Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyrights, Trademarks and Trade Secrets
Types of Property

- **Real**
  - *Land*
- **Personal**
  - *Cars, jewelry, clothing*
- **Easements**
  - *Non-corporal interest in real property*
    - *Railroads, utilities (rights of way)*
- **Intellectual**
  - *Patents, copyrights, and trademarks*
Overview

- Patents
- Copyrights
- Trademarks
- Trade secrets
  - What are these?
  - What do they cost?
- Focus on Patents
  - Elements of a patent
  - Inventor’s notebook
- Overlapping protection
Patents: What are they?

- **Legal document** that grants inventors the right to exclude or prevent others from "making, using, offering for sale, or selling" the invention **in the country where the patent is filed and granted**.

- In the USA, the US Patent and Trademark Office grants US patents.
Patents: Intellectual Protection

- Patent provides legal protection to inventor on inventions and industrial designs (and even live plants).
- A patent gives the inventor the exclusive right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale or selling the invention.
- Different basic types of patents have different terms:
  - Utility patents have a 20-year term.
  - Design patents have a 14-year term.
Three Types of Patents

- **Utility Patents** - The *most common type* of patent, utility patents are issued to inventors of *new* devices and processes *or improvements* to existing devices or processes. Most utility patents are issued for inventions that *improve existing devices*.

- **Design Patents** - are issued to inventors of "*new, original, and ornamental designs*" of *existing devices* or "articles of manufacture." For example, if you design an ornamental telephone that in no way improves or changes the basic function of the telephone, you might seek a design patent.

- **Plant Patents** - are issued to persons who invent or discover, and are able to reproduce, any distinct and new variety of plant. The inventor of a *blue rose*, for example, would definitely seek a plant patent.

- (**Provisional Patent**)-Valid for only 1 year after filing date, contains a minimum of a specification, can have drawings and claims. Must file utility patent within one year, or lose earlier filing date.
Copyright© : Intellectual Property Protection

- Copyright protection is afforded to authors of “original works of authorship,” including literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, software, and certain other intellectual works.
- A copyright gives the owner the exclusive right to do certain things, e.g., copy the work, adapt the work and distribute copies of the work.
- Copyright terms (for works created on or after January 1, 1978).
  - **Individual:** life + 70 years
  - **Work made for hire:** 95 years from publication or 120 years from creation
Categories of Protected Works

- Literary works
- Musical works
- Sound recordings
- Dramatic works
- Choreographic works
- Pictorial, graphic and sculptural works
- Motion pictures
- Architectural works
- Software
- Engineering Drawings
Securing Protection

- Copyright protection is secured automatically upon creation (fixation). ©
- No publication or registration is required.
- To register.
  - File an application;
  - Pay a nominal filing fee ($30); and
  - Deposit copies of the work at the Copyright Office.
Why register your copyright?

• As a U.S. copyright owner, you must register in order to be able to bring suit in federal court for infringement.
• Pre-requisite for obtaining statutory damages and attorney’s fees.
• Easier to enforce your copyrights in foreign courts.
• Easier to license work, collect royalties, and enforce your rights outside of court.
Trademark protection is afforded to words or designs that are used to distinguish the source of the goods or services from the goods or services of others.

A trademark gives the owner the right to prevent others from using a confusing, similar mark.

Trademark rights may continue indefinitely.
What is the difference between TM, SM and ®

- TM means trademark
  - Hasn’t been registered
- SM means service mark
  - Same as TM, but used for a service
- ® means registered trademark
  - Requires registration
Cost of US Trademark Application

- $400 - 600 for initial application at USPTO
- No refund if not granted
- Must renew within every 10 years at current fee ($400 right now).
- **Trademarks are renewable indefinitely as long as the mark is being used and not become associated as a general product name (e.g., Kleenex).**
Launched in 1908, **Hydrox** was the original two-chocolate-wafers-with-white-cream-in-the-middle cookie (before **Oreo™**). Hydrox Cookies were discontinued in 1999.

The name “Hydrox” was trademarked, originally by the Sunshine Company that had made the first cookies over a hundred years ago. The trademark had been passed on to Kellogg's.
Hydrox (continued)

- New cookie maker, Kassoff, looked into trademark law and learned that **if someone owns a trademark but is not using it, there's a chance you can snag it.**
- Kassoff wrote Kellogg's consumer affairs saying, ”I'm a huge fan; is there any place I can get Hydrox? “
- Kellogg's wrote back saying sorry and explaining that Hydrox had been discontinued and that there was, quote, "no plans to reintroduce it."
- Kassoff had what he needed. He forwarded the letter to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, which said, OK, Kellogg's doesn't want it. You can use Hydrox.
ASPIRIN
CELLOPHANE
CELLULOID
CORN FLAKES
CUBE STEAK
DRY ICE
ESCALATOR
LANOLIN

MALTED MILK
MILK OF MAGNESIA
MIMEOGRAPH
MINERAL OIL
POCKET BOOK
SHREDDED WHEAT
THERMOS
TRAMPOLINE
YO-YO
A Trade Secret is a formula, practice, process, design, instrument, pattern, or compilation of information which is not generally known or reasonably ascertainable, by which a business can obtain an economic advantage over competitors or customers.

Confidential Information

A Trade Secret can last forever.
Trade Secrets

- Examples: formulae, devices, manufacturing processes, customer lists & preferences
- Uses: good alternative to a patent if invention cannot be reverse-engineered
  - [i.e. recipe & formulation of KFC’s 7 herbs and spices, or the formula for Coca-Cola]
Trade Secrets

- Requires all exposed employees to keep information confidential
- Limit access of any non-employee to see the trade secret
  - E.g., Special processes in bearing manufacturing required placing curtains along paths in a factory so external repair persons will not see the process.
- No fees associated: FREE
Patent or Trade Secret?

- **Patents**: New design which can be observed and copied.
- **Trade Secret**: Advantage that cannot be determined from an artifact.

*Example: Optical fiber*
- Refraction index profile of light core in optical fiber: **Patented**
- Process to reduce polarization mode dispersion in optical fiber core: **Trade secret**
Patents

- Defined function of USPTO is in the US Constitution.... Really!
- History of patents in the US
- What can be patented
- What is in a patent
- How to prepare for a patent
Individuals and Industry

- In 1850 – most patents owned by private inventors
- Today only about 12% by private inventors
  85% owned by corporations
- **US Patent System is Global – Highly Competitive**
- Only about 50% of US patents are granted to US entities. Foreign companies have many US patents.
U.S. Patent Activity
(Utility Patents/year)

(Source: USPTO)

Electrical and telegraph
Air and auto
Organic chemistry and aerospace
Biotechnology & Internet

*Source: USPTO*
US Utility Patent Grants Per Calendar Year
Patents outside the USA

- Patent applications **must be filed in each country** to receive patent protection in foreign countries.
- Half of US patents are granted to foreign nationals to protect their inventions in this country.
What can or cannot be patented (USA)

• The patent law specifies that the subject matter must be "useful."
  – The term "useful" refers to will operate to perform the intended purpose.

• Laws of nature, physical phenomena, and abstract ideas are not patentable subject matter.

• Patent cannot be obtained upon a mere idea or suggestion. A complete description of the actual machine is required.

• Inventions useful solely in an atomic weapon cannot be patented.
**United States Patent**

**Kasha**

**BRIDGE FOR STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENT**

Inventor: Michael Kasha, Tallahassee, Fla.


Filed: May 12, 1975

Appl. No.: 576,282

U.S. Cl. 84/307; 84/267

Int. Cl. G10D 3/04

Field of Search 84/209, 267, 298, 307-309

References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

2,190,475 2/1940 Gretsch 84/298


3,474,697 10/1969 Kaman 84/267

3,494,239 2/1970 Kasha 84/309 X

Primary Examiner—John Gonzales

**ABSTRACT**

This invention relates to an improved bridge for stringed musical instruments which bridge is shaped, for preferred embodiments, so as to provide maximum, and substantially uniform, mechanical compliance between the bridge and the soundboard of the instrument over the full frequency range of the instrument while still being wide enough at each point along its length to effectively couple the frequency of vibrations to be driven by the bridge at that point. For alternative embodiments, the shape of the bridge is altered at one or more selected points along its length, altering the mechanical compliance at these points in a predetermined manner. These variations cause the instruments to have a predetermined frequency response characteristic.

7 Claims, 7 Drawing Figures

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**United States Patent**

**Van Halen**

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENT SUPPORT**

Inventor: Edward L. Van Halen, 1900 Ave. of Stars #1780, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067

Appl. No.: 760,598

Filed: Jul. 30, 1985

Int. Cl. G10G 5/00

U.S. Cl. 84/327; 224/910

Field of Search 84/327, 453, 267, 280, 84/411, 421; 224/910; 248/444, 371, 443

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

1,265,802 11/1918 Russell

1,945,162 1/1934 Raasmussen

2,814,229 11/1957 Vacharo et al.

3,371,570 3/1968 Lester

3,955,661 5/1976 Ivie

3,979,993 9/1976 Proctor 84/453

4,213,369 7/1980 Swartwout

Primary Examiner—S. J. Witkowski

Assistant Examiner—David Warren

Attorney, Agent or Firm—Lerner, David, Littenberg, Krumholz & Mentlik

**ABSTRACT**

A supporting device for stringed musical instruments, for example, guitars, banjos, mandolins, and the like, is disclosed. The supporting device is constructed and arranged for supporting the musical instrument on the player to permit total freedom of the player's hands to play the instrument in a completely new way, thus allowing the player to create new techniques and sounds previously unknown to any player. The device, when in its operational position, has a plate which rests upon the player's leg leaving both hands free to explore the musical instrument as never before. Because the musical instrument is arranged perpendicular to the player's body, the player has maximum visibility of the instrument's entire playing surface.

22 Claims, 4 Drawing Figures
Patent Contents Front Page

- U.S. No.
- Title
- Filing Date vs. Issue Date
- Inventor and Assignee = Owner
- Related Application Data
- Technology Class Codes
- Prior Art References Cited
- Abstract
- Front Page Illustration
Patent Details: Specification

- Specification:
  - Description
  - List Prior Art
  - Drawings
  - Preferred Embodiment
  - Other Embodiments
- Claims
Claims of a patent are the most significant for assessing whether a 3rd party’s services, product designs, systems, functionality, components or improvements may infringe the patent holder’s legal rights.

Specification must conclude with a claim or claims pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention.
Why would I want a patent?

- Protect your design from being copied/used/sold by competitor
  - Key advantage in a product or process
  - Grow/keep market
- Create wealth
  - Make the design into a product
  - Sell design to someone else for profit/royalty
    - License your technology
- Weapon against law suits on patent infringement
  - Google bought Motorola wireless division for patents
The $400 non-electronic filing fee must be paid in addition to the filing ($280), search ($600) and examination fees ($720), in each original nonprovisional utility application filed in paper with the USPTO. Plus an issue fee of ($960), if issued.

($2,960 without the cost of writing the patent).

Fees are reduced for small and micro entities.
Estimated of Costs of a US patent

- Typical Application costs $4,000 - $8,000+
- US PTO Filing Fees
- US PTO Issue Fee
- US PTO Maintenance Fees
  - 3.5 year $980
  - 7.5 year $2480
  - 11.5 year $4110
- Thus w/o litigation total estimate is $14,000 to $20,000.

  (Small entity fees are half USPTO fees listed).
Who gets a patent if many apply?

- First to file or first to invent?
- USPTO: First to file *
  - Before 2011, first to invent
    - Who first devised it; got the invention working first
- * 9/16/2011 Leahy-Smith America Invents Act transitioned USA to First to file
  - Reducing litigation on deciding who invented
  - Unclear are the constitutionality and transition period
Inventorship:

Conception

- an invention is “conceived” when the inventor thinks of the solution [i.e. the invention] to a problem and discloses the solution
- an idea is properly “disclosed” when a person of ordinary skill in the art can practice [i.e. build, use, etc] the invention
Actions before **Critical Date**
Definition—the date exactly one year before the filing date of the patent application

- The Law—35 U.S.C. §102(b)—the “statutory bar” or the “on-sale bar”

  If the invention was:
  - the subject of printed publication anywhere in the world OR
  - on sale or in use in the US
  - before the critical date, you cannot get a patent
What does “printed publication” mean?

- Anything that is catalogued—doesn’t have to be paper, can be computer disk, program, website
- Doctoral thesis in a library’s card catalog
- Advertisements for the invention [even ones you don’t authorize]
- Instruction manual for invention
- A published picture
- Facebook
What does “on-sale” mean?

- You literally sold the invention
- You offered to sell the invention
  [i.e. submitted a contract to another party to sell the invention]
- You advertise the invention
What does “in use” mean?

- It’s already in the public domain [i.e. can’t patent the Internet now]
- You showed your invention at a trade show
- You showed your invention at a senior design PDR or CDR that was open to the public where the public was not asked to sign a non-disclosure agreement
Things Inventor can do help to Obtain Patent

Protections against 102(b) issues

- The provisional patent application
- Confidentiality / Non-disclosure agreements
Because inventorship depends upon what is claimed in a patent, one cannot technically determine inventorship until the patent is completely drafted.

- Example: Moe, Larry and Curly develop a new stapler. Moe developed a feature that makes the stapler walk. Larry developed a feature that makes the stapler talk, and Curly developed a feature that makes the stapler type. They file a patent for their new stapler. However, the only features that appear in the claims of the patent are the talking and the typing. Hence, only Larry and Curly are inventors. Moe is not an inventor.
Inventorship & Ownership

- Inventor is presumed to be the owner of a patent.
- Joint inventors by default are co-equal owners of the patent, even if they made unequal contributions to the inventive subject matter.
- **Employers** usually require engineers to **assign all inventions** made for the company to the company as a condition of employment.
- If you want to invent something that you also own in the same field of your employment, keep the inventive process entirely separate from employment [*i.e. do not use work computer, work copier, work equipment, etc.*]. If not, by default, employer has shop right [non-exclusive, royalty-free license] in the invention. Some employers will require you to contract an ownership interest.
Patent Web Resources

- www.uspto.gov
- www.freepatentsonline.com
- www.copyright.gov
- Google patent search
And lastly some great examples

Multiple IP Vehicle Protection

- Rolls Royce
- Coca-Cola

- Overlapping protection
- Multiple possible law suits
"The Spirit of Ecstasy" hood ornament could be protected by various types of intellectual property.

- Patent
- Copyright
- Trademark

(WO 9400316 A1)
The Coca-Cola Company received 1st patent in 1915, a 2nd design patent for the contour bottle on March 24, 1937, preventing imitation of the bottle for another 14 years.
The bottle became so well known that it became synonymous with the Coca-Cola product.

The Coca-Cola Company sought and obtained a federal trademark registration for its contour bottle on April 12, 1960, enabling the company to safeguard the bottle design indefinitely.
IP Rights in Play: The Coca-Cola Product

- Trademark: Bottle Shape, Coca-Cola™, Coke™
- Copyright: Advertising
- Trade secret: The formula
Thanks for listening