# **Training Manual**

IPR is concerned with ownership and control of ideas - ?intellectual output?. It is an important issue in research both because you must avoid infringing others? IPRs and know your own rights.

?Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) or intellectual property (IP) are the rights given to a person over the creation of their minds?

?They usually give the creator an exclusive rights over the use of his/her creation for a certain period of time?

# Contents

- 1 What is Intellectual Property?
- 2 IPR legislation
- 3 Patent
  - ◆ 3.1 What is an invention?
  - 3.2 Types of Patents
    3.3 Why Patent?

  - 3.4 Patentability requirement
  - 3.5 How do I get a patent?
    3.6 What can I patent
- 4 Patent Searching 4.1 Why Search Patents?
  - ♦ 4.2 Types of Search
  - ♦ 4.3 Where to Search?
  - ♦ 4.4 How to Search?
  - ♦ 4.5 Example of Quick Search in USPTO
  - ♦ 4.6 Example Advance Search In USPTO
  - ♦ 4.7 Example Number Search In USPTO

# What is Intellectual Property?

An intellectual property is any product of the human intellect that is unique, novel, and unobvious (and has some value in the marketplace).

Presentation		An idea
Process		Invention
Computer program	Intellectual Property?	Expression or literary creation
Chemical formula		Unique name
Industrial process		Business method

# 5

# **IPR** legislation

The idea of IPR legislation is to protect all owners of Intellectual Property Covered by international and national law:

- International: Berne Convention for the Protection Literary and Artistic Works (1886 onwards)
  European Union legislation UK: Copyright, Designs and Patents Act(1988)

# Patent

A patent is a contract between the government and the inventor, in other words it is a legal protection granted by the government.

The government gives the inventor the right to exclude others from making, using or selling the invention for a term of years. The exclusive right does not give the inventor the right to make, use or sell his invention.

The inventor gives the public a full and complete disclosure of the invention with a teaching of how it works.

- The right created by a patent is a monopoly right
- The right to take action against any person exploiting the patented invention in the country without the agreement of the patent owner Patent are given only for inventions
- Once issued, patentee must enforce the rights

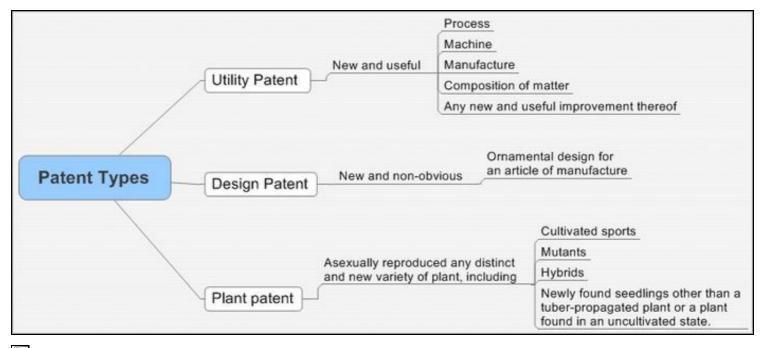
#### What is an invention?

Inventions are solutions to specific problems in the field of technology.

- An invention may be related to product or process
- Unity of invention Only one patent is granted to one invention

# **Types of Patents**

There are three different types of patents for which an inventor may apply:



# E.

#### Why Patent?

Patents are most important of IP because of:

- · Patents are a way to make more money from those who obtain a patent
- Patent policies can be tailored by a country based on its need to foster and promote industrial development
- Patents enable Research and Development
- . Most importantly, patent provides the most fool proof form of IP rights

#### Patentability requirement

Must meet the following three criteria

- Utility The invention must perform some useful function for society, i.e. it must have
  - useful purpose
    - operativeness (invention must serve purpose)
- Novelty It must be new, i.e. it must
  - Not known or used by others
  - Different from prior art
  - Not patented or publicly disclosed previously

Note: 1 year grace period in US and Canada most other jurisdictions have absolute novelty requirement

• Non-Obvious ? It should not be obvious to a person ordinary skilled it the art, i.e.

?sufficiently different from what has been used or described before that it may be said to be nonobvious to a person having ordinary skill in the area of technology related to the invention?

#### How do I get a patent?

To get a patent on an INVENTION,

- · You must have an invention that is patentable
- You must describe the invention and apply for a patent
- The patent office must examine the patent (and criticize it) and hopefully grant/issue the patent
- ? and you must pay fees and argue/justify/clarify your invention through the prosecution process

#### What can I patent

The list of inventions which are/and not patentable

#### Inventions patentable

- Art, Process, Method or Manner of manufacture;
- Machine, Apparatus or other Articles;
- Substances produced by Manufacturing
- Computer Software which has Technical application to Industry or is used with Hardware
- Product Patent for Food / Chemical / Medicines or Drugs

#### Inventions not patentable

- Frivolous or obvious inventions.
- Inventions which could be contrary to law or morality or injurious to human, animal or plant life and health or to the environment.
- Mere discovery of the scientific principle or the formulation of an abstract theory or discovery of any living thing or non-living substances occurring in nature
- Mere discovery of any new property or mere new use for known substance or the mere use of a known process, machine or apparatus- unless results to new products or employs one new reactant.
   Producing a new substance by mere admixtures of substances.
- Mere arrangement / rearrangement or duplication of known devices functioning independently.
- Method of agriculture and horticulture

- Any process for the medicinal or surgical, curative prophylactic, diagnostic, therapeutic or other treatment of human beings, animals to render them free of disease or to increase their economic value or that of their products.
- The biological processes for production or propagation of plants and animals in whole or any part thereof other than micro-organisms but including seeds, varieties and species (new plant varieties can be protected by the protection of plant varieties and farmers act 2001).
- A mathematical or business method or algorithms.
- ◆ A Computer Programme per se other than its technical application to industry or a combination with hardware.
- Aesthetic creation including cinematography and television production.
- Method for performing mental act or playing game.
- Presentation of information.
- Topography of Integrated Circuits.
- Invention which in effect, is traditional knowledge or which is an aggregation or duplication of known properties of traditionally ٠ known components
- Inventions relating to Atomic Energy.

# Patent Searching

Patent searching is a challenging task many searchers choose to do in order to decide on a course of action that will ultimately determine their legal rights. Conducting the searches is challenging precisely because the process involves multiple steps using resources with which many searchers are not familiar. By comparison, patent experts spend many hours in training and many hours searching inventions in their daily work.

For example, patent examiners at the United States Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO) spend about twelve hours investigating each patent application to determine whether the invention it describes is patentable. During that time, the examiner consults an average of thirty-eight databases containing patent and non-patent literature to determine whether the invention has ever before been described. Although a novice searcher may miss important patent information when searching, the best defense against these mistakes is practice, patience and the development of one's search skills.

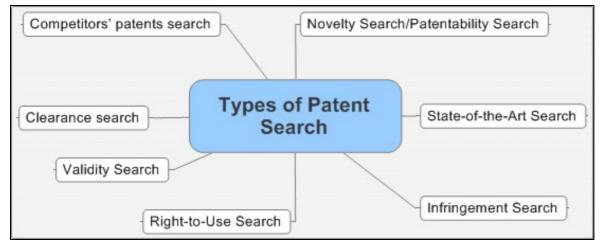
#### Why Search Patents?

People search patents for many reasons, most often because they have an invention they hope to patent. A search will determine whether an invention has patenting potential. Others search patents to find alternative approaches and suggestions to help resolve technological problems. Studies have shown that 80% of all patents hold information that is not published anywhere else in the world. By tapping into this tremendous resource, the searcher avoids "reinventing the wheel".

- Getting a general idea of how an application and patent is structured to help in the preparation or your own application
- Learning more about a new field
  For market information
- Competitor tracking
- Technology tracking
  For R & D direction
- · For identifying new patenting and research opportunities

#### Types of Search

Details on various search types



5

#### Where to Search?

Resources for patent searching are

Patent Databases

```
    Free databases
```

```
♦ List of all free databases
◊ Patent Coverage
```

- Vendor databases
- Complete collection of patents on DVD-ROM
- Library

#### How to Search?

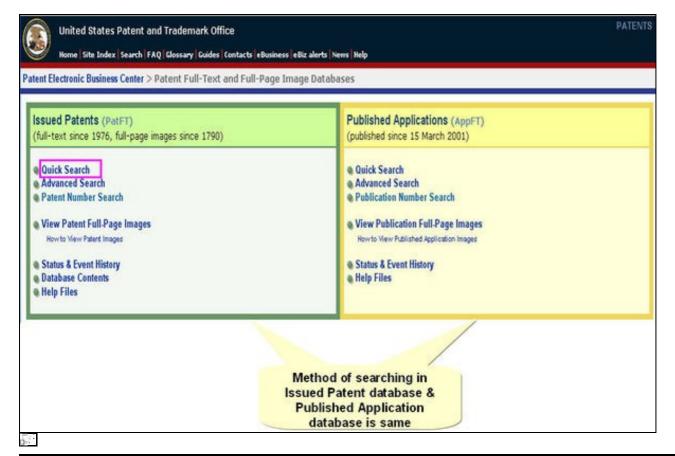
Patent searching in USPTO

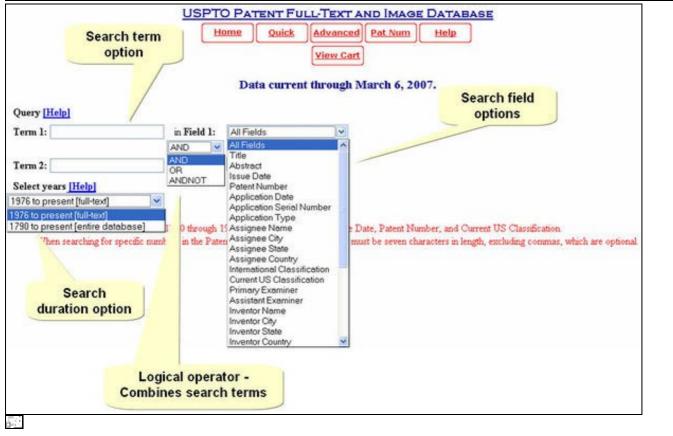
- Click here to visit USTPO
- · Follow pasted slides to learn how to search on USPTO issued patents
- Search techniques and interface is same for both Issued Patents and Published Applications in USPTO

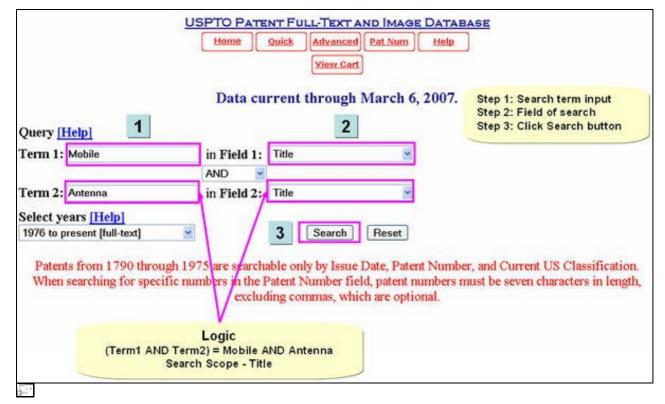


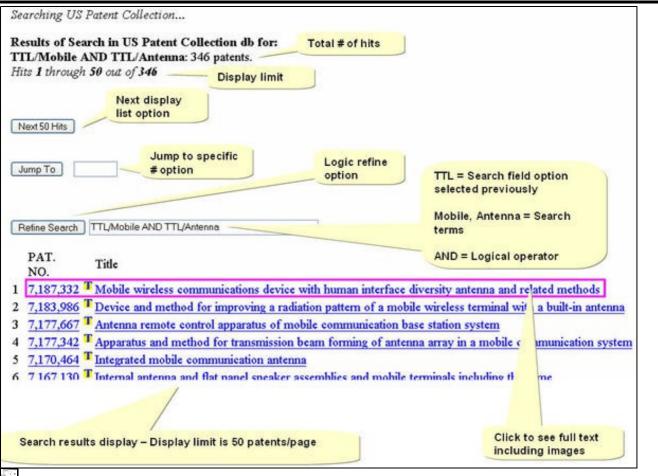
Б. ...

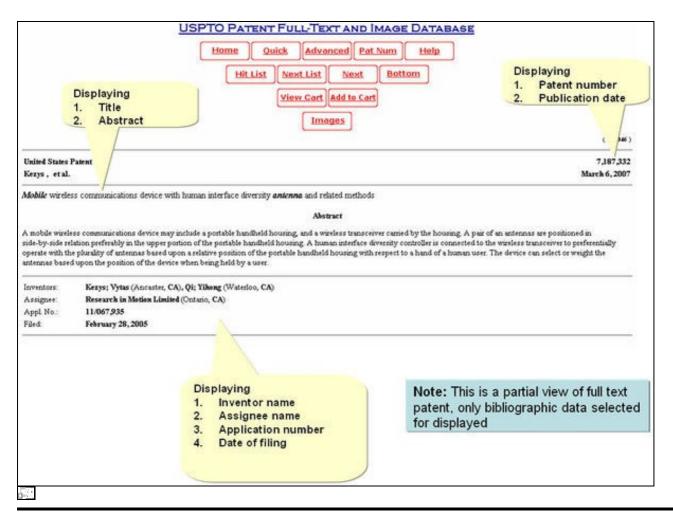












Example - Advance Search In USPTO

tent Electronic Business Center > Patent Full-Text and Full-Page I	mage Databases	
Issued Patents (PatFT) (full-text since 1976, full-page images since 1790)	Published Applications (AppFT) (published since 15 March 2001)	
Ouick Search Advanced Search Patent Number Search View Patent Full-Page Images How to View Patent Images Status & Event History Database Contents Help Files	Ouick Search     Advanced Search     Publication Number Search     View Publication Full-Page Images     How to View Published Application Images     Status & Event History     Help Files	
	Method of searching in Issued Patent database & Published Application database is same	

search, multiple log operator search stra	Construction of the second s		EXT AND IMAG vanced Pat Num w Cart		
Query [Help]		Data current thr	Examples: ttl/(tennis and (ra isd/1/8/2002 and r in/newmar-julie	cquet or racket))	
Select Years [Help] 1976 to present (full-text)	M	Search Reset			
	cific numbers in the	Patent Number field, patent wa	nbers must be seven cl	umber, and Current US Classificatio haracters in length, excluding comma	and the set of the set
	Field Code	Field Name	Field Code	Field Name	
	PN	Patent Number	IN	Inventor Name	
	ISD	Issue Date	IC	Inventor City	
	TTL	Title	IS	Inventor State	
	ABST	Abstract	ICN	Inventor Country	
			anced Pat Num	Example of search with	AND OR
Query [Help] ((Nobile OR Cellula (Multi-band OR Dual AND (Antenna OR Aeri)	-band OR Two-H	Data current through the second secon	Examples ttl/(tennis and (racq isd/1/8/2002 and mo	operator in multiple fie simultaneously with fil restriction by issue da inventor name (in/)	ed
((Mobile OR Cellula (Multi-band OR Dual AND (Antenna OR Arri 1 % to present[full-text] Path	-band OR Two-I al) AND (band)	Data current through (Phone) AND (Phone) AND (and Or 2-band) ) Search Reset ugh 1975 are searchable only by	ngh March 6, 200 Examples ttl/(tennis and (racq isd/1/8/2002 and mo in/newmar-julie	operator in multiple fie simultaneously with fil restriction by issue da inventor name (in/) uet or racket)) torcycle	ed te (isd/) &
((Mobile OR Cellula (Multi-band OR Dual AND (Antenna OR Aeri 1 "6 to present [full-text] Pan	-band OR Two-I al) AND (band) ents from 1790 thro cific numbers in the	Data current throu (Phone) AND sand Or 2-band) ) Search Reset ugh 1975 are searchable only by Patent Number field, patent name	agh March 6, 200 Examples ttl/(tennis and (racq isd/1/8/2002 and mo in/newmar-julie	operator in multiple fie simultaneously with fil restriction by issue da inventor name (in/) uet or racket)) torcycle	ed te (isd/) &
((Nobile OR Cellula (Multi-band OR Dual AND (Antenna OR Aeri 1 % to present [full-text] Path	-band OR Two-I al) AND (band)	Data current through (Phone) AND and Or 2-band) ) Search Reset ugh 1975 are searchable only by Patent Number field, patent name	ngh March 6, 200 Examples ttl/(tennis and (racq isd/1/8/2002 and mo in/newmar-julie	operator in multiple fie simultaneously with fil restriction by issue da inventor name (in/) uet or racket)) torcycle	ed te (isd/) &
((Nobile OR Cellula (Multi-band OR Dual AND (Antenna OR Aeri 1 "6 to present [full-text] Path	-band OR Two-I al) AND (band) ents from 1790 thro cific numbers in the Field Code	Data current throu (Phone) AND sand Or 2-band) ) Search Reset ugh 1975 are searchable only by Patent Number field, patent name	agh March 6, 200 Examples ttl/(tennis and (racq isd/1/8/2002 and mo in/newmar-julie Issue Date, Patent Num ers must be seven char Field Code	operator in multiple field Name	ed te (isd/) &
((Nobile OR Cellula (Multi-band OR Dual AND (Antenna OR Aeri 1 "6 to present [full-text] Path	-band OR Two-I al) AND (band) ents from 1790 thro cific numbers in the Field Code PN	Data current through (Phone) AND and Or 2-band) ) Search Reset ugh 1975 are searchable only by Patent Number field, patent number Field Name Patent Number	agh March 6, 200 Examples ttl/(tennis and (racq isd/18/2002 and mo in/newmar-julie Issue Date, Patent Num ers must be seven char Field Code IN	operator in multiple fiels simultaneously with fill restriction by issue dat inventor name (in/) uet or racket)) torcycle aber, and Current US Classification racters in length, excluding commas, w Field Name Inventor Name	ed te (isd/) &
((Mobile OR Cellula (Multi-band OR Dual AND (Antenna OR Arri 1 % to present[full-text] Path	-band OR Two-I al) AND (band) ents from 1790 thro cific numbers in the Field Code PN ISD	Data current throw (Phone) AND and Or 2-band) ) Search Reset ugh 1975 are searchable only by Patent Number field, patent number Field Name Patent Number Issue Date	agh March 6, 200 Examples ttl/(tennis and (racq isd/18/2002 and mo in/newmar-julie Issue Date, Patent Num bers must be seven char Field Code IN IC	operator in multiple fiels simultaneously with fill restriction by issue dat inventor name (in/) uet or racket)) torcycle ther, and Current US Classification. racters in length, excluding commas, w Field Name Inventor Name Inventor City	ed te (isd/) &

hts I through 50 out of 562	Hit count display	System generated logic display
Jump To	Logic refine option	
Refine Search ((Mobile OR Cellular	OR Cell) AND (Phone) AND (Mult	
PAT NO. Title		
7,188,185 T Federated multiprotoc		
2 7,187,959 T Antenna structure for	devices with conductive chassis	
3 7,187,945 T Versatile antenna swit		
	d dual-band transmitter using the same	
5 7,187,663 TElexible processing sy		
	and module including the arrangement	
7 7 187 331 T Embedded multiband	antennas	

### **Example - Number Search In USPTO**

