewith.

Filing of amendments and statement under Article 18:

The applicant is entitled, if he so wishes, to amend the claims of the International Application (see Rule 46):

When? The time limit for filing such amendments is normally 2 months from the date of transmittal of the International Search Report; however, for more details, see the notes on the accompanying sheet.

Where? Directly to the International Bureau of WIPO
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

7 JUL 2003

For more detailed instructions, see the notes on the accompanying sheet.

- 2.
- ☐
- The applicant is hereby notified that no International Search Report will be established and that the declaration under Article 17(2)(a) to that effect is transmitted herewith.

- 3.
- ☐
- With regard to the protest against payment of (an) additional fee(s) under Rule 40.2, the applicant is notified that:

☐ the protest together with the decision thereon has been transmitted to the International Bureau together with the applicant's request to forward the texts of both the protest and the decision thereon to the designated Offices.☐ no decision has been made yet on the protest; the applicant will be notified as soon as a decision is made.

4. Further action(s): The applicant is reminded of the following:

Shortly after 18 months from the priority date, the International application will be published by the International Bureau. If the applicant wishes to avoid or postpone publication, a notice of withdrawal of the International application, or of the priority claim, must reach the International Bureau as provided in Rules 90bis.1 and 90bis.3, respectively, before the completion of the technical preparations for International publication.

Within 19 months from the priority date, a demand for International preliminary examination must be filed if the applicant wishes to postpone the entry into the national phase until 30 months from the priority date (in some Offices even later).

Within 20 months from the priority date, the applicant must perform the prescribed acts for entry into the national phase before all designated Offices which have not been elected in the demand or in a later election within 19 months from the priority date or could not be elected because they are not bound by Chapter II.

Name and mailing address of the International Searching Authority

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL-2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 851 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Jacqueline van Ekelenburg

These Notes are intended to give the basic instructions concerning the filing of amendments under article 19. The Notes are based on the requirements of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Regulations and the Administrative Instructions under that Treaty. In case of discrepancy between these Notes and those requirements, the latter are applicable. For more detailed information, see also the PCT Applicant's Guide, a publication of WIPO.

In these Notes, "Article", "Rule", and "Section" refer to the provisions of the PCT, the PCT Regulations and the PCT Administrative Instructions respectively.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING AMENDMENTS UNDER ARTICLE 19

The applicant has, after having received the international search report, one opportunity to amend the claims of the international application. It should however be emphasized that, since all parts of the international application (claims, description and drawings) may be amended during the international preliminary examination procedure, there is usually no need to file amendments of the claims under Article 19 except where, e.g. the applicant wants the letter to be published for the purposes of provisional protection or has another reason for amending the claims before international publication. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that provisional protection is available in some States only.

What parts of the international application may be amended?

Under Article 19, only the claims may be amended.

During the international phase, the claims may also be amended (or further amended) under Article 34 before the International Preliminary Examining Authority. The description and drawings may only be amended under Article 34 before the International Examining Authority.

Upon entry into the national phase, all parts of the international application may be amended under Article 28 or, where applicable, Article 41.

When?

Within 2 months from the date of transmittal of the international search report or 16 months from the priority date, whichever time limit expires later. It should be noted, however, that the amendments will be considered as having been received on time if they are received by the International Bureau after the expiration of the applicable time limit but before the completion of the technical preparations for international publication (Rule 46.1).

Where not to file the amendments?

The amendments may only be filed with the International Bureau and not with the receiving Office or the International Searching Authority (Rule 46.2).

Where a demand for international preliminary examination has been filed, see below.

How?

Either by cancelling one or more entire claims, by adding one or more new claims or by amending the text of one or more of the claims as filed.

A replacement sheet must be submitted for each sheet of the claims which, on account of an amendment or amendments, differs from the sheet originally filed.

All the claims appearing on a replacement sheet must be numbered in Arabic numerals. Where a claim is cancelled, no renumbering of the other claims is required. In all cases where claims are renumbered, they must be renumbered consecutively (Administrative Instructions, Section 205(b)).

The amendments must be made in the language in which the international application is to be published.

What documents must/may accompany the amendments?

Letter (Section 205(b)):

The amendments must be submitted with a letter.

The letter will not be published with the international application and the amended claims. It should not be confused with the "Statement under Article 19(1)" (see below, under "Statement under Article 19(1)").

The letter must be in English or French, at the choice of the applicant. However, if the language of the international application is English, the letter must be in English; if the language of the international application is French, the letter must be in French.

The letter must indicate the differences between the claims as filed and the claims as amended. It must, in particular, indicate, in connection with each claim appearing in the international application (it being understood that identical indications concerning several claims may be grouped), whether

- (i) the claim is unchanged;
- (ii) the claim is cancelled;
- (iii) the claim is new;
- (iv) the claim replaces one or more claims as filed;
- (v) the claim is the result of the division of a claim as filed.

The following examples illustrate the manner in which amendments must be explained in the accompanying letter:

1. [Where originally there were 48 claims and after amendment of some claims there are 51]:
"Claims 1 to 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 to 48 replaced by amended claims bearing the same numbers; claims 30, 33 and 36 unchanged; new claims 49 to 51 added."
2. [Where originally there were 15 claims and after amendment of all claims there are 11]:
"Claims 1 to 15 replaced by amended claims 1 to 11."
3. [Where originally there were 14 claims and the amendments consist in cancelling some claims and in adding new claims]:
"Claims 1 to 6 and 14 unchanged; claims 7 to 13 cancelled; new claims 15, 16 and 17 added." or
"Claims 7 to 13 cancelled; new claims 15, 16 and 17 added; all other claims unchanged."
4. [Where various kinds of amendments are made]:
"Claims 1-10 unchanged; claims 11 to 13, 16 and 19 cancelled; claims 14, 15 and 18 replaced by amended claim 14; claim 17 subdivided into amended claims 15, 16 and 17; new claims 20 and 21 added."

"Statement under article 19(1)" (Rule 48.4)

The amendments may be accompanied by a statement explaining the amendments and indicating any impact that such amendments might have on the description and the drawings (which cannot be amended under Article 19(1)).

The statement will be published with the international application and the amended claims.

It must be in the language in which the international application is to be published.

It must be brief, not exceeding 500 words if in English or if translated into English.

It should not be confused with and does not replace the letter indicating the differences between the claims as filed and as amended. It must be filed on a separate sheet and must be identified as such by a heading, preferably by using the words "Statement under Article 19(1)."

It may not contain any disparaging comments on the international search report or the relevance of citations contained in that report. Reference to citations, relevant to a given claim, contained in the international search report may be made only in connection with an amendment of that claim.

Consequence if a demand for international preliminary examination has already been filed

If, at the time of filing any amendments under Article 19, a demand for international preliminary examination has already been submitted, the applicant must preferably, at the same time of filing the amendments with the International Bureau, also file a copy of such amendments with the International Preliminary Examining Authority (see Rule 62.2(a), first sentence).

Consequence with regard to translation of the international application for entry into the national phase

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that, where upon entry into the national phase, a translation of the claims as amended under Article 19 may have to be furnished to the designated/elected Offices, instead of, or in addition to, the translation of the claims as filed.

For further details on the requirements of each designated/elected Office, see Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference HL79084001CF	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/GB 03/ 01480	International filing date (day/month/year) 04/04/2003	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 30/04/2002
Applicant PANDROL LIMITED		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.



It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the language, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.



the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

- b. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :



contained in the international application in written form.



filed together with the international application in computer readable form.



furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.



furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.



the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.



the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ Certain claims were found unsearchable (See Box I).

3. ☐ Unity of invention is lacking (see Box II).

4. With regard to the title,



the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.



the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the abstract,



the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.



the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

3



as suggested by the applicant.



None of the figures.



because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.



because this figure better characterizes the invention.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 03/01480

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 E01B9/30

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 E01B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	GB 2 199 875 A (PANDROL LTD) 20 July 1988 (1988-07-20) cited in the application abstract; figures 5,6	1,7
A	US 5 042 717 A (VANOTTI GERARD) 27 August 1991 (1991-08-27) Flat surfaces : ref. 6 and 10 abstract; figures 2,6	1,2



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

S document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

1 July 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

08/07/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentplan 2
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Fax (+31-70) 340-3018

Authorized officer

De Neef, K

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 03/01480

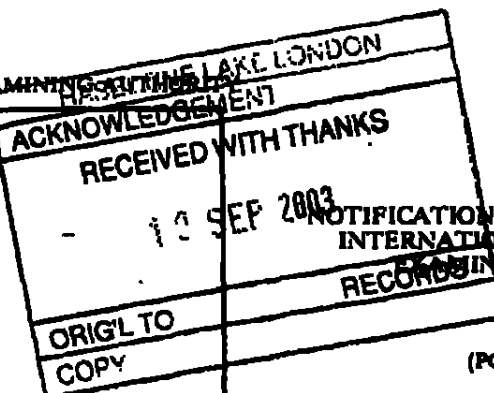
22

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			AU 8221487 A	16-06-1988
			BE 1002305 A6	27-11-1990
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			AU 4576989 A	07-06-1990
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			WO 9119045 A1	12-12-1991
			EP 0373099 A1	13-06-1990
			ES 2036839 T3	01-06-1993
			HU 212894 B	30-12-1996
			JP 2200901 A	09-08-1990
			JP 2704012 B2	26-01-1998
			KR 9505002 B1	17-05-1995
			RU 2067137 C1	27-09-1996
			US 5170937 A	15-12-1992

From the
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

PCT

To:
Fenlon, Christine L.
HASELTINE LAKE
Imperial House
15-19 Kingsway
London WC2B 6UD
GRANDE BRETAGNE



NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Rule 71.1)

Date of mailing
(day/month/year) 17/09/2003

Applicant's or agent's file reference
HL79084001CF

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International application No.
PCT/GB 03/ 01480

International filing date (day/month/year)
04/04/2003

Priority date (day/month/year)
30/04/2002

Applicant
PANDROL LIMITED

1. The applicant is hereby notified that this International Preliminary Examining Authority transmits herewith the international preliminary examination report and its annexes, if any, established on the international application.
2. A copy of the report and its annexes, if any, is being transmitted to the International Bureau for communication to all the elected Offices.
3. Where required by any of the elected Offices, the International Bureau will prepare an English translation of the report (but not of any annexes) and will transmit such translation to those Offices.

4. REMINDER

The applicant must enter the national phase before each elected Office by performing certain acts (filing translations and paying national fees) within 30 months from the priority date (or later in some Offices)(Article 39(1))(see also the reminder sent by the International Bureau with Form PCT/IB/301).

Where a translation of the international application must be furnished to an elected Office, that translation must contain a translation of any annexes to the international preliminary examination report. It is the applicant's responsibility to prepare and furnish such translation directly to each elected Office concerned.

For further details on the applicable time limits and requirements of the elected Offices, see Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

The applicant's attention is drawn to Article 33(5), which provides that the criteria of novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability described in Article 33(2) to (4) merely serve the purposes of international preliminary examination and that "any Contracting State may apply additional or different criteria for the purposes of deciding whether, in that State, the claimed inventions is patentable or not" (see also Article 27(5)). Such additional criteria may relate, for example, to exemptions from patentability, requirements for enabling disclosure, clarity and support for the claims.

Name and mailing address of the IPBA/



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PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

(Rationalised Report according to the Notice of the President of the EPO published in the OJ11/2001)

Applicant's or agent's file reference HL79084001CF	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/GB 03/ 01480	International filing date (day/month/year) 04/04/2003	Priority date (day/month/year) 30/04/2002
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC E01B9/30		
Applicant PANDROL LIMITED		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of <u>2</u> sheets, including this cover sheet.
☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).
These annexes consists of a total of _____ sheets.

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

(Rationalised Report according to the Notice of the President of the EPO published in the OJ11/2001)

Applicant's or agent's file reference HL79084001CF	FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/GB 03/ 01480	International filing date (day/month/year) 04/04/2003	Priority date (day/month/year) 30/04/2002
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC E01B9/30		
Applicant PANDROL LIMITED		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 2 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consists of a total of _____ sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 18/08/2003	Date of completion of this report 13/09/2003
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/  European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk - Netherlands Tel.: (+31-70) 340-2040 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer GERARD B E Tel. (+49-89) 2399 2828

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) P20476 (October 2002)



**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**International application No. PCT/GB 03/01480

I. Basis of the report

The basis of this international preliminary examination is the application as originally filed.

V. Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(II) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability

In light of the documents cited in the international search report, it is considered that the invention as defined in the claims meets the criteria mentioned in Article 33 (1) PCT, i.e. it appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step and to be industrially applicable.

ABRAZADERA DE SUJECIÓN PARA RIEL DE FERROCARRIL

El presente invénto se refiere a una abrazadera de sujeción para riel de ferrocarril.

En la patente británica 21999875B, cuya especificación se incorpora aquí como referencia, los presentes solicitantes describen una abrazadera de sujeción resiliente para riel de ferrocarril 90, como se muestra en las figuras 1 y 2 de los dibujos adjuntos. La abrazadera 90 está hecha de una varilla de metal doblada de modo de tener, prosiguiendo a lo largo de la varilla, desde un extremo de esta al otro extremo, primero una primera porción sustancialmente recta 10, luego una segunda porción doblada 20, luego una tercera porción sustancialmente recta 30, cuyo eje forma un ángulo sustancialmente mayor de 45° con el eje de la primera porción, los dos ejes estando en el mismo plano, luego una cuarta porción 40 que es un doblez reverso, luego una quinta porción 50, luego una sexta porción 60 que es otro doblez reverso y finalmente una sétima porción 70 que forma el pie de la abrazadera 90. Cuando se visualiza desde la parte superior, las quinta y sétima porciones, 50, 70, parecen estar en lados opuestos de la tercera porción 30.

Durante su uso en un en una traviesa d armazón 100, la abrazadera 90 es colocada de modo que la porción sétima 70 se apoya sobre un pie 120 de un riel 110, la primera porción 10 se proyecta dentro de un agujero ciego redondo 140 en la traviesa 100 y un tirafondo 130 es insertado entre las tercera y quinta porciones 30, 50, dentro de la traviesa 100. De este modo la abrazadera 10 s retenida en una posición en donde la uña 70 de la abrazadera 90 se apoya sobre el pie del riel 120 para mantener el riel 110 y las partes laterales de las segunda y tercera porciones 20, 20, de la abrazadera 90 contactan el borde del pie del riel 120 de modo de asegurar la retención del ancho de la vía, esto es, de modo de prevenir el movimiento lateral del riel 110.

Los solicitantes han identificado ahora mejoras que pueden ser hechas en dicha abrazadera 90.

El agujero 140 en la traviesa 100 dentro de la cual se inserta la primera porción, debe ser perforado ligeramente más grande que el diámetro de la primera porción 10 (por ejemplo, con un diámetro de 15 mm para acomodar una primera porción 10 de 14 mm de diámetro) de modo de evitar el llamado "efecto neumático" que puede ocasionar dificultades en el

ingreso de la primera porción 10 dentro del agujero ciego 140 y cuando se extrae la primera porción 10 de la abrazadera 90 desde el agujero 140 durante una liberación de esfuerzos de la vía férrea. Sin embargo, la primera porción debería idealmente estar ajustada más estrechamente en el agujero 140 de modo de controlar el movimiento lateral del pie del riel 120.

De acuerdo a una ejecución del presente invento, se proporciona una abrazadera resiliente para riel de ferrocarril, la abrazadera siendo una varilla de metal que ha sido doblada de modo de tener, prosiguiendo a lo largo de la varilla desde un extremo al otro, primero una primera porción sustancialmente recta, luego una segunda porción doblada, luego una tercera porción sustancialmente recta cuyo eje hace un ángulo de sustancialmente más de 45° con el eje de la primera porción, los dos ejes estando en el mismo plano, luego una cuarta porción que es un doblez revertido, luego una quinta porción, luego una sexta porción que es otro doblez revertido y finalmente una séptima porción, siendo tal la construcción que sea posible colocar la abrazadera en una posición particular de modo que la tercera porción sea horizontal y que la primera porción se extienda hacia abajo, de modo que cuando la abrazadera es visualizada desde la

parte superior, las quinta y séptima porciones parecen estar en lados opuestos de la tercera porción, caracterizado en que la primera porción está formada de modo de comprender una región teniendo, en general, una superficie cilíndrica que se extiende a lo largo de toda su extensión y una parte que se extiende longitudinalmente teniendo una superficie que es menos convexa que la región de la superficie generalmente cilíndrica de la primera porción.

La manufactura de la primera porción de la abrazadera elimina así la resistencia neumática y permite que la primera porción de la abrazadera sea fácilmente insertada dentro y extraída desde un agujero ciego en la traviesa.

Preferentemente, la superficie de la parte que se extiende longitudinalmente es sustancialmente chata.

Alternativamente, la superficie de la parte que se extiende longitudinalmente, es cóncava.

Típicamente, la varilla que forma la abrazadera tiene un perfil transversal generalmente circular. Apoyándose contra el borde del riel para prevenir el movimiento lateral del riel, las segunda y tercera porciones

de la abrazadera de la técnica anterior, hacen así solamente un contacto en línea con el borde chato del riel y, como consecuencia, las presiones de contacto son altas y tiene lugar un desgaste prematuro, generando un rebajo en la abrazadera en estas regiones y ocasionando consecuentemente cierta ampliación del ancho de vía.

Así, preferentemente, en una abrazadera abarcando el presente invento, por lo menos parte de la segunda porción y por lo menos parte de la tercera porción son manufacturadas de modo de tener superficies sustancialmente planas en sus regiones laterales respectivas que contactan el riel cuando la abrazadera está en uso.

Así, las presiones de contacto entre las superficies planas de las segunda y tercera porciones de la abrazadera y el borde del riel son mucho menores, reduciendo significativamente el desgaste de estas regiones de la abrazadera.

Convenientemente, la superficie sustancialmente plana de la segunda porción es contigua con la superficie sustancialmente plana de la tercera porción.

Cuando la parte que se extiende longitudinalmente de la primera porción tiene una superficie sustancialmente plana, dicha superficie está preferentemente contigua a la superficie sustancialmente plana de la segunda porción.

Se hará ahora referencia, como ejemplo, a los dibujos anexos, en donde:

Las figuras 1 y 2 (antes descritas) muestran un montaje de sujeción de un riel de ferrocarril de acuerdo a la técnica anterior.

Las figuras 3 a 7 muestran vistas respectivas en perspectiva, planas, alzado lateral, alzado frontal y alzado posterior de una abrazadera resiliente ferrocarril para riel de ferrocarril de acuerdo al presente invento.

La figura 8 muestra un vista en perspectiva, con sus partes parcialmente separadas de parte de un montaje de sujeción para riel de ferrocarril, incorporando una abrazadera de acuerdo al presente invento.

Las figuras 9(A) a 9(D) son vistas para usarse en la explicación de un método para hacer la abrazadera del presente invento y

La figura 10 muestra una abrazadera alternativa de acuerdo al presente invento.

Como se ilustra en las figuras 3 a 9, una abrazadera resiliente para riel de ferrocarril 9 abarcando el presente invento, está hecha de una varilla de metal, de modo de comprender, prosiguiendo desde un extremo A de la varilla al otro extremo B de la varilla, una primera porción sustancialmente recta 1, una segunda porción doblada 2, una tercera porción sustancialmente recta 3, una cuarta porción doblada 4, una quinta porción 5, una sexta porción doblada 6 y una séptima porción 7 formando la uña de la abrazadera 9. Los ejes longitudinales de la primera porción 1 y de la tercera porción 3, están en el mismo plano, el eje de la tercera porción formando un ángulo con el eje de la primera porción 1. En la ejecución ilustrada, el ángulo α es de 90° , aunque α puede ser cualquier ángulo sustancialmente mayor de 45° .

Como en la técnica anterior, la abrazadera 9 es mantenida hacia abajo, de modo que la uña de la abrazadera se apoya sobre el pie del riel 12 mediante un tirafondo 13 atornillado dentro de la traviesa del armazón 15, cuyo cabezal del tirafondo 13 se apoya sobre las tercera y quinta porciones 3, 5 de la abrazadera.

La abrazadera 9 es manufacturada de modo de tener en la primera región 1, una región teniendo una superficie generalmente cilíndrica 1B que se extiende a lo largo de toda su extensión y una parte que se extiende longitudinalmente 1A teniendo una superficie que es menos convexa que la superficie generalmente cilíndrica 1B. En esta ejecución, la parte que se extiende longitudinalmente comprende una cara plana 1A. La abrazadera 9 también es manufacturada en esta ejecución de modo de tener una cara plana 2A sobre la segunda porción 2 y una cara plana 3A sobre la tercera porción 3, las caras planas 2A y 3ª estando en regiones laterales respectivas de las segunda y tercera porciones 2, 3, que contactan el borde del pie del riel 12. Para facilitar la manufactura, la cara plana 1A es contigua a la cara plana 2A la cual a su vez es contigua con la cara plana 3A, aunque esto no es esencial.

La cara plana 1A sobre la primera porción 1 sirve para evitar la resistencia neumática que podría de otro modo ocurrir cuando la primera porción 1 es insertada dentro de un agujero ciego 14 en la traviesa 15 de la misma, en lugar de un diámetro ligeramente mayor, permitiendo así un ajuste más preciso de la primera porción 1 en el agujero 14 y así inhibiendo el movimiento lateral del pie del riel 12. Como se muestra en la figura 10, la cara chata 1A podría ser reemplazada por un canal cóncavo 1C formado en la primera porción 1 para obtener el mismo propósito, pero para facilitar la manufactura es preferible tener una cara chata 1A convenientemente sobre el mismo lado de la abrazadera que las caras 2A, 3A.

Las caras planas pre-formadas 2A y 3A, sobre las segunda y tercera porciones 2, 3 de la abrazadera 9, sirven para prevenir el ensanchamiento del ancho de la vía que podría de otro modo ocurrir en estas regiones sin fuera de un perfil transversal redondo y una cara plana se usara en estas regiones. Dichas caras planas pre-formadas podrían también ser aplicadas ventajosamente a una abrazadera de riel no teniendo una cara plana o canal cóncavo sobre la pata descendente.

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Una abrazadera 9 teniendo las caras planas: 1A, 2A y 3A pueden ser hechas usando el método ilustrado en las figuras 9(A) a 9(D). En la figura 9(A), una forma pre-doblada es soportada horizontalmente y las caras planas 1A, 2A y 3A son formadas presionando en la dirección de la flecha A. La abrazadera parcialmente formada es luego soportada verticalmente (figura 9(B)) y una fuerza es aplicada en dirección de la flecha B (figura 9(C) a la parte que va a formar la sétima porción 7, con el fin de doblar aquella parte a su forma final, formando así una abrazadera que abarca el presente invento (figura 9(D)).

Las dimensiones de una abrazadera típica que abarca el presente invento, como se identifica en las figuras 4 a 7 de los dibujos adjuntos, son como sigue: l=143 mm, w=76 mm, a=75 mm, b=97 mm, c=14 mm, e=30 mm, f=45 mm, g=13 mm, r1= 8 mm, r2=12,5 mm y $\alpha=90^\circ$.

REIVINDICACIONES

1.- Una abrazadera de sujeción para riel de ferrocarril, siendo la abrazadera una varilla de metal que ha sido doblada de modo de tener, prosiguiendo a lo largo de la varilla desde un extremo a otro, primero una primera porción sustancialmente recta, luego una segunda porción doblada, luego una tercera porción sustancialmente recta cuyo eje hace un ángulo de sustancialmente más de 45° con el eje de la primera porción, los dos ejes estando en el mismo plano uno con relación al otro, luego una cuarta porción que es un doblez reverso, luego una quinta porción, luego una sexta porción que es otro doblez reverso y finalmente una séptima porción, la construcción siendo tal que es posible colocar la abrazadera en una posición particular, de modo que la tercera porción esté horizontal y la primera porción se extienda hacia abajo y de modo que cuando la abrazadera es visualizada desde la parte superior, las quinta y séptima porciones parecen estar en lados opuestos de la tercera porción, caracterizada en que la primera porción está formada de modo de comprender una región teniendo una superficie generalmente cilíndrica extendiéndose a lo largo de toda su extensión y una parte que se extiende longitudinalmente teniendo una

superficie que es menos convexa que la región de superficie generalmente cilíndrica de la primera porción.

2.- Una abrazadera de acuerdo a la reivindicación 1, en donde la superficie de la parte que se extiende longitudinalmente es sustancialmente plana.

3.- Una abrazadera de acuerdo a la reivindicación 1, en donde la superficie de la parte que se extiende longitudinalmente es cóncava.

4.- Una abrazadera de acuerdo a cualquiera de las reivindicaciones precedentes, en donde la varilla tiene un perfil transversal generalmente circular con excepción de por lo menos parte de la segunda porción y por lo menos parte de la tercera porción que son manufacturadas de modo de tener superficies sustancialmente planas sobre sus regiones laterales respectivas que contactan el riel cuando la abrazadera está en uso.

5.- Una abrazadera de acuerdo a la reivindicación 4, en donde la superficie sustancialmente plana de la segunda porción es contigua con la superficie sustancialmente plana de la tercera porción.

xy

6.- Una abrazadera de acuerdo a las reivindicaciones 4 ó 5, cuando se considera como un apéndice a la reivindicación 2, en donde la superficie sustancialmente plana de la primera porción es contigua con la superficie sustancialmente plana de la segunda porción.

7.- Una abrazadera de acuerdo a cualquiera de las reivindicaciones precedentes, en donde la primera porción está libre de partes helicoidales que podrían facilitar el atornillado de la abrazadera dentro de una traviesa.

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RESUMEN

ABRAZADERA DE SUJECIÓN PARA RIEL DE FERROCARRIL

Una abrazadera de sujeción resiliente para riel de ferrocarril, comprendiendo primero una primera porción sustancialmente recta, luego una segunda porción doblada, luego una tercera porción sustancialmente recta, cuyo eje forma un ángulo de sustancialmente más de 45° con el eje de la primera porción, los dos ejes estando en el mismo plano uno con relación al otro, luego una cuarta porción que es un doblez reverso, luego una quinta porción, luego una sexta porción que es otro doblez reverso y, finalmente, una séptima porción; la primera porción está hecha de modo de comprender una región teniendo una superficie generalmente cilíndrica que se extiende a lo largo de toda su extensión y una parte que se extiende longitudinalmente teniendo una superficie que es menos convexa que la región de superficie generalmente cilíndrica de la primera porción. Por lo menos parte de la segunda porción y por lo menos parte de la tercera porción son preferentemente manufacturadas con superficies sustancialmente planas sobre las respectivas regiones laterales de estas que contactan el carril cuando la abrazadera está en uso.



Expediente No		04107583	No de Folio
Item		No de unidades	
1	CD		
2	DVD		
3	REVISTA		
4	LIBRO		
5	PERIODICO		
6	DISQUETES		
7	SOBRE DE MANILA		
8	SOBRE BLANCO TAMAÑO CARTA	1	7
9	SOBRE BLANCO TAMAÑO OFICIO		
10	OTROS:		

Observaciones:

contiene arte final

~~John~~
C. H.

SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
Radicacion : 04107503 00000000 Foliass 47
Fecha (AMD): 2004-10-26 17:30:24
Tramite : 011 OCT-PATENT 379 FASE NNCI 411 PRESENTA
Dependencia: 2020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

47

NIT : 800176089-2

RECIBO OFICIAL DE CAJA : 04 - 83,598
FECHA : OCTUBRE 25 DE 2004

***** CONSIGNACION *****

DEPOSITANTE	TIPO PAGO	BANCO	CUENTA	No. PAGO	FECHA PGO	Vr. PAGO
CAVELIER ABOGADOS	CONSIGNACION	BANCO POPULAR	050-00110-6	32758692	25/10/2004	55,455,000.00

***** CONCEPTO *****

CANT. RENTISTICO	CONCEPTO	TOTAL CONCEPTO
1 50005-01-01 SOLICITUDES	1 TRAMITES DE SOL. DE PATENTE DE IN	422,000.00
	TOTAL :	\$ 422,000.00

SON: CUATROCIENTOS VEINTIDOS MIL PESOS

RESPONSABLE : 

RECIBO DE CAJA APLICADO AL EXPEDIENTE No. _____

Cdo 14514-841001-5

REQUISITOS NECESARIOS PARA PRESENTACION Y AGILIZACION DEL TRAMITE

	USUARIO	RADICADOR
PATENTE DE INVENCION	()	()
- Indicación de que se solicita la concesión de una patente.	()	()
- Datos de identificación del solicitante o de la persona que se presenta la solicitud.	()	()
- Descripción de la invención.	()	()
- Dibujos de ser estos pertinentes.	()	()
- Comprobante de Pago de las tasas establecidas.	()	()

COMPLETA () INCOMPLETA ()

DISEÑO INDUSTRIAL ()

- Indicación de que se solicita el registro de Diseño Industrial	()	()
- Datos de identificación del solicitante o de la persona que presenta la solicitud.	()	()
- Representación gráfica o fotográfica del Diseño Industrial o muestra del Material que incorpora el diseño.	()	()
- Comprobante de pago de las tasas establecidas	()	()

COMPLETA () INCOMPLETA ()

ESQUEMA DE TRAZADO ()

- Indicación de que solicita el registro de un Esquema de trazado.	()	()
- Datos de identificación del solicitante o de la persona que presenta La solicitud.	()	()
- Representación gráfica del esquema de trazado	()	()
- Comprobante de pago de las tasas establecidas.	()	()

COMPLETA () INCOMPLETA ()

Firma Responsable:



Fecha:

SUPERINDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

Radicacion : 04107563 00000000

Folios: 47

Fecha (AMB): 2004-10-26 17:28:24

Trámite : 011 PC7-PATENT 379 FASE INCI 411 PRESENTM

Dependencia: 0020 DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

29

2020
Bogotá, D.C.,

Doctor:
EMILIO FERRERO

Oficio N°
10584

ASUNTO:	Radicación N°	04-107583
	Solicitud Internacional	PCT/GB03/01480
	Fecha inicio fase nacional	30/11/2004
	Trámite	011
	Evento	379
	Actuación	416
	Folios	001

Como resultado del examen de forma, realizado con fundamento en el artículo 38 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, artículo 27 del Tratado de Cooperación en Materia de Patentes (PCT), regla 51 bis del Reglamento y Circular Única de la Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio, se le comunica que:

- La solicitud no contiene la copia del documento en que consta la cesión del derecho a la patente del inventor al solicitante o a su causante. (Art. 26-k) Decisión 486).
- La solicitud no contiene el poder debidamente otorgado, con el lleno de los requisitos exigidos por los artículos 63 y subsiguientes del Código de Procedimiento Civil. Adicionalmente, deberá presentar el documento que acredita la existencia y representación legal de la sociedad solicitante, cuando ésta fuere persona jurídica.

En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por el artículo 39 de la Decisión 486, se le requiere para que dentro del término de dos meses siguientes a la fecha de notificación del presente oficio, complete los requisitos anteriormente enunciados. En caso de no dar cumplimiento al presente requerimiento, la solicitud se considerará abandonada y perderá su prelación.

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


ALIX CARMENZA CESPEDES DE VERGEL
Jefe de la División de Nuevas Creaciones.

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista de fecha, 19 NOV. 2004.

202047

Sede Centro: Carrera 13 No. 27-00 Pisos 2, 5, 7 y 10
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