Patent Basics

Demystifying the patent system

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Notice

This content is for informational purposes only and is not legal advice. Please consult with appropriate sources for legal authority and guidance on these matters.

Outline

Patent

roadmap

Resources

• History

• Importance and types of patents

Anatomy of a patent

• Patent application journey

• Role of the USPTO

• Pro bono legal resources

• Patent and Trademark Resource Centers





Historical foundation of intellectual property

- Intellectual property (IP) is deeply rooted in our nation's history.
 - U.S. constitution Article 1, Section 8, Clause 8: "The Congress shall have Power ... to promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries ... "





What is a patent?

The right to **exclude others** from:

- making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the claimed invention
- Limited term
- Territorial: A U.S. patent provides protection only in the United States

- No worldwide patents



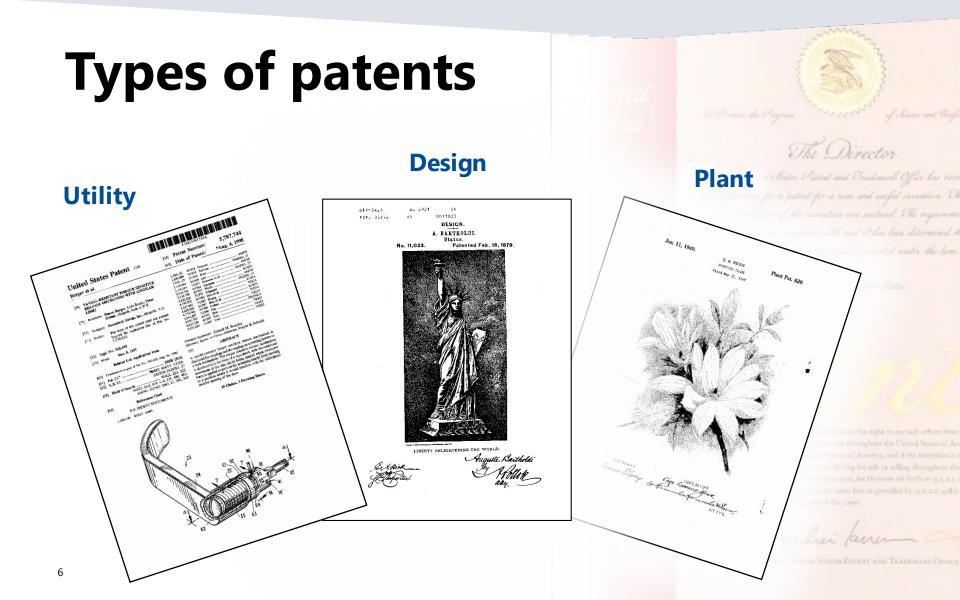
of the United Atates Statest and Trademark Office has recr in application for a patent for a new and useful invention. Th and discription of the investion are enclosed. The requeremi of two have been complect with, and it has been determined it a patent on the investion shall be granted under the taxe

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The USPTO is America's innovation agency

Committed to:

- Fostering innovation and economic growth
- Creating a reliable, predictable, and high-quality IP system





America's Innovation Agency

Why invention matters/ what this means to you

Patents can:

- Promote innovation and help safeguard your inventions
- Help companies grow
- Benefit the community by making new goods and services available
- Provide personal growth, development, and advancement



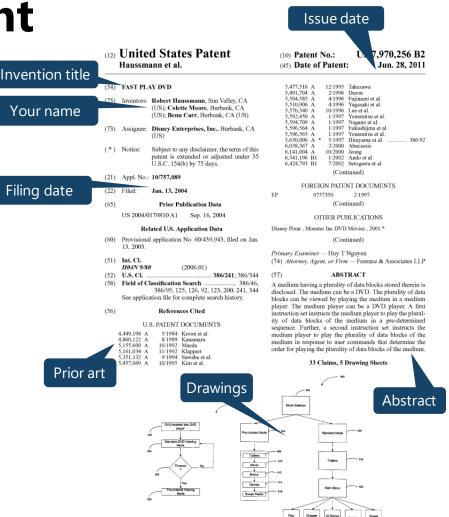


IP-intensive industries are a critically important component of the U.S economy

- 45.5 million jobs¹
- 38.2% of U.S. GDP¹
- 46% higher pay¹

Anatomy of a patent

- Abstract
 - A short summary of the invention.
- Written description
 - How does it work?
 How is it made or used?
- Drawings
 - What does it look like?
- Claims
 - The claim(s) define(s) the legal boundaries of the invention, similar to a deed to a property.



Sample claim

- Claim 1. A chair comprising:
 - a seat,
 - a back support attached to the seat,
 - support arms attached to the seat and back support, and
 - a base comprising a plurality of legs attached to the seat.

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Do	e			[45]	January 1, 2040
[54]	SWIVEL CHAIR	[56]	1	References Cited	
			U.S. PA	TENT DOCUM	MENTS
	Inventor: Jane Doe	366,862,842 565,951,357 675,258,147 765,654,123	6/1930 11/1959 12/1959	Baker Cooper Danville	248/625 248/628 248/628 248/628 248/625 248/628
[73]	Assignee: Acme Manufacturing	876,456,321 963,852,741	10/1978		297/268
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[51] [52]	U.S. Cl 248/628; 297/264;	riage for a	swivel ch	nair wherein the	spring flexural axis
	248/567 Field of Search	correspond rocking ax	corresponds to and the swivel axis intersects with the rocking axis of the chair for support of the same. 2 Claims, 5 Drawing Figures		
) \/6	· .

Who can be an inventor on a patent?

- Anyone who contributes to the conception of an invention
 - Alone, or in combination with others



The patent application journey

First, you need an idea!

- Is your idea worth protecting?

Present your idea

Draft application

File application

Step 2 Step 3 Step 4

Step 1



Is your idea eligible for protection?

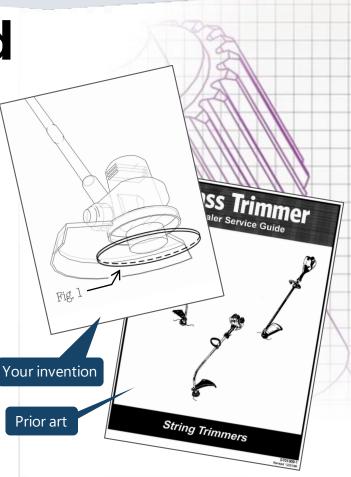




35 U.S.C. § 101

Is your idea novel and non-obvious?

- "Novel": e.g., your invention is new, was not described in the prior art
- "Non-obvious": e.g., the differences between your invention and prior art would not have been obvious to someone in that field



35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103

What is prior art?

Prior art includes: patents, printed publications, and other disclosures in the field of your invention that have been published before your effective filing date.





The patent application journey

First, you need an idea!

Present your idea

- Maintain confidentiality.

Draft application

File application



Step 4

Presenting your idea

- Don't be afraid to champion your idea.
 - Diagrams are helpful.
- **Best to** maintain confidentiality prior to filing your patent application.
- Consult with counsel about safe ways to disclose your invention before filing a patent application.



The patent application journey

First, you need an idea!

Present your idea

Draft application

It's now time to write up the patent application.

File application



What do I need to disclose?

- A patent is a quid pro quo:
- In exchange for

 The right to exclude others from making, using, importing, or selling your invention for a limited time period,

• You must fully disclose your invention so the public can benefit from it and expand on it.

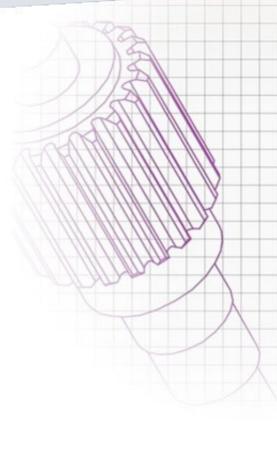


35 U.S.C. § 112

What do I need to disclose? Slide 1 of 2

Does the disclosure:

- Demonstrate that the inventor was in possession of the claimed invention?
- Teach one of ordinary skill to make and use the invention without undue experimentation?
- Describe the best mode contemplated for carrying out the invention by the inventor?



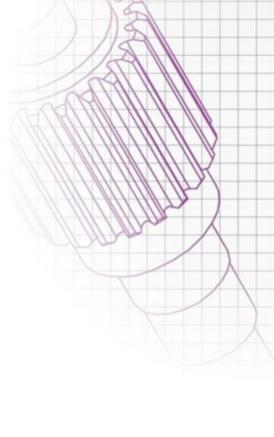


35 U.S.C. § 112 (a)

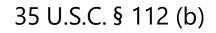
What do I need to disclose? Slide 2 of 2

Are the claims clear enough that:

- The public is informed of the boundaries of your invention?
- It can be determined whether the claimed invention meets all the criteria for patentability?



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The patent application journey

First, you need an idea!

Present your idea

Draft application

File application

 The application is filed with the USPTO. You will need to file a sworn oath or declaration that you invented the invention described in the application.

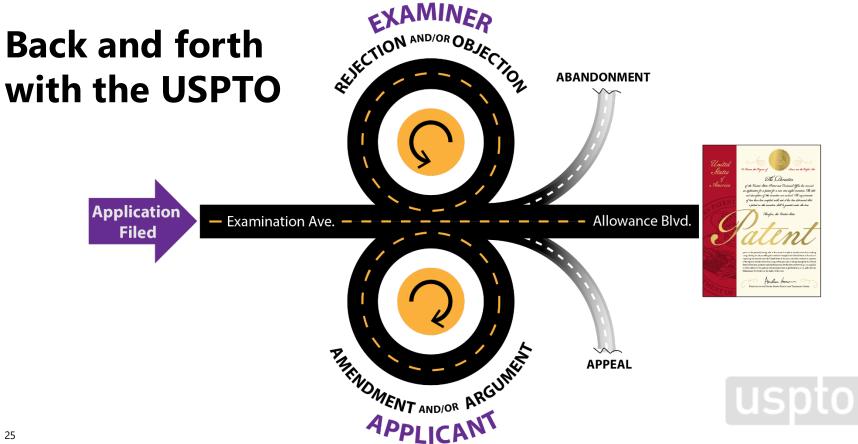


Utility patent fees

	Large entity	Small entity	Micro entity
Basic filing fee	\$320	\$160	\$80
Search fee	\$700	\$350	\$175
Examination fee	\$800	\$400	\$200
Initial cost	\$1820	\$910	\$455
Issue fee	\$1200	\$600	\$300



The patent application roadmap



Role of the USPTO examiner

- Read and understand the application
- Search for prior art
- Evaluate the specification and claim(s)
- Respond by office action(s) describing findings
- Hold interviews, as requested



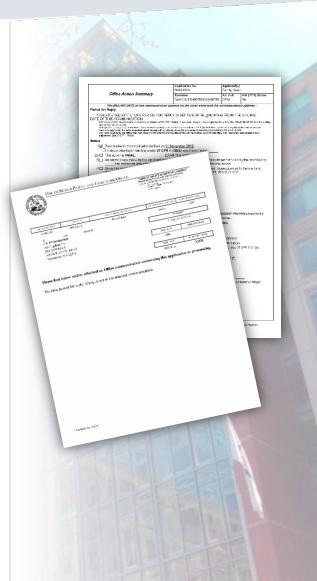
Role of the applicant

- File a complete application
- Disclose all known prior art
- In response to examiner office actions:
 - Explain your position, and/or
 - Make good faith changes to the application



What is a USPTO office action?

An office action sets forth the basis for any objections, rejections, and allowability.



What does a rejection mean?

- Rejections are a normal part of the process.
- They help define what is patentable.
- Often due to existing prior art.
 - The examiner must have a basis to believe someone else may have come up with what you invented before you.
- Can often be overcome.

Receive a rejection? Don't give up!

Rejection 16% Allowance 84% FY 2019 percentage allowed Allowance Fact: In FY 2019, 58% of examiner Other disposal **58%** disposals were allowances. 42%

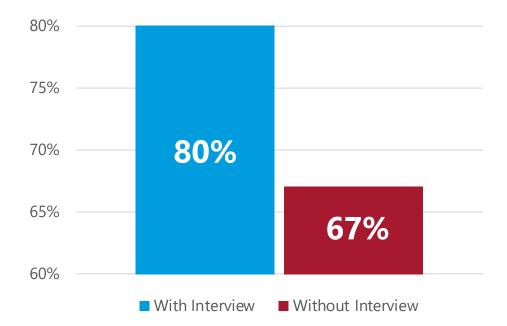
Fact: In FY 2019, 84% of original filings received a first office action containing a rejection.

FY 2019 first actions

Power of the interview

FY 2017 allowance rate





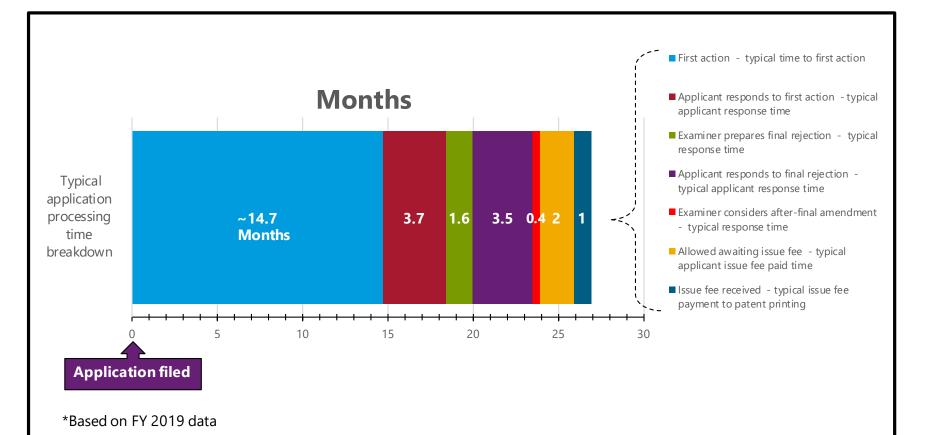




After-final practice

- Even if you receive a final rejection, don't panic. If you still disagree, you may still have options:
 - Request for continued examination (RCE),
 - Appeal, or
 - After-final response

Typical processing timeline*



Allowance and issuance

- A notice of allowance indicates all objections and rejections have been overcome and your application is ready for issuance.
- Congratulations!



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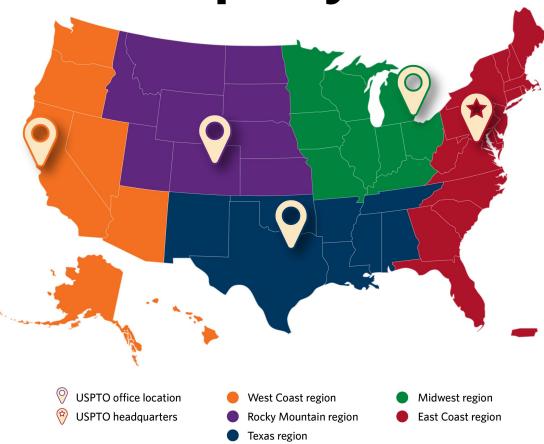
• Stay involved throughout the process.



Assistance and resources

As of 01/01/2020

Find help in your area



USPTO offices: Headquarters:

- Alexandria, VA

Regional offices:

- Detroit
- Denver
- Silicon Valley
- Dallas

Additional resources:

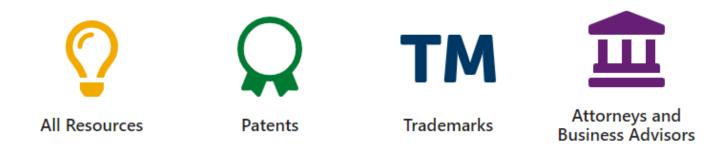
- Inventors Assistance Center
- Patent Pro Bono Program
- Law school clinics
- Patent and Trademark Resource Centers



Access our free services

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) offers a wide range of intellectual property (IP) resources, including application assistance, education and training, and other services that support the full spectrum of customers—from independent patent and trademark filers, to attorneys and business advisors in both the private and public sectors.

Using the icons below, select a category to filter the list by your area of interest.



www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/access-our-free-services

Inventors Assistance Center (IAC)

The Inventors Assistance Center (IAC) provides patent information and services to the public. The IAC is staffed by former supervisory patent examiners and experienced former primary examiners who answer general questions concerning patent examining policy and procedure.

Monday – Friday, 8:30 a.m. – 8 p.m. ET, except federal holidays

- 800-PTO-9199 (800-786-9199)
- 571-272-1000

TTY customers can dial 800-877-8339 for customer assistance



USPTO Patent Pro Bono Program

A nationwide network that assists financially under-resourced independent inventors and small businesses

 Program participants must have income 300% below federal poverty guidelines

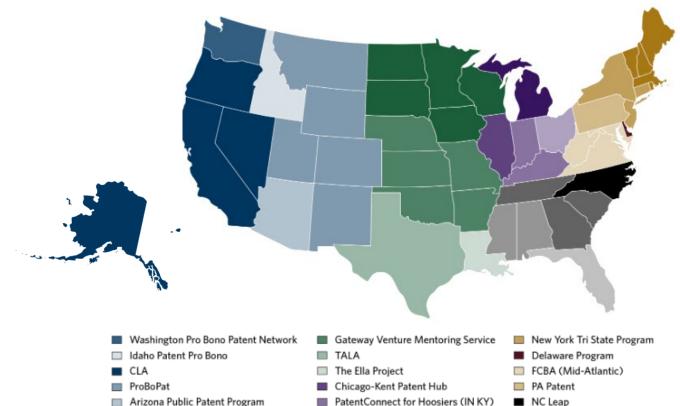






For more information, visit <u>www.uspto.gov/probonopatents</u>.

Pro Bono Program organizations



- LegalCorps (MN)
- Pro Bono Patent Project (MI)

- PatentConnect for Hoosiers (IN KY)
- Ohio Invents
- BBVLP Patent Program (MS AL)
- New England Program

- NC Leap
- Georgia Patents
- Patent Pro Bono FL



Law school clinics

The USPTO's Law School Clinic Certification Program allows law students enrolled in a participating law school's clinic program to practice before the USPTO under the guidance of a law school faculty clinic supervisor.



For more information, visit <u>www.uspto.gov/lawschoolclinic</u>.



Patent and Trademark Resource Centers (PTRC)

Nationwide network of public, state, and academic libraries designated by the USPTO to disseminate patent and trademark information and support the intellectual property needs of the public.

Riverside PTRC

https://library.ucr.edu/research-support/gettingstarted/how-do-i-find/how-do-i-find-patentstrademarks

For more information, visit <u>www.uspto.gov/ptrc</u>.



Other USPTO resources

Helpline: 1-800-PTO-9199

Resource	Website		
Utility patent application guide	www.uspto.gov/patents/resources/types/utility.jsp		
Patent process	www.uspto.gov/patents/process		
Patent search guide	www.uspto.gov/patents/process/search		
Inventor and entrepreneur resources	www.uspto.gov/inventors		
Pro se assistance	www.uspto.gov/ProSePatents		
Micro entity Information	www.uspto.gov/PatentMicroentity		





Endnotes

¹ Department of Commerce (2016, September). *Intellectual Property and the U.S. Economy:* 2016 Update. Retrieved from

www.uspto.gov/sites/default/files/documents/IPandtheUSEconomySept2016.pdf.

