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- Q. *Should one prepare one's own patent application?***
- A.** As the preparation and prosecution of patent applications is quite complex it is recommended that inventors consult a Patent Agent trained in this specialized practice and registered to practice before the Canadian Patent Office to do this work. A list of Registered Agents living in any particular region in Canada may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Commissioner of Patents. Unregistered agents frequently advertise their services, but they are not authorized to practice before the Canadian Patent Office. They are not subject to Patent Office discipline, and the Office cannot help inventors in dealing with them.
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- Q. *What does the term "patent pending" mean?***
- A.** It is used to inform the public that an application for patent is on file in the Patent Office. By itself it has no legal significance nor does it mean that a patent will necessarily be granted. Until a patent is granted for it, an invention may be used by others.
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- Q. *What papers are required when filing a patent application?***
- A.** A petition, an abstract, a disclosure, a drawing if the invention can be illustrated, claims and a filing fee.
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- Q. *What is a petition?***
- A.** This is the formal request made by the inventor or the inventor's assignee for the grant of a patent. An example of a petition form is shown in form 1 of the Patent Rules.
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- Q. *What is an abstract?***
- A.** An abstract is a condensation of the technical content of the disclosure and should include the advance made in the art and the utility of the invention. It should consist of a single paragraph of 50 to 250 words. An example of an abstract is shown in form 24 of the Patent Rules.
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- Q. *What is a disclosure?***
- A.** The disclosure is a written description of the invention. An example of the type of disclosure required is shown in form 24 of the Patent Rules.
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- Q. *What are claims?***
- A.** A claim in a patent is a distinct and explicit statement of what the invention is. It is not a listing of the advantages and benefits flowing from the invention. The wording of the claims determines the extent of protection granted by the patent. An example of claims is shown in form 24 of the Patent Rules.
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- Q. *How can I get a copy of the Patent Act and the Patent Rules?***
- A.** Copies of both the Patent Act and the Patent Rules can be purchased from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Mail Order Section, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Qu6bec, K 1A 0S9. Prices may be obtained on request.

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**Q. *What happens when two inventors apply separately for a patent for the same invention?***

**A. The Patent Office will determine who is the earlier inventor, based on evidence submitted by the inventors, and grant the patent to the first inventor.**

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**Q. *When should I apply for a patent?***

**A. In view of the possibility of another inventor filing an application for the same invention, application should be made as soon as the invention has been completed. Furthermore, if the invention becomes known, is used, or is described in a publication two years before the application is filed, a patent will not be granted.**

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**Q. *If two or more inventors work together to make an invention, to whom will the patent be granted?***

**A. If each had a share in the ideas forming the invention, they are joint inventors and should file a joint application. The patent will be issued to them jointly.**

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**Q. *If one person, after furnishing all of the ideas to make an invention, is employed by another person or such other person finances the building and testing of the invention. should they file a joint application?***

**A. No, The application must be filed giving the name of the inventor, that is, the person who furnished the ideas. However it may be filed by the employer as assignee of the inventor if accompanied by evidence of assignment. The employer would own the invention if the inventor was engaged to make inventions, or had agreed in any contract of employment to assign inventions to the employer.**

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**Q. *If anyone finds out about an invention on sale in a foreign country but which has never been patented, described or offered for sale in Canada, could that person obtain a patent for it?***

**A. No. A patent may be obtained by the true inventor only or legal assignee, and not by someone who has learned of the invention of another.**

42 (A)

**Q. *Must an inventor who wishes to obtain a patent in a foreign country apply for a patent in Canada first?***

**A. No. Unless, as in the case of war inventions, disclosure of the invention would contravene the Official Secrets Act, the inventor may apply in any country. Also Public Servants may not file without official consent.**

42 (B)

**Q. *Can an inventor who has applied first in other countries obtain a patent in Canada?***

**A. Yes. However, application must be made in Canada before any foreign patent has been granted, or, if such patent has been issued, application in Canada must be made within 12 months of the first foreign application.**

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**Q. *May a patent be granted if the inventor dies before filing an application?***

**A. Yes. The application may be filed by the inventor's personal representatives, e.g. executors or heirs.**

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**Q.** *How soon after an application is filed will a patent be granted?*

**A.** That will depend on how well the application is prepared, whether there are prior patents for very similar inventions, whether any other person files an application for the same invention, and upon other factors. The average time from the filing of an application to the granting of a patent is about two and a half years. Sometimes applications may issue within a year. If several inventors have filed applications for the same invention, issuance of a patent will be delayed until it is decided who was the first inventor.

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**Q.** *Is there any way to hasten the prosecution of an application?*

**A.** An inventor may request a Special Order under Rule 39 of the Patent Rules. The application will be advanced out of routine order for examination if the patentee can satisfy the Commissioner of Patents, by affidavit, that any delay in the granting of a patent would prejudice such inventor's rights, or would not be in the public interest. Of course there may still be delays in getting a patent if unusual prosecution problems develop.  
There is a special fee required when requesting a Special Order.

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**Q.** *Is it necessary to visit the Patent Office in Ottawa to prosecute an application?*

**A.** No. Business with the Patent Office is conducted by correspondence. Interviews with examiners can be arranged if necessary, but prosecution must be conducted in writing.

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**Q.** *After an applicant files an application in the Patent Office, may the applicant write directly to the Patent Office about the application?*

**A.** The Patent Office will answer enquiries from an applicant about the status or progress of the application if a Patent Agent has not been employed. If an agent has been employed, all correspondence must be conducted through the agent.

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**Q.** *Will the Patent Office disclose an invention to others before a patent issues?*

**A.** No. All Patent Office personnel are sworn not to divulge any information about patent applications to the public. No information about patent applications is available to the public until a patent issues.

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**Q.** *After an application is filed may changes be made to it?*

**A.** Errors may be corrected but no new matter may be introduced. The claims may be altered any time before allowance so long as they are supported by the original description of the invention.

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**Q.** *What recourse is available if an examiner refuses to grant a patent on an application?*

**A.** The applicant may request the Commissioner of Patents to review the action of the examiner. If this review also results in a refusal to grant a patent, the applicant may appeal to the Federal Court.

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**Q.** *If a patentee has a patent for a new product and a new process for making the product, would this prevent another person who invented a new and different process for making the product from obtaining a patent?*

**A.** No. The other person may obtain a patent for the new process. Such other person will not however obtain a patent for the product and cannot use the new process to make the product without a licence to do so.

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**Q.** *Can a patentee who has a patent covering a product prevent another person from importing the product into Canada?*

**A.** Yes. The patent grants the right not only to exclude others from making but also from using and selling the invention in Canada.

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**Q.** *Can an invention be withheld from the market by a patentee?*

**A.** While a patentee is not required to market an invention in Canada, failure to do so may constitute abuse of patent rights enabling others to apply to the Commissioner of Patents for a compulsory licence to use the patent, or the patent may, in some circumstances, be revoked. A compulsory licence may be granted to import or sell medicines manufactured abroad, in the production of which the invention has been used. A compulsory licence may also be granted to use a patent for an invention capable of being used in the production or preparation of food.

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**Q.** *How can I obtain the addresses of foreign Patent Offices?*

**A.** The Commissioner of Patents will supply available addresses on request.

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**Q.** *How may I telephone the Patent Office?*

**A.** The Patent Office telephone number is (819) 997-1936.

NOTATION – 5

**Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada Patent Office**



Consommation et Corporations Canada	Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada
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<b>Bureau des brevets Ottawa, Canada K1A 0C9</b>	<b>Patent Office</b>
	(11) (C) <b>1,291, 252</b>
	(21) 533,208
	(22) 1987/03/27
	(45) 1991/10/22
	(52) 343-69

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(51) INTL.CL. G01S-5/02; G018-5/10; G01S-5/12

(19) (CA) **CANADIAN PATENT** (12)

(54) **Method and System for Determining Position on a Moving Platform, Such as a Ship, Using Signals from GPS Satellites**

(72) Counselman, Charles C., III, U.S.A.

(73) Western Atlas International, Inc. , U.S.A.

(30) (US) U.S.A. 852,016 1986/04/14

(57) 82 Claims

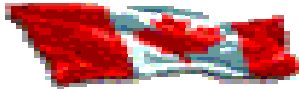
(CA 3254 (10 89) 41

**Canada**

**Note: This information was obtained on October 20, 1999 when researching GPS, NAD83, NAD (CSR95) and WGS84 (wgs84).**

**It validates the origin of changing of the GLS application to the GPS designation in its place, as described in the 1980 press article translated below on page XX to XX of XXX**

Québec



ENGLISH >

ACILR

FRENCH >

ACILR

QUE

CAN

QUEBEC

CANADA

. ELECTRONIC CONCEPT ACILR .

The basic Network of the new radio  
telecommunication electronic development

The color blue identifies the Quebec Provincial Canadian Government, it's agency and the country, corporation, company or individual associated Directly with it and who were the first criminally involved or had joined this primary group who were the first to be responsible for the **ACILR electronic concept Robbery**.

The red color identifies the **federal Canadian Government, its agency** and the **country, corporation, company** or **individual** associated directly and had join the **Canadian federal and provincial criminal team** involve in the ACILR electronic concept robbery.

The burgundy identifies the **basic Network of the new radio telecommunication electronic development** which was stolen by the Quebec Government and his agency and Corporation between 1977 to 1980 and assisted by the **Canadien government** and it's **agency and Corporation** in 1982 and was finance for the international market development by its **agency** associated with the **private Canadian Crow corporation** in 1983.

The **Canadien Patent Office**, website in 2000  
**Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO)** <http://cipo.gc.ca/>

At the visit to the **Canadien Patent Office**, website in 2000 disclosed a peculiar relationship in its link to G. Lachapelle's webpage resume. TECHNICAL NOTES AND LETTERS – PROCEEDINGS (Proc.) – PRESENTATION with NO PROCEEDINGS (No Proc.)

(Note: The allege public 1980 Press Article disclose by the **MSSTC** of the **ACILR technology**)

(Proc.) **LACHAPELLE, G.** (1980) Earth's Gravity Field in Surveying. Proceedings of Geodetic Seminar on the Impact of Redefinition and New Technology on the Surveying Profession, **The Canadian Institute of Surveying**, pp. 81-102.

(Proc.) **LACHAPELLE, G.** (1980) Redefinition of **Canadian Geodetic Networks**. Proceedings of Geodetic Seminar on the Impact of Redefinition and New Technology on the Surveying Profession, **The Canadian Institute of Surveying**, pp. 29-47.

(Note: The years 1981 was the **MSSTC Radio Telecommunication tender** the allege **ACILR technology copy.** )

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(Proc.) **WELLS, D.E.**, and **G. LACHAPELLE** (1981) Impact of **Navstar/GPS** on Land and Offshore Positioning in the 80's. Proceedings of Colloquium III on Petroleum Mapping & Surveys in the 80's, The Canadian Petroleum Association, Calgary, pp. 305-322.

(No Proc.) **WELLS, D.E.**, **G. LACHAPELLE**, and **M. EATON** (1986) **Five Years Experience with GPS Navigation**. Presented at **HYDRO '86, Southampton**, December 16-18.

(Note: The Marconi lawsuit against the **MSSTC Radio Communication** contract subsidized by the **Canadian Bank of Development** from the **Human Resource Development Canadian Ministry**)

(Proc.) **LACHAPELLE, G.**, and **R. WADE** (1982) Navstar/GPS Single Point Positioning. Proceedings (ACSM) of 42nd Annual Meeting of ACSM-ASP, Denver, American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, pp. 603-609.

(Proc.) **LACHAPELLE, G.**, and **N. BECK** (1982) Navstar/GPS Single Point Positioning at **Sheltech Canada - Preliminary Results**. Presented at the European Geophysical Society Meeting, Uppsala, August 25-28. The **Canadian Surveyor**, Vol. 36, No. 1, pp. 29-42.

(Proc.) **LACHAPELLE, G.**, **N. BECK**, and **P. HEROUX** (1983) Terrestrial and Marine Surveying Experiences with the **Navstar/GPS Positioning System**. Invited Paper 407.2, Proceedings of FIG XVIII International Congress, Sofia, June 19-28.

(Proc.) **LACHAPELLE, G.** (1983) Use of **Kalman Filtering for GPS Aided Marine Navigation**. Published in **Geodesy in Transition**, Publ. 60002, Division of Surveying Engineering, The University of Calgary, pp. 301 - 312.

Note – 1: The Close relation in 1977, 1979,1980, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986 between the **Quebec Investment and Deposit Bank**, his partner the **Quebec Research Center, MSSTC**, Vidéotron, the **Quebec Worker Federation**, **SAAQ Regis** by the **Canadien HRDC Ministry**, the **Quebec Desjardins Bank**, **Hydro Quebec**, **Cancom**, **Quebecor** and **CMPA**

In 1982 the **MSSTC Radio Communication Contract** lawsuit by Marconi. This one settles on close door.

In November 10, 1983, the C\$135 thousand MSSTC offered

In 1983 - **BCE Press article** release 338: Chomp! Abstracted from Canadian Business 05/01/9 The \$28 billion a year firm is a holding company created to reinvest the profits from **Bell Canada** in 1983. Under Osborne.

In 1983 the **Canadien Privacy Act** and the **Quebec policy** concerning the **Quebec law art 69** covering the **Quebec justice assistance**.

In 1984, **Imperial Oil** became the first **Canadian business** with a private **network** for inter-branch **communications** via **satellite**

In 1986 **The HRDC Regis** the **Employment Insurance Act** is administered. This **new Canadien practice** allowed the **Quebec government** by the **Quebec Investment and Deposit Bank** a powerful financial power over the **Quebec Medical Doctor Board Association** and any claim that could affect them.

Note – 2: **NovAtel** Company from **Alberta**, the future **Canadian Crow Corporation** was register in 1978, by the **Alberta conservator provincial government** but created only in 1983.

It's also the same **Canadien province** were the company and **Calgary University** whit **Lachapelle** are related by his nomination. **Mr. Mulrone**y, from **Quebec**, became in June 11, 1983, the chief of the **Federal conservator** party and in August 29 was elected deputy in the circumscription of **Central Nova in Nova Scotia**. By this partial election, he became the **Canadian government chief opposition**.

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From the New research for the redaction completion of  
“The ABRIDGMENT ADDENDUM – 2”  
at the webside in 2000 for the Canadian Patent Office.



**Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO)** - administrates and processes patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial design, and integrated circuit topographies. <http://cipo.gc.ca/>

*Welcome to*  
The Canadian Intellectual  
Property Office

[http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc\\_mrksv/cipo/welcome/welcom-e.html](http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_mrksv/cipo/welcome/welcom-e.html)

Basic Search: Find wgs84 for: The World Geodetic System (WGS84) in 1984 uses the reference system in which the Global Positioning System operates.

<http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/engdoc/search.html>

RESULT: <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/cgi-bin/basic/ftsearch>

**1. Dr. Gérard Lachapelle** - Department of Geomatics Engineering (4.2 K)  
Strategis Collection: **National Expertise Index**

A banner for Dr. Gérard Lachapelle. On the left, a green textured background contains the text "Dr. Gérard Lachapelle" in white serif font. Below this, in a black box, is the text "Professor and Head of the Department of Geomatics Engineering at the University of Calgary." On the right is a black and white portrait of Dr. Lachapelle, a man with dark hair wearing a suit and tie.

**2 -Dr. Elizabeth Cannon** - Department of Geomatics Engineering (3.9 K)  
Strategis Collection: **National Expertise Index**

A banner for Dr. Elizabeth Cannon. On the left is a black and white portrait of Dr. Cannon, a woman with curly hair wearing a light-colored jacket. On the right, a blue textured background contains the text "Dr. Elizabeth Cannon" in white serif font. Below this, in a black box, is the text "Professor, Department of Geomatics Engineering at the University of Calgary."