**ID5**

# Informative User Guide

## for the View and Drawing Requirements of Designs

Lead Offices: CNIPA/EUIPO

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CNIPA  EUIPO  JPO  KIPO  USPTO

# DISCLAIMER

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# INTRODUCTION

Based on the previous research report Catalogue of the View and Drawing Requirements for Designs led by EUIPO, this project aims to form an easy to read and informative User Guide for the View and Drawing Requirements of Designs among ID5 offices.

In most cases, views and drawings will be accepted as long as it is clear enough to define the scope of design protection. However, it's impossible to answer all questions in this only one principle. The user guide is trying to sort out specific questions that may occur to users when it comes to the View and Drawing Requirements of design applications. This guide is comprised of two parts: ① general requirements; ② specific ways/requirements of representation for particular products. There are 10 themes in Part 1 and 9 themes in Part 2.

It should be noted the purposes of User Guide per se is to provide users with more clear and instructive suggestions when they prepare the view or Drawing. It doesn't seek synergy on the legal provisions and practical experiences. The final ruling of the specific application depends on legal provisions of each partner.

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## Part 1. General requirements

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1. Forms of views: formats of the visual representation of a design e.g. photographs, line drawings, computer generated drawings, 3D dynamic images, video clips etc.
2. Styles of views: views may reproduce the design from various directions (angles) or at different moments in time or in various states e.g. aspect views, partial views, enlarged views, cross-sections, alternative positions/movement views, sequence of snapshots of an animated design etc.
3. Titles of views: description of views e.g. front, back, top, bottom, right side, left side, sectional, perspective view.

## Part 2. Specific ways/requirements of representation for particular products

# Part 1. General requirements

# ✎ 1. Forms of views

| | Illustration | CNIPA | EUIPO | JPO | KIPO | USPTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **How to make views of the design?** | | | | | | |
| Drawings |  4 | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Photographs |  | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Computer-rendered images |  | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| 3D computer modeling files |  | | √ | | √ 5 | |
| Moving image files | | | | | √ | |

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4. Some views are omitted due to space limitations.
5. Publication Number of an example: KRD 30-0652036.

# ✎ 2. Styles of views

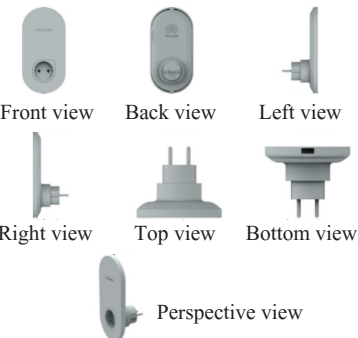| | Examples | CNIPA | EUIPO | JPO | KIPO | USPTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **What kinds of views can be submitted to indicate the design?** | | | | | | |
| Orthographic views Aspect views | Bottom view; Right view; Front view; Left view; Back view; Top view; Perspective view | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Alternative positions | Baby stroller | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Sectional View[6] | Reference view (section B-B') A safe cover for gardening tool | √ | √[7] | √ | √ | √ |

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6. In normal use, a product is not sliced open or broken off. Nevertheless, it could be helpful to show a cross section of a product in order to illustrate the outer (= visible) contours of it.
7. EUIPO only accepts when the section is a perspective view or is accompanied by an aspect view of the product.

| | Examples | CNIPA | EUIPO | JPO | KIPO | USPTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enlarged views<br><br>Partial Views |  | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Exploded view |  | √ [8] | √ [9] | √ [10] | √ | √ |
| Development view | <br>Development view | √ [11] | | √ | √ | |
| Explanatory view | <br>Perspective view    Explanatory view | √ [12] | √ [13] | √ | √ | √ |

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8. Exploded views only could be submitted as reference views in CNIPA.

9. EUIPO only accepts an exploded view if accompanied by an assembled view.

10. It will be added where it is necessary to help in understanding the design.

11. It only can be submitted as reference view in CNIPA.

12. It only can be submitted as reference view in CNIPA.

13. RCD efiling allows 3 non-protected views (on the top of the 7 protected views) for explanatory purpose. They are not published.

# ✎ 3. Number of views[14]

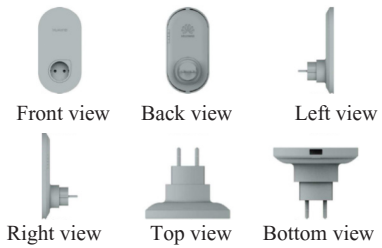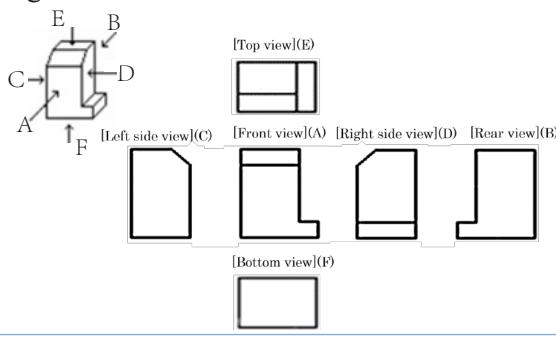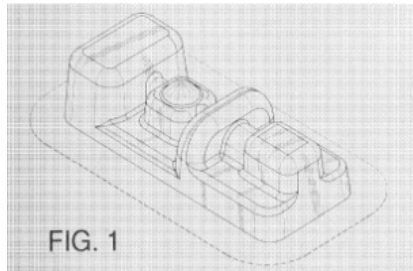| | Overall | 2D Designs | 3D Designs |
|---|---|---|---|
| CNIPA | 1. Enough Number of views submitted by applicant shall clearly indicate the design of the product for which patent protection is sought. 2. No limit to the maximum number of views. |  A front view and a back view are basically required. |  Front view  Back view  Left view  Right view  Top view  Bottom view  Perspective view  If each side of product involves the characteristic features of its design, six-side orthographic views and perspective views are recommended. Views may be omitted for sides that are not readily visible or invisible in use, and the reason for the omission of the view shall be indicated in the Brief Description. |
| EUIPO | The representation may contain no more than seven different views of the design | The representation may contain no more than seven different views of the design. | The representation may contain no more than seven different views of the design. In 3D designs also a dynamic image of 20Mb is another option of representation from which max 7 static 2D views are extracted. |
| JPO[15] | 1. Enough graphic information to represent the design. 2. No limit to the maximum number of views. 3. Designs with movement views for before and after the movement are necessary. | A front surface view and a rear surface view are basically required. | While there is no requirement for the number of views, six basic views/ Orthographic views are recommended. |

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14. Most offices have no limit on the maximum number of views. In addition, the bottom view may be omitted in the case of the large-scale apparatus, or apparatus with fixed position or the articles with bottoms not often be seen. The same rules apply to views that are Symmetrical, Mirror, Identical to the submitted views in most cases.
15. For CNIPA, JPO, KIPO, while fabrics or labels representing only pattern or decoration can be registered, the pattern or decoration itself cannot be registered.

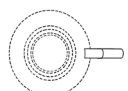|  | Overall | 2D Designs | 3D Designs |
|---|---|---|---|
| KIPO | Any number of views to the extent that the design may be clearly perceived from the submitted drawings. | Front surface view and rear surface view are sufficient.<br><br><br><br>When the characteristic pattern appears on only one side of the two-dimensional article, merely one drawing also suffices. | No limit |
| USPTO | Sufficient number of views to fully disclose the complete appearance of the design claimed. | Sufficient number of views to fully disclose the complete appearance of the design claimed. | Sufficient number of views to fully disclose the complete appearance of the design claimed. |

# ✎ 4. Titles of views

| | How should views of the design be named? | |
|---|---|---|
| | Basic views | Acceptable titles of explanatory views |
| CNIPA | Front view/ back view/ top view/ bottom view/ right view/ left view  Front view    Back view    Left view Right view    Top view    Bottom view | Perspective view Exploded view Cutaway view Sectional view Enlarged view View of state of variation Reference view |
| EUIPO | Views should be clean of any text. RCD e-filing provides numbers to the views. | Applicants can provide view titles in the description box only. |
| JPO | Front view/rear view/top view/bottom view/ right side view/left side view  | Open view/close view (to indicate the position or development of the design) perspective view sectional view reference view etc. |
| KIPO | Use the "Drawing" and "respective numbers" as titles of views, for example Drawing 1, Drawing 2, and Drawing 3. [16] | |
| USPTO | Use the "FIG" and numbers as titles of views, for example FIG. 1  FIG. 1 | |

16. Starting from December 21, 2023, the Enforcement Rule of the Design Protection Act is amended to adopt the notation as "Drawing 1," "Drawing 2," "Drawing 3," and so forth.

# ✎ 5. Possible types of disclaimers in views

| | | CNIPA | EUIPO | JPO | KIPO | USPTO |
|---|---|:---:|:---:|:---:|:---:|:---:|
| Broken lines | Front view  Back view  Right view  Bottom view  Top view  Perspective view | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Coloring/ color shading/ color manipulation | Front view  Left view  Right view  Back view  Top view  Perspective view1  Perspective view2 | √ | √ | √ | √ | |

| | Types of disclaimers | CNIPA | EUIPO | JPO | KIPO | USPTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boundaries |  <br> **17**  **18** | √ [19] | √ | | | √ |
| Blurring |  **20** | √ [21] | √ | | | |

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17. RCD No. 001873688-0003
18. RCD No. 002182238-0002
19. Boundaries and Blurring are accepted if the protection scope of the design is clearly defined. For most cases, the Broken lines and the Coloring are recommended.
20. RCD No. 000244520-0002
21. Boundaries and Blurring are accepted if the protection scope of the design is clearly defined. For most cases, the Broken lines and the Coloring are recommended.

# ✎ 6. Background of views

## What are requirements of background of views?

| CNIPA | The background of the photographs shall be plain, and avoid showing other contents except the product incorporating the design. |
|---|---|
| EUIPO | Article 4(1)(e) CDIR requires that views show a design on a neutral background. The purest form of a "neutral background" is an empty or plain background. In the assessment whether the design is reproduced on a neutral background EUIPO examiners check each view of the design representation separately.<br><br>EUIPO accepted the following views because the design is clearly distinguishable from the background.<br><br> |
| KIPO | An unnecessary background that is confused with shapes is recommended to remove. The background shall be plain or empty. Other than design, background shall not be included. |
| USPTO | Drawings and photographs are normally submitted with a white background. Photographs must be of sufficient quality so that all details in the photographs are reproducible in the printed patent. See 37 CFR 1.84 and 37 CFR 1.152 for further details on drawing standards. |

# ✎ 7. Shadow line, separation line, indication line, and broken line

| | What is possibility of acceptance for the other forms of lines beside solid lines? |
|---|---|
| CNIPA | Indicative lines, central lines, and size lines shall not be used to show the shape of a design. However, the indicative lines may be used to show the section place and direction, enlarged parts, and transparent parts. |
| EUIPO | Limit to the degree of abstraction in so far as a product is still recognizable in the views. Example: separation lines indicate that a dimension of the design is not claimed (e.g. indeterminate length). |
| JPO | No requirement for the type of lines, but the color of lines must be black only. |
| KIPO | Surface shading is allowed to any of views drawn with lines. |
| USPTO | Surface shading is not required but may be necessary in particular cases to show clearly the character and contour of all surfaces of any 3-dimensional aspects of the design. Surface shading is also necessary to distinguish between any open and solid areas of the article. However, surface shading should not be used on unclaimed subject matter, shown in broken lines, to avoid confusion as to the scope of the claim. |

# ✎ 8. Indication of transparent part

| | Examples | CNIPA | EUIPO | JPO | KIPO | USPTO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reference view |  Front view     Reference view | √ | | √ | √ | |
| Indicative lines |  [Brief explanation] The part indicated by the letter A is made of transparent material. | √ | | √ [22] | √ | |
| Oblique line shading |  | | | √ | √ [23] | √ |

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22. It only can be submitted as reference view in JPO.
23. Oblique line that is confused with shapes is recommended to be removed.

# ✎ 9. Format and size of views

| | Views | Font |
|---|---|---|
| **CNIPA** | Only JPEG format and max 30M overall views are accepted. The size of the view should not exceed 150mm×220mm, and the resolution of the aforementioned view should be in the range of 72 dpi-300 dpi. | |
| **EUIPO** | Regarding Views via efiling, only JPEG format and max 2Mb per view. | Both letters and numerals being in the size pitch $16^{24}$. |
| **JPO** | Width: 150 mm; Length: 113 mm. | |
| **KIPO** | The resolution of the views should be in the range of 300dpi-400dpi. | 1. Submit electronic font file with .ttf extension.<br>2. Drawings including designated letters, exemplary sentence, representative letters should be submitted in compliance with Enforcement Rule of the Design Protection Act (Form No.5). |
| **USPTO** | The views must be of an appropriate resolution and quality such that the USPTO can effectively scan and adequately reproduce the drawings. Each drawing sheet must include a top margin of at least 2.5 cm. (1 inch), a left size margin of at least 2.5 cm. (1 inch), a right size margin of at least 1.5 cm. (5/8 inch), and a bottom margin of at least 1.0 cm. (3/8 inch). The size of the sheets on which drawings are made must be either 21.0 cm. by 29.7 cm. (DIN size A4) or 21.6 cm. by 27.9 cm. (8-1/2 by 11 inches). | Numbers, letters, and reference characters must measure at least 0.32 cm in height. |

24. The representation of the design of a typographic typeface must consist in a string of all the letters of the alphabet, in both upper and lower case, and of all the Arabic numerals, together with a text of five lines produced using that typeface, both letters and numerals being in the size pitch 16.

# ✎ 10. Quality of views

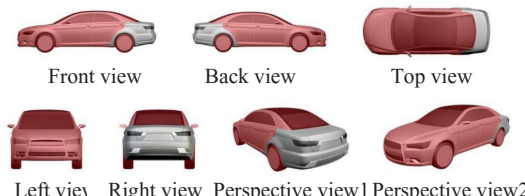| | What are requirements of quality of views? |
|---|---|
| CNIPA | 1. As regards drawings with lines, the drawings shall be made in accordance with the provisions on exact projection, width of lines, and section mark of the state standards of technical drawing and mechanical drawing.<br>2. As regards photographs, they should meet the following requirements: (a) The photographs shall be clear, and avoid vagueness resulting from focusing problems, etc. (b) The background of the photographs shall be plain, and avoid showing other contents except the product incorporating the design. The product and the background shall have appropriate distinction in brightness to show the design clearly. (c) The photographs shall be taken in conformity with the rules of exact projection and avoid distortion caused by perspective. (d) The photographs shall avoid strong light, blinking, shadow, reflection, etc. (e) The product in the photographs should not be allowed to indicate generally accompanied with additional inside filling or liner, unless the additional inside filling or liner must be kept in order to show the design clearly. |
| EUIPO | 1. Suitable for reproduction.<br>2. Views shall be of a quality permitting all the details of the matter for which protection is sought to be clearly distinguished. |
| JPO | The view is distinct and clear. |
| KIPO | 1. For three dimensional designs, should clearly represent an overall shape of the design so that any part thereof remains cannot be conjectured.<br>2. For two dimensional designs applied to planar articles should be represented using top and bottom view but bottom view none of patterns or shapes is exhibited on may be omitted. |
| USPTO[25] | It is essential that the applicant present a set of drawings (or photographs) of the highest quality which conform to the USPTO rules and policies pertaining to the drawing disclosure of a design patent application.<br>1. Rejections are typically due to the views being of significantly poor quality. Typical issues of poor line quality with a line drawing disclosure include having blurry lines, significant pixilation, or lines which merge, forming black, undefined areas. Typical issues with a photographic disclosure include blurriness, poor contrast, quality lost due to poor reproduction of original photographs, unclear scope due to environmental objects appearing in views, or areas which are undefined due to a lack of lighting in deep recesses or glare on shiny, reflective, or transparent surfaces.<br>2. Rejections may also occur based on the disclosure even when the views are of the highest quality and are not considered objectionable. For example, when inconsistencies between the views of the drawings are so great that the overall appearance of the design is unclear, the claim will likely be rejected as non-enabling and indefinite. Also, lack of appropriate surface shading in the drawing as filed may render the design non-enabling and indefinite. |

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25. The USPTO has requisite standards for drawing, photographic, or computer- rendered views, many of which are tied to the substantive examination performed on all design applications. See MPEP 507 & 608, 37 CFR 1.84.
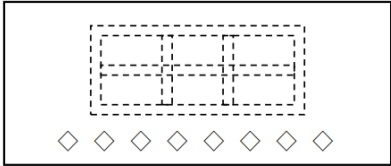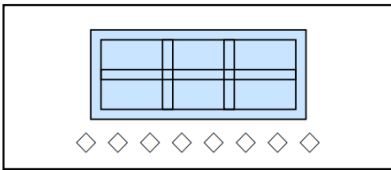
# Part 2. Specific ways/requirements of representation for particular products

# ✎ 1. Partial design[26]
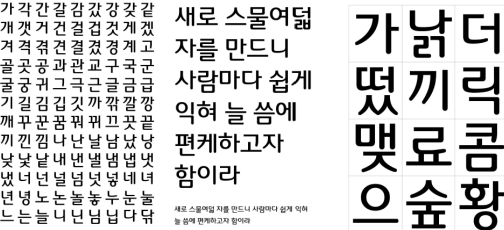
## How to indicate the partial design in the view?

| | Requirements of partial design | Example views |
|---|---|---|
| CNIPA | Partial design shall be indicated by a combination of dotted and solid lines or in other ways. If the partial design is indicated by means other than the combination of dotted and solid lines, partial design sought for protection shall be indicated clearly in the brief description.<br>Views of the overall product shall be submitted, clearly showing the partial design sought for protection, as well as the position and proportion of the part within the overall product.<br>If the part sought for protection is three-dimensional, at least one perspective view that shows the part clearly is needed. | Front view    Back view    Top view<br><br>Left view  Right view  Perspective view1 Perspective view2 |
| EUIPO | Partial designs are protectable under Article 3(a) of Council Regulation (EC) No 6/2002 of 12 December 2001 on Community Designs ("CDR") which defines a "design" as "the appearance of the whole or a part of a product resulting from the features of, in particular, the lines, contours, colors, shape, texture and/or materials of the product itself and/or its ornamentation".<br>An applicant may indicate they are claiming a design that comprises or is embodied in less than the entirety of an article (product) by the use of: (a) broken lines; (b) blurring; (c) coloring; (d) shading; (e) boundaries; (f) and a combination of (a)-(e). | |

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26. For more information of partial design, you can check on the project Catalogue of Partial Design
    Protection on ID5 website: http://id-five.org/

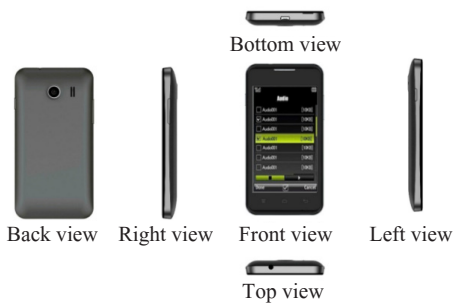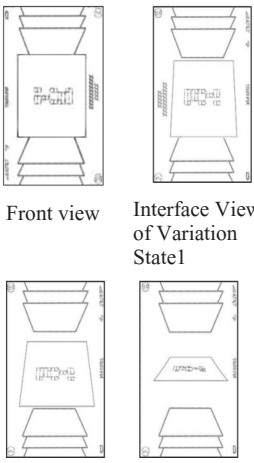| | Requirements of partial design | Example views |
|---|---|---|
| JPO | Partial design should be represented by dotted lines and clarified in the brief description that is not claimed. In principle, it is not allowed to disclaim certain parts of the design using only a disclaimer in words when filing a design application for registration. Applicants are required to represent in drawings only the design for which registration is sought. In drawings for a partial design, parts other than the part design registration is sought need to be indicated in order to show the position and size of the part design registration is sought in proportion to the whole design. | Example of distinguishing the parts by solid lines and broken lines (front view) <br><br> Example of coloring "any other parts" in different color (front view) |
| KIPO | A portion for which design registration is sought must be clearly indicated in the drawings. When a boundary between claimer and disclaimer is not clear, the boundary must be illustrated as a single-dotted broken line. The indication of the product to which partial design is applied should be the name of the entire product that includes the claimed part, not the name of the claimed part itself. | Phone case KRD 30-0629114 <br><br> Passenger car KRD 30-0701627 |
| USPTO | A broken line disclosure is understood to be for illustrative purposes only and forms no part of the claimed design. Structure that is not part of the claimed design, but is considered necessary to show the environment in which the design is used, may be represented in the drawing by broken lines. This includes any portion of an article in which the design is embodied or applied to that is not considered part of the claimed design. | |
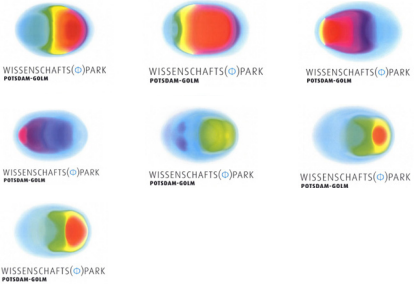
# ✎ 2. Fonts

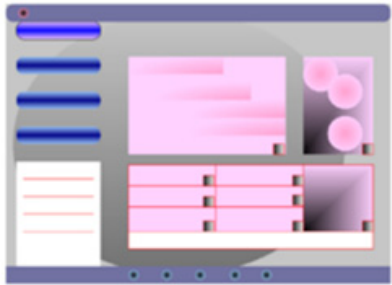| | How to protect fonts? | |
|---|---|---|
| | Requirements of fonts | Examples |
| **CNIPA** | It is not the subject matter for design patent in CNIPA. | |
| **EUIPO** | An application for registering a Community design may concern a typographic typeface. The representation of the design of a typographic typeface must consist in a string of all the letters of the alphabet, in both upper and lower case, and of all the Arabic numerals, together with a text of five lines produced using that typeface, both letters and numerals being in the size pitch 16. | abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFG HIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 0123456789()[41281]{}€$&%‰ƒ¢£¥ !"#$%&'()*+,./:;<=>?[\]^{\|}~€•,ƒ„...†‡‰ Š‹Œ•Ž••''""•™Š›œ•žŸ¡¢£¤¥§©"«¬®°±²³µ¶ •,¹º»¼½¾¿×÷ß àáâãäåæçèéêëìíîïðñòóôõöøùúûüÿþÿÀÁ ÂÃÄÅÆÇÈÉÊËÌÍÎÏÐÑÒÓÔÕÖØÙÚÛÜÝÞŸ Δ ŁΩℓ ≈¯˘˙ıeﬁﬂ/≥¨∞∫≤◊†− ≠,∂π∏√˙Σ<br><br>Airam LT Std  41281 . Bei jeder Schriftgestaltung wird der Grundcharakter eines Alphabets von einheitlichen Form-merkmalen der Buchstaben bestimmt. Bei jeder Schriftge-staltung wird der Grundcharakter eines Alphabets von ein-heitlichen Formmerkmalen der Buchstaben bestimmt. Bei |
| **JPO** | It is not allowed to file a design application for fonts since fonts do not fall under the 'design' under the Japan's Design Act. | |
| **KIPO** | For an application for typeface design registration, submission of drawings for designated characters, sample sentences, and representative characters is mandatory. | 가각간갈감값강갖같 개갯거건걸겁것게겠 겨격겪견결겠경계고 골곳공과관교구국군 굴궁귀그극근글금급 기길김깁깃까깔깡깡 깨꾸꼰꿈꿔꿔끄끗끝 끼낀낌나난날남났낭 낮낱낱내낸낼냄냅냇 냈너넌널넘넛넣네너 년녕노논놀놓우눈눌 느는늘니난님납다닦 | 새로 스물여덟 자를 만드니 사람마다 쉽게 익혀 늘 씀에 편케하고자 함이라<br>새로 스물여덟 자를 만드니 사람마다 쉽게 늘 씀에 편케하고자 함이라 | 가낡더 떴끼릭 맺료콤 으숲황 |
| | | Designated characters<br>Sample sentence Representative character<br><br>Typeface design, KRD 30-058555 |
| **USPTO** | Type fonts have been generated by solid blocks from which each letter or symbol was produced.<br>Applications for designs on type fonts will not be rejected for failure to comply with the "article of manufacture" requirement on the basis that more modern methods of typesetting, including computer-generation, do not require solid printing blocks. | |

# ✎ 3. GUI and other animated products
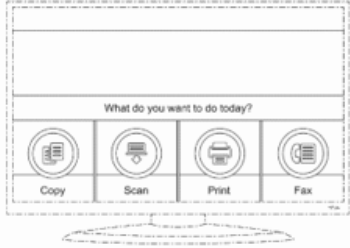
## How to protect the graphical user interface (GUI)?

| | | GUI Requirements | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|
| CNIPA | ① GUI | If the characteristic features of the design encompass GUI and the physical product to which it is applied, its views representation is the same to that of a traditional product design. | <br>Bottom view<br>Back view  Right view  Front view  Left view<br>Top view<br>Mobile with Communication GUI |
| | | If characteristic feature of the design lies only in GUI and it is necessary to clearly show the position and proportion of GUI in the physical product, the views may be represented in the form of partial design.<br>Under this condition, it shall be indicated in brief description that characteristic feature of the design lies only in GUI. | Time Setting GUI for Watch<br><br>[Brief Description]<br>Characteristic feature of the design lies only in GUI. |
| | | If GUI could be applied to any kind of electronic device, the applicant may file views representing GUI only.<br>Under this condition, the indication of product shall include the keyword "electronic device", for example, "Road Navigation GUI for Electronic Device". It shall be indicated in brief description that characteristic feature of the design lies only in GUI. | Electronic Device with Communication GUI<br><br>[Brief Description]<br>Characteristic feature of the design lies only in GUI. |

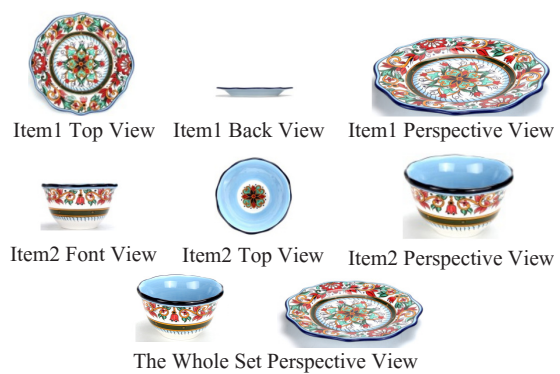| | GUI Requirements | | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|
| CNIPA | ② <br><br> Dynamic/ Animated design | For a dynamic GUI, a view of initial state should be submitted as front view, and views of the key frames should represent the variation states of GUI, and be able to uniquely indicate the complete changing process of the dynamic GUI clearly. The titles of variations views should be marked according to the sequence of the dynamic changing process. |  <br><br> Front view    Interface View of Variation State1 <br><br> Interface View of Variation State2   Interface View of Variation State3 <br><br> Dynamic GUI for Address Book of Mobile Phone |
| EUIPO | Snapshots are used to show a design at specific moments in time. A series of snapshots may be used to reproduce an animated design, such as an animated icon or a graphical user interface. <br> An applicant has the responsibility to number the views and thereby fix the sequence in which the views are registered and published. | | The example shows RCD 001158471-0001 registered for animated graphical user interfaces with a series of seven views which are registered and published in the sequence given by the applicant. <br><br>  |

| | GUI Requirements | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| JPO | In drawings, applicants depict only a graphic image for which design registration is requested, not the device displaying the graphic image. For graphic images that change, graphic images before and after the change need to be represented. In this case, first, applicants show the view or graphic image view containing the graphic image at the starting point of the change, and then show the graphic images immediately before and after the change (each of which has to have relevance in shape, etc.). In principle, multiple graphic images which show the changing mode are represented in the order the change develops. When doing so, applicants describe the changing mode of the views by providing explanation in the "Description of the Design", attaching indications of the view and numbers or codes for identifying those views, such as, for example, "graphic image view showing the changed state 1," "graphic image view showing the changed state 2" and "front view showing the changed state 1." |  |

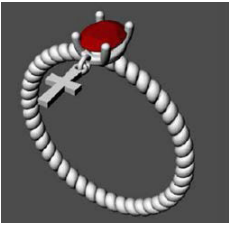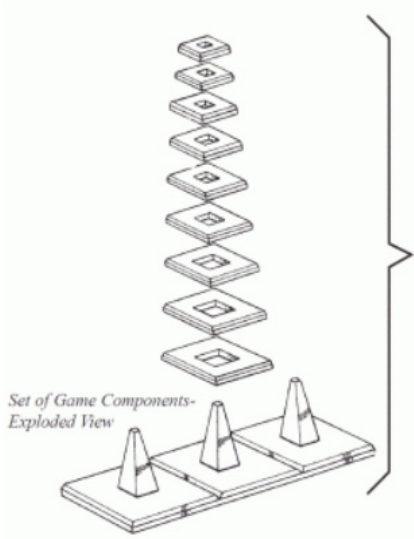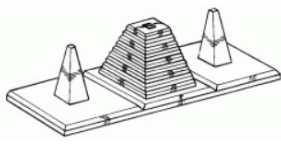| | GUI Requirements | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| KIPO | ① GUI | Through the amendment of the Design Protection Act in 2021, GUI designs can now be filed using two different methods. The first is to file a design that is embodied in a physical device, which is the traditional approach. In this case, GUI design can be filed as a partial design of the 3-dimensional product. At least a view identifying computer-generated image clearly and the 3-dimensional article together is required. For example, a portion for claimer, computer-generated image or GUI in this case, may be drawn by solid lines and a portion for disclaimer such as shape of 3-dimensional articles may be drawn by broken lines. In this case, the classification should be indicated based on the category to which the corresponding product belongs. The second method is to file solely the GUI itself, and this is a newly introduced through the amendment. However, the practical purpose of the design should be written in the application, and it is recommended to provide the specific product indication like "GUI for sth," "Icon for OO." | <br>Car instrument panel embodying GUI, KRD 30-0507156/<br>Multimedia terminal embodying GUI, KRD 30-0656445<br><br><br>Icon for medical information management, KRD 30-1203472 |

| | GUI Requirements | | Examples |
|---|---|---|---|
| KIPO | ② Dynamic/ Kinetic/ Animated design | For an application for a design of an article that changes its form time dependently, views of the form before and after the change are required. If the design is not sufficiently perceived without illustration of transformation state, views for its stationary state and its transformation state (total views constitute full frame of transformation) must be submitted. | 

A 1.1     B 1.1     C 1.1

E 1.1     F 1.1

Mobile phone embodying GUI, KRD 30-0638676 |
| USPTO | Computer-generated icons, such as full screen displays and individual icons, are 2-dimensional images which alone are surface ornamentation. See, e.g., Ex parte Strijland, 26 USPQ2d 1259 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1992) (computer-generated icon alone is merely surface ornamentation). The USPTO considers designs for computer-generated icons embodied in articles of manufacture to be statutory subject matter eligible for design patent protection under 35 U.S.C. 171. Thus, if an application claims a computer-generated icon shown on a computer screen, monitor, other display panel, or a portion thereof, the claim complies with the "article of manufacture" requirement of 35 U.S.C. 171. Since a patentable design is inseparable from the object to which it is applied and cannot exist alone merely as a scheme of surface ornamentation, a computer-generated icon must be embodied in a computer screen, monitor, other display panel, or portion thereof, to satisfy 35 U.S.C. 171. | | 

D804,528 titled"Display Screen with GUI Menu for a Multifunction office machine" |

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# ✎ 4. A set of products

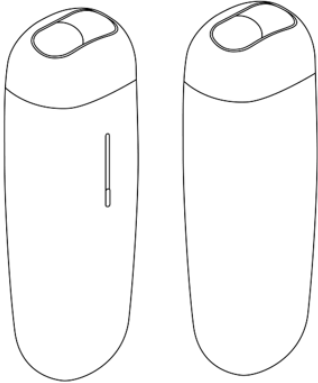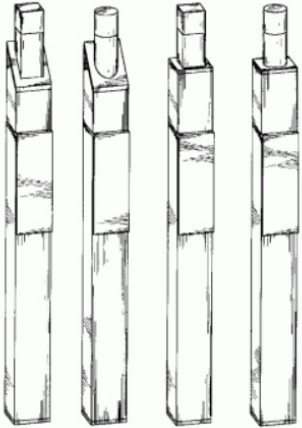## How to protect a set of products?

| | |
|---|---|
| **CNIPA** | Designs of products in set, that is, products which belong to the same class and are customarily sold or used at the same time, and the designs of which have the same concept of design, may be filed in one application. The same class, that is, the products belonging to the same class in the International Classification for Industrial Designs. "Being sold or used at the same time" means that the products incorporating the designs are customarily sold or used at the same time and have collective value of use. "Same concept of design" refers to the unity of the style of design of each product. That means the design of the shape, pattern or their combination, or the combination of the color with shape or pattern of each product is unified. There is no limit to the number of designs of products in set. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Names of each items in products in set shall be indicated in Brief Description if necessary.<br>A set of views of single product should be submitted. | <br>Item1 Top View  Item1 Back View  Item1 Perspective View<br>Item2 Font View  Item2 Top View  Item2 Perspective View<br>The Whole Set Perspective View |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **EUIPO** | Partial views are helpful to show the elements of a set of articles individually for enhancing details. However, at least one view must show the whole set. |  |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JPO** | If the design for a set of articles can be sufficiently represented by showing the individual shapes, etc. of each article, etc. constituting the set of articles, applicants prepare the six views, etc. for each article, etc. constituting the set of articles.<br>If the "design for a set of articles" shows a sense of unity when all articles, etc. are combined, in addition to preparing the six views, etc. for each article, etc. constituting the set of articles, applicants prepare views necessary to sufficiently represent the shape, etc. when all constituent articles, etc. are combined. | A set of Electric Appliances or Devices<br> |

| | Requirements of a set of products | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| KIPO | When the design of a set of articles may be sufficiently represented by drawings of respective constituent articles, each set of drawings for respective constituent articles may be submitted. When a consistent shape, pattern, or concept or visual identity, for instance, is represented by an assembly of the respective constituent articles, a set of drawings for the assembly of the constituent articles as well as for each set of drawings for respective constituent articles should be submitted. | View A, Drawing for necklace<br><br>View B, Drawing for ring<br>A set of jewellery accessory, KRD 30-709727 |
| USPTO | While the claimed design must be embodied in an article of manufacture as required by 35 U.S.C. 171, it may encompass multiple articles or multiple parts within that article. See Ex parte Gibson, 20 USPQ 249 (Bd. App. 1933). When the design involves multiple articles, the title must identify a single entity of manufacture made up by the parts (e.g., set, pair, combination, unit, assembly). A descriptive statement should be included in the specification making it clear that the claim is directed to the collective appearance of the articles shown. If the separate parts are shown in a single view, the parts must be shown embraced by a bracket "}". The claim may also involve multiple parts of a single article, where the article is shown in broken lines and various parts are shown in solid lines. In this case, no bracket is needed. | Set of Game Components-Exploded View<br><br>Set of Game Components-Fully Assembled View: |

# ✎ 5. Similar designs/Related designs

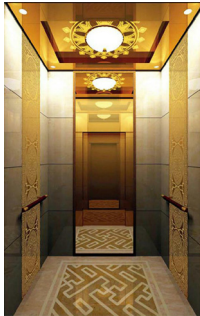## How to protect similar/related designs?

| | Requirements of products with similar designs | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| CNIPA | Similar designs, that is, each design shall be of same product, and other designs for the product shall be similar to the main design designated in Brief Description. Normally through overall observation, if other designs and the main design have same or similar design features, and the differences between them lie in minor changes in some fine details, usual design of this category of the products, the repeated and continuous arrangement of a design unit, common change of partial design referring to position or/and proportion in the overall design, or mere change of color element, they are considered as similar designs. The number of similar designs contained in an application for patent for design shall not exceed 10. For similar designs, one of the designs shall be designated as main design in Brief Description. | Design 1 Perspective View<br><br>Design 2 Perspective View<br><br>Design 3 Perspective View<br><br>Ring<br>Example: Design 1 is the main design in the similar designs, and the difference between them is the number of bright drills in rings. |
| EUIPO | N/A | |

| JPO | Requirements of products with similar designs | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| | There are no provisions in the Japan's Design Act that allow one application to include multiple designs on the ground that the designs are similar to each other. (Whether similar or not similar, 100 or less design applications can be filed in one procedure, where applicants submit necessary views for each design.) | N/A |
| | **Requirements of related designs** | **Examples** |
| | There are no view requirements particularly for the related designs. | N/A |

| | Requirements of related designs | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| KIPO | The design right holder or the applicant for design registration may have designs similar to his/her registered design or the design claimed in the application pending for registration("principal design") registered as "related design," for up to 3 years[27] from the filing date of principal design.<br><br>A related design cannot be designated as a principal design of another related design.<br><br>To file an application for a related design, the applicant need to provide the information of the principal design in the application. | <br>DM/211246 |
| USPTO | Designs are considered distinct if they have different shapes and appearances even though they are related articles. For example, two vases having different surface ornamentation creating distinct appearances must be claimed in separate applications. However, modified forms, or embodiments of a single design concept may be filed in one application. For example, vases with only minimal configuration differences may be considered a single design concept and both embodiments may be included in a single application. |  |

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27. Currently it is limited to 1 year, but the duration will be extended to 3 years starting from December 21, 2023 due to the amendment of Design Protection Act.

# ✎ 6. Interior Design

| | How to protect the interior design? | |
|---|---|---|
| CNIPA | There are no view requirements particularly for interior design in CNIPA. | <br>Maglev train carriage<br><br><br>Elevator car |
| EUIPO | |  |
| JPO | Drawings, etc. show the state in which articles, etc. that constitute the interior design are arranged inside the facility. In addition, where necessary, such as when the shape, etc. of each article, etc. for which the design registration is requested is unclear when the articles, etc. are left arranged inside the facility, applicants also depict the building, article or graphic image that constitutes the interior design separately. | [Article embodying the Design]<br>Interior of a break room for an office for rent<br>[Description of Article embodying the Design]<br>The filed design is of the interior of a break room in an office for rent, and has a movable bed for the user to nap on. Since the bed can be stored against the wall when not in use, the space within the office can be used efficiently.<br><br> <br>Perspective view  Perspective view showing the bed midway stored<br><br><br>Perspective view showing the bed stored |
| KIPO | N/A | |
| USPTO | N/A | |

# ✎ 7. Products with movement
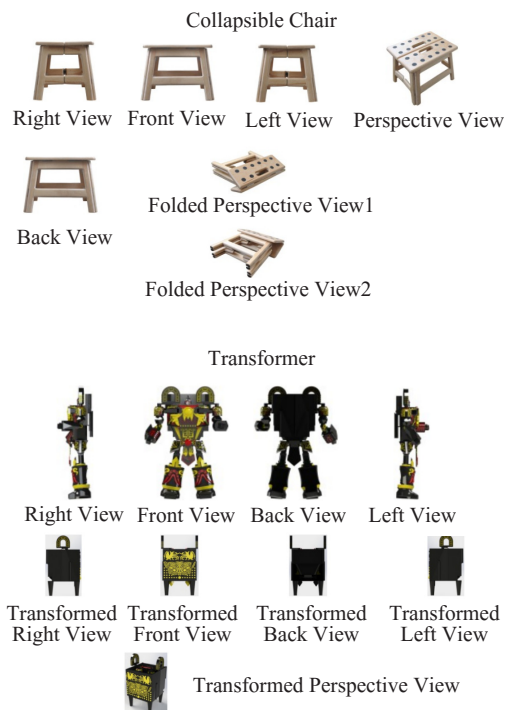
## How to protect the design of product with movement?

### Requirements for products with movement

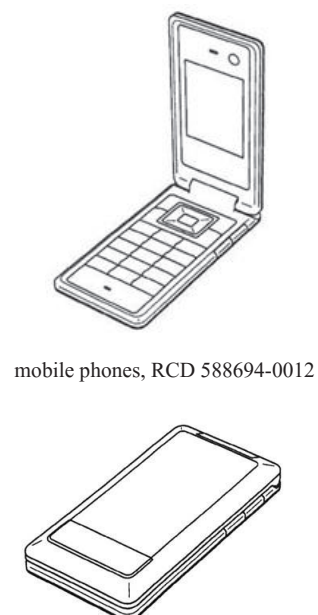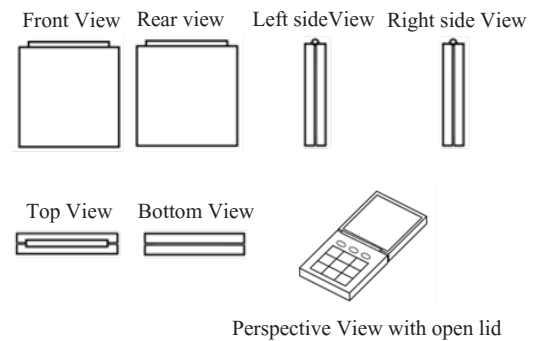| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CNIPA** | For designs with changed state, views for before and after the movement could be submitted.<br><br>The number in sequence manner should be added in name of views when design has more than one changed state to indicate.<br><br>The whole set of views representing all sides of design in each state could be submitted to sufficiently disclose design as well. | Collapsible Chair<br>Right View  Front View  Left View  Perspective View<br>Back View  Folded Perspective View1<br>Folded Perspective View2<br><br>Transformer<br>Right View  Front View  Back View  Left View<br>Transformed Right View  Transformed Front View  Transformed Back View  Transformed Left View<br>Transformed Perspective View |
| **EUIPO** | Designs with alternative positions are of an appearance that can be modified into various configurations without adding or removing any parts.<br><br>These designs have predefined stages of use that each correspond to an alternative position.<br><br>Views showing different configurations of the design are acceptable provided no parts have been added or deleted.<br><br>The sequence of the alternate-position views does not matter. | mobile phones, RCD 588694-0012 |

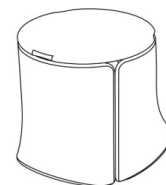| Requirements for products with movement | | |
|---|---|---|
| **JPO** | For designs with movement such as a design that has a part that opens and closes, the Views for before and after the movement (e.g. a view with the lid closed and a view with the lid open). | [Article embodying the design]<br>Mobile calculator<br><br>Front View  Rear view  Left sideView  Right side View<br><br>Top View  Bottom View<br><br>Perspective View with open lid |
| **KIPO** | For designs with changed status, the views, representing the state before/after the change or a series of transformation steps, should be submitted.<br>Note the drawing number. Before the change, the drawings are [Fig.A 1], [Fig.A 2]…[Fig.A 7]. After the change, submit another set of drawings as [Fig.B 1], [Fig.B 2]…[Fig.B 7]. If the sequence is A > B > C, then submit an additional set of drawings such as [Fig.C 1], [Fig.C 2]…[Fig.C7].<br>If a particular state is considered an incidental state, the applicant may choose to submit views of that state as an explanatory view. However, to ensure a clear understanding and protection of both the before-and-after states of the change, views representing all six sides of each state also can be submitted. | [도면A 1]<br>([Fig.A 1])<br><br>[도면B 1]<br>([Fig.B 1]) |
| **USPTO** | The alternate positions of a design, or an element of the design, must be shown in separate views. | |
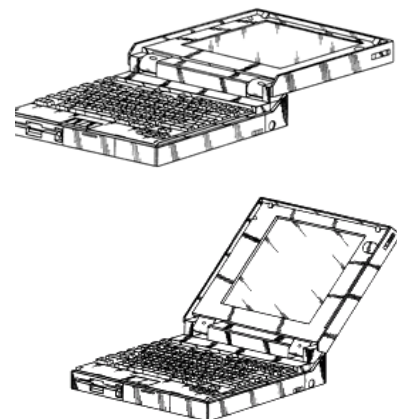
# ✎ 8. Omission of portions of the product in views

## How to protect the design of product with long shape?

### Requirements of omission of portions of the product in the design drawings

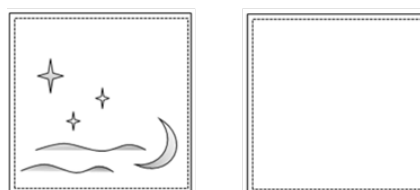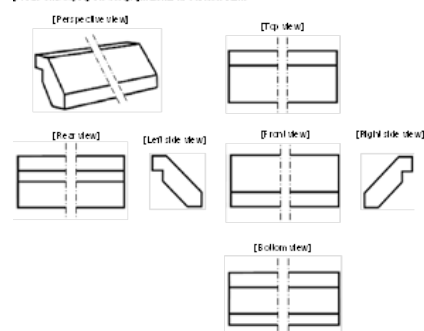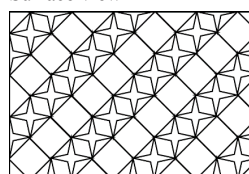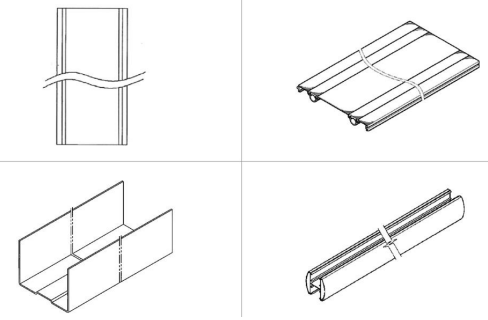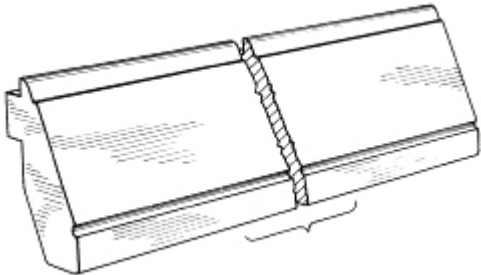| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CNIPA** | For design applied to a long and thin product, such as a measuring rule or section bar, its middle part could be omitted in the views. However, two parallel double-dot dash lines or natural geosutures shall be used in the position of the omitted part. | <br>Front View   Back View   Front View   Back View |
| **EUIPO** | Separation lines may be used to indicate that a dimension of a design is not claimed (e.g. indetermined length) | |
| **JPO** | Japan's view requirements for long and thin products are based on each standpoint as follows:<br>Thin products:<br>Can be represented by a surface view and back side view<br>Long products: In cases of articles that are difficult to be represented in a prescribed space because of having an extremely long part although it is not limitless, and also in cases where the design of the article is obviously clear even if the middle part of the long portion of the article is omitted in the drawing, applicants prepare the drawing in which "the middle part of an article is omitted."<br>If the article is a flat and thin textile such as a woven cloth fabric on which a pattern is continuous both vertically and horizontally, there is a method where applicants prepare a drawing that shows a part where the continuous state is obviously clear (Example: Surface view), and in the column of "Description", make a statement to the effect that for example, "the design is continuous both vertically and horizontally in the surface view" | Example of surface view and back side view<br><br>Example of drawings of an article with a long part in which "the middle part is omitted"<br><br>[Article embodying the design]Material for Window frame<br>Example of thin article with a pattern repeating vertically and horizontally<br>Surface view<br><br>[Description of Article embodying the Design]<br>the design is a pattern that continues vertically and |

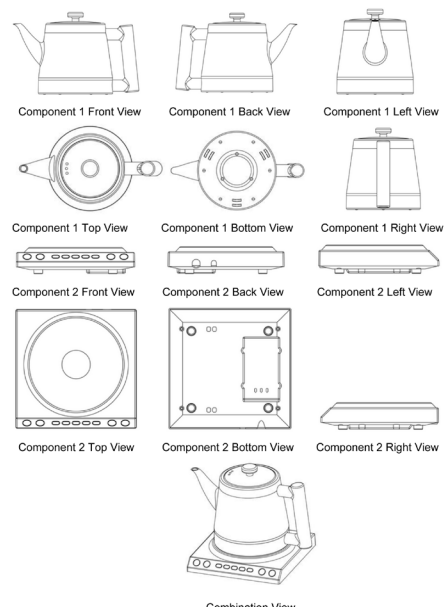| | Requirements of omission of portions of the product in the design drawings | |
|---|---|---|
| KIPO | In the case of a long product, the middle part can be omitted in the views. The omitted part should be indicated by two parallel dashed lines. If the overall form of the design not being clear and it is necessary to indicate the length of the omitted part to understand the design, that length must be included in the description of design[28] |  |
| USPTO | A separation and a bracket may be used in an enlarged view when the full length of the article is shown in another view. Alternatively, when the article is consistently shown in the views with a break, the claim will be understood to be directed only to the design for the portions of the molding that are shown. A description in the specification must explain that the appearance of any portion of the article between the break lines forms no part of the claimed design. |  |

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28. However, in cases where the length of incidental components such as wires, cords, or strings is omitted, the length may also be left unspecified.

# ✎ 9. Complex products[29]
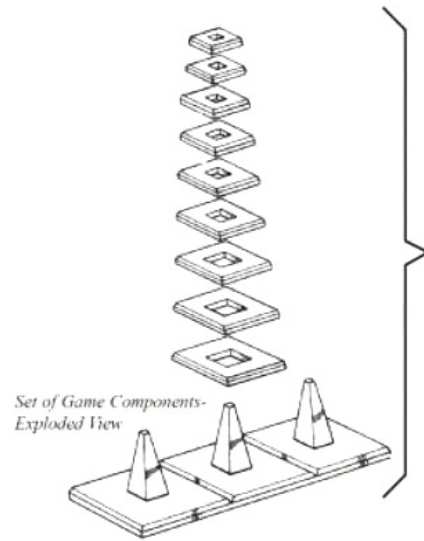
| | How to protect the design of complex product? | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Requirements for complex products** | |
| CNIPA | For designs applied to assembled product with only one assembly option, views showing the state of combination shall be submitted. Applicant could also submit views of partial enlargement to show specific part of design distinctively. Reference views could include explanatory words along with indicative lines.<br><br>For designs applied to assembled product with more than one assembly option, views of each component shall be submitted. |  |
| EUIPO | The design of a complex product composed of various parts may be represented in a series of views, at least one view showing the complex product fully assembled and the other views showing some of the characteristic parts individually. | <br>RCD 000238092-0001 registered for ceiling lights |
| JPO | There are no view requirements particularly for the design of complex products. | |
| KIPO | If a product is too complex to be understood solely based on the overall views, an examiner may request the submission of additional supplementary views, such as detailed enlargements of specific parts, along with the overall views of the product. | |

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29. Complex products: products comprising multiple articles or multiple parts.

| USPTO | While the claimed design must be embodied in an article of manufacture as required by 35 U.S.C. 171, it may encompass multiple articles or multiple parts within that article. See Ex parte Gibson, 20 USPQ 249 (Bd. App. 1933). When the design involves multiple articles, the title must identify a single entity of manufacture made up by the parts (e.g., set, pair, combination, unit, assembly). A descriptive statement should be included in the specification making it clear that the claim is directed to the collective appearance of the articles shown. If the separate parts are shown in a single view, the parts must be shown embraced by a bracket "}". The claim may also involve multiple parts of a single article, where the article is shown in broken lines and various parts are shown in solid lines. In this case, no bracket is needed. |  |

Set of Game Components- Exploded View

Set of Game Components- Fully Assembled View: