PETITION FOR

REHEARING BY APPELLANT

SUGGESTION FOR HEARING IN BANC

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United States Court of Appeals

In The

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United States Court of Appeal

for The Jederal Circuit

FILED
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR
THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

FEB - 1 1989

FRANCIS X. GINDHART

RACING STROLLERS, INC., Plaintiff/Appellant,

V.

TRI INDUSTRIES, INC., JAY PAULSON, PAULSON MARKETING and TIM GALLIGAN, Defendant/Appellees.

On Appeal From the United States District Court For the District of Minnesota, Fourth Division The Honorable James M. Rosenbaum

> GEORGE C. RONDEAU, JR. MAURICE J. PIRIO SEED AND BERRY

> > 6300 COLUMBIA CENTER SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104-7092 (206) 622-4900

Attorneys for Appellant Racing Strollers, Inc.

CERTIFICATE OF INTEREST

Counsel for the appellant certifies the following:

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The full name of every party or amicus represented by me is:

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Racing Strollers, Inc.

2. The name of the real party in interest (if the party named in the caption is not the real party in interest) represented by me is:

None

The publicly held affiliates of any corporate party or amicus represented by me are:

None

The names of all law firms and the partners or associates that appeared for the party or amicus now represented by me in the trial court or agency or are expected to appear in this court are:

> Albert L. Underhill Merchant, Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt

George C. Rondeau, Jr. Maurice J. Pirio Seed and Berry

WDPL4V1

SEED AND BERRY 6300 COLUMBIA CENTER SEATTLE WASHINGTON 98104 7092 12061 622 4900

TABLE OF CITATIONS

<u>CASES</u>
Ex parte Duniau, 1 U.S.P.Q.2d 1652 (PTO Bd. of App. 1986)
<u>In re Campbell</u> , 212 F.2d 606, 101 U.S.P.Q. 406 (C.C.P.A.), <u>cert</u> . <u>denied</u> , 348 U.S. 858 (1954)
<u>KangaROOS U.S.A., Inc.</u> v. <u>Caldor, Inc.</u> , 778 F.2d 1571, 28 U.S.P.Q. 32 (Fed. Cir. 1985)2
South Corporation v. United States, 690 F.2d 1368, 1370 n.2, 215 U.S.P.Q. 657, 658, n.2 (Fed. Cir. 1982) (in banc)
FEDERAL STATUTES
35 U.S.C. § 112 1
35 U.S.C. § 120 1
35 U.S.C. § 1211

 Based on my reasoned and studied professional judgment, I believe this appeal requires answers to one precedent-setting question of exceptional importance:

Whether an application for a design patent filed as a division of an earlier filed application for a utility patent is entitled to the benefit of the earlier filing date of the utility application under 35 U.S.C. § 120 and 35 U.S.C. § 121.

George C. Rondeau, Jr.

Attorney of Record for Appellant

This Court, sitting in banc, has the power to overrule a holding of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, which this Court has adopted as precedent. South Corporation v. United States, 690 F.2d 1368, 1370 n.2, 215 U.S.P.Q. 657, 658, n.2 (Fed. Cir. 1982) (in banc). Appellant is requesting this Court to overrule the holding of In re Campbell, 212 F.2d 606, 101 U.S.P.Q. 406 (C.C.P.A.), cert. denied, 348 U.S. 858 (1954). Campbell holds that a design patent application cannot be a division of a utility patent application, even though the utility application discloses the design as provided in the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) has been disregarding <u>Campbell</u> and issuing design patents that are a division of a utility patent application. <u>Ex parte Duniau</u>, 1

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U.S.P.Q.2d 1652 (PTO Bd. of App. 1986). Indeed, appellant's design patent application was a division of appellant's earlier filed utility application and was issued by the Commissioner of Patents after initially being rejected, based upon Campbell. The PTO is issuing these patents based upon this Court's reasoning in KangaROOS U.S.A., Inc. v. Caldor, Inc., 778 F.2d 1571, 28 U.S.P.Q. 32 (Fed. Cir. 1985) and the decision in Exparte Duniau.

When appellant sought to enforce his patent rights in this action by way of a temporary restraining order, the district court felt compelled by stare decisis to follow Campbell. Unless the application for the design patent is entitled to the benefit of the earlier filing date of the utility application, the design patent is invalid as a result of a sale more than one year prior to the design application filing date, but less than one year prior to filing the utility application. The court denied the temporary restraining order on the basis that appellant's design patent would likely be held invalid at the trial in view of <u>Campbell</u>, unless overruled. The court, however, recognized that a controlling question of law was involved as to which there is a substantial ground for difference of opinion and certified this interlocutory appeal.

Appellant, and other patentees who own design patents which were filed as divisional applications based on a utility application, are in an anomalous situation. On the one hand, they have expended considerable amounts of money, time, and

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effort in obtaining patents for their designs, which they believe are valid, and which are presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. On the other hand, based on Campbell, if not overruled, 9 282. these patents are invalid because they are not entitled to the filing date of the earlier filed utility application. uncertainty between invalidity and validity deprives "the bar and the public of the stability and predictability essential to the effort of a free society to live under a rule of law." South Corp., 690 F.2d at 1370, 215 U.S.P.Q. at 658.

Unless this question is answered by the Court, sitting in banc, the PTO will likely continue to abide by the reasoning in KangaROOS and continue to issue design patents on applications filed as divisional applications based on earlier filed utility applications. Conversely, district courts, as did the district court in this action, may decide that Campbell is still good law and assume it their duty to invalidate the design patents.

Appellant respectfully suggests that an in banc hearing of this court is necessary and appropriate to consider appellant's request to overrule Campbell and resolve this uncertainty.

DATED: _ December 21, 1988

George C. Tondeau, Maurice J Pirio

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Attorneys for Appellant

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