



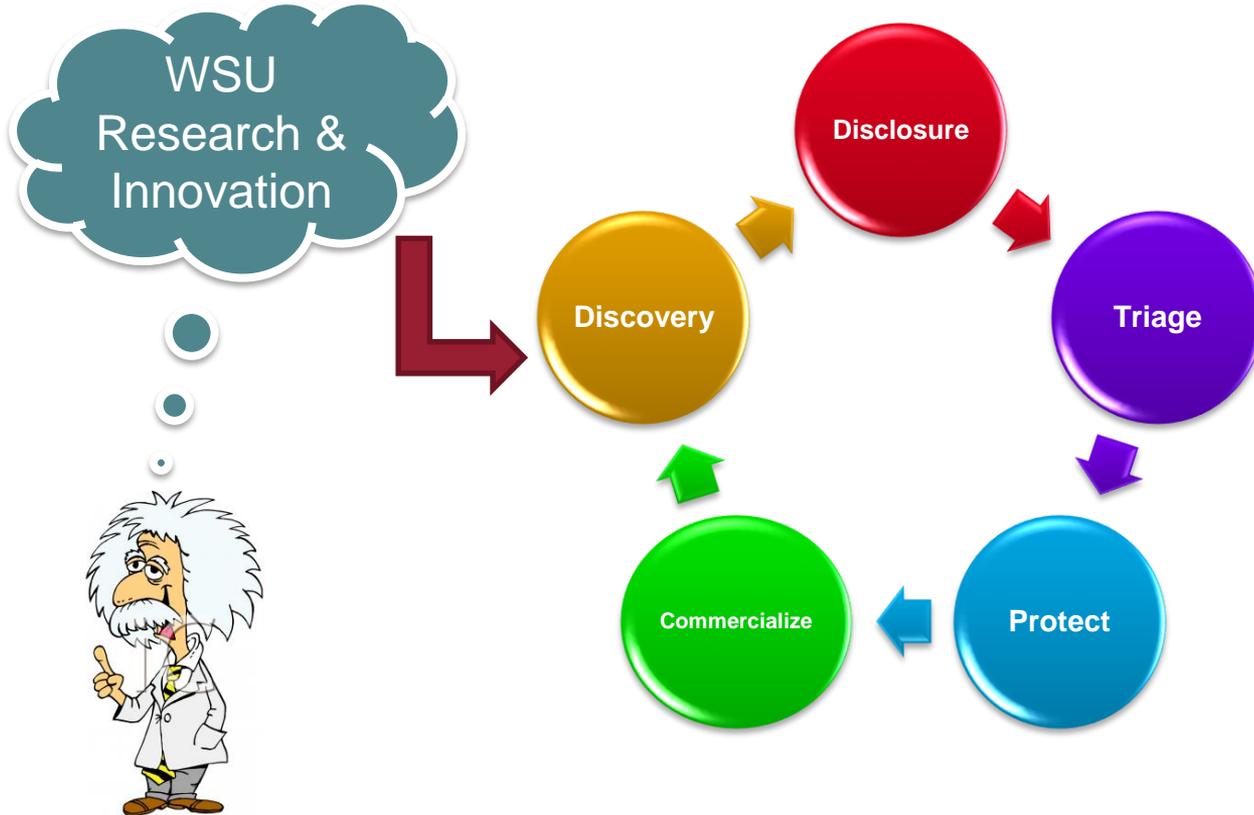
# Managing Intellectual Property



**Office of Commercialization  
Washington State University**

March 14, 2019

# University Technology Lifecycle



# Disclosure



A “disclosure” is a confidential document written by a WSU Researcher to determine whether patent protection should be sought for the described invention.



Formally initiates the commercialization process and acts as a recordkeeping point in our office.



Mechanism to combat “public disclosure” and lose out on potential patent protection.

# Triage

*(or assign degrees of urgency to)*

Review Disclosure Form and  
Conduct Researcher Interview

Conduct Patentability Assessment  
(discussed in-detail later)

Conduct Marketability Assessment  
(don't worry, we'll get there)

Use this information to formulate  
our IP Protection Strategy



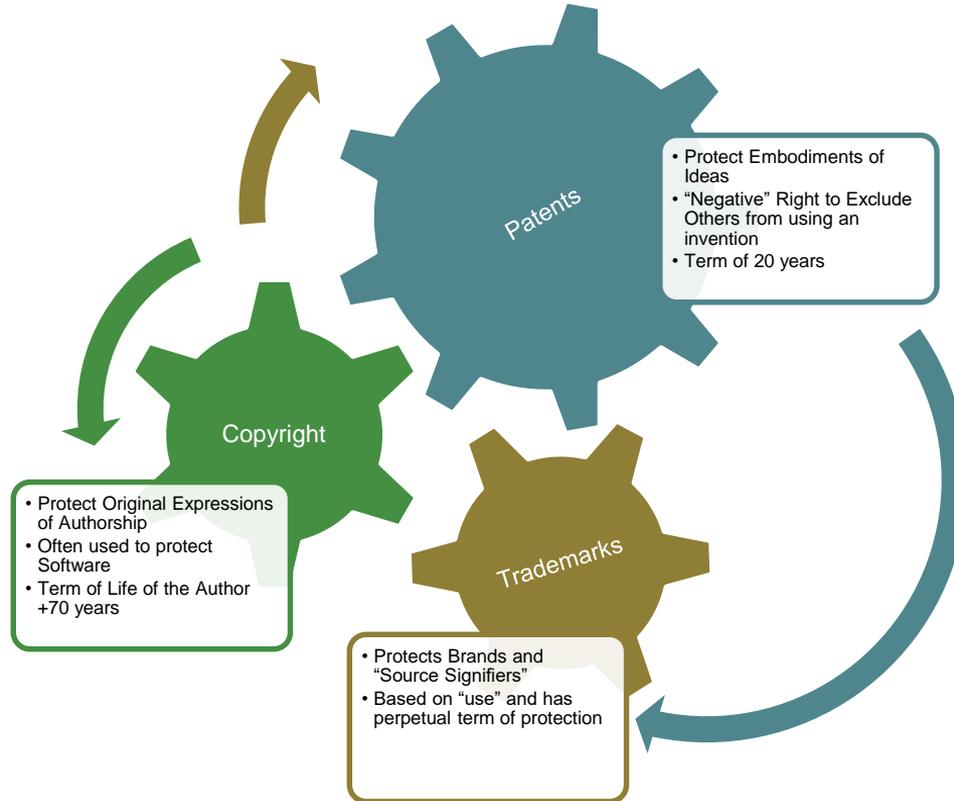
# What is Intellectual Property (“IP”)

- “anything under the sun that is made by man”\*\*
- *Categories of Intellectual Property:*
  - **Patents (Governed by Federal law)**
  - **Copyrights (Federal law)**
  - **Trademarks (Federal law)**
  - **Trade Secrets (State law)**
- Legal tools that creates artificial market monopolies that are intended to promote investments in products and services.

*\*These materials are for informational purposes only and not for the purpose of providing legal advice*

*\*\*Diamond v. Chakrabarty* 447 U.S. 303 100 S. Ct. 2204; 65 L. Ed. 2d 144; 1980 U.S. LEXIS 112; 206 U.S.P.Q. (BNA) 193

# IP Protection Strategy

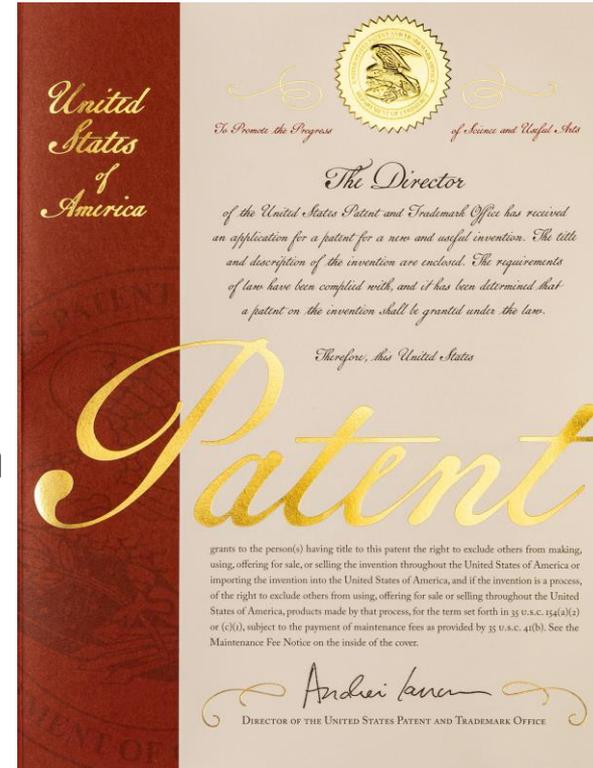


# Intellectual Property Protections

- What is a Patent?
  - A *legal document* containing a set of *claims* that distinctly point out the protected invention
    - Confers to patent holder the *right to exclude others* from making, using, selling, importing invention for 20 years
    - Inventor must disclose to the public in exact terms how to make and use the invention
    - It *does NOT* give you the right to *practice* your invention

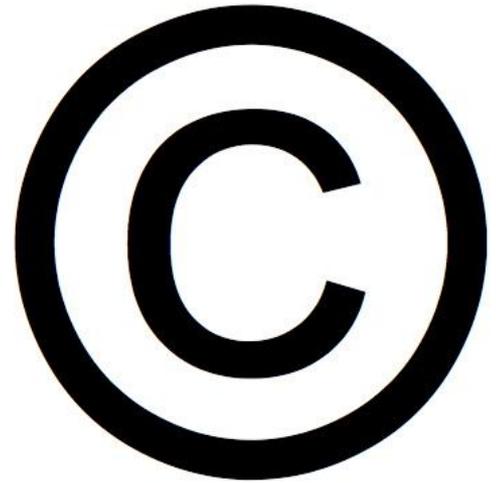
\*Each country has its own patent system and associated rules

\*Patent protection only applies where the patents are filed.



# Intellectual Property Protections

- What is a Copyright?
- A copyright is a form of protection given to authors of creators of *original works*
  - Protects original works of authorship
- Your work is *protected* by a copyright as soon as it is *created and affixed in a tangible form*
  - You don't need to register a copyright to have a copyright
- Life of the author plus 70 years or 120 years from the first publication, depending on the nature of authorship
- Current law: Copyright Act of 1976, is codified in Title 17 of the US Code



# Intellectual Property Protections

- What rights are granted with a Copyright?
  - Copyrights entitles the author of the work to do the following:
    - Make copies of the work
    - Distribute copies
    - Perform the work publically
    - Display your work
    - Make derivative works
  - The law provides ways in which copyright work may be used without the need to obtain permission
    - Fair use (The Teach Act, Section 110(1) Copyright Act)
    - Public Domain
  - Not everything is protected by copyright law
    - Facts, ideas, systems, or methods of operation

# Intellectual Property Protections

- What is a Trademark?
  - Protected Under Federal and State law
    - Trademarks are earned
    - Come into being through actual use
  - A Trademark protects *words, phrases, symbols, or designs* identifying and distinguishing the source of the goods.
  - *Identifying and distinguishing* one party from others in the field.
  - *Service marks* are the same as a trademark, except they identifies and distinguish the course of a *service* (rather than a product or good)

TM

SM



# Intellectual Property Protections

- What is the function of a Trademark
- Indicates the source of origin of goods or services
  - Helps to guarantee quality in a customer's
- Creates and maintains a demand for the product
- Marketing Tool
- You don't have to register a trademark to have it protected, but there are advantages
  - Constructive notice (register a claim of ownership)
  - Exclusive rights



# Intellectual Property Protections

- What is a Trade Secret?
- A trade secret is a *formula, pattern, physical device, idea, process, or compilation of information* which is generally known or reasonably ascertainable
- Allows for an economic advantage over competitors
- Nothing formal here you just need to keep a secret
  - Restrict access to the information
  - Limit the people that know the information
  - Have NDA's in place

# Intellectual Property Protections

- What is the function of a Trade Secret
- Unlimited duration with regards to protection
  - Last longer than patents (20 years) and copyrights (life of the author plus 70 years or 120 years from the first publication, depending on the nature of authorship)
  - As long as you keep the secret
- Protection is theoretically world wide
- No formal registration
- Effective immediately
- Can function as IP protection
  - Only as good as the system in place to keep it a secret
- Examples: Coca-Cola, KFC Chicken Recipe, Big Mac Special Sauce (isn't it just ketchup and mayo?)

# Intellectual Property Protections

- Take Away
- There are a few different ways to protect IP
  - Everyone thinks of patents but it might not be the best fit
- Patents, Copyrights, Trademark, Trade Secret
- Budget and Timeline are big deciding factors here
  - Generally speaking Patents are the most expensive and Trade Secrets are the least expensive
  - Trade offs on protection/enforcement and cost
  - What is important?
- Talk to someone to help map a strategy
  - If you are interested in pursuing a patent, you should talk to someone before it goes public

# Patentability Assessment

Aim #1

- What “Prior Art” exists that could potentially harm or bar our patent application?

Aim #2

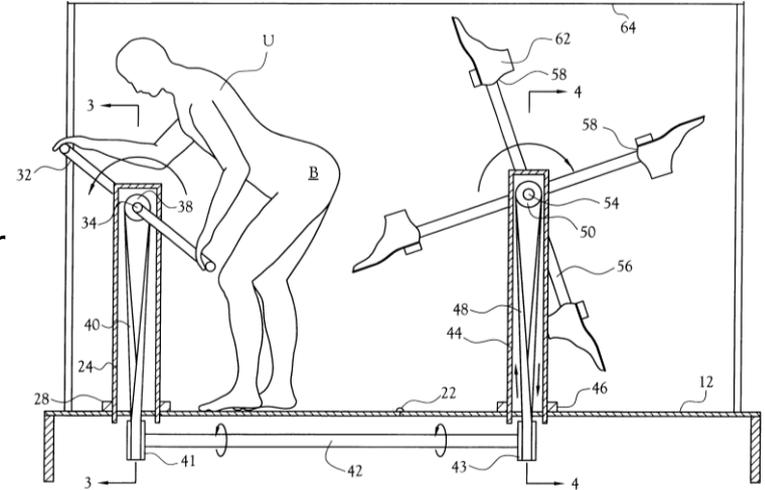
- How unique is the technology from the “Prior Art”?

Aim #3

- Is the technology protectable and will the protection be valuable?

# Patentable Subject Matter

- ▶ What is Patentable?
  - ▶ Processes – Pharmaceutical Processes
  - ▶ Machines – pacemaker, Laser Jet printer, prosthetic
  - ▶ Manufacturing Methods – Laser drilling
  - ▶ Compositions of Matter - semiconductor materials, drugs
  - ▶ Or Improvements thereof



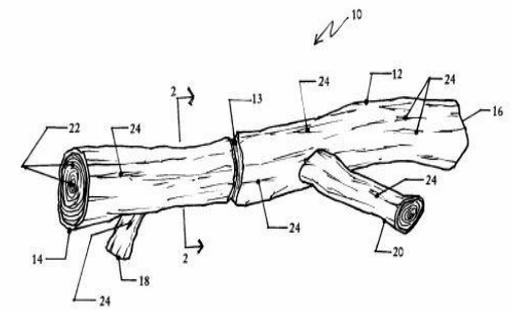
- ▶ What is not Patentable
  - ▶ Phenomena of Nature – Hurricanes, Lightning, Gravity
  - ▶ Scientific Principles – Math
  - ▶ Abstract Ideas – Business Methods

US 09/477,175  
Granted: Jan 4, 2000

# What is “Prior Art”?

- “Prior Art” is ALL information that has been made available to the *public* in ANY form before a given date that might be relevant to a patent’s claims.
  - On the more extreme ends it can include Egyptian parchments in hieroglyphics held in a library in Tibet
  - The bible has been used as prior art by the UPTO
- What could this include?
  - Issued Patents
  - Journal Articles
  - Speeches
  - Magazine Articles

<b>(12) United States Patent</b>		<b>(10) Patent No.:</b> US 6,360,693 B1
Long, III		<b>(45) Date of Patent:</b> Mar. 26, 2002
<p>(54) <b>ANIMAL TOY</b></p> <p>(76) Inventor: <b>Ross Engene Long, III</b>, 4732 Reinhardt Dr., Oakland, CA (US) 94619</p> <p>(* ) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.</p> <p>(21) Appl. No.: 09/454,229</p> <p>(22) Filed: <b>Dec. 2, 1999</b></p> <p>(51) Int. Cl. <b>A01K 29/00</b></p> <p>(52) U.S. Cl. <b>119/702, 707,</b></p> <p>(58) Field of Search: <b>119/709, 710, 711, 467, 468, 256, 268</b></p> <p>(56) <b>References Cited</b></p> <p>U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS</p> <p>1,006,182 A * 101911 Cossin ..... 119/710</p> <p>1,022,113 A * 41912 Smith ..... 119/710</p> <p>3,830,202 A * 81974 Gaurion ..... 119/710</p> <p>4,202,222 A * 51980 Osmek ..... 428/18</p> <p>5,018,480 A * 51991 Goldman et al. .... 119/26</p> <p>RE34,352 E * 81993 Markham et al. .... 119/710</p> <p>5,752,463 A * 51998 Jenkins ..... 119/578</p>		
		<p>5,819,687 A * 101998 Lister ..... 119/521</p> <p>* cited by examiner</p> <p>Primary Examiner—Thomas Price</p> <p>(57) <b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>An apparatus for use as a toy by an animal, for example a dog, to either fetch carry or chew includes a main section with at least one protrusion extending therefrom that resembles a branch in appearance. The toy is formed of any of a number of materials including rubber, plastic, or wood including wood composites and is solid. It is either rigid or flexible. A flavoring (scent) is added, if desired. The toy is adapted to float by including a material therein that is lighter than water or it is adapted to glow in the dark, as desired, by the addition of a fluorescent material that is either included in the material from which the toy is made or the fluorescent material is applied thereto as a coating. The toy may be segmented (i.e., notched) so as to break off into smaller segments, as is useful for smaller animals or, alternatively, to extend the life of the toy. Various textured surfaces including camouflage colorings are anticipated as are straight or curved sections. The toy may be formed of any desired material, as described, so as to be edible by the animal.</p> <p><b>20 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets</b></p>



# Parts of a Patent: Cover Page

- Patent # / Publication #
- Serial Number
- Priority/Filing Date
  - This is a key part when considering what is and is not prior art
- Related/Referenced Publications
  - Might be worth looking at



US008263103B2

(12) **United States Patent** (10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,263,103 B2**  
**Zhong** (45) **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 11, 2012**

(54) **MEDICAL ARTICLES CONTAINING BIODEGRADABLE POLYMERS AND ACID-NEUTRALIZING CATIONIC SPECIES**  
 2003/0129158 A1 7/2003 Matthews et al. .... 424/78.17  
 2003/0134810 A1\* 7/2003 Springate et al. .... 514/44  
 2003/0180250 A1 9/2003 Chauthan et al. .... 424/78.05  
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(75) Inventor: **Sheng-Ping Zhong**, Shrewsbury, MA (US)  
 (73) Assignee: **Boston Scientific Scimed, Inc.**, Maple Grove, MN (US)  
 (\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 391 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/343,628**  
 (22) Filed: **Jan. 31, 2006**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**  
 US 2007/0178135 A1 Aug. 2, 2007

(51) **Int. Cl.** **A61F 2/00** (2006.01)  
**U.S. CL.** **424/423**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** ..... None  
 See application file for complete search history.

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 F. Aulenta et al., "Dendrimers: a new class of nanoscopic containers and delivery devices," *European Polymer Journal*, 2003, 39: 1741-1771.

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**Primary Examiner** — Paul Dickinson  
**(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm** — Mayer & Williams PC; David B. Bonham; Keum J. Park

(57) **ABSTRACT**  
 According to an aspect of the present invention, medical articles are provided, which are at least partially biodegradable. The medical articles comprise (a) biodegradable polymers that produce acidic molecules upon degradation; and (b) acid neutralizing cationic species.

**23 Claims, No Drawings**

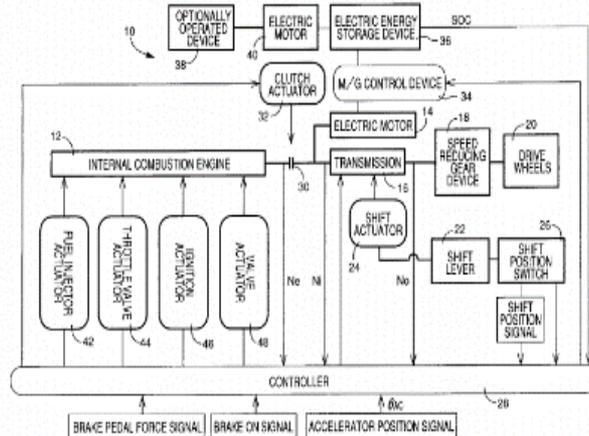
# Parts of a Patent: Specification

6,098,733

gency drive control means operated in the event of a failure of one of the engine and the electric motor as the first and second drive power sources, for operating the other of the first and second drive power sources to drive the motor vehicle, and range changing means for changing one of the predetermined low-load and high-load ranges which corresponds to the other of the first and second drive power sources when the other of the first and second drive power sources is operated by the emergency drive control means.

The hybrid drive system according to the first aspect of the invention is of the parallel type adapted such that in the event of a failure of one of the engine and the electric motor, the emergency drive control means activates the other of the engine and the electric motor to drive the vehicle, and the range changing means changes the corresponding low-load or high-load range in which the normally functioning engine or electric motor is operated in the low-load or high-load drive mode. Accordingly, the present hybrid drive system permits the vehicle to be run even in a condition in which the normally functioning engine or electric motor could not be operated in the prior art hybrid drive system. The present hybrid drive system is therefore effective to increase the

high-load drive mode, which may consist of an engine drive mode in which only the engine is operated to drive the vehicle, or an engine/motor drive mode in which both of the engine and the electric motor are operated to drive the vehicle. The electric energy storage device is charged as needed by an electric generator, which may be the electric motor or a dynamo separate from the electric motor. The electric generator is driven by the engine or regenerative braking. When the vehicle running condition is in the low-load range, the vehicle is driven by only the electric motor in the low-load drive mode. In this low-load drive mode, the electric motor is operated by only the electric energy which has been stored in the electric energy storage device, or by not only the stored electric energy, but also the electric energy generated by the electric generator operated by the engine. The electric motor may be provided for each of two or more drive wheels of the vehicle, or may be used commonly for the two or more drive wheels. When the engine and the electric motor are disposed in parallel connection with a transmission whose speed ratio is variable, the two or more drive wheels are desirably driven by the single electric motor.



- Clarifies/Defines language for use in claims
- Describes “best mode” of operation or use of the invention
- Enables one who is “skilled in the art” to practice the invention
- This is the part that supports the claims

# Parts of a Patent: Claims

We claim:

1. A radiation detector, comprising:

a container configured to at least reduce external electromagnetic radiation; and

a detector material disposed inside the container, the detector material containing at least one element from Group II of the periodic table, at least one element from Group VI of the periodic table, a first dopant containing at least one element from Group III or Group VII of the periodic table, and a second dopant containing erbium (Er) having a concentration of about 10 atomic parts per billion to about 400,000 atomic parts per billion.

2. The radiation detector of claim 1 wherein the second dopant includes erbium (Er) at a concentration of about 15,000 parts per billion to about 200,000 parts per billion.

3. The radiation detector of claim 1 wherein the second dopant includes erbium (Er) at a concentration of about 15,000 parts per billion to about 100,000 parts per billion.

4. The radiation detector of claim 1 wherein the second dopant includes erbium at a concentration of about 10 atomic parts per billion to about 15,000 atomic parts per billion.

5. The radiation detector of claim 1 wherein the second dopant includes erbium with a concentration of about 10 atomic parts per billion to about 200,000 atomic parts per billion.

6. A photovoltaic device, comprising:

a substrate layer;

a contact layer opposite the substrate layer; and

a detector layer disposed between the substrate layer and the contact layer, the detector layer containing at least one element from Group II of the periodic table, at least one element from Group VI of the periodic table, a first dopant containing at least one element from Group III or Group VII of the periodic table, and a second dopant containing erbium having a concentration of about 10 atomic parts per billion to about 400,000 atomic parts per billion.

7. The photovoltaic device of claim 6 wherein the second dopant includes erbium at a concentration of about 15,000 parts per billion to about 400,000 parts per billion.

8. The photovoltaic device of claim 6 wherein the second dopant includes erbium with a concentration of about 10 atomic parts per billion to about 15,000 atomic parts per billion.

9. The photovoltaic device of claim 6 wherein the second dopant includes erbium with a concentration of about 10 atomic parts per billion to about 200,000 atomic parts per billion.

- The legally enforceable definition of “the invention”
- Series of single sentence statements at the end of the patent that define scope of the patent
- It takes a bit to get adjusted to how these are written

# Examination Criteria

- Utility (35 USC §101)
  - Does it have some type of use
    - An invention should have a practical application
- Novelty (35 USC §102)
  - Is the invention new and original
- Obviousness (35 USC §103)
  - At the time of filing is the technology obvious to a person of “ordinary skill” in the art
- Enablement (35 USC §112)
  - Do we have a working example

# 1. Utility

- ▶ The invention must satisfy the “useful” requirement in patent law
- ▶ The patent system is designed to reward inventive contribution
  - ▶ It doesn't recognize merely creative ideas that have no application or use

Hat Cell Phone holder  
13/448,194

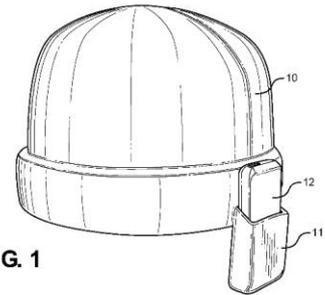


FIG. 1

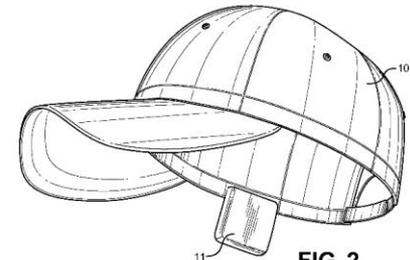


FIG. 2

It even comes in a winter hat

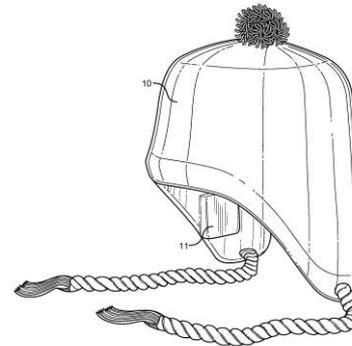
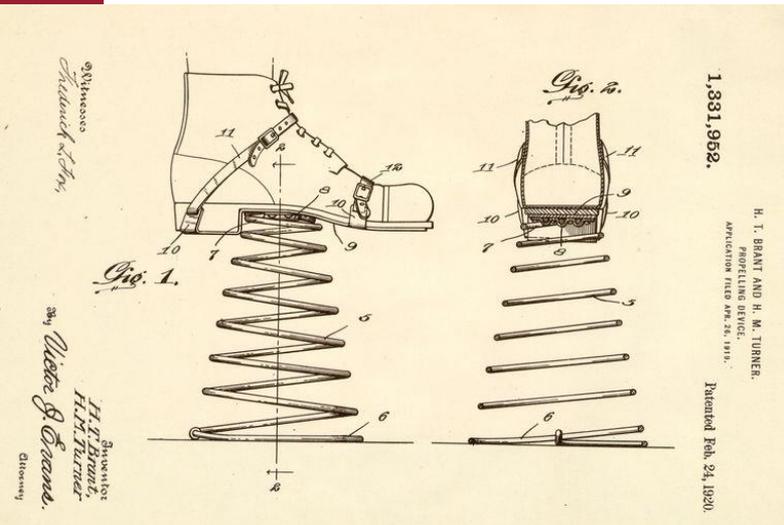
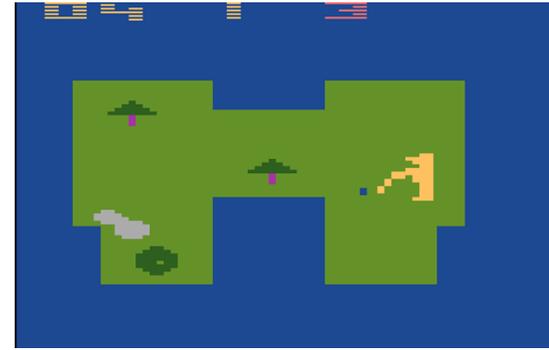


FIG. 3



# 2. Novelty

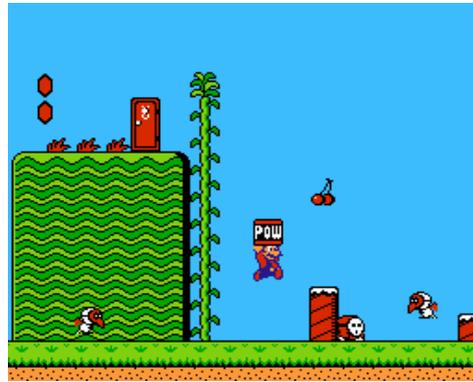
- ▶ First to File
- ▶ You lose rights to a patent if:
  - ▶ The invention is used publicly
  - ▶ The invention is sold or offered for sale
  - ▶ The invention is published in a printed publication.
- ▶ We have a one year “grace” period in the U.S.
- ▶ Ideally everything is new and novel
  - ▶ Research is a continuum with small incremental changes



**Ideally we want to work on technologies that make this jump**



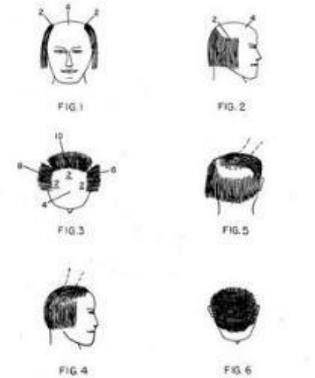
**This is more realistic**



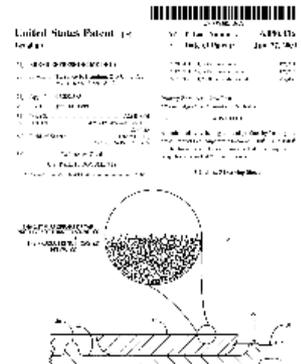
# 3. Obviousness

- ▶ Prevents the patenting of relatively insignificant differences between the invention and the prior art
- ▶ Conventional transformation and operations on objects such as:
  - ▶ Changing the size
  - ▶ Substituting materials
  - ▶ Making a device portable
  - ▶ Moving parts around
- ▶ General Criteria Include:
  - ▶ Are the elements necessary available?
  - ▶ Motivation?
  - ▶ Reasonable expectation of success?

Method of concealing partial baldness  
US Patent # 4,022,227

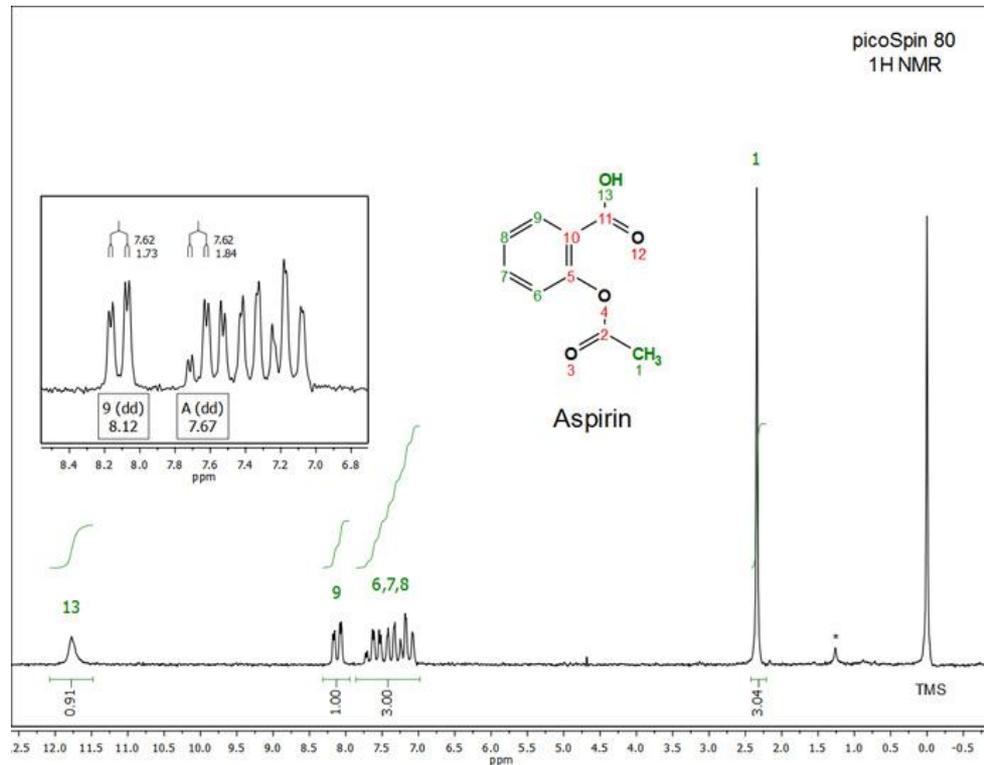


Bread Refreshing Method  
US Patent # 6,080,436



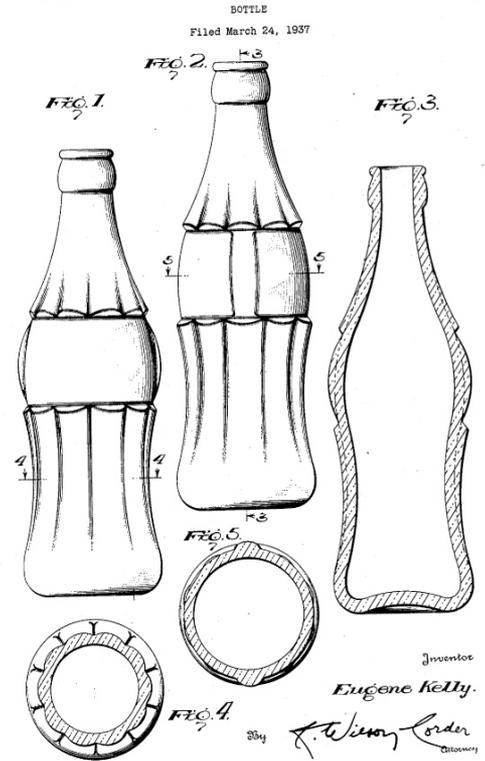
# 4. Enablement

- ▶ Have you provided sufficient information
- ▶ Depends heavily on the field of invention
  - ▶ Predictable vs. Unpredictable arts
- ▶ Can impact claim scope



# Types of Patents

- Utility: a useful invention that is a process, a machine, a manufacture, a composition of matter, OR an improvement of an existing idea that falls into one of these categories
- Design: innovative, nonfunctional AND part of a functional manufactured article
  - Think the coke bottle
- Plant: any asexually or sexually reproducible plants that are both novel and nonobvious



105,529  
 DESIGN FOR A BOTTLE  
 Eugene Kelly, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, assignor to The Coca-Cola Company, Wilmington, Del., a corporation of Delaware  
 Application March 24, 1937, Serial No. 68,391

Term of patent 14 years

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Eugene Kelly, a citizen of the United States and resident of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, have invented a new, original, and ornamental Design for a Bottle, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part thereof.

FIG. 1 is a side view of my bottle.  
 FIG. 2 is likewise a side view, showing the bottle in FIG. 1 turned through an arc 90°, in order to better illustrate certain features of the instant design.

FIG. 3 is a vertical cross-sectional view of my bottle taken substantially along the line 3-3 of FIG. 2.  
 FIG. 4 is a horizontal cross-sectional view taken along the line 4-4 of FIG. 1.  
 FIG. 5 is likewise a horizontal cross-sectional view, taken along the line 5-5 of FIG. 2.

I claim:  
 The ornamental design for a bottle, as shown.

EUGENE KELLY.

# Design Patents

- ▶ Covers ornamental aspects or design elements
- ▶ They have a 15 year term
- ▶ In my experience, it is most commonly used as a complement to a trademark

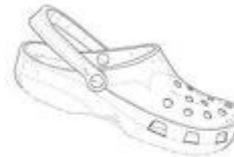
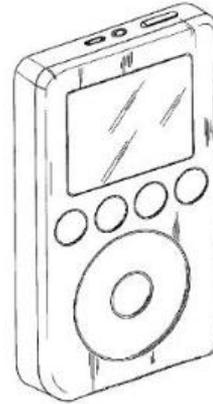
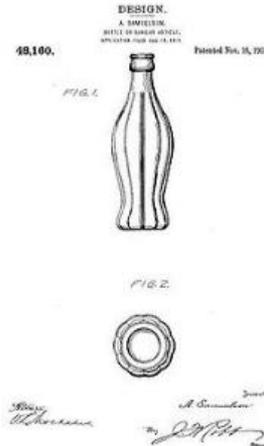


FIG.1



# Plant Patents

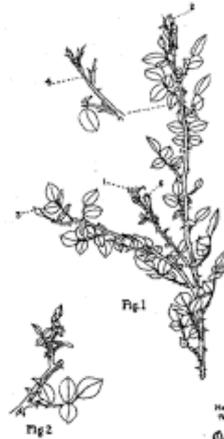
- Applies to plant varieties that have unique attributes and can be asexually propagated
- You can't patent "Tubers" (Jerusalem Atrichokes)
  - Very specific example (MPEP 1600)

March 9, 1943. M. B. CRANE Plant Pat. 571  
BLACKBERRY PLANT  
Filed Oct. 20, 1942



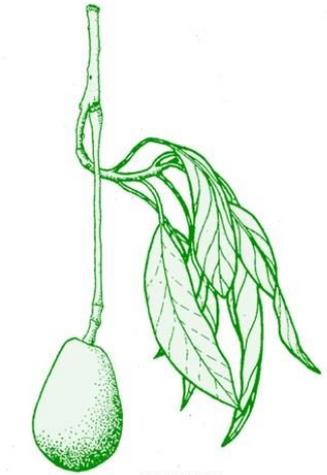
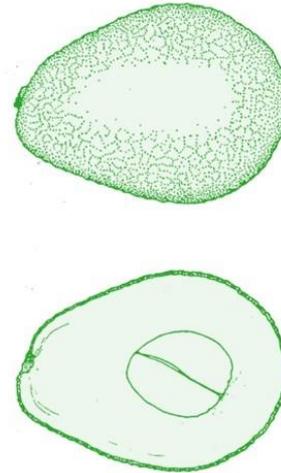
Inventor  
M. B. Crane  
By *Robt. Robt.*  
Attorney

Aug. 18, 1931. H. F. BOESCHING Plant Pat. 1  
CLIMBER OR TRAILING BUSH  
Filed Aug. 9, 1929



INVENTOR.  
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By *Opport.*  
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Aug. 27, 1935. R. G. HASS Plant Pat. 139  
AVOCADO



INVENTOR.  
RUDOLPH G. HASS

# Steps in Prior Art Searching

- Review the material
  - Take some time to look over what we have on the case
- Identify Keyword
- Set up search terms
  - Figure out what key words will work in what ever database you are using (don't assume google will know what you are searching for)
    - We are getting close to Skynet google but we are not there yet
    - “Mouse” vs Computer “Mouse”
- Search the patent and primary literature for related examples
- Refine terms(make it more specific if needed)
- Re-do search focusing on terms in the refinement
  - Fail Faster



This vs This



# Resources

- Google Patent
  - Links directly to the .pdf of the application
  - Will translate applications
  - This is not always comprehensive, or always up to date, and it can have duplicate applications
    - But it is accessible, and more importantly free
- USPTO
  - They have there own tutorial and set of slide for conducting patent searching (<https://www.uspto.gov/patents-application-process/search-patents>)
  - They also have there own search engine (<http://patft.uspto.gov/netahtml/PTO/search-bool.html>)
  - Public PAIR (<http://portal.uspto.gov/pair/PublicPair>)
    - Patent Prosecution History & Links to related applications
- Scifinder
  - <http://www.systems.wsu.edu/Griffin/ejournals/splash/SciFindSch.html>
  - Chemical compound searching

# Resources

- Google
  - I'm assuming that I don't need to tell people how this one works
- Free Patents Online (<http://www.freepatentsonline.com/>)
  - Good for both patent and non-patent literature
- European Patent Database (<http://ep.espacenet.com>)
  - I will give you one guess as to what you can search here
- WIPO (<https://patentscope.wipo.int>)
  - Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT applications) searching
  - For International patent application searching
- Google Scholar
  - Good for non-patent literature
- Sciencedirect (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/>)
  - Non-patent literature
- Not an exhaustive list there is a lot out there.

# Identify Keywords

- If you are going to spend time anywhere it should be here
- How to identify keywords
  - Depending on what you do first you can use the applications and advantages from the market assessment
    - You need to bring the idea down into two or three main components that make the technology unique
  - Try and think of synonyms or similar concepts
  - Pay attention while you are searching
    - Alternative wording might pop up
- Look into patent classification codes
  - Limited success with this one
  - <http://web2.wipo.int/ipcpub#&notion=CW>

WIPO  
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

Home References International Classifications International Patent Classification IPC Publication

An IPC Symbol or terms

IPC Symbol Keypad

Search Reset

Results

2017.01 Version

None

Index PDF

English data

French data

Bilingual data

Path view

Full view

Hierarchical view

Maingroup view

Tree view

CPC  FI

Deleted entries

Subclass indexes

Guidance Headings

Notes

Scheme RCL Compilation Catchwords

A

B

C

**HUMAN NECESSITIES**

**PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING**

**CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY**

Note(s) [2009.01]

1. In section C, the definitions of groups of chemical elements are as follows:

Alkali metals: Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr

Alkaline earth metals: Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra

Lanthanides: elements with atomic numbers 57 to 71 inclusive

Rare earths: Sc, Y, Lanthanides

Actinides: elements with atomic numbers 89 to 103 inclusive

Refractory metals: Ti, V, Cr, Zr, Nb, Mo, Hf, Ta, W

Halogens: F, Cl, Br, I, At

Noble gases: He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn

Platinum group: Os, Ir, Pt, Ru, Rh, Pd

Noble metals: Ag, Au, Platinum group

Light metals: alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, Be, Al, Mg

Heavy metals: metals other than light metals

Iron group: Fe, Co, Ni

Non-metals: H, B, C, Si, N, P, O, S, Se, Te, noble gases, halogens

Metals: elements other than non-metals

Transition elements: elements with atomic numbers 21 to 30 inclusive, 39 to 48 inclus

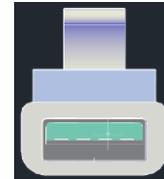
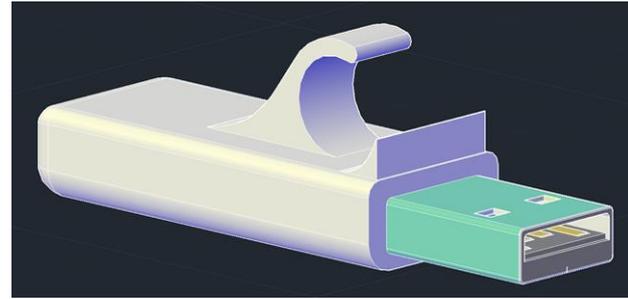
# Set Up Search Terms

- Use all the synonyms and alternate words
- Go from general to specific
  - Have all the synonyms in the first search and narrow down to very specific words
  - Core concept should be your last term
- Cover as much ground as possible
  - Broader terms mean seeing something that you might miss
  - See how much prior art is out there
    - How narrow our claims might need to be



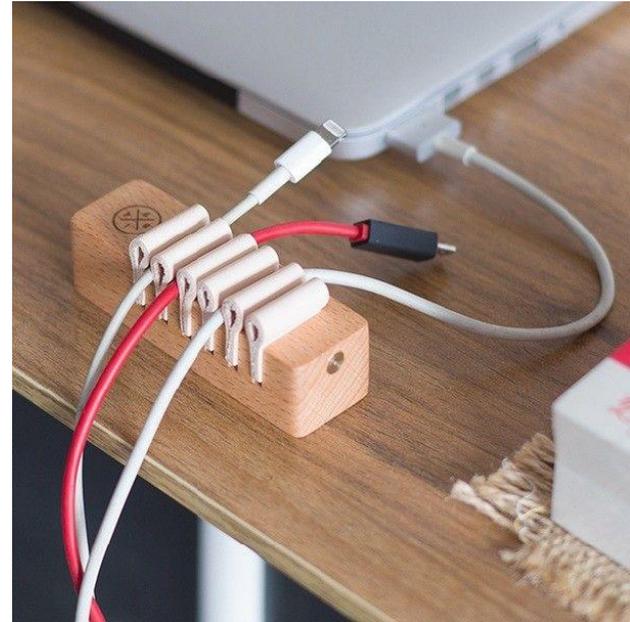
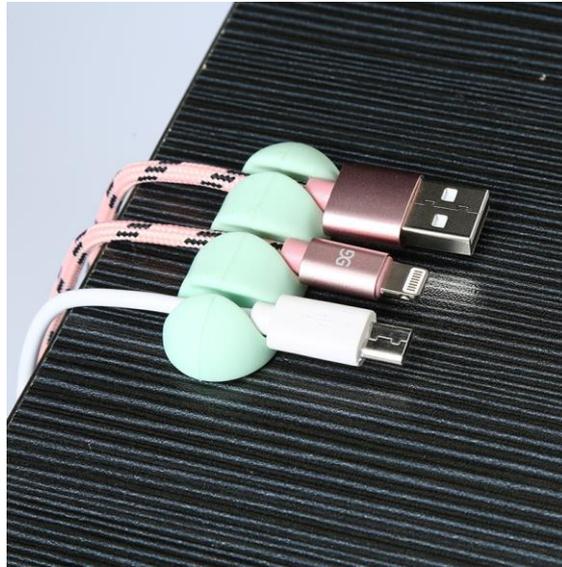
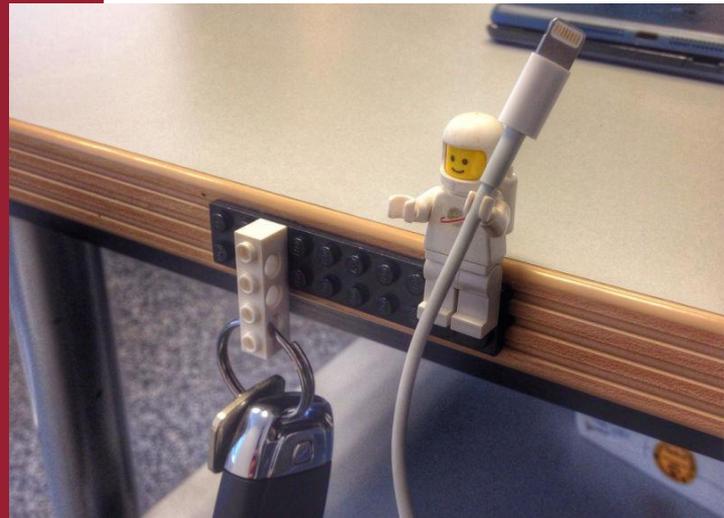
# Example Time

- How would you search for this?
- This is a USB shaped thumb drive that has a loop to hold the power cord
  - Not really a USB it is just 3D printed to look like one.
- What are your Keyword?
- Where do you search?



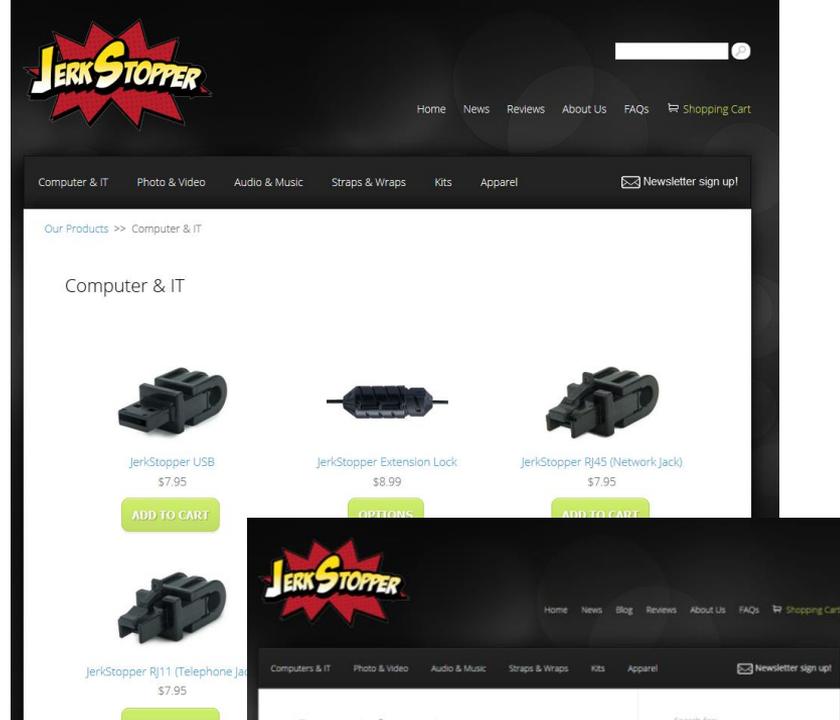
# Example

- Are these barring pieces of prior art?



# Example

- After a few refinements we used google image search
- Some times you need to be a little creative



# Commercialization



## Spin-out Start-ups

- Sometimes WSU Faculty and Researchers are interested in entrepreneurial activities, and want to start a company around the IP in the lab (see e.g., Schweitzer Engineering Phytelligence, Inc.)



## Licensing

- Search for Industry Partners who are willing to take on the business risk of commercializing our IP
- WSU receives a royalty rate for the sale of any products or services that utilize our underlying IP



## Service Centers

- These are internal entities within the WSU ecosystem that operate as non-profit organizations and allow WSU Faculty and Staff to test and validate the market (see e.g., Katrina Mealey's Lab for MDR1 testing)

**Any Questions?**