Intellectual Property Rights and Copyright at the institution of Higher Education

HERE seminar on IPR and IPR management in the university context

Filippo Silipigni
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UCG
Univerzitet Crne Gore

SPHERE
Support and Promotion for Higher Education Reform Experts

erasmus+

University of Montenegro,
Podgorica (ME), 13th – 14th March 2024

Goal and Agenda

- To arise awareness about Intellectual Property and IP Rights;
- To sensibilize about the importance of IP Rights, both in the university and industrial contexts;
- To become acquainted with IP Rights;

Agenda

Three *entry-level M*odules:

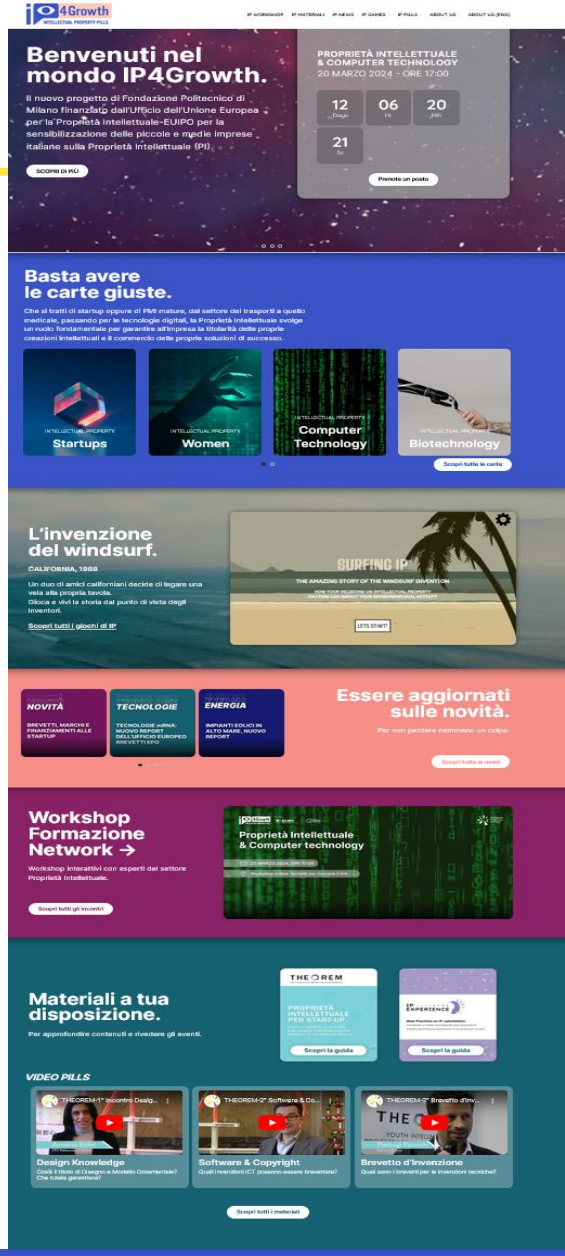
- M1-What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights? – *morning 13th March*;
- M2-IPR valorization and Technology Transfer in the context of university: the experience of Politecnico di Milano – *afternoon 13th March*;
- M3-How to find Patents, Trademarks, and Designs using online free-of-charge search engines – *morning 14th March*

Short personal presentation

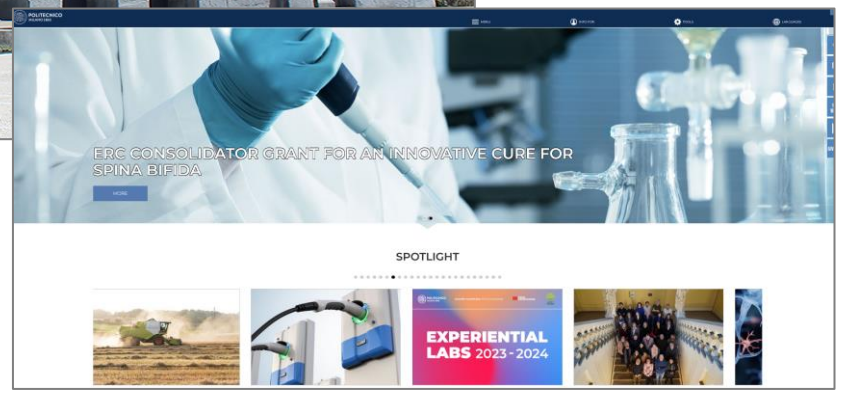
IP4Growth project

IP4Growth - *Intellectual Property Program for Collaborative and Innovative SMEs* is an awareness project to stimulate **Italian Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) on Intellectual Property** and **its key role in enabling collaborative and innovation projects**, through a program of online workshops and live events in Milan, Italy.

- **Target:** Italian SMEs
- **Start/End:** September 2023 – September 2024
- **Lead Partner:** Fondazione Politecnico di Milano



Politecnico di Milano



Politecnico di Milano is the largest technical university in Italy, with more than 47,000 students, and more than 1600 professors and researchers.
Founded in 1863, it is the oldest university in Milan.

4 Schools for 12 Departments:

- Architecture, Urban Planning, Construction Engineering;
- Design;
- Civil, Environmental and Land Management Engineering;
- Industrial and Information Engineering;

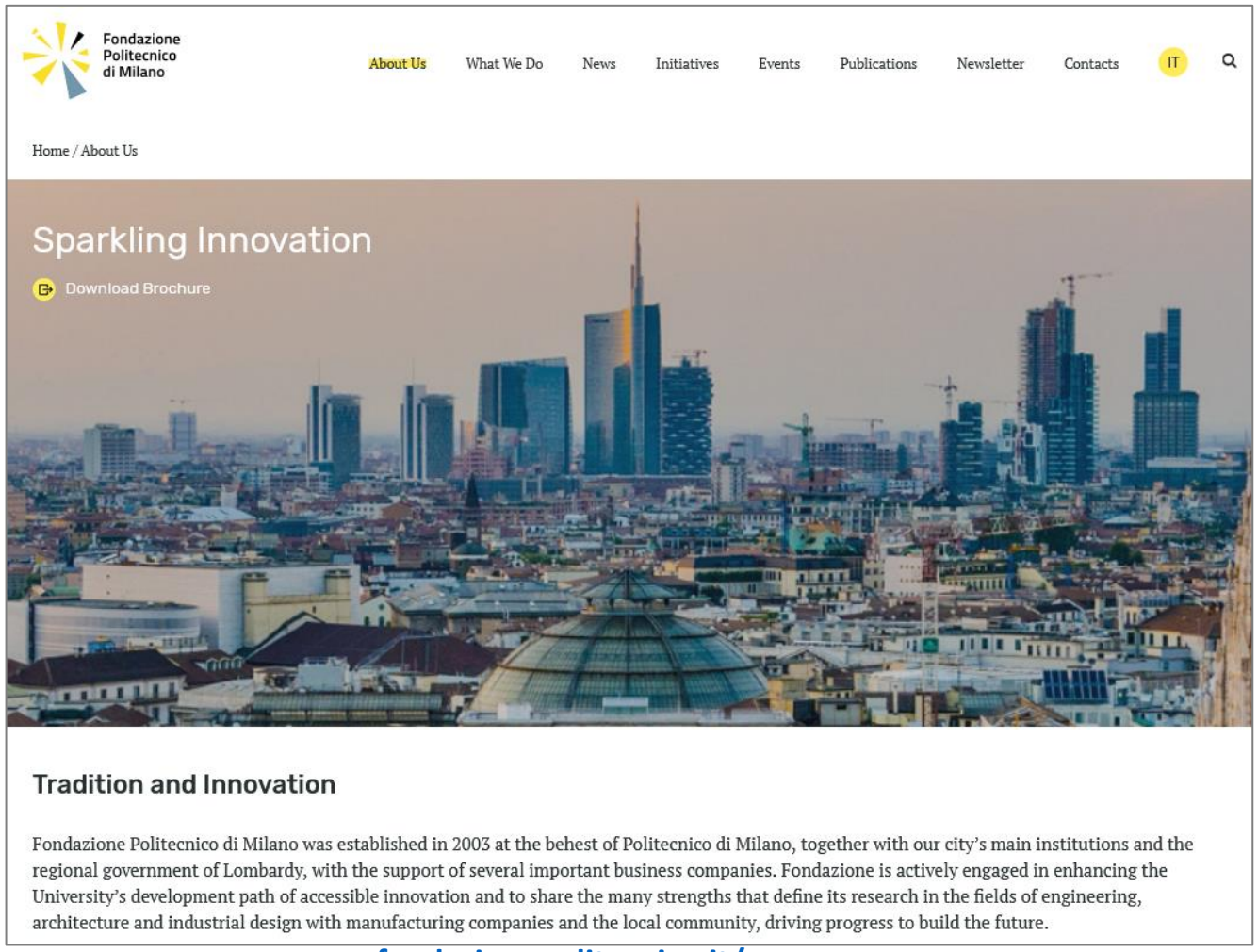
QS Rankings 2024 (JUNE 2023)

- 1st in Italy
- 123rd in the world

https://www.polimi.it/en

Filippo Silipigni – filippo.silipigni@fondazione.polimi.it

Fondazione Politecnico di Milano



www.fondazionepolitecnico.it/en

Fondazione Politecnico di Milano was established in 2003 by Politecnico di Milano and other public and private entities to build collaborations between Politecnico research groups and public administrations, companies, research bodies and associations.

Fondazione Politecnico di Milano manages **PoliHub, Innovation Park & Startup Accelerator**.

Some numbers:

- **220 Projects Managed in 2020**;
- **93 M€ in 2021** (of which **62.5 M€ financed** through different programes);
- **More than 2.400 partners in our Network** (Universities, SMEs & Large Companies, Associations, Public Authorities, Institutes and Bodies)

Filippo Silipigni – filippo.silipigni@fondazione.polimi.it

Before to start…

… few questions to you to get in touch!

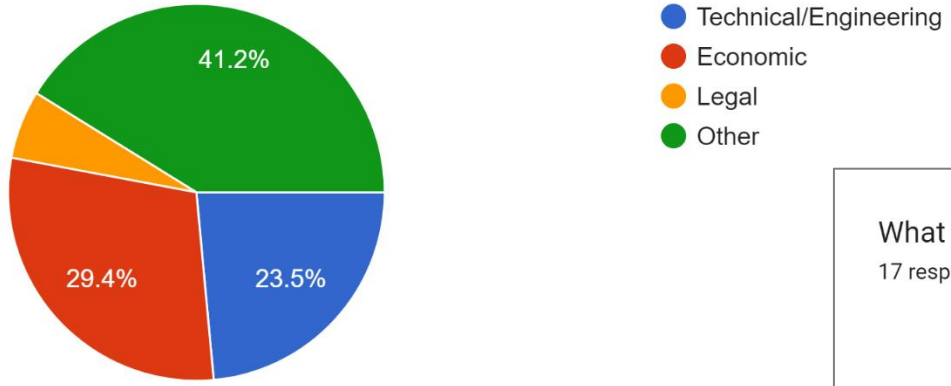
https://tinyurl.com/4x3zrrdx

Before to start…

… few questions to you to get in touch!

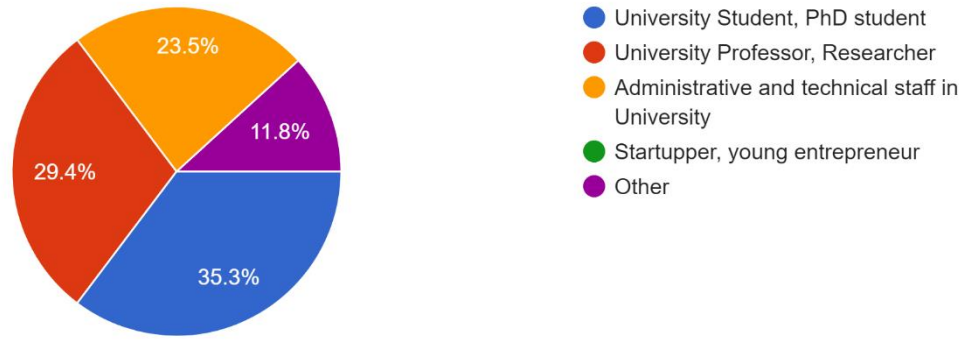
What is your knowledge background?

17 responses



What is the profile that better describes you?

17 responses



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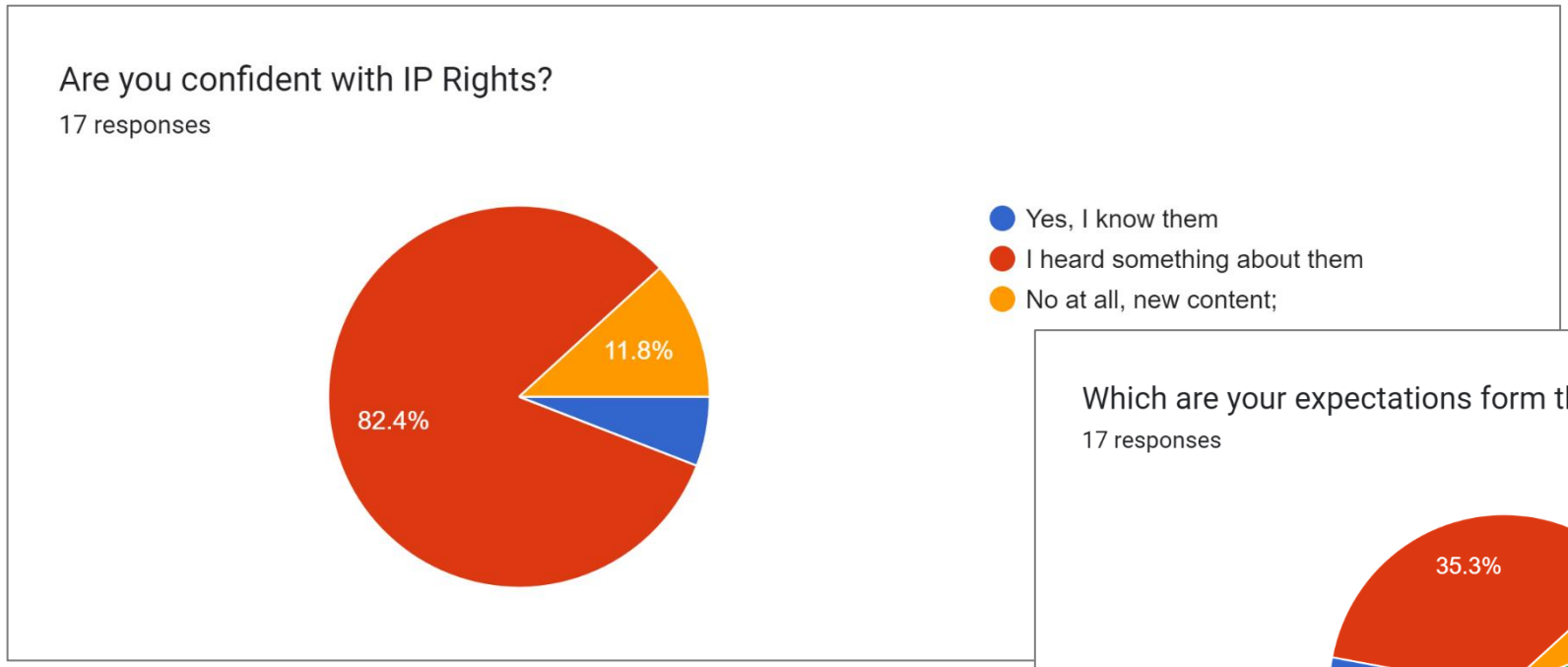

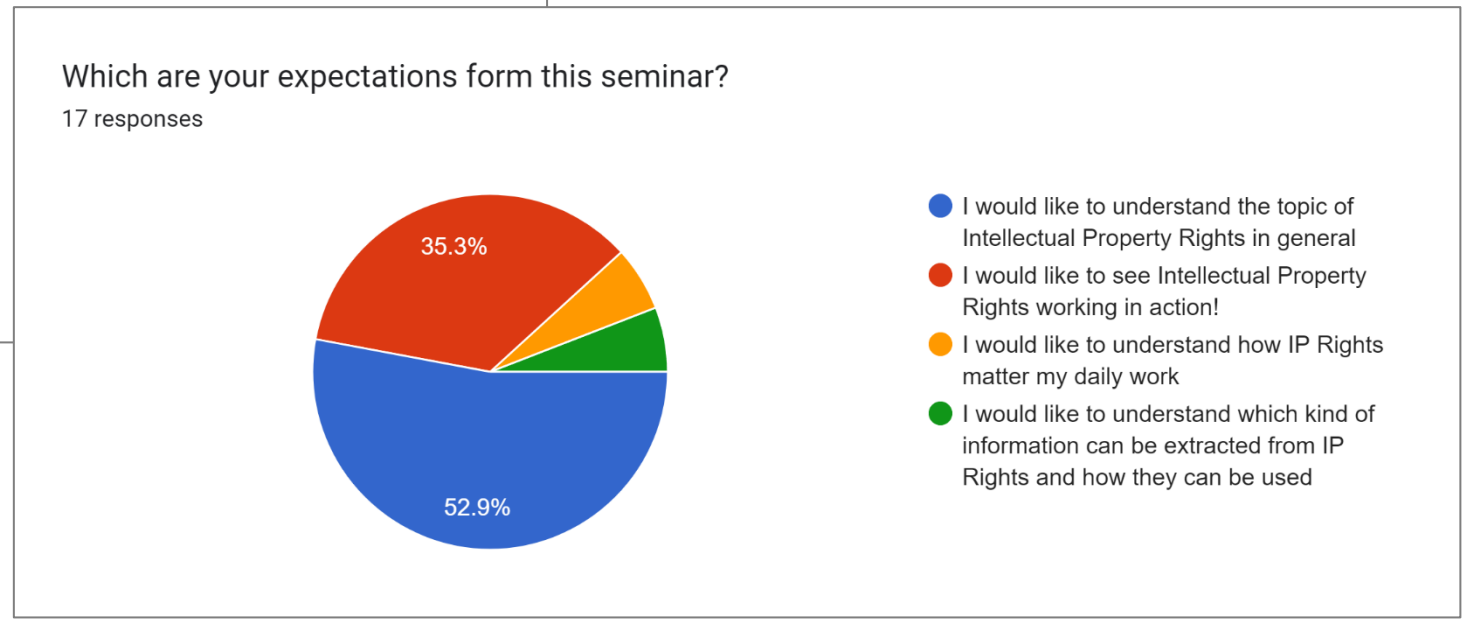

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Podgoria (ME), 13th – 14th March 2024

Before to start…

Why you should bother about Intellectual Property

and IP Rights such as Patents, Trademarks, Designs?

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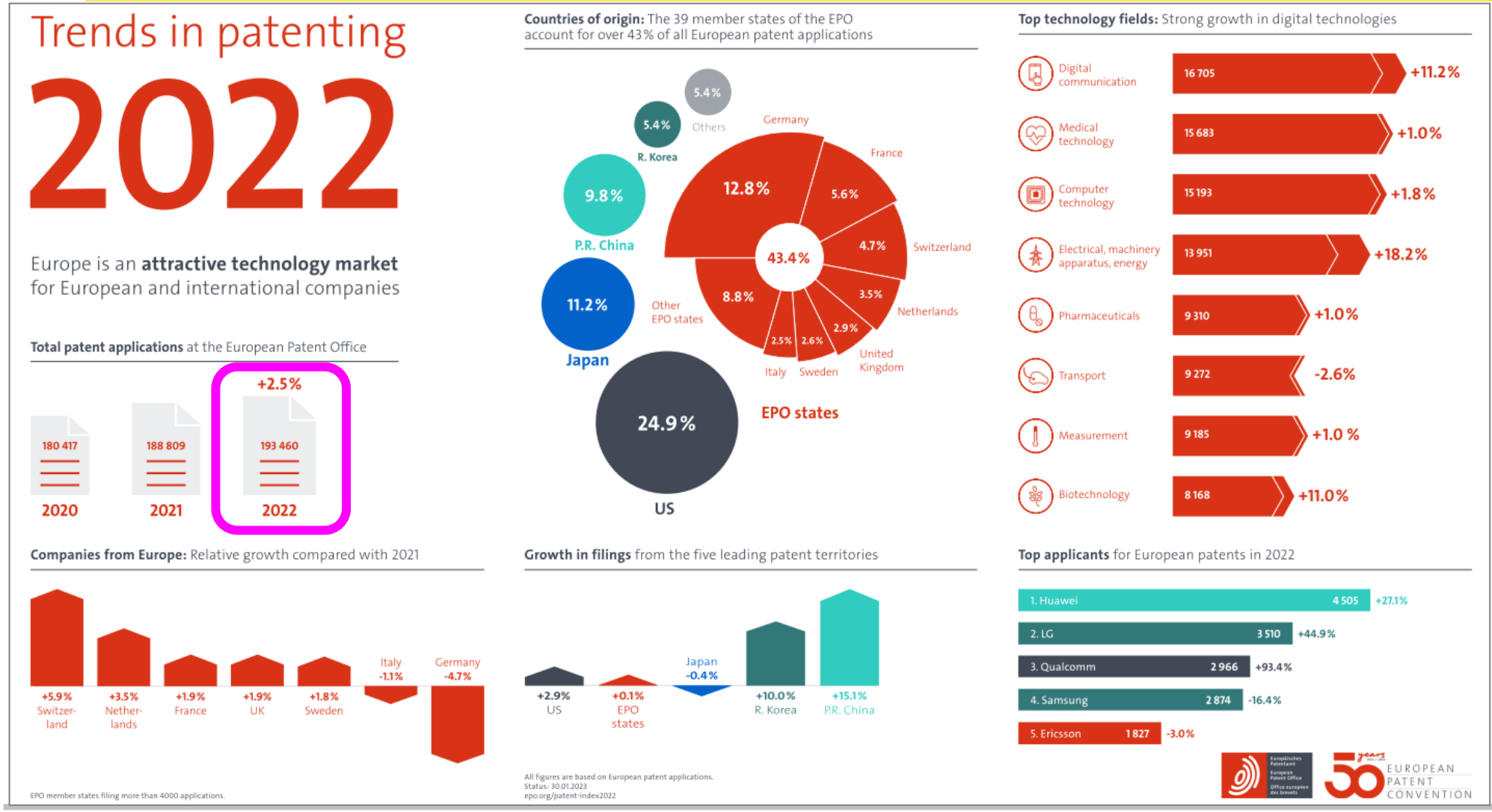
If you are thinking **to become employed in the Industry Sector** (SMEs, Large Companies)…



Share in patent applications originating from Europe:

- **73% Large Enterprises;**
- **20% SMEs, individual inventors;**
- **7% Universities/Public Research Organizations**

EPO Annual Report 2022
(March 2023)

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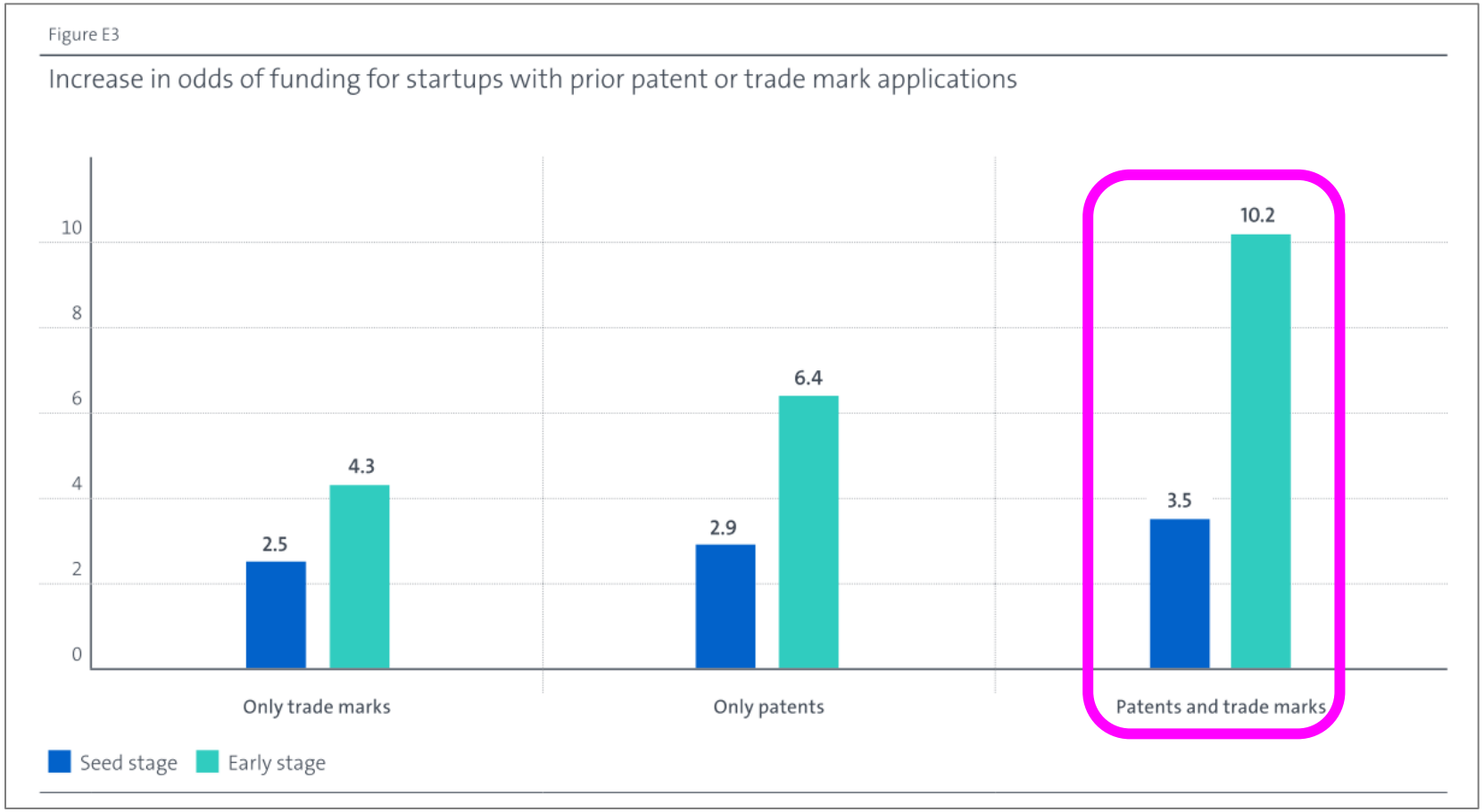
Podgoria (ME), 13th – 14th March 2024

If you are thinking to become a **young entrepreneur/a startupper** with innovative ideas…



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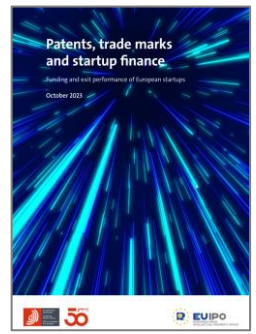
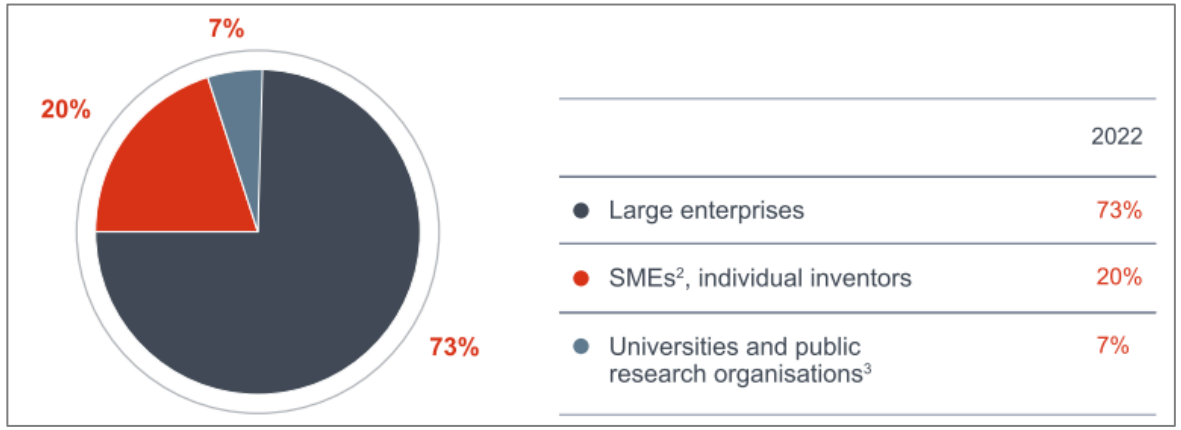
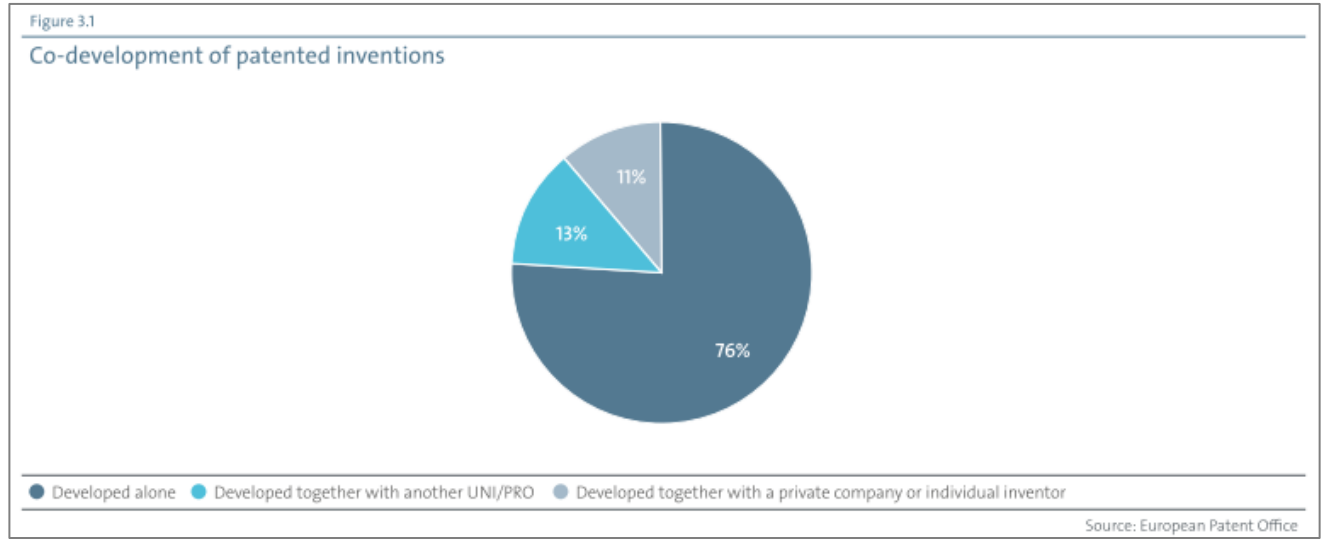


If you are thinking to become a **researcher in University** …



The number of patent applications at the European level filed by Universities and Public research Organizations in the last years is constantly increasing:

- In 2022, more than 13.500 (7%).
- In 2016, more than 9.500 (6%)



More than three quarters **(76%)** of all patented inventions i.e. novel technologies that are the subject of pending or granted European patent applications owned by a University/Public Research Organization come solely from UNI/PROs and **24% in co-operation with other organisations**.

Source:

M1 - What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

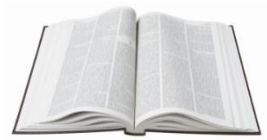
Main IP Rights

What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

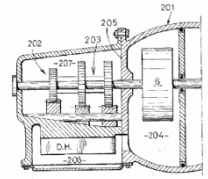
Creations of human mind

COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS
Authors' rights to literary and artistic creations



...

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
Creative works in the technical context



- Patents for invention
- Trademarks
- Industrial Designs
- Geographical Indications
- Plant Variety Rights
- Trade secrets
- …

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What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Creations of human mind

IP rights according to the **ways of acquisition**:

REGISTERED IP RIGHTS

- Patents for invention, Utility Models;
- Registered Designs
- Registered Trademarks
- …

The inventor, creator or designer has **no rights until they make a registration**.
The IP right is acquired at the end of the administrative procedure

UNREGISTERED IP RIGHTS

- Copyright, , literature and artistic works
- Database e Software
- Unregistered Designs
- Unregistered trademarks

They come into existence automatically (and are therefore essentially free to acquire) . **Registration is optional**

OTHER IP RIGHTS

- Know-how
- Industrial secrets
- Confidential Information

Other ways of acquisition

Important notes:
- **IP Rights are a legal matter, so details can be different among Countries;**
- **Significant differences between Europe and US;**

Importance of intellectual property

- **Essential business asset** in the knowledge economy
  - Swedish steel-maker Sandvik: 20% of its value is from IP!
- Increases **funding for innovative projects**
  - Without IP many innovative projects would not be profitable because **anyone who wanted could simply copy the results**
- Protects **small innovative firms**
  - Dolby® Laboratories
  - W. L. Gore & Associates (Gore-Tex®)
- Needed to release IP into the **public domain** under **controlled conditions:**
  - Linux (GPL): improvements must be free too!

Source:

***Intellectual Property Teaching Kit – IPTK* by EPO and EUIPO**

What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

The essence of IP System

Innovators
make significant investments in developing new products

Competitors
benefit from their efforts

Can offer similar or identical products at a cheaper price

Heavy pressure
may drive the innovator out of business

Get a free ride
on the back of the innovator's creativity and inventiveness

IP system
Rights over the use of inventions, designs, brands, literary and artistic works

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Creations of human mind

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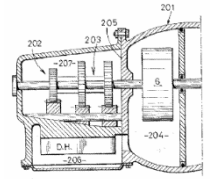
- **Copyrights**
- …

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
Creative works in the technical context

- **Patents for invention**
- **Trademarks**
- **Industrial Designs**
- Geographical Indications
- Plant Variety Rights
- **Trade secrets**
- …



What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

- **Patents;**
- **Utility models**
- **Copyright;**
- **Trademarks;**
- **Designs;**
- **Trade secrets;**

❖ Patent for invention

Definition. A patent is a right granted by a government that gives its holder the ability to exclude others from making, using, offering, selling or importing the invention covered by the patent *(monopoly condition).*

Limits to the right. In exchange of such right,

✖ the patent owner needs **to disclose in details the invention, that will be published (after 18 months);**

✖ the patent owner needs to **pay taxes *(annual fees)* to the selected Country;**

✖ the **monopoly is limited in time (max 20 years)** and **in geographical extension** to the selected State;

Once the patent expired, the invention becomes of **public domain.**

What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

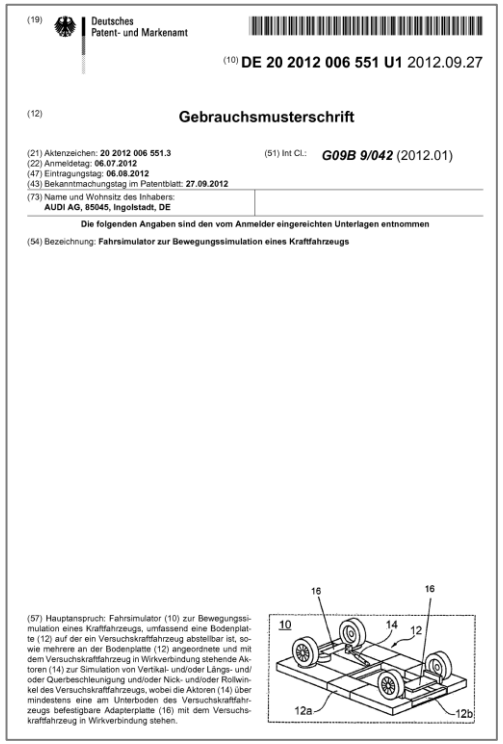
- **Patents;**
- **Utility models**
- **Copyright;**
- **Trademarks;**
- **Designs;**
- **Trade secrets;**

❖ Utility models

The utility model called also '*petty patent*' usually offers **simpler protection, for a shorter period of time**.
Typically, utility models relate to '**minor' inventions**, such as improvements of existing solutions. They refer **only to products** (not processes, methods or pharmaceutical formulations) and they are **cheaper than patents**.

Utility models:

- Registered territorial IP right
- Available in **limited number of countries** *(for ex. AT, CN, DE, IT, JP, **not in** UK, US or CA);*
- **No central filing in Europe**
- Protection for 3 -10 years *(in Italy max 10 years);*
- Search reports in some countries only;
- **Registered and published after a few months;**
- **Generally no substantive examination (novelty, inventiveness);**


(19) Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt

(10) DE 20 2012 006 551 U1 2012.09.27

(12) Gebrauchsmusterschrift

(21) Aktenzeichen: 20 2012 006 551.3
(22) Anmeldetag: 06.07.2012
(47) Eintragungstag: 06.08.2012
(43) Bekanntmachungstag im Patentblatt: 27.09.2012

(51) Int Cl.: G09B 9/042 (2012.01)

(73) Name und Wohnsitz des Inhabers:
AUDI AG, 85045, Ingolstadt, DE

Die folgenden Angaben sind den vom Anmelder eingereichten Unterlagen entnommen

(54) Bezeichnung: Fahrsimulator zur Bewegungssimulation eines Kraftfahrzeugs

(57) Hauptanspruch: Fahrsimulator (10) zur Bewegungssimulation eines Kraftfahrzeugs, umfassend eine Bodenplatte (12) auf der ein Versuchskraftfahrzeug abstellbar ist, sowie mehrere an der Bodenplatte (12) angeordnete und mit dem Versuchskraftfahrzeug in Wirkverbindung stehende Aktoren (14) zur Simulation von Vertikal- und/oder Längs- und oder Querbeschleunigung und/oder Nick- und/oder Rollwinkel des Versuchskraftfahrzeugs, wobei die Aktoren (14) über mindestens eine am Unterboden des Versuchskraftfahrzeugs befestigbare Adapterplatte (16) mit dem Versuchskraftfahrzeug in Wirkverbindung stehen.

Driving simulator for simulating the movement of a motor vehicle
DE202012006551U1

What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

- Patents;
- Utility models
- Copyright
- Trademarks;
- Designs;
- Trade secrets;

❖ Copyright

- **Copyright protects any production of the human mind, such as literary and artistic works**: dramatic, musical, photographic and cinematographic works, novels, plays, music, paintings sculptures, films, computer programs and databases.
  - This production must be an expression and not a mere idea.
  - The expression must be original.
- Copyright creates a special legal relationship between authors and their work.

- It confers legal protection for a limited period of time. **In EU the term is 70 years after the death of the author**

Source:

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit – IPTK **by EPO and EUIPO**

What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

- Patents;
- Utility models
- Copyright
- Trademarks;
- Designs;
- Trade secrets;

❖ Trademarks

- A trade mark is any **sign capable of distinguishing the goods and services** of one undertaking from those of another.

- **Many different types**: *word, figurative, colour, sound marks, shape marks, and others*

- Grounds for refusal
  - Marks which are descriptive or generic are excluded;
  - When peaceful co-existence of marks is impossible;

- Registration at: national, EU and International level;

Source:

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- Designs;
- Trade secrets;

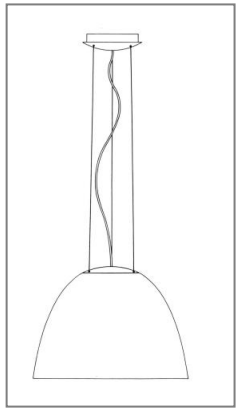
❖ Industrial Designs

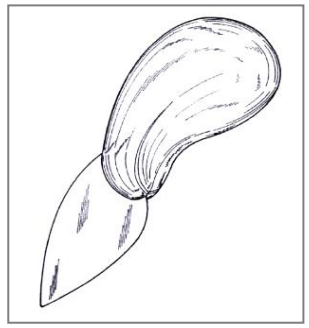
- A design is the outward appearance of the whole or parts of a product resulting from its features: *lines, colours, shapes, textures, contours, materials, ornamentation*.

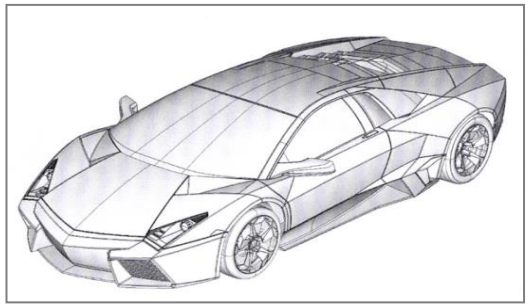
- A product is any industrial or handicraft item: *packging of products, designs of single or composite products, parts of products, sets of articles, graphic symbols, computer icons, web designs, maps,*

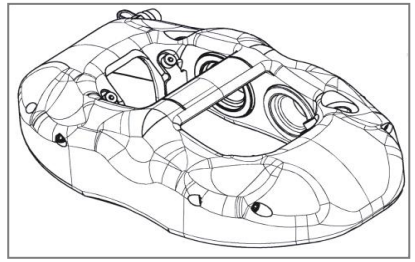
- Requirements for protection
  - Novelty
  - Individual character

- Design can be registered or unregistered. **Registration can be at national, EU and International level.**









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What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

- Patents;
- Utility models
- Copyright
- Trademarks;
- Designs;
- Trade secrets;

❖ Trade secrets

- Information that
  - is not generally known or easily discovered
  - **has a business, commercial or economic value** (actual or potential) because the information is not generally known
  - **is subject to reasonable efforts to maintain secrecy**
- Unlimited life, provided the information does not become public knowledge.

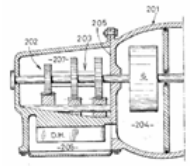
Source:

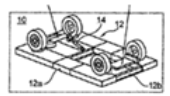
Intellectual Property Teaching Kit – IPTK **by EPO and EUIPO**

What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

Overview of intellectual property

Legal right	What for?	How?	For how many years?	Cost
Patents	New inventions	Application and examination	Max 20 years	€€€€€÷€€€€
Utility models	New inventions	Application and registration	Max 10 years	€€€€÷€€€
Copyright	Original creative or artistic forms	Exists automatically	Author life + 70 years	€€€÷€€
Trade marks	Distinctive identification of products or services	Use and/or registration	10 years, renewable in unlimited time	€€€÷€€
Registered designs	External appearance	Registration*	Max 25 years	€€€÷€€
Trade secrets	Valuable information not known to the public	Reasonable efforts to keep secret	Until it is kept secret	-





Source:

Adapted from

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

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What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

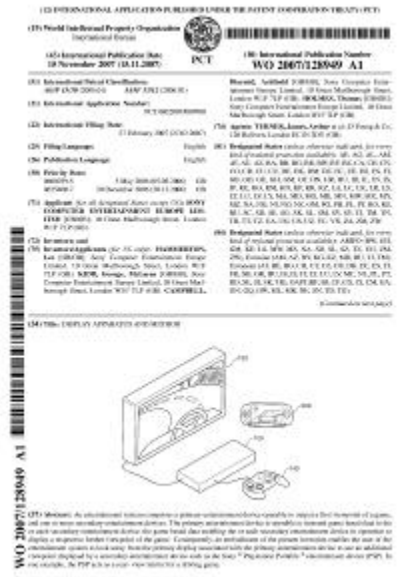
Some examples of IP rights found in everyday products

❖ Videogames console

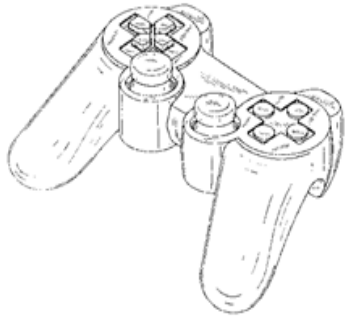
Copyright

Trademarks

Patents



Industrial Design



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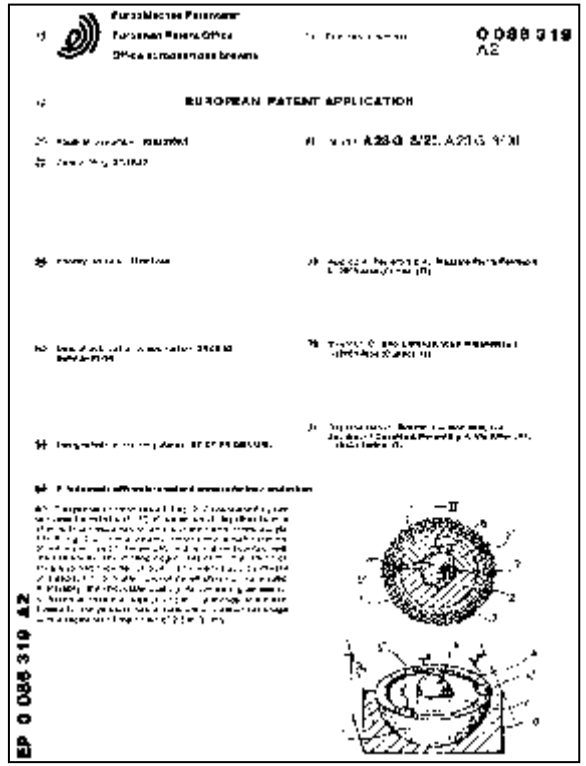
Some examples of IP rights found in everyday products

❖ Cookie

Industrial design on packaging

Patents


EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

EP 0 088 319 A2

Tridimensional trademarks

M1 - What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

Patents for invention

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Creations of human mind

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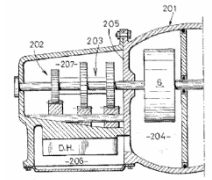
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
Creative works in the technical context

- **Patents for invention**
- Trademarks
- Industrial Designs
- Geographical Indications
- Plant Variety Rights
- Trade secrets
- …



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Once the patent expired, the invention becomes of **public domain.**

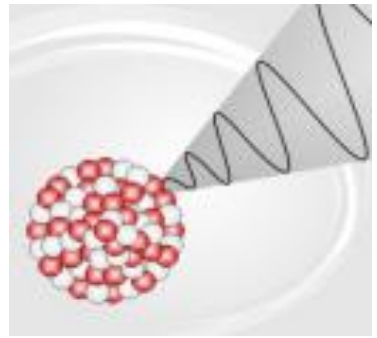
Patent for invention

❖ The concept of Invention

INVENTION **VS** **DISCOVERY**

- **Invention** is something you create by experimentation whereas **discovery** is finding out something that existed, but not known until then
- **Invention** has nothing to do with nature, whereas **discovery** has everything to do with nature

INVENTION: Computerized axial tomography scan (CAT scan)



DISCOVERY: X-Ray

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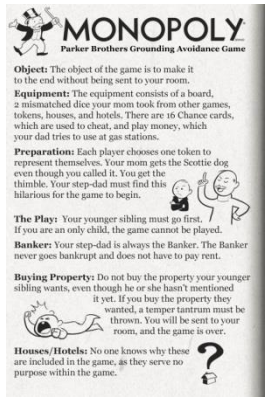
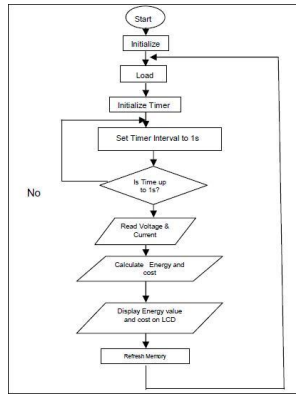
Patent for invention

❖ Exclusion from patentability

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$





… but you can always patent products, devices, processes and other technical solutions that use or take advantages of those scientific theories,or mathemathical methods, programs, etc.

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Patent for invention

Patentability requirements:

- **Novelty;**
- **Inventive Step and non-obviousness;**
- **Industrial applicability;**
- **Patentable subject matter;**

- **NOVELTY.** ***Objective and absolute requirement***

  An invention is new (or "novel") if **it does not form part of the state of the art** before the date of first filing.

  Novelty means that the invention has not been made or proposed by anyone else as claimed in the patent application.

  The state of the art comprises all matter that has been made available to the public *before the date of the patent application* by written or oral description, by use or in any other way (including granted prior patents, published prior patent applications, scientific papers, technical brochure, product catalogues).

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Patent for invention

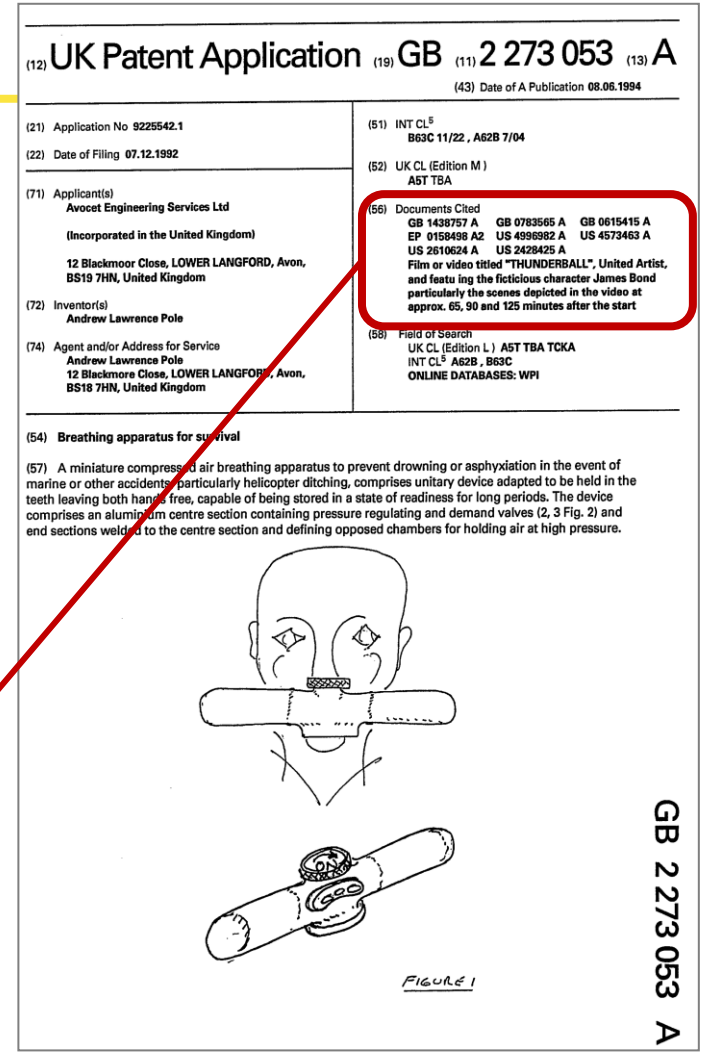
❖ Patentability requirements: *novelty*

To be patentable an invention must:

❖ be **new** ***(objective and absolute requirement)***: **the invention is not described in the State of the Art**, that are all the information available to the public (in writing or orally) **prior to the date of filling of the patent application**;

Thunderball, 1965 © Eon Productions,

Film or video titled "THUNDERBALL", United Artist, and featu ing the ficticious character James Bond particularly the scenes depicted in the video at approx. 65, 90 and 125 minutes after the start



(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 273 053 (13) A

(43) Date of A Publication 08.06.1994

(21) Application No 9225542.1

(22) Date of Filing 07.12.1992

(71) Applicant(s)
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(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)
12 Blackmoor Close, LOWER LANGFORD, Avon, BS19 7HN, United Kingdom

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(51) INT CL[5]
B63C 11/22 , A62B 7/04

(52) UK CL (Edition M)
A5T TBA

(56) Documents Cited
GB 1438757 A GB 0783565 A GB 0615415 A
EP 0158498 A2 US 4996982 A US 4573463 A
US 2610624 A US 2428425 A
Film or video titled "THUNDERBALL", United Artist, and featu ing the ficticious character James Bond particularly the scenes depicted in the video at approx. 65, 90 and 125 minutes after the start

(58) Field of Search
UK CL (Edition L) A5T TBA TCKA
INT CL[5] A62B , B63C
ONLINE DATABASES: WPI

(54) Breathing apparatus for survival

(57) A miniature compressed air breathing apparatus to prevent drowning or asphyxiation in the event of marine or other accidents, particularly helicopter ditching, comprises unitary device adapted to be held in the teeth leaving both hands free, capable of being stored in a state of readiness for long periods. The device comprises an aluminium centre section containing pressure regulating and demand valves (2, 3 Fig. 2) and end sections welded to the centre section and defining opposed chambers for holding air at high pressure.

FIGURE 1

GB 2 273 053 A

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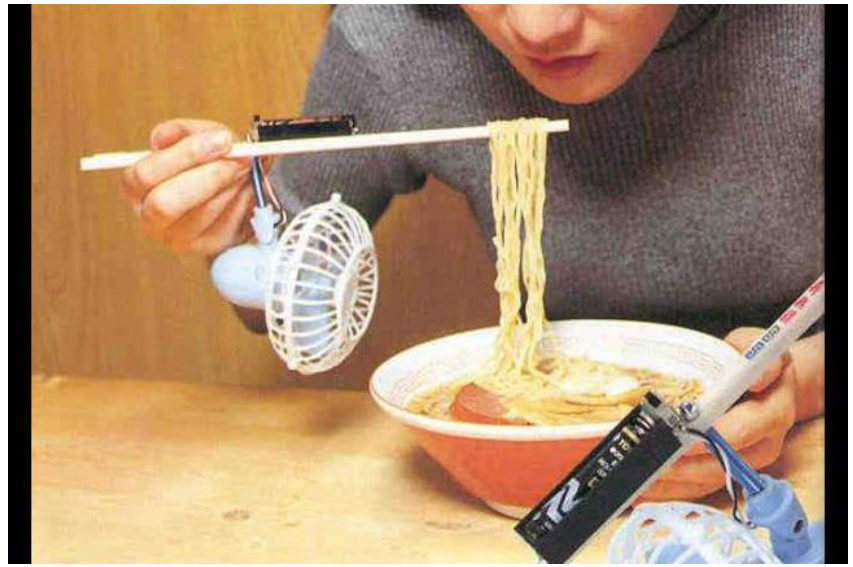
Patent for invention

❖ Patentability requirements: *inventive step*

To be patentable an invention must:

- ❖ involve an **inventive step *(or non-obviousness)*: the invention is not obvious to a "person skilled in the art",** having regard to the state of the art;

  - The "person skilled in the art" is presumed to be a skilled practitioner in the relevant field, who is possessed of average knowledge and ability and is aware of what was common general knowledge in the art at the date of the patent application but is devoid of inventive ability.



NON-OBVIOUSNESS

Patent for invention

❖ Patentability requirements: *patentable subject matter*

Patentable subject matter:
inventions whose exploitation would be considered by public policy to be offensive, immoral or anti-social behaviour.

Inventions that are grossly obscene or intended to incite riots, acts of disorder, criminal acts, and acts of racial and religious discrimination.

Patent for invention

❖ The granted rights (I)

Moral Right VS economic exploitation Right.

The former is the right to be recognised as the author (or *inventor*) of the work, **which is a completely personal and inalienable right.**

The latter is connected with the economic exploitation of the creative activity, **which is a disposable and transmissible right.**

The Patent is enforceable after the grant, and the effects of the patent rights enter in force once it is published. So the patent right:

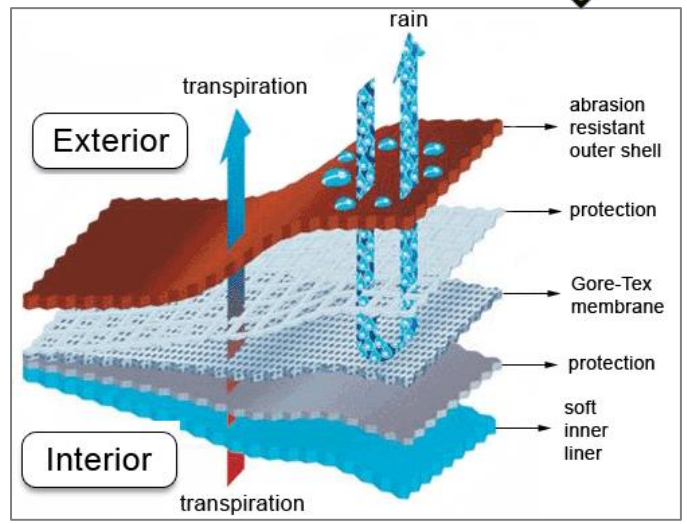
- ➢ does not originate automatically, as copyright;
- ➢ comes into force, once an administrative procedure is fullfilled.

Patent for invention

❖ The granted rights (II)

Expiration of the pecuniary rights

- Once the patent expires, at the end of his life *(max 20 years)*;
- If the patent is revoked (some reasons: absence of patentability requirements, the object of the patent is excluded by patentability, other reasons)
- If the patent is withdrawn:
  - Mainteance fees are not paid;
  - The object of the invention is not produced in sufficient conditions to the need of the Country, by two years of the granting date;



Limitations to the patent right

- **Prior use.** A prior user right is the right of a third party to continue the use of an invention where that use began before a patent application was filed for the same invention;
- **Admissible use of third party's patent** for private and individual use, without commercial objectives, for experimental use;

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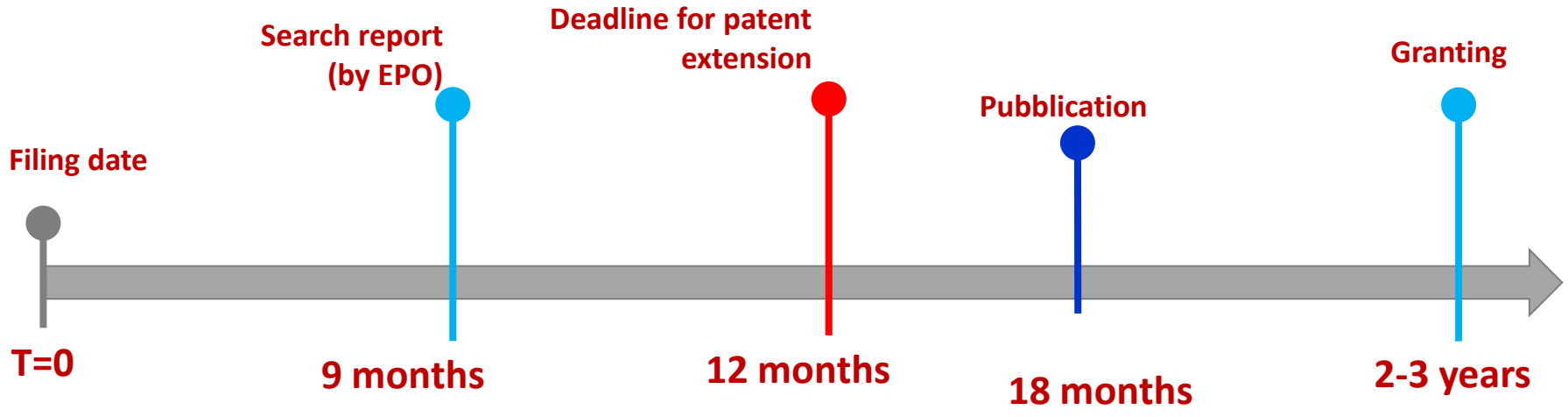
Patent for invention

❖ Timeline

The procedure for submitting a patent application tipically consists of the following phases:

- ✓ patent application filing (T=0);
- ✓ **Publication of the patent application (T = 18 months)**
- ✓ **patent granted or rejected (T ≈ 2÷3 years);**
- ✓ opposition (9 months).



Search reports are provided by EPO to Italian Applicants since 1st July 2008

Patent for invention

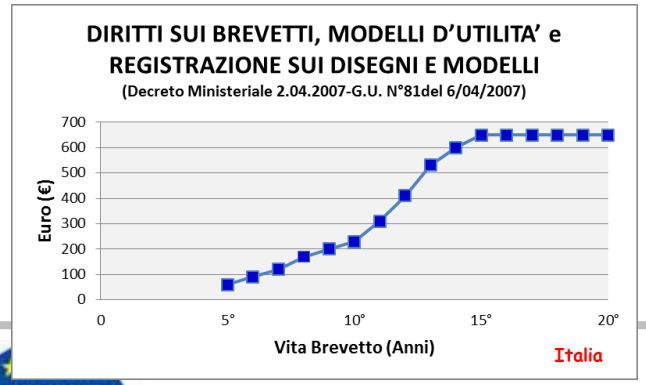
❖ Costs

Three categories of costs should be taken into account (depending on the patent application phase):

- ✓Filing costs;
- ✓Examination and granting costs;
- ✓Maintenance costs.

Generally costs are due to:

- **governmental taxes (*mandatory*);**
- **fees for patent attorneys and consultants (*optional*)**



A- BREVETTI D'INVENZIONE INDUSTRIALE

Diritti di deposito	Euro
1) se la descrizione ,riassunto e disegni sono in modalità telematica	50,00
2) se la descrizione ,riassunto e disegni sono in formato cartaceo e non superano le 10 pagine	120,00
3) se la descrizione ,riassunto e disegni sono in formato cartaceo e superano complessivamente le 10 pagine ma non superano le 20 pagine	160,00
4) se la descrizione ,riassunto e disegni sono in formato cartaceo e superano complessivamente le 20 pagine ma non le 50 pagine	400,00
5) se la descrizione ,riassunto e disegni sono in formato cartaceo e superano complessivamente le 50 pagine	600,00
6) per ogni rivendicazione oltre la decima (1)	45,00
7) per la ricerca (in assenza della traduzione in lingua inglese delle rivendicazioni) (1)	200,00
Diritti per mantenere in vita il brevetto oltre il quarto anno	
- quinto anno	60,00
- sesto anno	90,00
- settimo anno	120,00
- ottavo anno	170,00
- nono anno	200,00
- decimo anno	230,00
- undicesimo anno	310,00
- dodicesimo anno	410,00
- tredicesimo anno	530,00
- quattordicesimo anno	600,00
- quindicesimo anno (e seguenti fino al 20°)	650,00
Diritti per licenza obbligatoria su brevetti d'invenzione industriale	
Per la domanda	500,00

Source: Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi, tasse www.uibm.gov.it

Patent for invention

❖ Advantages and disadvantages of patenting

Advantages	Disadvantages
• Exclusivity enables investment and higher returns on investment • Strong, enforceable legal right • Makes invention tradable (licensing)	• Reveals invention to competitors (after 18 months) • Can be expensive • Patent enforceable only after grant (this can take 4-5 years)

Source: Europäisches Patentamt / European Patent Office / Office européen des brevets

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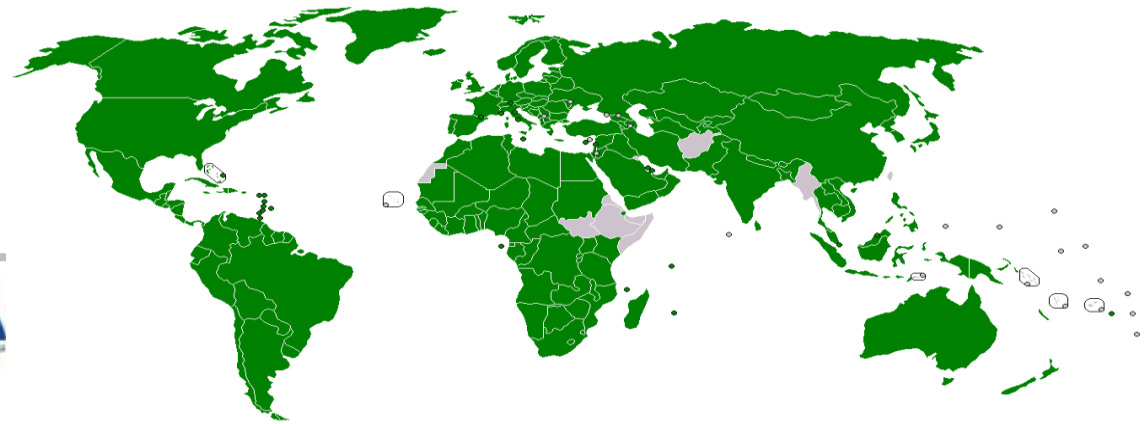
Patent for invention

Filing and extension procedures (I/3)

Paris convention for the Protection of IP (1883)

- National treatment
  - when an applicant files an application for a patent or a trademark in a foreign country member of the Union, the application receives the same treatment as if it came from a national of this foreign country.
  - If the intellectual property right is granted (e.g. if the applicant becomes owners of a patent or of a registered trademark), the owner benefits from the same protection and the same legal remedy against any infringement as if the owner was a national owner of this right.

- Priority rights
  - an applicant from one contracting State shall be able to use its first filing date (in one of the contracting State) as the effective filing date in another contracting State, provided that the applicant, or his successor in title, files a subsequent application within 6 months (for industrial designs and trademarks) or **12 months (for patents and utility models) from the first filing**



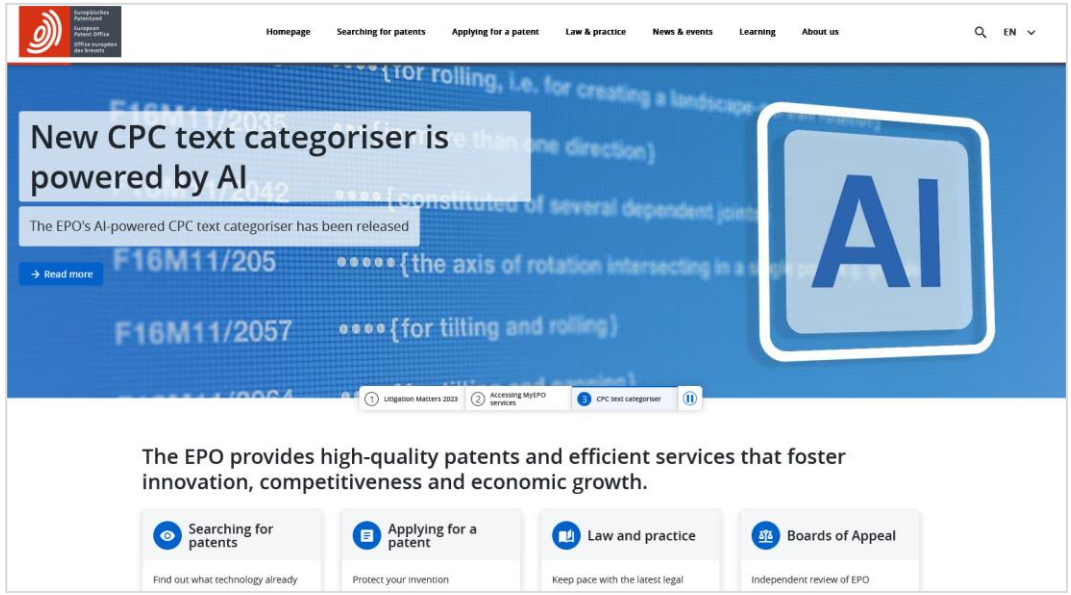
Patent for invention

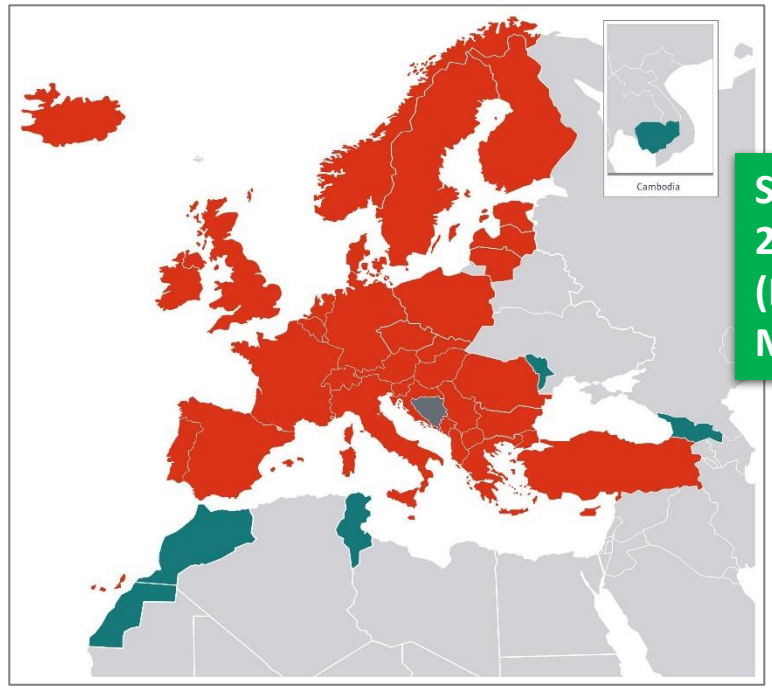
Filing and extension procedures (II/3)

European Patent Convention – EPC (1977), is a **unified procedure for applying a European patent that is equivalent to national patents in the countries where it is granted** (the applicant chooses the countries).

The convention has established the **European Patent Office-EPO** at Munich (DE).

The European Patent Office **can grant European patents with a direct effect for the contracting States of the EPC designated** by the applicant





Since the 1st October 2022, Montenegro (ME) is among the Member States.

39 Member States; 1 Extension States; 5 Validation States

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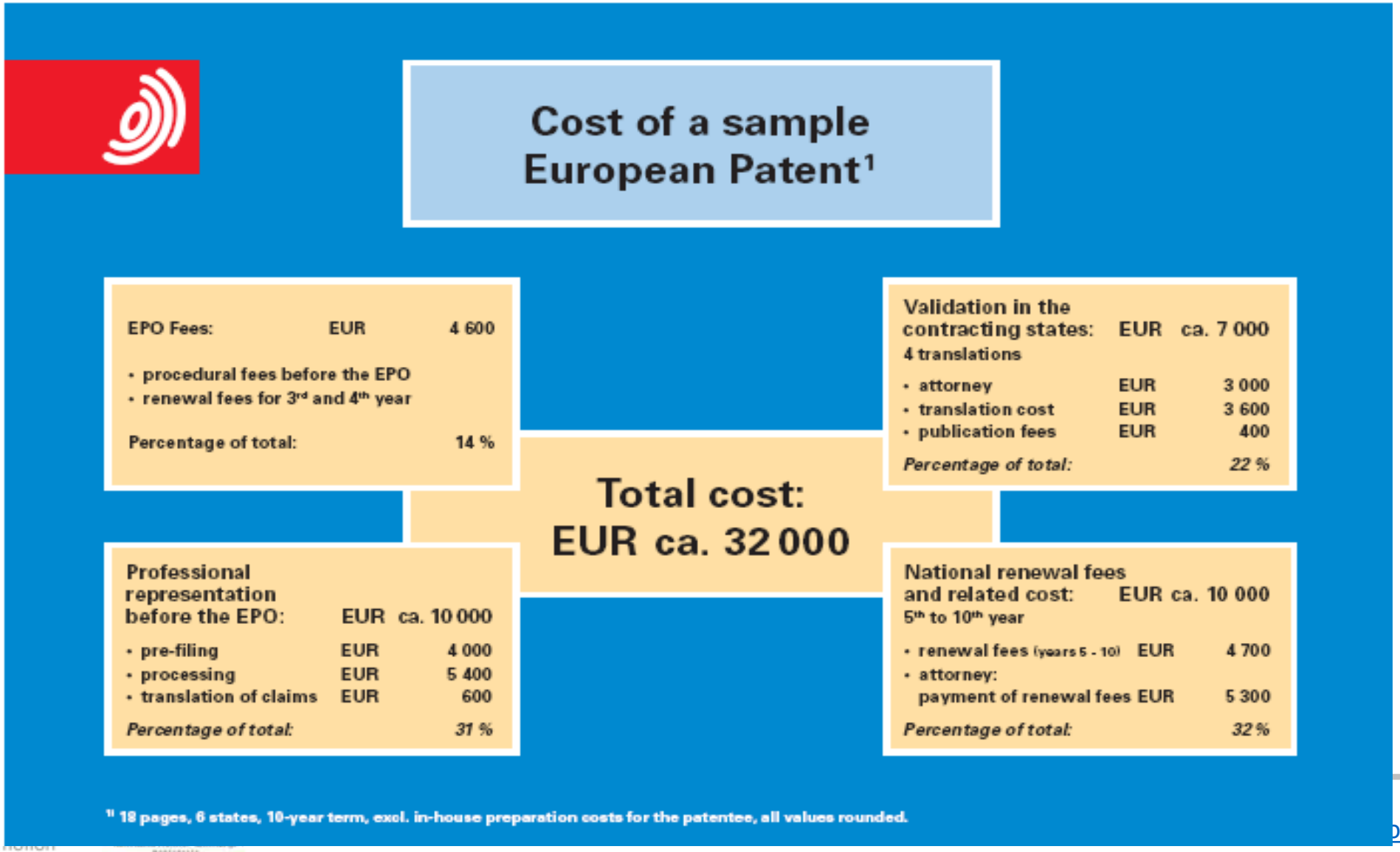
Podgoria (ME), 13th – 14th March 2024

Patent for invention



Source: *The cost of a sample European patent - new estimates* EPO

Patent for invention

Filing and extension procedures (III/3)

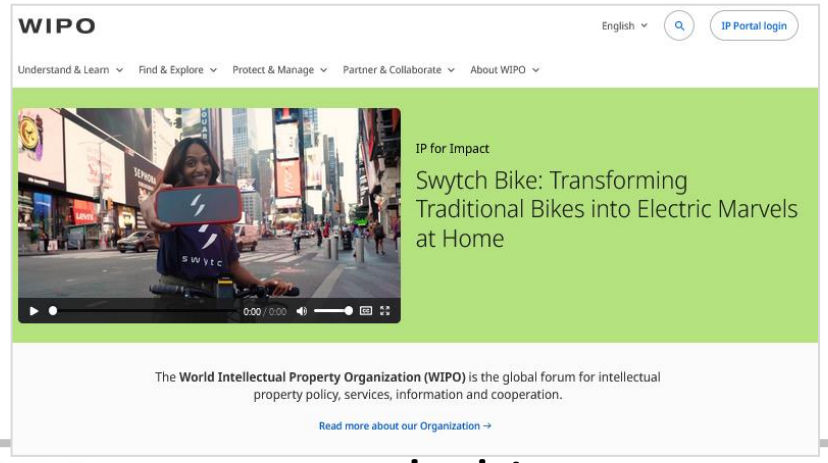
The Patent Cooperation Treaty - PCT *(1978)* provides a unified procedure for:

- Applying for a patent in almost the countries all over the world at the same time **by filing just one application**;
- **Enter in the national and regional phase 30 months after first filing**;

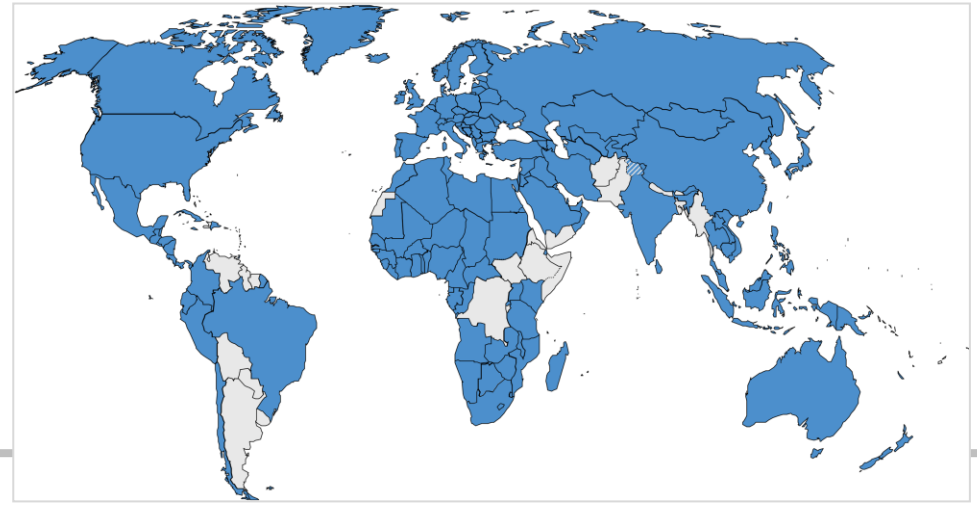
The treaty has established the World Intellectual Property Organization – WIPO at Geneva.

A patent application filed under the PCT is called an **international application, or PCT application**. **A PCT application does not itself result in the grant of a patent**, since there is no such thing as an "international patent".

PCT applications can be filed at National Patent Offices, at the EPO or at the WIPO.

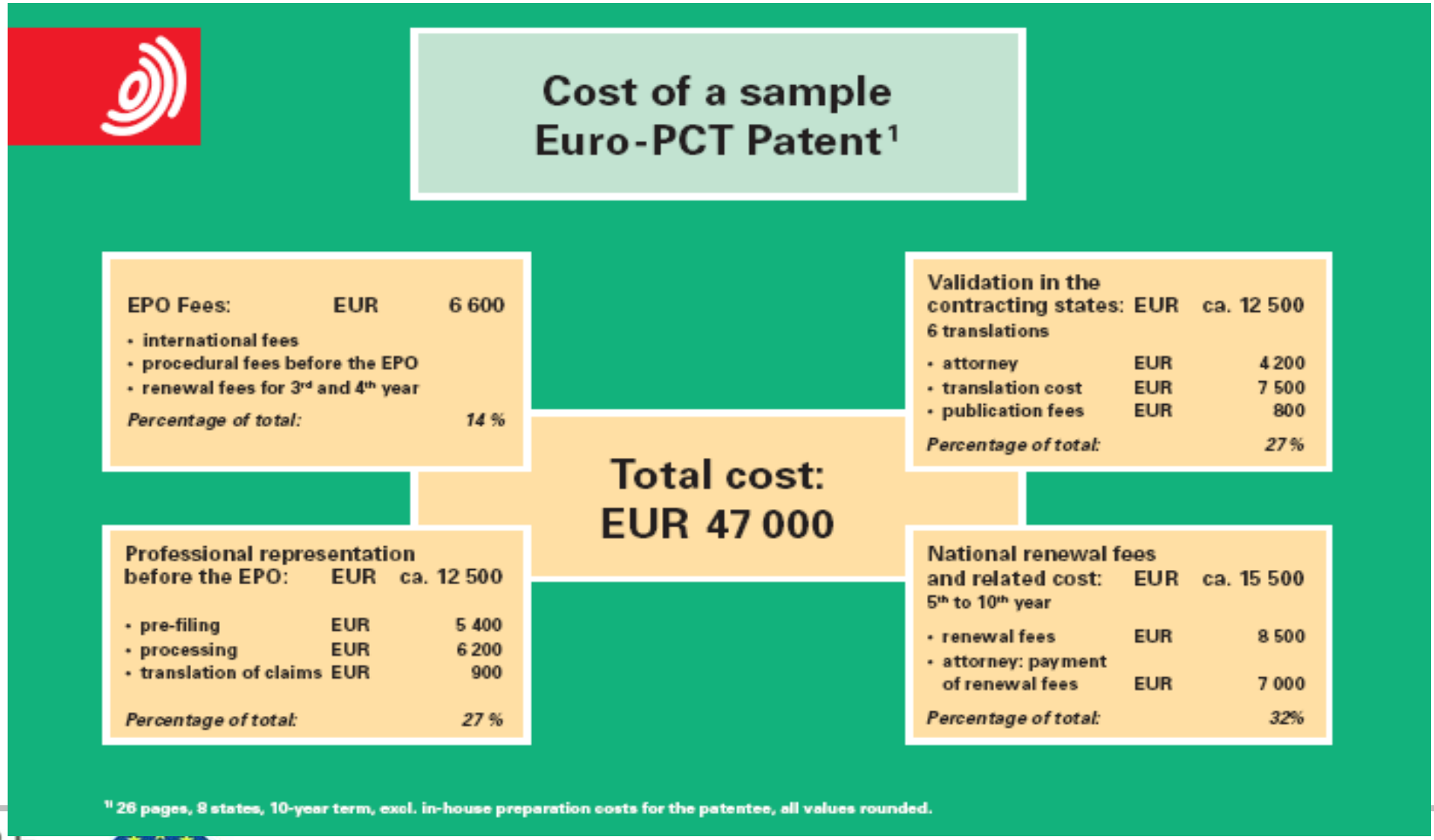


www.wipo.int



The PCT now has 157 Contracting States
(last entry: Mauritius, December 2022)

Patent for invention



Filippo Silipigni – filippo.silipigni@fondazione.polimi.it

Source: *The cost of a sample European patent - new estimates* EPO

M2 - IPR valorization and Technology Transfer in the context of university: the experience of Politecnico di Milano

The concept of IPR valorization and technology transfer

Technology Transfer process

Technology transfer is the **process of transferring (disseminating) technology** from the person or organization that owns or holds it **to another person or organization, in an attempt to transform inventions and scientific outcomes into new products and services that benefit society**.
Technology transfer is closely related to (and **may arguably be considered a subset of**) **knowledge transfer**.

Technology transfers may occur:

- **between universities, businesses** (of any size, ranging from small, medium, to large), **governments, across geopolitical borders**,
- **both formally and informally**, and both **openly and secretly**;
- **by concerted effort to share skills, knowledge, technologies, manufacturing methods**, samples, and facilities **among the participants**.

Typical steps include:

- Knowledge creation
- Disclosure
- Assessment and evaluation
- IP protection
- Fundraising and technology development
- Marketing
- Commercialization
- Product development
- Impact

Intellectual property (IP) is an important instrument of technology transfer, as it **establishes an environment conducive to sharing research results and technologies.**

The protection of **IP rights enables all parties**, including universities and research institutions **to ensure ownership of the scientific outcomes of their intellectual activity, and to control the use of IP** in accordance with their mission and core values.

Source

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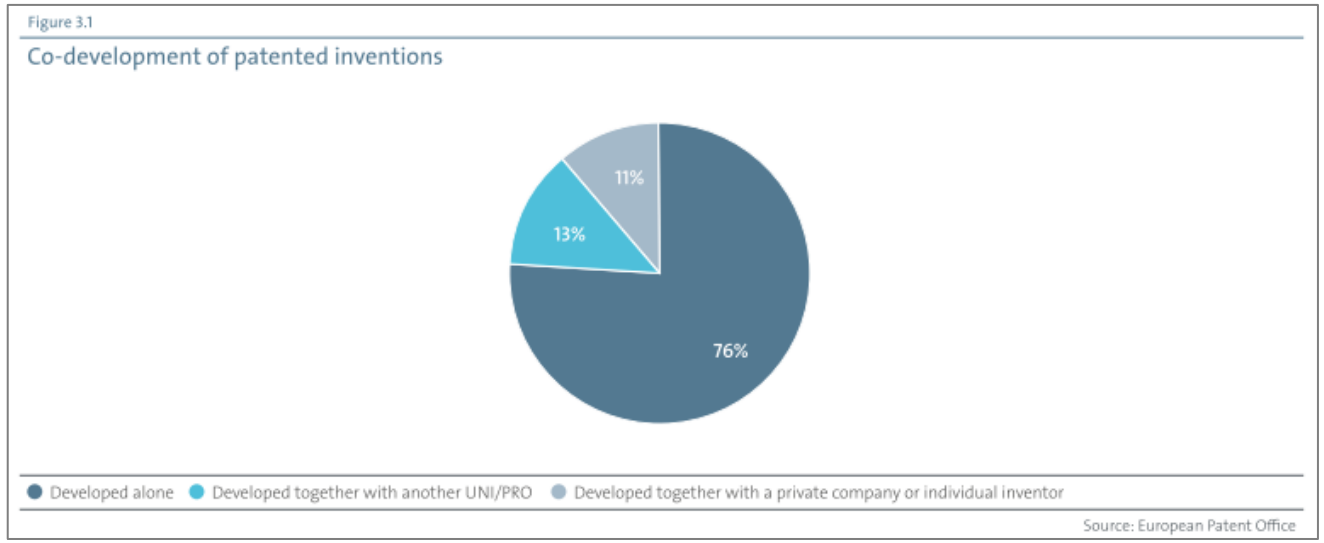
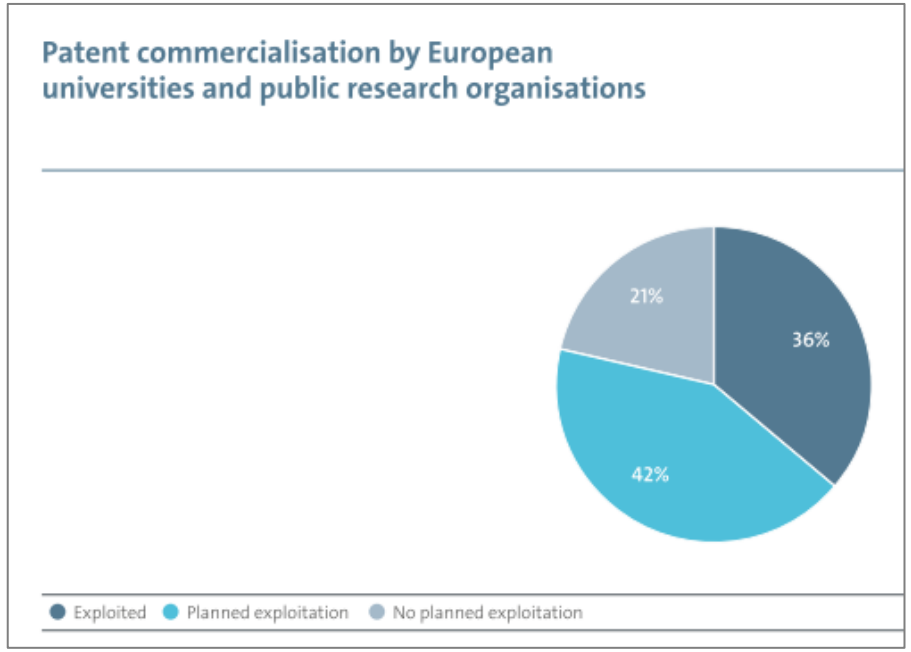
Technology Transfer process



More than three quarters (76%) of all patented inventions, i.e. novel technologies that are the subject of pending or granted European patent applications owned by a University/Public Research Organization **come solely from UNI/PROs** and **24% in co-operation with other organisations**.

Licensing is by far the most important exploitation channel, followed by R&D cooperation and selling.



Source:

36% of granted or pending European patent applications filed by UNI/PROs **are already actively exploited** and UNI/PROs are **planning to exploit another 42% of the patented inventions and bring them to the market** (through for example technology sale, licensing agreements).

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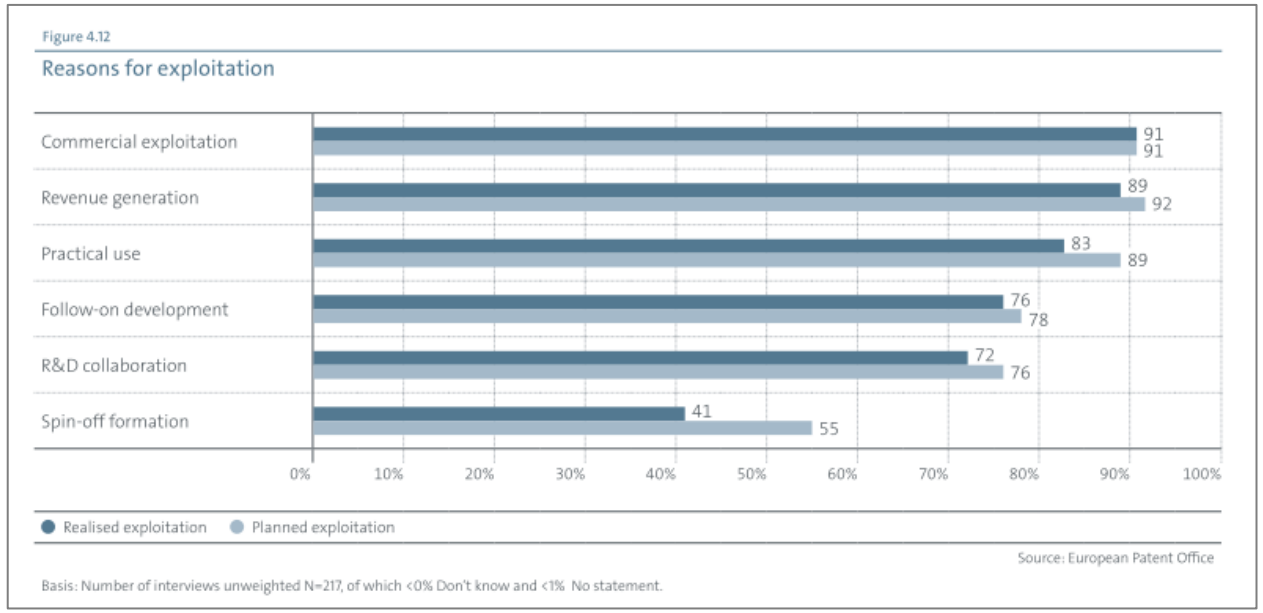
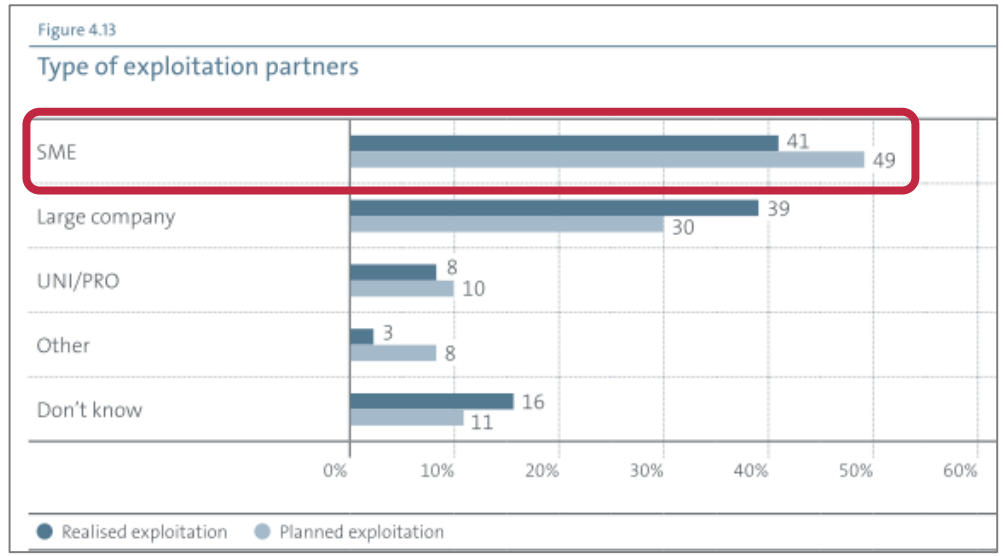
Technology Transfer process





There are many reasons why UNI/PROs exploit their patented inventions. In the case of realised exploitation, mercantile reasons, such as **enabling commercial exploitation (91%) and revenue generation (89%), are the most important one.**

SMEs are the most important partners for European Universities and Public Research Organizations for exploited patented inventions (41%), followed closely by large companies (39%). (*)

Source:

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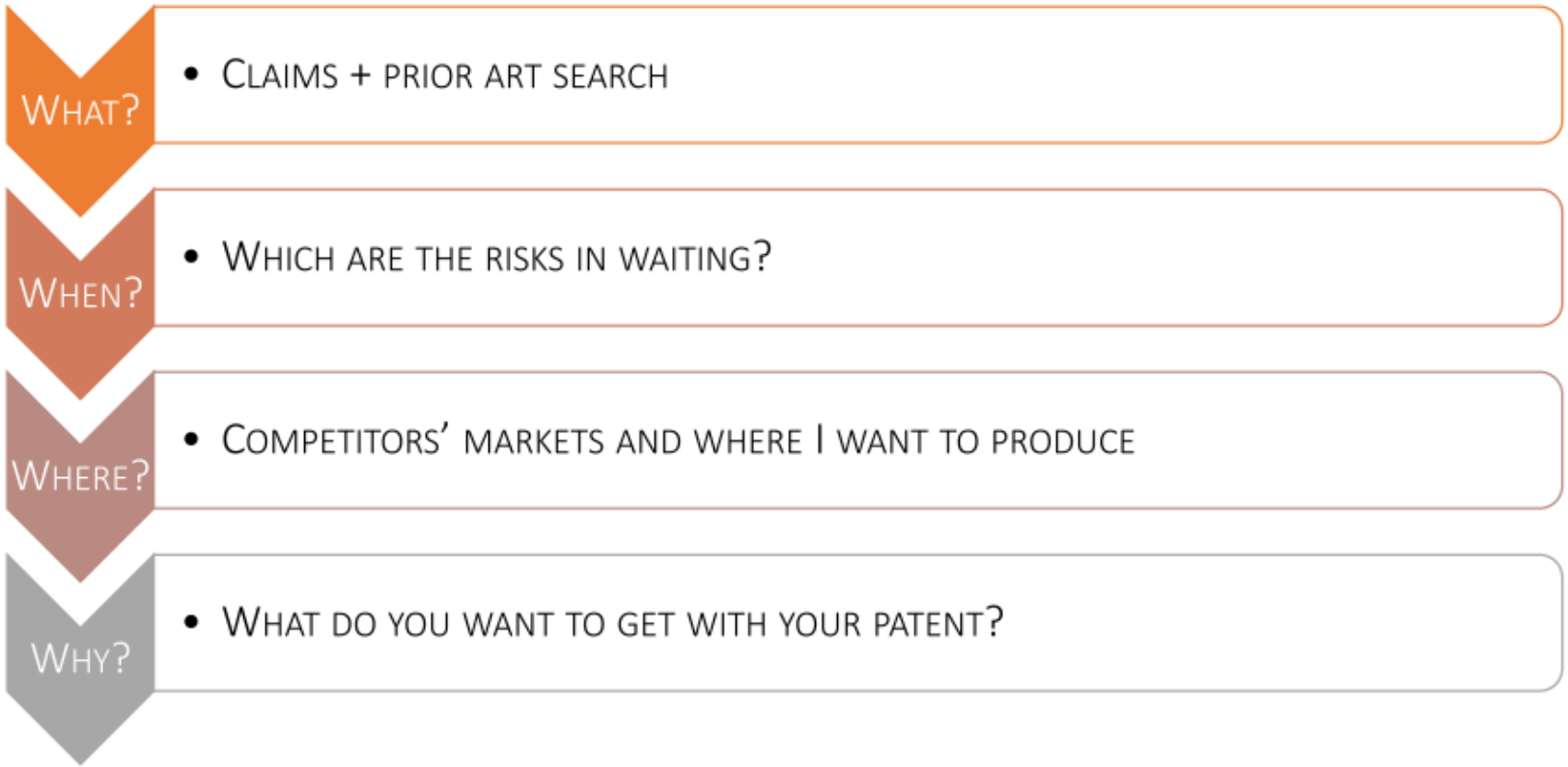
Podgoria (ME), 13th – 14th March 2024

Technology Transfer process

HOW TO BUILD A GOOD I.P. STRATEGY?



Source

POLITECNICO MILANO 1863
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE

Technology Transfer process

❖ How to build a GOOD IP Strategy? **WHAT?**

- **Patent is a legal document**: **claims** define your unique legal rights.
- The description must be clear, but some time is better to keep secret some details.
- **Claims** must be specific, more claims generally mean better protection, but at the same time keep them widest possible, because you cannot foreseen from the very beginning the killer application of you technology.
- A **Prior art search** (a search to retrieve previous documents able to destroy the novelty and inventiveness requiremens) can support proficiently to understand better the perimeter of your invention

Source

POLITECNICO MILANO 1863
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE

Technology Transfer process

❖ How to build a GOOD IP Strategy? **WHEN?**

- File a patent application **as soon as possible** when waiting is a risk (before publishing)
- In some very competitive technological sectors it is important to patent very soon, while impelementations in mature technolgies can be patented with «calm»
- When patenting too soon, the risk is to have little experimental data to support claims
- Remember that **patent is a cost: patenting too early exposes you to excessive costs before arriving at the market**
- **By publishing, the invention is no longer new and not patentable**. Decide not to patent and prevent others from patenting

Source

POLITECNICO MILANO 1863
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE

Technology Transfer process

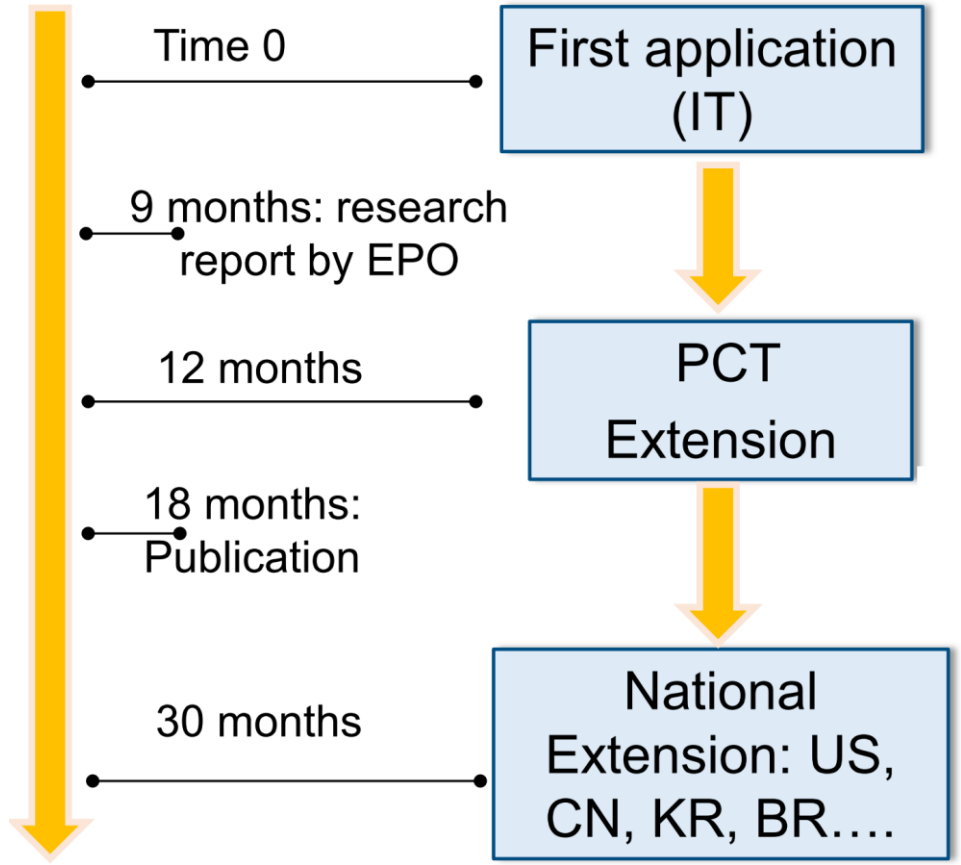
Source

POLITECNICO MILANO 1863
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE

❖ How to build a GOOD IP Strategy? **WHERE?**

- **Usually the first application (priority) is filed in the country where the company has its headquarter;**
- In the Italian procedure, **after 9 months a Research Report form is provided by EPO, with an opinion about patentability**
- **Then in 12 months it is possible to extend the patent application**
- The extension of the patent is a balance between the need to protect the invention in all the countries relevant for the company and the budget

IMPORTANT DEADLINES



Technology Transfer process

❖ How to build a GOOD IP Strategy? **WHY?**

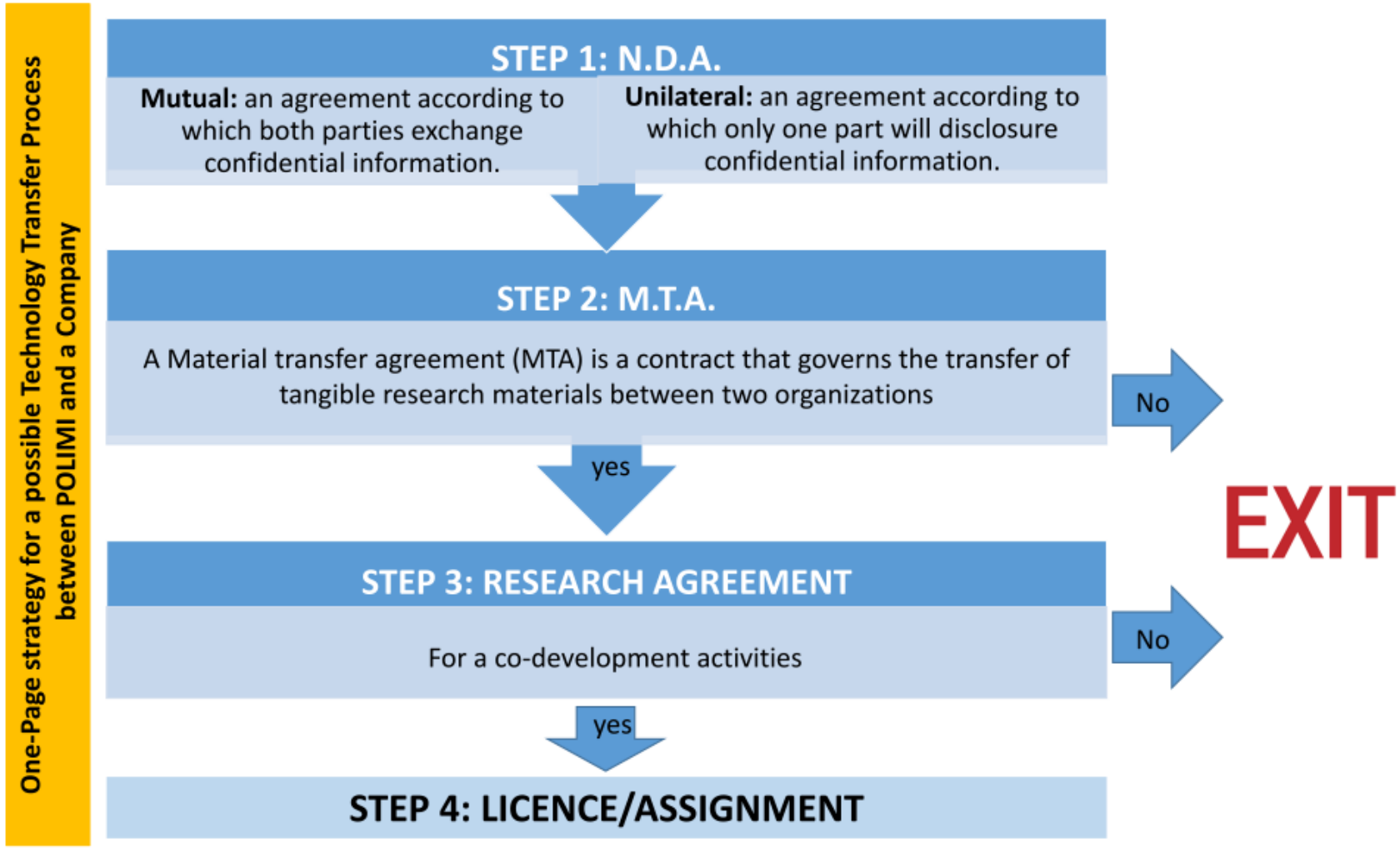
WHY? WHAT DO YOU WANT TO GET WITH YOUR PATENT?

- PATENT AS A CORPORATE/LAB ASSET
- PATENT AS A DEFENCE AGAINST COMPETITORS
- PATENT AS A PRODUCT
- PATENT AS A WEAPON TO ATTACK

Source

POLITECNICO MILANO 1863
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE

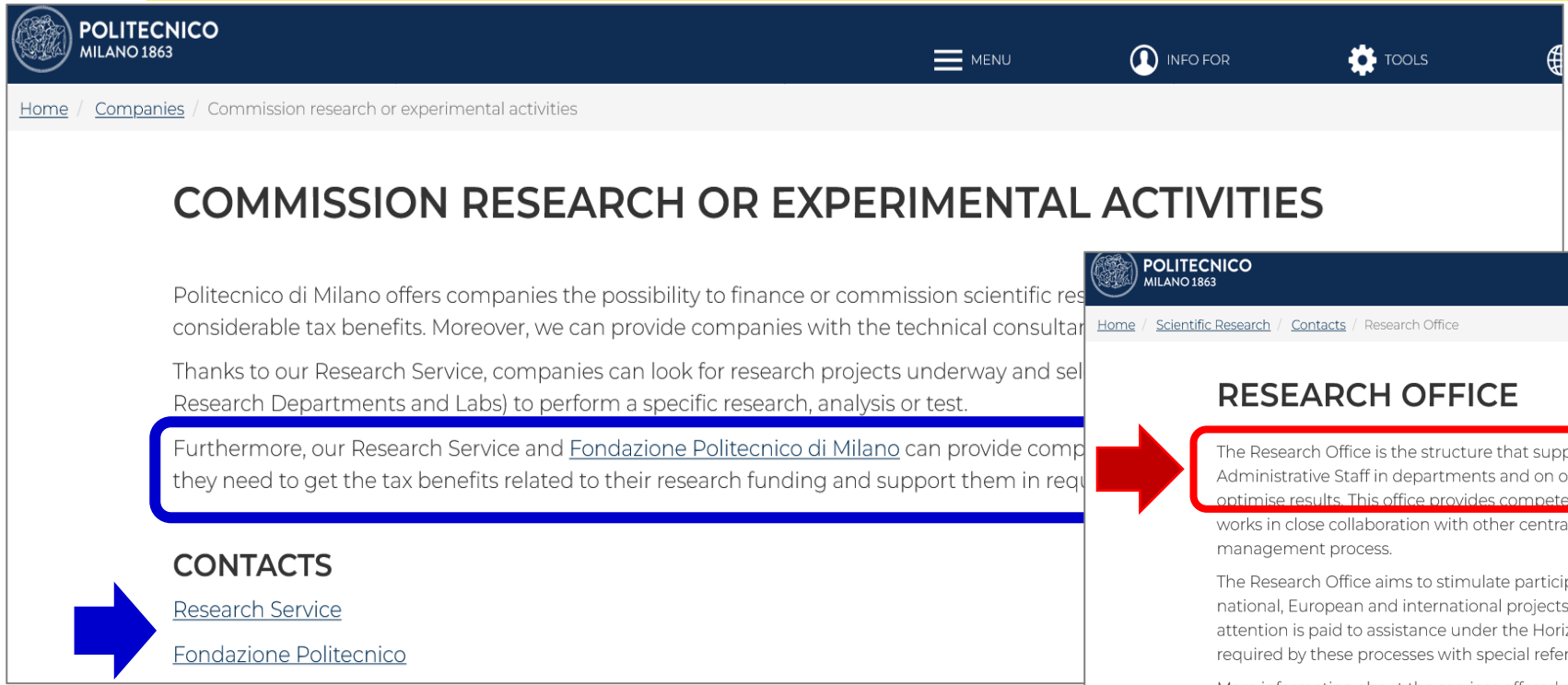
Technology Transfer process

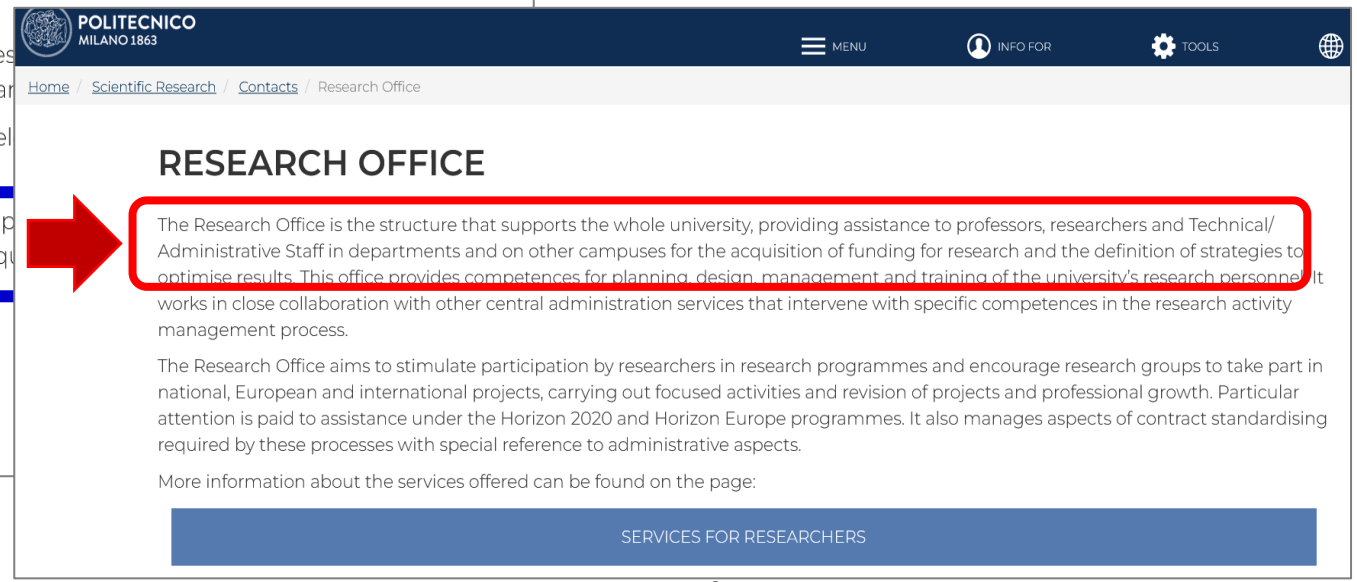


M2 - IPR valorization and Technology Transfer in the context of university: the experience of Politecnico di Milano

The experience of Politecnico di Milano

Politecnico di Milano

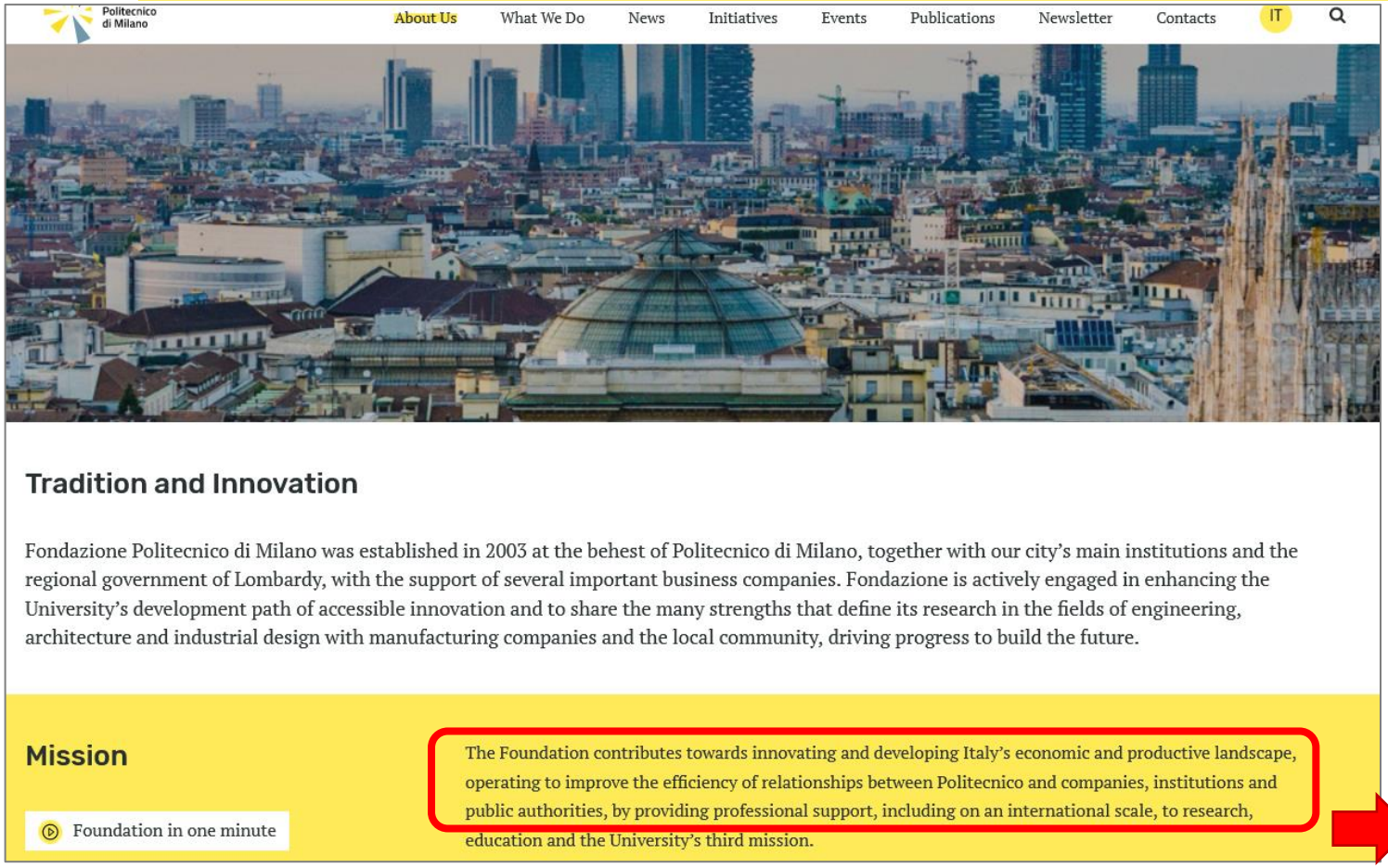




The **Research Office** is the structure that **supports professors, researchers and Technical/Administrative Staff for the acquisition of funding** for research and the definition of strategies to optimise results:

- Information on research competitions, Scouting, Presenting research proposals, Support to negotiations and contracts, Administrative Management and Training

Fondazione Politecnico di Milano



https://www.fondazionepolitecnico.it/en/about-us/

What we do:

- Project Management
- Research Capitalisation
- Technology Transfer
- PoliHub & Supporting New Entrepreneurship
- Social Development
- Lifelong Training & Digital Learning
- Networking

Proposed services are defined to be:

- **In agreement with and complementary to those ones provided by Politecnico;**
- **Professional, proficient and often in advanced to Politecnico;**

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Politecnico di Milano - Technology Transfer Office

Industrial Property rules of Politecnico di Milano, *7-10-2011*

Rep. n. 2400 Prot. n. 25631
Data 07.10.11
Titolo I Classe 3
UOR AG

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

IL RETTORE

VISTA la Legge 12 dicembre 2002, n. 273 "Misure per favorire l'iniziativa privata e lo sviluppo della concorrenza", e successive modifiche intervenute;
VISTO il D. Lvo 10.02.2005, n. 30 "Codice della proprietà industriale", e in particolare gli articoli 64 e 65, e successive modifiche intervenute;
VISTO lo Statuto vigente del Politecnico di Milano;
VISTO il D.R. n. 7/AG del 28.02.2005 con cui è stato emanato il Regolamento delle Prestazioni per conto di terzi, come modificato dal D.R. n. 100/AG del 9 ottobre 2006;
VISTO il vigente Regolamento per l'Amministrazione, la Finanza e la Contabilità del Politecnico di Milano, e successive modifiche intervenute;
RAVVISATA la necessità di aggiornare le procedure di gestione della proprietà industriale dell'Ateneo;
ACQUISITI i pareri favorevoli espressi dal Senato accademico e dal Consiglio di amministrazione nelle rispettive sedute del 19 e del 27 settembre 2011, in merito alla proposta di aggiornamento del Regolamento sulla proprietà industriale;

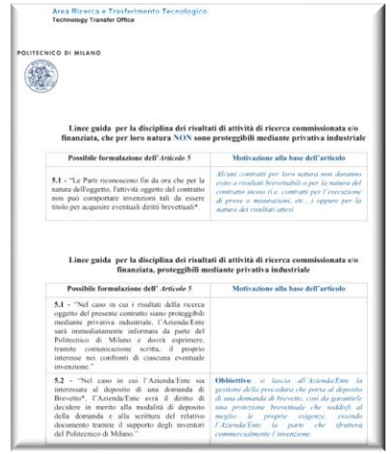
DECRETA

Art. 1

1. Per le motivazioni indicate nelle premesse sono disposti gli aggiornamenti al Regolamento sulla proprietà industriale di Ateneo allegato al presente Decreto, di cui è parte integrante.

IL RETTORE
F.to Prof. Giovanni Azzone

- **General goals and how to manage** the protection, valorization, knowledge transfer and economic exploitation of intellectual results inside Politecnico;
- **Establishment of the Research Valorization Service or Technology Transfer Office;**
- Declaration about who is the owner of industrial property Rights for internal researcher of Politecnico;
- **Protection of industrial property coming out from:**
  - **Autonomous research;**
  - **Collaborative or co-financed research;**
  - ***Art. 5- Guidelines for managing results of research activities***
- IP rights valorization;
- How revenues are divided between University and the inventor;



Area Ricerca e Trasferimento Tecnologico
Technology Transfer Office

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

Linee guida per la disciplina dei risultati di attività di ricerca commissionata e/o finanziata, che per loro natura NON sono proteggibili mediante privativa industriale

Possibile formulazione dell' Articolo 5	Motivazione alla base dell'articolo
5.1 - "Le Parti riconoscono fin da ora che per la natura dell'oggetto, l'attività oggetto del contratto non può comportare invenzioni tali da essere titolo per acquisire eventuali diritti brevettuali".	*Alcuni contratti per loro natura non daranno esito a risultati brevettabili o per la natura del contratto stesso (i.e. contratti per l'esecuzione di prove o misurazioni, etc...) oppure per la natura dei risultati attesi*

Linee guida per la disciplina dei risultati di attività di ricerca commissionata e/o finanziata, proteggibili mediante privativa industriale

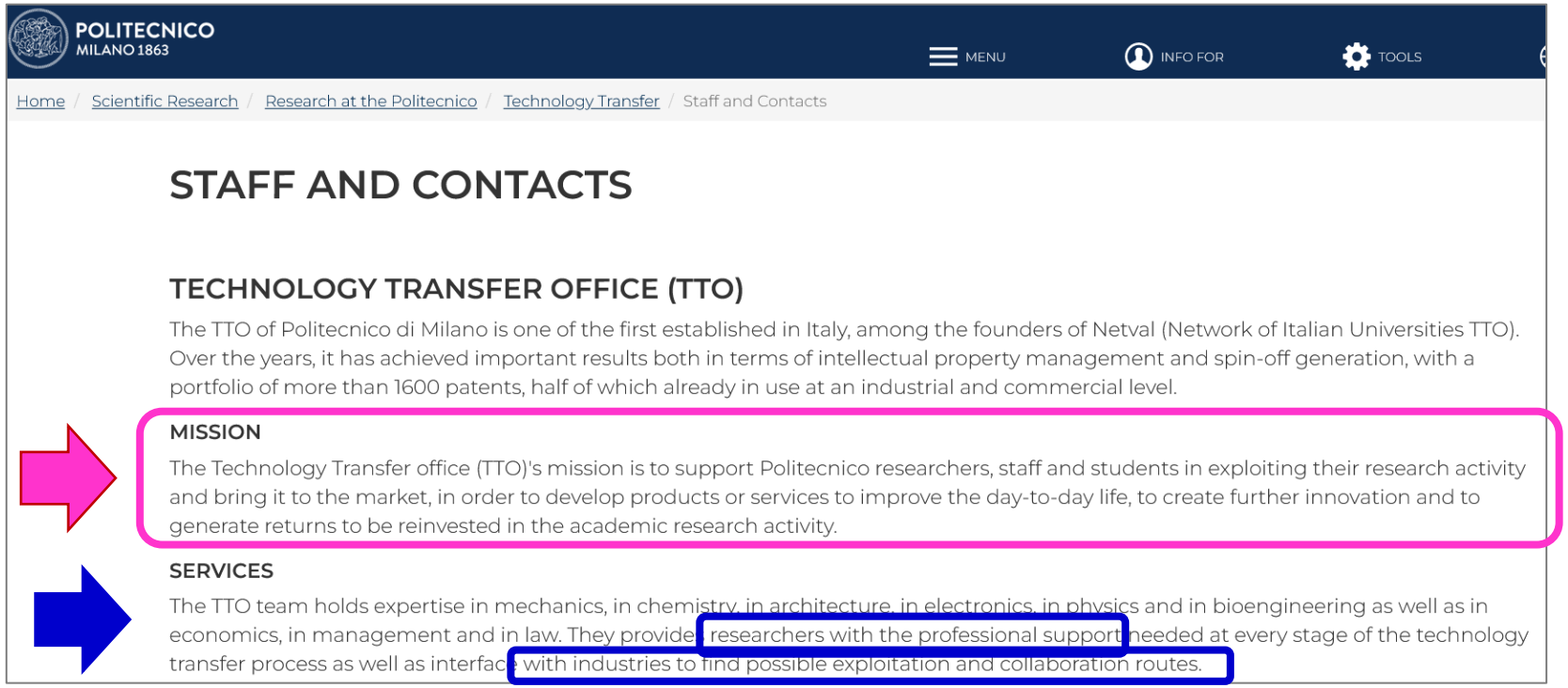
Possibile formulazione dell' Articolo 5	Motivazione alla base dell'articolo
5.1 - "Nel caso in cui i risultati della ricerca oggetto del presente contratto siano proteggibili mediante privativa industriale, l'Azienda/Ente sarà immediatamente informata da parte del Politecnico di Milano e dovrà esprimere, tramite comunicazione scritta, il proprio interesse nei confronti di ciascuna eventuale invenzione."	
5.2 - "Nel caso in cui l'Azienda/Ente sia interessata al deposito di una domanda di Brevetto*, l'Azienda/Ente avrà il diritto di decidere in merito alla modalità di deposito della domanda e alla scrittura del relativo documento tramite il supporto degli inventori del Politecnico di Milano."	**Obiettivo**: *si lascia all'Azienda/Ente la gestione della procedura che porta al deposito di una domanda di brevetto, così da garantirle una protezione brevettuale che soddisfi al meglio le proprie esigenze, essendo l'Azienda/Ente la parte che sfrutterà commercialmente l'invenzione.*

Art #5 is applied also in research contracts proposed by Fondazione!

https://www.normativa.polimi.it/strumenti/dettaglio-regolamento/regolamento-sulla-proprieta-industriale-di-ateneo

Filippo Silipigni – filippo.silipigni@fondazione.polimi.it

Politecnico di Milano - Technology Transfer Office



Activities

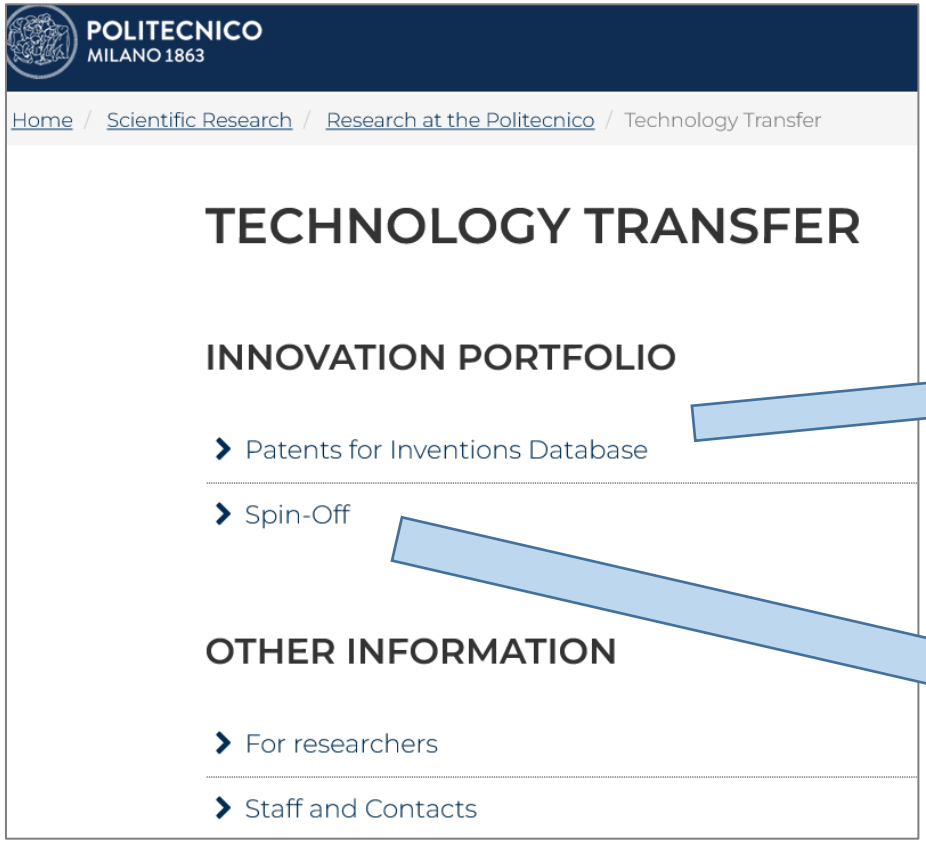
- Prior art search/ State of the Art analysis;
- Patentability evaluation;
- Intellectual Property Management from the patent filing to its valorization
- Intellectual Property exploitation through licensing
- Industry collaborations
- Spin-off generation

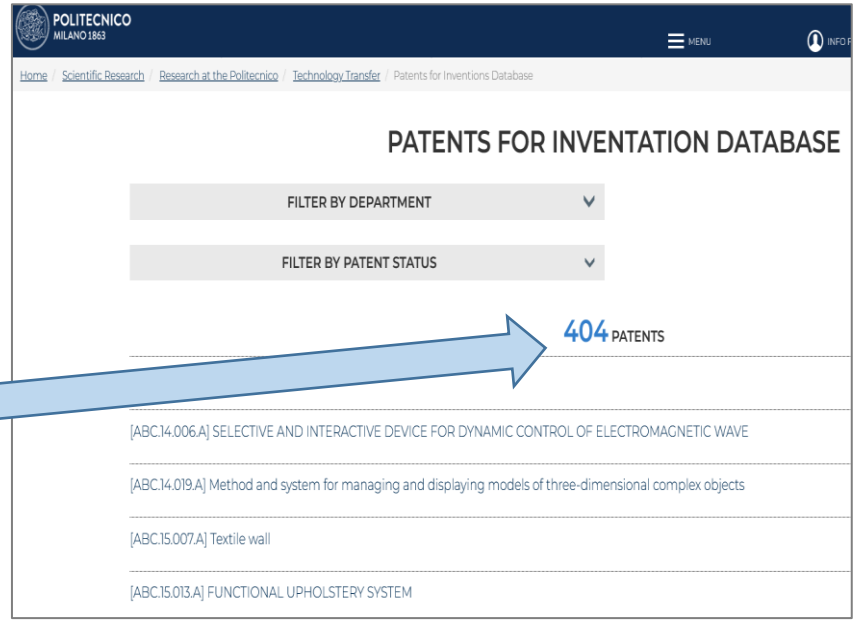
Typical steps include:

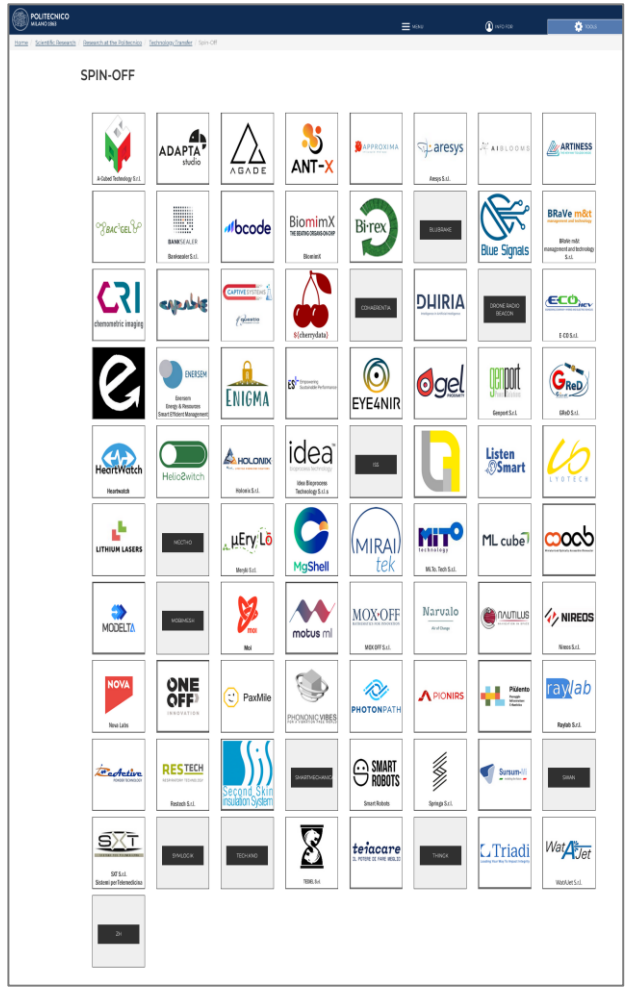
- ✓ Knowledge creation
- ✓ Disclosure
- ✓ Assessment and evaluation
- ✓ IP protection
- Fundraising and technology development
- ✓ Marketing
- ✓ Commercialization
- Product development
- Impact

https://www.polimi.it/en/scientific-research/research-at-the-politecnico/technology-transfer/staff-and-contacts

Politecnico di Milano - Technology Transfer Office







81 spin-off

https://www.polimi.it/en/scientific-research/research-at-the-politecnico/technology-transfer

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Politecnico di Milano – Fondazione Politecnico di Milano

Main activities of Fondazione

- Identifing partners (both providers and users) and the most relevant competencies;
- Stimulating and support the creation of new projects between partners;
- Identifing public funds to support the starting and the implementation of projects;
- Supporting experts/PoliMi in protecting and transferring IP, in agreement with the disciplines of IP Rights of PoliMi;
- Thanks to PoliHub Startup District & Incubator, Fondazione supports the transfer of knowledge and technologies from academy to the market;
- Boosts the dissemination of results and project outputs

Fondazione can act:

- ➢ In a complementary and synergic way with the Technology Transfer Office;
- ➢ With a direct contact to IP consultants/lawyers;

Typical steps include:

- Knowledge creation
- Disclosure
- ✓ Assessment and evaluation
- ✓ IP protection
- ✓ Fundraising and technology development
- ✓ Marketing
- Commercialization
- ✓ Product development
- ✓ Impact

Filippo Silipigni – filippo.silipigni@fondazione.polimi.it

Example of implemented business model

- **Research financed by third party**;
  - Buyer: Enterprise/company;
  - Supplier: research group in Politecnico
  - IPR discipline (in agreement with the policy of PoliMi):
    - **If the Enterprise is interested in protecting results**, a joint filing of a patent application is established and all the costs are bore by the Company; then PoliMi leaves all economic exploitation rights to the Company;
    - **If the Enterprise is not interested in protecting results,** PoliMi can choose independtly to protect the results of the invention bearing all the costs;
  - Experts from University and Company are declared as inventors *(moral rights)*;
  - **A success fee *una tantum* is recognized by the Company to PoliMi**, according to the selected type of patent application filing: national, European/International level;

❖ *Business model sustainability: The company who asks for the research bears all the costs, but gets all benefits of commercial exploitation;*

Example of implemented business model:

- **Research co-financed by a Public Entity**;
  - Buyer: Enterprise/company and Public Entity;
  - Supplier: research group in Politecnico
  - Ownership of the results: beneficiaries of the granting action (firms, research entities, project partners);
  - IPR discipline (in agreement with the policy of PoliMi):
    - **If the Enterprise is interested in protecting results**, a joint filing of a patent application is established and all the costs are bore by the Company; then PoliMi leaves all economic exploitation rights to the Company;
    - **If the Enterprise is not interested in protecting results,** PoliMi can choose independtly to protect the results of the invention bearing all the costs;
  - Experts from University and Company are declared as inventors *(moral rights)*;
  - **A success fee *una tantum* is recognized by the Company to PoliMi**, according to the selected type of patent application filing: national, European/International level;
  - Requirement by the Public entity to disseminate results:
    - Requirement to the beneficiaries to make results published (dissemination activities)
    - Right of the public entity to further dissemination and communication of results;

❖ *Business model sustainability:* The ownership of the results will be to the beneficiaries, and also the next valorization and commercial exploitation activities

M3-How to find Patents, Trademarks, and Designs using online free-of-charge search engines

***Entry level* module on free-of-charge search engines to retrieve P, TM and D**

Why Patent Information (I/2)?

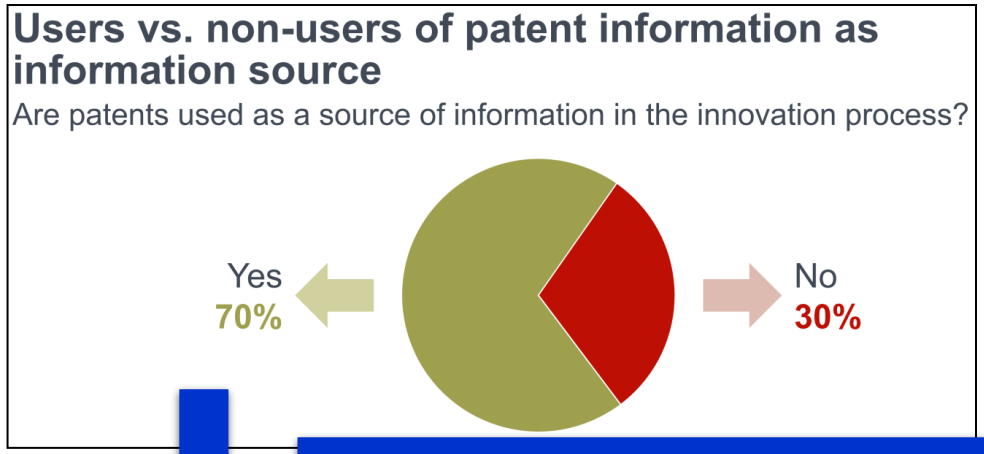
15-25% of all R&D efforts

… are wasted each year on developing
what has already been patented!

Source:

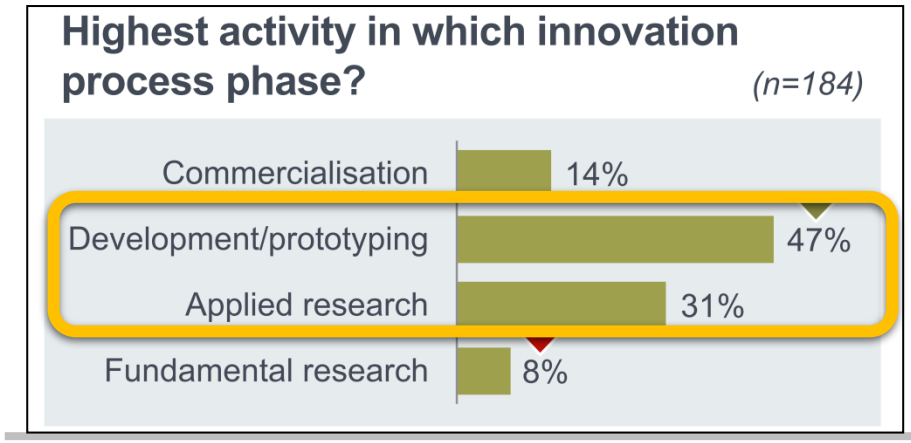
Why Patent Information (II/2)?

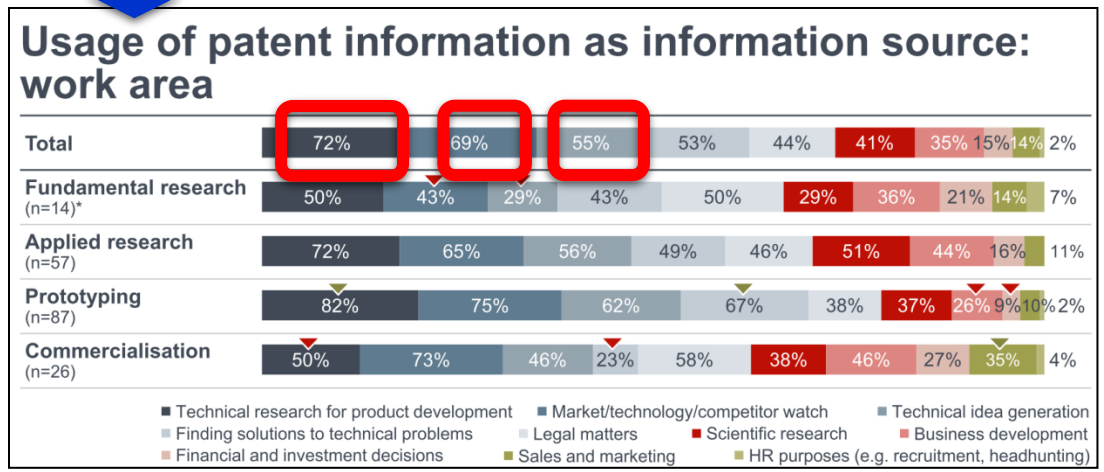
- The role of (patent) information in the innovation process *(May17)*:



- 263 Replies;
- Micro & Small (27%), Medium (15%), Large Companies (58%);
- Seven Market sectors:
- more than 20 countries;

➔ **Technical research for product Development (75%);**
➔ **Market/technology/competitor watch (66%);**
➔ **Technical idea generation (>50%);**





Source:

Structure of a patent

A European patent application consists of (Article 78(1) EPC):

- Request for grant
- **Description** of the invention (Rule 42 EPC) – a summary of the prior art, a disclosure of the invention and what problem it is supposed to solve
- **Claims** (Articles 69, 84 and Rule 43 EPC) – determine the extent of protection conferred by a European patent
- **Drawings** (if any) referred to in the description or the claims – the description and drawings are used to interpret the claims
- **Abstract** (Article 85, Rule 47 EPC) – around 150 words that can be used as a search tool for other patent applications

Technical information

Legal information

Technical information

Technical information

"The extent of the protection conferred by a European patent or a European patent application shall be determined by the terms of the claims. Nevertheless, the description and drawings shall be used to interpret the claims."

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Structure of a patent

Description

- Prior art
  - *Teapot with one spout*
- Drawback of prior art
  - *Time-consuming*
- Problem to solve
  - *Reduce filling time*
- Solution
  - *Provide a second spout*
- Advantage of the invention
  - *The time needed to fill multiple cups is reduced*

Fig.1.

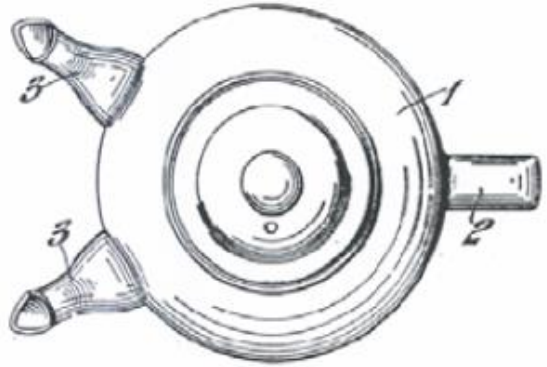
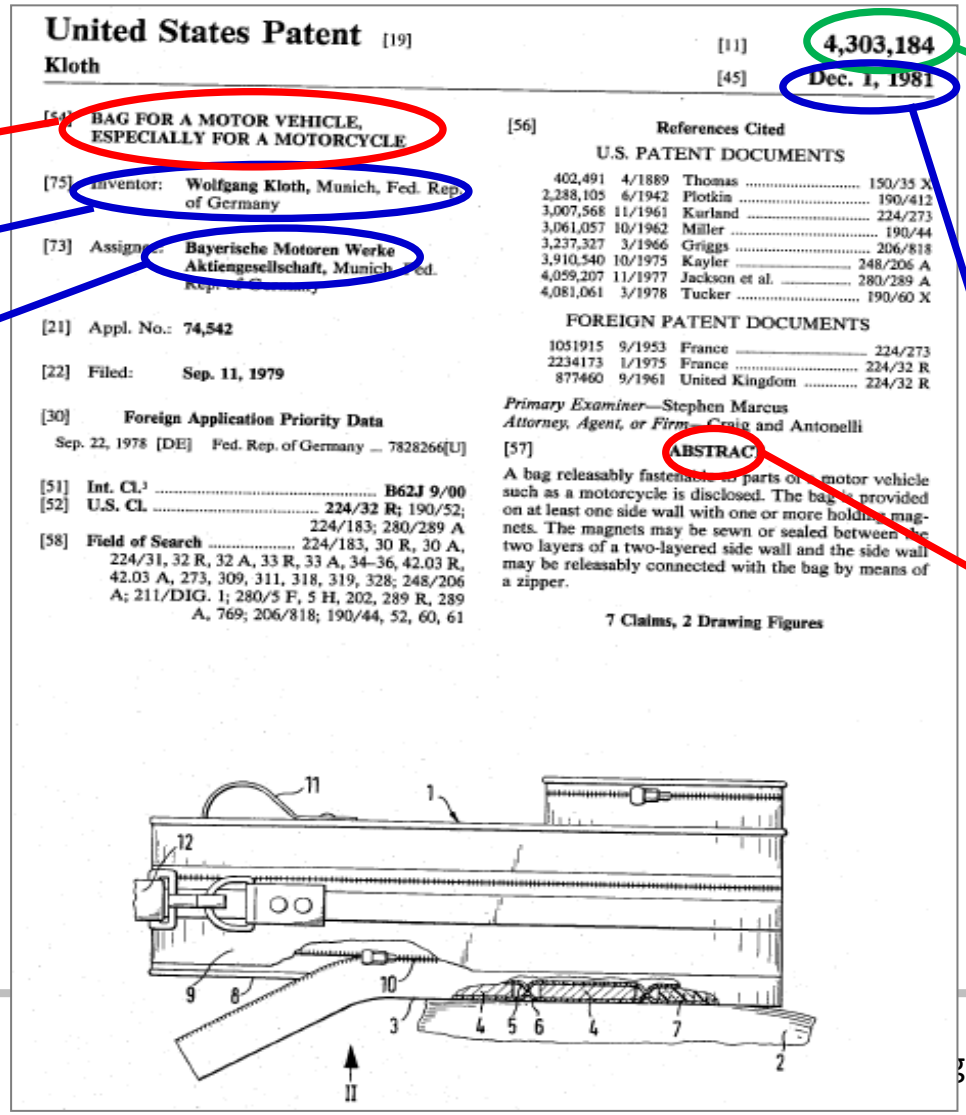


Fig.2.

Source:

Structure of a patent

Sample patent front page



United States Patent [19]
Kloth

[11] 4,303,184
[45] Dec. 1, 1981

[54] BAG FOR A MOTOR VEHICLE, ESPECIALLY FOR A MOTORCYCLE

[75] Inventor: Wolfgang Kloth, Munich, Fed. Rep. of Germany

[73] Assignee: Bayerische Motoren Werke Aktiengesellschaft, Munich, Fed. Rep. of Germany

[21] Appl. No.: 74,542

[22] Filed: Sep. 11, 1979

[30] Foreign Application Priority Data
Sep. 22, 1978 [DE] Fed. Rep. of Germany ... 7828266[U]

[51] Int. Cl.³ B62J 9/00
[52] U.S. Cl. ..... 224/32 R; 190/52; 224/183; 280/289 A
[58] Field of Search ..... 224/183, 30 R, 30 A, 224/31, 32 R, 32 A, 33 R, 33 A, 34–36, 42.03 R, 42.03 A, 273, 309, 311, 318, 319, 328; 248/206 A; 211/DIG. 1; 280/5 F, 5 H, 202, 289 R, 289 A, 769; 206/818; 190/44, 52, 60, 61

[56] References Cited
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4,081,061	3/1978	Tucker	190/60 X

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

1051915	9/1953	France	224/273
2234173	1/1975	France	224/32 R
877460	9/1961	United Kingdom	224/32 R

Primary Examiner—Stephen Marcus
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Craig and Antonelli

[57] ABSTRACT

A bag releasably fastenable to parts of a motor vehicle such as a motorcycle is disclosed. The bag is provided on at least one side wall with one or more holding magnets. The magnets may be sewn or sealed between the two layers of a two-layered side wall and the side wall may be releasably connected with the bag by means of a zipper.

7 Claims, 2 Drawing Figures

Title

Inventor

Applicant
(or Assignee)

Patent Number
(with the Country Code)

Publication Date

Abstract

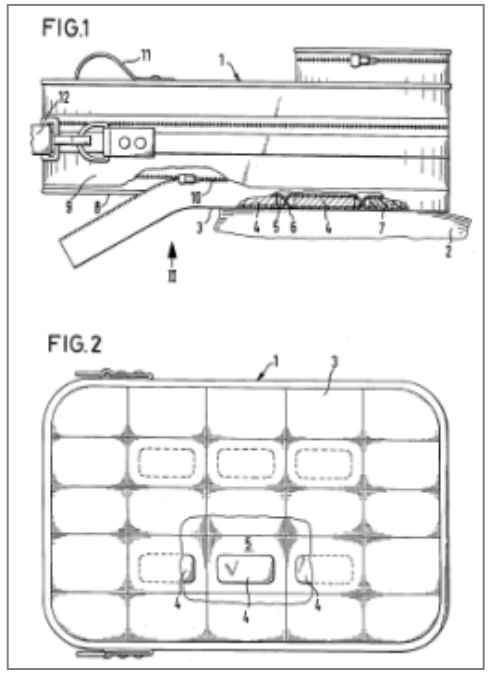
Technical information

Legal Information

Market information

Structure of a patent

State of the Art



Drawings

1

BAG FOR A MOTOR VEHICLE, ESPECIALLY FOR A MOTORCYCLE

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a bag releasably fastenable to parts of a motorcycle.

In a known bag of this type (German Utility Model No. 76 22 702), also referred to as a tank touring bag, a plurality of mounting straps are provided, said straps having to be wrapped around the motorcycle gas tank and then connected together by buckles or the like. This type of fastening is inconvenient in view of the fact that the bag must be removed from the tank each time the motorcycle is fueled and, as a rule, each time the motorcycle is parked.

An object of the invention is to provide a bag of the aforementioned type which is capable of being fastened to and removed from a motor vehicle, especially a motorcycle, in simple fashion.

This and other objects of the present invention are achieved according to the present invention in that the bag is provided on at least one side wall with at least one holding magnet. Permanent magnets can be made with extremely high holding forces today, so that the measure proposed by the invention permits the bag to be anchored sufficiently firmly to the gasoline tank of a motorcycle. Nevertheless, the bag can be removed from the tank when necessary in a relatively simple manner, without previous opening of a plurality of buckles or the like.

An especially good fastening of the bag to the tank wall is made possible when a plurality of holding magnets, located a certain distance apart, are provided in the side wall of the bag.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the side wall provided with the holding magnets is releasably connected to the bag. The bag proper can then be carried without the magnets, which do increase the weight perceptibly, while the removable side wall can be stowed for example, beneath the lockable seat of a motorcycle.

These and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, which show, for purposes of illustration only, one embodiment in accordance with the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side view, partly in section, of a bag according to the present invention and,

FIG. 2 is a view in the direction of arrow II in FIG. 1.

The bag 1 shown in the drawings is provided especially for motorcycle riders, and can be fastened to tank 2, merely indicated, on a motorcycle, not shown in greater detail. For this purpose, bag 1 is provided with a plurality of holding magnets 4 on one side wall 3. In the embodiment shown, a total of 6 holding magnets 4 are disposed in side wall 3.

The holding magnets 4 can be sewn or sealed between the two layers 5 and 6 of a two-layered side wall 3. The spaces formed by the lengthwise and cross seams are partially filled with holding magnets 4 and partially with foam 7. The seams provide good flexibility for this wall, despite the two-layered construction of side wall 3, so that the wall can adapt itself well even to curved tank walls.

2

Advantageously, outer layer 6 is made of a thin, solid gasoline-resistant plastic film. In this manner, holding magnets 4 can be mounted especially close to the tank wall, made of sheet metal, so that their holding force can be optimally utilized.

It is particularly advantageous if the side wall 3, provided with holding magnets 4, is releasably connected to bag 1. Side wall 3 then forms, so to speak, another side wall in addition to the actual side wall 8 of bag 1. When side wall 3 is removed from bag 1, the bag, especially due to the lack of holding magnets 4, not only has a lower weight, but also a more pleasing appearance, since there is no longer a need to make a distinction between the bag and a conventional shoulder bag. For this purpose, side wall 3 is preferably linked with bag 1 by a zipper 10, covered by a covering edge 9.

A loop 11, attachable with snaps, is also provided on the top side wall of the bag, said loop serving to hold mounting straps 12 to the bag, said straps being required only for carrying, when the bag is not mounted on the motorcycle.

While we have shown and described only one embodiment in accordance with the present invention, it is understood that the same is not limited thereto but is susceptible of numerous changes and modifications as would be known to those skilled in the art, given the present disclosure, we therefore do not wish to be limited to the details shown and described herein but intend to cover all such changes and modifications as are encompassed by the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a bag releasably fastenable to parts of a motor vehicle such as a motorcycle, the improvement comprising said bag being provided on at least one side wall with a plurality of holding magnets, wherein said side wall is a two-layered side wall with said plurality of magnets being sewn or sealed between said layers, and wherein said side wall is releasably connected with the bag.

2. The bag according to claim 1, wherein the outer layer of said two-layered side wall is made of a thin, strong, and gasoline-resistant plastic film.

3. The bag according to claim 1, wherein said side wall is connected to the bag by a zipper which is covered by a cover strip.

4. In a fuel tank bag for motorcycles, which bag is releasably fastenable to the fuel tank of a motorcycle, the improvement comprising said bag being provided on at least one side wall with a plurality of holding magnets, said side wall being formed of at least two layers with said plurality of magnets being disposed between said two layers, said two layers being connected at seams between at least some of said magnets, said seams providing good flexibility for said side wall whereby the wall can adopt itself to curved fuel tank walls.

5. The bag according to claim 4, wherein the outer layer of said two layers of the side wall is made of a thin, strong, and gasoline-resistant plastic film.

6. In a fuel tank bag for motorcycles, which bag is releasably fastenable to the fuel tank of a motorcycle, the improvement comprising said bag being provided on at least one side wall with a plurality of holding magnets and wherein said side wall is releasably connected with the bag by a zipper which is covered by a cover strip.

7. The bag according to claim 6, wherein said side wall comprises two layers with said plurality of holding magnets being disposed between said layers.

* * * * *

Description

Claims

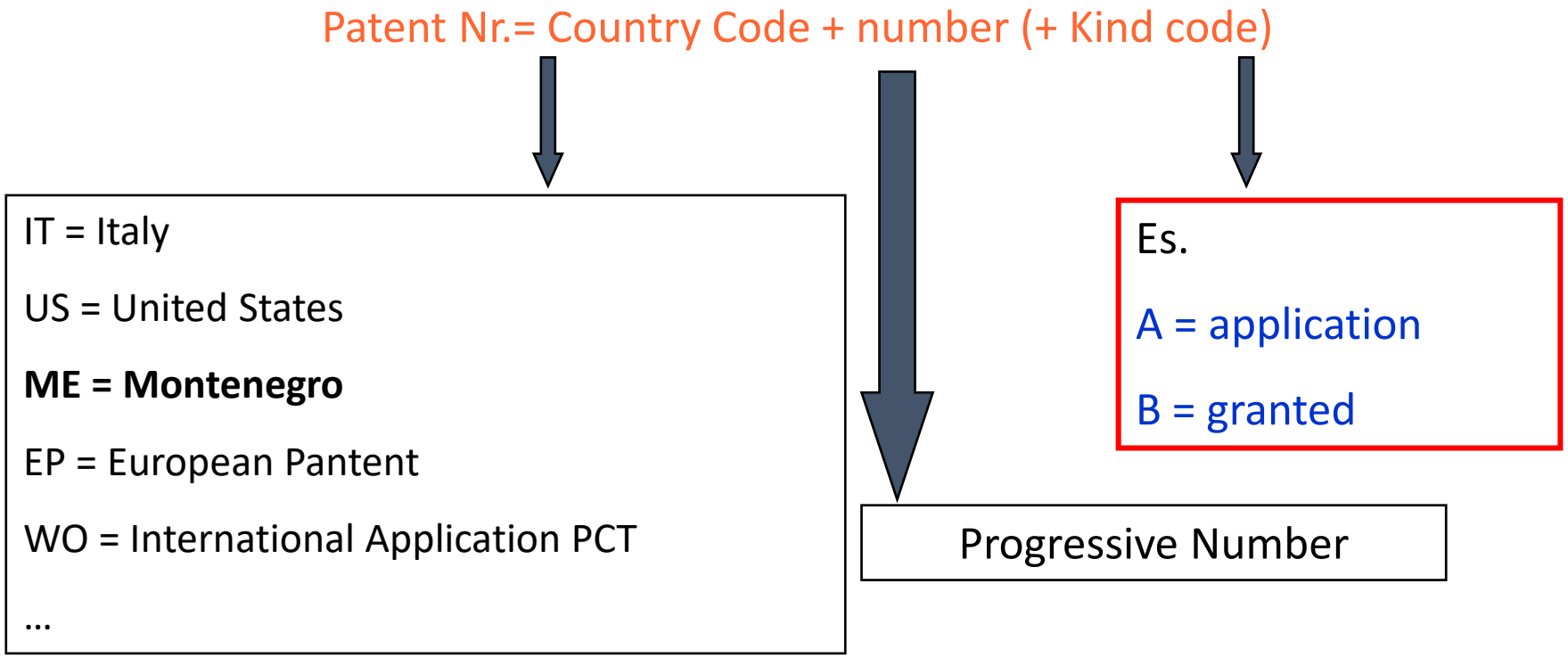
Technical information

Legal Information

Market information

Structure of a patent

- Patent Numer (or Publication Number): alpha-numeric code identifying patent document, assigned at the moment of Publication.



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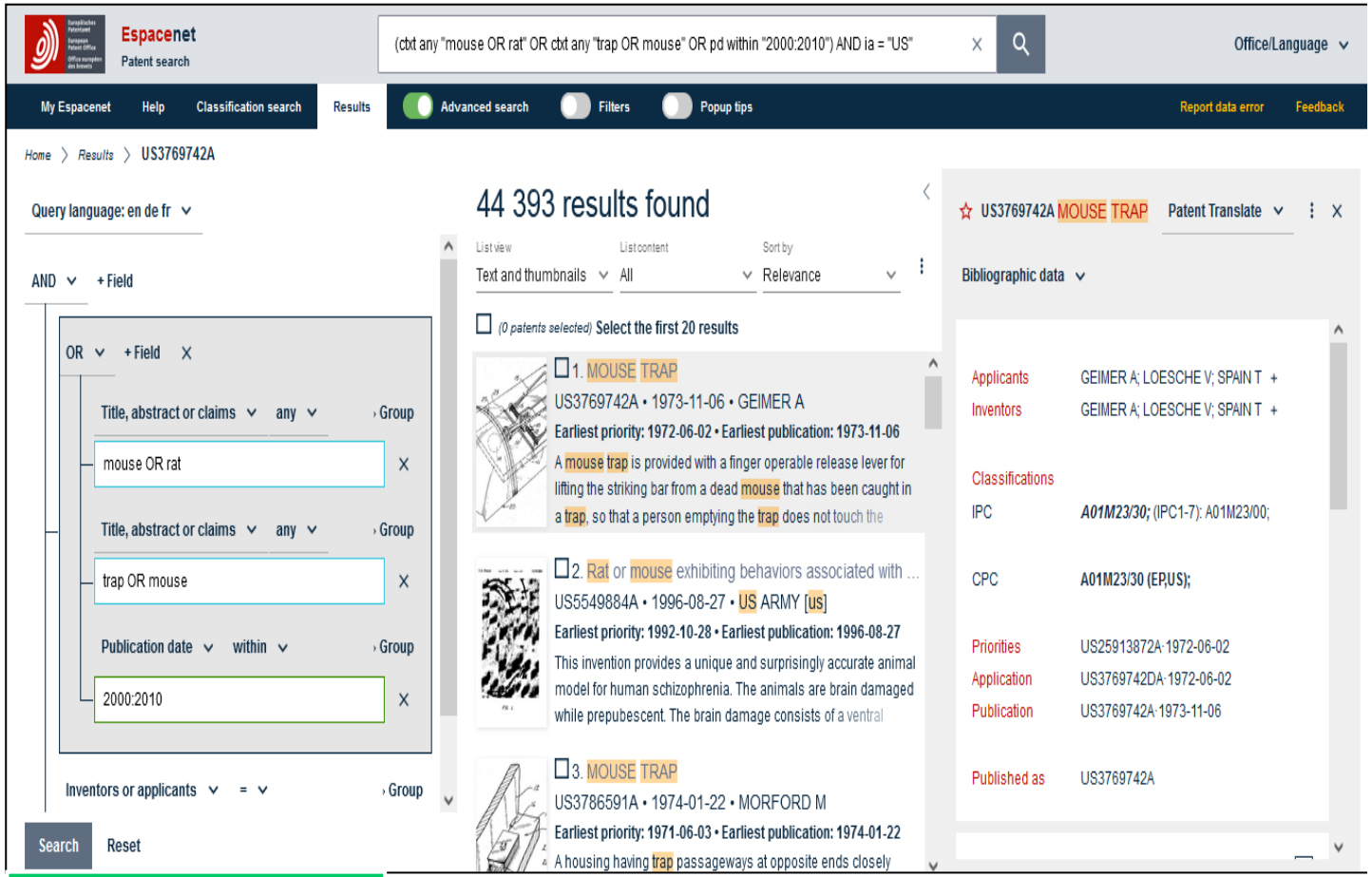

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Key features and Strengths:

✓ SEARCH INTERFACES: Smart search, Advanced Search, Classification Search;

✓ COVERAGE:
- Applications (A) and Granted patents (B) from over 90 world wide patent authorities:
- Bibliographic data and Legal status information for all docs;
- Full text for docs in EN, FR, DE language and searchable machine translated docs;
- Classifications: CPC, IPC;

✓ SEARCH OPTIONS:
- Boolean, Proximity and Comparison Operators, Wild Cards,
- Filters search option for results;
- Forward and Backward citations;

✓ INTERFACE LANGUAGE:
- Interface language: DE, EN FR
- Automatic translation tool;

✓ VISUALIZATION FORMAT:
- First page Drawing;
- Graphical Results Analysis;
- Search terms highlighted in the records list;

Limits: Reduced accessability (not for beginners?)

ESPACENET by EPO

- Main Operators
  - AND, OR, NOT
- Wildcards and truncation
  - * car* -> cars, carbon, carriage, carrying, …;
  - # car#on -> carton, carbon, …;
  - ? clock? -> clocks, clock
- Date range in publication date search (many formats are available):
  - : YYYY:YYYY, MM.YYYY:MM.YYYY

  Example: Pubblication Date 2000:2001 will retrieve all patent and application documents published from 1-Jan-2000 to 31-Dec-2001.
- Parentheses to organize complex search queries:

  Example: (mouse OR rat) AND (trap OR mousetrap)

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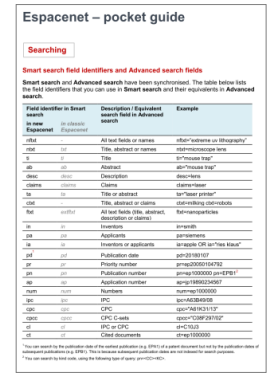
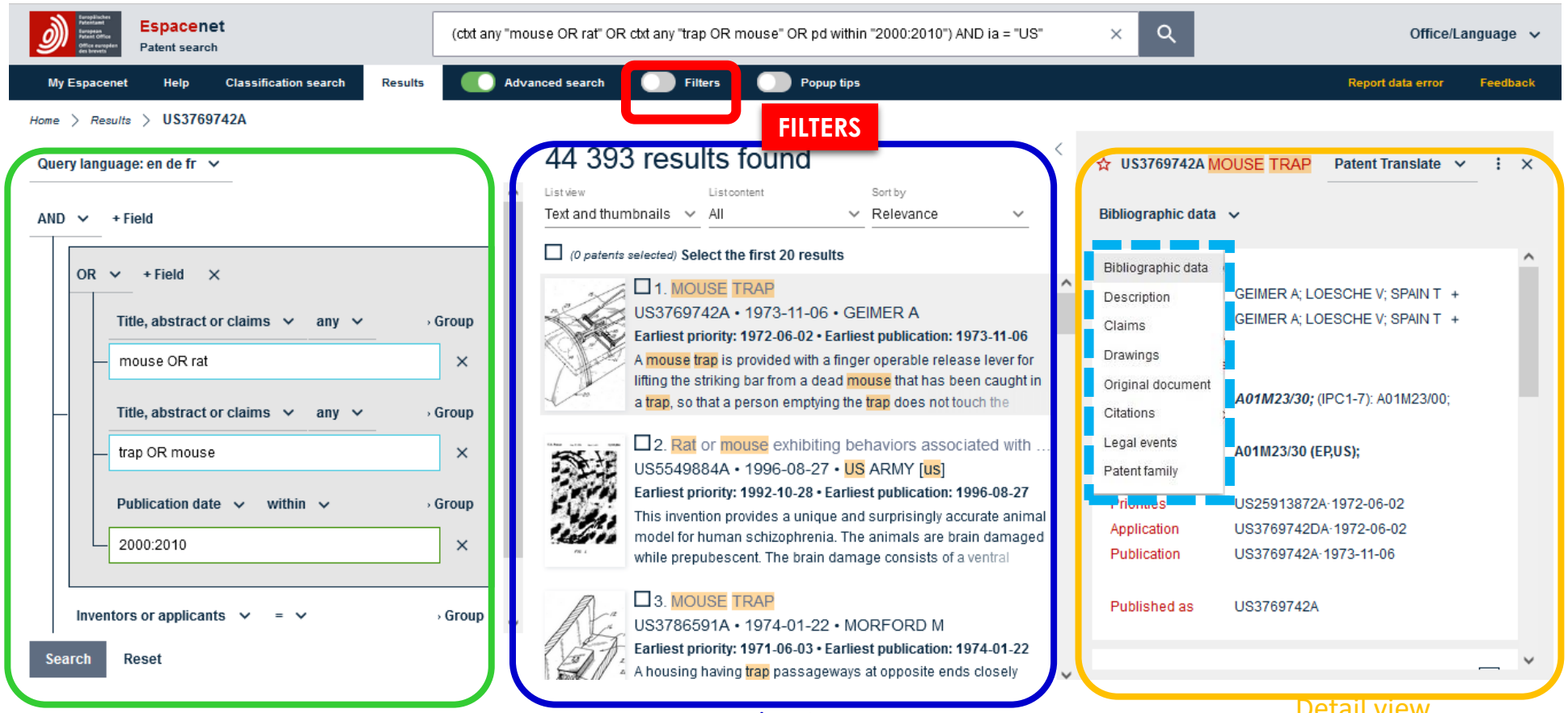
For much more details see the Espacenet- pocket guide



ESPACENET by EPO



Predefined search fields

- Fields connection via Boolean Operators

Results List

- Sorting of the results list;
- View options

Detail view

- Machine traslation;
- Download option;
- Navigation menu for single document

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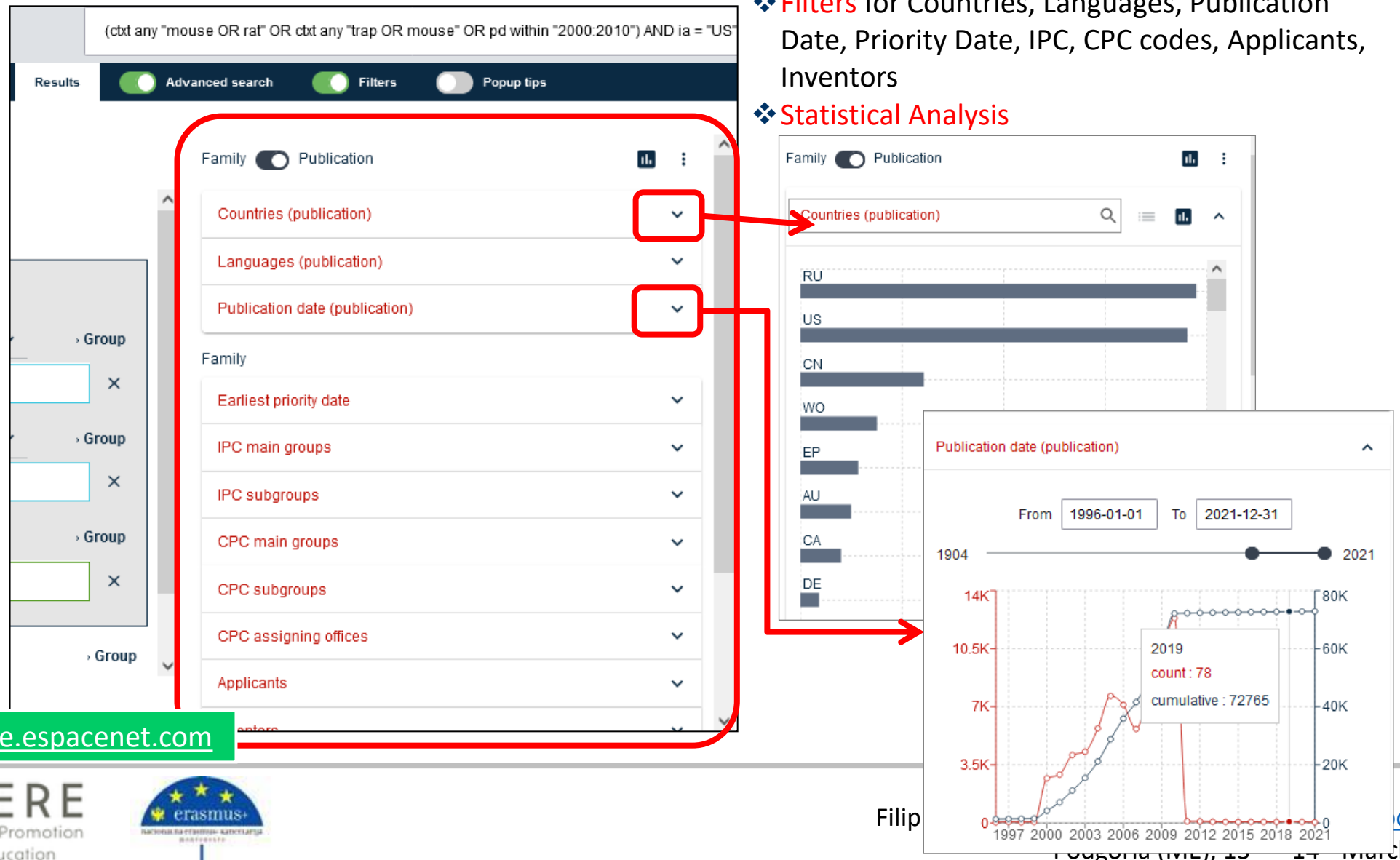

- Filters for Countries, Languages, Publication Date, Priority Date, IPC, CPC codes, Applicants, Inventors
- Statistical Analysis

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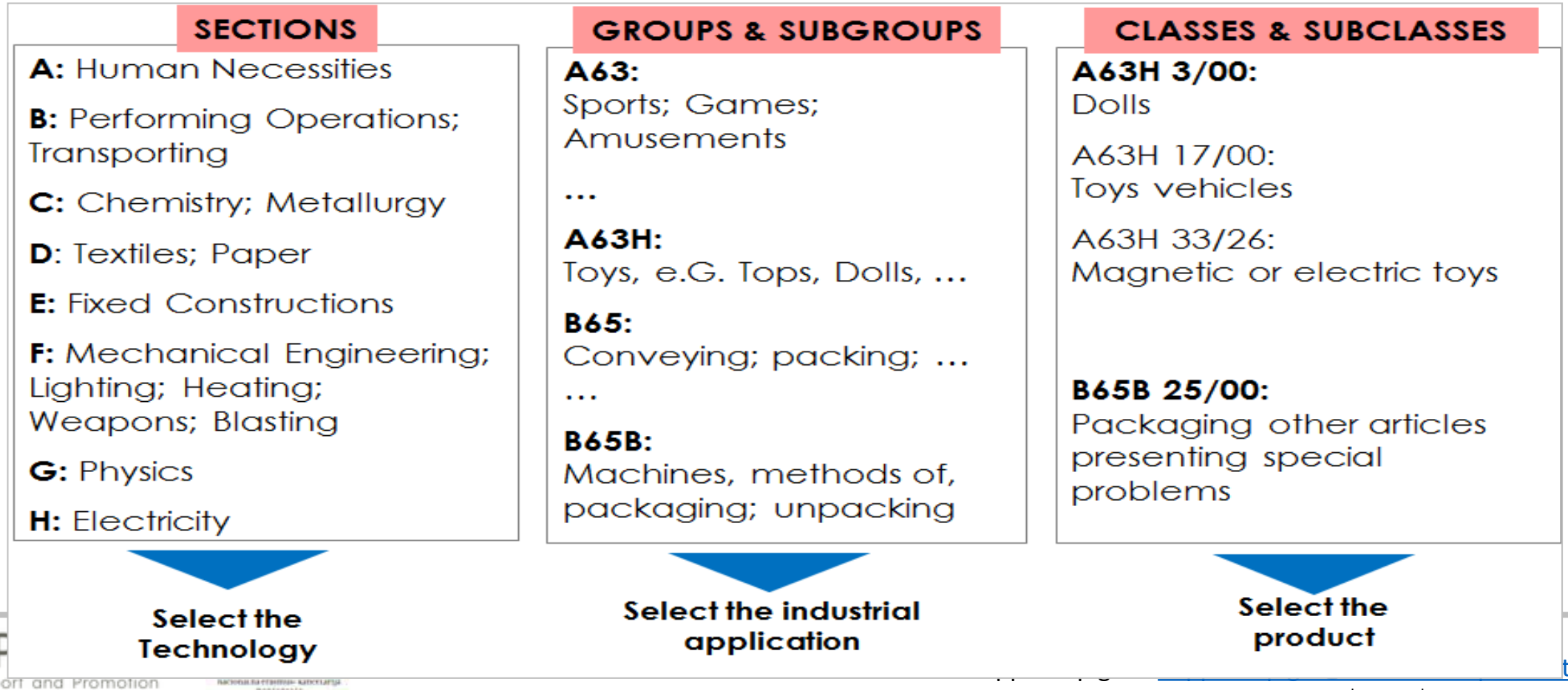
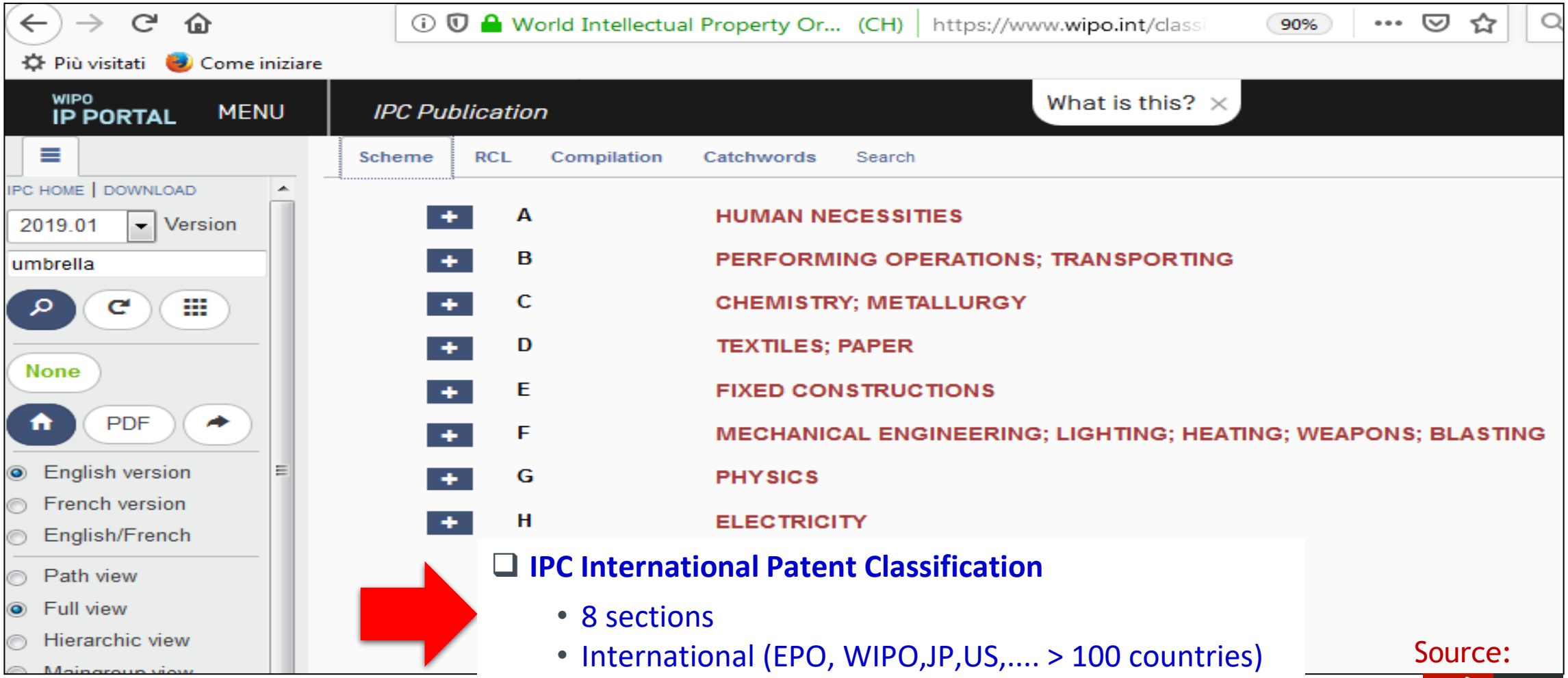
Structure of a patent

International Patent Classification-IPC: a hierarchical structure to classify patent documents and utility models according to technological sectors.

It is divided into 8 sections, classes and subclasses, groups and subgroups for a total of 71.000 sub-divisions



Classification System: International Patent Classification (IPC)

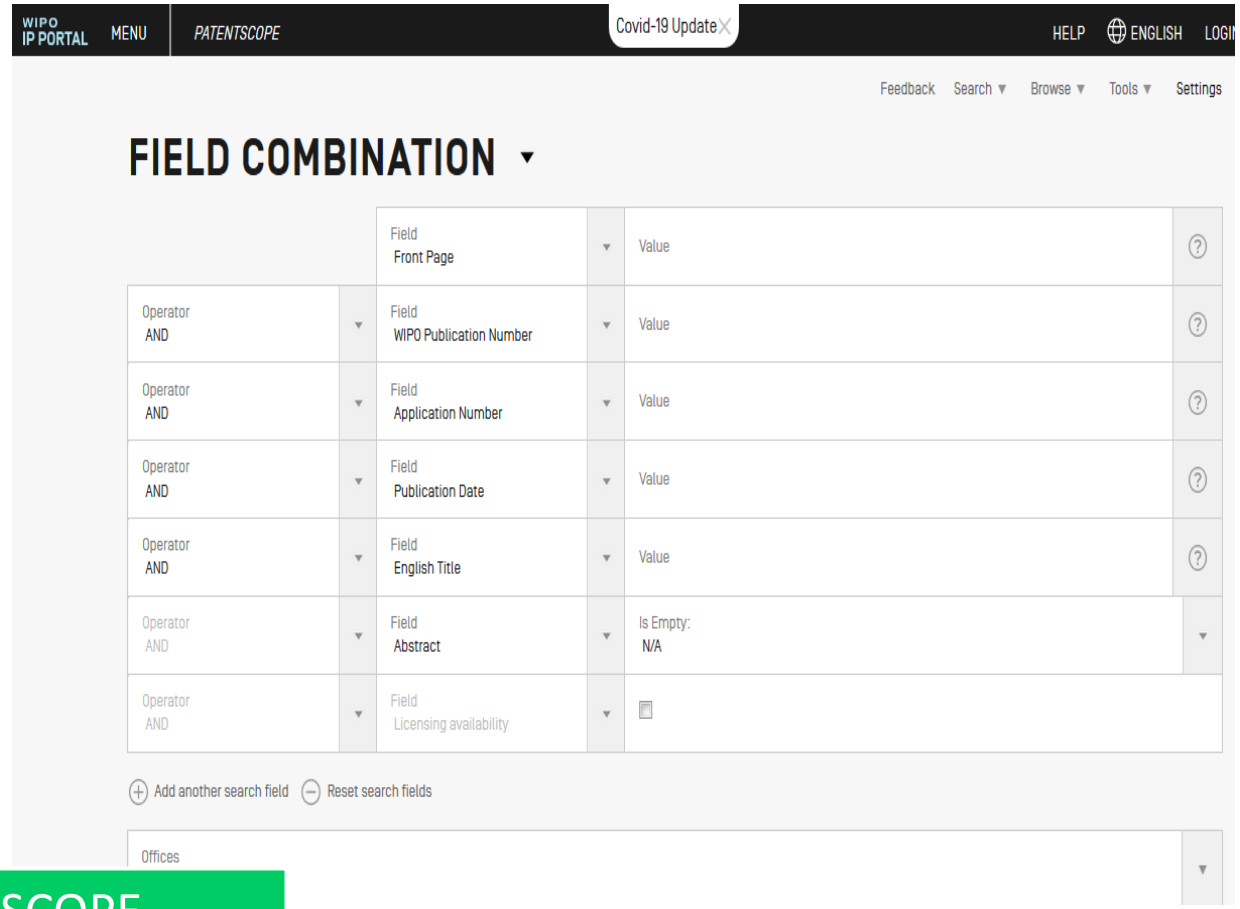


www.wipo.int/ipcpub/

- **IPC International Patent Classification**
  - 8 sections
  - International (EPO, WIPO,JP,US,.... > 100 countries)
  - Maintained by WIPO
  - 71.000 subdivisions (wide)
  - yearly revision -> stable
  - 37 million documents

Source:

PATENTSCOPE by WIPO



PATENT SCOPE

https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/search.jsf

Key features and Strengths:

✓ Search Interfaces: Simple search, Advanced Search, Field Combination, Cross Lingual Expansion, Chemical compounds;

✓ COVERAGE:

- Applications and Granted Patents from PCT, Africa, ARABPAT, US, CA, LatiPat, Asia-Europe, Asean (78 world wide authorities);
- Full Text Search for PCT documents
- Classifications: IPC, CPC;
- Non Patent Literature (NPL)

✓ SEARCH OPTIONS:

- 60 predefined search fields;
- Boolean, Proximity Operators, Wild Cards
- Filters search option for results

✓ LANGUAGE:

- Interface language: 10 languages
- Automatic translation tool;

✓ VISUALIZATION FORMAT:

- First page Drawing;
- Graphical Results Analysis;
- Search terms highlighted in the records list;

Limits: No citations;

PATENTSCOPE by WIPO

- Boolean Operators:
  - AND, OR, NOT, ANDNOT
- Wildcards and truncation:

  * , car* -> cars, carbon, carriage, carrying, …;

  ?, car?on -> carton, carbon, …;
- Phrases search:

  “ ” , ”seat belt” -> The system will retrieve documents having the exact expression seat belt;
- Date range in publication/application/… date search:

  [01.01.2000 TO 01.01.2005] day.month.year

  Pubblication Date 01.01.2000 TO 01.01.2005 will retrieve all patent and application documents published from 1-Jan-2000 to 01-01-2005.
- Parentheses to organize complex search queries:

  Example: (mouse OR rat) AND (trap OR mousetrap)

PATENT SCOPE

https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/search.jsf

PATENTSCOPE by WIPO

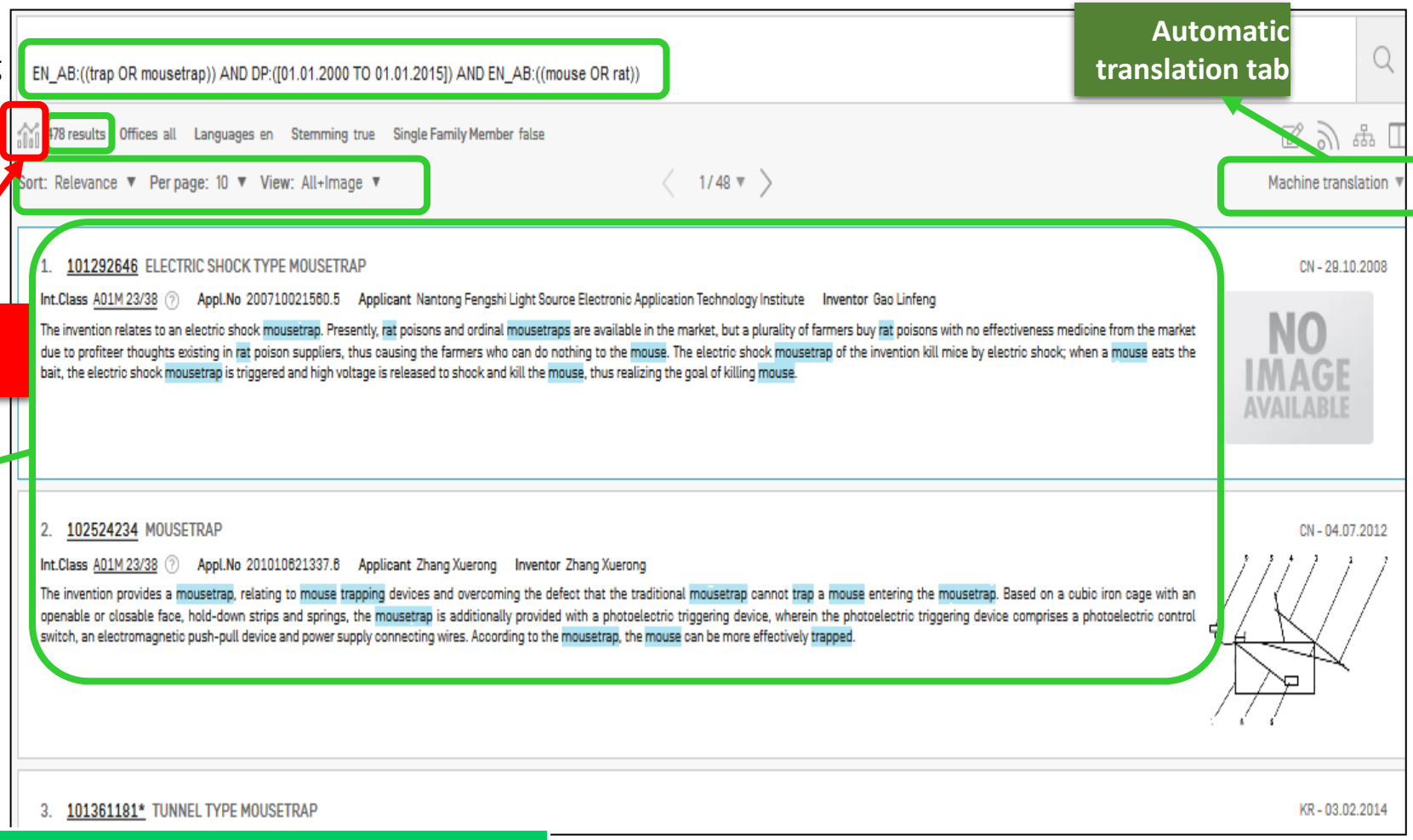
Search string

records

Display options

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Bibliographic data with search terms highlighted



PATENT SCOPE

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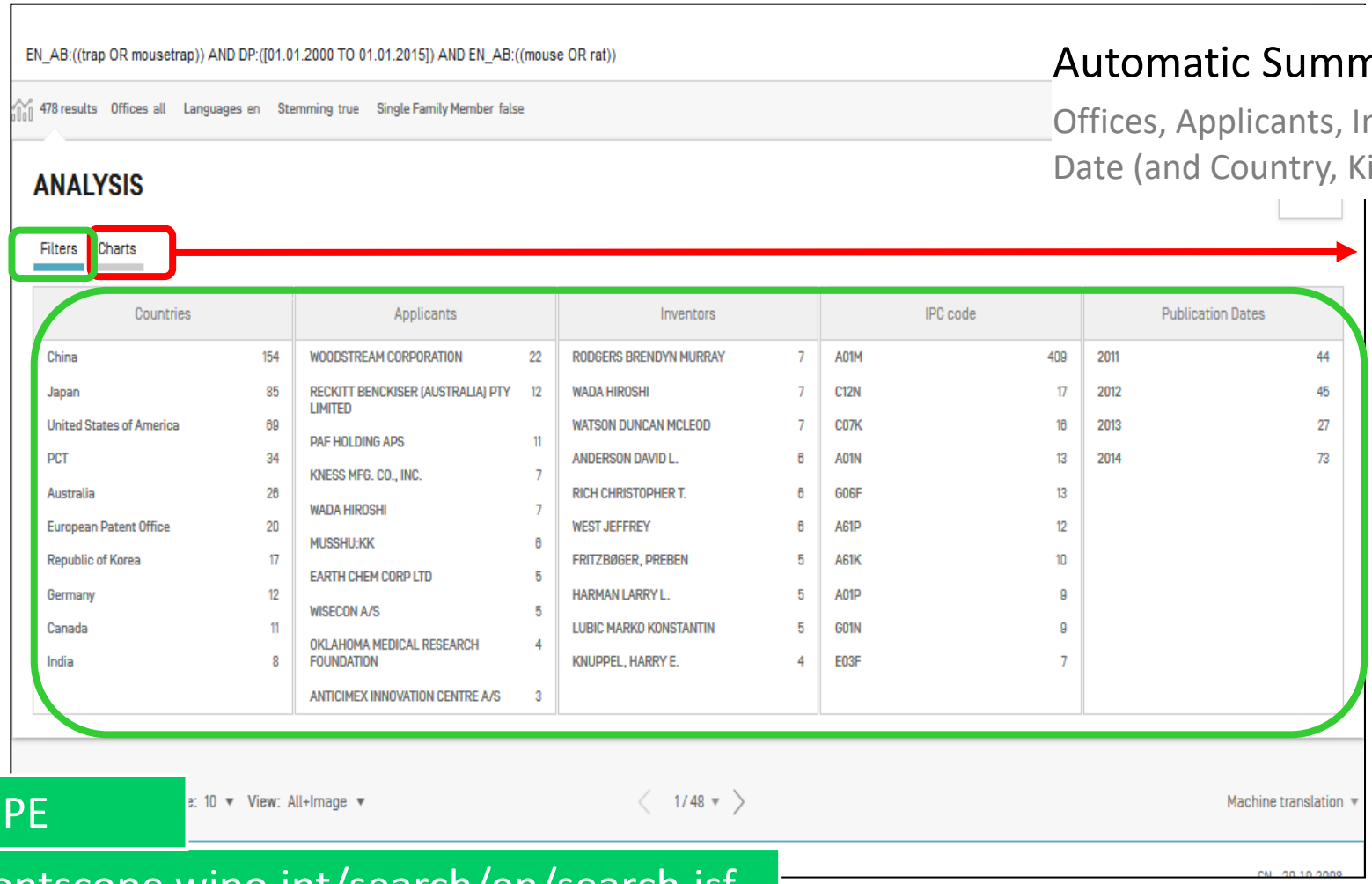
PATENTSCOPE by WIPO



Automatic Summary of main:

Offices, Applicants, Inventors, IPC codes and Publication Date (and Country, Kind code, CPC code, Filing Dates)

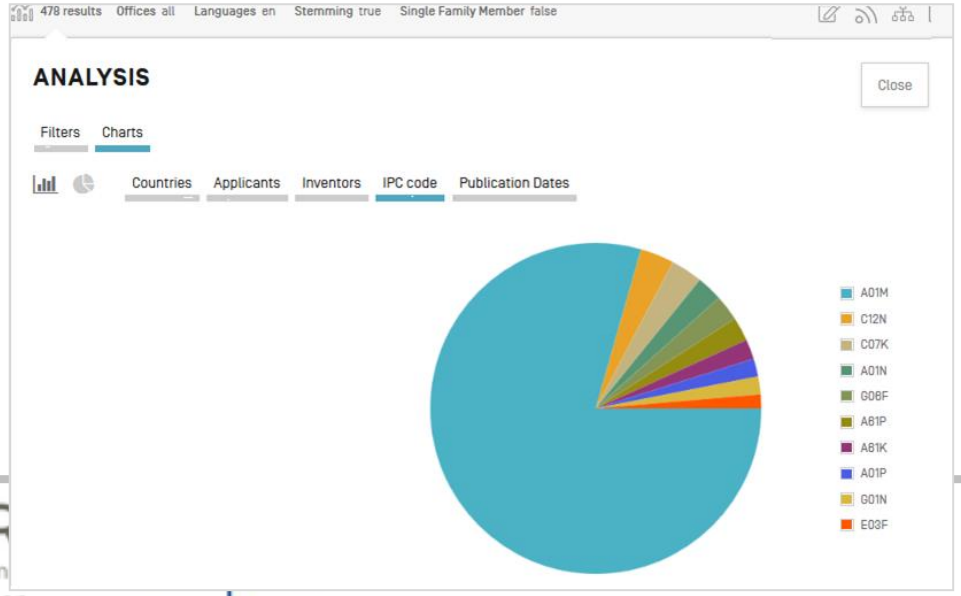
Option for the display of search results:
TABLE or GRAPH
(Bar or Pie)

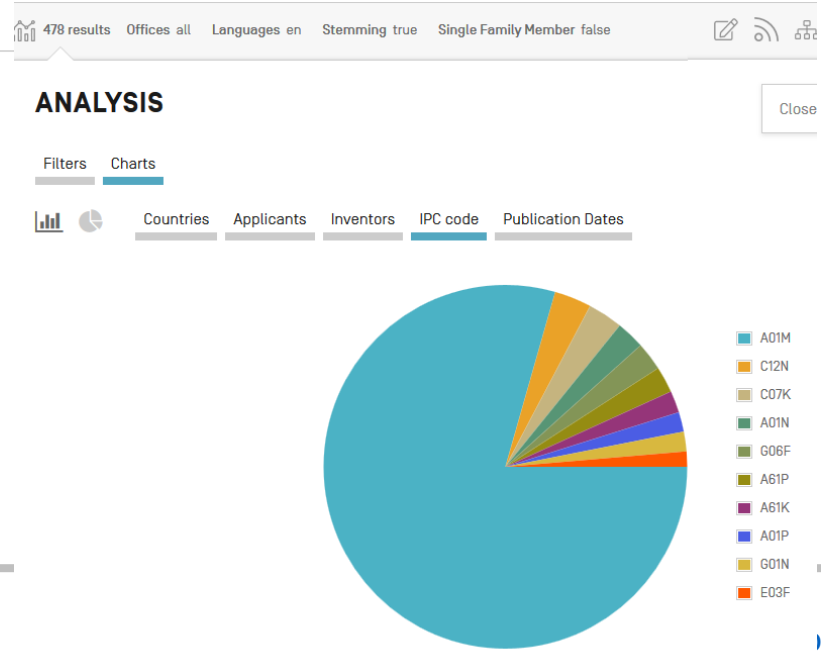
PATENTSCOPE

https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/search.jsf

PATENTSCOPE by WIPO

Option for the display of search results:
GRAPH - Bar or Pie





Which strategies can be used to search patent information?

Recurrent search criteria …

- Search by Keywords;
- Search by Date range;
- Search by Applicant/Assignee Name or by Inventor Name;
- Search by Classification code *(one or more)*;
- *…other criteria …*
- Combinations of previous ones;

Searching for Trademarks

Three free-of-charge search engines are available:

- **TM View** by EUIPO, https://www.tmdn.org/tmview
  (76 partecipating Offices, more than 120M trademarks);
- **Global Brand Database** by WIPO, https://branddb.wipo.int/en/
  (80 sources, almost 65M trademarks)
- **eSearchplus** by EUIPO, https://euipo.europa.eu/eSearch/
  (only EU trademarks, with also legal information)

Searching for Trademarks

The International Classification of Goods and Services – NICE CLASSIFICATION *(12th edition – 2024)*

Trade marks are registered in relation with goods and services for which the trade mark is used.

The applicant has to provide a **list of classes related to the goods and services for which it intends to use the trade mark**, when filing the trade mark application.

Classes 1-34 => GOODS;
Classes 35 – 45 => SERVICES

https://www.wipo.int/classifications/nice/en/

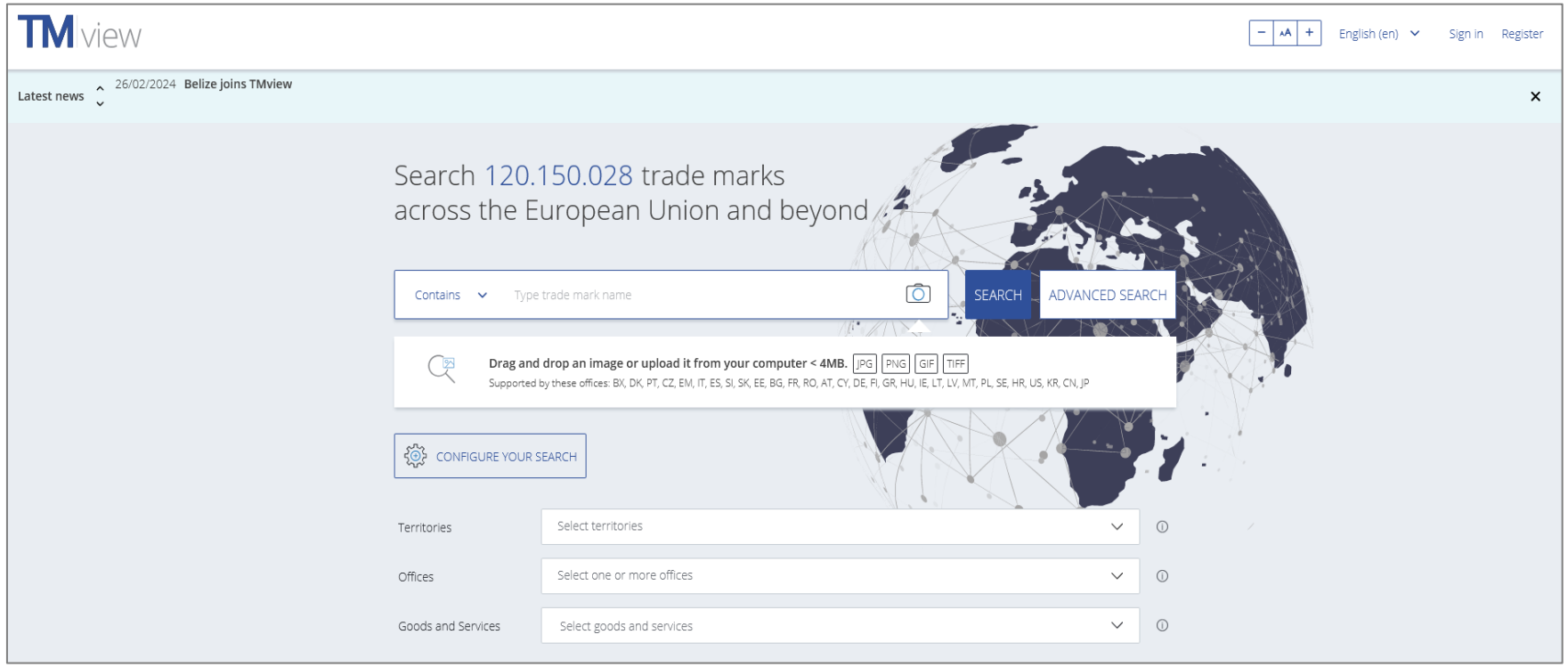
Useful to define classes to be searched!

Searching for Trademarks

- **TM View** by EUIPO, https://www.tmdn.org/tmview
  (76 partecipating Offices, more than 120M trademarks);

Main available search criteria:
- **Applicant Name,**
- **Dates,**
- **Offices,**
- **Application number,**
- **….**

You can also **drag and drop an image** and an automatic search engine will retrieve ‘similar’ images



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Searching for Trademarks

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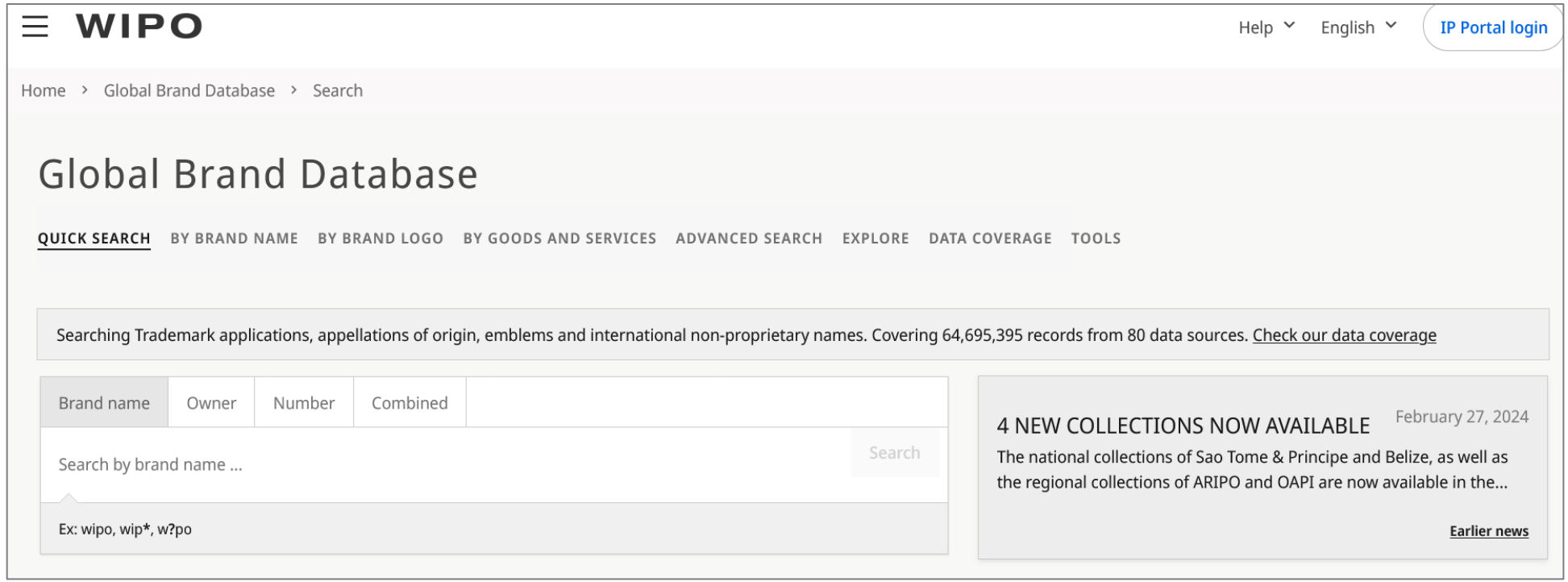

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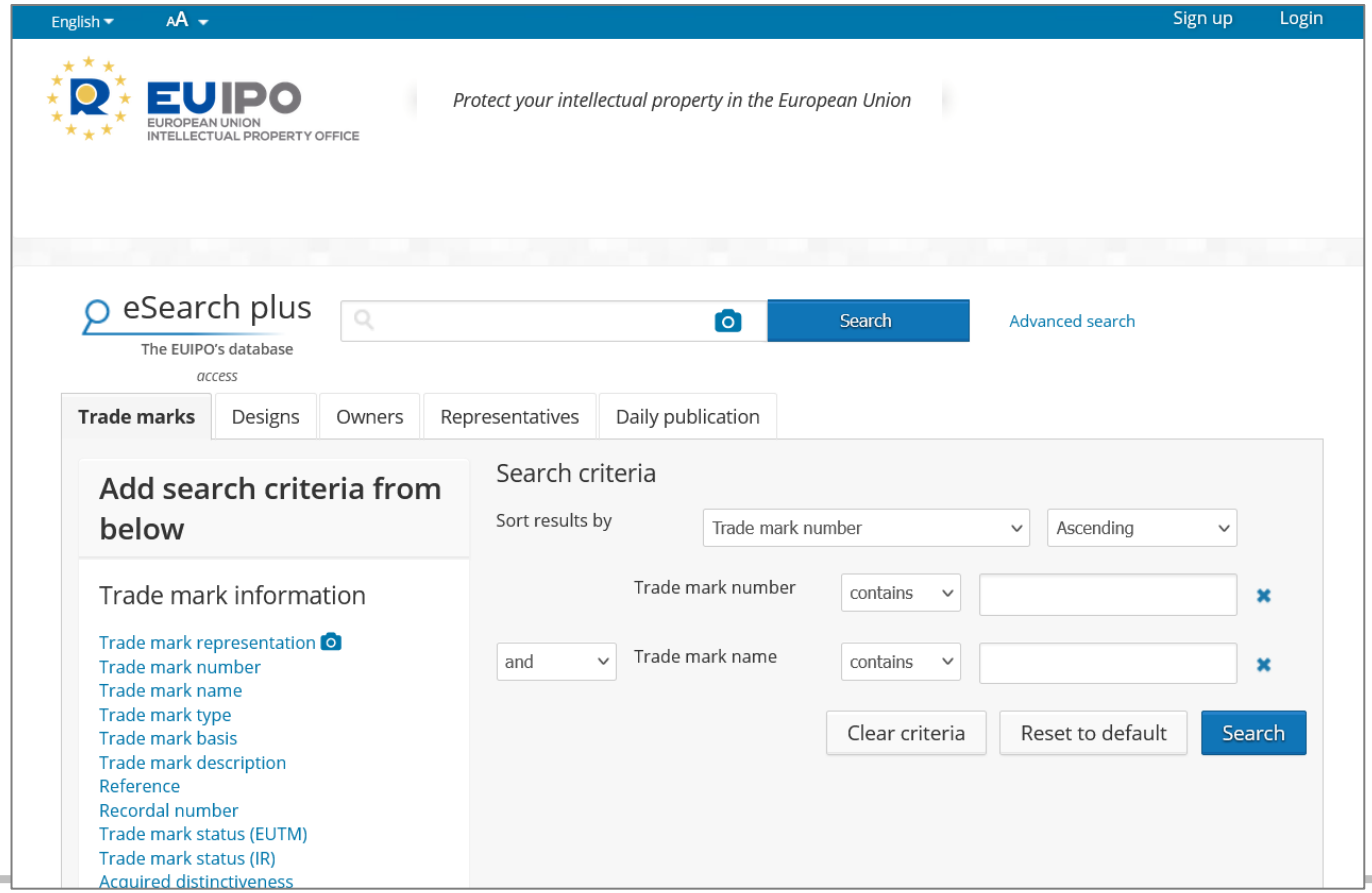
Searching for Trademarks

eSearch plus
EUIPO's Database *access*

- **eSearchplus** by EUIPO, https://euipo.europa.eu/eSearch/
  (only EU trademarks, with also legal information)



SPHERE
Support and Promotion for Higher Education Reform Experts

erasmus+

Searching for Industrial Designs

Three free-of-charge search engines are available:

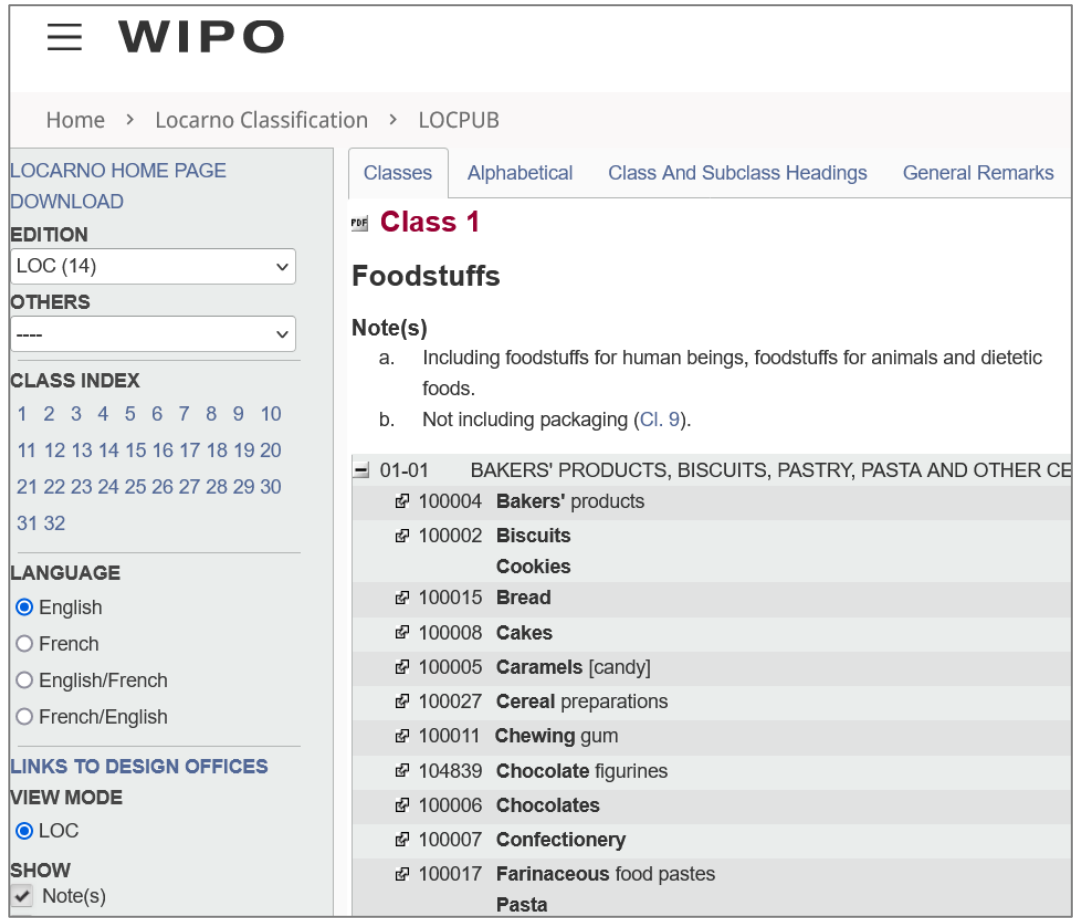
- **Design View** by EUIPO, https://www.tmdn.org/tmdsview-web/#/dsview
  (76 partecipating Offices, more than 21M registered designs);
- **Global Design Database** by WIPO, https://branddb.wipo.int/en/
  (40 sources, more than 15M registered designs)
- **eSearchplus** by EUIPO, https://euipo.europa.eu/eSearch/
  (only EU designs, with also legal information)

Searching for Industrial Designs

International classification system for industrial designs– LOCARNO CLASSIFICATION *(15th edition – 2024)*

The Locarno Classification is used to classify the products on which the design is used.
Classes: 1-32

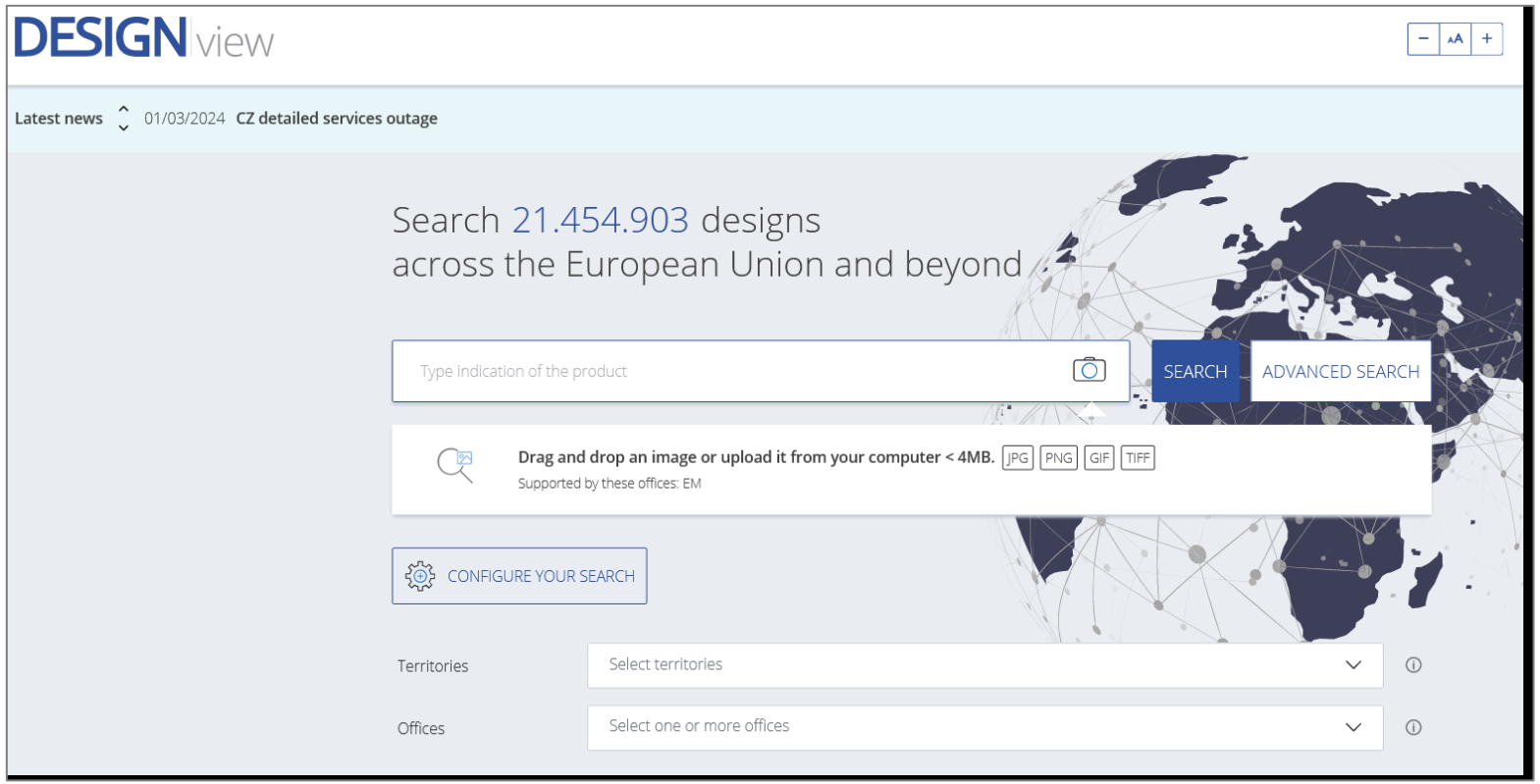
Useful to define the classes to be searchedl!



https://www.wipo.int/classifications/locarno/locpub

Searching for Industrial Designs

Design View by EUIPO, https://www.tmdn.org/tmdsview-web/#/dsview
(76 partecipating Offices, more than 21M registered designs);



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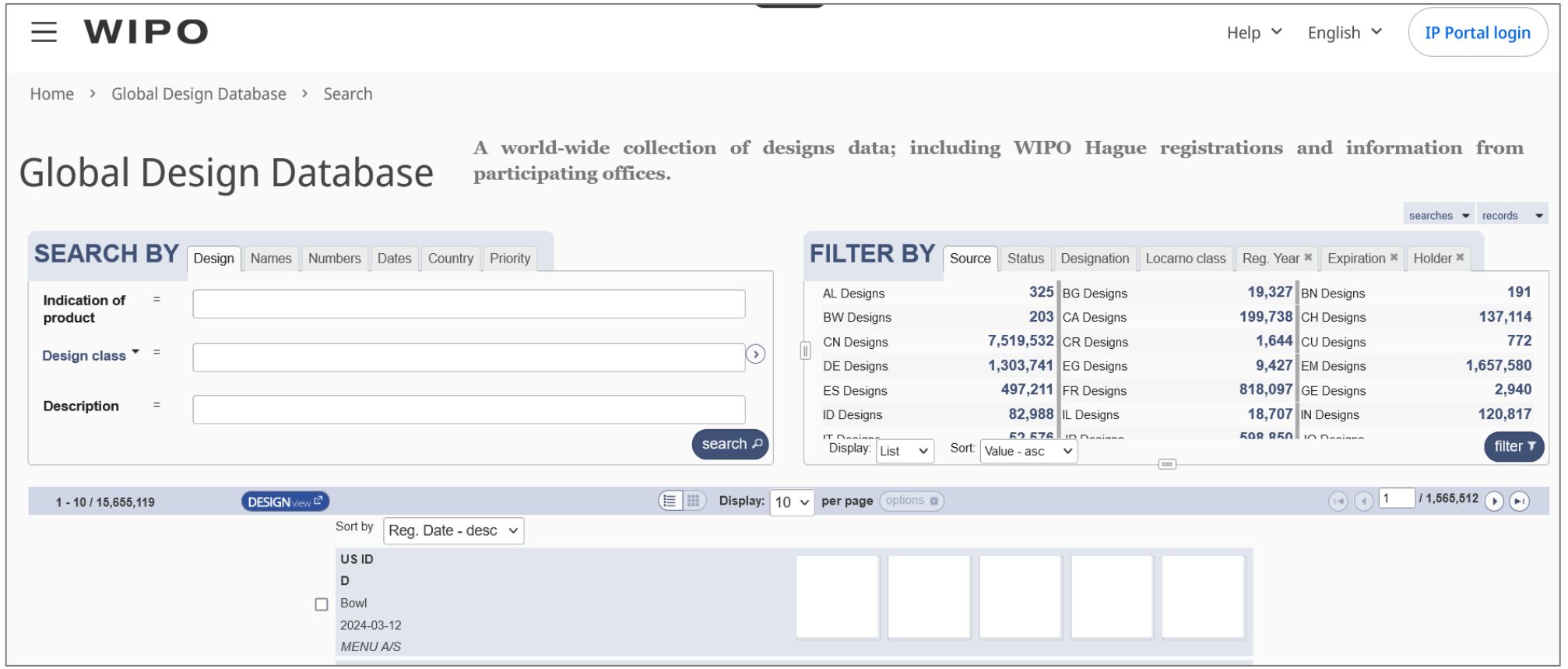

Searching for Industrial Designs

eSearch plus
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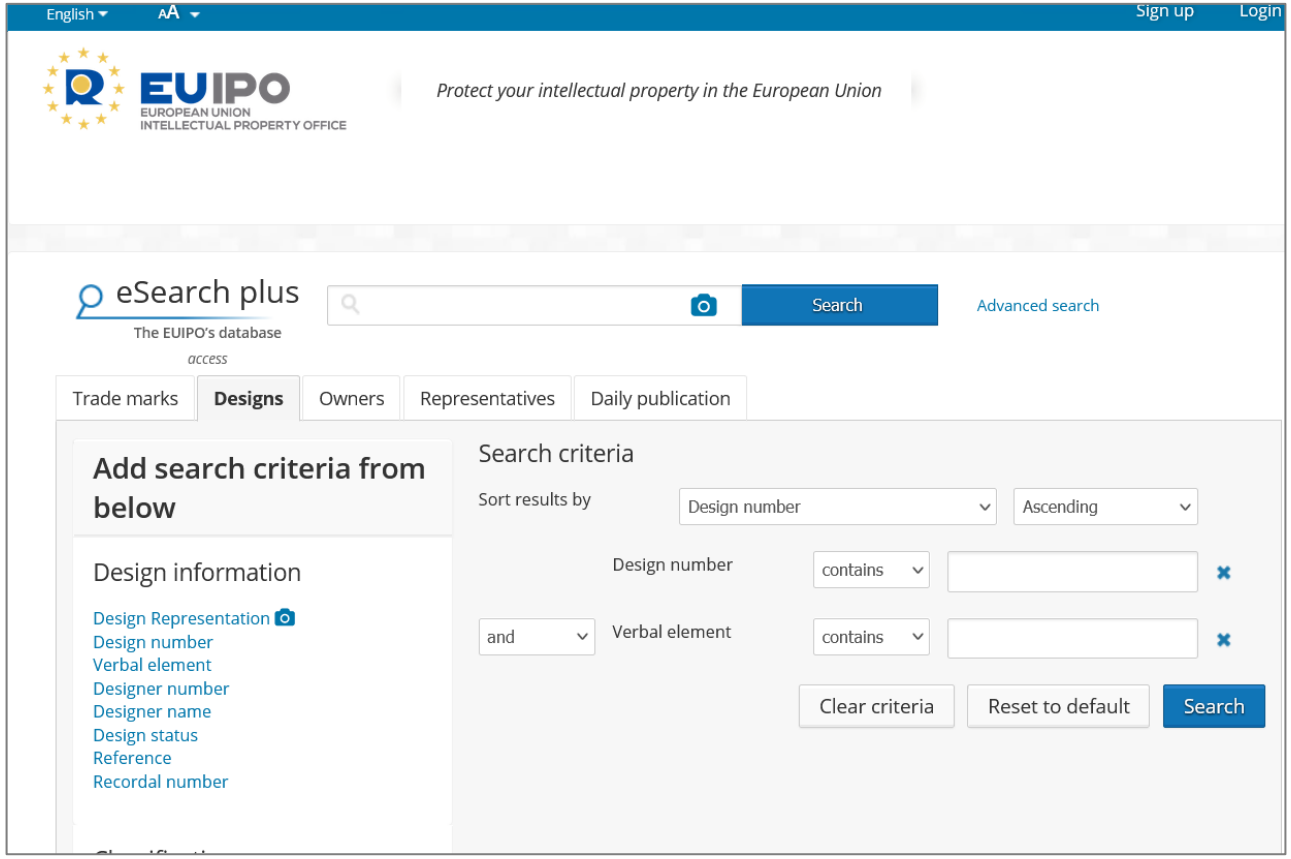

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