

# Practice Paper

## GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF DESIGNS

**MEXICAN INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY  
(IMPI)**

***Note from the IP Office:***

This Practice Paper has been prepared in line with the Common Communication resulting of the Common Practice of Designs developed by the European Union Intellectual Property Network (EUIPN) and aimed to give guidance for the examination procedures on how to use the appropriate disclaimers, types of views and how to represent designs in a neutral background. This has been tailor-made to the specificities of Mexico, providing for an overview of the Office' quality standards for design applications received by electronic means and by paper.

This Practice Paper, adopted at national level, is made public with the purpose of further increasing transparency, legal certainty, and predictability for the benefit of examiners and users alike.

## 1. BACKGROUND

This document will be the reference for User Associations, applicants and representatives on the practice of the requirements for graphic representation of designs.

These requirements cover the use of visual disclaimers, the use of different types of views and how to reproduce a design on a neutral background. Furthermore, this document also provides recommendations to enhance the applicants' understanding of how best to reproduce their designs and of the Office' quality standards for design applications received by electronic means and by paper.

The following guidance relates to examination procedures only and is not intended to give advice on the scope of protection of a design under National law.

The following issues are out of the scope of this practice:

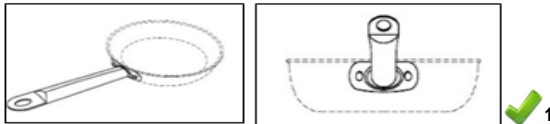
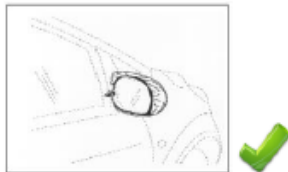
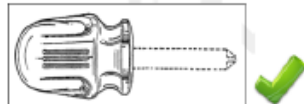
- *Verbal disclaimers*
- *Additional elements*
- *Priority*
- *Disclosure*
- *Number of views*
- *Computer-animated representations, 3D representations*

## 2. THE PRACTICE

The following text summarizes the key messages and the main statements of the principles of the Practice. The complete text and all the examples used to illustrate the criteria can be found in the following section of the document, including the quality standards required for applications received by electronic means and by paper.

The images should be of good quality and capable of reproduction. In order to determine the requirements of a correct graphic representation of designs, the following criteria are considered:


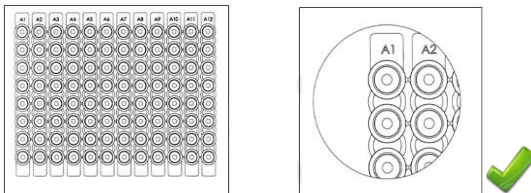
## 2.1 WITH RESPECT TO THE USE OF VISUAL DISCLAIMERS

<p><b>Definition</b></p> <p><b>Requirements</b></p> <p><b>Recommendations/ Guidelines</b></p>	<p>Visual disclaimers indicate that protection is not being sought for, and registration has not been granted for, certain features of the design shown in the representation. Thus, they indicate what is not intended to be protected.</p> <p>Visual disclaimers will only be accepted when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They clearly indicate that protection is not being sought for certain features of the design shown in the representation.</li> <li>• They are shown consistently in all the views where the disclaimer appears.</li> </ul> <div data-bbox="713 562 1265 685">  </div> <p>RCD No. 002322644-0001 (07.02) (Pan handles) Owner: ACTERVIS, GMBH</p> <p><b>Graphic or photographic representations showing only the claimed design are preferred.</b></p> <p><b>However</b>, disclaimers can be used when the graphic or photographic representation of the design contains parts of the product for which no protection is sought. In these cases, the disclaimer must be clear and obvious: the claimed and disclaimed features must be clearly differentiated.</p> <p>Where a disclaimer is used, <b>broken lines are recommended</b>. Only when broken lines cannot be used due to technical reasons (for example, when they are used to indicate stitching on clothing or patterns; or photographs are used), other disclaimers can be used: colour shading, boundaries and blurring.</p>
<p><b>a) Broken lines</b></p>	<p>If a disclaimer is used, broken lines are <b>recommended</b>. They are used to indicate that no protection is sought for the features that are shown using the interrupted trace.</p> <p>In order to be accepted, the features for which protection is not sought should be clearly indicated with broken lines, whereas the parts for which protection is sought should be indicated with continuous lines.</p> <div data-bbox="639 1529 927 1700">  </div> <p>BX registered design No. 38212-0001 (12.16) (Rearview mirrors) Owner: Interimage BV</p> <div data-bbox="1110 1597 1414 1700">  </div> <p>Hungarian registered design No. D9900409-0001 (08.04) (handle of screwdriver) Owner: Cooper Industries, Inc.</p> <p>When broken lines are a feature of the design and a part of the design needs to be disclaimed, other visual disclaimers can be used.</p>

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of clarity, the examples indicated with a "✓" are acceptable and the examples indicated with a "✗" are not acceptable.

<p><b>b) Colour shading</b></p>	<p>Although broken lines are the preferred disclaimer, if they cannot be used, the use of colour shading could be an option. This type of visual disclaimer consists of using contrasting tones of colour to obscure sufficiently the features for which protection is not being sought.</p> <p>The features for which protection is sought must be clearly shown so that they are neatly perceptible, whereas the disclaimed features must be represented in a different tone of colour and in a way that they appear blurred or imperceptible.</p> <div data-bbox="884 510 1169 676" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="715 694 1272 748" data-label="Caption"> <p>RCD No. 000910146-0004 (12.08) (Automobiles (part of-)) Owner: TYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION</p> </div>
<p><b>c) Boundaries</b></p>	<p>Although broken lines are the preferred disclaimer, if they cannot be used, the use of boundaries could be an option. With this type of visual disclaimer, the features for which protection is sought should be clearly indicated/represented within the boundary, whereas all the features outside the boundary are considered to be disclaimed and therefore not protected. Boundaries must be carefully used in drawings/photographs due to the risk of including more than just the design within the boundary.</p> <div data-bbox="679 1137 962 1332" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="612 1366 967 1417" data-label="Caption"> <p>RCD No. 001873688-0003 (02.04) (soles for footwear) Owner: Mjartan s.r.o.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1058 1126 1299 1337" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1011 1370 1323 1431" data-label="Caption"> <p>CP6 Example (12.16) (Air-intake grilles for vehicles)</p> </div>
<p><b>d) Blurring</b></p>	<p>Although broken lines are the preferred disclaimer, if they cannot be used, the use of blurring could be an option. This type of visual disclaimer consists of obscuring the features for which protection is not being sought and may only be accepted when the features for which protection is sought are clearly distinguishable from the disclaimed (blurred) features.</p> <div data-bbox="906 1715 1066 1908" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="635 1912 1335 1968" data-label="Caption"> <p>RCD No. 000244520-0002 (12.15) (Tyres for vehicle wheels, pneumatic) Owner: Nokian Tyres plc</p> </div>

## 2.2 WITH RESPECT TO THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIEWS





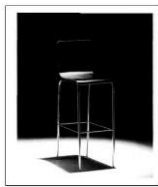


<p><b>Definition</b></p> <p><b>General recommendations</b></p> <p><b>Guidelines for each type of view:</b></p>	<p>A view is a visual representation of the design. It may reproduce the design from various directions (angles) or at different moments in time or in various states.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In most cases, aspect views (see the guidelines below) are enough for disclosing all the features of the design. However, the applicant may provide complementary/additional views in order to further disclose the features of the design (subject to the maximum number of views allowed by each Office).</li> <li>• It is not obligatory for the applicant to file a certain number of views or a certain type of view as long as all the features of the design can be clearly perceived, e.g. one view may be sufficient.</li> <li>• The views must belong to one and the same design, and each view must be shown separately.</li> <li>• In case of products consisting of several parts, at least one view must present the whole product.</li> </ul> <p><b>The use of aspect views</b> to disclose the features of the design is <b>preferred</b>. However, the applicant is free to provide complementary/additional views as mentioned above. Therefore:</p>
<p><b>a) Aspect views</b></p>	<p>Show the design from certain directions (angles) and encompass the following views: front view, top view, bottom view, right side view, left side view, back view and perspective views. The applicant is recommended to file as many views as necessary to fully disclose the features of the design. In some cases one view can be sufficient.</p> <div data-bbox="541 1070 1453 1240">  </div> <p>RCD No. 002325456-0001 (31.00) (Mixers, electric [kitchen]) Owner: KENWOOD LIMITED</p>
<p><b>b) Views magnifying part of the design</b></p>	<p>Show one part of an overall design in an enlarged scale.</p> <p>A single magnified view is acceptable provided that the magnified part is already visible in one of the other submitted views and it is presented in a separate single view.</p> <div data-bbox="745 1536 1278 1727">  </div> <p>RCD No. 001913690-0002 (24.02) (PCR multi-well plates) Owner: ABGENE LIMITED</p>

<p><b>c) Alternate positions</b></p>	<p>Designs with alternate positions have an appearance which can be modified into several configurations without any addition or removal of any parts.</p> <p>The views showing the different configurations of the design must be shown separately.</p> <div data-bbox="748 392 1275 575" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>RCD No. 000588694-0012 (14.03) (Mobile phones) Owner: Fujitsu Mobile Communications Limited</p>
<p><b>d) Exploded views</b></p>	<p>Views where the parts of a product are shown disassembled in order to clarify how the parts fit together.</p> <p>These views must be combined with at least one view representing the product assembled. All the parts of a product must be shown disassembled in a separate single view, in close proximity and in order of assembly.</p> <div data-bbox="753 938 1267 1097" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Croatian registered design No. D20140080 (24.01) (Bracelets with muscle stimulator) Owner: Dominik Žinić</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Showing the exploded parts in an additional view can help to facilitate the understanding of the design. However, only the parts that remain visible during the normal use of the product are protected.</p>
<p><b>e) Partial views</b></p>	<p>Show a part of a product in isolation.</p> <p>Partial views can be magnified and must be combined with at least one view representing the product assembled.</p> <div data-bbox="630 1523 1409 1664" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>RCD No. 2038216-0001 (15.01, 23.04) (Air filters, Containers for air filters, for engines) Owner: BMC S.r.l.</p>

<p><b>f) Sectional views</b></p>	<p>Cutaway portions that complement aspect views by illustrating a feature or features of the appearance of the product such as the contour, surface, shape or configuration of the product.</p> <p>Sectional views should, in an unambiguous way, be a view of the same design and must be submitted with other traditional views such as aspect views. It should be noted that representations with technical indications such as axial lines or sizes (dimensions), numbers are not allowed.</p> <div data-bbox="707 488 1316 678" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Spanish registered design No. I0152702-D (01.01) (biscuits) Owner: CUETARA, S.L.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Adding sectional views can help to facilitate the understanding of the design. However, only the parts that remain visible during the normal use of the product are protected.</p>
<p><b>g) Sequence of snapshots (animated designs)</b></p>	<p>Short sequence of views used to show a single animated design at different specific moments in time, in a clearly understandable progression. This applies to an animated icon (design consisting of a sequence) or an animated graphical user interface (design of an interface). In order to be accepted:</p> <p>The sequence of snapshots needs to be visually related (must have features in common) and it is the responsibility of the applicant to number the views in such a way so as to give a clear perception of the movement/progression.</p> <div data-bbox="555 1240 1461 1388" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>RCD No 2085894-0014 (14.04) (Animated screen displays) Owner: NIKE Innovate C.V.</p>
<p><b>h) Combination of several means of visual representation</b></p>	<p><b>It is recommended that a design should be represented using only one visual format</b> (drawing, photograph) so as to avoid disclosing aspects that contribute to a different overall impression.</p> <p>Where multiple representations of a design are used, each must clearly and obviously relate to the same design and be consistent when comparing the features disclosed.</p> <div data-bbox="694 1724 1337 1895" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>CP6 Example (21.01) (Vehicles [toys])</p>



## 2.3 WITH RESPECT TO NEUTRAL BACKGROUND

	<p>In order to assess if a background is neutral, the following aspects should be taken into consideration:</p>
<p><b>a) Requirements related to colours</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A single or predominant colour in a background is always acceptable if it stands out against the colours of the design.</li> <li>Graduating colour and more than one colour in a background is acceptable if the design is clearly distinguishable.</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Austrian lapsed design No. 1747/1999 (01.01) (Ice lolly) Owner: Schöller Lebensmittel GMBH &amp; O. KG</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>French registered design No. 955805- 0005 (09.07) (Cover for perfume bottle) Owner: SNIC SARL</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>CP6 Example (01.01) (Cakes)</p> </div> </div>
<p><b>b) Requirements related to contrast</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All features of the design should be clearly visible.</li> <li>The contrast is considered insufficient when the colour of the background and the design are similar and partly melt into each other (i.e. it is not clear where the product finishes and the background starts).</li> <li>Sometimes a darker background can help when the design is clear or pale and vice-versa.</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>BX registered design No. 38895-00 (25.03) (Shed) Owner: Herman Lankwarden</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Portuguese lapsed design No. 420-0006 (06.01) (chairs) Owner: Abril Mobiliário</p> </div> </div>
<p><b>c) Requirements related to shadows/ reflections</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shadows or reflections are acceptable as long as all features of the design remain visible.</li> <li>Shadows or reflections are unacceptable when the subject of protection of the design, in any of the submitted views, cannot be determined in an unambiguous way. This can occur when there is limited colour contrast with the design, and/or shadows interfere with, or hide parts of, the design or they distort the contour of the design.</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Danish registered design No. 2013 00069 (12.11) wheeled cargo bike) Owner: 3PART A/S</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>CP6 Example (11.02) (Flower vases)</p> </div> </div>

A close-up photograph of three hands assembling white puzzle pieces. The hands are positioned to fit a piece into a larger assembly. The background is blurred, showing a wooden surface and some tools.

# **The Practice Graphic Representation of Designs**

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

This document will be the reference for User Associations, applicants and representatives on the practice of the requirements for graphic representation of designs.

These requirements cover the use of visual disclaimers, the use of different types of views and how to reproduce a design on a neutral background. Furthermore, this document also provides recommendations to enhance the applicants' understanding of how best to reproduce their designs and of the Office's quality standards for design applications received by electronic means and by paper.

The following guidance relates to examination procedures only and is not intended to give advice on the scope of protection of a design under National law.

The following issues are out of the scope of this practice:

- Verbal disclaimers
- Additional elements
- Priority
- Disclosure
- Number of views
- Computer-animated representations, 3D representations

# 2 THE PRACTICE

This section includes the complete text and all the examples used to illustrate the principles of the Practice. It is divided in four sub-sections:

- **Use of visual disclaimers:** addressing the use of visual disclaimers as a means to indicate features for which protection is not claimed.
- **Types of views:** addressing the types of views that can be accepted and the requirements to be established in order to represent correctly designs in an application for registration. It also determines if a combination of photographs and drawings is allowed in the representation of a design.
- **Neutral background:** defining the requirements to determine when a background is considered neutral.
- **Format of views:** developing recommendations for representations of designs filed in the form of drawings and/or photographs.

## 2.1 USE OF VISUAL DISCLAIMERS

Despite accepting visual disclaimers in an application for registration of a design, this practice has been defined to provide clarity to the rules/requirements concerning disclaimers, in order to assist applicants to disclose their designs correctly.

Due to the importance of appropriate disclosure of the design for the determination of the scope of protection, this section on visual disclaimers includes:

- The definition of a design and the definition of visual disclaimers.
- General requirements for the acceptability of visual disclaimers.
- General recommendations provided for all types of visual disclaimers that this document concerns.
- Guidelines for each type of visual disclaimer. These encompass:
  - A definition of each type of visual disclaimer
  - Requirements for accepting each type of visual disclaimer
  - Examples

The proposed structure can be seen in the graphic below:

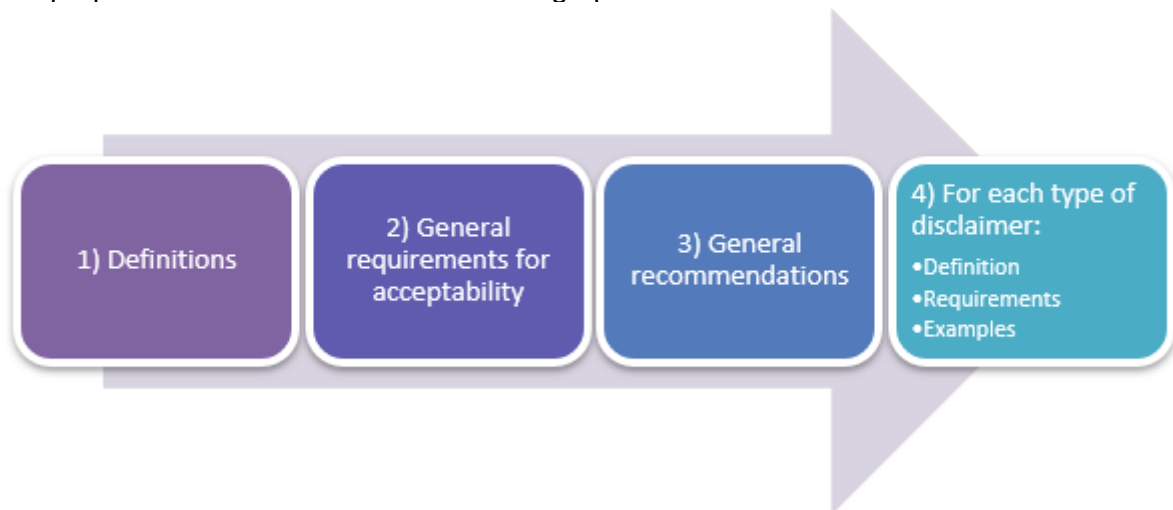


Figure 1 – Visual Disclaimers Section Structure

### 2.1.1 Definitions

a) Definition of a design: when protecting an industrial design by registering an industrial design in Mexico with the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI), such design must comply with the definition laid down in the applicable law. Likewise, the type of industrial design for which protection is applied for is required in the application form pursuant to Article 66 of the Federal Law on the Protection of Industrial Property (LFPPI), which states:

Article 66 – Industrial designs include:

- I.- industrial drawings, which are any combination of figures, lines or colours incorporated in an industrial or artisanal product for ornamental purposes and which give it a particular and unique appearance; and
- II.- industrial designs, formed of any three-dimensional shape which serves as a type or pattern for the manufacture of an industrial or artisanal product and which gives it a special appearance insofar as it does not involve technical effects.

b) Definition of visual disclaimers: visual disclaimers indicate that protection is not being sought and registration has not been granted for certain features of the design shown in the representation. They thus indicate what is not being claimed for protection. This can be achieved:

- by excluding with broken lines, blurring or colour shading the features of the design for which protection is not sought; or
- by including within a boundary the features of the design for which protection is sought, thus making it clear that no protection is sought for anything outside the boundary.

More specifically, visual disclaimers can be included in the representations of industrial designs filed in applications for registration of an industrial design in Mexico. These are defined in Articles 70 and 71 of the Federal Law on the Protection of Intellectual Property (LFPPI).

The purpose of these disclaimers is to allow the representations or photographs of the design to illustrate certain elements of the product that are not part of the protection claimed but are a reference for the reader in understanding the design. For example, in the graphic reproduction of a tennis shoes, the disclaimer can be used to make it clear that one wishes to protect the upper part of the shoes but that the sole is not part of the protection, To give another example, in the graphic reproduction of a design applied to a car, there are different reproductions illustrating the rims and tyres, but protection of these elements is disclaimed in such a way as to indicate to the reader that the design claimed for protection relates only to the bodywork and to obtain more extensive protection.

In Mexican practice, disclaimers must be specified in the description and be illustrated in the representations of the design in an application for registration of an industrial design when they are filed the Mexican Industrial Property Institute. The rules concerning this are set out in:

- Article 70(II) of the LFPPI, which states that the description of the application for registration of an industrial design, shall 'indicate expressly, clearly and concisely the elements that are not part of the claimed design but which allow it to be understood, making reference to the means used to distinguish those elements from the features that constitute the design, when this is not evident from the graphic or photographic reproductions or from the nature of the design.'
- Article 71(II) of the LFPPI, which establishes the following among the requirements applicable to graphic or photographic reproductions of an application for registration of an industrial design: 'The features that constitute the industrial design must be clearly illustrated using continuous lines.

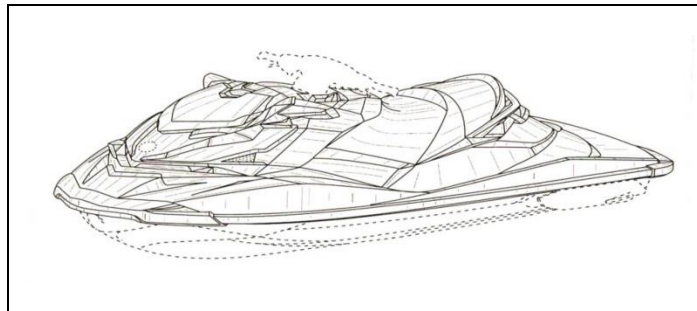
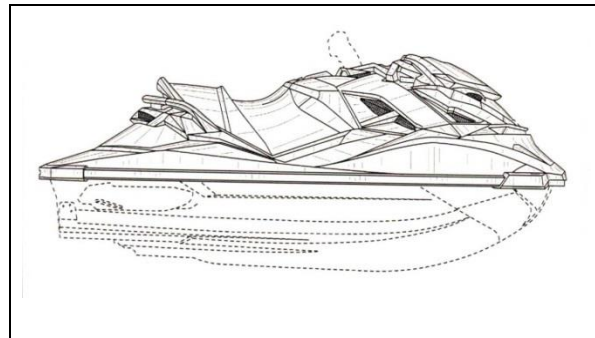
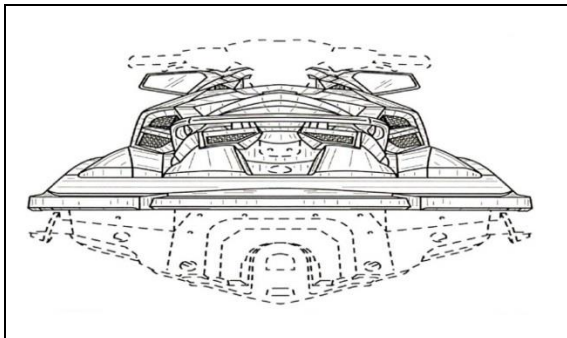
When elements that are not part of the claimed industrial design are illustrated, they should preferably be identified with broken lines, or using other means such as shading, blurring or boundaries, provided that the distinction between the claimed design and the elements that are not part of it is clearly shown.

Where, due to the nature of the design, its features need to be illustrated with broken lines, this shall be specified in the description'.

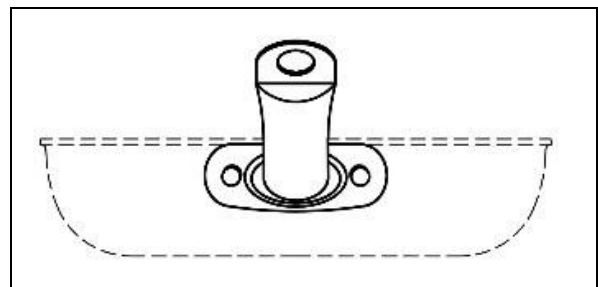
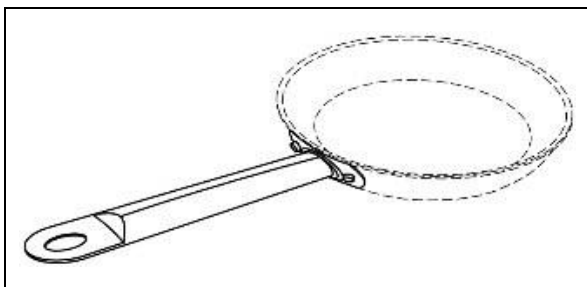
## 2.1.2 General requirements

The following are the general requirements that need to be fulfilled by all types of visual disclaimers:

- a) Visual disclaimers will only be accepted when they clearly indicate that protection is not being sought for certain features of the design shown in the representation.
- b) In order to be accepted, when the design is represented in more than one view, the visual disclaimer must be shown consistently in all the views where the disclaimer appears. For example:



RCD No. 001282545-0001 (12.06) (Water crafts)  
Owner: Bombardier Recreational Products Inc.



RCD No. 002322644-0001 (07.02) (Pan handles)  
Owner: ACTERVIS, GMBH

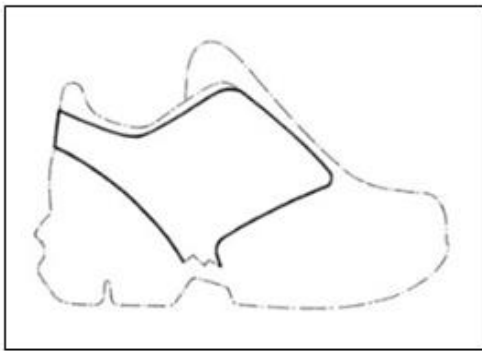
### Example 1 – Consistent use of visual disclaimers



### 2.1.3 General recommendations

The following general recommendations aim to assist applicants to correctly represent their designs using disclaimers. These recommendations are applicable to all types of disclaimers:

- a) Graphic or photographic representations showing only the claimed design are preferred.
- b) However, to understand the features of the design for which protection is sought, it may be helpful to show the design in context. In such cases the use of visual disclaimers may be necessary.
- c) Correct use:
  - The visual disclaimer must be clear and obvious from the representation of the design. There must be a clear distinction between the claimed and the disclaimed features.



RCD No. 150297-0001 (02.04) (Footwear  
(part of)) Owner: Salomon SAS



International registration No. DM/078504 (12.08)  
(Vehicles) Owner: DAIMLER AG

#### Example 2 – Clear distinction between claimed and disclaimed features

- The visual disclaimer should be self-explanatory when appreciated in the context of the whole design.
  - When the representations of the design are line drawings, we recommend the use of broken lines as visual disclaimers.
  - However, in cases where broken lines cannot be used due to technical reasons (e.g. when the broken lines are used to indicate stitching for clothes or pattern; or photographs are used), the use of blurring, colour shading, or boundaries is recommended.
- d) When to use:
- It is recommended that visual disclaimers be used in those cases where the graphic or photographic representation of the design contains parts of the product for which no protection is sought.





RCD No. 002182238-0002 (26.03) (Outdoor lighting)  
Owner: Stanisław Rosa trading as Zakład Produkcji Sprzętu  
Oświetleniowego ROSA



Community design lapsed No. 000030606-0003 (14.03) (Key  
button arrangement for mobile)  
Owner: Nokia Corporation

### Example 3 – Useful views for showing the context

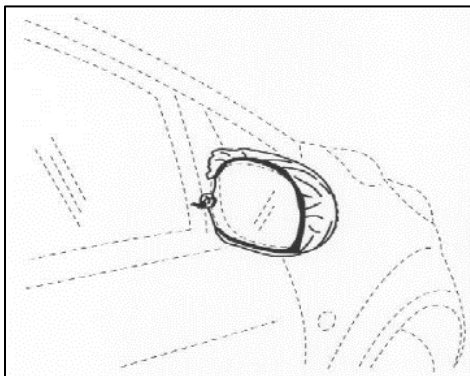
## 2.1.4 Guidelines for the types of visual disclaimers

### a) Broken lines

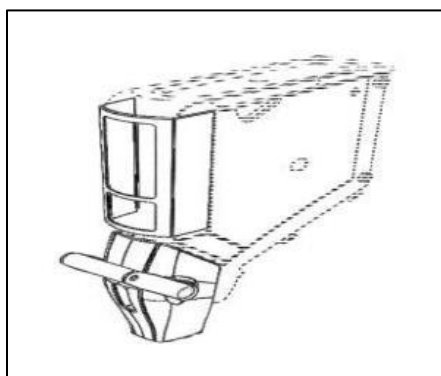
**Definition:** Broken lines consist of a trace made up of dots or dashes (or a combination of both) and are used to indicate that no protection is sought for the features that are shown using an interrupted trace.

A visual disclaimer consisting of broken lines will usually be combined with continuous lines.

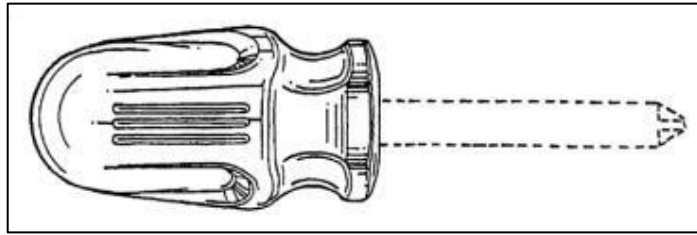
**Requirements:** In order to be accepted, the features for which protection is not sought should be clearly indicated with broken lines, whereas the parts for which protection is sought should be indicated with continuous lines.



BX registered design No. 38212-0001 (12.16)  
(Rearview mirrors)  
Owner: Interimage BV



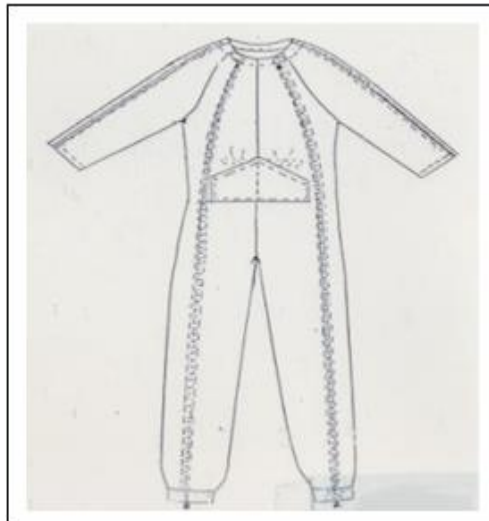
Danish registered design No. 2013 00070 (20.02)  
(Parts of the device for storage, display, positioning and  
distribution of varer)  
Owner: Brynild Gruppen AS



Hungarian registered design No. D9900409-0001 (08.04) (Handle of screwdriver)  
Owner: Cooper Industries, Inc.

#### Example 4 – Broken lines

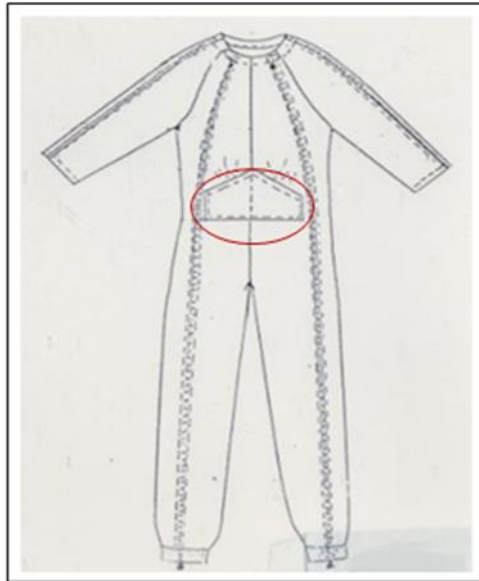
**Note:** In cases where broken lines are a feature of the design (such as stitching on clothing), this must be clear from the representation. In such cases, it may be helpful to file, for example, a magnified view.



French registered design No. 911104-0021 (02.02) (A pocket supporting a urine pouch)  
Owner: MULLIEZ FRERES SA SOCIETE INDUSTRIELLE

#### Example 5 – Broken lines as a feature of the design (such as stitching on clothing)

**Note:** In cases where broken lines are a feature of the design and a part of the design needs to be disclaimed, this can be done by using any of the other visual disclaimers, such as colour shading, blurring or boundaries.



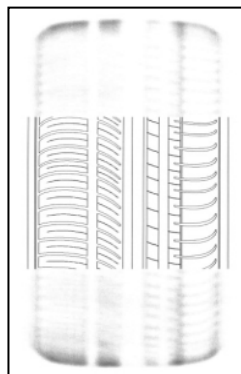
French registered design No. 911104-0021 (02.02) (A pocket supporting a urine pouch)  
Owner: MULLIEZ FRERES SA SOCIETE INDUSTRIELLE

**Example 6 – Use of other disclaimers when broken lines are a feature of the design (such as stitching on clothing)**

### **b) Blurring**

**Definition:** Blurring is a type of visual disclaimer that consists of obscuring the features for which protection is not being sought in drawings or photographs of a design application.

**Requirements:** Blurring may only be accepted when the features for which protection is sought are clearly distinguishable from the disclaimed (blurred) features.



RCD No. 000244520-0002 (12.15) (Tyres for vehicle wheels, pneumatic) Owner: Nokian Tyres plc

**Example 7 – Blurring correctly applied**

### **c) Colour shading**

**Definition:** Colour shading is a type of visual disclaimer that consists of using contrasting tones of colour to obscure sufficiently the features for which protection is not being sought in drawings or photographs of a design application.

**Requirements:** With colour shading, the features for which protection is sought must be clearly shown so that they are neatly perceptible, whereas the disclaimed features must be represented in a different tone of colour and in a way that they appear blurred or imperceptible.



RCD No. 000910146-0004 (12.08) (Automobiles (part of-)) Owner: TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

**Example 8 – Colour shading correctly applied**

#### **d) Boundaries**

**Definition:** Boundaries are a type of visual disclaimer used in drawings or photographs of a design application to indicate that no protection is sought for the features that are not contained within the boundary.



RCD No 002182238-0002 (26.03) (Outdoor lighting)  
Owner: Stanisław Rosa trading as Zakład Produkcji Sprzętu  
Oświetleniowego ROSA



RCD No 001873688-0003 (02.04) (Soles for footwear)  
Owner: Mjartan s.r.o.

**Example 9 – Boundaries correctly applied**

**Requirements:** In order to be accepted, the features for which protection is sought should be clearly indicated/represented within the boundary, whereas all the features outside the boundary are considered to be disclaimed and therefore not protected.

**Recommendation:** Boundaries must be carefully used in drawings/photographs due to the risk of including more than just the design within the boundary. For example:



CP6 Example (12.16)  
(Air-intake grilles for vehicles)



CP6 Example (14.01)  
(Tone arm to turntables)

#### Example 10 – Boundaries incorrectly applied

## 2.2 TYPES OF VIEWS

The applicant should file the types of views considered appropriate for a clear, full and detailed disclosure of the design. If all the features of the design cannot be displayed in one single view, the applicant may submit additional views which are necessary for this purpose.

The following information aims at helping applicants to file a design application correctly with the appropriate type of view while facilitating the work of design examiners. This section on types of views contains the following:

- The definition of a view.
- A description of the possible forms/means available to applicants to represent their designs.
- General recommendations provided for all types of views that this document concerns; and
- Guidelines for each type of view. These encompass:
  - A definition of each type of view.
  - Requirements for acceptance of each type of view.
  - Recommendations for filing each type of view (if applicable).
  - Examples.

The proposed structure can be seen in the graphic below:

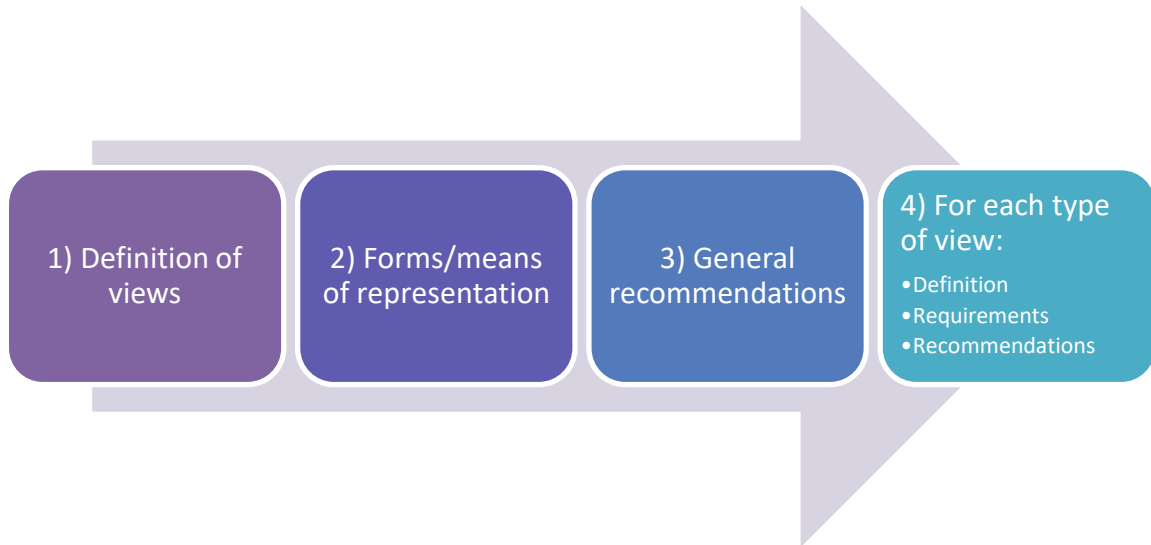


Figure 2 – Types of Views Section Structure

### 2.2.1 Definition of view

A view is a visual representation of the design. It may reproduce the design from various directions (angles) or at different moments in time or in various states.

### 2.2.2 Forms/means of representation

The representation of the design can be filed in the form of:

- a) Drawings.
- b) Photographs.
- c) Any other means of visual representation admitted by the Office.

### 2.2.3 General recommendations for all types of views

The following general recommendations aim to assist applicants to correctly represent their design using types of views. These recommendations are applicable to all types of views:

a) It is the applicant's responsibility to disclose the features of the design as completely as possible. This is most likely to be achieved by using aspect views of the design. However, the applicant may provide complementary/additional views in order to further disclose the features of the design.

b) It is not obligatory for the applicant to file a certain number of views or a certain type of view as long as all the features of the design can be clearly perceived by the submitted representation(s), e.g. one view may be sufficient:



RCD No 002324756-0001 (06.01) (Seating furniture)  
Owner: Axmann Investment GmbH



RCD No 002327015-0001 (12.11) (Bicycle frames)  
Owner: Marcin, Kacper Hajek

#### Example 11 – Sufficient view

- c) The views must belong to one and the same design.
- d) Applicants may file one or more views of the design. Each view must be shown separately.
- e) In case of products consisting of several parts, at least one view must present the whole product.

### 2.2.4 Guidelines for each type of view

The project deals with the following types of views:

- a) Aspect views.
- b) Views magnifying part of the design.
- c) Alternate positions.
- d) Exploded views.
- e) Partial views.
- f) Sectional views.
- g) Sequence of snapshots.
- h) Combination of several means of visual representations.

#### a) Aspect views

**Definition:** Aspect views show the design from certain directions (angles) and encompass the following views: front view, top view, bottom view, right side view, left side view, back view and perspective views.



RCD No. 002325456-0001 (31.00) (Mixers, electric [kitchen])  
Owner: KENWOOD LIMITED

#### Example 12 – Aspect views

**Recommendations:** It is recommended that the applicant should file as many views as necessary in order to fully disclose the features of the design, subject to the maximum number of views allowed by each Office. In some cases one view can be sufficient.





RCD No. 002319392-0001 (25.04) (Stools steps)  
Owner: CDH GROUP (société par actions simplifiée)



RCD No. 002327015-0001 (12.11) (Bicycle frames)  
Owner: Marcin, Kacper Hajek

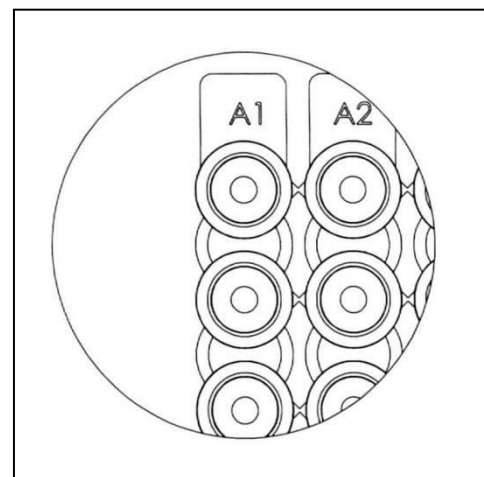
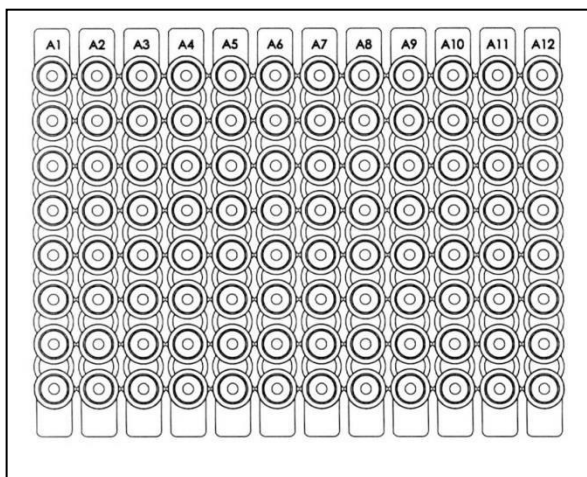
### Example 13 – Sufficient view

#### b) Views magnifying part of the design

**Definition:** Magnified views show one part of an overall design in an enlarged scale.

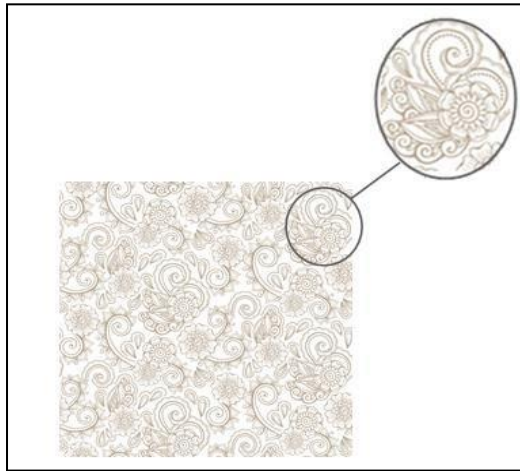
#### Requirements:

- A single magnified view is acceptable provided that the magnified part is already visible in one of the other submitted views.
- The view which shows the magnified part of the design must be presented in a separate single view.



RCD No. 001913690-0002 (24.02) (PCR multi-well plates) Owner: ABGENE LIMITED

### Example 14 – Acceptable (different views)



CP6 Example (32.00) (Surface patterns)

**Example 15 – Unacceptable (same view)**

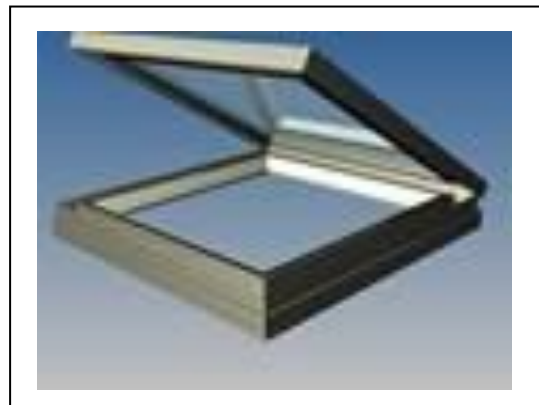
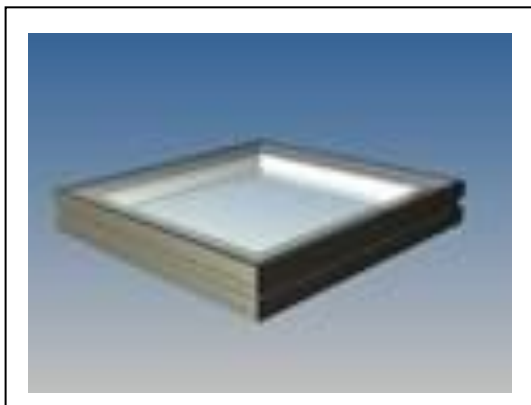
### **c) Alternate positions**

**Definition:** Designs with alternate positions have an appearance which can be modified into several configurations without any addition or removal of any parts.

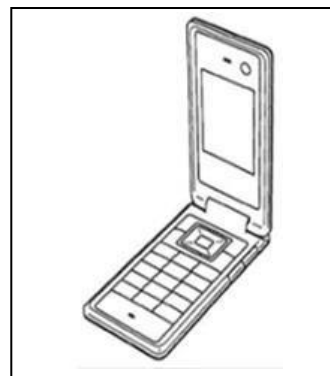
These designs have pre-defined stages of use which each corresponds to an alternate position. In some cases, different configurations may result in different products as in the case of a bag which is convertible into a towel (see example 16).

#### **Requirements:**

- The views showing the different configurations of the design are acceptable provided no part is added or removed.
- The views showing the different configurations of the design must be shown separately.



RCD No. 002257493-0001 (25.02) (Roof constructions) Owner: Glazing Vision Ltd.



RCD No. 000588694-0012 (14.03) (Mobile phones) Owner: Fujitsu Mobile Communications Limited



RCD No. 002319814-0001 (06.06) (Leisure furniture)  
Owner: Przedsiębiorstwo Wielobranżowe KAREX Krzysztof Karpiński

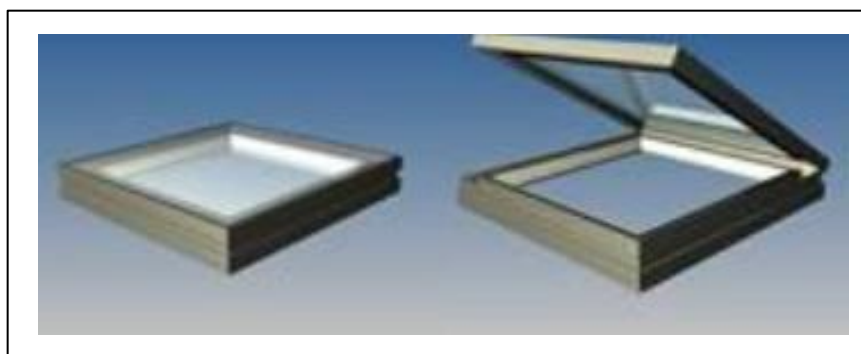


RCD No. 002329938-0001 (06.01) (Chairs [seats])  
Owner: Stechert Stahlrohrmöbel GmbH

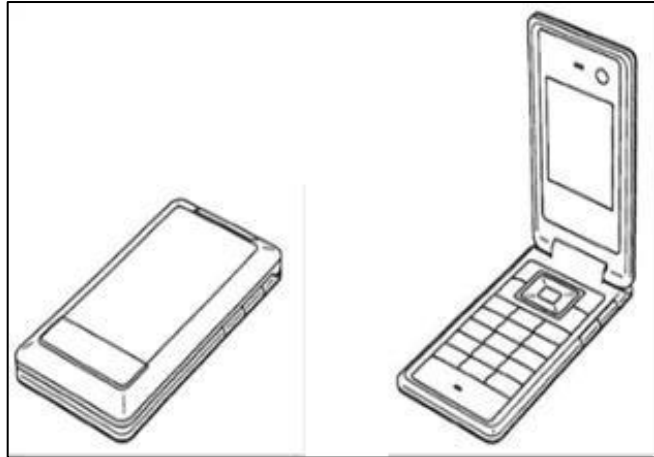


Croatian registered design No. D20110100 (03.01) (Bags with towel and purse)  
 Owner: KO-ART proizvodni, uslužno-servisni i trgovački obrt

**Example 16 – Acceptable alternate positions (different views)**



RCD No. 002257493-0001 (25.02) (Roof constructions)  
 Owner: Glazing Vision Ltd.



RCD No. 000588694-0012 (14.03) (Mobile phones)  
Owner: Fujitsu Mobile Communications Limited

**Example 17 – Unacceptable alternate positions (the pre-defined stages of use of the design are shown in the same view)**

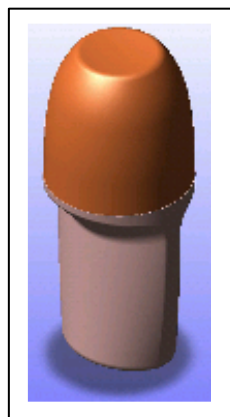
#### **d) Exploded views**

**Definition:** Exploded views consist of views where the parts of a product are shown disassembled in order to clarify how the parts fit together.

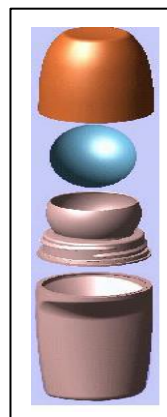
#### **Requirements:**

- Exploded views must be combined with at least one view representing the product assembled (see example 18 - view no. 2 combined with view no. 1).
- In these views, all the parts of a product must be shown disassembled in a separate single view (see example 18 - view no. 2).
- The disassembled parts must be shown in close proximity and in order of assembly (see example 18 - view no. 2).

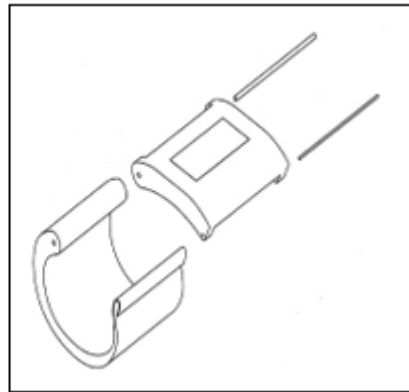
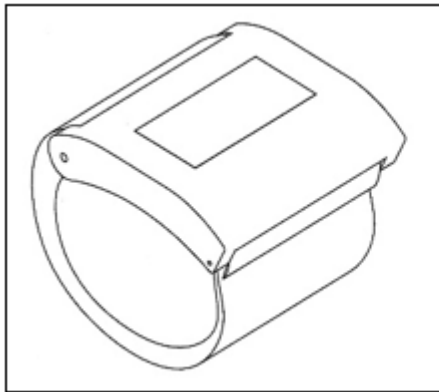
**View No. 1 Assembled**



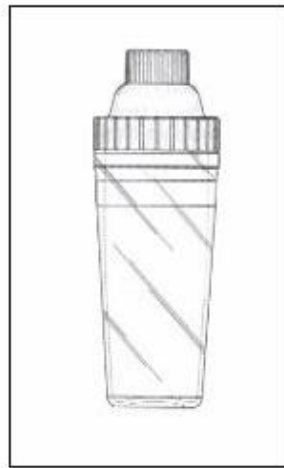
**View No. 2 Exploded**



RCD No. 001847468-0003 (09.03) (Packaging) Owner: Josefa Colls Llobet



Croatian registered design No. D20140080 (24.01) (Bracelets with muscle stimulator)  
Owner: Dominik Žinić



RCD No. 001385926-0001 (09.03) (Beverage containers) Owner: Mocktail Beverages, Inc.

#### Example 18 – Detailed views

**Note:** Showing the exploded parts in an additional view can help to facilitate the understanding of the design. However, the suitability of using exploded views for representing the design is without prejudice to the limitations foreseen by the National or European law in respect of the protection of invisible or partially visible parts of a product when in use.

#### e) Partial views (fragmentary views)

**Definition:** A partial view is a view showing a part of a product in isolation. A partial view can be magnified.

#### Requirements:

- Partial views must be combined with at least one view representing the product assembled (the different parts need to be connected to each other) - see example 19, views no. 2, 3 and 4 combined with view no. 1.

Assembled view No. 1



Partial view No. 2



Partial view No. 3



Partial view No. 4



DMC No. 2038216-0001 (15.01, 23.04) (air filters, containers for engine air filters)  
Owner: BMC S.r.l.

#### Example 19 – Partial views

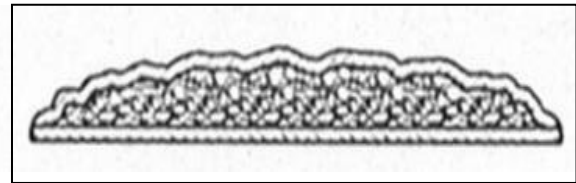
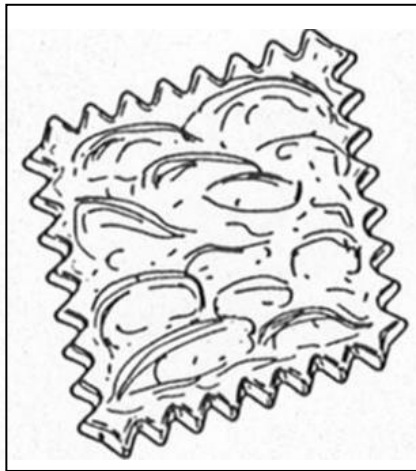
#### f) Sectional views

**Definition:** Sectional views are cutaway portions that complement aspect views by illustrating a feature or features of the appearance of the product such as the contour, surface, shape or configuration of the product.

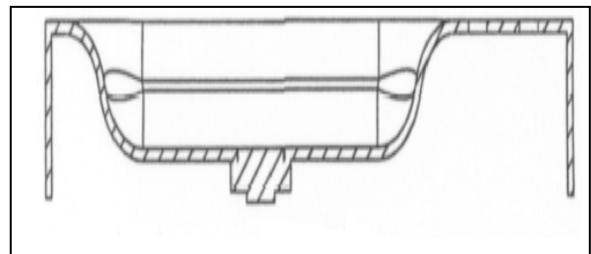
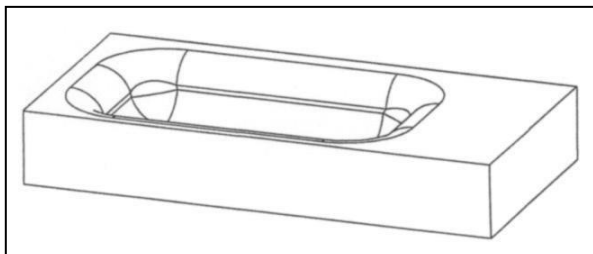
#### Requirements:

- Representations with technical indications, such as axial lines or sizes (dimensions), numbers, etc. are not acceptable.
- The sectional view should, in an unambiguous way, be a view of the same design.
- Sectional views should not be submitted without other traditional views such as aspect views.





Spanish registered design No. I0152702-D (01.01) (Biscuits) Owner: CUETARA, S.L.



BX registered design No. 38478-0002 (23.02) (Washbasins) Owner: Maan Amsterdam Holding BV

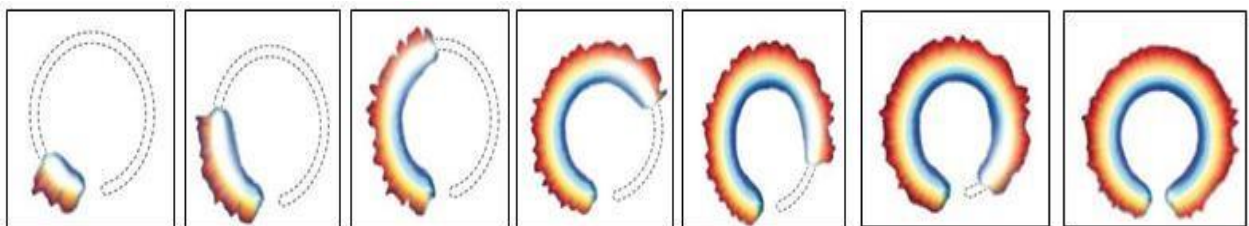
#### Example 20 – Sectional views

**Note:** Adding sectional views can help to facilitate the understanding of the design. However, the suitability of using such views for representing the design is without prejudice to the limitations foreseen by the National or European law in respect of the protection of invisible or partially visible parts of a product when in use.

#### g) Sequence of snapshots (animated design)

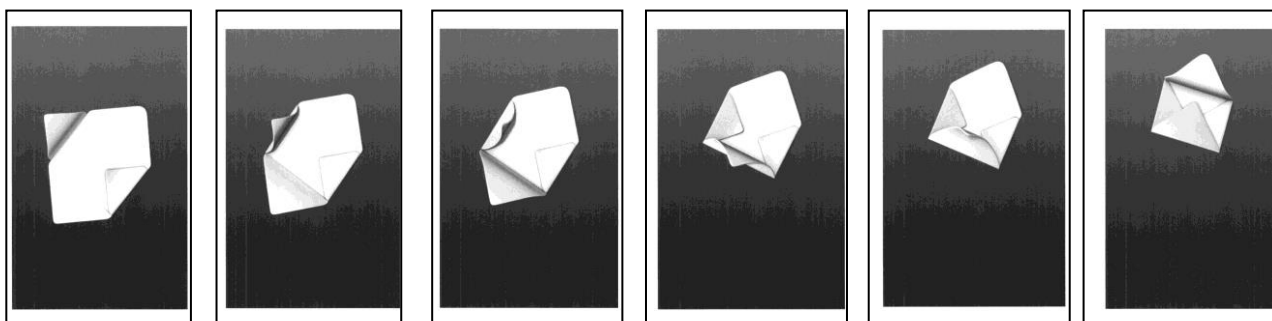
**Definition:** Snapshots are a short sequence of views used to show a single animated design at different specific moments in time, in a clearly understandable progression. This applies to:

- An animated icon (design consisting of a sequence).



RCD No. 2085894-0014 (14.04) (Animated screen displays) Owner: NIKE Innovate C.V.

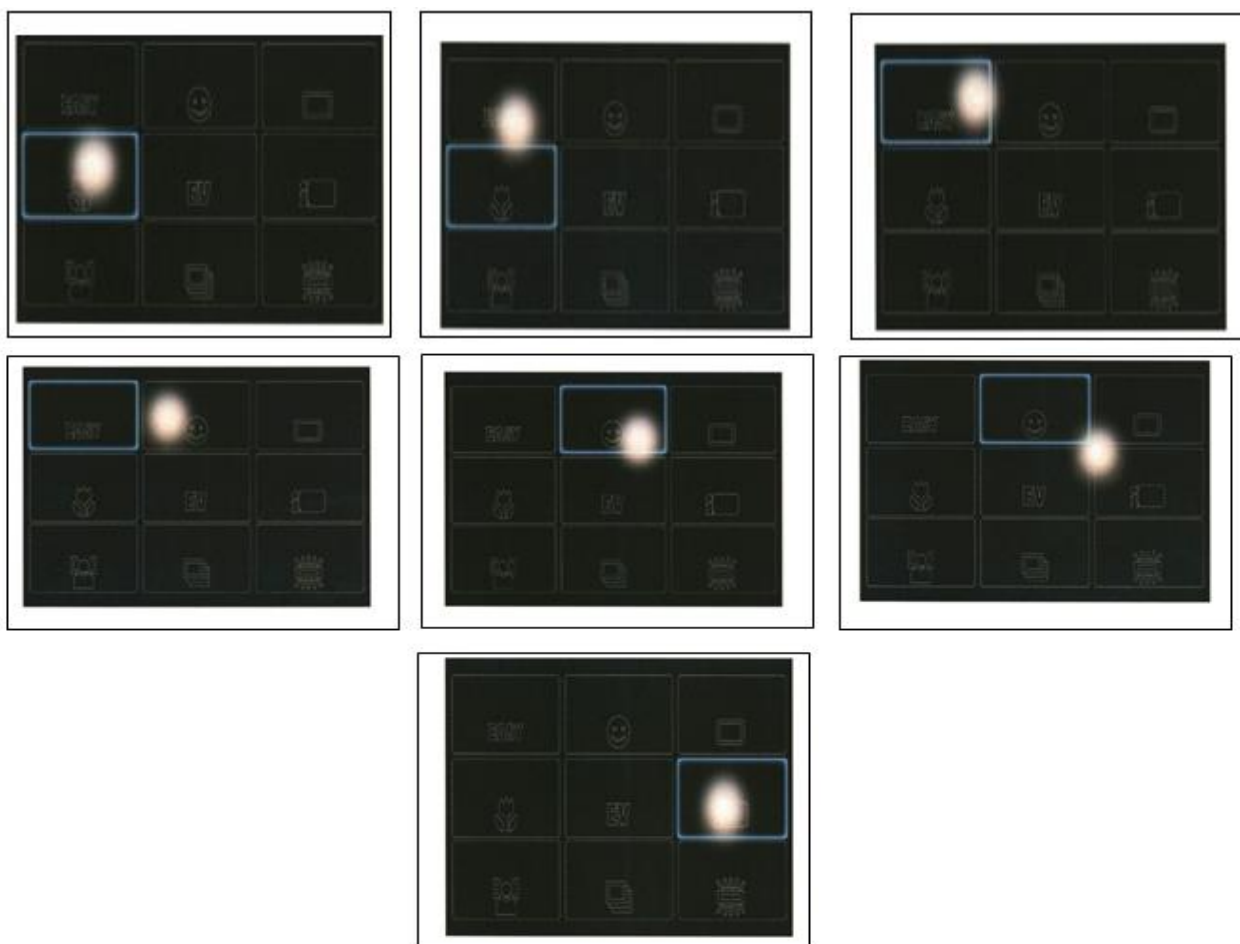




RCD No. 001068001-0002 (14.04) (Icons, Animated icons, Screen displays and icons) Owner: Deutsche Telekom AG

#### Example 21 – Acceptable animated icons

- An animated graphical user interface (design of an interface).



RCD No. 001282388-0031 (14.04) (Animated graphical user interfaces for a display screen or portion thereof)  
Owner: Sony Corporation

#### Example 22 – Animated graphical user interface

### Requirements:

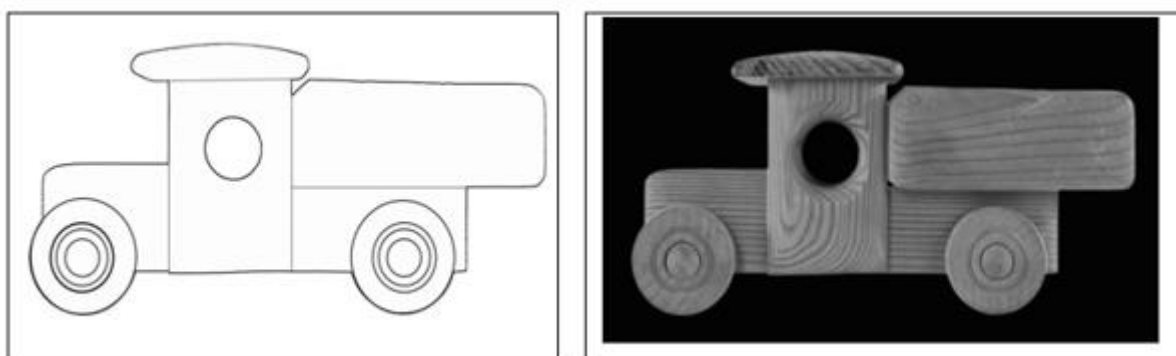
- In principle, all views of an animated icon and graphical user interface need to be visually related, this means that they must have features in common.
- It is the responsibility of the applicant to number the views in such a way so as to give a clear perception of the movement/progression.

**Note:** A video clip is a potential way of representing such designs (as it allows the sequence of the movement to be seen and visually appreciated), although the technical means to file a design by submitting a video clip are not available yet.

### h) Combination of several means of visual representation

#### Recommendation:

A design should be represented using only one visual format (drawing or photograph) so as to avoid disclosing aspects that contribute to a different overall impression. Where multiple representations of a design are used, each must clearly and obviously relate to the same design and be consistent when comparing the features disclosed.



CP6 Example (21.01) (Vehicles [toys])

**Example 23 – Unacceptable combination**

## 2.3 NEUTRAL BACKGROUND

Although the Office requires design applications to be reproduced on a neutral background, there is a need for clarification of the notion of neutral background.

Therefore, in order to assess if a background is neutral, the following aspects should be taken into consideration: colours, contrast and shadows.

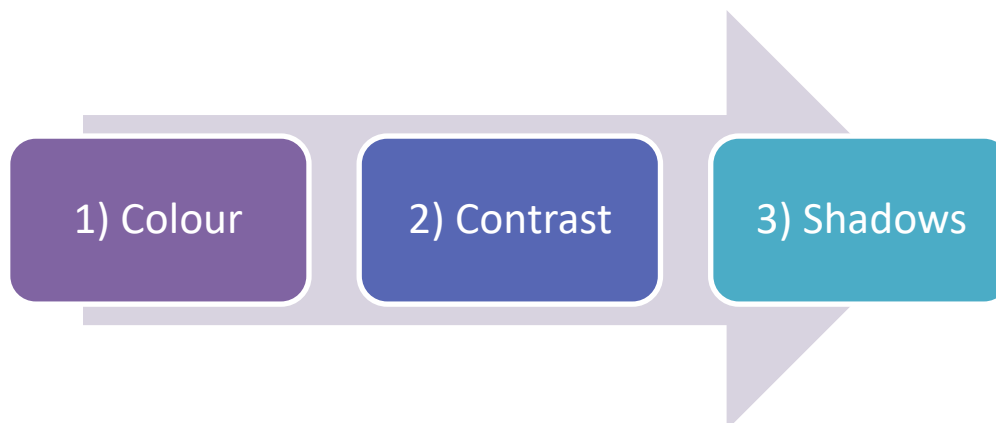


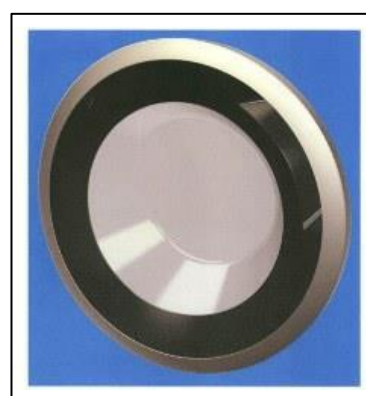
Figure 3 – Neutral Background section structure

### 2.3.1 Requirements related to coloured background

a) A single or predominant colour in a background is always acceptable if it stands out against the colours of the design.



Austrian lapsed design No. 1747/1999 (01.01) (Ice lolly)  
Owner: Schöller Lebensmittel GMBH & O. KG

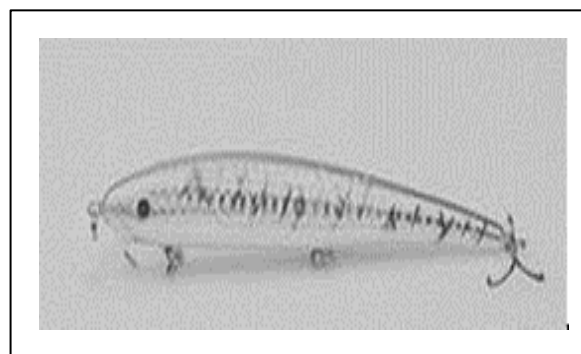


RCD No. 001390298-0001 (15.05) (Washing machines [part of-]) Owner: BSH Hausgeräte GmbH

#### Example 24 – Acceptable single coloured background



CP6 Example (09.02) (Jerricans)

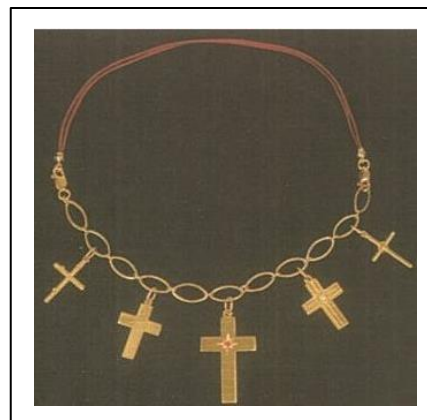


CP6 Example (22.05) (Bait for fishing)

#### Example 25 – Unacceptable single coloured background



RCD No. 002333484-0001 (02.02) (Sportswear)  
Owner: La Hoya Lorca - Club de fútbol



Greek lapsed design No. 20040600136-0001 (11.01)  
(Bracelet) Owner: Maria Mantzagrioti Meimaridi

### Example 26 – Acceptable predominant coloured background



CP6 Example (01.01) (Cakes)

### Example 27 – Unacceptable predominant coloured background

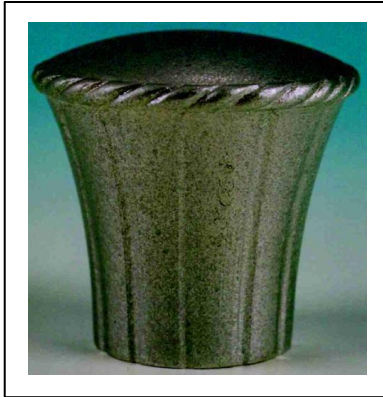
b) Graduating colour and more than one colour in a background is acceptable if the design is clearly distinguishable.



Danish registered design No. 2013 00008 (23.01) (Taps)  
Owner: Line Nymann, Emilie Kampmann, Nadja Ibsen,  
Pernille Hinborg



RCD No. 001387476-0001 (09.01) (Bottles)  
Owner: Vandemoortele Lipids, naamloze vennootschap



French registered design No. 955805-0005 (09.07) (Cover for perfume bottle)  
Owner: SNIC SARL

**Example 28 – Acceptable graduating/more than one coloured background**

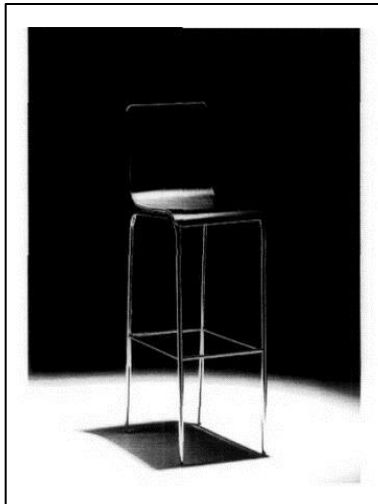
### 2.3.2 Requirements related to contrast

- a) All features of the design should be clearly visible.
- b) The contrast is considered insufficient when the colour of the background and the design are similar and partly melt into each other. The result is that not all parts of the design will have sufficient contrast with the background (i.e. it is not clear where the product finishes and the background starts).
- c) Sometimes a darker background can help when the design is clear or pale and vice-versa.



BX registered design No. 38895-00 (25.03) (Shed)  
Owner: Herman Lankwarden

**Example 29 – Sufficient contrast**



Portuguese lapsed design No. 420-0006  
(06.01) (Chairs)  
Owner: Abril Mobiliário



CP6 Example (06.01) (Chairs)



RCD lapsed design No. 000234265-  
0001 (09.01) (Bottles)  
Owner: Torgovy Dom Aroma (ZAO)

### Example 30 – Insufficient contrast

## 2.3.3 Requirements related to shadows/reflections

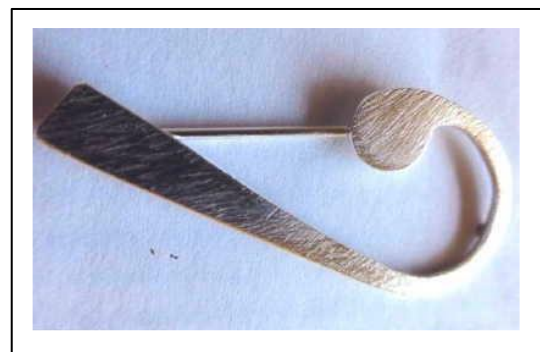
- a) Shadows or reflections are acceptable as long as all features of the design remain visible.
- b) Shadows or reflections are unacceptable when the subject of protection of the design, in any of the submitted views, cannot be determined in an unambiguous way.

This can occur when:

- there is limited colour contrast with the design;
- shadows do not allow the appreciation of all the features of the design, for example because they interfere with, or hide parts of, the design or they distort the contour of the design.



Danish registered design No. 2013 00030 (08.05, 08.08)  
(Holder) Owner: KITCHINO ApS



Danish registered design No. 2013 00057 (11.01) (Jewellery)  
Owner: House of Hearing





Danish registered design No. 2013 00069 (12.11) (Wheeled cargo bike)  
Owner: 3PART A/S

### Example 31 – Acceptable shadows



CP6 Example (11.02) (Flower vases)



CP6 Example (14.01) (Headphones)

### Example 32 – Unacceptable shadows



CP6 Example (11.01) (Finger rings)

### Example 33 – Acceptable reflections



CP6 Example (07.01) (Fruit bowls)



CP6 Example (07.01) (Fruit bowls)

### Example 34 – Unacceptable reflections

## 2.4 FORMAT OF VIEWS

The quality standards required for applications received by electronic means and by paper are as follows:

Applications received by paper	
Representation of the design on paper (e.g. size of the separate sheet and other requirements)	Place on letter size paper
Maximum number of designs per application	There is no maximum limit, it must be considered that the design must show its three-dimensional characteristics, so the set of views must meet this condition
Maximum number of views submitted per design	There is no maximum limit
Number of representations that can be submitted per sheet	It is suggested one view per sheet or maximum two
Each representation corresponds to one view?	Yes
Dimensions of the representation on photographs and drawings in a single and multiple application (minimum and maximum)	It is suggested to use the letter size sheet with drawing size of 18 cm x 24 cm
Is the number of views indicated?	Views are numbered with Arabic numerals, for example, figure 1, figure 2, etc.
Are descriptions of the types of views allowed e.g. front view, back view?	No
Are technical drawings; explanatory text, wording or symbols allowed within the representation?	No, only dimension lines to indicate the reference of a sectional cut
Number of Copies required	1



Applications received electronically	
Maximum number of views per Attachment	There is no maximum limit, it must be considered that the design must show its three-dimensional characteristics, so the set of views must meet this condition
Maximum number of designs uploaded per application	There is no limit, but there is a cost per additional design in the application and they must meet the design unity
Maximum number of views uploaded per design	There is no maximum limit, it must be considered that the design must show its three-dimensional characteristics, so the set of views must meet this condition
File Format Type	JPG, GIF or TIFF
Size Limit per View	Maximum 2MB for each image
Minimum and Maximum resolution (dpi)	Not specified, there is a size limit of 2MB per image
Does your office have an E-Filing system? If so, which one? If not, is it foreseen?	Yes

### 2.4.1 Quality recommendations for representations of designs filed in the form of drawings and/or photographs

In order to enhance the users' understanding on how best to reproduce their designs, recommendations for representations of the designs filed in the form of drawings and/or photographs are provided below.

**a) In the form of drawings:** The drawings should be of good quality so that the images are drawn with clear and dark continuous lines. Representations should be capable of being reproduced so that the features of the design remain clearly visible.

Thus, the following should be avoided in the representations:

- Poor line quality.
- Blurry lines.
- Substantial pixilation.
- Lines which merge forming black and undefined areas.
- Drawings which are excessively small or large.
- Drawings with signs of deletion or correction.

**b) In the form of photographs:** The representations of the design filed in the form of photographs must be of good quality. The design must be shown in such a way that all

features of the displayed design are clearly visible and suitable for reproduction. In order to guarantee the quality of the photographs' representations, the following should be avoided:

- Undefined areas due to a lack of lighting.
- Glare on shiny, reflective or transparent surfaces.
- Blurriness (unless used as a disclaimer).
- Poor contrast.
- Obvious deletions or corrections.

# Practice Paper