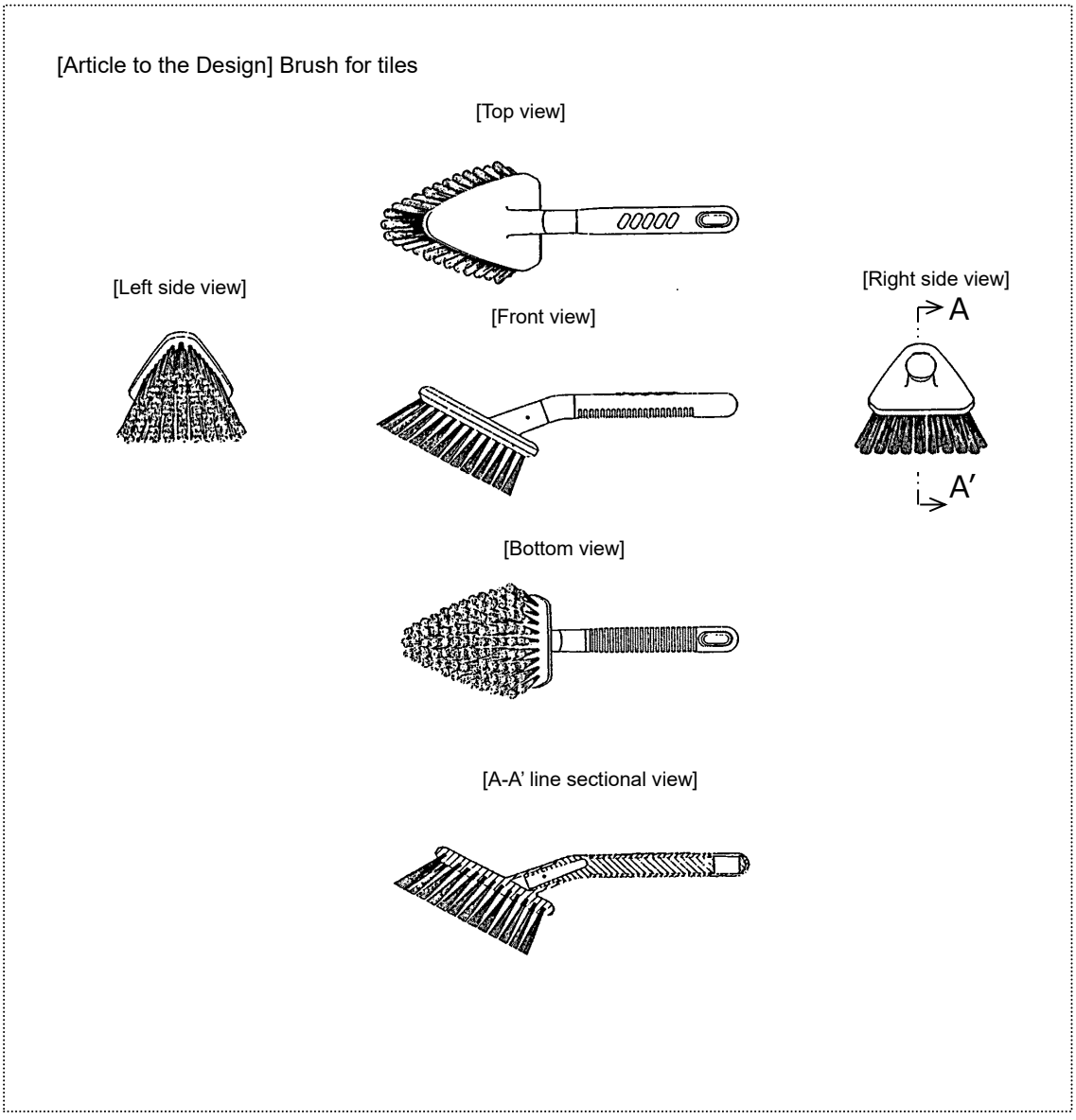
9. Articles Having Flocked Part or Mesh Fabric Part, etc.

In cases of depicting the drawing of, for example, flocked part of a brush or fine mesh fabric part, which is difficult to be drawn strictly accurately, and does not have to be drawn strictly accurately for the design to be specified, it can be represented by a conventional and special method.

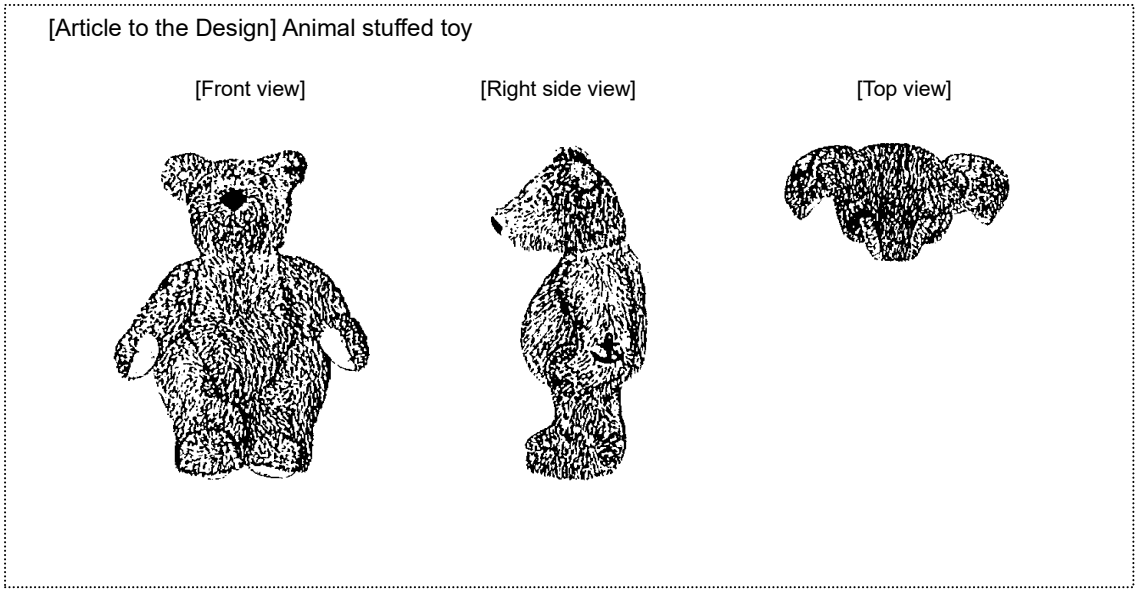
9.1 In the case of a flocked part

Since it is impossible to depict each of the hair in two lines to represent the thickness thereof, it shall be considered as unavoidable to represent them in a single line. In addition, since the number of hairs does need to be exactly the same as the actual article, applicants draw each view as close as possible to the real article.

<Fig. 3.9-1> Example of depicting a flocked part in a single line



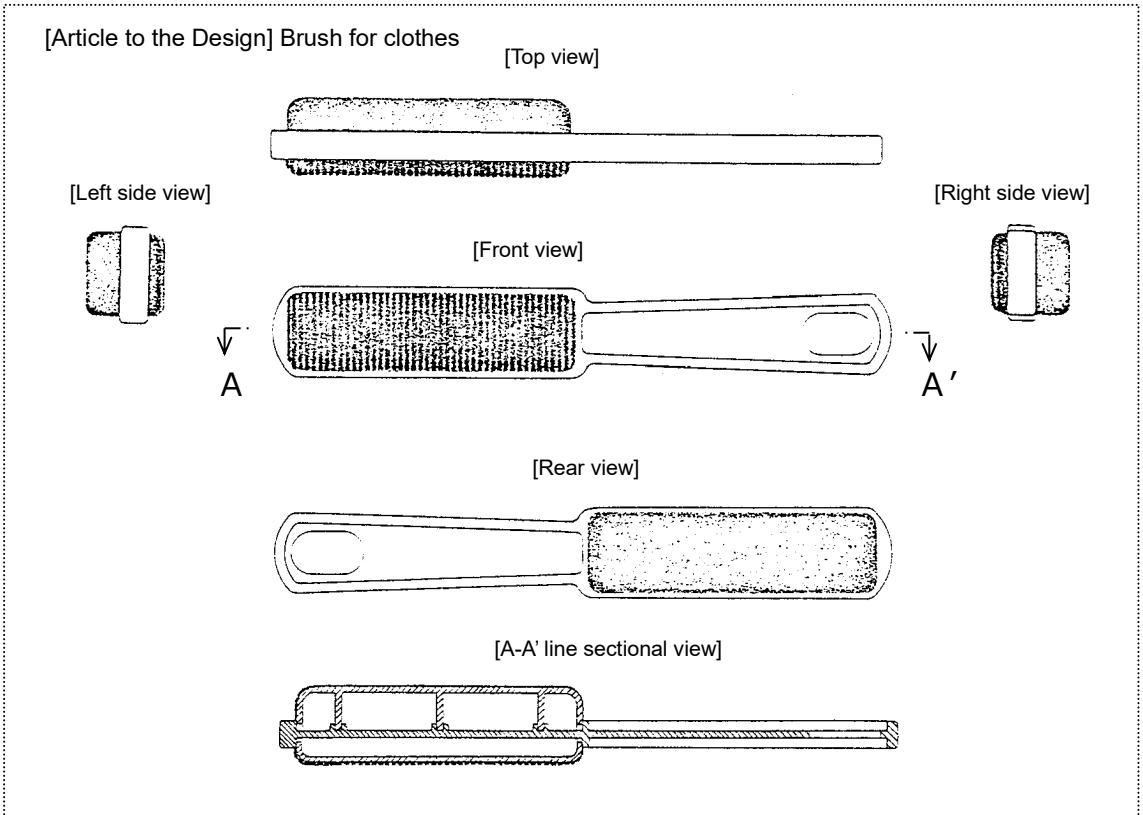
<Fig. 3.9-2> Example of schematically depicting a flocked part in a single line



9.2 In the case of materials such as napped fabric or sponge

As for materials such as napped fabrics or sponges, it is necessary to represent them as such, and draw each view as close as possible to the real article.

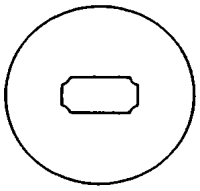
<Fig. 3.9-3> Example of a schematic drawing of a napped part



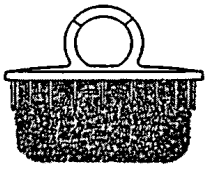
<Fig. 3.9-4> Example of a schematic drawing of a metal part

[Article to the Design] Metal scrub brush for cleaning

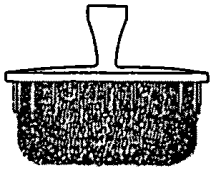
[Top view]



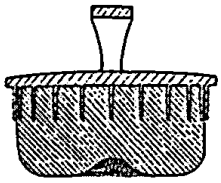
[Front view]



[Right side view]

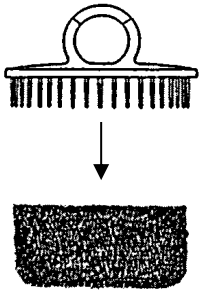


[Central longitudinal section of the front view]



[Bottom view]

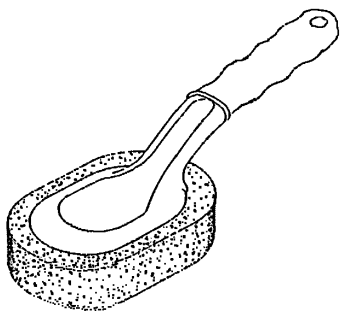
[Reference front view of the state in which objects are separated]



<Fig. 3.9-5> Example of a schematic drawing of a sponge part

[Article to the Design] Brush for cleaning

[Perspective view]



9.3 In the case of generic fine plain-weave mesh fabric

In cases where an article is made using generic fine plain-weave mesh fabric and it is difficult to represent the thickness of each net yarn with two lines in the drawing, applicants use the following method.

(i) Representing net yarn using single lines.

(ii) While the number of net yarns does need to be exactly the same as the actual article, drawing each view as close as possible to the real article.

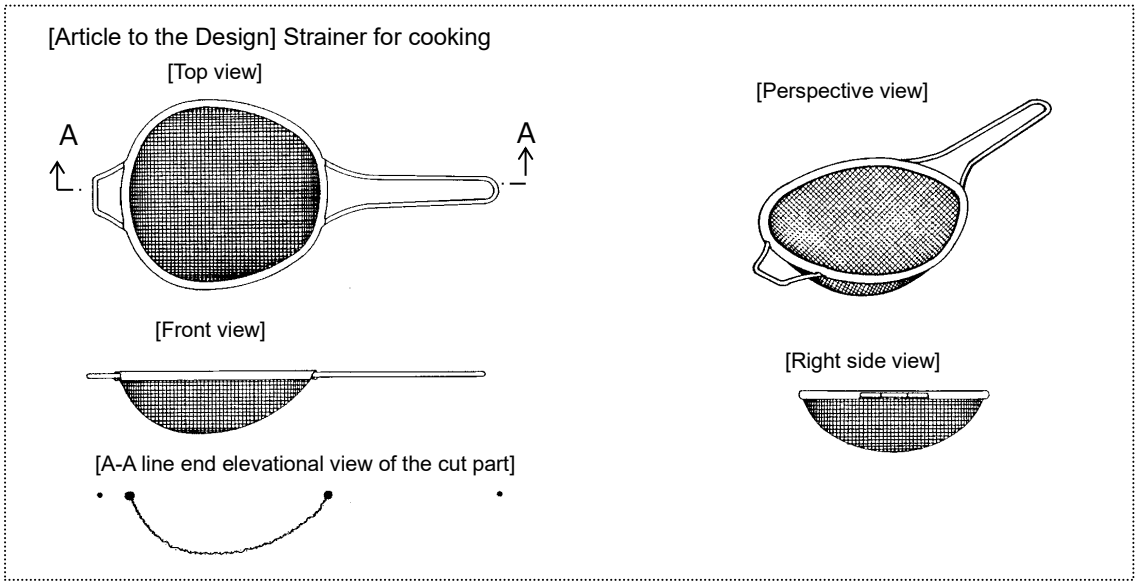
(iii) When preparing a sectional view or an end elevational view of the cut part that includes the mesh fabric part,

a) Representing the state of knitting in the end elevational view of the cut part.
In the drawing by this method, although the shape of mesh fabric part is different between six views and “End elevational view”, it is possible to clearly represent where the mesh fabric part is in the article.

b) Representing the cross section in a simplified manner as a plate-like object.
This method is limited to the case where the position of mesh fabric part can be understood through the name of article or six views, etc. and it is not necessary to represent the mode of the mesh fabric in a specific manner.

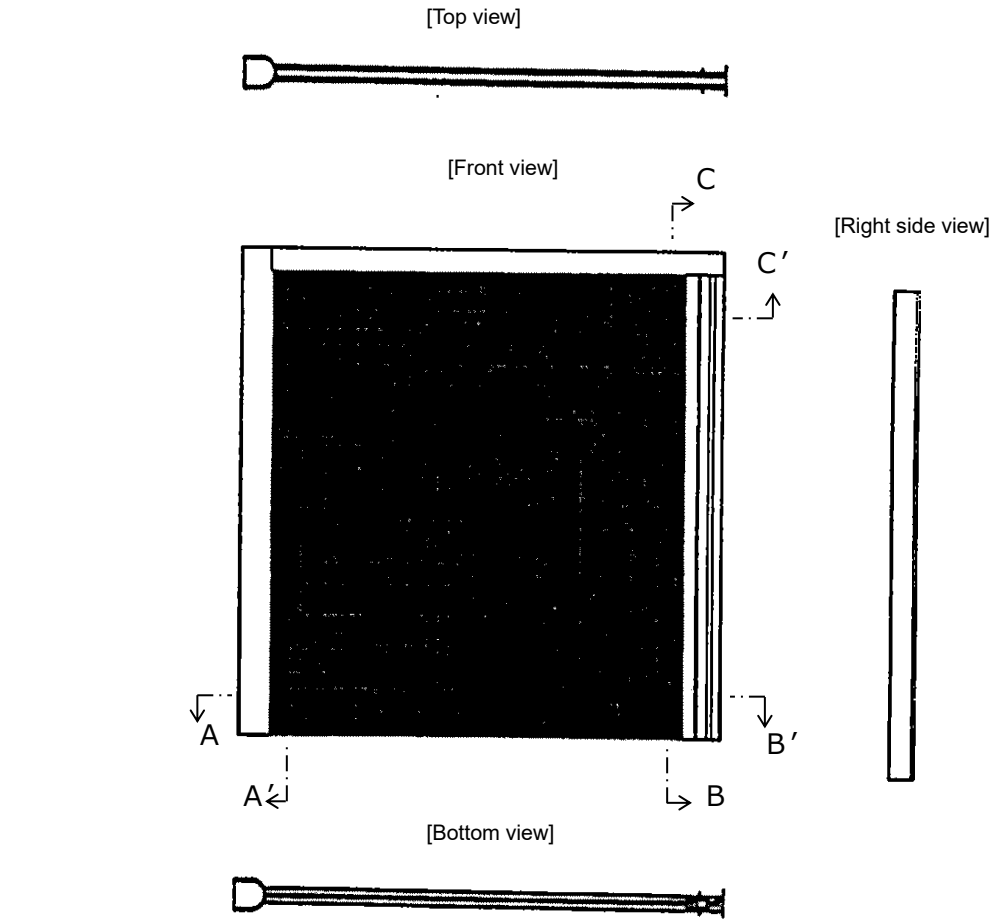
However, the method of representing an article may be different depending the field that the article belongs to. In addition, in cases where the structure of mesh fabric is not generic, or the shape, etc. of mesh fabric itself is important, applicants cannot prepare the drawing by the methods mentioned above.

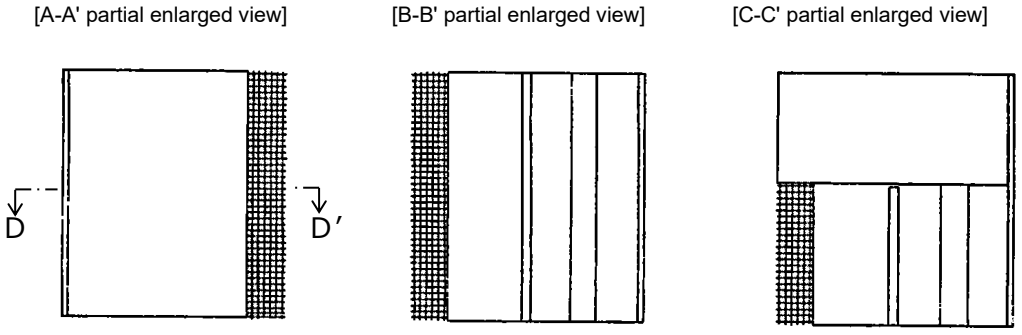
<Fig. 3.9-6> Example using single lines to represent threads



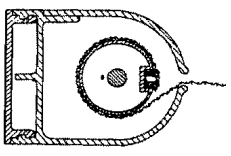
<Fig. 3.9-7> Example of representing in an enlarged view

[Article to the Design] Screen door





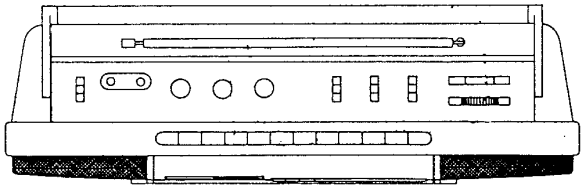
[D-D' line end elevational view]



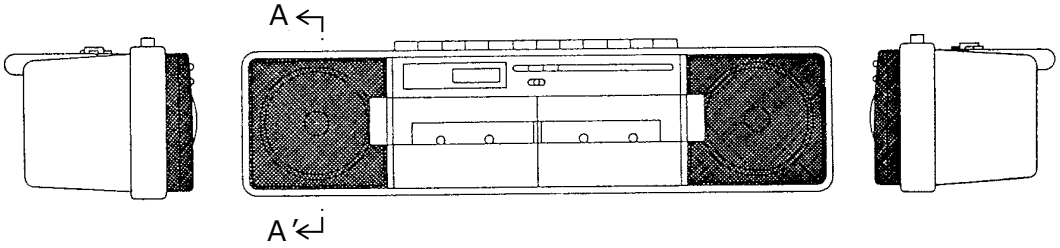
<Fig. 3.9-8> Example of representing by sectional view

[Article to the Design] Tape recorder with a radio

[Top view]



[Left side view] [Front view] [Right side view]



[A-A' line enlarged sectional view with the internal mechanism omitted]