

Landmark Decisions

A selection of the everyday practice of rospatt osten pross

This is a collection of published judgments from Germany's Federal Supreme Court and other important tribunals, with which case law has been given a guiding stimulus. As attorneys of the prevailing or defeated party, the lawyers of rospatt osten pross evolved the arguments or counter-arguments in at least one instance, and thus contributed to further development of the law.

General IP Topics

Steroidbeladene Körner (steroid loaded granules) – BGH 2011 Mitt 100

The verdict deals with damages claims founded on the execution of a first instance verdict which is subsequently overruled. If the patent owner poses a security after the release of a favourable first instance verdict for the purpose of the execution of this verdict, he is generally liable for damages caused by this execution. This can be avoided only if and insofar as the patent owner clearly undertakes not to deduce any rights from the verdict against the debtor.

Hubkippvorrichtung (Stroke-Tilt Lifter) – OLG Düsseldorf 2006 Mitt 129 = 5 InstGE 251

In this decision, the Düsseldorf Regional Appeal Court emphasizes the importance of the causal relationship between the infringement action and the infringer's profit. It is necessary, in each individual case, to establish the proportion of the infringer's profit that can actually be attributed to the infringement of the intellectual property right. While the Düsseldorf Regional Appeal Court has held that the Supreme Court's decision on overheads (see below) also applies in principle to patent law, in practice this judgment means that the consequences of the Supreme Court's ruling are moderated, so that excessive damages are not awarded.

Abstreiferleiste (cleaning strip) – BGH 2003 IIC 818

To begin with, the Federal Supreme Court (BGH) confirms the rule that a res judicata effect not only applies to the contractual basis of a claim, which was actually introduced into legal proceeding (here: invalid know-how contract), but also expands to a competing claim basis such as, e.g., unjustified enrichment. However, the court allows for an exception if it is unambiguously clear that the verdict shall not contain a decision on the competing claim basis.

Gemeinkostenanteil (Share of Overheads) – BGH 2001 GRUR 329 = 2002 IIC 900

Germany's Federal Supreme Court relinquishes its previous case law regarding the calculation of damages on the basis of an infringer's profits. By adding in overheads, infringers were frequently able to show a loss on infringing sales. Now overheads can be deducted only in exceptional cases. This greatly increases an infringer's risk of being found liable for damages.

Druckbalken (Pressure Beam) – BGH 1985 GRUR 512 = 1987 IIC 108

Germany's Federal Supreme Court grants the holder of an intellectual property right an opportunity to demand from an alleged infringer an inspection of the alleged object of infringement under Section 809 of the German Civil Code. With its "Faxkarte" ("Fax Card") decision in the year 2002 (2003 IIC 331), the Federal Supreme Court further clarified the rulings on this subject by loosening the strict requirements that had been in effect until then.

Patent Law

Beschichtungsverfahren (Coating process) – BGH 2016 GRUR 1257

This decision develops the case law on benefits of use in cases of joint inventorship. If co-inventors are jointly entitled to an invention a patent application conducted by one co-inventor solely in his own name is not justified. Thereby, the right to the invention of the other co-inventor as an absolute right is harmed. The omitted co-inventor may claim damages which includes a compensation for enjoyed benefits of use.

Kfz-Stahlbauteil (Steel component for automobiles) – BGH 2016 GRUR 265 = 2016 IIC 113

The Federal Supreme Court renders more precise case law on entitlement. In a first step, the patent claim needs to be construed, and then it must be compared with the constructive contribution demanded by the entitlement claimant. In doing so, it has to be examined in how far the teaching of the patent claim corresponds to the teaching that unrightfully had been usurped. The constructive facilitation need not have to be implemented in the patent claim. It can be sufficient if it contributed on the way to the final shape of the invention.

Rotorelemente (Rotor members) – BGH 2015 GRUR 875

In this decision, Germany's Federal Supreme Court (BGH) emphasises the need to interpret the claim before undertaking the further examination. When the meaning and content of the claim are determined by referring to the description and the other claims, it may become apparent – in this case even deviating from the wording, which is in fact unambiguous as it stands – that two terms used in the claim must be understood as though they were swapped around.

Entsperrbild (Unlock image) – BGH 2015 GRUR 1184

The decision relates to the question of when features of a claim which include instructions on the reproduction of information should be taken into consideration when examining patentability, because they determine or at least influence the solution of a technical problem with technical means. Instructions on communicating particular contents which are only intended to act on human imagination or intellectual activity cannot establish an inventive step.

Palettenbehälter (Pallet container) III – BGH 2012 GRUR 1122 = 2013 IIC 457

The Federal Supreme Court provides a more precise definition of its case law on identical effects when examining equivalence. If, as a result of interpretation, it is possible to learn from the claim the minimum requirements as to the quantity or quality of a particular solution, then any modified means that does not satisfy these requirements cannot be regarded as achieving the identical effect. It does not even fall within the scope of protection conferred by the patent as an inferior embodiment.

Palettenbehälter (Pallet container) II – BGH 2012 GRUR 1118 = 2013 IIC 351

This is a fundamental ruling of principle regarding the line to be drawn between permitted employment in accordance with the intended use and remanufacturing, which constitutes patent infringement. According to the BGH, the decisive criterion for the assessment is the opinion of the average consumer. If the pallet container is regarded as worthless if its interior bubble has to be replaced, the replacement must constitute remanufacturing and hence patent infringement. If, on the other hand, the average consumer expects that the interior bubble will have to be replaced during the service life of the pallet container, it is necessary to examine whether the technical effects of the invention are embodied in the interior bubble.

Winkelmesseinrichtung (angle measuring device) – BGH GRUR 2011, 40

In this decision the Federal Supreme Court for the first time accepts a disclaimer solution in the “unescapable trap” constellation, where the claim of the granted patent includes a feature that has inadmissibly broadened the scope of protection. The decision has in the meantime been confirmed for the German part of European Patents (GRUR 2015, 573 – “Wundbehandlungsvorrichtung”).

Rohrschweißverfahren (Tube welding process) – BGH 2007 GRUR 773 = 2008 ICC 106

This decision on indirect patent infringement deals with a situation in which a patented multi-stage process is carried out on different commercial levels, where those carrying out the first part of the process possess a licence, while those marketing a means for carrying out the second part do not.

Haubenstretchautomat (Hood-stretching automat) – BGH 2007 GRUR 679

In this further decision on indirect patent infringement, the Federal Supreme Court sets out in detail the requirements regarding the obvious nature of the fact that an article is intended to allow a third party to use it in accordance with a patent. In addition, the decision deals with the limits to the entitlement to a cease and desist order regarding articles which can also be used without infringing a patent. Finally, the Federal Supreme Court explains the principles to be applied in determining the compensation to be paid by an indirect infringer and the scope of the corresponding entitlement to a rendering of account and provision of information.

Antriebsscheibenaufzug (Traction Sheave Elevator) – BGH 2005 GRUR 848

Following the Air Heater ruling (see below), this is another landmark decision regarding indirect patent infringement. First of all, it provides a more precise interpretation of the objective and subjective facts mentioned in section 10 of the German Patent Act, according to which the supplier should know – or it should be obvious from the circumstances – that the means is “suitable and intended for making use of the invention”. The decision goes on to explain the requirements which have to be met in order to prove these facts if it is also possible to use the means without infringing the patent. Secondly the Supreme Court lays down the losses for which the infringer must compensate the patent proprietor.

Schneidmesser II (Cutting Blade II) – BGH 2002 GRUR 519

The decision is one of five simultaneous rulings handed down by Germany's Federal Supreme Court (including Cutting Blade I – 2002 IIC 873) containing fundamental statements on patent protection under the doctrine of equivalence and regarding the scope of protection as regards numerical and dimensional data.

Luftheizgerät (Air Heater) – BGH 2001 GRUR 228

Germany's Federal Supreme Court formulates the criteria currently in effect for ascertaining a contributory patent infringement, especially for determining the subjective facts (intent) and for taking into account experience from everyday life.

Spannschraube (Tension Screw) – BGH 1999 GRUR 909 = 1999 IIC 932

This decision essentially clarifies the test for determining the scope of protection afforded by a patent. Citing the problem and its solution, the court emphasizes more strongly than before the special importance of the way in which an object is viewed in functional terms. Moreover, it finds that the meaning of terms used in a patent is to be determined from the patent itself and may differ from the common understanding of them (a patent specification as "its own dictionary").

Befestigungsvorrichtung II (Fixing Device II) – BGH 1991 GRUR 436 = 1992 IIC 111

The decision contains the delimiting criteria still in effect today of what constitutes a dependent invention and when a patented infringing embodiment does not fall within the scope of a patent's protection even under the doctrine of equivalence.

Ethofumesat (Ethofumesate) – BGH 1990 GRUR 997 = 1991 IIC 541

Germany's Federal Supreme Court deals with the question of whether the user of a patent was entitled to a testing privilege prior to the introduction of Section 11 of the Patent Law of 1981. From the standpoint of eliminating the consequences of a continuing infringement of rights under Section 1004 of the German Civil Code, the Court approves an extension of the time of the patent protection in the case of patent-infringing preparatory actions intended to permit immediate marketing after expiration of the period of patent protection. This is a precursor decision to the Court's later rulings "Klinische Versuche I und II" ("Clinical Tests I", 1997 IIC 103, and "Clinical Tests II", 1997 Mitt 523) and to the decision of Germany's Federal Constitutional Court "Clinical Tests" (2001 GRUR 43), in which rospatt osten pross was also involved.

Befestigungsvorrichtung I (Fixing Device I) – BGH 1987 GRUR 280 = 1988 IIC 243

Germany's Federal Supreme Court holds that the rule whereby only the prior art mentioned in the patent specification may be taken into account in interpreting the patent does not apply in determining the scope of protection under the doctrine of equivalence.

Schiessbolzen (Projectile of a Bolt-Setting Gun) – BGH 1979 GRUR 149

With this decision Germany's Federal Supreme Court makes it clear that just providing information about the intended purpose in a device claim does not have the effect of limiting the scope of protection.

Metronidazol – BGH 1975 GRUR 425 = 1976 IIC 407

In a basic decision Germany's Federal Supreme Court defines the requirements for implementing process claims by equivalent means.

Trademark Law

acopat – judgment of 23rd September, 2009, GCEU T-409/07

In this ruling, the General Court of the European Union provides some interesting guidelines for proving that serious use is being made of a trade mark.

audison – BGH 2009 GRUR Int. 257

Germany's Federal Supreme Court answers a number of open questions in relation to the unlawful agent trade mark. He notes, inter alia, that the claims based on Art. 11, 17 Trade Mark Law also exist if the principal, as yet, has only applied for a foreign trade mark at the time of the agent's national application. Any marketing intermediary who has at least a secondary obligation vis-à-vis the principal to regard his interests can be regarded as an agent in the sense of these provisions.

Das Prinzip der Bequemlichkeit (The Principle of Comfort) – CJEU 2005 GRUR Int 224

For the first time the European Court of Justice deals with the matter of the registrability and distinctiveness of advertising slogans. The Court of First Instance upheld the applicant's suit for registration (2002 IIC 970) and found that no stricter criteria were called for in the case of slogans than in relation to other marks. The European Court of Justice dismissed the appeal of the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market and confirmed in principle the registration of advertising slogans as trademarks.

The Colour of Elegance – BGH 2005 GRUR 581

The BGH deals for the first time with bad faith as a ground for invalidity pursuant to Art. 51 (1) (b) CTMR (now Art. 52 (1b) UMV). It notes that there is no intention to obstruct as long as the focus is on promoting the applicant's own competition. The latter is to be presumed where the mark applied for extends an existing sign right within the meaning of a 'family of marks'. Obstruction as a side effect is not tolerated.

stüßy/stüßy II – BGH 2000 GRUR 879 and 2004 GRUR 156 = 2004 IIC 699

In this dispute the trademark holder sued to block the sale of original merchandise which, as he represented, had been imported into the EU or EEA without authorization. After a submission decision by the European Court of Justice (2003 GRUR 512 = 2003 IIC 654), Germany's Federal Supreme Court laid down new principles for the distribution of the burden of proof in such cases.

Companyline – CJEU GRUR 2003, 58

With this second decision on the distinctiveness of community trademarks, the European Court of Justice gives up its generous line from the “Baby-Dry” decision of 2001. In so doing, it makes it clear that the appreciation of facts is open to review by the European Court of Justice only in the exceptional event that the lower court's appreciation distorts the presentation of the facts.

1, 2, 3 im Sauseschritt (“Quick as a wink”) – BGH 2002 GRUR 1083

Germany's Federal Supreme Court initially finds that the distinctiveness of registered dictums as a trademark should not be judged differently from the distinctiveness of other identifiers. At the same time, a specific semantic content associated with the dictum can eliminate any danger of confusion if the semantic content of the attacked identifier differs from it.

Tiffany II – BGH 2002 GRUR 1079

Germany's Federal Supreme Court substantiates the merchandise likeness / similarity of jewelry on the one hand and ophthalmic products (eyeglasses frames) on the other. The ruling is one of a series of decisions which, after the “Canon” decision of the European Court of Justice, marks a move by the Federal Supreme Court toward an absolute similarity concept for goods and services.

Fabergé – BGH 2002 GRUR 340

Following the Chevy decision by the CJEU, the Federal Supreme Court does not require, for a mark to be known, that the mark should be familiar to a particular percentage of the relevant public. Instead, all the relevant circumstances of the individual case (market share, use and investments) must be taken into consideration when weighing up the overall merits.

EuroHealth – CGEU 2001 GRUR 835 = 2002 IIC 216

The Court of First Instance recognizes the registration of the mark “EuroHealth” as a community trademark for financial services. It thus opposes the view that combining a descriptive word or phrase with the mark “Euro” renders the combination unprotectable as a trademark.

Drei-Streifen-Kennzeichnung (Three-Stripe Mark) – BGH 2001 GRUR 158 = 2002 IIC 770

Germany’s Federal Supreme Court broadens the scope of protection of the adidas stripes to include a 2-stripe design. It takes the position that, because the adidas stripes are so well-known, the consumer will recognize the trademark even in such differing versions. The “adidas/Fitnessworld” decision of the European Court of Justice of 2003 (2004 IIC 65) is along the same lines.

Aral/Blue I – BPatG 1999 GRUR 61 = 1999 IIC 812

Several senates of Germany’s Federal Patent Court had initially rejected the registration of abstract-color trademarks. This decision modified those prior rulings. Meanwhile in its “Libertel” decision (2004 IIC 56) the European Court of Justice confirmed the registrability of color trademarks and thereby clarified one of the most contentious issues in trademark law.

Design Protection / Copyright Law

Regalsystem (Shelf system) – BGH GRUR 2013, 951

The imitation of a product that is competitively unique is unfair if the deception as to origin can be avoided. If the original product needs replacing and extending, it may, however, be permissible to take over the features of the original product in order to ensure technical compatibility. According to this decision by the Federal Supreme Court, this also applies if the customers have a legitimate interest in the visual compatibility of the products.

Holzstühle (Wooden Chairs) – BGH 1996 GRUR 767 = 1998 IIC 105

Germany’s Federal Supreme Court establishes basic rules for the differentiated testing of the novelty and uniqueness of a registered design.

Cartier-Armreif (Cartier Bracelet) – BGH 1994 GRUR 630 = 1995 IIC 121

For the first time in performance protection under competition law also, Germany's Federal Supreme Court grants the claim, which had been rejected in the first instance, to information about the origin and distribution channel of imitations, which was introduced with the Product-Piracy Law of 1990 for intellectual property rights. The claim is extended to include foreign suppliers and buyers.

Beschlagprogramm (Line of Dress Plates) – BGH 1986 GRUR 673

Germany's Federal Supreme Court grants complementary protection under unfair competition law to recurrent characteristic features of a product line.

Stahlrohrstuhl II (Steel-Tube Chair II) – BGH 1981 GRUR 820

Anyone contesting copyright-law protection for an art work based on prior art must explain and demonstrate the specific appearance of that known geometric shape.

Leuchtenglas (Lamp Glass) – BGH 1981 GRUR 273

Germany's Federal Supreme Court reaffirms its own decisions to the effect that a discrete part of a complex design shape can be accorded separate protection under registered-design law (known as element protection).

Haushaltsschneidemaschine I + II (Household Slicing Machine I and II) – BGH 1978 GRUR 168 = 1978 IIC 495; 1981 GRUR 269

In a lawsuit which had gone through five levels, involving two appeal judgments on points of law, Germany's Federal Supreme Court recognized the protection, under registered-design law, of a housing proportioned in a certain way, with a cuboid shape. In so doing, it confirmed its rulings to the effect that protection against imitation of design shapes can at most only be refused if their basis is objectively and exclusively technical.

Dreifachkombinationsschalter (Triple Combination Switch) – BGH 1975 GRUR 81

Germany’s Federal Supreme Court adheres to the principle that, while the requirements applicable to the creative uniqueness of registered designs must not be too low, they are nevertheless much lower than in the case of a work of art protected under copyright law. The court makes it clear that this principle also applies when the design shape consists of a combination of previously known elements.

Elektroschalter (Electric Switch) – BGH 1974 GRUR 406

Germany’s Federal Supreme Court clarifies the “Strassenleuchte” (“Street Light”) decision of 1961 to the effect that concordance with a registered design indicates the presence of subjective imitation even when the imitator had no knowledge of the protected original. The court makes it clear that such indication does not exist if there is doubt as to whether the original was already being marketed at the time when the contested product was created.

Stahlrohrstuhl I (Steel-Tube Chair I) – BGH 1961 GRUR 635

Germany’s Federal Supreme Court recognizes the hind-leg-less (free-swinging) chair by Mart Stam as an aesthetic creation that ranks as a work of art. Whether it is judged as qualifying as a work of art depends solely on the situation and viewpoints prevailing at the time of its creation.

Hummel-Figuren I-III (Hummel Figures I-III) – BGH 1952 GRUR 516; 1961 GRUR 581; 1970 GRUR 250

In this series of decisions, Germany’s Federal Supreme Court lays the foundation for protection of the design of artistic child figures under copyright law and registered-design law, with complementary protection under unfair competition law. It also establishes the principle that religious congregations have exclusive rights of use with regard to copyrights belonging to their members.

Unfair Competition Law

Umsatzsteuererstattungs-Modell (VAT Reimbursement Model) – BGH 2006 GRUR 511

With this ruling, the Federal Supreme Court continues the moves to relax the requirements under Unfair-Competition Law in connection with advertising articles. In future, it will only be assumed that enticements are excessive for the purposes of Competition Law if the benefit offered by the advertiser is likely to exert such a powerful influence on the consumer that the latter's free will in decision-making is impaired. In addition, the Supreme Court makes a clear distinction between loan transactions under Banking Law, for which a permit is required, and the concept of credit according to other provisions.

Preiskampf (Price War) – BGH 1990 GRUR 371 = 1990 IIC 256

To protect competitors, Germany's Federal Supreme Court prohibits mutual price undercutting by two companies with significant market power through offering below-cost prices ("loss leaders").

Metro I-III, V – BGH 1978 GRUR 173 = 1978 IIC 250; 1979 GRUR 411 = 1980 IIC 103;
1990 GRUR 617; 2001 GRUR 846

With these decisions Germany's Federal Supreme Court sets the permissible limits for wholesalers selling goods for private consumption and indicates the organizational steps they must take to prevent such purchases.

Antitrust Law

Fachhandelsvereinbarung Sanitär (sanitary goods retail trade agreement) –
Court of Appeal Duesseldorf 2014 NZKart 68

Germany's most important higher regional antitrust court senate awarded the plaintiff damages in the millions for having been obstructed by a sanitary manufacturer in violation of antitrust law. The decision answers a number of fundamental questions in connection with the assessment of contract clauses under antitrust law, which are specifically directed against online trading. It also extends responsibility for antitrust violations to the management of a company for the first time. The Federal Supreme Court did not accept the appeal against the decision.

Fachhandelsvereinbarung (specialist trade agreement) – Federal Cartel Office (BKartA)
case report of 13.12.2011

In this case report, the Federal Cartel Office explains that strategies for obstructing internet trading are highly problematic under cartel law and may violate Art. 101 para. 1 TFEU and GWB (Law on Unfair Competition) section 1. The observations by the Federal Cartel Office have attracted attention throughout Europe beyond the sanitary appliances industry which is directly affected.

Standard-Spundfass (Standard-Bung Barrel) – BGH 2004 GRUR 966

In this decision, the Federal Supreme Court for the first time established an entitlement to a compulsory license outside the scope of the exceptional provision of Section 24 of the German Patent Act. The ruling is particularly important in cases in which the teaching of a patent has been reflected in an industrial standard.

Polyferon (Polyferon / Compulsory License) – BGH 1996 GRUR 190 = 1997 IIC 242

This was the German Federal Supreme Court's first, and for a long time only, decision on the subject of compulsory licenses according to Section 24 of the Patent Act.

Procedural Law

Vacuum transportation system (Vakuum-Transportsystem) – BGH 2017 GRUR 428

If, in the nullity proceedings, the Federal Supreme Court has declared a patent null and void, in whole or in part, and this judgment deprives an earlier appeal judgment upholding the patent infringement of its basis, the nullity must be invoked as a reason for admitting the further appeal (Zulassung der Revision) in the still pending further appeal against the earlier appeal judgment. If the time limit for filing a non-admission complaint (Nichtzulassungsbeschwerde) has already expired, this must be done within two weeks within the framework of an application for restitutio in integrum because the time limit for filing the non-admission complaint has thus been missed. This two-week period begins with the announcement of the decision of the Federal Court of Justice in the nullity proceedings. A party who culpably failed to invoke the limitation or discontinuance of the patent as a reason for the admission of the revision cannot later invoke the discontinuance of the basis of judgment by way of a restitution action.

Umweltengel für Tragetasche (Blue Angel for plastic bag) – BGH 2014 GRUR 578

The I. senate comments on open questions regarding the burden of demonstration and proof in cases of misleading advertisement statements. If one party can only rely on circumstantial evidence, it has to demonstrate and provide evidence not only for the existence of the circumstances at issue, but also for the presumptive effect of the circumstances. If the production site of one of the parties is to be inspected in the course of collecting evidence, the confidentiality interests of this party are sufficiently preserved if the other party is participating in this inspection by a publicly appointed but non-inaugurated expert who has been sworn by the court to confidentiality towards his own client.

Realchemie Nederland – CJEU 2012 GRUR 848 = NJW 2011, 3568

With this ruling, the Court of Justice of the European Union has for the first time established a sound legal basis for the effective enforcement of administrative penalties against foreign patent infringers who culpably fail to comply with a court order to cease and desist.

Magnetowiderstandsensor (magneto resistance sensor) – BGH 2011 GRUR 359

In this case plaintiff in a nullity action was supported by a side-intervenient. In the appeal proceedings plaintiff and defendant settled the case out of court. Side-intervenient was not involved in this settlement. The Supreme Court had to decide whether side-intervenient had the right to continue the nullity action on its own after plaintiff had withdrawn his appeal. The Supreme Court assumes such right of side-intervenient only if he has joined the proceedings before the expiry of the appeal term and lodged his own appeal.

Mykoplasmenachweis (Mycoplasma detection) – BGH 2008 GRUR 280

This decision sets out the prerequisites for a reinstatement in the status quo ante in nullity proceedings after the deadline for filing the statement of grounds for appeal has lapsed. It also specifies the due diligence of an attorney using professional software for monitoring deadlines.

GAT v. LuK – CGEU 2006 Mitt 361 = 2006 IIC 742

According to this decision, a court within the EU cannot decide on the validity of a patent in another Member State of the EU, not even in connection with a patent infringement action. Together with the judgment in the Roche v. Primus case, this decision effectively will put an end to cross-border patent infringement actions, because the defendant merely has to raise the defense that the patent in suit is invalid in order to show that the court seised of the case lacks jurisdiction.

Euro-Einführungsrabatt (Euro-Introduction Rebate) – BGH 2004 GRUR 264

Germany's Federal Supreme Court ends a dispute that has continued for decades in lower court cases concerning administrative fines for non-compliance with a court ruling after settlement of the main proceedings. The court makes it clear that violations of a restraining order are no longer punishable by execution procedures when the parties have mutually declared the main proceedings to have been settled and the settlement has not been limited to the time after the punishable violation.

Unzulässige Verletzungsklage (Inadmissible Infringement Action) – BVerwG 2001 Mitt 136

By filing patent-infringement actions with the Administrative Court, rospatt osten pross had developed a defense against so-called torpedo suits. The pendency of an infringement action in Germany was thus brought forward to the moment of the filing of the action. This measure has withstood being contested before Germany's Federal Administrative Court. The European legislature recognized the problem involved and came up with a sensible solution in an amendment to Article 30, Point 1, of the EuGVO (European Regulation on Place of Jurisdiction and Enforcement).

Cable duct II (Kabeldurchführung II) – 2001 BB 1012

The BGH finds that the obligation of the judge to examine the matter in dispute exhaustively in fact also includes the critical examination of the opinion of a court appointed expert.