This is a decision on the petition filed December 19, 2014 and supplemented January 6, 2015, January 26, 2015, and February 4, 2015 under 37 CFR 1.181(a)(3) requesting that the Director exercise his supervisory authority and overturn the decision of the Director, Technology Center 3700 (Technology Center Director), dated December 5, 2014, which refused to vacate the Office action of April 10, 2014.

The petition to overturn the decision of the Technology Center Director dated December 5, 2014, is DENIED.

BACKGROUND

The instant application was filed March 30, 2009.

On April 10, 2014, a non-final Office action was mailed.

On April 28, 2014, a response to the April 10, 2014 Office action was filed.

On October 29, 2014, a petition was filed requesting that the Office action of April 10, 2014 be vacated.

On October 30, 2014, a Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (37 CFR 1.121) was mailed.

On November 14, 2014, a response to the October 30, 2014 Notice was filed.

On December 5, 2014, a decision dismissing the petition of October 29, 2014 was mailed.

On December 9, 2014, a final Office action was mailed.
On December 19, 2014, the instant petition was filed. A supplement to the instant petition was filed on January 6, 2015.

STATUTE, REGULATION, AND EXAMINING PROCEEDURE

35 U.S.C. 132(a) states:

(a) Whenever, on examination, any claim for a patent is rejected, or any objection or requirement made, the Director shall notify the applicant thereof, stating the reasons for such rejection, or objection or requirement, together with such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of continuing the prosecution of his application; and if after receiving such notice, the applicant persists in his claim for a patent, with or without amendment, the application shall be reexamined. No amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention.

MPEP 1201 states:

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (Office) in administering the Patent Laws makes many decisions of a substantive nature which the applicant may feel deny him or her the patent protection to which he or she is entitled. The differences of opinion on such matters can be justly resolved only by prescribing and following judicial procedures. Where the differences of opinion concern the denial of patent claims because of prior art or other patentability issues, the questions thereby raised are said to relate to the merits, and appeal procedure within the Office and to the courts has long been provided by statute (35 U.S.C. 134).

The line of demarcation between appealable matters for the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (Board) and petitionable matters for the Director of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (Director) should be carefully observed. The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that should be decided by the Director on petition, and the Director will not ordinarily entertain a petition where the question presented is a matter appealable to the Board. However, since 37 CFR 1.181(f) states that any petition not filed within 2 months from the action complained of may be dismissed as untimely and since 37 CFR 1.144 states that petitions from restriction requirements must be filed no later than appeal, petitionable matters will rarely be present in a case by the time it is before the Board for a decision. In re Watkinson, 900 F.2d 230, 14 USPQ2d 1407 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

OPINION

Petitioner seeks reversal of the Technology Center Director’s decision of December 5, 2014, on the ground that the Technology Center Director has acting improperly in refusing to vacate the April 10, 2014 Office action.
Petitioner has only presented arguments directed to the propriety of the examiner's rejections under 35 U.S.C. 101, 103, and 112.

As noted in In re Ovshinsky, 24 USPQ2d 1241, 1251-2 (Comm'r Pats.1992), the issue is not whether the perceptions of an applicant regarding alleged bias are reasonable; rather the issue is: whether an applicant has demonstrated improper conduct, including bias or the appearance of bias, on the part of the Technology Center Director. A full investigation of the facts set forth in the petition, as well as a full consideration of the entire record of this application fails to reveal bias or improper conduct on the part of either the Group Director or the examiner, and as such, there is no reversible error in the Technology Center Director's decision.

Petitioner contends that the Office action mailed April 10, 2014, evidences "improper and misleading arguments and plagiarism" on the part of the examiner. However, that Office action has been carefully reviewed and there is no evidence of any improper action or conduct therein on the part of the examiner.

The gravamen of applicant's complaint seems to be that the examiner has not indicated any patentable subject matter at this stage of prosecution; rather the examiner has rejected the claims on various statutory grounds, and applicant obviously disagrees with the rejections contained in the Office action of April 10, 2014. It should be noted that reasonable men can disagree as to whether a given claim is patentable and on what basis. See Lear, Inc. v. Adkins, 395 U.S. 653, 670, 162 USPQ 1, 8 (1969). A mere difference of opinion between the examiner and the applicant as to the patentability of one or more claims does not evidence bias, a lack of understanding, "improper arguments", or improper conduct on the part of the examiner; rather the examiner is merely attempting to clarify the record. Petitioners contentions of plagiarism, and improper or misleading arguments (e.g., presenting rejections with which petitioner disagrees) are not improper conduct on the part of the examiner.

Moreover, applicant appears to be unaware that any rejection of the claims cannot be reviewed on petition; rather, as explained in MPEP 1201, the mechanism for having the propriety of a given rejection reviewed is by way of appeal before the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences under 35 U.S.C. § 134 and 37 CFR 41.31. The issues of whether the rejections set forth in the last office action are "plagiarism" or "improper and misleading" relate to the merits of those rejections and such can only be considered on appeal and will not be considered on petition. See 37 CFR 1.181(a); see also Boundy v. U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, 73 USPQ2d 1468 (DC Eva 2004),appeal dismissed, 2004 U.S. App. LEXIS 26384 (Fed. Cir. 2004). It is well settled that the Director will not, on petition, usurp the functions or impinge upon the jurisdiction of the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. See In re Dickerson, 299 F.2d 954, 958, 133 USPQ 39, 43 (CCPA 1962); Bayley's Restaurant v. Bailey's of Boston, Inc., 170 USPQ 43, 44 (Comm'r Pat. 1971).
DECI S I ON

For the reasons given above, petitioner has failed to adequately demonstrate bias or the appearance of bias towards applicant by the Technology Center Director, or the examiner. The petition is granted to the extent that the decision of the Technology Center Director dated December 5, 2014, has been reviewed, but is denied as to the request that the aforementioned decision be overturned. The examiner will not be replaced, no action will be taken against the examiner, and the Office action of April 10, 2014, will not be disturbed.

This constitutes a final decision on this petition. No further requests for reconsideration will be entertained. Judicial review of this petition decision may be available if the USPTO issues a final agency action adverse to the petitioner in the underlying proceeding or examination to which it relates, or, if this decision does not relate to any ongoing proceeding or examination, if it otherwise constitutes final agency action under 5 U.S.C. 704.

This application is being referred to Technology Center 3700 for further processing.

Telephone inquiries related to this decision should be addressed to Petitions Examiner David Bucci at (571) 272-7099.

Andrew Hirshfeld
Deputy Commissioner for
Patent Examination Policy/
Petitions Officer