

Intellectual Property Rights and Copyright at the institution of Higher Education

HERE seminar on IPR and IPR management in the university context

Filippo Silipigni
Project Manager at Fondazione Politecnico di Milano



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

Goal and Agenda

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

Agenda

Three *entry-level* Modules:

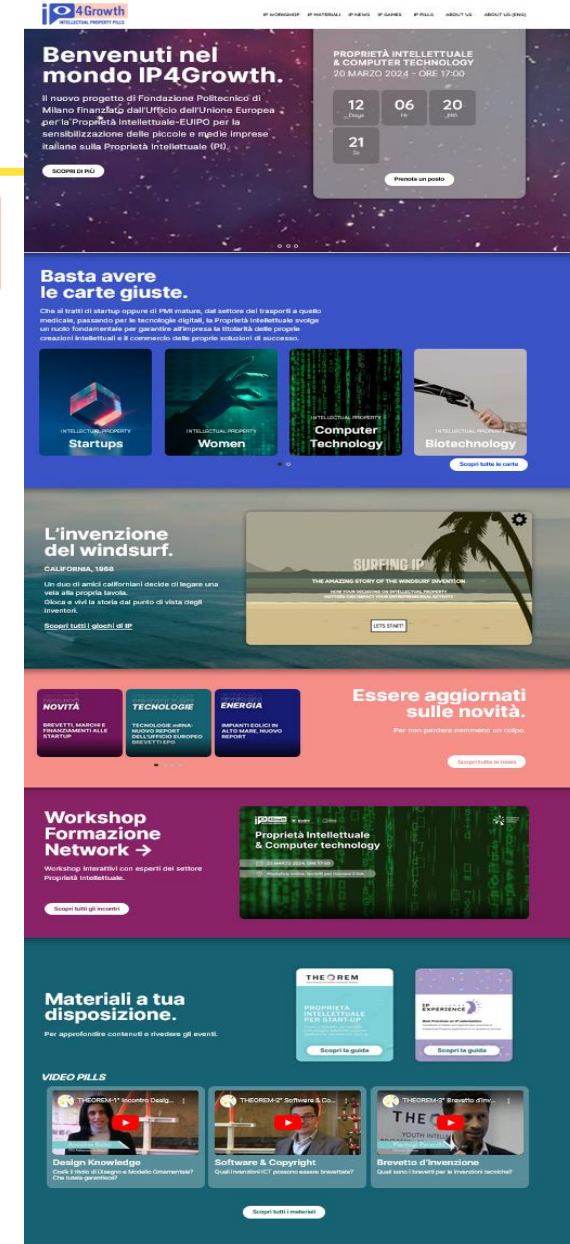
- ❑ M1-What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights? – *morning 13th March*;
- ❑ M2-IPR valorization and Technology Transfer in the context of university: the experience of Politecnico di Milano – *afternoon 13th March*;
- ❑ M3-How to find Patents, Trademarks, and Designs using online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



Project web site
www.ip4growth.it





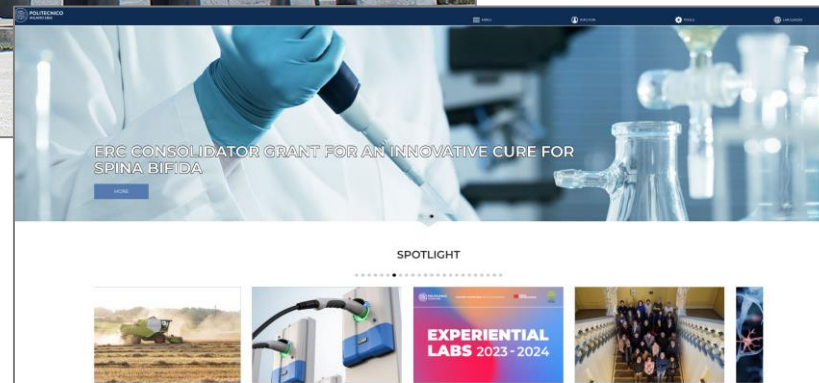
Politecnico di Milano is the largest technical university in Italy, with more than 47,000 students, and more than 1600 professors and researchers. Founded in 1863, it is the oldest university in Milan.

4 Schools for 12 Departments:

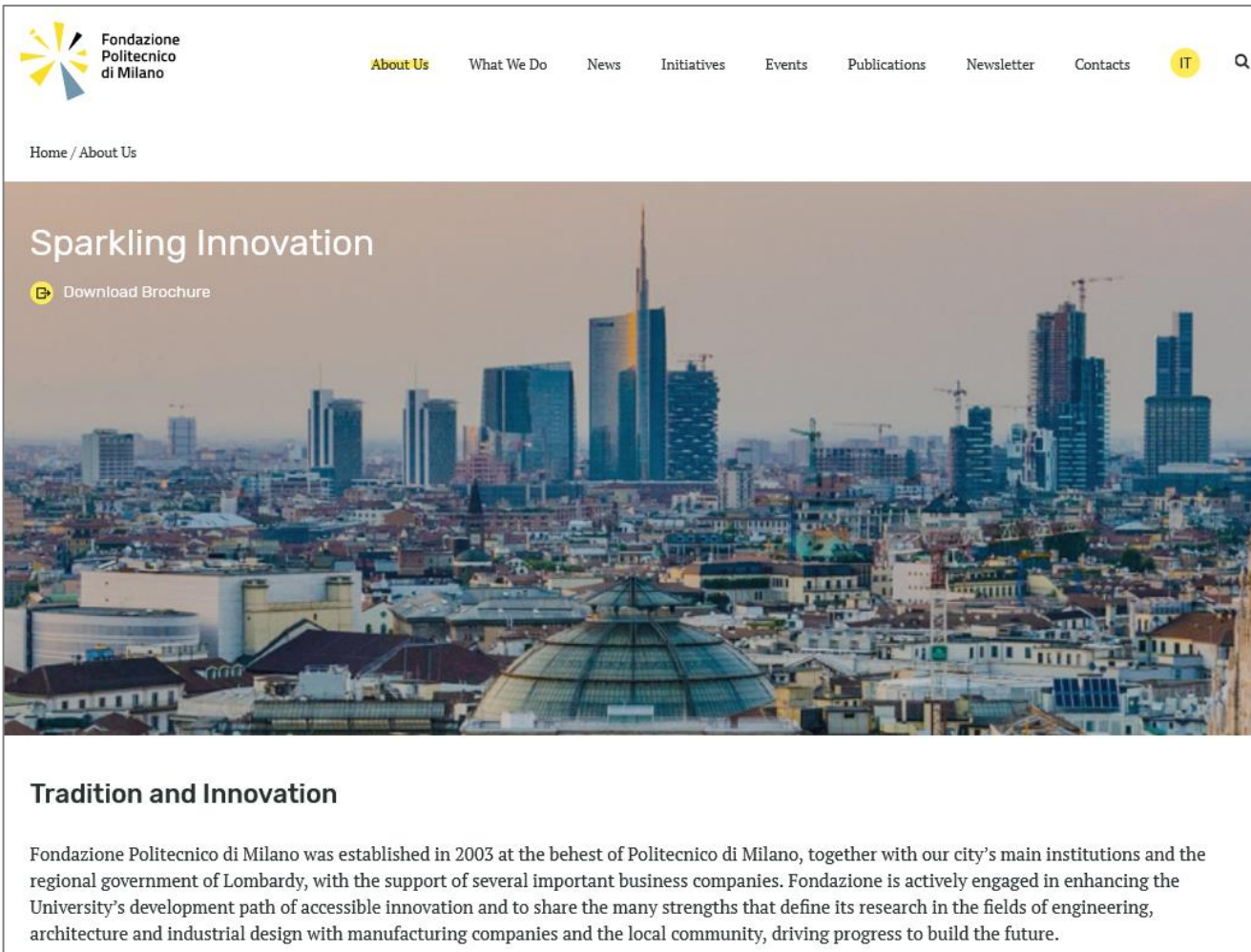
- Architecture, Urban Planning, Construction Engineering;
- Design;
- Civil, Environmental and Land Management Engineering;
- Industrial and Information Engineering;

QS Rankings 2024 (JUNE 2023)

- 1st in Italy
- 123rd in the world



<https://www.polimi.it/en>



The screenshot shows the website's navigation menu with links for About Us, What We Do, News, Initiatives, Events, Publications, Newsletter, and Contacts. A search icon is also present. The main banner features a cityscape of Milan with the text "Sparkling Innovation" and a "Download Brochure" button. Below the banner, the section "Tradition and Innovation" is visible, followed by a paragraph of text.

Home / About Us

Sparkling Innovation

Download Brochure

Tradition and Innovation

Fondazione Politecnico di Milano was established in 2003 at the behest of Politecnico di Milano, together with our city's main institutions and the regional government of Lombardy, with the support of several important business companies. Fondazione is actively engaged in enhancing the University's development path of accessible innovation and to share the many strengths that define its research in the fields of engineering, architecture and industrial design with manufacturing companies and the local community, driving progress to build the future.

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 programmes);
- **More than 2.400 partners in our Network** (Universities, SMEs & Large Companies, Associations, Public Authorities, Institutes and Bodies)

Before to start...

... few questions to you to get in touch!

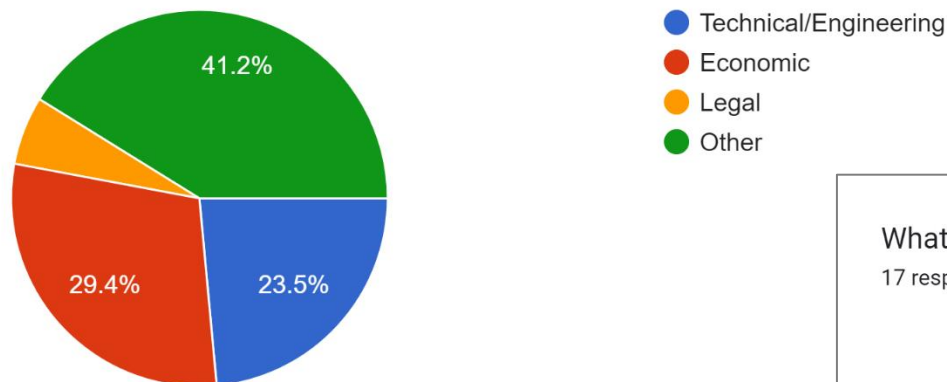
<https://tinyurl.com/4x3zrrdx>

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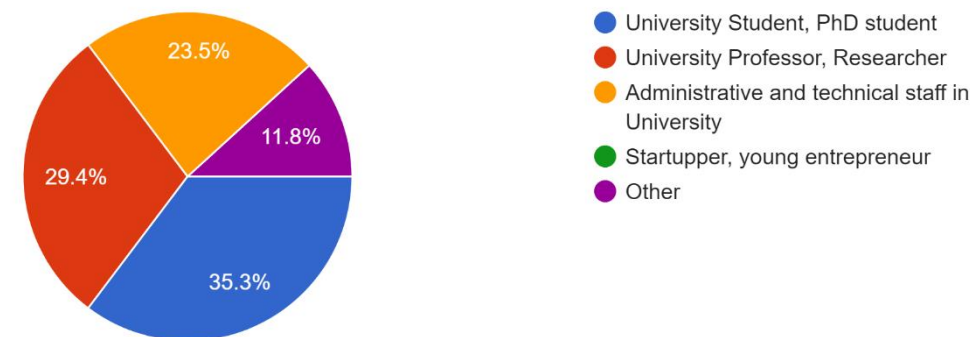
What is your knowledge background?

17 responses



What is the profile that better describes you?

17 responses

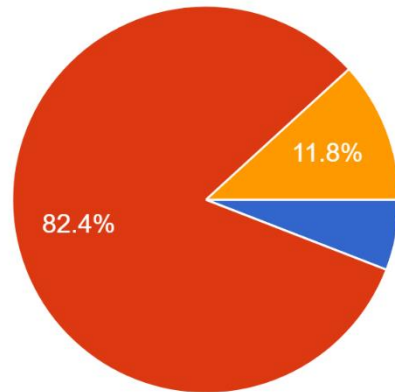


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Are you confident with IP Rights?

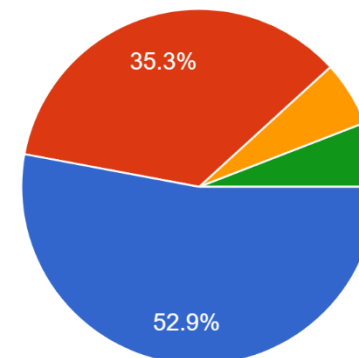
17 responses



- Yes, I know them
- I heard something about them
- No at all, new content;

Which are your expectations form this seminar?

17 responses



- I would like to understand the topic of Intellectual Property Rights in general
- I would like to see Intellectual Property Rights working in action!
- I would like to understand how IP Rights matter my daily work
- I would like to understand which kind of information can be extracted from IP Rights and how they can be used

Before to start...

Why you should bother about Intellectual Property and IP Rights such as Patents, Trademarks, Designs?

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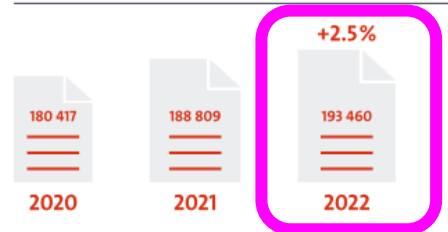


If you are thinking to become employed in the Industry Sector (SMEs, Large Companies)...

Trends in patenting 2022

Europe is an **attractive technology market** for European and international companies

Total patent applications at the European Patent Office

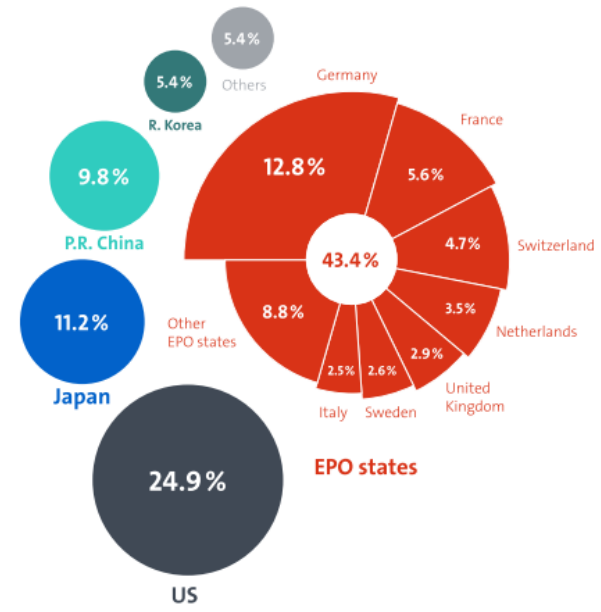


Companies from Europe: Relative growth compared with 2021

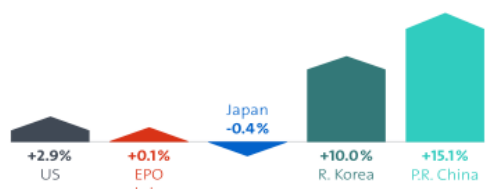


EPO member states filing more than 4000 applications.

Countries of origin: The 39 member states of the EPO account for over 43% of all European patent applications

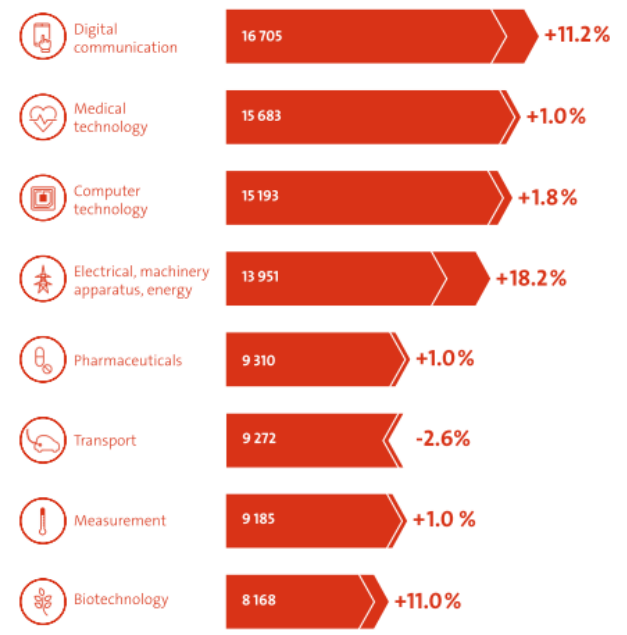


Growth in filings from the five leading patent territories

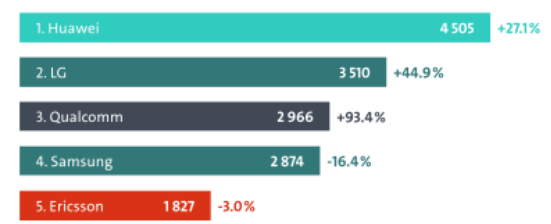


All figures are based on European patent applications. Status: 30.01.2023. epo.org/patent-index2022

Top technology fields: Strong growth in digital technologies



Top applicants for European patents in 2022



Share in patent applications originating from Europe:

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

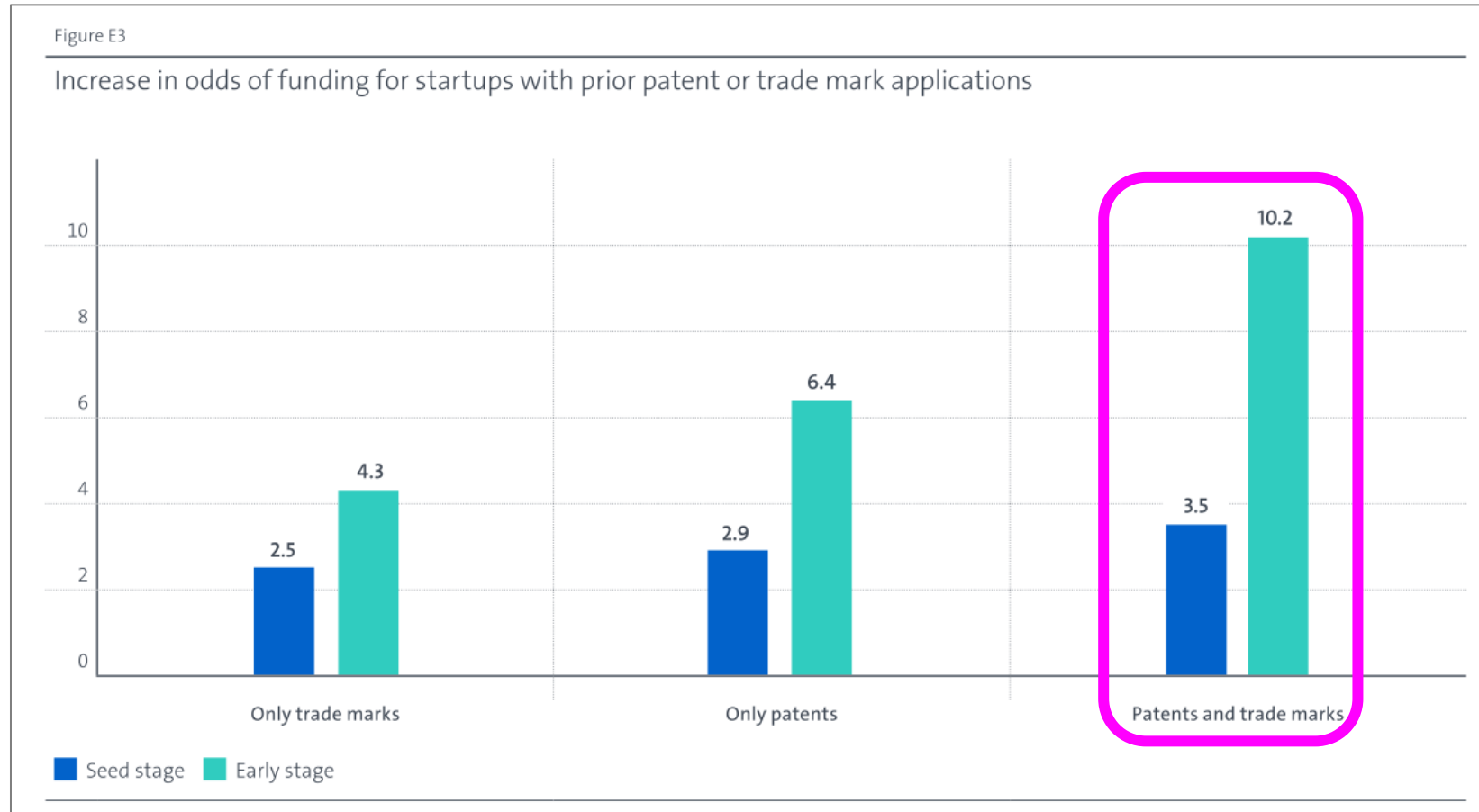
EPO Annual Report 2022 (March 2023)



Filippo Silipigni – filippo.silipigni@fondazione.polimi.it
Podgoria (ME), 13th – 14th March 2024



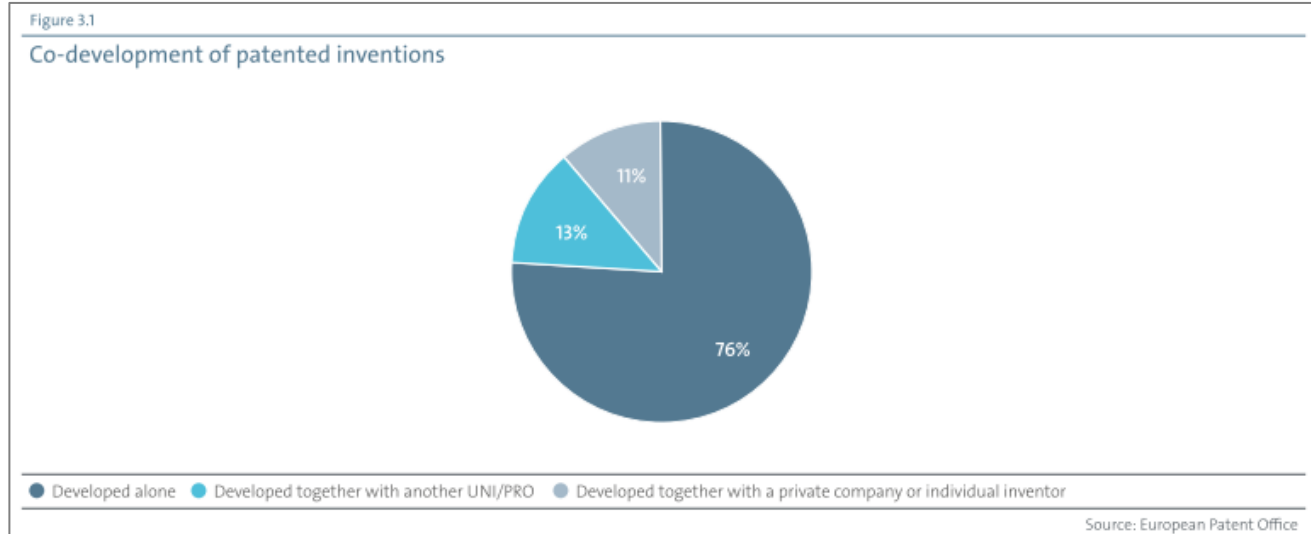
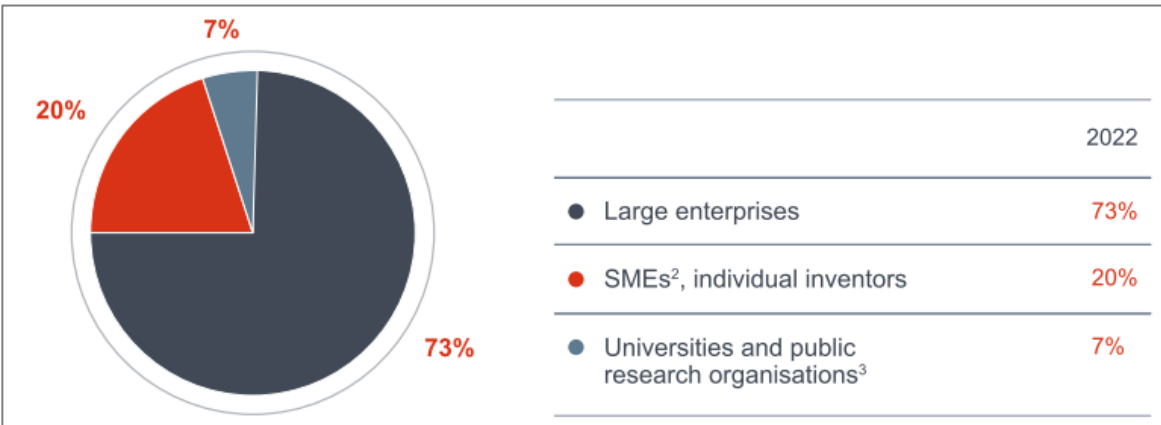
If you are thinking to become a young entrepreneur/a startupper with innovative ideas...



Source:



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

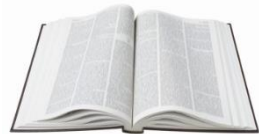
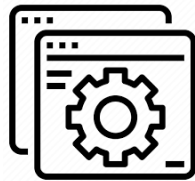
What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Creations of human mind

COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS

Authors' rights to literary and artistic creations

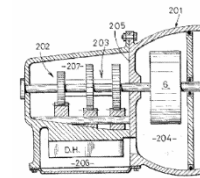


...

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Creative works in the technical context

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



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;

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

Importance of intellectual property

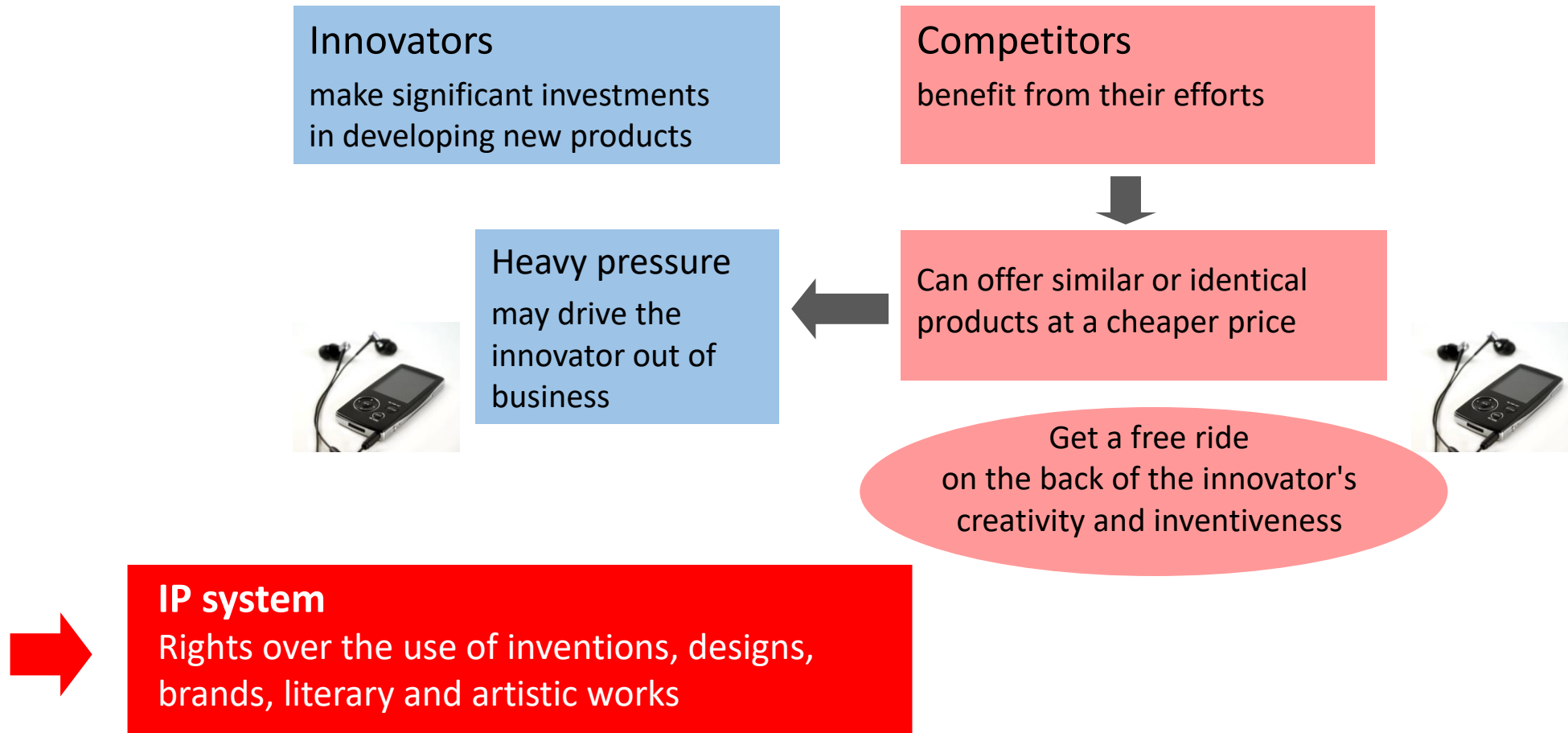
- **Essential business asset** in the knowledge economy
 - Swedish steel-maker Sandvik: 20% of its value is from IP!
- Increases **funding for innovative projects**
 - Without IP many innovative projects would not be profitable because **anyone who wanted could simply copy the results**
- Protects **small 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



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

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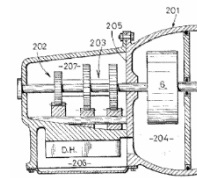
Authors' rights to literary and artistic creations

- **Copyrights**
- ...

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?

- 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;

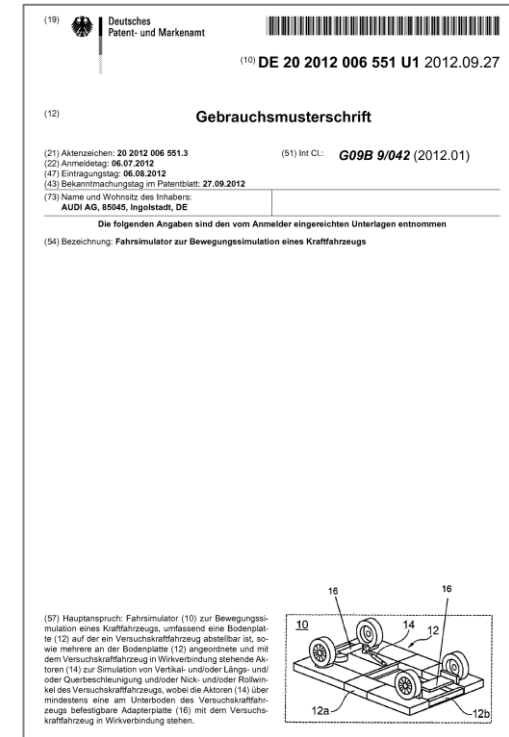
❖ Utility models

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);**



Driving simulator for simulating the movement of a motor vehicle
[DE202012006551U1](https://patent.de/202012006551U1)

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
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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;



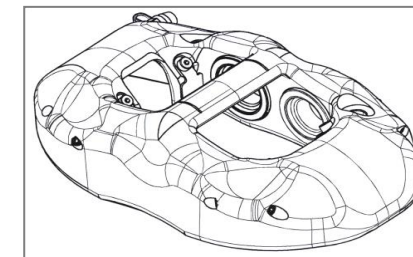
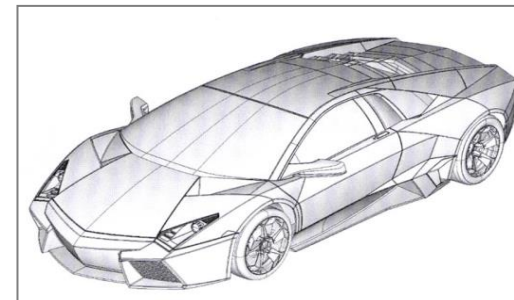
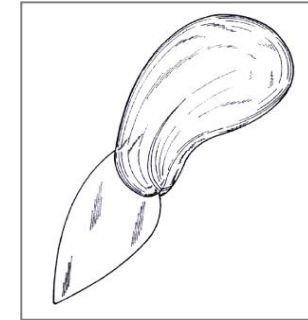
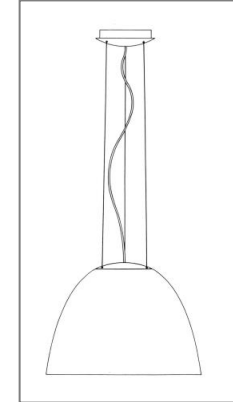
Source:

Intellectual Property
Teaching Kit – IPTK
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What is Intellectual Property and which are the main IP Rights?

❖ 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: *packaging 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.**



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



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❖ Trade secrets

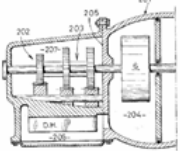
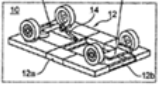




- Information that
 - is not generally known or easily discovered
 - **has a business, commercial or economic value** (actual or potential) because the information is not generally known
 - **is subject to reasonable efforts to maintain secrecy**
- Unlimited life, provided the information does not become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



Source:

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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:

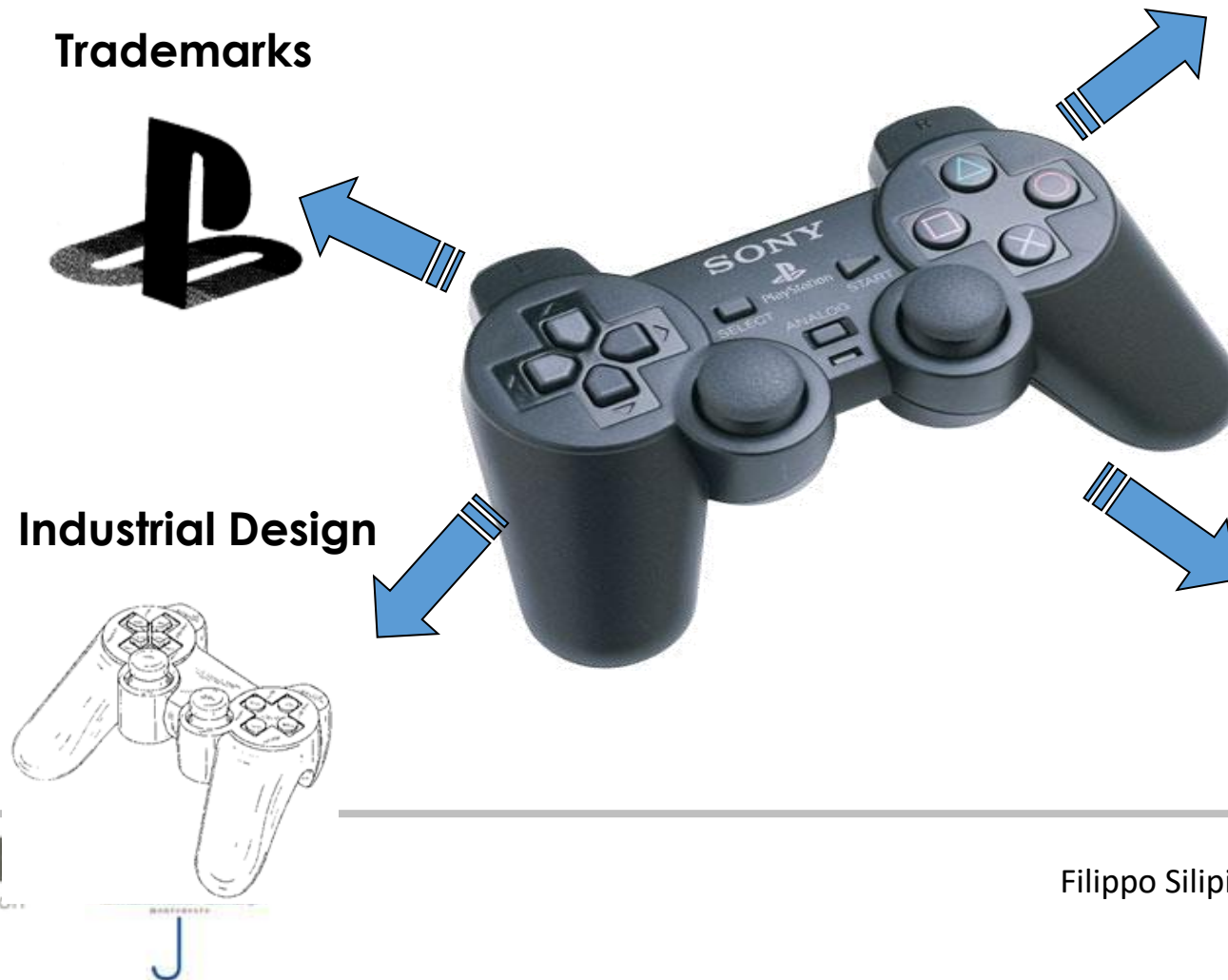
Adapted from



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

Some examples of IP rights found in everyday products

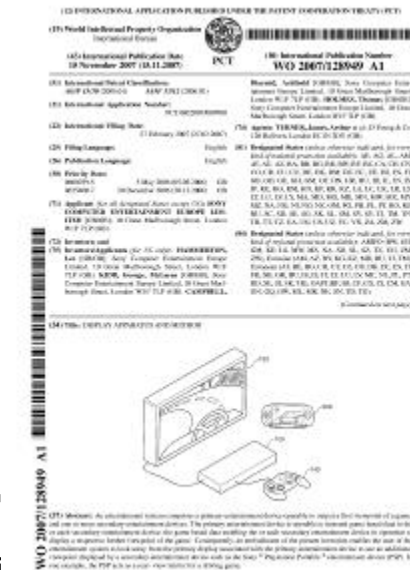
❖ Videogames console



Copyright



Patents



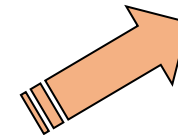
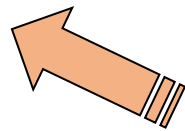
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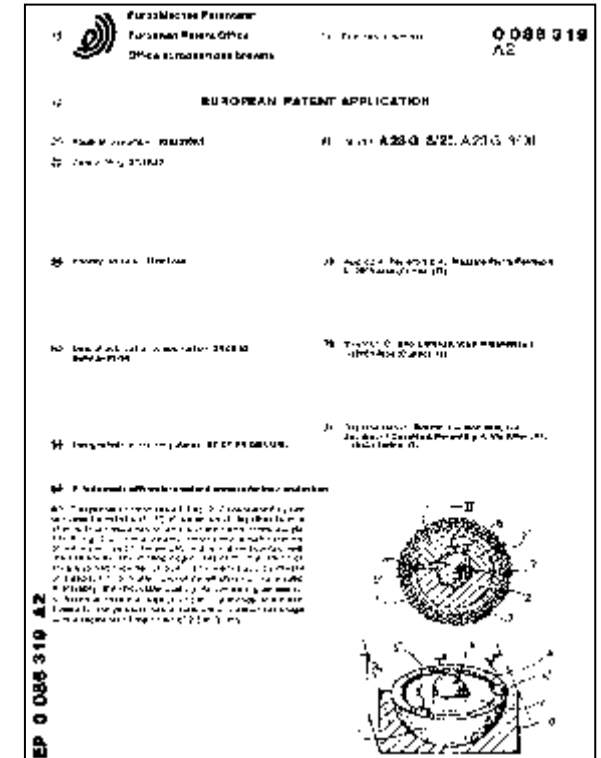
❖ Cookie



Industrial design on packaging



Patents



Tridimensional trademarks



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

Patents for invention

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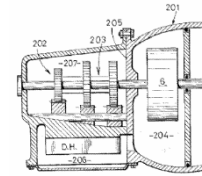
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• ...



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Patent for invention

❖ The concept of Invention

INVENTION

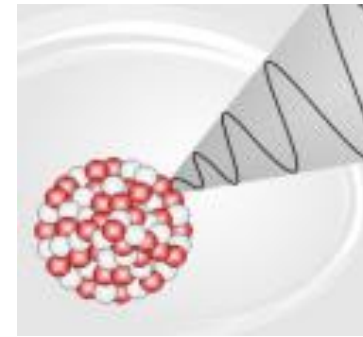
VS

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

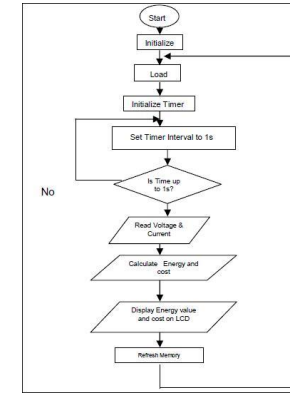
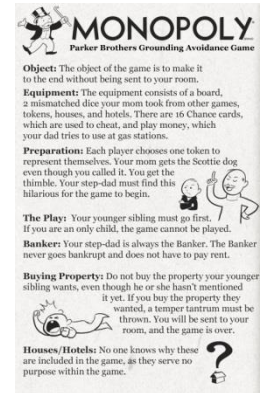


Patent for invention

❖ 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 mathematical methods, programs, etc.



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).



Patent for invention

❖ Patentability requirements: *novelty*

To be patentable an invention must:

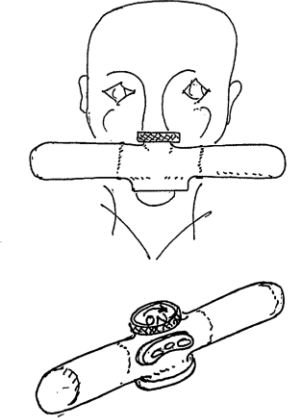
- ❖ **be new (objective and absolute requirement):** the invention is not described in the State of the Art, that are all the information available to the public (in writing or orally) **prior to the date of filing of the patent application;**

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



Thunderball, 1965 © Eon Productions,



(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 273 053 (13) A (43) Date of A Publication 08.08.1994	
(21) Application No 9225542.1	(51) INT CL ⁵ B63C 11/22, A62B 7/04
(22) Date of Filing 07.12.1992	(52) UK CL (Edition M) A5T TBA
(71) Applicant(s) Avocet Engineering Services Ltd (Incorporated in the United Kingdom) 12 Blackmoor Close, LOWER LANGFORD, Avon, BS19 7HN, United Kingdom	(56) Documents Cited GB 1438757 A GB 0783565 A GB 0615415 A EP 0158498 A2 US 4998982 A US 4573463 A US 2610624 A US 2428425 A Film or video titled "THUNDERBALL", United Artist, and featuring the fictitious character James Bond particularly the scenes depicted in the video at approx. 65, 90 and 125 minutes after the start
(72) Inventor(s) Andrew Lawrence Pole	(58) Field of Search UK CL (Edition L) A5T TBA TCKA INT CL ⁵ A62B, B63C ONLINE DATABASES: WPI
(74) Agent and/or Address for Service Andrew Lawrence Pole 12 Blackmoor Close, LOWER LANGFORD, Avon, BS18 7HN, United Kingdom	
(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.	
 <p>FIGURE 1</p>	

GB 2 273 053 A

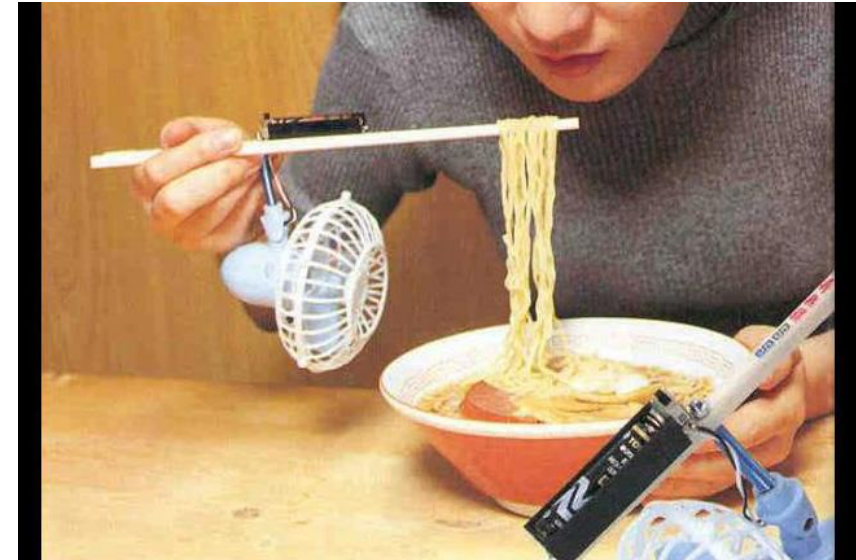


Patent for invention

❖ 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 fulfilled.



Patent for invention

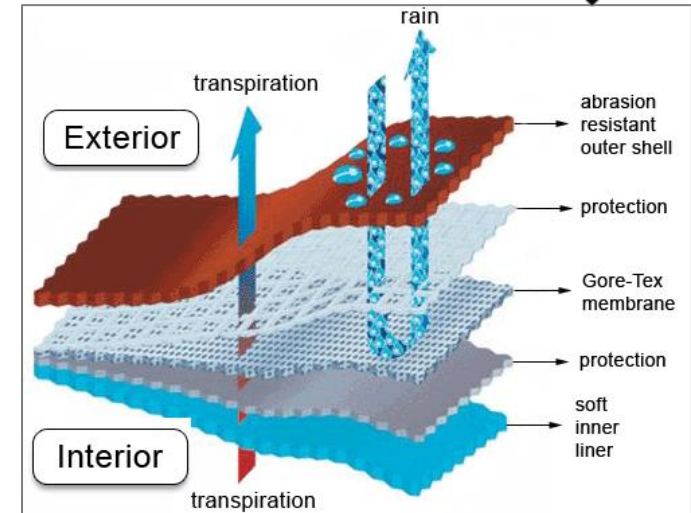
❖ The granted rights (II)

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:
 - Maintenance 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;

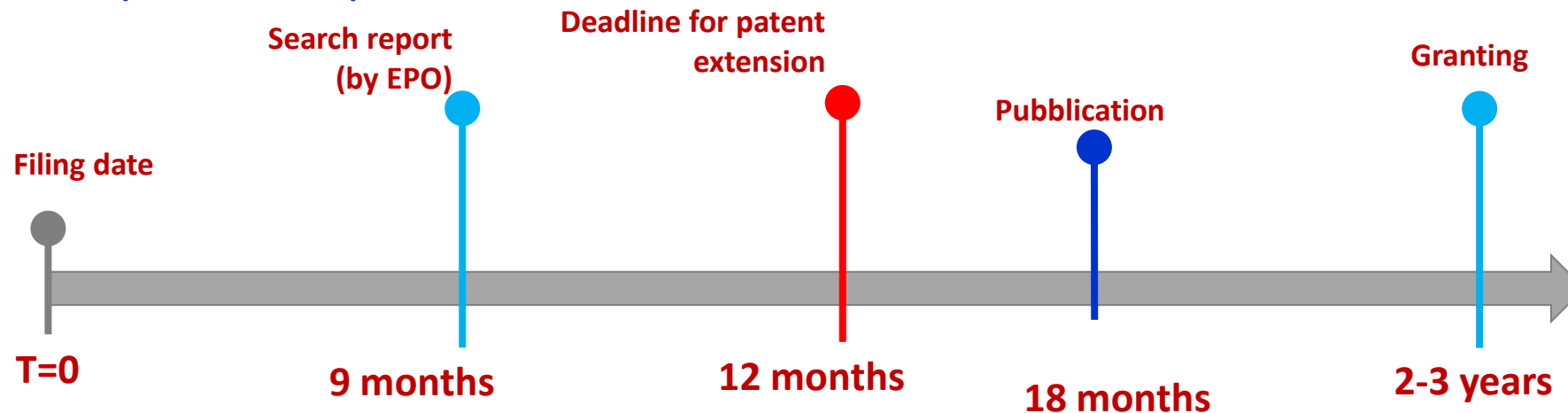


Patent for invention

❖ Timeline

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

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



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



Patent for invention

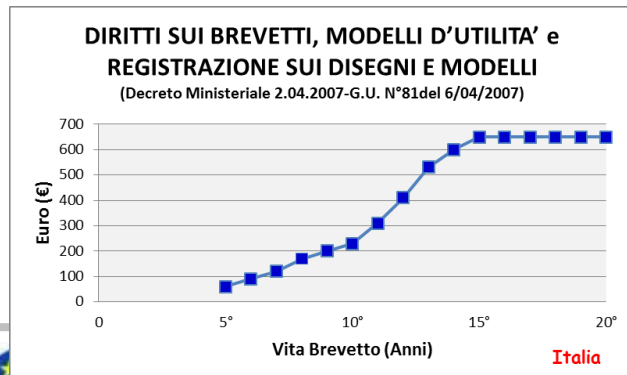
❖ Costs

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)**



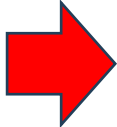
A- BREVETTI D'INVENZIONE INDUSTRIALE	
Diritti di deposito	Euro
1) se la descrizione ,riassunto e disegni sono in modalità telematica	50,00
2) se la descrizione ,riassunto e disegni sono in formato cartaceo e non superano le 10 pagine	120,00
3) se la descrizione ,riassunto e disegni sono in formato cartaceo 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



Patent for invention

❖ Advantages and disadvantages of patenting

Advantages

- 
- Exclusivity enables investment and higher returns on investment
 - Strong, enforceable legal right
 - Makes invention tradable (licensing)

Disadvantages

- Reveals invention to competitors (after 18 months)
- Can be expensive
- Patent enforceable only after grant (this can take 4-5 years)

Source:



Patent for invention

Filing and extension procedures (I/3)

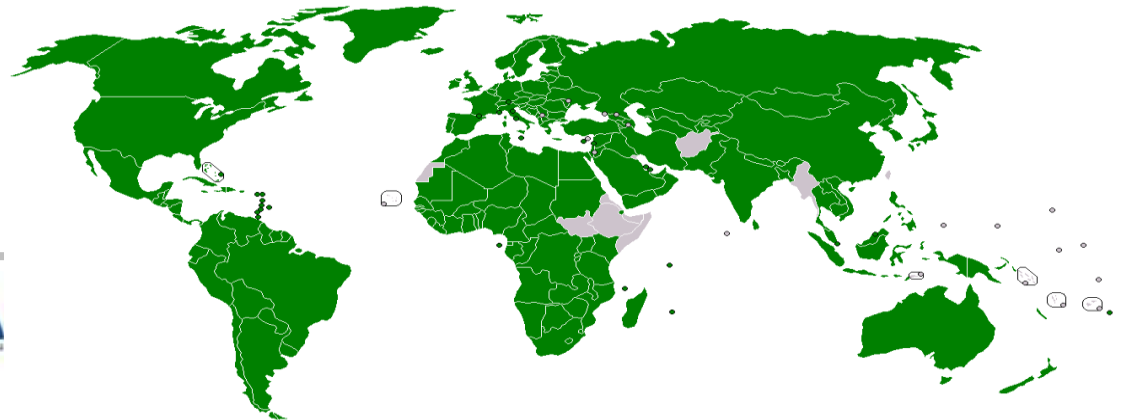
Paris convention for the Protection of IP (1883)

❖ 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

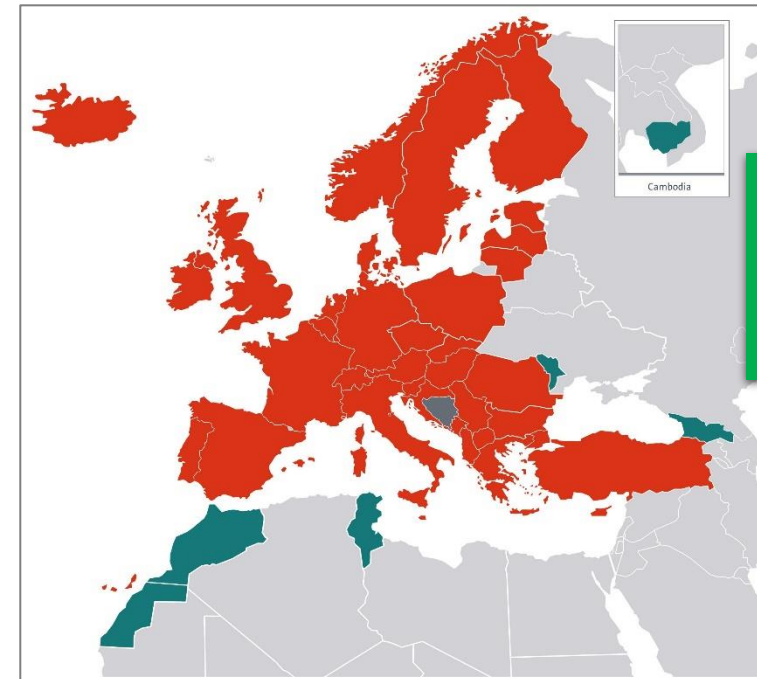
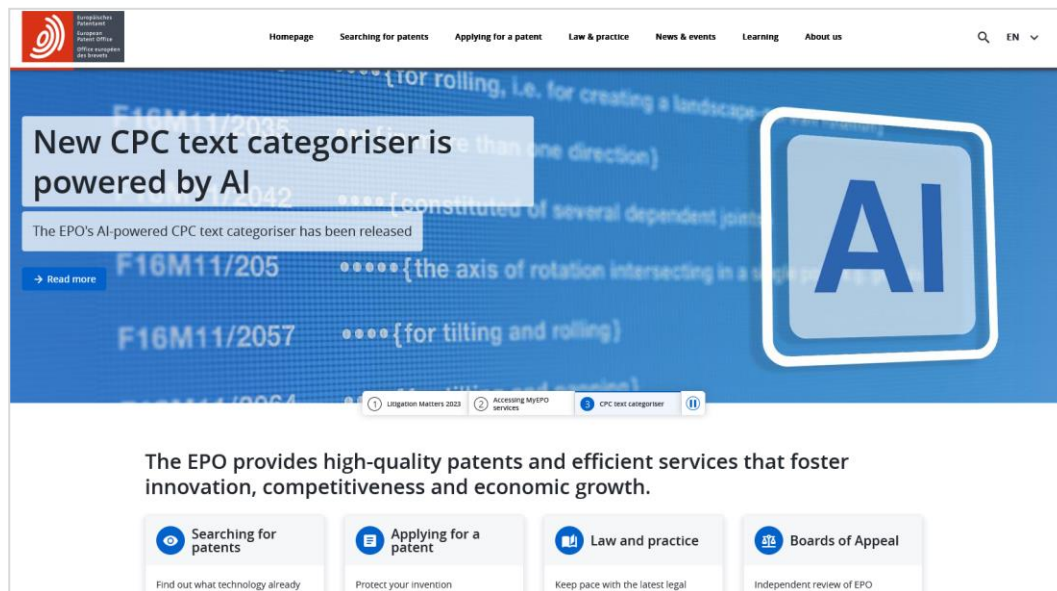


Filing and extension procedures (II/3)

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).

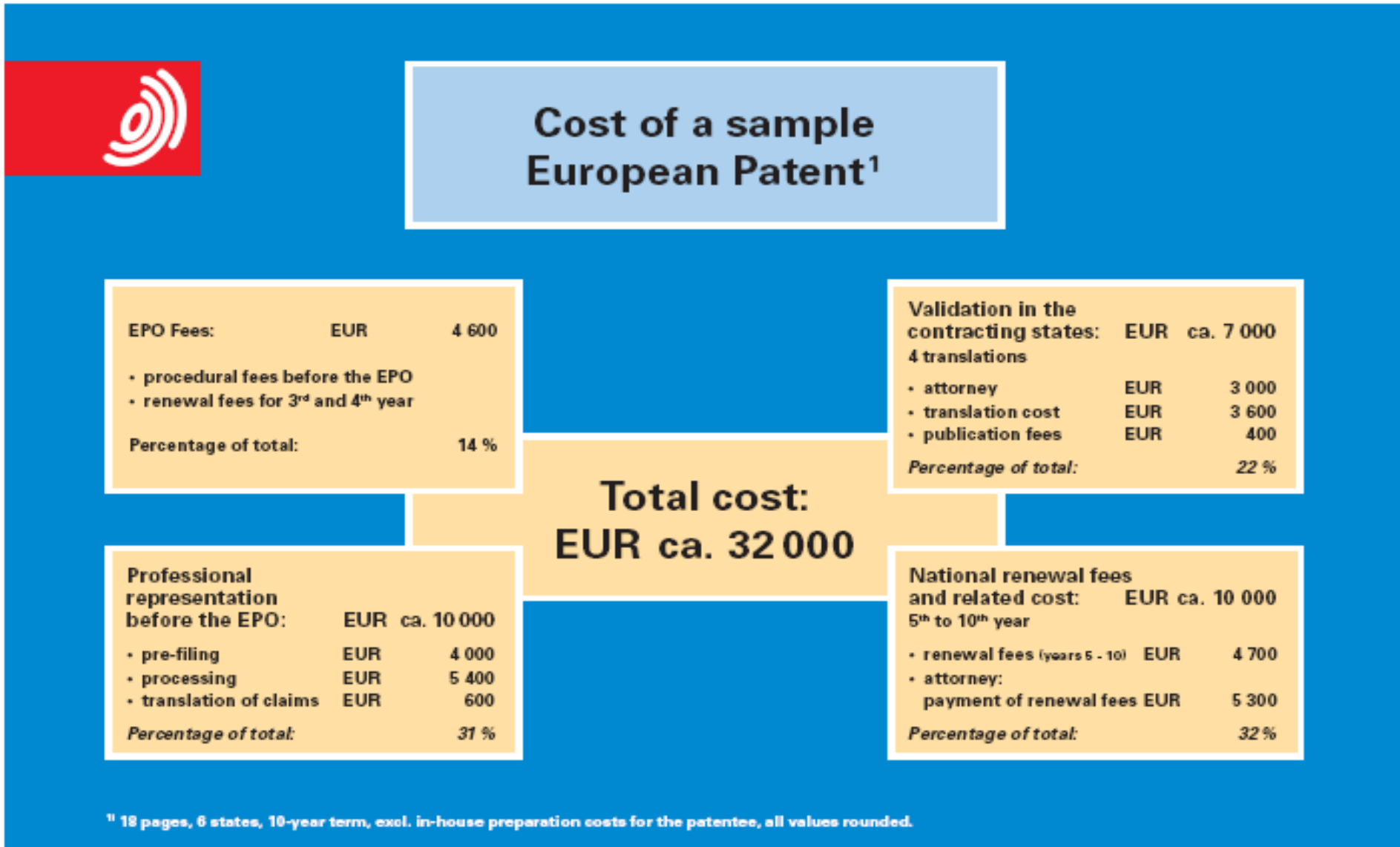
The European Patent Office **can grant European patents with a direct effect for the contracting States of the EPC designated** by the applicant



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



Patent for invention



¹ 18 pages, 6 states, 10-year term, excl. in-house preparation costs for the patentee, all values rounded.



Patent for invention

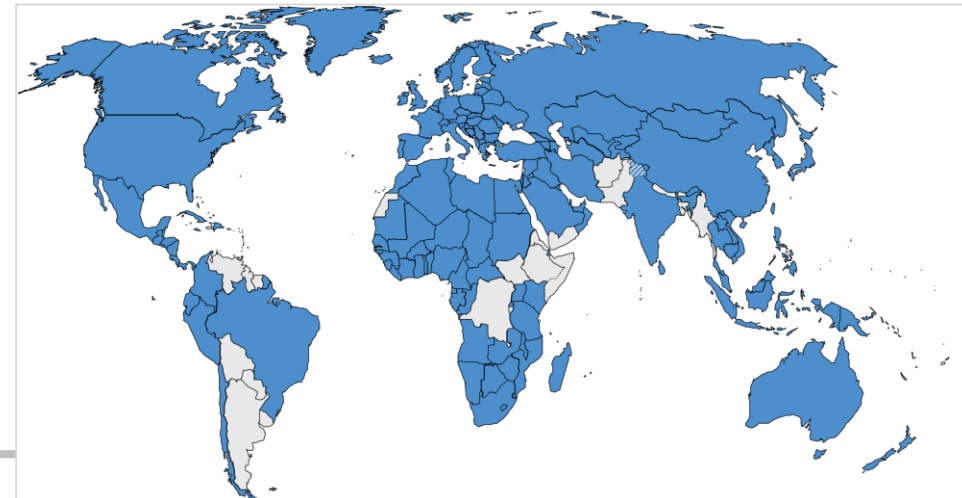
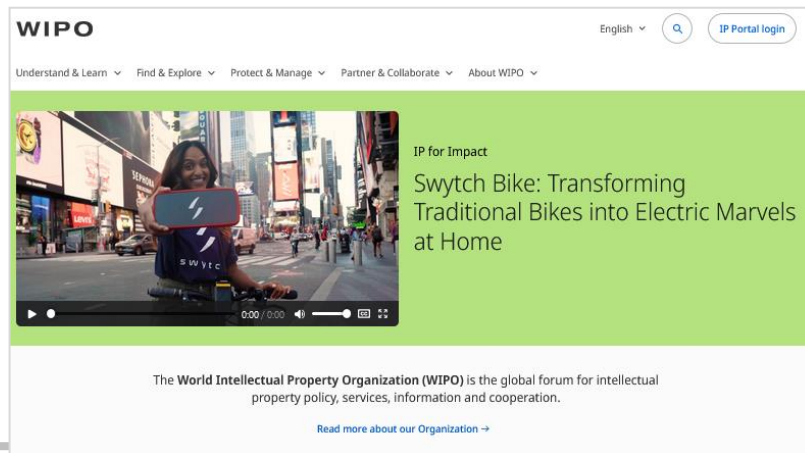
Filing and extension procedures (III/3)

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.

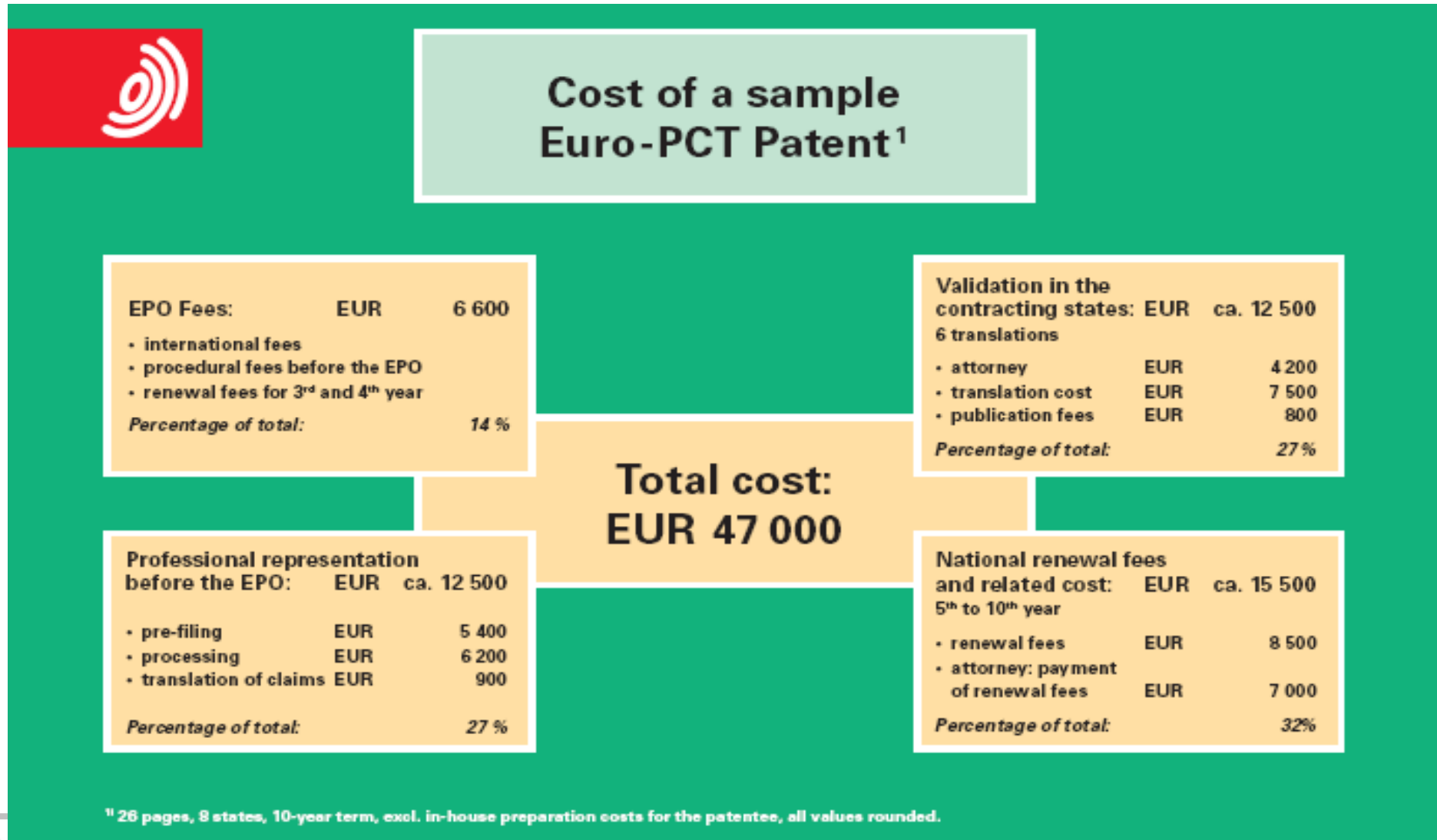


The PCT now has 157 Contracting States
(last entry: Mauritius, December 2022)

one.polimi.it
March 2024



Patent for invention



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.

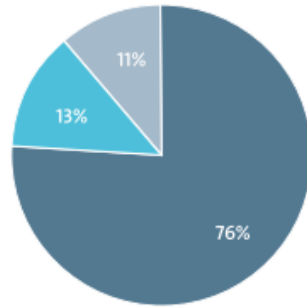
Source



Technology Transfer process

Figure 3.1

Co-development of patented inventions



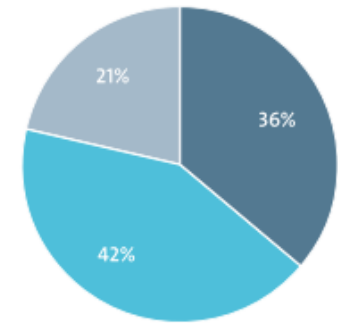
● Developed alone ● Developed together with another UNI/PRO ● Developed together with a private company or individual inventor

Source: European Patent Office

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.

Patent commercialisation by European universities and public research organisations



● Exploited ● Planned exploitation ● No planned exploitation

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).

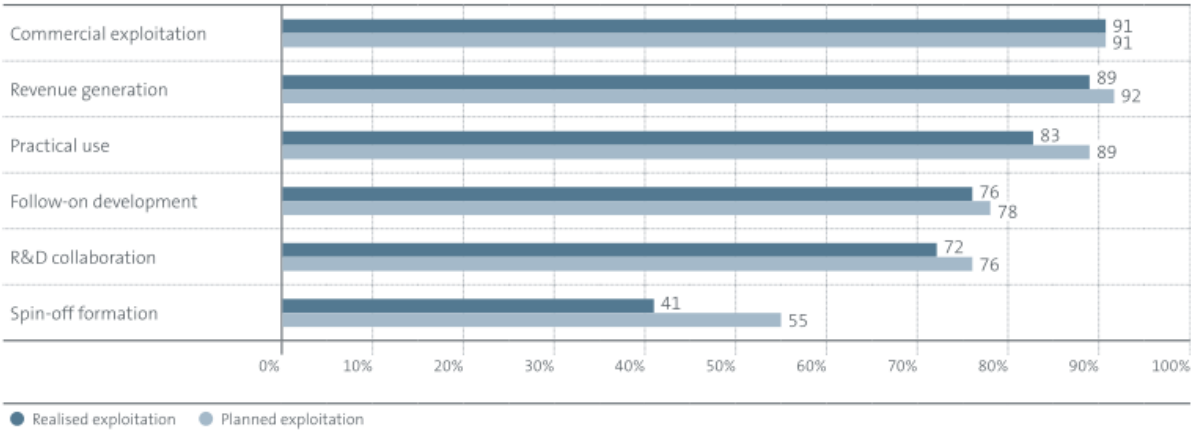
Source:



Technology Transfer process

Figure 4.12

Reasons for exploitation



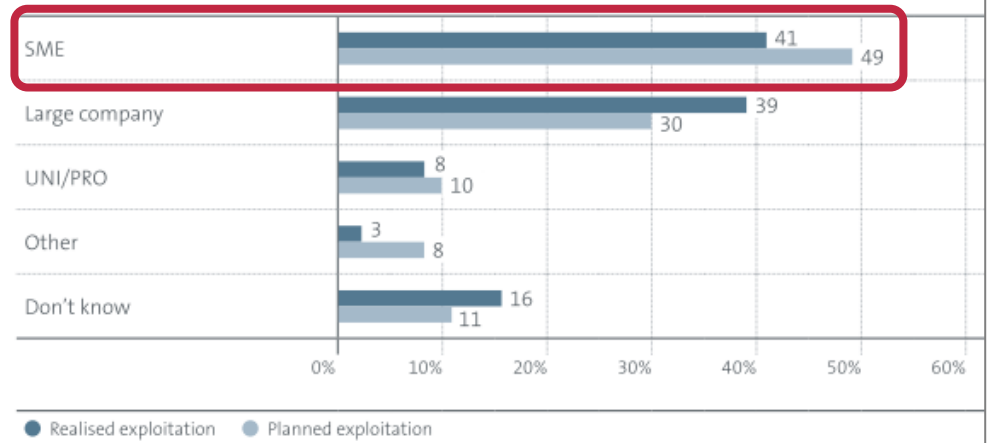
Source: European Patent Office

Basis: Number of interviews unweighted N=217, of which <0% Don't know and <1% No statement.

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.

Figure 4.13

Type of exploitation partners



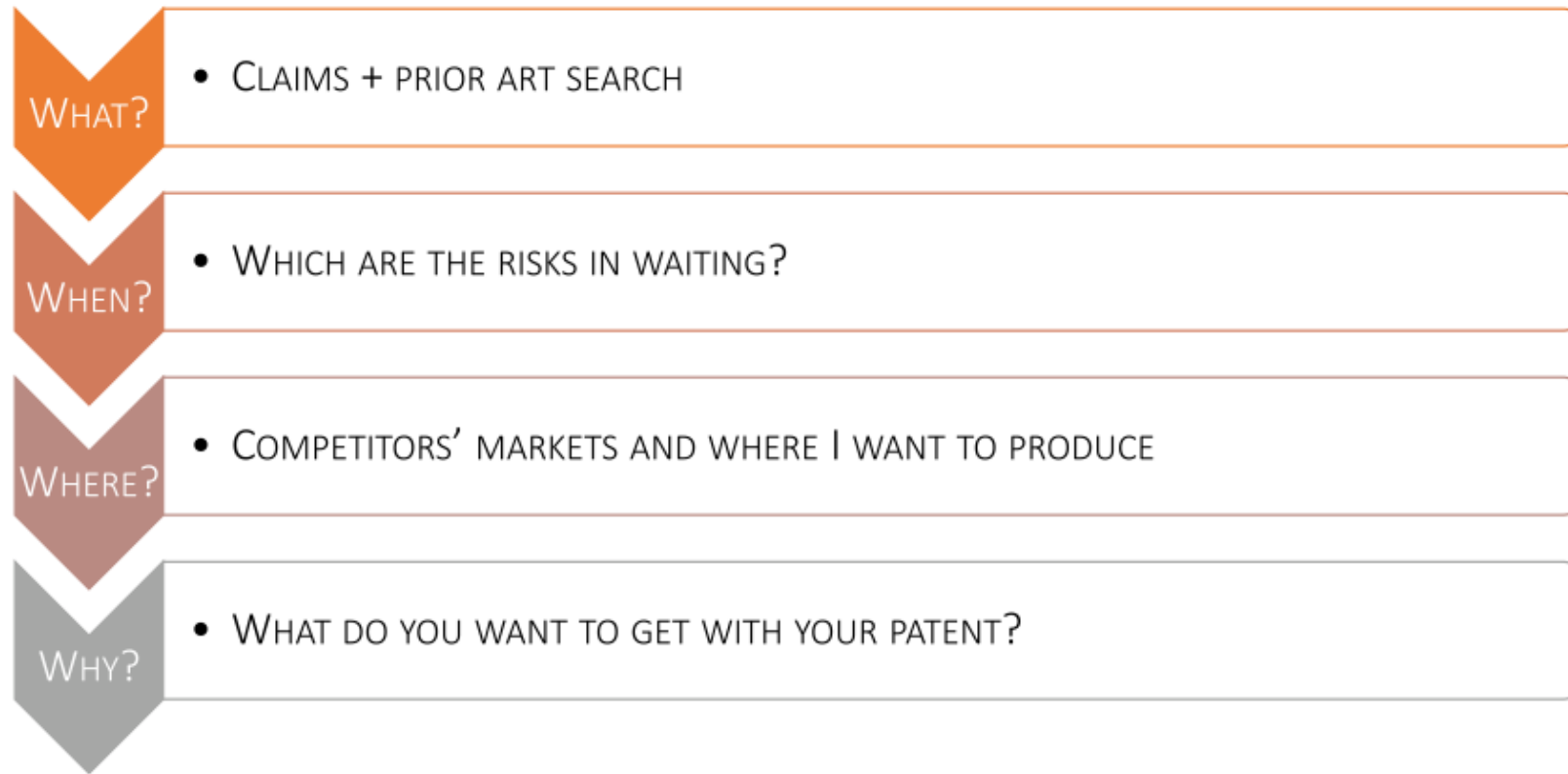
SMEs are the most important partners for European Universities and Public Research Organizations for exploited patented inventions (41%), followed closely by large companies (39%). (*)

Source:



Technology Transfer process

HOW TO BUILD A GOOD I.P. STRATEGY?



Source



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 requirements) can support proficiently to understand better the perimeter of your invention

Source



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 implemmentations 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

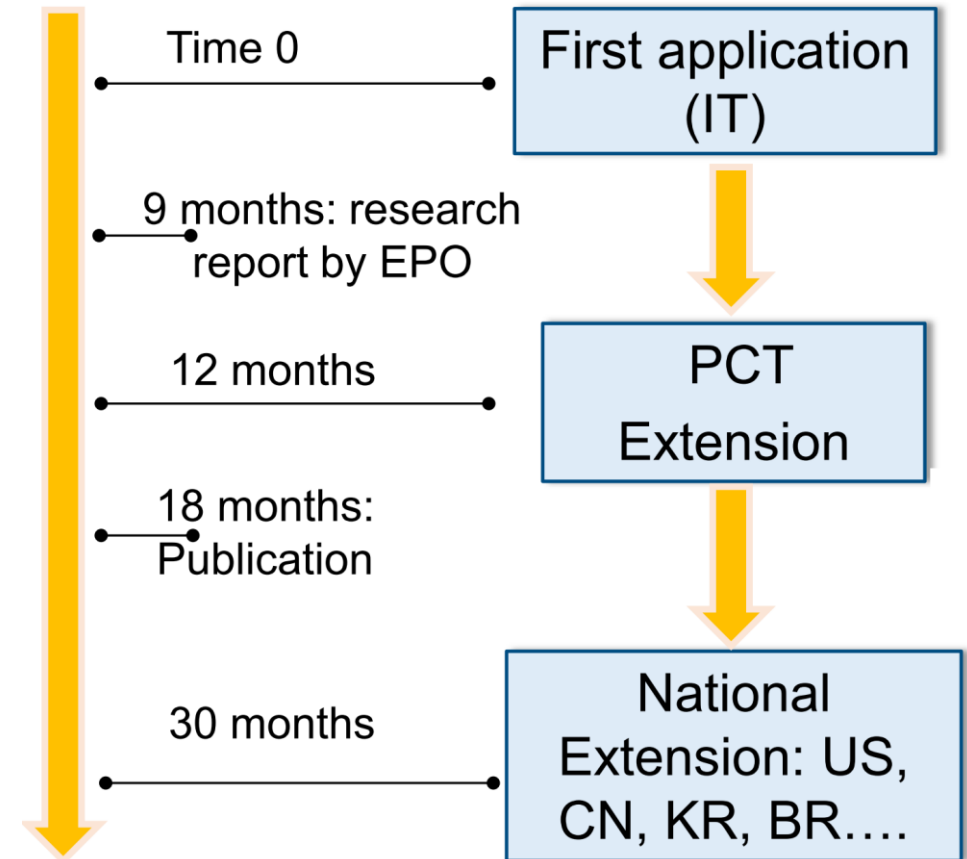


Technology Transfer process

❖ 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?

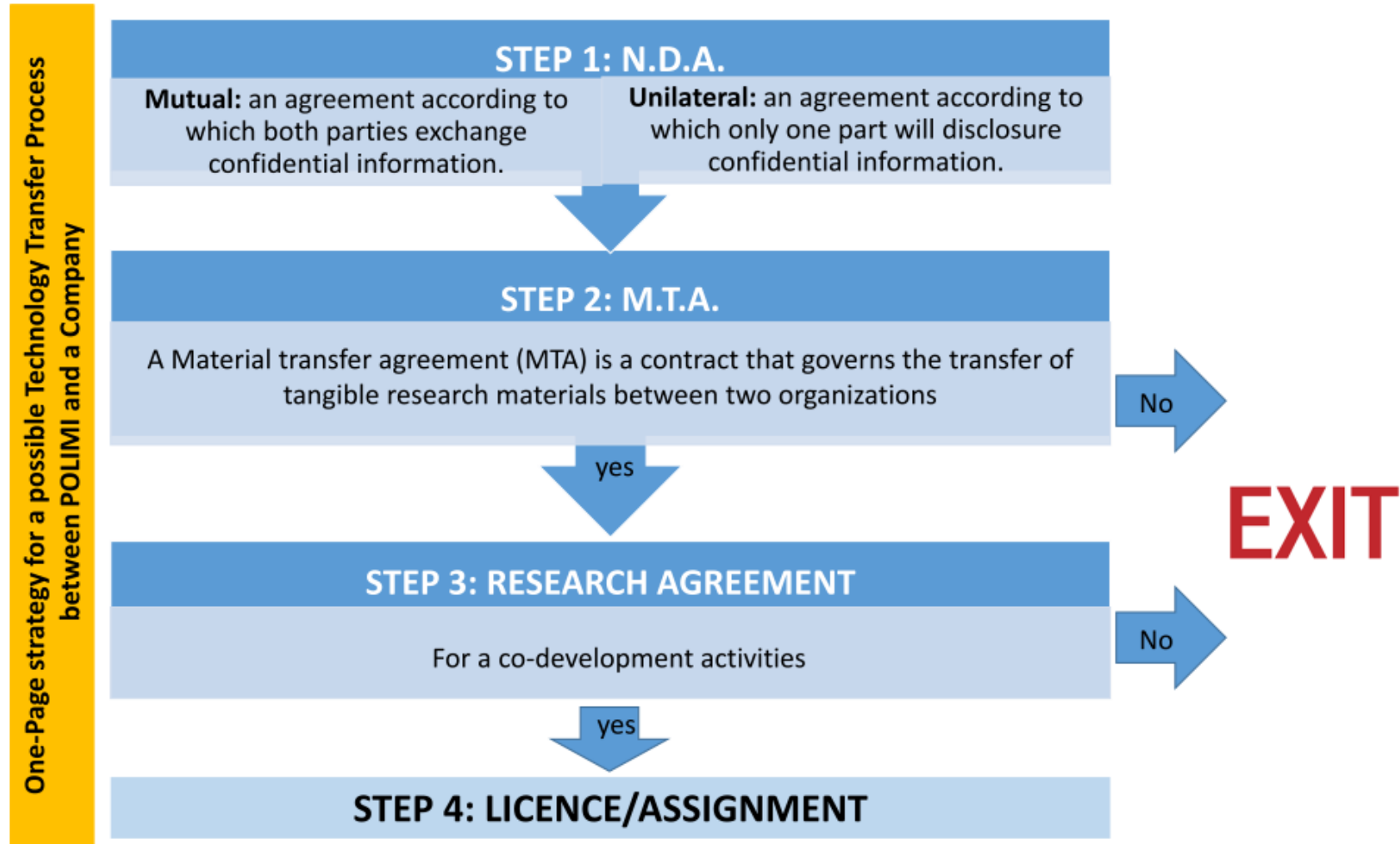
- PATENT AS A CORPORATE/LAB ASSET
- PATENT AS A DEFENCE AGAINST COMPETITORS
- PATENT AS A PRODUCT
- PATENT AS A WEAPON TO ATTACK



Source

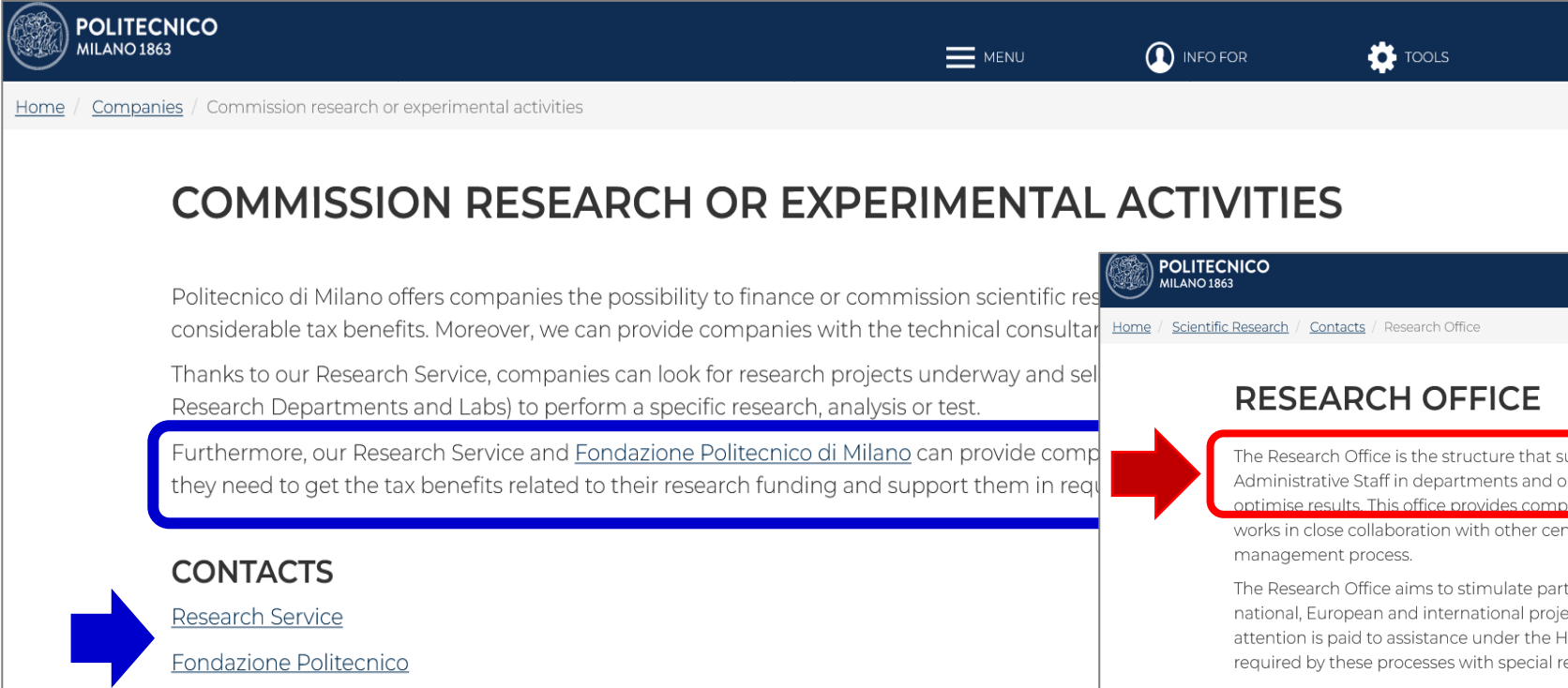


Technology Transfer process



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

The experience of Politecnico di Milano



COMMISSION RESEARCH OR EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVITIES

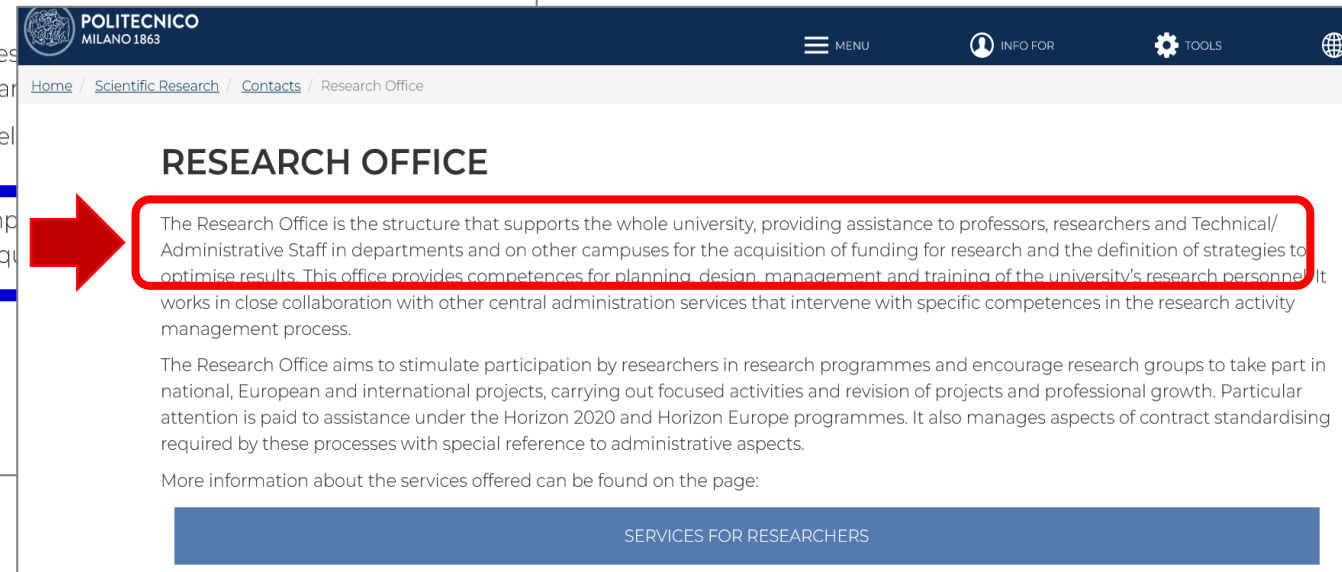
Politecnico di Milano offers companies the possibility to finance or commission scientific research, providing them with considerable tax benefits. Moreover, we can provide companies with the technical consultancy services (through our Research Departments and Labs) to perform a specific research, analysis or test.

Thanks to our Research Service, companies can look for research projects underway and sell them (through our Research Departments and Labs) to perform a specific research, analysis or test.

Furthermore, our Research Service and [Fondazione Politecnico di Milano](#) can provide companies with the support they need to get the tax benefits related to their research funding and support them in requesting them.

CONTACTS

- [Research Service](#)
- [Fondazione Politecnico](#)



RESEARCH OFFICE

The Research Office is the structure that supports the whole university, providing assistance to professors, researchers and Technical/Administrative Staff in departments and on other campuses for the acquisition of funding for research and the definition of strategies to optimise results. This office provides competences for planning, design, management and training of the university's research personnel. It works in close collaboration with other central administration services that intervene with specific competences in the research activity management process.

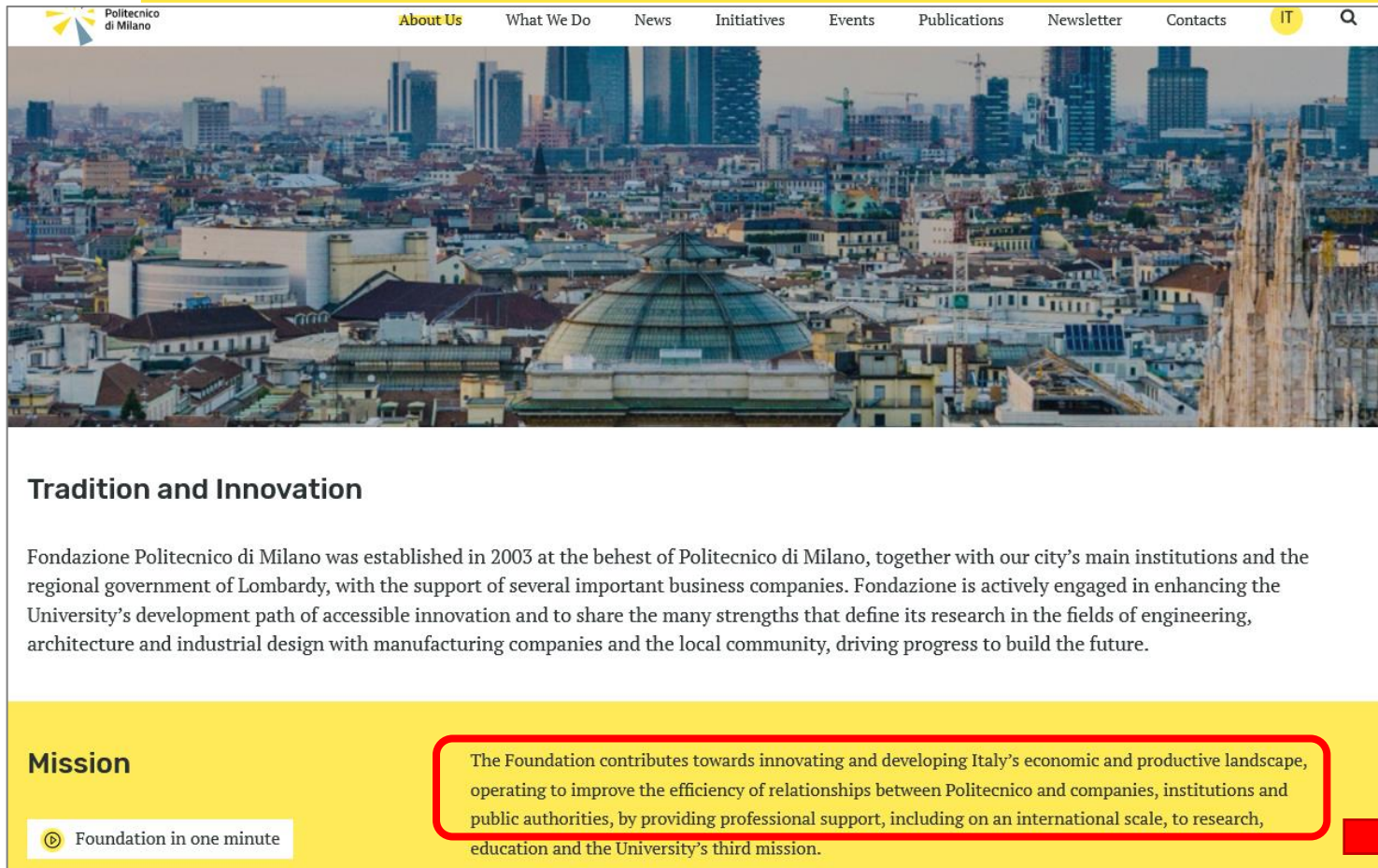
The Research Office aims to stimulate participation by researchers in research programmes and encourage research groups to take part in national, European and international projects, carrying out focused activities and revision of projects and professional growth. Particular attention is paid to assistance under the Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe programmes. It also manages aspects of contract standardising required by these processes with special reference to administrative aspects.

More information about the services offered can be found on the page:

[SERVICES FOR RESEARCHERS](#)

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



The screenshot shows the website's header with navigation links: About Us, What We Do, News, Initiatives, Events, Publications, Newsletter, Contacts, and a search icon. Below the header is a large image of the Milan skyline. The main content area features a section titled "Tradition and Innovation" with a paragraph of text. Below this is a yellow banner with the "Mission" section, which contains a red-bordered box highlighting the foundation's role in innovating and developing Italy's economic and productive landscape. A red arrow points from this box to the right.

Tradition and Innovation

Fondazione Politecnico di Milano was established in 2003 at the behest of Politecnico di Milano, together with our city's main institutions and the regional government of Lombardy, with the support of several important business companies. Fondazione is actively engaged in enhancing the University's development path of accessible innovation and to share the many strengths that define its research in the fields of engineering, architecture and industrial design with manufacturing companies and the local community, driving progress to build the future.

Mission

The Foundation contributes towards innovating and developing Italy's economic and productive landscape, operating to improve the efficiency of relationships between Politecnico and companies, institutions and public authorities, by providing professional support, including on an international scale, to research, education and the University's third mission.

© Foundation in one minute

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

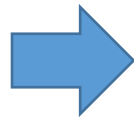
What we do:

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

Proposed services are defined to be:

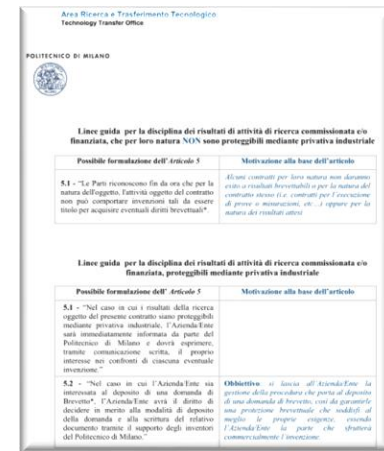
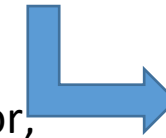
- **In agreement with and complementary to those ones provided by Politecnico;**
- **Professional, proficient and often in advanced to Politecnico;**

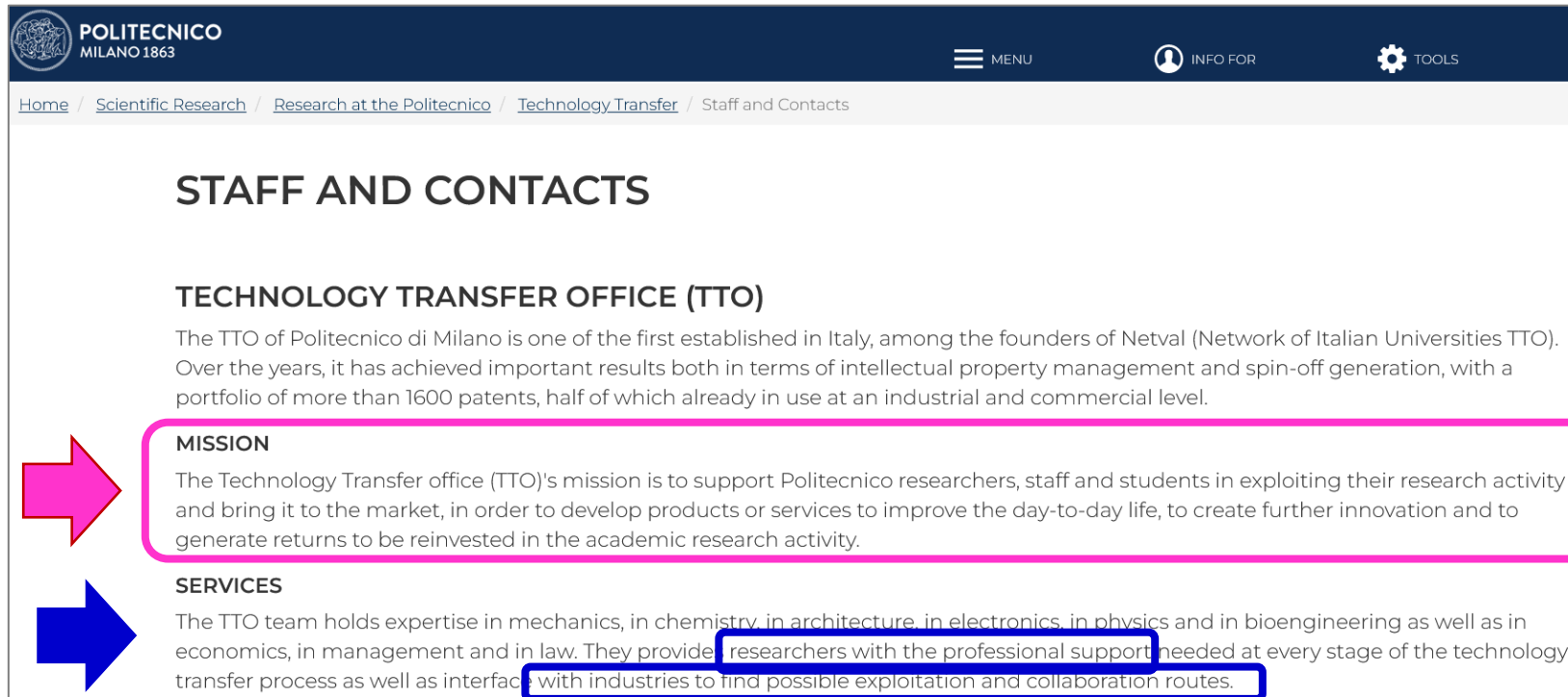
Industrial Property rules of Politecnico di Milano, 7-10-2011



- ❖ **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,

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





The screenshot shows the website's navigation bar with 'POLITECNICO MILANO 1863', 'MENU', 'INFO FOR', and 'TOOLS'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home / Scientific Research / Research at the Politecnico / Technology Transfer / Staff and Contacts'. The main heading is 'STAFF AND CONTACTS'. Below it is the 'TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE (TTO)' section, which includes a paragraph about the office's history and a 'MISSION' section highlighted with a pink box. The 'MISSION' text states: 'The Technology Transfer office (TTO)'s mission is to support Politecnico researchers, staff and students in exploiting their research activity and bring it to the market, in order to develop products or services to improve the day-to-day life, to create further innovation and to generate returns to be reinvested in the academic research activity.' Below the mission is the 'SERVICES' section, which lists various fields of expertise and is highlighted with a blue box. A pink arrow points to the mission text, and a blue arrow points to the services text.

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>



TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

INNOVATION PORTFOLIO

- Patents for Inventions Database
- Spin-Off

OTHER INFORMATION

- For researchers
- Staff and Contacts

PATENTS FOR INVENTATION DATABASE

FILTER BY DEPARTMENT

FILTER BY PATENT STATUS

404 PATENTS

[ABC.14.006.A] SELECTIVE AND INTERACTIVE DEVICE FOR DYNAMIC CONTROL OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVE

[ABC.14.019.A] Method and system for managing and displaying models of three-dimensional complex objects

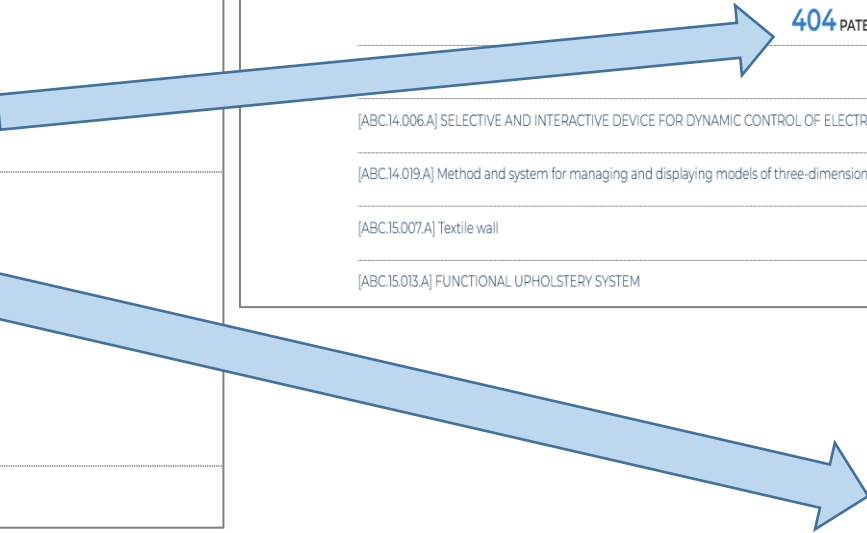
[ABC.15.007.A] Textile wall

[ABC.15.013.A] FUNCTIONAL UPHOLSTERY SYSTEM

SPIN-OFF

Grid of 81 spin-off logos including: ADAPTA studio, AGADE, ANT-X, APPIADIMA, aresys, ARIADONIA, ARTNESS, BiomimX, Blue Signals, BRiVe, CRI, DHIRIA, ENIGMA, EYE4NIR, GReD, idea, Listen Smart, LITHIUM LASERS, MIRA1 tek, MITO, ML cube, MOX-OFF, Narvalo, NOVA, ONE OFF, PlanMio, PHOTONPATH, PHONICS, RESTECH, SMART ROBOTS, SXT, Teiaicare, Triadi, WayAver

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



Main activities of Fondazione

- Identifying partners (both providers and users) and the most relevant competencies;
- Stimulating and support the creation of new projects between partners;
- Identifying 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



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 (1/2)?

15-25% of all R&D efforts

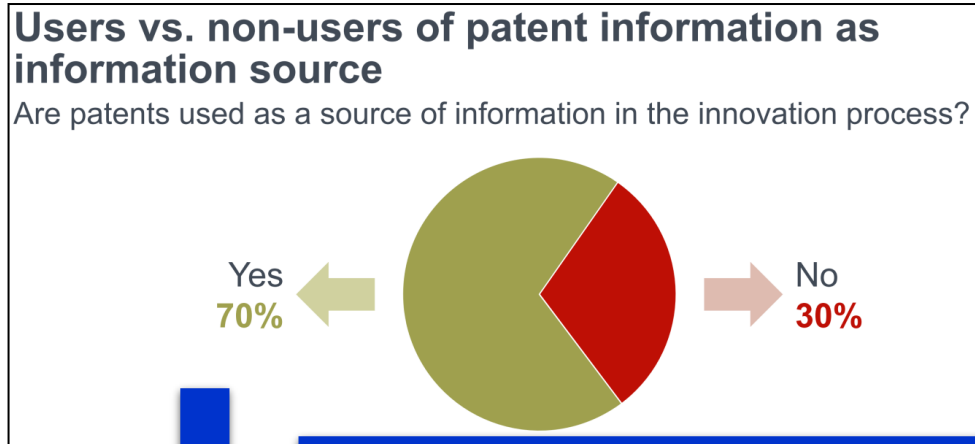
... are wasted **each year** on developing
what has already been patented!

Source:



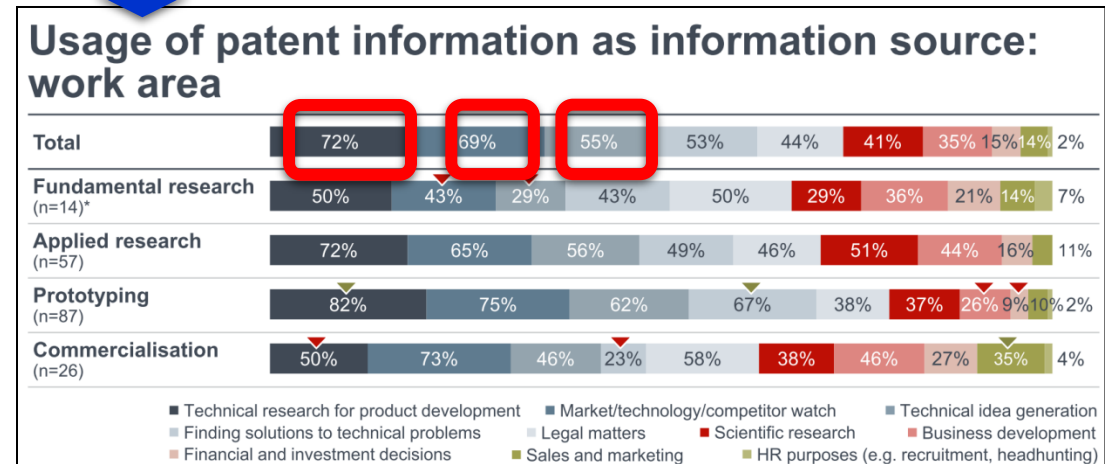
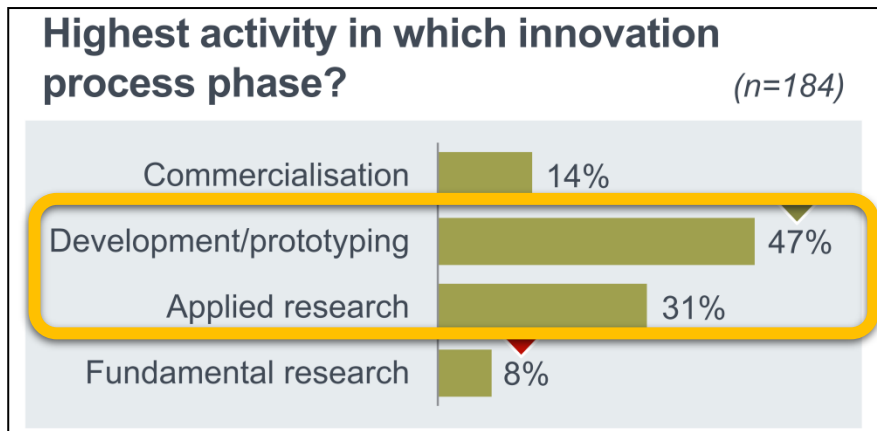
Why Patent Information (II/2)?

□ 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:

 Europäisches Patentamt
 European Patent Office
 Office européen des brevets

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.”

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*

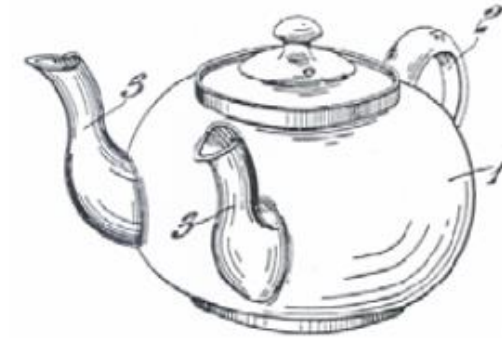


Fig. 1.

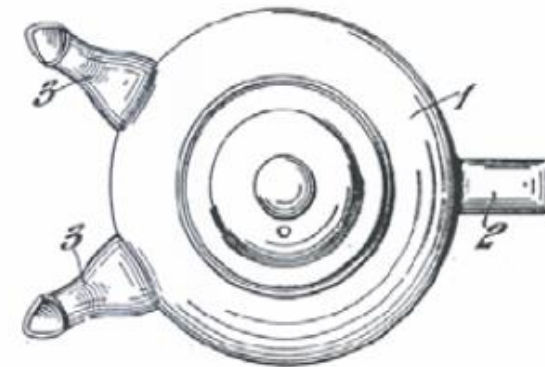


Fig. 2.

Source:



Structure of a patent

Sample patent front page

Title

Inventor

Applicant
(or Assignee)

United States Patent [19] [11] **4,303,184**
Kloth [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 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

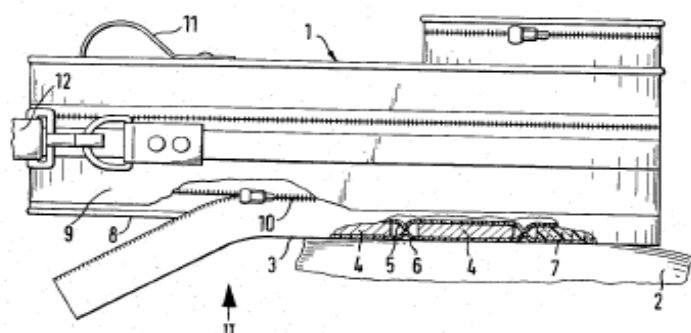
[56] References Cited
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS
402,491 4/1889 Thomas 150/35 X
2,288,105 6/1942 Plotkin 190/412
3,007,568 11/1961 Karland 224/273
3,061,057 10/1962 Miller 190/44
3,237,327 3/1966 Griggs 206/818
3,910,540 10/1975 Kayler 248/206 A
4,029,207 11/1977 Jackson et al. 280/289 A
4,081,061 3/1978 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



Patent Number
(with the Country Code)

Publication Date

Abstract

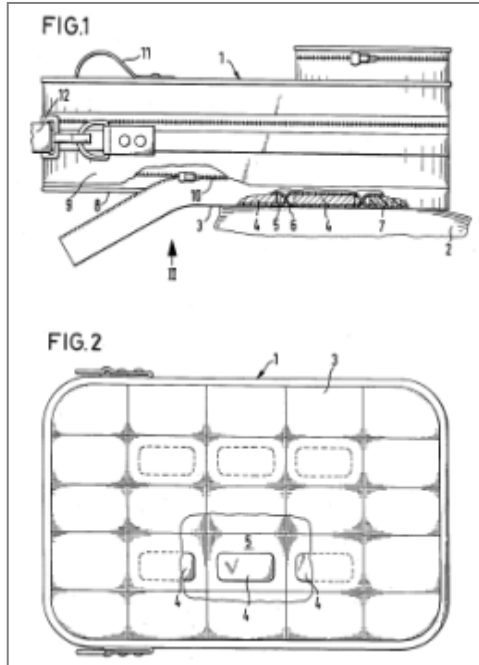
Technical
information

Legal
Information

Market
information

Structure of a patent

State of the Art



Drawings

4,303,184

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 motor vehicle, especially 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 stored 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.

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 seam 7. The seams provide good flexibility for this wall, despite the two-layered construction of side wall

2

3, so that the wall can adapt itself well even to curved tank walls.

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.

1 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 adapt 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

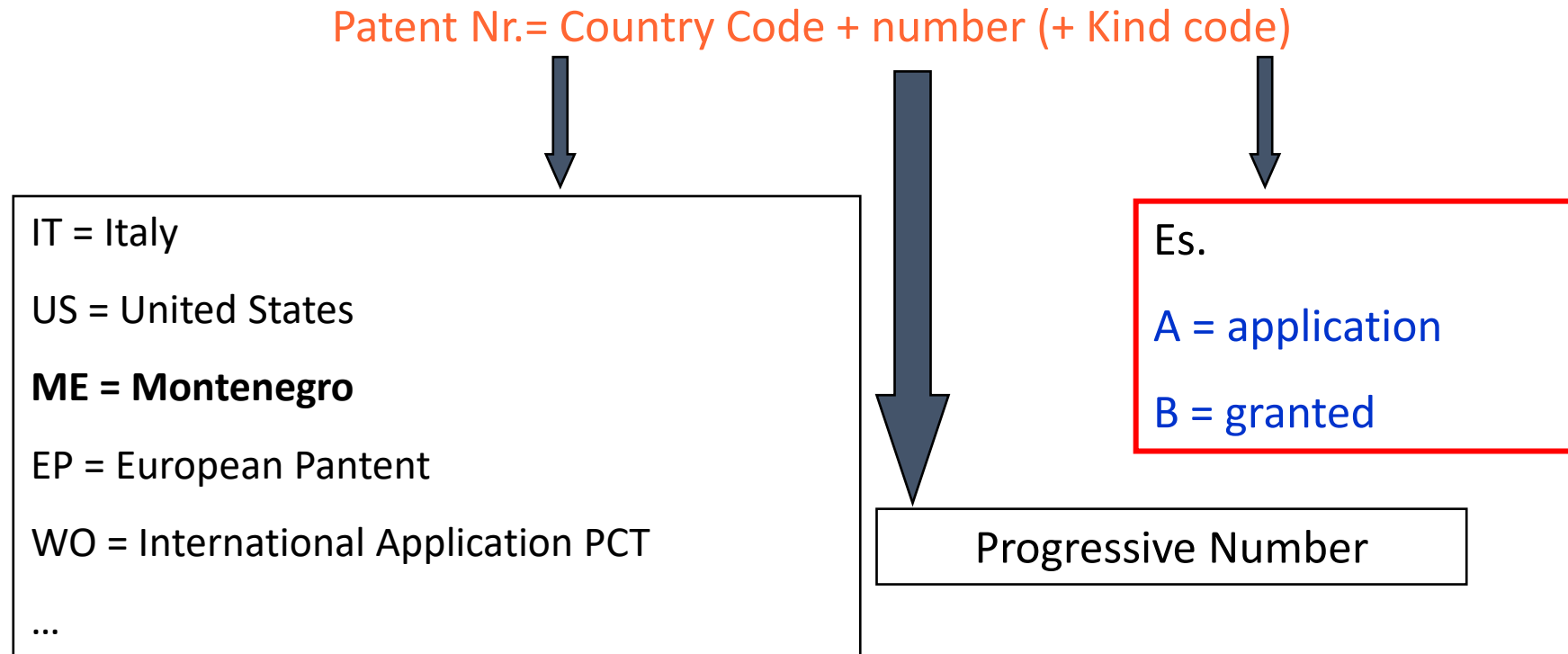
Technical information

Legal Information

Market information

Structure of a patent

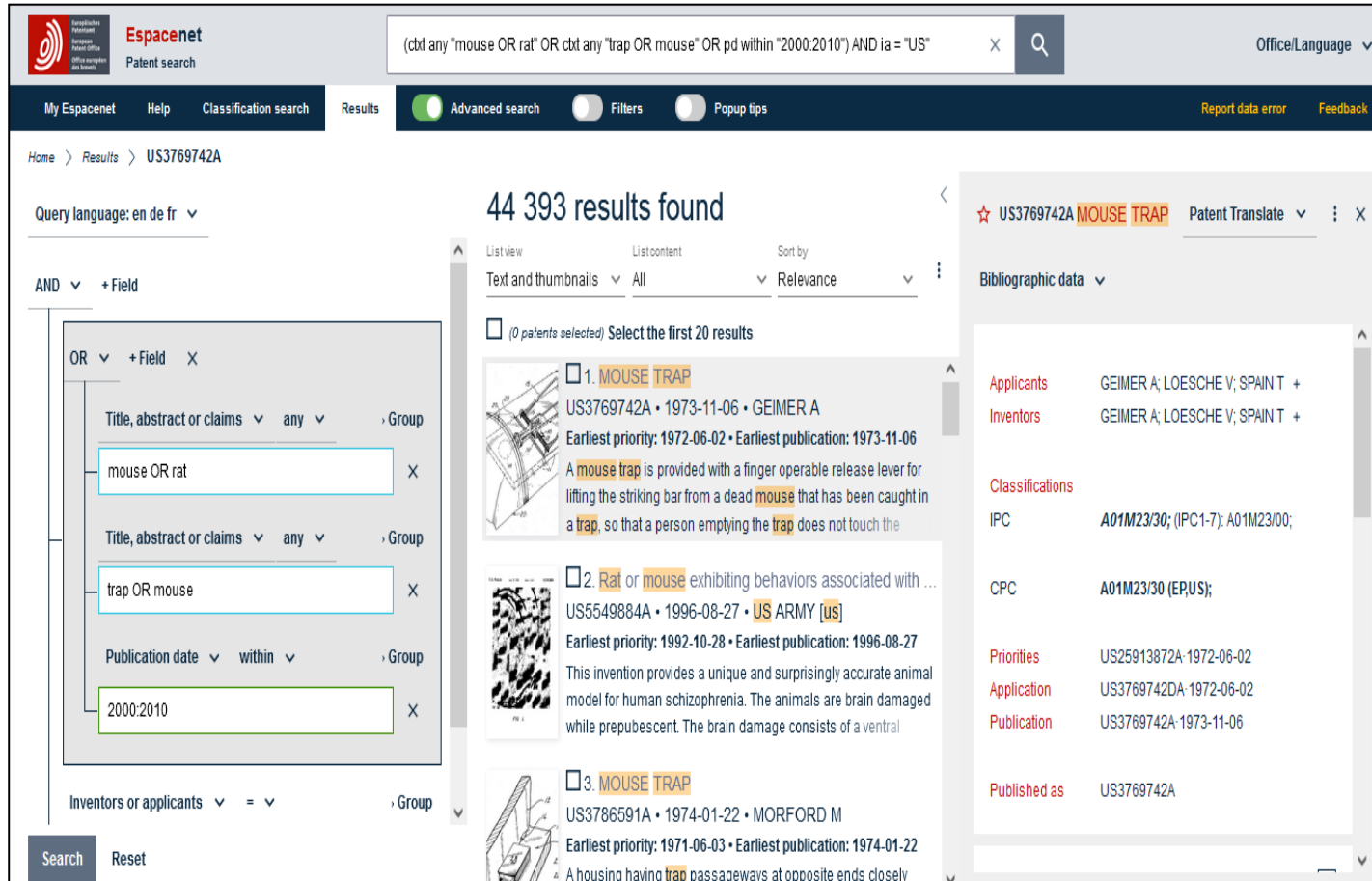
- Patent Numer (or Publication Number): alpha-numeric code identifying patent document, assigned at the moment of Publication.



ESPACENET by EPO

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 accessibility (not for beginners?)



The screenshot shows the Espacenet search results page for the query: (cvt any "mouse OR rat" OR cvt any "trap OR mouse" OR pd within "2000:2010") AND ia = "US". The interface includes a search bar, navigation tabs (My Espacenet, Help, Classification search, Results), and a results list with 44,393 results found. The search criteria are displayed as: AND mouse OR rat OR trap OR mouse, Publication date within 2000:2010. The results list shows three entries, each with a thumbnail, title, and abstract snippet. A detailed view of the first result, US3769742A, is shown on the right, including bibliographic data such as Applicants (GEIMER A; LOESCHE V; SPAIN T), Inventors (GEIMER A; LOESCHE V; SPAIN T), Classifications (IPC: A01M23/30; CPC: A01M23/30 (EPUS)), and Publication (US3769742A-1973-11-06).

ESPACENET

<http://worldwide.espacenet.com>

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: Publication 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)

ESPACENET

<http://worldwide.espacenet.com>

For much more details see the [Espacenet-pocket guide](#)

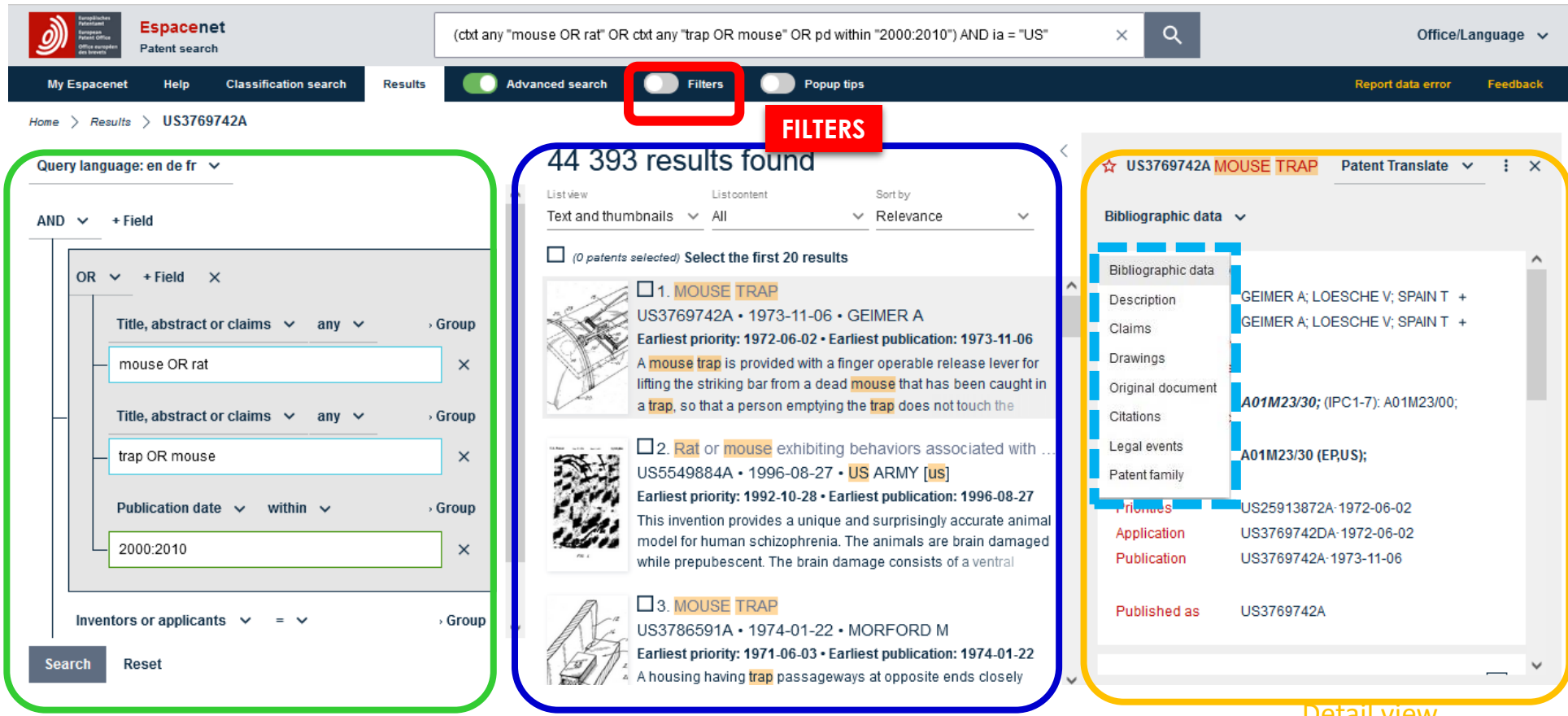


Searching

Smart search and Advanced search have been synchronized. The table below lists the field identifiers that you can use in Smart search and their equivalents in Advanced search.

Field identifier in Smart search	Equivalent in Advanced search	Description / Equivalent search field in Advanced search	Example
cl	cl	All text fields or names	cl:"address in 3D category"
cl	cl	Title, abstract or claims	cl:"mouse trap"
ti	ti	Title	ti:"mouse trap"
ab	ab	Abstract	ab:"mouse trap"
de	de	Description	de:"mouse trap"
clm	clm	Claims	clm:"mouse trap"
ts	ts	Title or abstract	ts:"mouse trap"
cl	cl	Title, abstract or claims	cl:"mouse trap" AND "mouse trap"
cl	cl	All text fields (title, abstract, description or claims)	cl:"mouse trap" AND "mouse trap"
in	in	Invention	in:"mouse trap"
ap	ap	Applicant	ap:"mouse trap"
in	in	Inventor or applicant	in:"mouse trap" OR "mouse trap"
pub	pub	Publication date	pub:20100101
pub	pub	Priority number	pub:000000000000
pub	pub	Publication number	pub:000000000000
pub	pub	Application number	pub:000000000000
pub	pub	Number	pub:000000000000
pub	pub	IPC	pub:000000000000
pub	pub	CPC	pub:000000000000
pub	pub	CPC Class	pub:000000000000
pub	pub	IPC or CPC	pub:000000000000
pub	pub	Class documents	pub:000000000000

ESPACENET by EPO



The screenshot shows the Espacenet search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the query: (cxt any "mouse OR rat" OR cxt any "trap OR mouse" OR pd within "2000:2010") AND ia = "US". Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs: My Espacenet, Help, Classification search, Results, Advanced search, Filters (highlighted with a red box), and Popup tips. The search results are displayed in three main sections:

- Predefined search fields:** A search filter panel on the left with predefined fields: "mouse OR rat", "trap OR mouse", and "2000:2010".
- Results List:** A central list of 44,393 results found, sorted by relevance. The first three results are visible, each with a thumbnail and a brief description.
- Detail view:** A detailed view of the first result, US3769742A, showing bibliographic data, description, claims, drawings, and a patent family tree.

Predefined search fields

Results List

Detail view

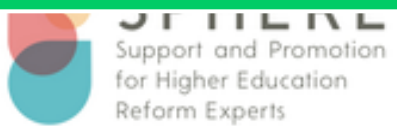
- Fields connection via Boolean Operators

- Sorting of the results list;
- View options

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

ESPACENET

<http://worldwide.espacenet.com>



ESPACENET by EPO

(cbt any "mouse OR rat" OR cbt any "trap OR mouse" OR pd within "2000:2010") AND ia = "US"

Results Advanced search Filters Popup tips

Family Publication

- Countries (publication) [dropdown arrow]
- Languages (publication) [dropdown arrow]
- Publication date (publication) [dropdown arrow]

Family

- Earliest priority date [dropdown arrow]
- IPC main groups [dropdown arrow]
- IPC subgroups [dropdown arrow]
- CPC main groups [dropdown arrow]
- CPC subgroups [dropdown arrow]
- CPC assigning offices [dropdown arrow]
- Applicants [dropdown arrow]

Group [input] X

Group [input] X

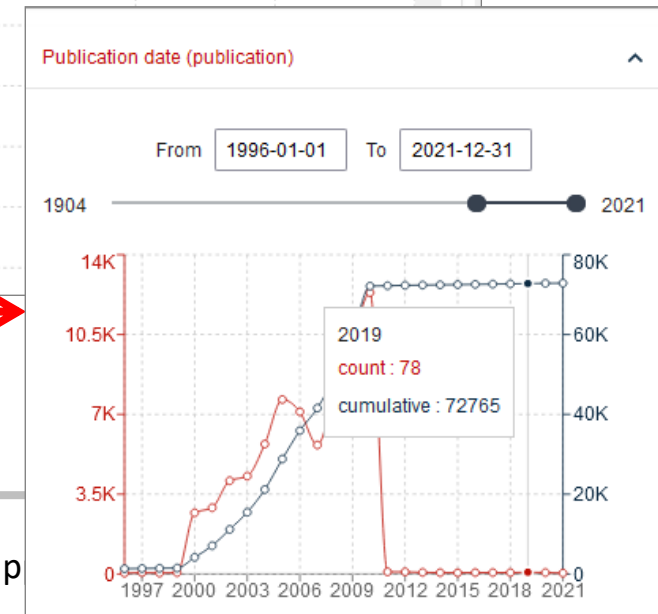
Group [input] X

Group [input] X

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

Countries (publication)

Country	Count
RU	~75K
US	~65K
CN	~25K
WO	~15K
EP	~10K
AU	~8K
CA	~5K
DE	~3K



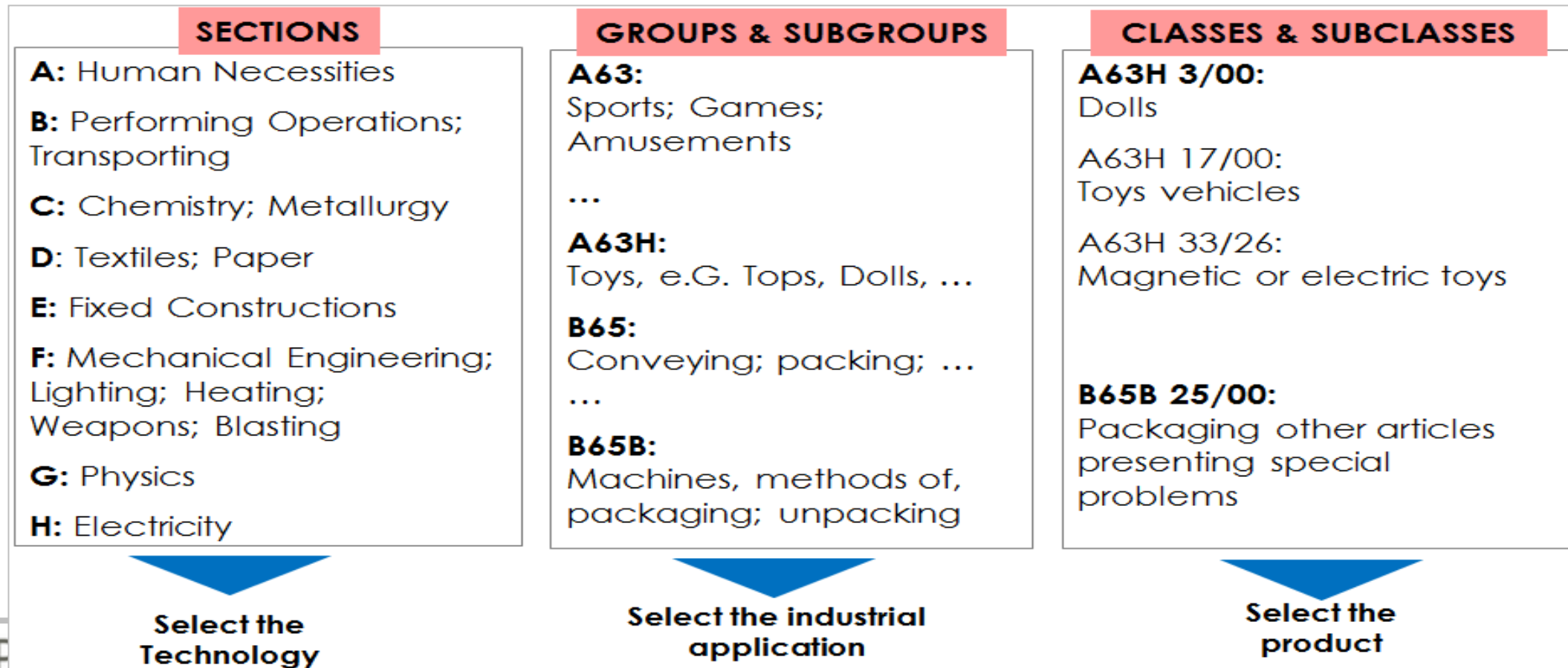
ESPACENET

<http://worldwide.espacenet.com>

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)

WIPO IP PORTAL MENU

IPC Publication

What is this? x

Scheme RCL Compilation Catchwords Search

+	A	HUMAN NECESSITIES
+	B	PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING
+	C	CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY
+	D	TEXTILES; PAPER
+	E	FIXED CONSTRUCTIONS
+	F	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; LIGHTING; HEATING; WEAPONS; BLASTING
+	G	PHYSICS
+	H	ELECTRICITY

IPC HOME | DOWNLOAD

2019.01 Version

umbrella

None

PDF

English version

French version

English/French

Path view

Full view

Hierarchic view

Meingroup view

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

www.wipo.int/ipcpub/

Source:



PATENTSCOPE by WIPO

Operator	Field	Value
	Field Front Page	Value
Operator AND	Field WIPO Publication Number	Value
Operator AND	Field Application Number	Value
Operator AND	Field Publication Date	Value
Operator AND	Field English Title	Value
Operator AND	Field Abstract	Is Empty: N/A
Operator AND	Field Licensing availability	<input type="checkbox"/>

+ Add another search field - Reset search fields

Offices

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

Publication 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: EN_AB:((trap OR mousetrap)) AND DP:([01.01.2000 TO 01.01.2015]) AND EN_AB:((mouse OR rat))

records: 178 results

Display options: Sort: Relevance | Per page: 10 | View: All+Image

Automatic translation tab

Machine translation

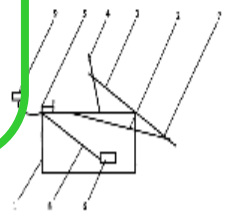
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Bibliographic data with search terms highlighted

1. **101292646** ELECTRIC SHOCK TYPE MOUSETRAP
Int.Class **A01M 23/38** Appl.No 200710021580.5 Applicant Nantong Fengshi Light Source Electronic Application Technology Institute Inventor Gao Linfeng
The invention relates to an electric shock **mousetrap**. Presently, **rat** poisons and ordinal **mousetraps** are available in the market, but a plurality of farmers buy **rat** poisons with no effectiveness medicine from the market due to profiteer thoughts existing in **rat** poison suppliers, thus causing the farmers who can do nothing to the **mouse**. The electric shock **mousetrap** of the invention kill mice by electric shock; when a **mouse** eats the bait, the electric shock **mousetrap** is triggered and high voltage is released to shock and kill the **mouse**, thus realizing the goal of killing **mouse**.

2. **102524234** MOUSETRAP
Int.Class **A01M 23/38** Appl.No 201010821337.6 Applicant Zhang Xuerong Inventor Zhang Xuerong
The invention provides a **mousetrap**, relating to **mouse trapping** devices and overcoming the defect that the traditional **mousetrap** cannot trap a **mouse** entering the **mousetrap**. Based on a cubic iron cage with an openable or closable face, hold-down strips and springs, the **mousetrap** is additionally provided with a photoelectric triggering device, wherein the photoelectric triggering device comprises a photoelectric control switch, an electromagnetic push-pull device and power supply connecting wires. According to the **mousetrap**, the **mouse** can be more effectively **trapped**.

3. **101361181*** TUNNEL TYPE MOUSETRAP



PATENT SCOPE

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

PATENTSCOPE by WIPO

EN_AB:((trap OR mousetrap)) AND DP:([01.01.2000 TO 01.01.2015]) AND EN_AB:((mouse OR rat))

478 results Offices all Languages en Stemming true Single Family Member false

ANALYSIS

Filters Charts

Countries	Applicants	Inventors	IPC code	Publication Dates					
China	154	WOODSTREAM CORPORATION	22	RODGERS BRENDYN MURRAY	7	A01M	409	2011	44
Japan	85	RECKITT BENCKISER (AUSTRALIA) PTY LIMITED	12	WADA HIROSHI	7	C12N	17	2012	45
United States of America	69	PAF HOLDING APS	11	WATSON DUNCAN MCLEOD	7	C07K	16	2013	27
PCT	34	KNESS MFG. CO., INC.	7	ANDERSON DAVID L.	6	A01N	13	2014	73
Australia	28	WADA HIROSHI	7	RICH CHRISTOPHER T.	6	G06F	13		
European Patent Office	20	MUSSHU:KK	6	WEST JEFFREY	6	A61P	12		
Republic of Korea	17	EARTH CHEM CORP LTD	5	FRITZBÖGER, PREBEN	5	A61K	10		
Germany	12	WISECON A/S	5	HARMAN LARRY L.	5	A01P	9		
Canada	11	OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION	4	LUBIC MARKO KONSTANTIN	5	G01N	9		
India	8	ANTICIMEX INNOVATION CENTRE A/S	3	KNUPPEL, HARRY E.	4	E03F	7		

10 View: All+Image 1/48 Machine translation

Automatic Summary of main:

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

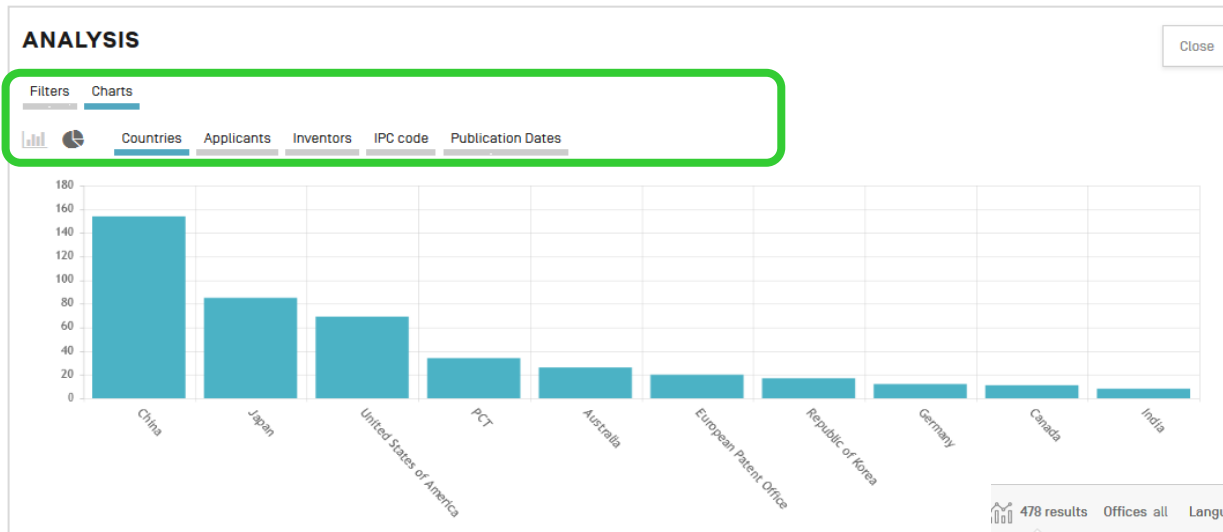
Option for the display of search results:

TABLE or GRAPH
(Bar or Pie)

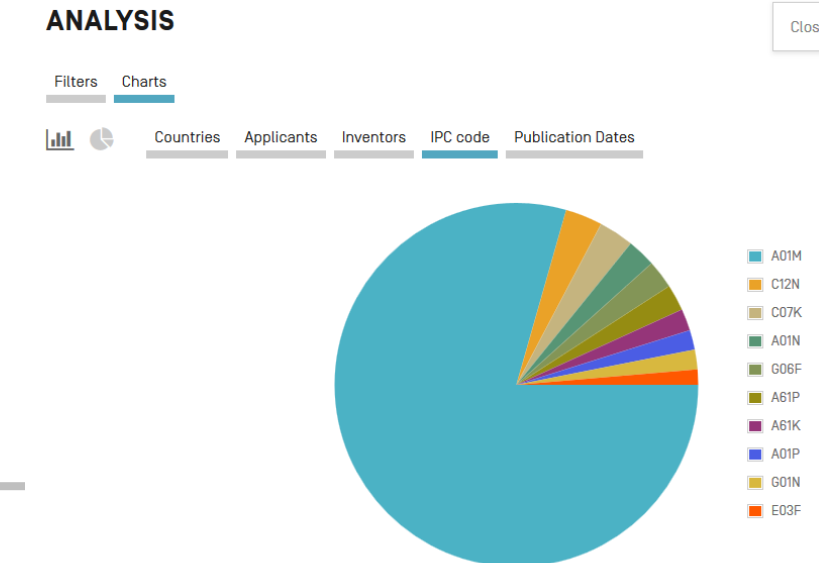
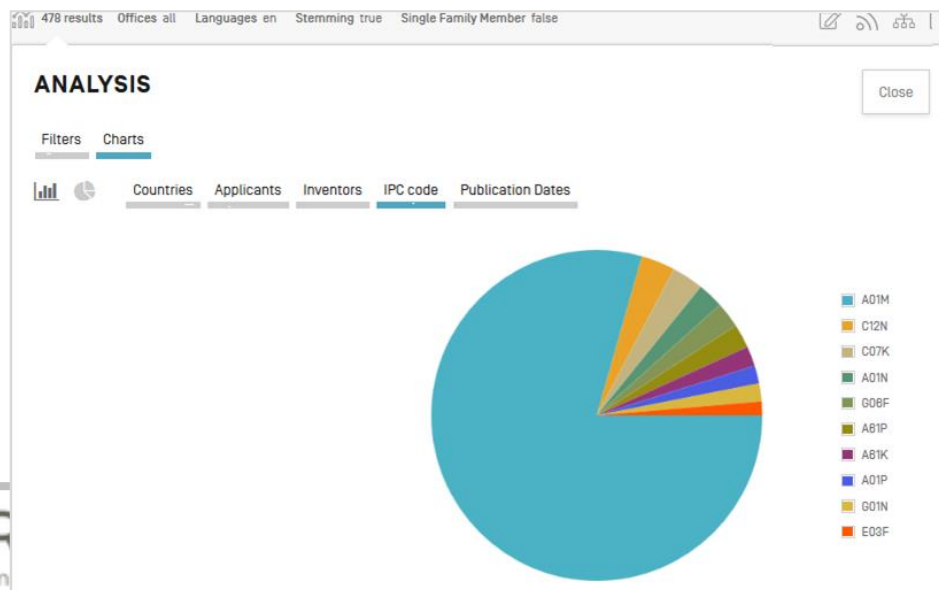
PATENTSCOPE

<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 participating 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)

The logo for TM view, featuring the letters 'TM' in a large, bold, blue font, followed by a vertical line and the word 'view' in a smaller, grey font.The logo for eSearch plus, featuring a blue magnifying glass icon followed by the text 'eSearch plus' in a blue font, and 'EUIPO's Database access' in a smaller, grey font below it.

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.

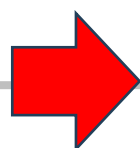
Classes 1-34 => GOODS;

Classes 35 – 45 => SERVICES

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

TM.Legal		Nice Classification of Goods and Services			
Classes of Goods		Classes of Services			
 Class 1 Chemical Products	 Class 10 Medical Apparatus	 Class 19 Building Materials	 Class 28 Toys and Sporting Goods	 Class 36 Insurance and Financial Services	
 Class 2 Paints & Varnishes	 Class 11 Environmental Control Apparatus	 Class 20 Furniture and Materials not otherwise specified	 Class 29 Meats and Processed Foods	 Class 37 Building Construction & Repair Services	
 Class 3 Cosmetics & Cleaning Substances	 Class 12 Vehicals	 Class 21 Houseware and Glass	 Class 30 Staple foods including Flour, cereals, bread etc.	 Class 38 Telecommunication Services	
 Class 4 Industrial Oils and Lubricants	 Class 13 Firearms	 Class 22 Ropes and Fibers	 Class 31 Natural Agricultural Products	 Class 39 Transportation and Storage Services	
 Class 5 Medicines	 Class 14 Jewellery	 Class 23 Yarns and Thread	 Class 32 Light Beverages including Beer	 Class 40 Material Treatment Services	
 Class 6 Common Metals & Alloys	 Class 15 Musical Instruments	 Class 24 Fabrics	 Class 33 Wines and Spirits	 Class 41 Education and Entertainment Services	
 Class 7 Machine Tools	 Class 16 Stationery and Paper Goods	 Class 25 Clothing and Footware	 Class 34 Tobacco Products	 Class 42 Computer, Scientific and Legal	
 Class 8 Hand Tools	 Class 17 Rubber Goods	 Class 26 Fancy goods such as Lace and Embroidery	 Class 35 Advertising and Business Services	 Class 43 Restaurants and Food Service	
 Class 9 Electric and Scientific Devices	 Class 18 Leather Goods	 Class 27 Carpets and Floor Coverings	 Class 44 Medical and Veterinary Services	 Class 45 Personal and Social Services	

WIPO Nice Classification, 11th Edition, Version 2021



Useful to define classes to be searched!

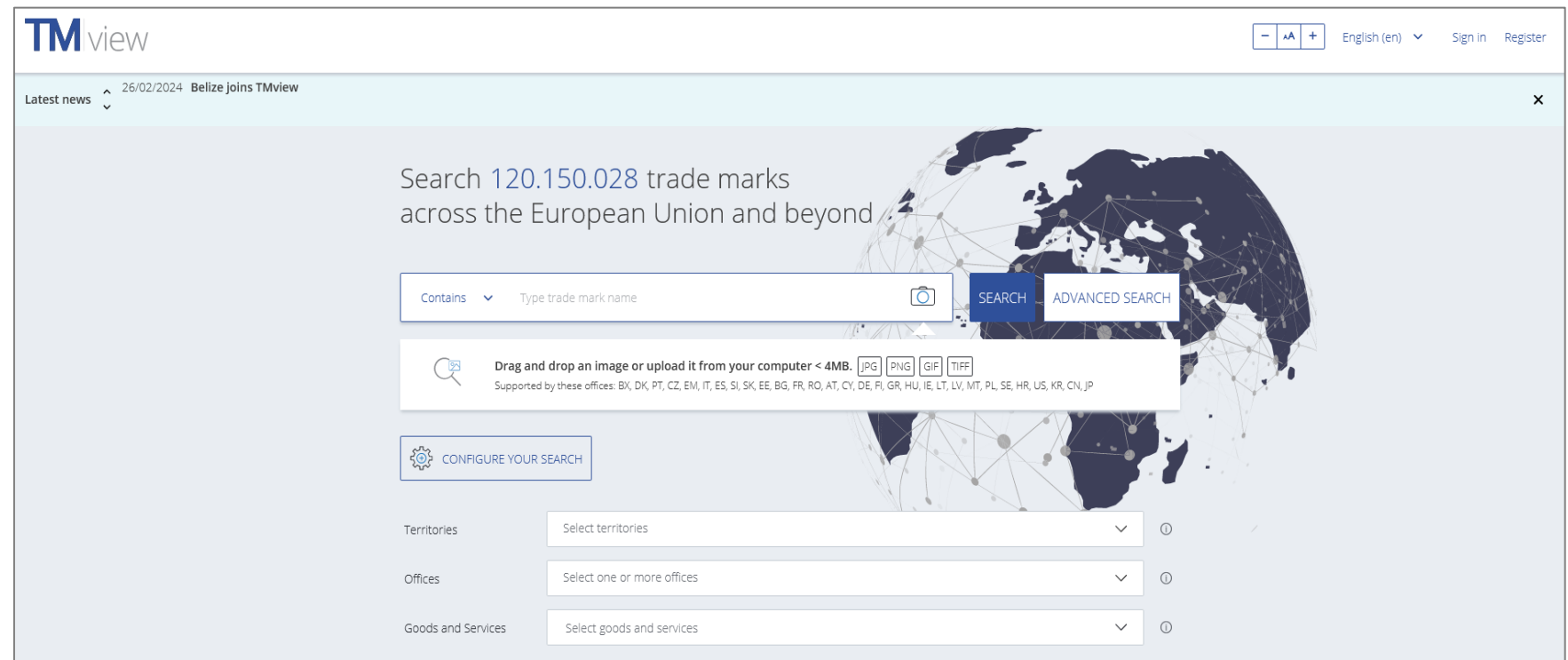
Filippo Silipigni – filippo.silipigni@fondazione.polimi.it
Podgoria (ME), 13th – 14th March 2024

Searching for Trademarks

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

Main available search criteria:

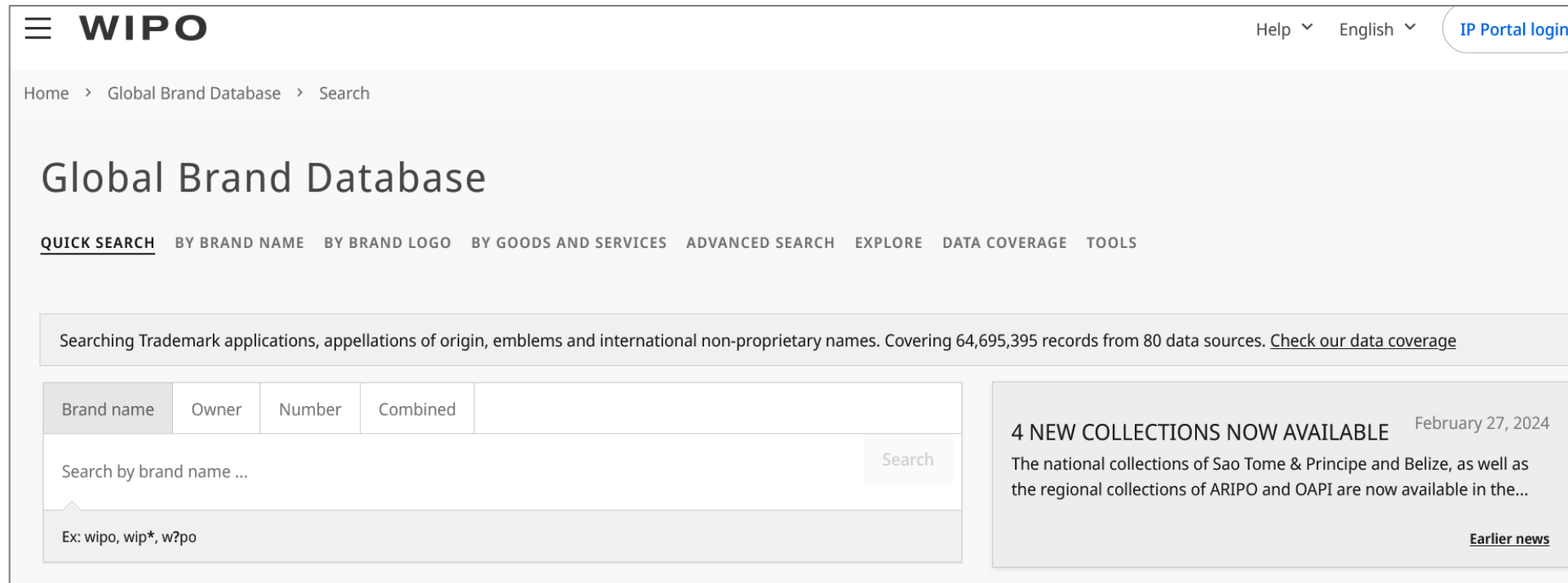
- Applicant Name,
- Dates,
- Offices,
- Application number,
-



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

Searching for Trademarks

- **Global Brand Database** by WIPO, <https://branddb.wipo.int/en/>
(80 sources, almost 65M trademarks)



The screenshot shows the WIPO Global Brand Database search page. At the top left is the WIPO logo. On the right, there are links for 'Help', 'English', and 'IP Portal login'. Below the logo is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > Global Brand Database > Search'. The main heading is 'Global Brand Database'. Underneath, there are navigation tabs: 'QUICK SEARCH', 'BY BRAND NAME', 'BY BRAND LOGO', 'BY GOODS AND SERVICES', 'ADVANCED SEARCH', 'EXPLORE', 'DATA COVERAGE', and 'TOOLS'. A descriptive text box states: 'Searching Trademark applications, appellations of origin, emblems and international non-proprietary names. Covering 64,695,395 records from 80 data sources. [Check our data coverage](#)'. Below this is a search interface with a table header: 'Brand name', 'Owner', 'Number', 'Combined'. A search input field contains 'Search by brand name ...' and a 'Search' button. Below the input field, there is an example: 'Ex: wipo, wip*, w?po'. To the right of the search interface, there is a news box titled '4 NEW COLLECTIONS NOW AVAILABLE' dated 'February 27, 2024'. The text in the news box reads: 'The national collections of Sao Tome & Principe and Belize, as well as the regional collections of ARIPO and OAPI are now available in the...'. A link for 'Earlier news' is at the bottom right of the news box.

Searching for Trademarks

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

The screenshot displays the eSearch plus interface. At the top, there are language and accessibility options (English, AA) and user actions (Sign up, Login). The EUIPO logo and tagline "Protect your intellectual property in the European Union" are visible. The main search area includes a search bar with a camera icon, a "Search" button, and a link to "Advanced search". Below the search bar, there are tabs for "Trade marks", "Designs", "Owners", "Representatives", and "Daily publication". The "Trade marks" tab is active, showing a list of search criteria: Trade mark representation, Trade mark number, Trade mark name, Trade mark type, Trade mark basis, Trade mark description, Reference, Recordal number, Trade mark status (EUTM), Trade mark status (IR), and Acquired distinctiveness. The "Search criteria" section shows "Sort results by" set to "Trade mark number" and "Ascending". Two search criteria are entered: "Trade mark number" contains [] and "Trade mark name" contains []. The "and" operator is selected between the two criteria. Buttons for "Clear criteria", "Reset to default", and "Search" are at the bottom.

Searching for Industrial Designs

Three free-of-charge search engines are available:

DESIGNview

- **Design View** by EUIPO, <https://www.tmdn.org/tmdsview-web/#/dsview>
(76 participating 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)



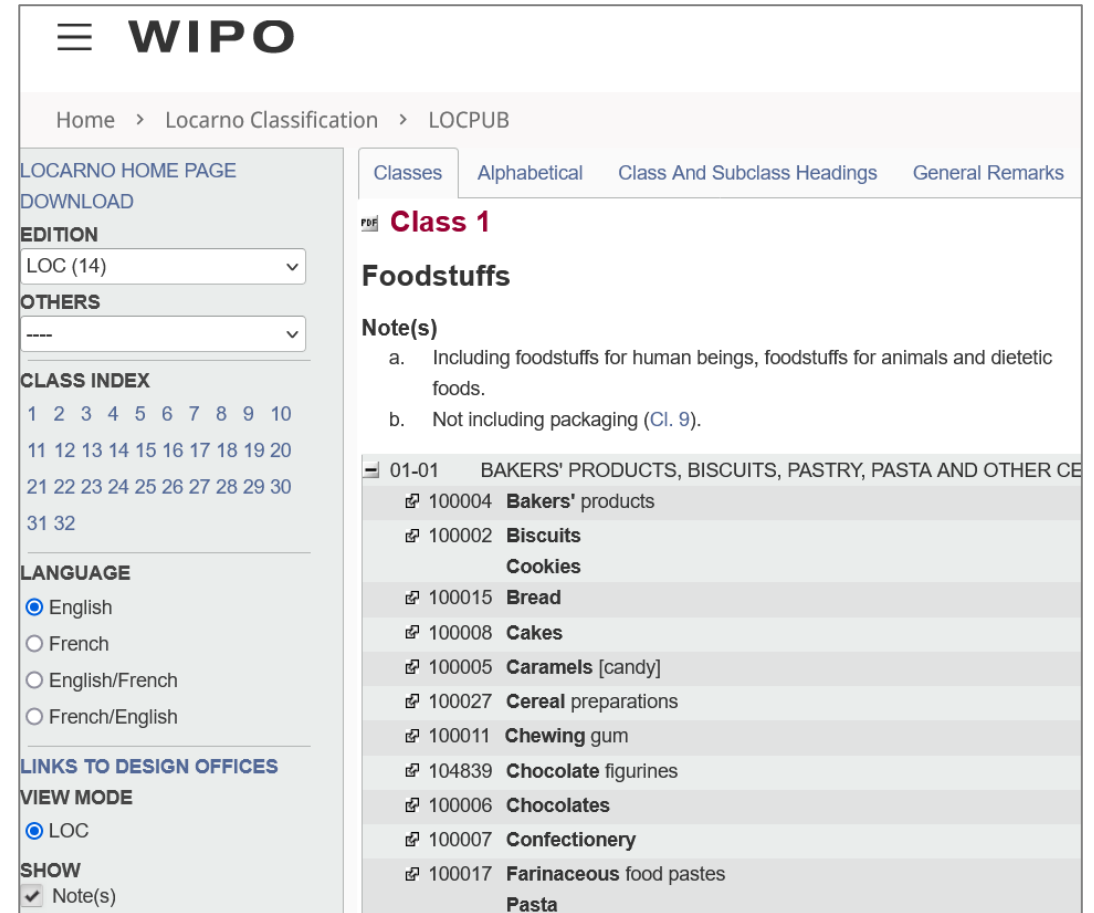
 **eSearch plus**
EUIPO's Database access

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 searched!

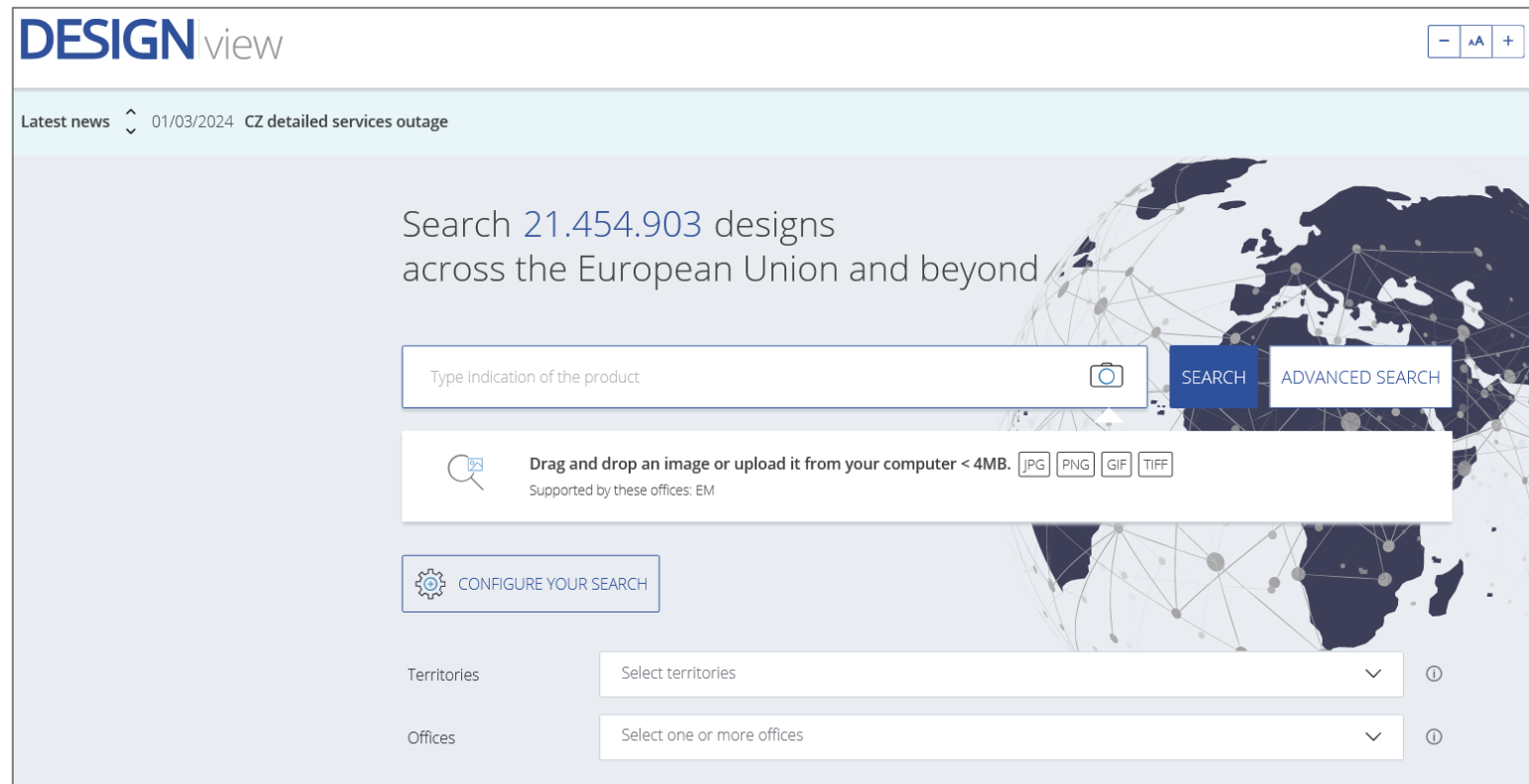


The screenshot shows the WIPO Locarno Classification website. The main heading is "WIPO" with a menu icon. Below it, the breadcrumb trail reads "Home > Locarno Classification > LOCPUB". There are four tabs: "Classes", "Alphabetical", "Class And Subclass Headings", and "General Remarks". The "Classes" tab is active, showing "Class 1" and "Foodstuffs". Under "Note(s)", there are two items: "a. Including foodstuffs for human beings, foodstuffs for animals and dietetic foods." and "b. Not including packaging (Cl. 9)". Below the notes, there is a list of subclasses under the heading "01-01 BAKERS' PRODUCTS, BISCUITS, PASTRY, PASTA AND OTHER CE". The list includes: "100004 Bakers' products", "100002 Biscuits", "Cookies", "100015 Bread", "100008 Cakes", "100005 Caramels [candy]", "100027 Cereal preparations", "100011 Chewing gum", "104839 Chocolate figurines", "100006 Chocolates", "100007 Confectionery", and "100017 Farinaceous food pastes", "Pasta". On the left side of the page, there are several sections: "LOCARNO HOME PAGE", "DOWNLOAD", "EDITION" (set to "LOC (14)"), "OTHERS" (set to "----"), "CLASS INDEX" (with links for classes 1-32), "LANGUAGE" (with "English" selected), "LINKS TO DESIGN OFFICES", "VIEW MODE" (with "LOC" selected), and "SHOW" (with "Note(s)" checked).

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

Searching for Industrial Designs

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



DESIGNview

Latest news 01/03/2024 CZ detailed services outage

Search 21.454.903 designs
across the European Union and beyond

Type indication of the product

SEARCH ADVANCED SEARCH

Drag and drop an image or upload it from your computer < 4MB.
Supported by these offices: EM

JPG PNG GIF TIFF

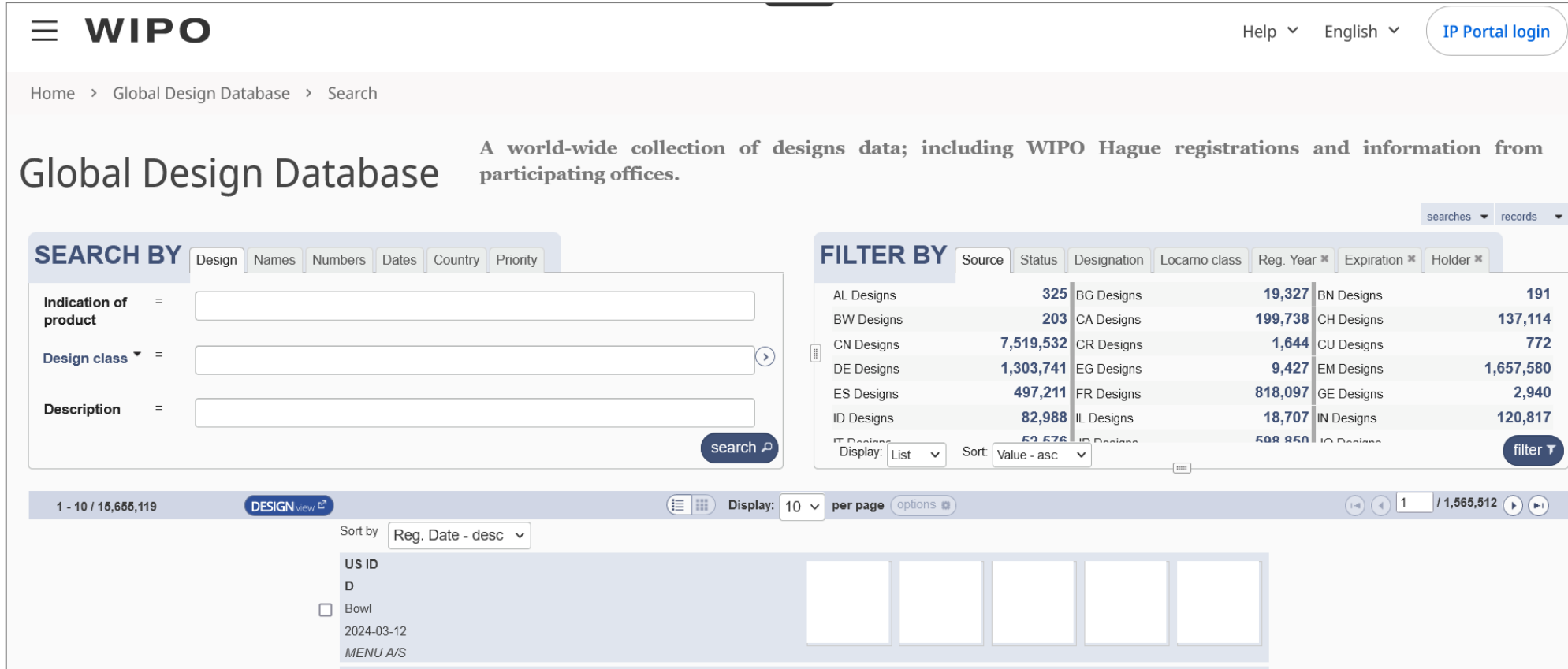
CONFIGURE YOUR SEARCH

Territories Select territories

Offices Select one or more offices

Searching for Industrial Designs

- **Global Design Database by WIPO**, <https://branddb.wipo.int/en/>
(40 sources, more than 15M registered designs)



The screenshot shows the WIPO Global Design Database search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the WIPO logo, a menu icon, and links for Help, English, and IP Portal login. Below the navigation bar, the breadcrumb trail reads "Home > Global Design Database > Search". The main heading is "Global Design Database" with a subtitle: "A world-wide collection of designs data; including WIPO Hague registrations and information from participating offices." The interface is divided into several sections:

- SEARCH BY:** Includes tabs for Design, Names, Numbers, Dates, Country, and Priority. There are input fields for "Indication of product", "Design class", and "Description", along with a "search" button.
- FILTER BY:** Includes tabs for Source, Status, Designation, Locarno class, Reg. Year, Expiration, and Holder. A table displays the number of designs for various countries:

Country	Number of Designs
AL Designs	325
BW Designs	203
CN Designs	7,519,532
DE Designs	1,303,741
ES Designs	497,211
ID Designs	82,988
IT Designs	52,576
BG Designs	19,327
CA Designs	199,738
CR Designs	1,644
EG Designs	9,427
FR Designs	818,097
IL Designs	18,707
JP Designs	508,850
BN Designs	191
CH Designs	137,114
CU Designs	772
EM Designs	1,657,580
GE Designs	2,940
IN Designs	120,817

Below the filter table, there are options for "Display: 10 per page" and "Sort by: Reg. Date - desc". The bottom of the interface shows a pagination bar with "1 - 10 / 15,655,119" and a "DESIGN view" button.

Searching for Industrial Designs

eSearchplus by EUIPO, <https://euipo.europa.eu/eSearch/>
(only EU designs, with also legal information)

The screenshot displays the EUIPO eSearch plus interface. At the top, there are language and accessibility options (English, AA) and user actions (Sign up, Login). The EUIPO logo and tagline "Protect your intellectual property in the European Union" are visible. The main search area includes a search bar with a camera icon, a "Search" button, and a link to "Advanced search". Below the search bar, there are tabs for "Trade marks", "Designs", "Owners", "Representatives", and "Daily publication". The "Designs" tab is active. On the left, a section titled "Add search criteria from below" lists various search criteria: Design Representation (with a camera icon), Design number, Verbal element, Designer number, Designer name, Design status, Reference, and Recordal number. The "Design Representation" option is selected. The main search area shows "Search criteria" with "Sort results by" set to "Design number" and "Ascending". Two search criteria are entered: "Design number" contains [] and "Verbal element" contains []. The criteria are connected by "and". There are buttons for "Clear criteria", "Reset to default", and "Search".

Contacts

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