

BINF6399 - Principles of Team Science



UNC CHARLOTTE

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RAW Lab

Lecture 10 - Tuesday March 30th, 2021

Learning Objectives

- Intellectual Property
- IP protection
- Patents 101
- Patents 201
- Patents Advanced

So you got an idea....?

Without protection,
your idea...

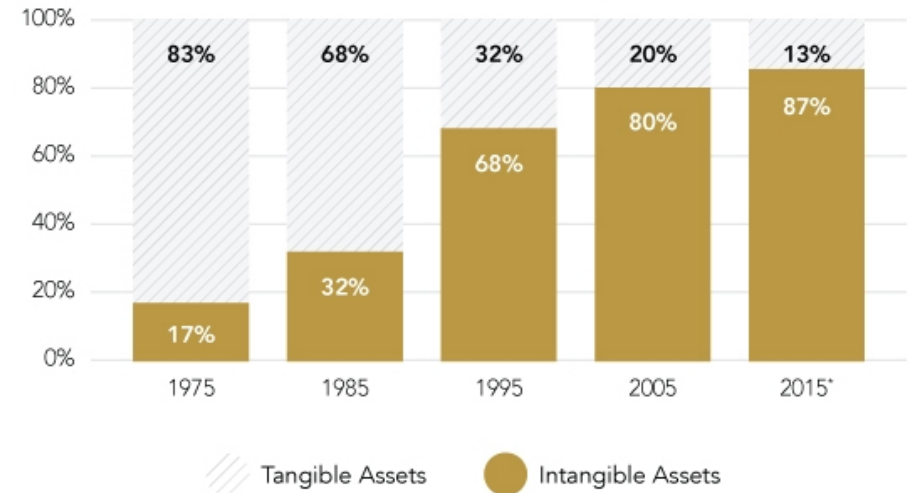


Is their idea.

Intellectual property – stuff ideas are made of..

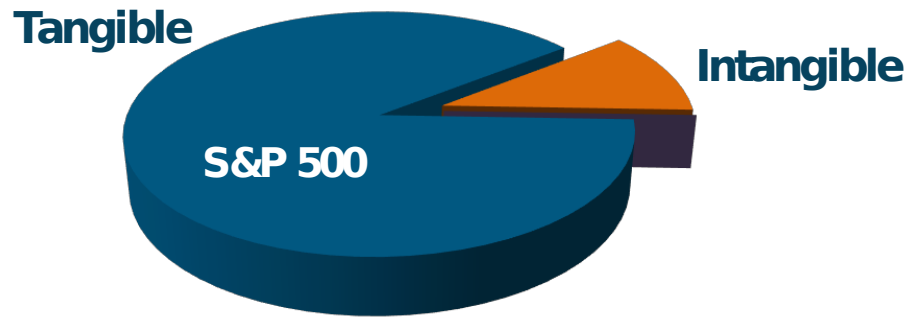


COMPONENTS of S&P 500 MARKET VALUE



SOURCE: OCEAN TOMO, LLC

Social media giants



1970

Today

IBM
GM
Exxon
GE
Chevron

1986
Microsoft IPO

1997
Apple Near
Bankruptcy

2004
Google IPO

Apple
Google
Microsoft
Amazon
Facebook

How to protect IP?



Cost/Benefit analysis

- Revenue generation
- competitive advantage
- Asset value

Develop an IP strategy

“An IP strategy should not exist in a vacuum, it has really got to be designed to help the business to achieve its technology, and business strategies. Otherwise, it does not really serve a useful purpose.”

Cost/Benefit analysis

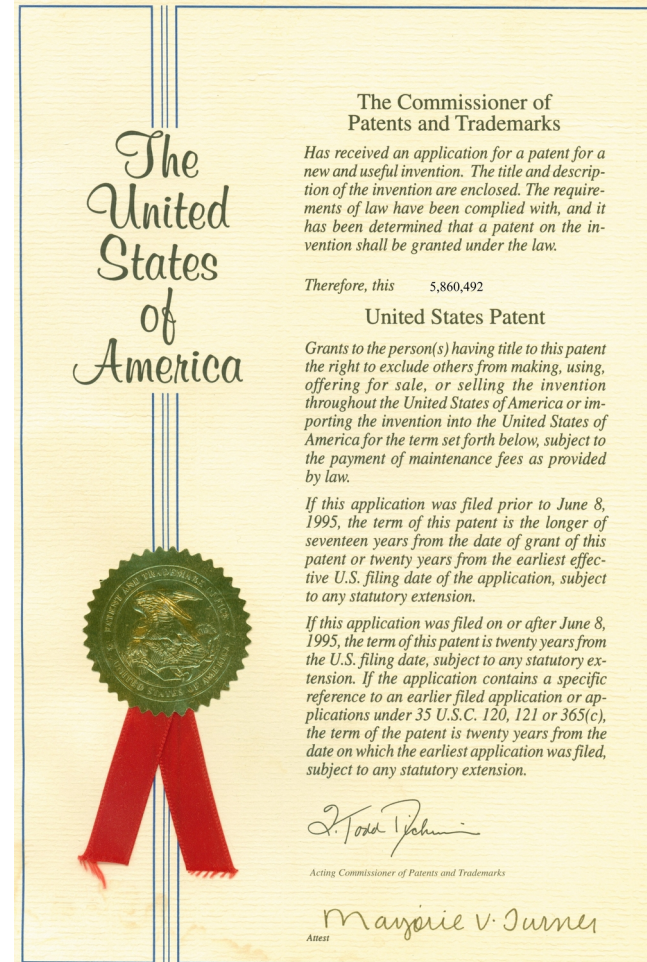
- Business goals
- Protection fit
- Budget/timeline
- Which protection?
- Identifying competitor products/services

What is a patent?

- A legal property interest
- A 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
- Claims define the invention

*Each country has it's own patent system and associated rules

**Patent protection only applies in the jurisdiction in which it's filed.



What can be patented?

Any new and useful **process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof**

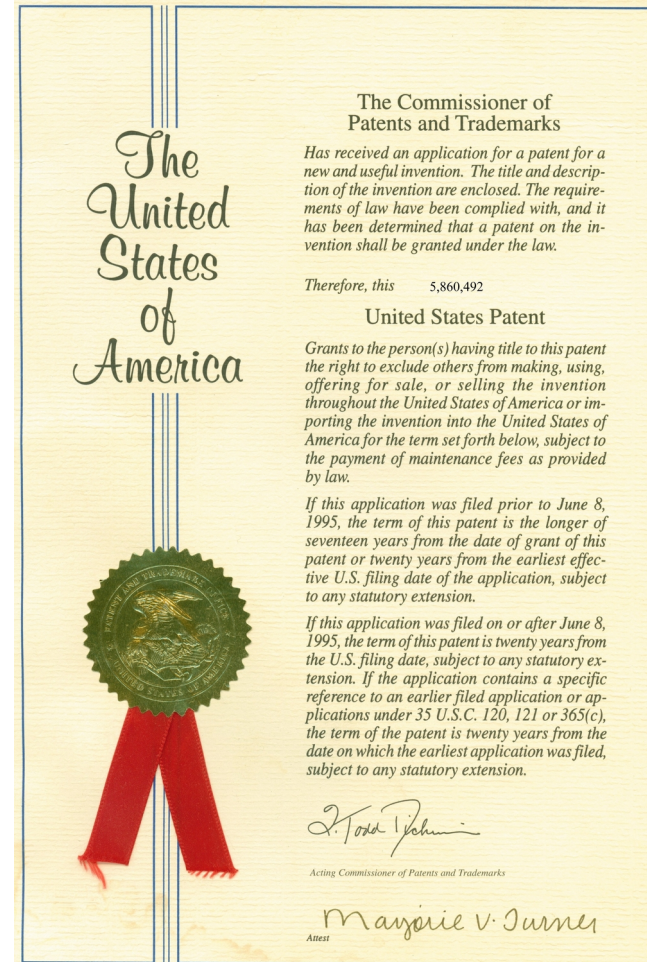
Process has been defined as any process, act, or method. Primarily industrial or technical processes

(e.g., Amazon's 1-Click process)

Manufacture means articles that are made

E.g., Trolley for the Automation of Sleep Deprivation

Composition of matter relates to chemical compositions and may include mixtures of ingredients as well as new chemical compounds (e.g., think pharmaceutical drugs)



Examination criteria

Utility (35 USC §101)

Does it have some type of use
An invention should have a practical application

Novelty (35 USC §102)

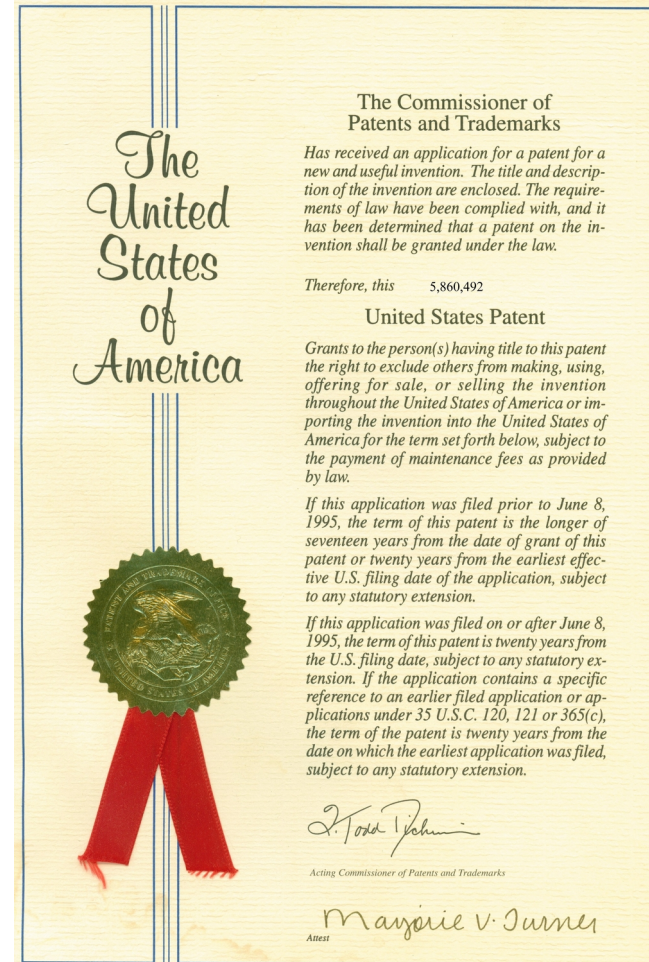
Is the invention new and original

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



Examination criteria - Utility

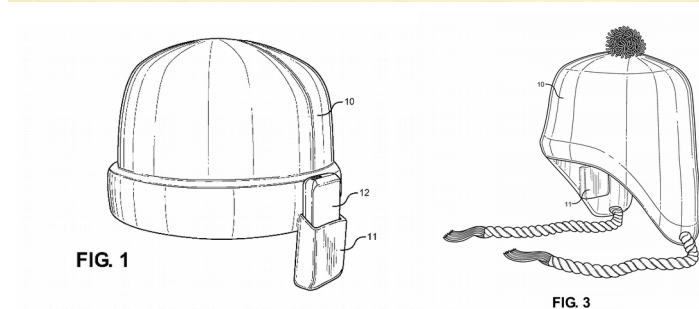
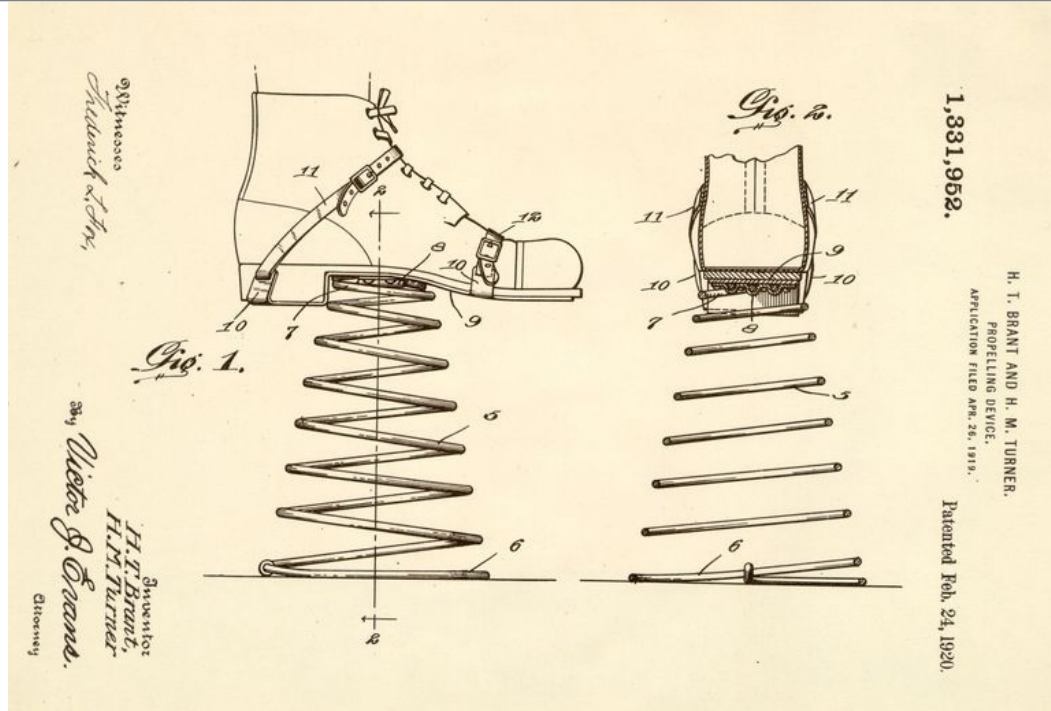
Utility (35 USC §101)

Does it have some type of use
An invention should have a practical application

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 or ornamental elements



Examination criteria - novelty

Novelty (35 USC §102)

Is the invention new and original

An invention is not new and therefore not patentable if it was known to the public before the filing date of the **patent** application, or before its date of priority if the applicant claims priority of an earlier **patent** application.

First to File - Not first to invent

Public Disclosures or Publications can affect your patent rights

1-year “grace period” for U.S. Filings, but lose international rights

In Researchers/Academia, always communicate with the Office of Commercialization if you think something is novel.



Examination criteria - Obviousness

Obviousness (35 USC §103)

At the time of filing is the technology obvious to a person of “ordinary skill” in the art

The non-obviousness principle asks whether the invention is an adequate distance beyond or above the state of the art

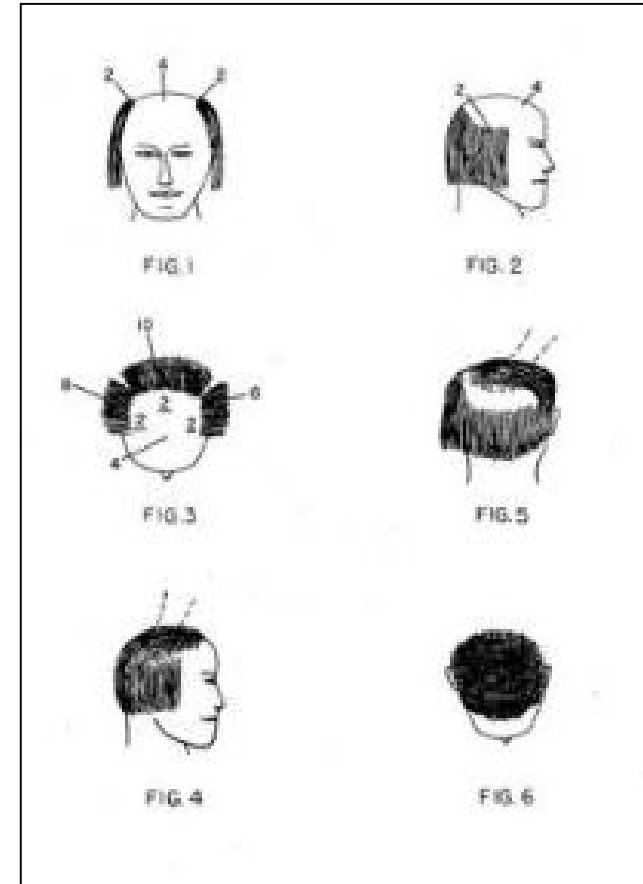
Prevents the patenting of relatively insignificant differences between the invention and the prior art

Conventional transformation and operations on objects such as:

- Changing the size
- Substituting materials
- Making a device portable
- Moving parts around

Determination of “non-obviousness” are questions of law (e.g.):

- Combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results;
- “Obvious to try” – choosing from a finite number of number of identified, predictable, solutions, with a reasonable expectation of success;



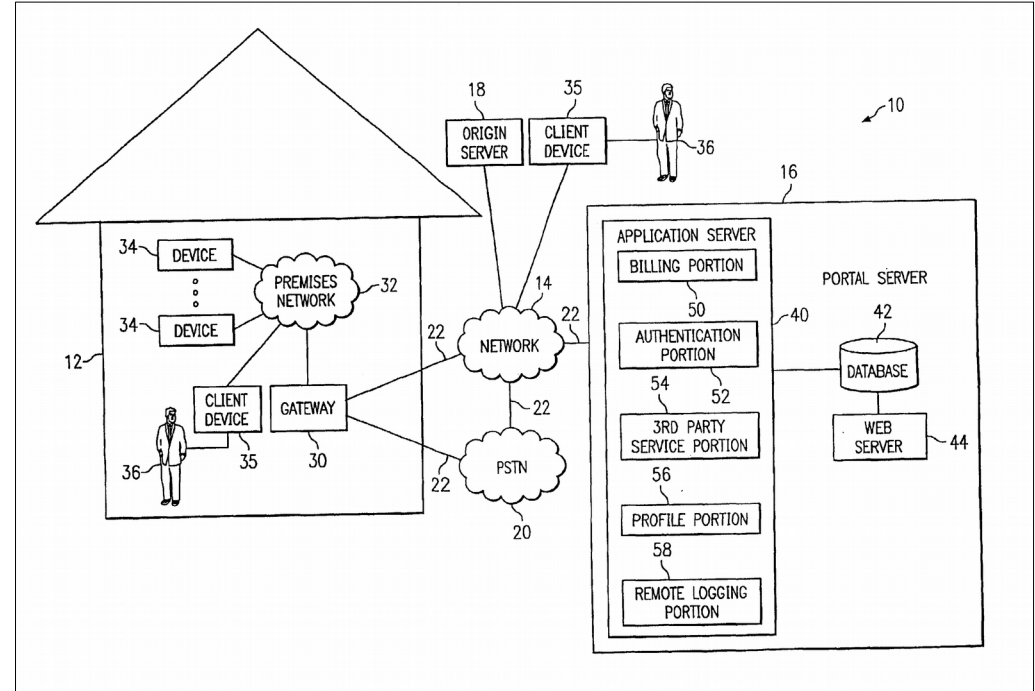
Method of concealing partial baldness
US Patent # 4,022,227

Examination criteria - Enablement

Enablement (35 USC §112)

Do we have a working example

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



Parts of a Patent: Cover Page

Cover page

Patent # / Publication #

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**
Zhong

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

(54) **MEDICAL ARTICLES CONTAINING
BIODEGRADABLE POLYMERS AND
ACID-NEUTRALIZING CATIONIC SPECIES**

(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)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **424/423**

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

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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



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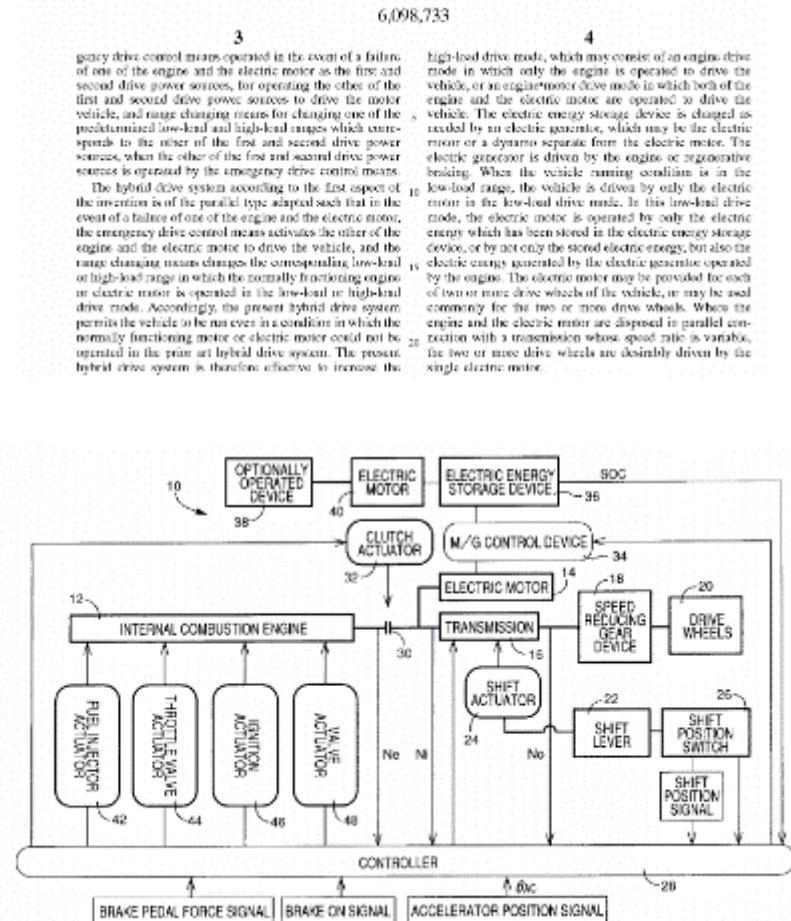
Parts of a Patent: Specification

Specification

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

Claims

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

I.

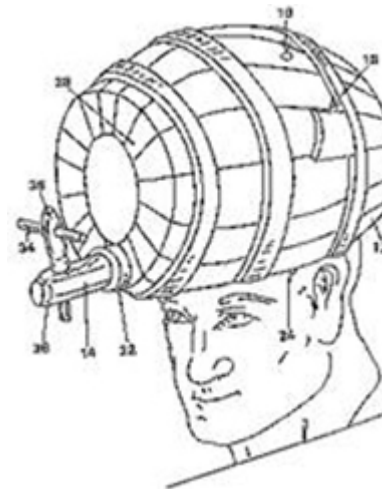
A headgear apparatus

comprising:

a headband member having a frontal portion;

a visor member removably secured to said frontal portion of said headband; and

an eye shield member removably secured to said frontal portion of said headband.



Parts of a Patent: Claims

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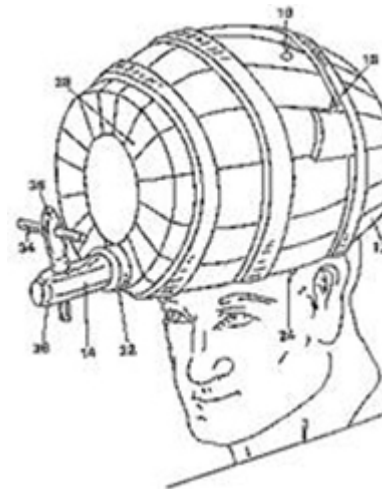
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IP landscape

Top 15 tech. Sub-domains \ Top 10 Companies	IBM	TSMC	Intel	Global Foundries	Micron Tech	AMD	Samsung Electronic	Toshiba	Infineon Tech	Hynix
Etching +Structural features	616	475	263	224	145	126	91	54	41	27
Device Formation + Structural Features	341	342	258	147	113	122	74	55	51	21
BEOL + Structural Features	318	377	172	63	38	47	45	51	44	13
Lithography +Structural Features	435	262	89	133	106	66	73	43	47	14
Wafer Development + Structural Features	440	234	152	98	57	75	58	28	55	8
Stacking + Structural Features	295	220	137	31	24	14	36	44	19	3
BEOL + Model Parameters	72	42	28	12	11	3	6	27	9	12
BEOL + Power Consumption	23	41	22	7	2	6	11	17	5	3
Etching + Model Parameters	66	33	39	21	3	10	19	23	3	27
Oxide Growth + Structural Feature	120	46	50	38	31	17	12	11	10	2
BEOL + Operating Voltage	44	47	20	8	0	6	8	21	5	6
Device Formation + Model Parameters	42	32	75	15	7	10	20	15	7	21
Device Formation + Operating Voltage	44	35	19	12	5	7	13	16	10	14
Device Formation + Feature Size	14	33	26	8	42	14	12	11	8	9
Wafer Development + Model Parameters	67	16	16	10	2	14	4	11	4	7

Defend your pen patent!

