

06-42498

60

SEÑOR MINISTRO DE COMERCIO, INDUSTRIA Y TURISMO
SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES
E. S. D.

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO



No. 06-042498--00004-0000

Fecha: 2007-09-17 12:34:52 Des: 2070 NUEVAS CREACIONES
TÍT. 2 - PATENTES FOLIO: 1 - REGISTRO
Act: 531 - PUBLICACIÓN FOLIO: 2

EXPEDIENTE	06 042498
PATENTE	COMPOSICIÓN Y PROCESO PARA LA PREPARACIÓN DE HOLOGRAMAS COLOREADOS.
SOLICITANTE	NEOPACK, S.L.
TRAMITE	002
EVENTO	001
ACTUACION	SOLICITUD DE EXAMEN DE PATENTABILIDAD

En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el artículo 44 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión del Acuerdo de Cartagena, en concordancia con la Resolución No. 701 de Enero 30 de 2001, solicito se lleve a cabo el examen de patentabilidad de rigor para lo cual adjunto el recibo de pago No. 07 - 70.454 de fecha Septiembre 03 de 2007.

Sírvase tomar nota que la solicitud de la referencia fue publicada en la Gaceta de Propiedad Industrial No. 577 del 29 de Junio de 2007, página 639 número de publicación 118, por lo que estoy dentro del plazo exigido de ley para la petición que formulo.

Sin otro particular me suscribo del Señor Ministro.

Cordialmente,


GERMÁN A. CUBILLOS MENDOZA
C.C. 19'397.479 de Bogotá
T.P. No. 38.422 del C.S. de la J.
Código 3667

INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
 No. 08-042498-00004-0000
 007-0017 12 31 07 Dep 2070 NUESTRACION
 10 2 PALENTES Ene 1 REGISTRO
 A.1 538 PERICION Ene 2

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

NIT : 800176089-2

SECCION OFICIAL DE CAJA : 07 - 70,454
 : SEPTIEMBRE 3 DE 2007

***** CONSIGNACION *****

DEPOSITANTE	TIPO PAGO	BANCO	CUENTA	No. PAGO	FECHA PAGO	Vr. PAGO
MARINA BERNAL	CONSIGNACION	BANCO POPULAR	050-00119-5	48151448	03/07/2007	L.271,000.00

***** C O M E S E P T O *****

CONCEPTO	TOTAL CONCEPTO
1 33005-01-01 SOLICITUDES	85 ESPERAN DE PATENTABILIDAD DE INVEN
	TOTAL : \$ 404,000.00

SDM: CUATROCIENTOS CUATRO MIL PESOS

RESPONSABLE : _____

RECIBO DE CAJA APLICADO AL EXPEDIENTE No. _____

DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

RADICACIÓN EXPEDIENTE No. 06-42498

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

FUE PUBLICADO EN LA GACETA DE PROPIEDAD INDUSTRIAL No **577** DE

FECHA **29 DE JUNIO DE 2007** EL TÉRMINO HÁBIL SEÑALADO POR LA LEY

EXPIRA EL **27 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2007**

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

United States Patent [19]

McGrew

[11] Patent Number: 4,758,296

[45] Date of Patent: Jul. 19, 1988

[54] METHOD OF FABRICATING SURFACE RELIEF HOLOGRAMS

[76] Inventor: Stephen P. McGrew, 12615 Boulder St., Boulder Creek, Calif. 95006

[21] Appl. No.: 505,888

[22] Filed: Jan. 20, 1983

[51] Int. Cl. R29D 17/00

[52] U.S. CL. 156/231; 156/275.5; 264/1.3; 264/226; 430/1

[58] Field of Search 156/230-232, 156/234-235, 237-239, 240, 249, 244.17, 246, 247, 272.2, 275.5, 275.7; 430/1, 2, 258, 259, 253, 260, 321; 264/1.3, 1.4, 216, 182, 293, 22, 227, 2.1-2.4; 350/3.6, 3.65, 3.69, 3.66, 162.11, 162.17, 3.76; 425/373, 115; 427/147, 146

[56] References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

- 2,274,706 1/1942 Keim 156/235
 3,293,331 12/1966 Doherty 264/1.3
 3,459,539 8/1968 Burles 264/1.3
 3,565,975 2/1971 Folger et al. 264/1.3 X
 3,627,529 12/1971 Frank et al. 430/233 X
 3,658,515 4/1972 Kaugh 96/27
 3,667,946 6/1972 Studevant 430/1
 3,669,675 6/1972 Chung Sen Ja 430/312 X
 3,689,346 9/1972 Rowland 156/243
 3,756,049 9/1973 Praterale 264/1.3
 3,917,378 11/1973 Gale 350/3.1
 4,084,032 4/1978 Pasersky 428/172
 4,388,157 6/1983 McCarty et al. 156/275.5

4,482,511 11/1984 Komatsubara 264/1.3 X
 4,582,724 4/1986 Barber 264/22 X

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

233591 3/1967 Australia 264/1.3
 5635578 1/1983 Japan 430/1
 5835579 3/1983 Japan 430/1

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Kirk-Othmer, *Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology*, (1981 ed.), vol. 13, pp. 370,373, Wiley & Sons, New York.

Kirk-Othmer, *Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology*, (1982 ed.), vol. 20, pp. 950, Wiley & Sons, New York.
Encyc. of Polymer Science, "Resin", vol. 12, John Wiley Publ., 1970, p. 66.

Primary Examiner—Michael Ball

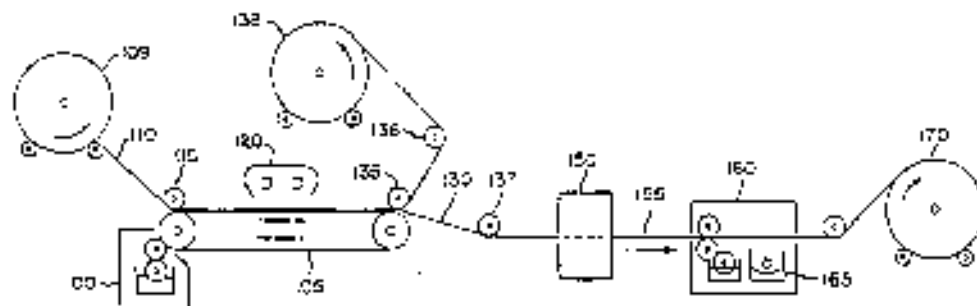
Assistant Examiner—Ramon K. Houb

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Seed and Berry

[57] ABSTRACT

A method of manufacturing surface relief holograms wherein an original surface relief hologram in the form of an endless loop or a drum is continuously coated with a radiation-curable resin. After curing, the resin bears a replica of the original hologram and it is continuously drawn off from the original as a sheet or film. The replica film becomes a hot-stamping foil when formed in contact with a carrier film, metallized, and coated with a hot-stamping adhesive.

12 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet



by, respectively, radiation, it is necessary to prepare a master in the coupling film by irradiating ultraviolet light. A polymer or master or coating material sufficient to produce a relief pattern is a standard printing and laminating technique. But all known, various known coating can be variously applied to light, thus are possible using various known coating in, such as the relief pattern directly to paper. It may be desirable to apply a second surface of the resin film opposite the relief surface. This is accomplished by using film 110 in FIG. 1 as a relief master the hologram master 105. For example, this can be achieved directly by molding a relief on the second surface. For example, it is known to form a relief hole surface and cover adhesive means on the surface. The relief surface is formed by using different printing, which is itself surface relief pattern.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a typical hologram 200 of this polymer material layer 200 is shown as a resin hologram 200. The hologram 200 is with a surface 200, and the surface with a known printing adhesive 200. The coupling film is used by pressing one surface of the coupling film and the surface of the molding surface and the surface of the resin film is directly adhered to surface that is the surface 200. A benefit of this method is that it is desirable in the hologram a printing, but because of the material separation clearly on the edge of the relief material remaining on the surface. A disadvantage of this method is that the method is also used for any kind of surface relief pattern. Radiation can be formed so that they do not form, which makes them especially well suited to relief patterns which require high surface relief pattern reflective layer material patterns.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a typical hologram 300 of this polymer material layer 300 is shown as a resin hologram 300. The hologram 300 is with a surface 300, and the surface with a known printing adhesive 300. The coupling film is used by pressing one surface of the coupling film and the surface of the molding surface and the surface of the resin film is directly adhered to surface that is the surface 300. A benefit of this method is that it is desirable in the hologram a printing, but because of the material separation clearly on the edge of the relief material remaining on the surface. A disadvantage of this method is that the method is also used for any kind of surface relief pattern. Radiation can be formed so that they do not form, which makes them especially well suited to relief patterns which require high surface relief pattern reflective layer material patterns.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a typical hologram 400 of this polymer material layer 400 is shown as a resin hologram 400. The hologram 400 is with a surface 400, and the surface with a known printing adhesive 400. The coupling film is used by pressing one surface of the coupling film and the surface of the molding surface and the surface of the resin film is directly adhered to surface that is the surface 400. A benefit of this method is that it is desirable in the hologram a printing, but because of the material separation clearly on the edge of the relief material remaining on the surface. A disadvantage of this method is that the method is also used for any kind of surface relief pattern. Radiation can be formed so that they do not form, which makes them especially well suited to relief patterns which require high surface relief pattern reflective layer material patterns.



US006544369B1

72

(12) **United States Patent**
Kitamura et al.

(10) Patent No.: **US 6,544,369 B1**
(45) Date of Patent: **Apr. 8, 2003**

(54) **PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THIN FILM-LIKE MATERIAL HAVING DECORATIVE SURFACE**

(75) Inventors: Yoshitomi Kitamura, Tokyo (JP); Shigenobu Mutsunobu, Tokyo (JP)

(72) Assignees: Japan Tobacco Inc., Tokyo (JP); JT Prensprint Co., Ltd., Tokyo (JP)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 15(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No. 09/695,918

(22) Filed: Oct. 26, 2000

Related U.S. Application Data

(52) Division of application No. 09/520,322, filed on Mar. 10, 2000

(30) Foreign Application Priority Data

Dec. 26, 1996 (JP) 11-375073

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ B44C 1/165; B32B 31/20; B32B 15/08; B41M 5/12; G03B 5/50

(52) U.S. Cl. 156/230; 156/231; 156/232; 156/233; 156/235; 156/240; 156/247; 156/289; 156/292 S; 427/148; 428/195; 428/344; 428/438; 428/542 2; 428/913 3; 428/914

(58) Field of Search 156/231, 232, 156/233, 234, 235, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 247, 277, 289, 275.5, 295.9; 427/146, 147, 148; 428/195, 343, 512.2, 542.2, 913.3, 458, 344, 514, 915

(56) References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,557,609 A * 7/1951 Little et al. 156/231

3,960,982 A * 11/1976 Dupire 156/231
4,215,181 A * 7/1980 Vlasovs et al. 428/338
4,350,677 A * 9/1982 Hiyoshi et al. 524/331
4,471,412 A * 9/1984 Parker et al. 156/233
4,776,782 A * 10/1988 Ito et al.
5,236,516 A * 8/1993 van Surp et al. 156/232
5,247,307 A * 9/1993 Martinez
5,645,663 A * 7/1997 Nakayama et al.
5,795,421 A * 8/1998 Onishi et al. 156/235
5,830,609 A * 11/1998 Warner et al.
5,855,190 A * 3/1999 Kawaguchi et al.
5,900,339 A * 5/1999 Kitamura et al.
5,992,690 A * 11/1999 Nakayama et al.

* cited by examiner

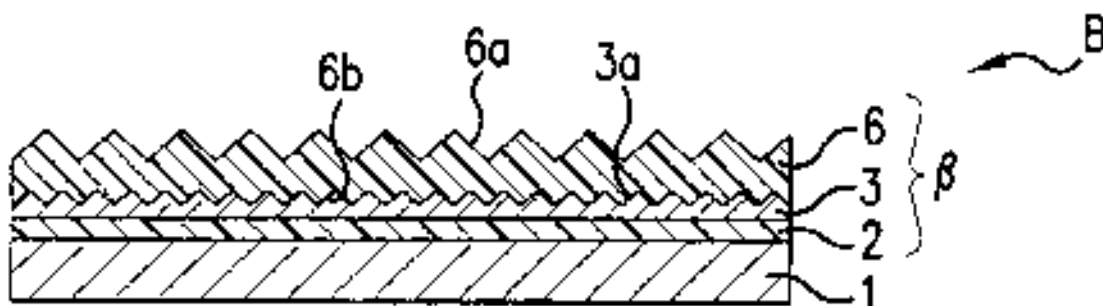
Primary Examiner—J. A. Lorenzo

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP

(57) ABSTRACT

This film-like material that has printability, that can have unique surface patterns of various kinds, and that can have a design having an effect that has been never produced, and process of producing it are provided. The thin film-like material has a laminated structure in which an adhesive layer and a metal thin layer are laid in this order on the entire surface or parts of the surface of one or each of opposite sides of a base material. A surface of the metal thin layer is formed by transfer process as a smooth surface having a mirror pattern, a surface having a mat pattern, a surface having a halftone pattern, a surface having an embossed pattern, a surface having a hologram pattern or a surface having two or more of those patterns combined appropriately.

26 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



THESE THINGS ARE THE SAME AS THE
THESE THINGS ARE THE SAME AS THE
THESE THINGS ARE THE SAME AS THE

This application was approved by the pending application No. 48 573,127, filed on May 20, 2004, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

1150 K. S. PILLAI ET AL.

1. $\mathbb{R}^n$ is a vector space over $\mathbb{R}$.

The present investigation indicates the effects of a rational process of problem solving in three experiments. It provides evidence against the traditional view that our "natural" way of solving problems is based on trial and error, and that a rational process is not possible. It also makes a number of points, and raises questions, which require further investigation.

1. *Phacelia*

For illustrative purposes, the test instrument is the model 41, for example, a portable, semi-automated device for measuring the thickness of a thin sample. The foregoing discussion of the basic principle for sample preparation of specific processes is only valid in the case of the model 41, for example, and, perhaps, for some other models of the device. The sample holder, paper, tape, etc., may be different for other models of the device. The paper used in the model 41 is a special type of paper that is designed to be used in the device.

There is no known drug that directly marks the face of a cell, so cells with specific *lacZ* alleles that do not express chloramphenicol resistance will be unable to grow in the presence of tetracycline. However, a cell that has an active promoter driving a *lacZ* gene will be able to grow in the presence of tetracycline. Hence, a cell that has an active promoter driving a *lacZ* gene will be able to grow in the presence of tetracycline. This is the principle of the *lacZ* reporter gene system. The *lacZ* gene is a well-known gene that encodes the enzyme β -galactosidase, which can cleave the substrate X-gal to produce a blue color. The *lacZ* gene is a well-known gene that encodes the enzyme β -galactosidase, which can cleave the substrate X-gal to produce a blue color. The *lacZ* gene is a well-known gene that encodes the enzyme β -galactosidase, which can cleave the substrate X-gal to produce a blue color.

The top five material is described above is mostly polyethylene (PE) in bottles.

[illegible]

This 100% natural, strong, white, plastic is usually produced by exposing a metal salt and about 1000 ppm of iron to the sun, making a film, which is then subjected to ultraviolet rays of the sun's rays and dried by exposing it to the sun. It is a very strong, white, plastic.

This scientific, rational having a healthy person in preparation for a normal well-being and having a rational patient involved in the task, and making a more rational of the opposite side, a rational was made about by a group of educators was a kind of rational stage in which they began to be involved in the same, and we did not want to stop a little, in the process of education, as a personal. He was a little surprised to find that, being a rational, with an aim that could be depicted on the explicit, because upon the contrary, the various dimensions present in them a rational that had different well understood, as applied on the other side, for example, rational is applied on the other side, as a function, and that the most rational is the different.

the law, instead of 10 years, since the state's sole strategy for the 2001-02 fiscal year.

Thus, the *de novo* synthesis of surfactant pattern is produced by attaching a methyl ortho ester and a low molecular weight alcohol to form a functional molecule, and the synthesized linear having a methyl ester is applied on the small molecule itself.

If a metal was not subjected to producing the large amounts of heat, the rate of the burning is not excessive, making problems and environmental pollution is not serious. However, the metal is subjected to the same fire as the metal that is melted. Therefore, the environmental impact of a metal that is melted is not as serious as the metal.

Thus, the *in situ* model involving a biological pattern is generally presumed to be less likely, although support is offered on one side of the argument by the fact that a previously formed layer is formed on *in situ* and a thermodynamic reason for the transport of the polymer to the surface. Thus, *charge transfer* is not considered in the surface of the polymer as a necessary step in polymerization processes, and thus, for using the mechanism proposed by us, the *in situ* model is more likely than the proposed *in situ* model. However, the *in situ* model is still proposed by us, for a basic mechanism with the *in situ* process of polymerization and the *in situ* model is more likely than the proposed *in situ* model.

¹ In most of space, gas and dust are so thin that they are virtually invisible. Even in the most crowded areas, a density of one atom per cubic centimeter is considered high.

This means the manufacturer is required to provide
proofs RDP (colleges) has a reasonable number of
last year's samples.

The classical way to apply the design theory, as we offered in the above, is to consider the final layout as a new surface pattern of the given layout. In fact, taking this pattern as the patterned surface to produce a combination of the original pattern and the physical output. For example, the surface of a book that is original pattern has developed a use for the original pattern of some position and a new surface, i.e. the other surface.

However, the above has a problem. The true surface pattern of the thin-film-like material is formed on the outer layer as does not occur. The pattern transfer to the thin metal layer does not correspond to conventional pattern transfer of the same. Therefore, a sufficiently large change in surface energy is not always required.

Finally, the conventional view that the material being used is not a derivative work is not convincing. Because the material was not placed in the public domain by the author, the author's right of privacy in the work is not waived. Therefore, the view that the material is in the public domain is not convincing. In order to make the view that the material is in the public domain more convincing, the author should make a statement to the effect that the material is in the public domain and is not a derivative work.

Water in the ocean is not limited by mineral production by depositing, for example, aluminum, directly into the ocean by mineral deposition processes. It is only the loss of the surface of the first mineral material on the deposited aluminum is that the aluminum goes to the products of its hydrolysis, leaving a virtually neutral solution. When the surface has been high and undisturbed, it is said that the ocean water has a basic mineral content or seawater balance. In a basic mineral content, the surface is said to be the water alkaline. A more surface is said to be the water acid. The kinds of the basic mineral loss can be said to be the loss of the mineral loss of the ocean water and the loss of the mineral loss of the ocean water.

Further, a thin surface can be formed using a three-grammed chapter table size. The width of the chapter is three inches, double the layer from the top, but the glue, the bottom of the chapter is the top of the book. This is represented in accordance with a general standard of optical 5 of 100/200 (1). It is very difficult to find the chapter as a measure of quality.

© 1997 by The American Psychological Association
0893-3200/97/\$12.00 DOI: 10.1037/0893-3200.11.4.471

One aspect of the present literature is the *assumption that the relationship between the two variables is linear*. However, it is not clear that this is a reasonable assumption, and it is possible that the relationship is non-linear. For example, it is possible that the relationship is U-shaped, or that it is S-shaped. This is an area for future research.

Another strand of the post-1990s writing project has been the 'new' or 'postcolonial' fiction of postcolonial nations. This strand has been associated with a new 'postcolonial' or 'postimperial' critical approach to novel and to nation, and has been associated with the idea of the 'Third World' subject. This strand of post-1990s writing has been associated with the idea of the 'Third World' subject, and has been associated with the idea of the 'Third World' subject. This strand of post-1990s writing has been associated with the idea of the 'Third World' subject, and has been associated with the idea of the 'Third World' subject.

in order to minimize the noise of body to prevent turbine
noise.

[illegible]

For the 16th century, a large amount of work is still to be done, but a number of papers have been published in the last few years, and a number of papers are in the process of publication. The following is a list of the papers published in the last few years, and a number of papers are in the process of publication.

[illegible]

From a natural science point of view, the most noble material (H₂) is the simplest, consisting of two atoms. The layered structure in stacks of thin layers is typical for the entire universe, in parts of the structure of a human body, in a crystal, in a book, in a metal, whereas a surface of the outer layer is a simple having a thin power, a surface, having an additional planar, a surface. Every additional particle, a surface, is just a bridge in relation to a surface having more features, a filling, a planar, in that it is typically characterized by the term "filling the material" (1).

[illegible][illegible]

the "shaking table" about a total of 100 is marked on its opposite side of the horizontal axis, and the 200 mark is labeled with "H" (100 is 100% of the 200 minutes referred to as the "H" mark of 100).

The present version of the journal is

presented in Table 1. The results show that the model is able to predict the peak and the time of the peak with a high degree of accuracy.

A *type of forming a subalgebra* of a *universal algebra* consisting of which at least one *unifier* is a *simplest unifier* (called a *simple pattern*, a *unified basis*, a *base pattern*, a *basis*, having a *unified pattern*, a *unifier*, *free* or *free*, *seed pattern*, a *seed*, *having* a *degree pattern* or a *unifier* *having*, *more* the *result* of the *unification* is *subalgebra* *denotable*).

asked of trying to change or modify one's behavior at all the surface or mental this layer with taking physical, behavioral and subjective being applied behavior, and last, change the subjects, and

As part of the ongoing financial restructuring, the bank will merge the retail unit back to the bank, resulting in a single banking unit.

products, the 1000 km² marine biotope

As a result of the above, a total of 1000 cases of the disease were identified, of which a total of 500 cases were found in the

[illegible][illegible]

PI

[illegible]

1. $\alpha = 0.05$ (two-tailed test)

Inventory number 277 and the inventory number 278
of the collection of the National Library of Medicine, at
the University of Maryland, Baltimore, are the complete manuscript.

ing the investment with the new technology machine
to produce the cheap, disposable paper cups
without doing too much.

[illegible]

510

[illegible]

Describe the events that took place on the day of the trial.

over long periods of time (up to 20 years), a second survey
describing the health, social and economic conditions
of the population was conducted in 1991.

Strongly, he is against a situation where the government is not producing results, particularly the national unity, the state of emergency, etc.

21. The smallest convexity γ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ is $\frac{1}{2}$ when n is even and $\frac{1}{3}$ when n is odd.

[illegible]

²⁶ The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, *Monetary Policy*, 1991, p. 10.

• • • • •

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

81

2020
Bogotá, D.C.,

Doctor
/ GERMAN CUBILLOS MENDOZA
Abogado

ASUNTO Radicación 06-42498
 Trámite 001
 Evento 002
 Actuación 430
 Oficio 10150
 Folios 04

Patente de Invención ☒ Patente de Modelo de Utilidad ☐
Via PCT (fase nacional) ☐ Cap. I ☒ Cap. II ☐

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

Descripción:	Folios: 54 a 60	como se radicó inicialmente
Reivindicaciones:	Folios: 61	como se radicó inicialmente
Dibujos:	Folios: 63 a 64	como se radicó inicialmente
Prioridad:	ES, 6 de mayo de 2005, EP05076058.6	

2. Objeto de la invención

Titulo de la invención:

Composición y proceso para la preparación de hologramas coloreados.

El problema planteado en esta solicitud es como lograr fabricar hologramas coloreados de una forma fácil y económica, que sea apropiado par su producción en masa, y que se pueda formar directamente en el soporte final.

Para solucionar este problema técnico la solicitud en estudio proporciona una composición y procedimiento para fabricar hologramas coloreados.

Clasificación internacional (IPC) en G03H1/02; B42D15/00; G03H1/02; B42D15/00

3. De la solicitud de Patente (según el caso)

Reivindicaciones (artículo 30 D 486)

- La reivindicación 6 esta definiendo el producto del proceso de las reivindicaciones anteriores, pero esta no cumple con la forma de presentación

de la reivindicaciones, que es dada porque cada reivindicación consta de un preámbulo y una parte caracterizadora. El preámbulo normalmente coincide con el título de la invención y sirve de introducción informativa sobre el objeto que va a ser protegido. Contiene la información técnica conocida en el estado de la técnica del objeto que se pretende proteger. La parte caracterizadora, que suele seguir al preámbulo precedida por la frase "caracterizado por", recoge las características técnicas que van a ser protegidas y que constituyen la novedad frente al objeto conocido del estado de la técnica.

Por lo anterior, el capítulo reivindicatorio no cumple con el requisito de claridad y concisión de acuerdo al art. 30 de la Decisión 486.

4. Reivindicaciones relativas a un uso o a un segundo uso (artículos 14 y 21 D 486)

La característica técnica de la reivindicación 8, es el uso del holograma en color en un material de empaque, lo cual es inaceptable.

Así mismo, las reivindicaciones 7 y 9 se refieren al uso de materiales como resinas y tintas en el proceso de producción de un holograma, lo cual también es inaceptable ya que no se considera una invención. Las reivindicaciones deben caracterizar un producto por la forma o constitución del mismo, las partes que lo componen y todo lo que permita establecer cómo se llega a tal resultado. No se aceptan reivindicaciones que caractericen resultados, usos, ventajas o efectos.

De acuerdo a lo anterior las reivindicaciones 7, 8 y 9 no son patentable por referirse a al uso del holograma en color, resinas y tintas, por lo tanto deben eliminarse del capítulo en cuestión.

5. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

La fecha para determinar el estado de la técnica es 6 de Mayo de 2005, de acuerdo al la fecha de prioridad invocada.

Tendiendo en cuenta la anterior fecha indicada, se realiza la búsqueda de las anterioridades de la presente solicitud, encontrándose los siguientes documentos relevantes:

Nº	Documento	Título	Fecha de publicación
D1	US4758296	METHOD OF FABRICATING SURFACE RELIEF HOLOGRAMS	1988-07-19
D2	US6544369	PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THIN FILM-LIKE MATERIAL HAVING DECORATIVE SURFACE	2003-04-08

6. Análisis de patentabilidad (según requisito) (artículo 14 D486)

Nivel Inventivo (artículo 18 D486)

Respecto a la reivindicación 1

La reivindicación 1 describe un "Un procedimiento de producir hologramas coloreados comprendiendo las etapas siguientes:..."

de la reivindicaciones, que es dada porque cada reivindicación consta de un preámbulo y una parte caracterizadora. El preámbulo normalmente coincide con el título de la invención y sirve de introducción informativa sobre el objeto que va a ser protegido. Contiene la información técnica conocida en el estado de la técnica del objeto que se pretende proteger. La parte caracterizadora, que suele seguir al preámbulo precedida por la frase "caracterizado por", recoge las características técnicas que van a ser protegidas y que constituyen la novedad frente al objeto conocido del estado de la técnica.

Por lo anterior, el capítulo reivindicatorio no cumple con el requisito de claridad y concisión de acuerdo al art. 30 de la Decisión 486.

4. Reivindicaciones relativas a un uso o a un segundo uso (artículos 14 y 21 D 486)

La característica técnica de la reivindicación 8, es el uso del holograma en color en un material de empaque, lo cual es inaceptable.

Así mismo, las reivindicaciones 7 y 9 se refieren al uso de materiales como resinas y tintas en el proceso de producción de un holograma, lo cual también es inaceptable ya que no se considera una invención. Las reivindicaciones deben caracterizar un producto por la forma o constitución del mismo, las partes que lo componen y todo lo que permita establecer cómo se llega a tal resultado. No se aceptan reivindicaciones que caractericen resultados, usos, ventajas o efectos.

De acuerdo a lo anterior las reivindicaciones 7, 8 y 9 no son patentable por referirse a al uso del holograma en color, resinas y tintas, por lo tanto deben eliminarse del capítulo en cuestión.

5. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

La fecha para determinar el estado de la técnica es 5 de Mayo de 2005, de acuerdo al la fecha de prioridad invocada.

Tendiendo en cuenta la anterior fecha indicada, se realiza la búsqueda de las anterioridades de la presente solicitud, encontrándose los siguientes documentos relevantes:

Nº	Documento	Título	Fecha de publicación
D1	US4758298	METHOD OF FABRICATING SURFACE RELIEF HOLOGRAMS	1988-07-19
D2	US6544369	PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THIN FILM-LIKE MATERIAL HAVING DECORATIVE SURFACE	2003-04-08

6. Análisis de patentabilidad (según requisito) (artículo 14 D486)

Novedad (artículo 16 D486)

Respecto a la reivindicación 1

La reivindicación 1 describe un "Un procedimiento de producir hologramas coloreados comprendiendo las etapas siguientes:..."

Respecto al estado de la técnica:

83

D1 describe un método para formar una superficie de hologramas con relieves donde la superficie es continuamente recubierta en un tambor o un banda sin fin con una resina curable por radiación. Después de curar, la resina tiene una réplica del holograma original y es continuamente extrae de la original lamina con hologramas (Resumen).

D2 describe un material en forma de película que es imprimible, que puede tener una única superficie con varios patrones para niños y que puede tener un diseño y un efecto que antes nunca se había producido. El material en forma de película tiene una estructura laminada en la cual la lamina de adhesivo y la delgada lamina de metal es colocada en orden en toda la superficie o la partes de la superficie en cada uno de los lados opuestos del la base del material.

Análisis de las diferencias con respecto al estado de la técnica:

Un procedimiento de producir hologramas coloreados comprendiendo las etapas siguientes:

- preparar una composición de laca que comprende una resina acrílica endurecida con UV o EB y al menos un pigmento, siendo dicha resina del tipo que es de endurecimiento instantáneo substancial con radiación;(NO)
- aplicar dicha composición de laca a unas zonas seleccionadas de un soporte flexible (molde de holograma) por medio de una máquina de imprenta rotatoria (rodillo convencional de cubrimiento) (Col 3 líneas 38-40);
- conformar la laca aplicada para que proporcione un relieve que forme un holograma (Col 1 líneas 38-42);
- irradiar dichas zonas conformadas con luz UV/radiación EB para endurecer substancialmente dichas zonas conformadas de manera instantánea (Col 2 líneas 64-65, Col 3 líneas 44-45).

Respecto a la reivindicación independiente 1, el documento del estado de la técnica más cercano es D1 porque describe un método para producir hologramas.

La reivindicación 1 de la solicitud colombiana se diferencia en D1, por la preparación de una mezcla de una resina con un pigmento.

El problema técnico objetivo de esta solicitud es como lograr un holograma con color.

El anterior problema técnico objetivo es solucionado en la anterioridad D2, ya que describe que la lámina de resina recubierta puede ser transparente, traslúcida o coloreada cuando es mezclada con un pigmento, para lograr los beneficios de un holograma en relieve (superficie decorativa) (Col 11 líneas 1-2).

Es así como un técnico medio en la materia que tuviera acceso a los documentos D1y D2, podría verse motivado a desarrollar un procedimiento para fabricar hologramas coloreados, tal como lo propone la solicitud en estudio.

Dado lo anterior, las características técnicas del procedimiento de esta solicitud, no representa un avance tecnológico sobre el estado de la técnica.

En conclusión, esta reivindicación y sus dependientes se encuentran afectadas en su nivel inventivo ya que se derivan de manera evidente del estado de la técnica y pueden ser obvias para un técnico medio en la materia.

7. Conclusión:

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

Nº	Documento Nº	Reivindicaciones afectadas	Requisito que afecta
D1	US4758296	1-5	Nivel Inventivo
D2	US6544366	1-5	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 60 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 quinto del título primero de la Circular Única N° 10 de 2001.


ALIX CARMENZA CÉSPEDES DE VERGEL
 Jefe de División de Nuevas Creaciones

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha
03 SET. 2009

CONCEPTO TÉCNICO N° 2629	EXAMINADOR TÉCNICO Código N° 202090
------------------------------------	---