UNITED STATES
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How to conduct a preliminary U.S. patent search: A step by step strategy

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Topics

- Benefits of conducting a thorough patent search
- Patentability
- Prior art
- Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC)
- Patent search strategy steps



Search benefits for inventors

- Make a preliminary determination that your proposed invention is novel.
- Provide an Information Disclosure
 Statement of relevant documents in a patent applications as required.
- Prepare to discuss your ideas with a registered patent attorney or patent agent.



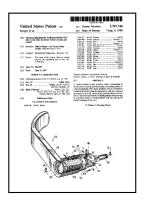


Types of patents

Utility

Protects how an invention works, functions, or is made for 20 years from filing date:

- Process
- Machine
- Article of manufacture
- Composition of matter



Design

Protects the way a product or article of manufacture looks (the appearance) for 15 years from the date of grant.



Plant

Protects newly invented strains of asexually reproducing flowering plants, fruit trees, and other hybrid plants for 20 years from filing date.





Patentability

Inventions that may be patented:

- new
- useful
- non-obvious
- accompanied by a written description disclosing how to make and use the invention.

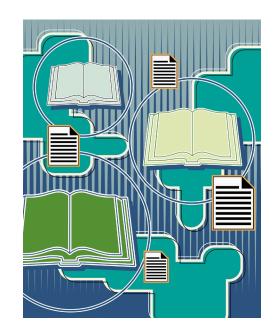
How do you know if an invention is new and non-obvious?



Prior art

Prior art consists of information that describes an invention and is disclosed to the public including:

- U.S. patents and published patent applications
- Foreign patents and published patent applications
- Journal and magazine articles
- Books, manuals, and catalogs
- Websites and databases
- Conference proceedings
- Scientific papers





Preliminary U.S. patent search

A preliminary U.S. patent search begins with a keyword search of granted U.S. patents and published applications (prior art). It is conducted to determine patentability of an invention.



Keyword search pitfalls

- Vague or inconsistent terminology:
 - Toy and Process of Use (Patent US 2,415,012)
- Obsolete names and terms:
 - "LP"... "hi-fi"... "laser disc"..."floppy disc"
- Different meanings in different fields:
 - "mouse" the animal v. computer "mouse"
- Synonyms:
 - Rodent extermination device (US patent 5,185,953)

To avoid the pitfalls of keyword searching, and to conduct a more thorough preliminary patent search, a keyword search should be supplemented with a classification search.





Search example

An improvement in umbrella design





Brainstorm terms describing your invention **STEP 1**

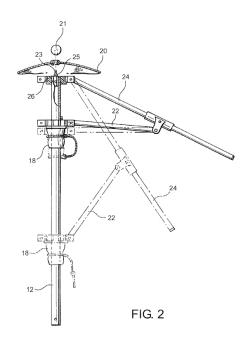
Description of the invention

- 1. What is the **purpose** of the invention? Is it a utilitarian device or an ornamental design?
- Is the invention a **process** a way of making something or performing a function – or is it a product?
- 3. What is the invention **made of**? What is the physical composition or structure of the invention?
- 4. How is the invention **used**?
- 5. What are **keywords** and technical terms that describe the nature of the invention?



Answering the questions

- ...an umbrella that has a new rib design to eliminate the umbrella collapsing or inverting due to high winds
- 2. ...a product
- 3. ...framework with ribs, stretchers and a main frame, securing rings, mounting brackets, joint connectors, fabric connectors, fabric, linkage bar
- 4. ...used for protection against the elements
- 5. ...in addition to "umbrella,": parasol, sunshade, support assembly or apparatus, windproof, wind-resistant





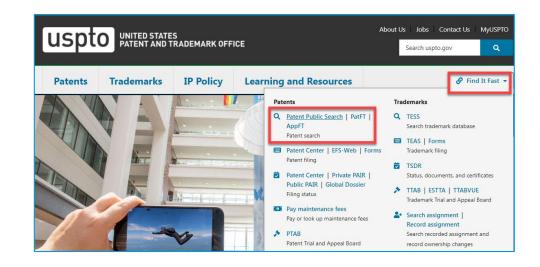
Conduct a keyword search using Patent Public Search

STEP 2

Access Patent Public Search database

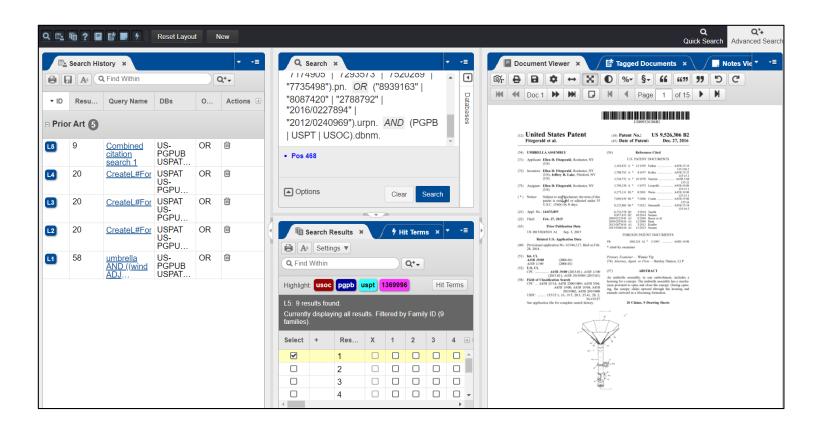
The USPTO home page (www.uspto.gov) has a "Find It Fast" menu.

Select the "Patent Public Search" link near the top of the menu.





Patent Public Search database





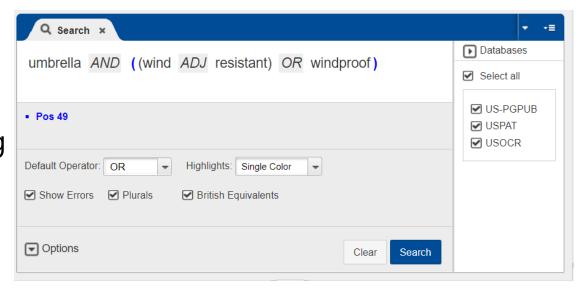
Hints for keyword searching

- Group (using "OR") together synonyms;
- Consider the use of technical engineering language rather than common everyday words, e.g., (car or automobile or auto or "land motor vehicle");
- Use quotes to group search phrases where words are adjacent ("image viewer").
- Just remember the inherent limitations of keyword searching.



Enter a keyword search statement

In the Search panel, enter your search statement using relevant keywords identified in Step 1.



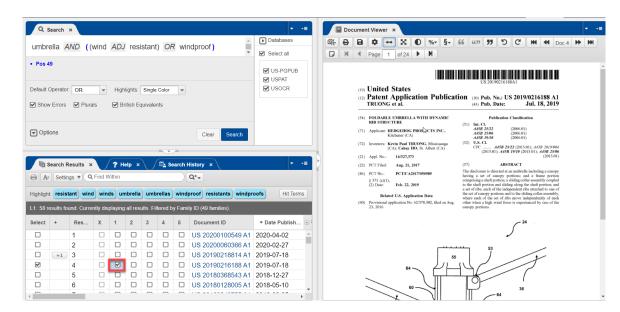


Review the search results

As you select each document in the Search Results panel, it will appear in the Document Viewer panel.

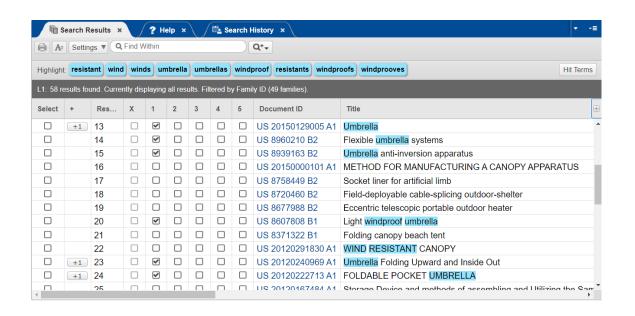
If a document appears relevant, click on the corresponding box in the tag columns.

A check mark in Tag column 1 indicates that that document 4 has been tagged.





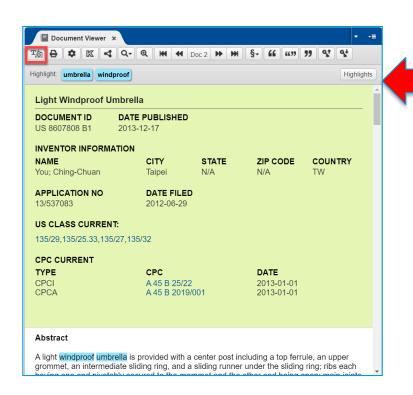
Tag documents for later review

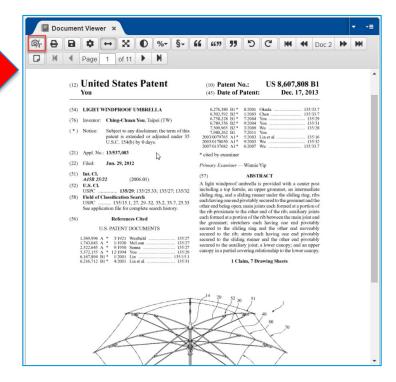


- In the Search Results panel, each document has several columns.
- Columns numbered 1-5 have open check boxes. A searcher can apply their own criteria to any column.
- For example, column 1 can be "to review in-depth later," column 2 can be "similarity of structure," etc.
- Tagging isn't required, but it is a very useful feature for keeping track of relevant documents.



Toggle full-text view to display view







Review front page information

Patent number Date of patent

(10) Patent No.: US 10,743,627 B2

(45) Date of Patent: *Aug. 18, 2020

Title

Applicant Inventor Assignee

(54) UMBRELLA HAVING AN ANTI-INVERSION MECHANISM

- (71) Applicant: Shedrain Corporation, Portland, OR (US)
- (72) Inventors: David Haythornthwaite, Fujian
 Province (CN); Andrew
 Haythornthwaite, Fujian Province
 (CN)
- (73) Assignee: SHEDRAIN CORPORATION, Portland, OR (US)



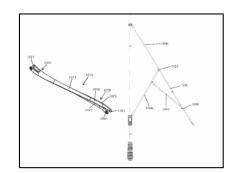
Review front page, continued

Abstract

(57) ABSTRACT

An umbrella has a plurality of ribs attached to a runner by main struts. The umbrella has an anti-inversion mechanism formed of a plurality of anti-inversion struts. Each anti-inversion strut is pivotally coupled to one respective main strut and is pivotally connected to a floating joint member that is freely movable along a length of one respective rib. The anti-inversion mechanism also includes a stop that is fixedly attached to the rib and restricts the degree of travel of the floating joint member along the rib and is positioned to prevent the respective rib from inverting in response to an applied force.

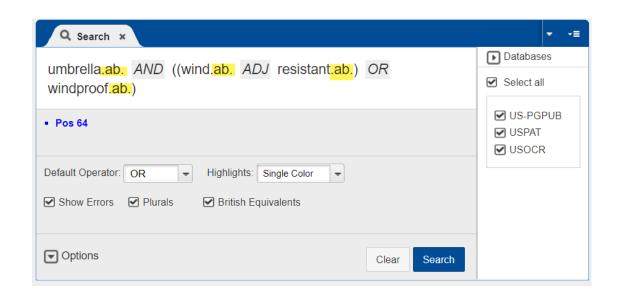
Representative drawing





More focused search results

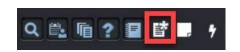
- If you are finding that a large number of search results are irrelevant, you can make changes to your search statement.
- One way to have more focused search results is to use searchable indices (field codes) to restrict the keywords to certain fields in the documents.
- In this example we have restricted the earlier terms to the abstracts of the documents by using the ".ab." field label.





Accessing tagged documents

- Having tagged all of the documents of interest, view the list in the Tagged Documents panel.
- If using the Quick Search form, you will need to open up the Tagged Documents panel by selecting it in the Gadgets toolbar.
- If using the Advanced Search form, the Tagged Documents panel is open by default.

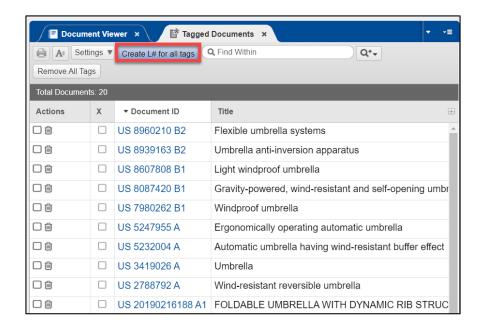


Gadget toolbar—Tagged Documents icon highlighted in red



Tagged documents panel

By clicking on the "Create L set number for all tags" button, you can create a separate L set number of the tagged documents.





Conduct an in-depth review of the selected documents

STEP 3

Conduct in-depth review

- With this newly created L set number of selected documents, you can more carefully review those documents you have flagged/selected.
- Those patents you find irrelevant to your invention, you can discard.
- But those patents you find similar to your own invention will warrant even closer examination.

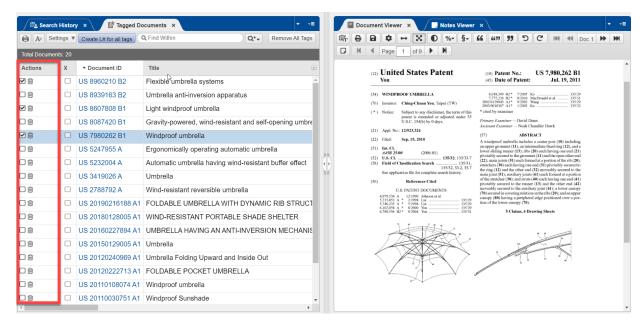




Review the tagged documents

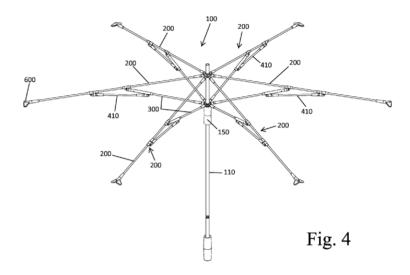
You can drag the Tagged Documents view to a panel facing the Document Viewer for a side by side display.

As you review each document in detail, you can select ones you want to keep using the Actions column choice of a check box.





Review drawing sheet(s)





Review specification

May include:

- Field of invention
- Background
- Summary
- Brief description of the drawings
- Detailed description of the preferred embodiments.

US 10,743,627 B2

UMBRELLA HAVING AN ANTI-INVERSION MECHANISM

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application chim spriority and is a divisional of US potent application Sex No. 1540/98, fixed Jan. 18, 2017, which claims priority and is a continuation-in-part of US, potent application Sex No. 1464/19/08, filed 19th. 5, 2015, and claims priority to US. Patent Application Sex. No. 2641/98, oil 12 potent application Sex. No. 2637/19/19, 12 potent Application Sex. No. 62377/19/12, filed Aug. 19, 2016, each of which is browly incorporated by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to umbrellas and more particularly, relates to an umbrella that is designed to resist inversion in adverse conditions including strong winds, etc.

BACKGROUNI

As is well known, an umbrella is a device that protects the user from the elements and in particular from liquid and 2 frozen precipitation or even the sun, etc. A traditional umbrella has the following parts: a pole, a canopy, ribs, a runner, springs and a ferrule. A pole is the metal or wooden shaft that runs between the umbrella's handle at the bottom (or the base stand in the case of a potio model) and the conory at the top. The canopy is the fabric part of the umbrella that catches the rain, the wind and the sun. The ribs are what give an umbrella its structure and shape. Outer ribs hold up the canopy and inner ribs (sometimes called stretchers) act as supports and connect the outer ribs to the umbrella 35 pole. A runner slides up and down the pole while connected to the ribs/stretchers, and is responsible for the opening and closing of the canopy. Many umbrella designs include a top spring to hold the runner up when the canopy is open, a bottom spring to hold the runner down when the canopy is closed, and sometimes a center ball spring to extend the pole length in telescopic models. Strictly ornamental, the finial (also called the femule) is found on the very top of the

Univelocity in function in folding construction support- as ing the unified in coursey fairly. Under normal operating conditions, the forces setting on the unified campy fident increase toward peak values when the campy becomes fully deployed and when wind gust tend to overturn the campy. These forces are transmitted from the campy to the camp to the c

The above construction is the most common one for an 55 unbeedle and the canopy masters a downward convex shape. One significant problem with such design arises when there is a strong ward or sudden gust which exerts a force against the inner surface of the canopy consing the canopy to invert from its normal position to an upward oposition to so an upward oposition to so.

an upward coetive position.

Untretlins addressing the problems of wind gusts have been proposed with one solution being the placement of perturns located within the enougy which allow for the six of the control of t

force and in most circumstances, the canopy still inverts. Another solution to this has been to add strings that connect from the unbrella strut to the tip area. However, this solution also suffers from a deficiency in that these strings can become loose over time or get cut or tangle, etc., during

It is therefore the object of the present invention to provide a windproof umbrella that acts so as to prevent the inversion of the umbrella in strong wind.

PETROLEADS

According to one exemplary embodiment of the present juvention, an unbrella includes on entergated shaft bring a first end and an opposite second end and a runner skinding, a length of the shaft. The unbrella bas a plumitary of risk that are attached to the runner by a length of the shaft. The unbrella bas a plumitary of risk that are attached to the runner by a plumitary of raisk that the more between open and closed positions in which in the open position, the ribs are in an open, extended position and in the closed position, the ribs are in a closed, collapsed notition.

In accordance with the present invention, the unbredla has a mati-inversion mechanism formed of a plurality of anti-inversion struts. Each articliversion strut is pivotally coupled to one respective main strut and is pivotally coupled to one respective main strut and is pivotally completed to a flooring joint member that is freely movable stong a length of the first. The anti-inversion mechanism also includes a stop that is fixedly attached to the rhand restricts the degree of travel of the flooring joint member along the rh and is positioned to prevent the neoperitive risk from inverting in requests to an applied force.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING FIGURES

FIG. 1 is a side elevation view of an umbrella, of a manual type, including a shaft and an umbrella rib assembly in accordance with the present invention and being shown in a fully opened position, with only a single rib assembly being shown for sake of illustration purposes only; FIG. 2 is a side elevation view of the umbrella rib

assembly of FIG. 1 shown in a half open position;
FIG. 3 is a side elevation view of the umbrella rib

assembly of FIG. 1 shown in a closed position; FIG. 4 is a perspective view of an umbrella having a plurality of rib assemblies of FIG. 1 being shown in a fully open position;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the unshrella of FIG. 4 being shown in a fully closed position; FIG. 6 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a portion of the rib assembly of FIG. 1 showing the anti-inversion feature of the reveser inversion:

FIG. 7A is a perspective view of a strut to rib joint of the rib assembly of FIG. 1;
FIG. 7B is a side elevation view of the strut to rib joint of

FIG. 7A;
FIG. 7C is a top plan view of the strut to rib joint of FIG.

FIG. 7D is an end view of the strut to rib joint of FIG. 7A; FIG. 8A is a perspective view of a floating joint of the rib

FIG. 8B is a side elevation view of the floating joint of FIG. 8A;

FIG. 8C is a top plan view of the floating joint of FIG. 8A; FIG. 8D is an end view of the floating joint of FIG. 8A;



Review claims

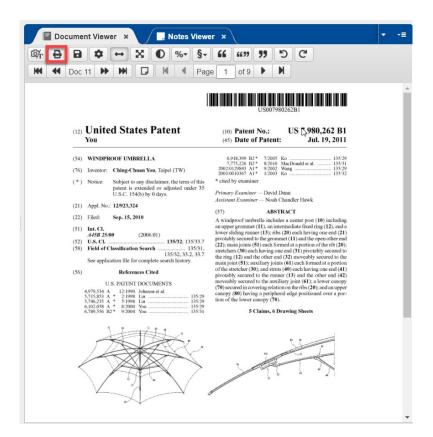
- Provide legal boundaries of intellectual property.
- Define the invention and what aspects are legally enforceable.
- Located at the end of the patent document.

What is claimed is:

- An umbrella comprising:
- an elongated shaft having a first end and an opposite second end;
- a runner slidably disposed about the elongated shaft and movable along a length of the shaft; and
- a plurality of ribs that are attached to the runner by a plurality of main struts that move between open and closed positions in which in the open position, the ribs are in an open, extended position and in the closed position, the ribs are in a closed, collapsed position;
- an anti-inversion mechanism comprising a plurality of anti-inversion struts, wherein each anti-inversion strut is pivotally coupled to one respective main strut and is also pivotally connected to one respective;
- wherein the anti-inversion strut has a first end portion including a U-shaped first section defined by a first floor and a pair first side walls, wherein the U-shaped first section is open only in a first direction, and a second end portion including a U-shaped second section defined by a second floor and a pair of second side

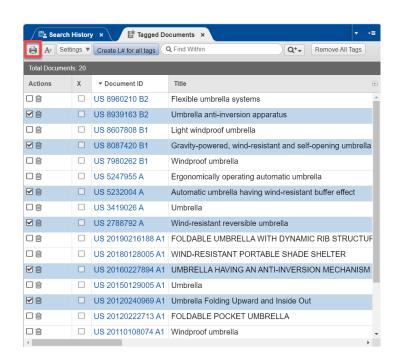
Printing individual documents

In Document Viewer panel, select the print icon to print all pages of a document.





Printing a list of documents



List of Selected Tagged Documents

#	Doc ID	Date Published	Title	Image Pages
1	US-20110030751-A1	2011-02-10	Windproof Sunshade	6
2	US-8939163-B2	2015-01-27	Umbrella anti-inversion apparatus	9
3	US-8087420-B1	2012-01-03	Gravity-powered, wind-resistant and self-opening umbrella system	11
4	US-5232004-A	1993-08-03	Automatic umbrella having wind- resistant buffer effect	10
5	US-2788792-A	1957-04-16	Wind-resistant reversible umbrella	5
6	US-20180128005-A1	2018-05-10	WIND-RESISTANT PORTABLE SHADE SHELTER	46
7	US-20160227894-A1	2016-08-11	UMBRELLA HAVING AN ANTI- INVERSION MECHANISM	24
8	US-20120240969-A1	2012-09-27	Umbrella Folding Upward and Inside Out	36

Select the print icon (in red above) in the Tagged Documents panel once you have selected one or more documents.



Expand the search to patent publications with relevant CPC classifications

STEP 4

Classification

- In general, a classification system is an arrangement of hierarchical categories used to organize "things" by their characteristics and relationships.
- Classification systems are very useful for sorting and searching large collections of information.
- Patent examiners are required to study a patent application and apply the appropriate Cooperative Patent Classification(s), so that searchers can retrieve other patent documents with similar inventions to the one disclosed in that application.

U.S. Patent Classification and Cooperative Patent Classification

- In 2013, Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC), codeveloped with the European Patent Office (EPO), replaced U.S. Patent Classification (USPC) for the classification of U.S. utility patents.
- USPC remains in use for U.S. design patents and plant patents.

What this means for searchers

- Compare the most relevant patents and published applications you found.
- Copy the CPC classifications. Are some common to many or all documents in your search results?
- You find that the CPC classification A45 B25/22 shows up frequently. Look it up in the CPC classification schema using the Classification Resources page:

https://www.uspto.gov/web/patents/classification/.

Use the Classification Symbol Lookup tool

Enter Classification Symbol:

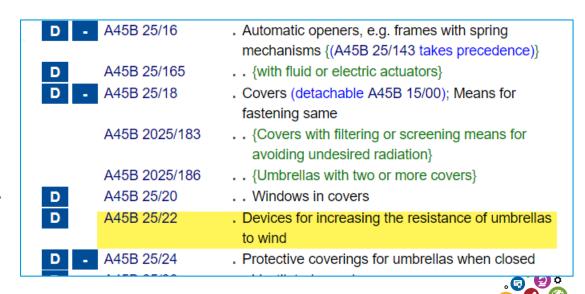
"A45 B25/22"

Classification Symbol Lookup	
Select Classification System:	CPC
Enter Classification symbol:	A45 B25/22
Select Content:	Scheme Definitions CPC to IPC Concordance
Select output format:	HTML O PDF Clear Submit



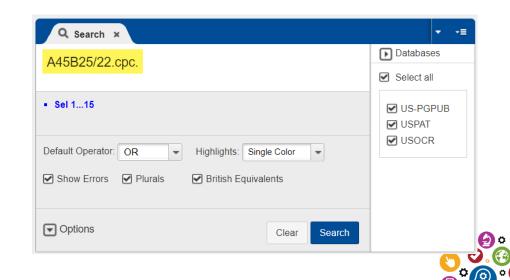
Scan the scheme

- A45B 25/22 seems to be the best match for our invention.
- You can scan the scheme for class-subclass A45B up and down the page to see if there are additional relevant classifications for a wind-resistant design for an umbrella.
- Click on the "D" icon to review a definition for that classification title.



Retrieve documents using the CPC classification(s) identified

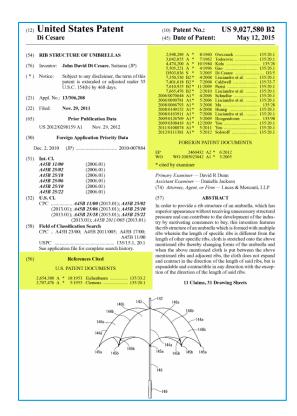
- Enter a search query with the CPC classification(s) you found most relevant.
- Eliminate the space in the middle of the CPC classification in your search statement.
- Use the field label .cpc.



Review cited references **STEP 5**

Cited (backward) references

The front page of a patent will have a section of cited references provided by the applicant and/or the patent examiner (latter indicated by an asterisk).





Forward references

- If a patent or published patent application after its publication date is cited in a newer U.S. patent publication, it also may be highly relevant.
- Patent Public Search can run a search of both the backward and forward citations (if any) of U.S. patent documents results (but not foreign patent documents cited). Use the double quotation mark button in the menu bar in the Document Viewer panel:

Broadening your search STEP 6

Additional search options

Having completed what you believe to be a thorough search of preliminary U.S. patents and U.S. published patent applications in which you did not find patent publications that disclosed what you hope to protect in your own patent application...

You have options to broaden your search – based on available time, money and resources.



Foreign patent search

Worldwide. Espacenet.com





Non-patent literature searching

• Inventions can be publicly disclosed in a variety of non-patent publications, too, such as:

Books / Journal Articles / Websites / Technical Catalogs / Conference Proceedings

 Depending on the databases available for public use at your PTRC, a PTRC library staff member can show how to search these for non-patent literature also.



Consider a registered patent attorney/agent

- Having done your preliminary research, you are better prepared to discuss your invention's viability with an attorney.
- The attorney won't have to spend time (and money) covering patenting basics, if you've used your library research time wisely.
- The patent attorney/agent may choose to conduct his/her own patentability search.





REVIEW

The multi-step patent search strategy

- 1. Brainstorm terms describing your invention.
- 2. Conduct a keyword search using Patent Public Search.
- 3. Conduct an in-depth review of the selected documents.
- 4. Expand the search to publications with relevant CPC classifications
- 5. Review cited references.
- 6. Broaden your search with foreign patents, non-patent literature and/or a patent professional's search.

Additional resources

- Narrated CBT of the multi-step patentability search strategy: https://www.uspto.gov/video/cbt/prelim-patent-search/index.html
- Inventors Search Assistant:
 <u>https://developer.uspto.gov/inventor-search/#/search/publication/intro</u>



Questions?

Tom Turner

Librarian

Patent and Trademark Resource Center Program

- www.uspto.gov/ptrc
- tom.turner@uspto.gov



