



Conducting a Preliminary Patent Search

Akron PTRC

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A Patent:

- is a form of intellectual property granted by the US Government to an inventor.
- allows the inventor to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention throughout the US or importing the invention into the US.
- is granted in exchange for public disclosure of the invention.
- is granted for a limited period of time.

3 Types of Patents:

- Utility Patents
 - new and useful processes, machines, articles of manufacture, composition of matter or useful improvements thereof.
 - granted for 20 years from date of application filing.
 - the vast majority of patents are Utility Patents.
- Design Patents
 - new, original, and ornamental designs for an article of manufacture.
 - granted for 15 years from date of application filing.
- Plant Patents
 - new and distinct asexually reproduced variety of plant.
 - granted for 20 years from date of application filing.

3 Types of Patents:

These are not mutually exclusive – you may seek and be granted multiple patents on a single invention.

What can be Patented:

- processes, machines, manufactured articles, compositions of matter, animals, asexually reproduced plants, ornamental designs of useful objects.
- improvements of these.

What cannot be Patented:

a mere suggestion or idea, laws of nature, physical phenomena,
 abstract ideas, printed matter, nuclear weapons.

Utility Patents:

- invention must be novel nothing identical can have previously existed.
- invention must be non-obvious someone skilled in the particular field would view it as an unexpected or surprising development.
- invention must be useful must provide some practical benefit or help complete real world tasks.

To whom...? the Patent Examiner

Prior Art

To prove <u>novelty</u> you must examine the prior art for your invention...

- Prior Art is:
 - any body of knowledge, especially published documents, that contains a discussion or description relevant to an invention for which a patent is being sought or enforced.
- Can include, but is not limited to:
 - journal or magazine articles.
 - books, manuals, catalogs, websites.
 - conference proceedings, scientific papers.
 - US or foreign patents or published applications.

- To find prior art for your invention you need to examine all the similar patents.
- Patents are grouped in a hierarchical category system based on their characteristics and relationships.
- As of January 1, 2015 patent classification system is called the **CPC** (Cooperative Patent Classification).

- Patents from 1790-2014 used US Patent Classification System.
- USPTO moved to CPC because:
 - CPC was jointly adopted by USPTO and EPO in 2013.
 - CPC is jointly updated by USPTO and EPO as examiners/classifiers and technologies change.
 - CPC reduces duplication of effort in classification by patent offices.
 - CPC is an extension of the International Patent Classification
 System (IPC) used by every patent office.
 - CPC offers more subdivisions for categorizing patents than all previous systems.
- US Patent backfile has been reclassified to CPC (so are searchable using CPC).

CPC Main Sections:

- A HUMAN NECESSITIES
- **B PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING**
- C CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY
- D TEXTILES; PAPER
- **E FIXED CONSTRUCTIONS**
- F MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; LIGHTING; HEATING; WEAPONS; BLASTING ENGINES OR PUMPS
- **G-PHYSICS**
- H ELECTRICITY
- Y GENERAL TAGGING OF NEW TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS; GENERAL TAGGING OF CROSS-OVER TECHNOLOGIES SPANNING OVER SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE IPC

CPC Classification Structure

Example: A23G 9/26

A (Section): Human Necessities

A23 (Class): Foods or Foodstuffs...

A23G (Subclass): Cocoa, Cocoa Products, e.g. Chocolate...

A23G 9/00 (Main Group): Frozen Sweets...

A23G 9/26 (Subgroup): Method for producing frozen sweets on sticks.

CPC Class Scheme is similar to an Outline

A23G 1/00 Cocoa; Cocoa products, e.g. chocolate; Substitutes therefor (kitchen equipment for cocoa preparation A47J, e.g. apparatus for making beverages A47J 31/00)

NOTE

Attention is drawn to the internal note after the subclass title

A23G 1/0003	. {⊦	rocesses of manufacture not relating to composition or compounding ingredients}
A23G 1/0006		{Processes specially adapted for manufacture or treatment of cocoa or cocoa products (A23G 1/002 to A23G 1/005 take precedence)}
A23G 1/0009		{Manufacture or treatment of liquid, cream, paste, granule, shred or powder}
A23G 1/0013		{Weighing, portioning processes}
A23G 1/0016		{Transformation of liquid, paste, cream, lump, powder, granule or shred into powder, granule or shred; Manufacture or treatment of powder}
A23G 1/002		{Processes for preparing or treating cocoa beans or nibs}
A23G 1/0023		{Cocoa butter extraction by pressing}

Multi-Step Patent Search Strategy

- Brainstorm terms to describe your invention based on its purpose, composition and use.
- 2. Conduct a keyword search using Patent Public Search.
- Conduct an in-depth review of the documents found in your search.
- 4. Expand the search with relevant CPC classifications.
- Review cited references.
- 6. Broaden your search to find additional patent and nonpatent publications.

Brainstorm terms to describe your invention

Think of as many terms as you can that describe your invention.

- Consider the purpose of the invention ... Is the patent for a useful object or an ornamental design?
- Is the invention a process or product?
- What is the invention made of?
- How is the invention used?
- What keywords or technical terms describe the nature of the invention?



Brainstorm terms to describe your invention

Example: An Improvement to Umbrellas

- Purpose: this improvement has a new rib design to prevent collapse or inversion in high wind.
- Invention: this improvement will eliminate the need for frequent umbrella replacement.
- Components: a framework of ribs, stretchers and a main frame securing rings, mounting brackets, joint connectors, fabric connectors, fabric, linking bar.
- How Used: used to protect user from the elements.
- Additional Terms: parasol, sunshade, windproof, wind resistant.

Conduct a keyword search using Patent Public Search

- You can begin with a broad search for your main concept and then narrow the search results by adding additional features of your invention. Review the front pages of patents and applications (since 2001), eliminating those that are irrelevant.
- In our example, start with the umbrella.

Conduct a keyword search using Patent Public Search

- Go to patent public search.
- Type umbrella into the basic search page.
- You will get a list of patents using that key word.
- You can play with the search by adding search terms to narrow search.

Conduct an in-depth review of the documents found by your search

- Review in detail the complete patents and applications you found that are similar to your invention.
- Don't forget to review the drawings, specifications and claims for similarities to your invention.



Expand the search with relevant CPC classifications

- Go to the Classification Resources page
 (https:/www.uspto.gov/web/patents/classification/)and select a
 CPC classification. Find a relevant classification and use it in a
 classification search in Patents Public Search.
- Use Advanced Search with the CPC field code.



Expand the search with relevant CPC classifications

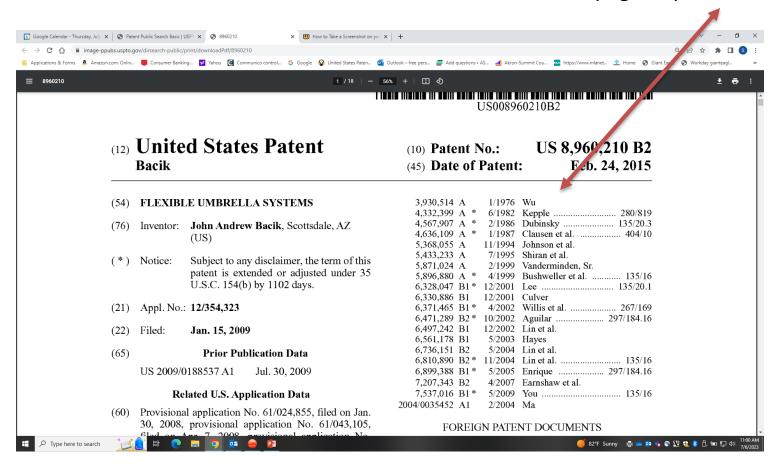
- In this step you will search through the list of patents you get as a result of that CPC search.
- Note: you want to find patents similar to your idea but not exactly like yours.

Review cited references

- The front page of a patent includes a section of cited references provided by the applicant and/or the patent examiner.
- Review the patents and applications that a patent has cited and/or the patents that have cited them since publication.
- Use Patent Public Search to look them up.

Review cited references

Patents cited on front page of patent.



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Broaden your search to find additional patent and non-patent publications

- Search for foreign patent documents (https://worldwide.espacenet.com/)
- Search US patent using USPC. (While no longer being used, there are over 100 years of patent documents using USPC)
- Search for patents using keywords.*
 (to find patents which were poorly classified or for which classification has changed over time)
- Search in non-patent literature. (books, magazines, journals, websites, catalogs)
- Consult a patent attorney or agent.

Broaden your search to find additional patent and non-patent publications

Limitations of keyword searching

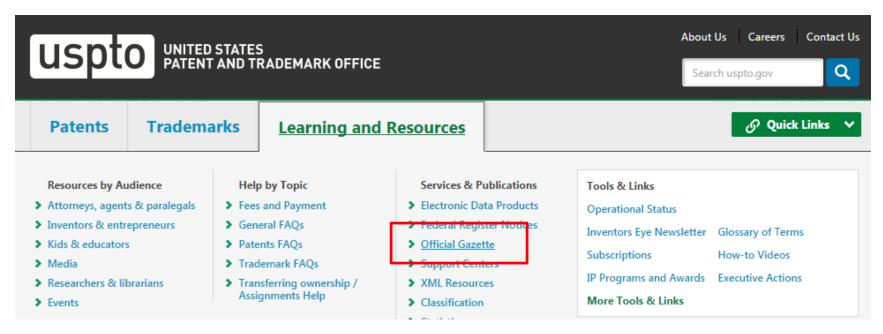
- Vague or inconsistent terminology.
 "ball" vs "generally spherical object"
- Obsolete names or terms.
 "LP," "hi-fi," "laserdisc," "water closet"
- Different meanings in different fields.
 "mouse" (animal) vs "mouse" (for a computer)
- Synonyms.
 - "rodent extermination device"
- Keyword search is limited to patents after 1970. (so keyword searching misses anything prior to that date)

Multi-Step Patent Search Strategy

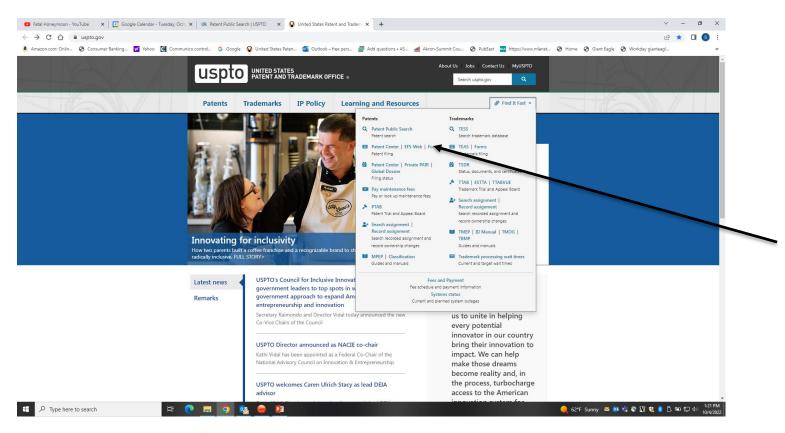
- Brainstorm terms to describe your invention based on its purpose, composition and use.
- 2. Conduct a keyword search using Patent Public Search.
- 3. Conduct an in-depth review of the documents found by your search.
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Official Gazettes

 Listing of newly granted patents published each Tuesday by the PTO.



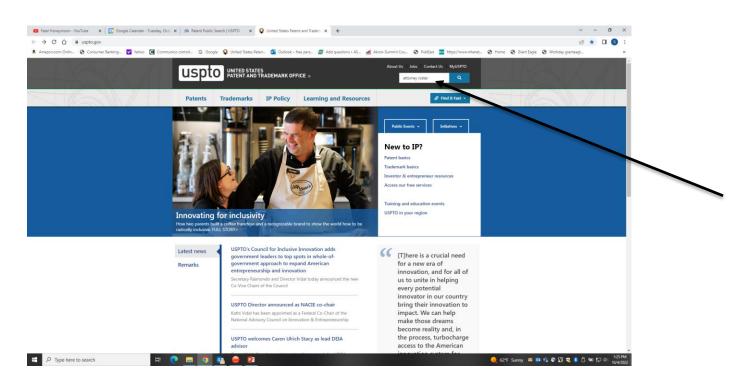
Forms



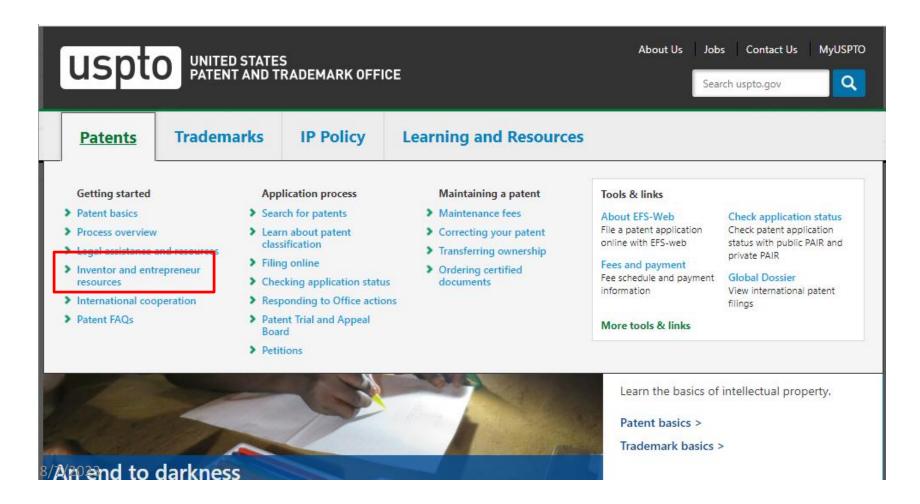
Patent Attorneys & Agents

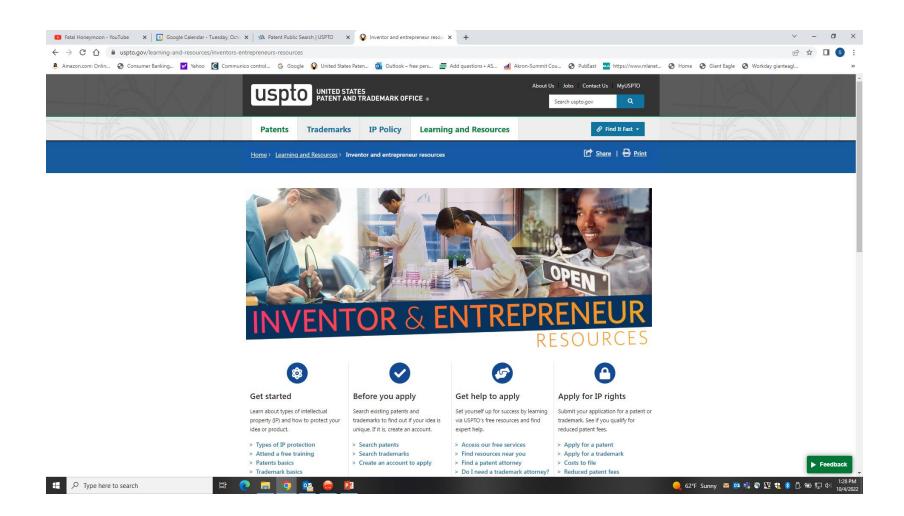
We cannot recommend one person over another

Type "Attorney Roster" in search box.



Inventors Resources Page





Provisional Application for a Patent

- Is entirely optional.
- Allows you to establish an earlier filing date.
- Allows you to use the term "Patent Pending".
- Lasts for one year from date of provisional application (does not become a full patent application).
- You must file a full patent application to proceed.
- Are not published, there is no way to search these.

Keeping Track

Q: I've decided I want to apply for a patent... what do I do now?

A: Begin or continue an inventor's notebook

- Use a bound notebook (spiral or sewn in binding).
- Make notes in ink about each step of your inventing or research process, sign and date them.

Include

- 1. Your idea and how you got it.
- 2. Problems you have and how you solve them.
- 3. Add sketches and drawings to make things clear.
- 4. List all parts, sources, and costs of materials.
- 5. steps and results of your preliminary patent search.

Producing a Prototype

Akron Makerspace

540 S Main St Suite 951 Akron, OH 44311 330-597-3111 akronmakerspace.org

TechZone@Main

Akron-Summit County Public Library 60 S High Street Akron, OH 44326 330-643-9145

Making Money with your Invention

Licensing vs. Venturing: sell your patent rights to someone else to produce, or manufacture and sell yourself?

Inventors often do not have the skills needed to be an entrepreneur. Some things to research before starting a business are the need for your product, the technical feasibility of producing your product, and your competition. You need to considering marketing and promotion, including second opinions, test markets, surveys, industry consultants, current trends, and trade shows. The Library's Business, Government & Science Division, 330-643-9020, can provide information on starting a business.

Some sources for local assistance are:

- BOUNCE Innovation Hub https://bouncehub.org/
- Akron Score Chapter 81
 www.akronscore.org
- Inventors Assistance Center on the USPTO website <u>uspto.gov</u>
- Microbusiness Center
 Akron-Summit County Public Library
 330-802-0839

Additional Resources

- U.S. Patent & Trademark Help Line 1-800-PTO-9199
- NOLO (publisher of self-help legal manuals, great website)
 www.nolo.com
- Inventor's Digest Magazine www.inventorsdigest.com
- United States Small Business Administration www.sba.gov

- Google Patents
 patents.google.com
- World Intellectual Property
 Organization
 https://www.wipo.int/portal/en/index.html
- Espacenet (European Patent Office)
 http://worldwide.espacenet.com/
- And, of course, us!

 Patent & Trademark Resource
 Center,
 Business Government & Science
 Division, Main Library
 330-643-9020
 email: bgsdiv@akronlibrary.org



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