UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



Basic US Patent Practice

Elizabeth L. Dougherty

Eastern Regional Outreach Director

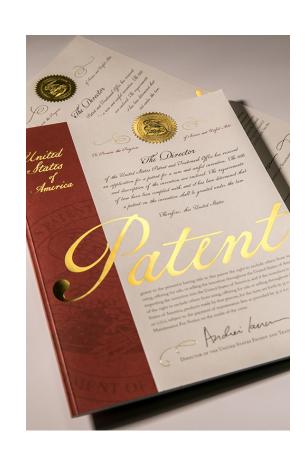
October 29, 2019



What is a patent?

A U.S. patent is

- A property right granted by the United States government to an inventor
- To exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention throughout the United States or importing the invention into the United States
- For a limited time
- In exchange for public disclosure of the invention



Balancing of interests

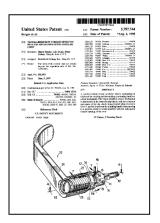
- Patents provide a right to exclude for a limited period of time.
 - Public benefit: inventors' discoveries enter public domain upon expiration of patent
 - Quid pro quo: limited period of exclusivity in exchange for public disclosure of inventions



Types of patents

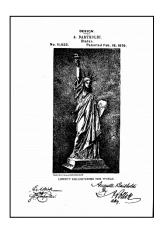
Utility

New and useful process, machine, article of manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof



Design

Any new, original and ornamental design; protects the way an object appears



Plant

Whoever invents or discovers and asexually produces any distinct and new variety of plant



Why get a patent?

- A patent can:
 - Help to gain entry into, and deter others from entering into, a market
 - Attract investors
 - Be used as a marketing tool to promote unique aspects of a product
 - Be asserted against an infringer
 - Be used as collateral to obtain funding and increase leveraging power
 - Create revenue sell or license like other property
- Patents are a form of property that can add value to a company's assets



Who can apply for a patent?

- Inventor(s)
- Assignees
- Obligated assignees
- A person with a sufficient proprietary interest

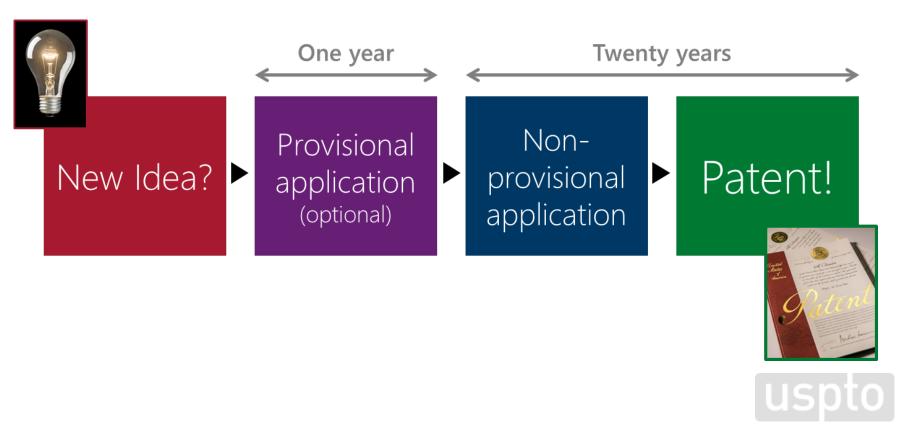


Pre-filing decisions

- Should I file an application?
 - Prior art search
 - Business plan who will buy the invention?
- When should I file?
- Where should I file, i.e. electronic or USPTO office?
- What type of application(s) to file?
- Who should prepare the application(s)?



The path to a patent



- A low-cost way to establish an early effective filing date (priority date) with fewer formalities
- A provisional application does NOT issue as a patent, but a later-filed non-provisional application may issue as a patent and benefit from the provisional application filing date
- 12 month window to file corresponding utility non-provisional patent application in order to benefit from the priority date of the provisional application
- Provisional application is abandoned automatically at 12 months and is not examined



Additional benefits of a provisional application:

- Patent term measured from filing date of subsequent non-provisional application
 - Patent term is currently 20 years from the date of filing
 - Provides up to an additional 12 months of protection on your invention based on filing of the non-provisional.
- Term patent pending allowed to be applied
 - Inventors may use term during time period after patent application (Provisional, Non-Provisional, Design, or Plant) has been filed, but before patent has issued



- Simplified filing requirements
- Items required:
 - Specification CLEAR DESCRIPTION in compliance with 35 USC 112, Paragraph (a)
 - enablement, written description, best mode
 - Drawings
 - Always required where necessary for an understanding of the subject matter sought to be patented
 - May be required by the office where the nature of the subject matter admits of illustration
 - Filing fees
 - Cover sheet identifying provisional application



Use of USPTO cover sheet [PTO/SB/16] encouraged:

Provides a clear indication that applicant is filing a provisional application

- Inventor name(s)
- Inventor residence(s)
- Title of the invention
- Correspondence address
- Attorney information (if any)
- U.S. government interest (if any)



Where do you go from here?

Provisional applications – as basis for priority

- Domestic benefit
 - For non-provisional applications
- Foreign priority
 - Foreign national applications can claim benefit of provisional application filing date if filed within 12 months of the Provisional filing date under Paris Convention Article 4
 - Patent cooperation treaty (PCT) application can claim priority to US provisional application

Non-provisional patent application

Nonprovisional patent application

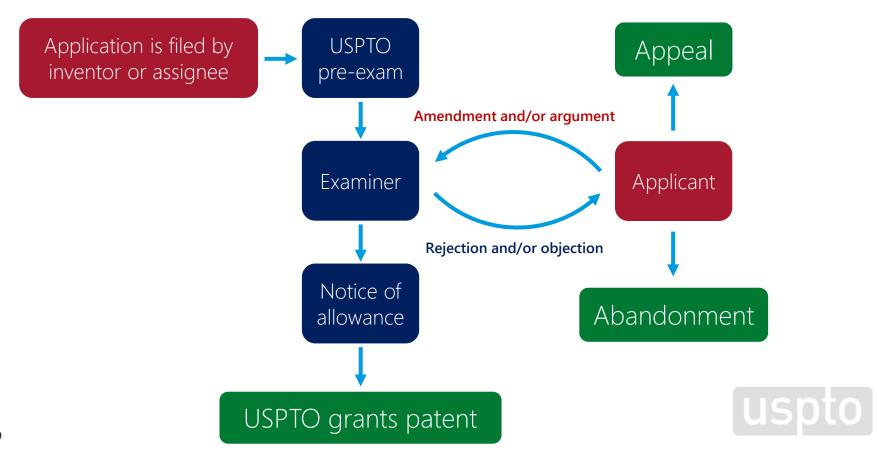
- Filing Requirements for Examination
- A specification, including a description and a claim or claims
- Drawings, when necessary for an understanding of the invention
- Inventor information including the legal name, residence, and mailing address of each inventor
 - Oath or declaration or an application data sheet
- The prescribed filing, search, and examination fees



Claim scope

What information Not valuable should a patent Too Specific application claim? Invention Not patentable Too General

Patent examination



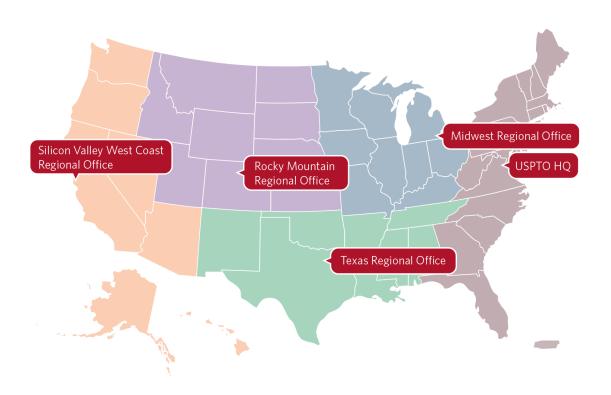
What happens after I get my patent?

- Licensing
- Enforcement
- More innovation and competition
- Etc...



USPTO resources

USPTO offices



Detroit

- Operational since July 2012

Denver

- Byron G. Rogers Federal Building
- Operational since July 2014

Silicon Valley

- San Jose City Hall Building
- Operational since October 2015

Dallas

- Terminal Annex Federal Building
- Operational since November 2015



Eastern Region – USPTO headquarters

600 Dulany Street, Alexandria, Virginia



Core Functions:

- Receipt and examination of patent and trademark applications
- U.S. and international IP policy development
- Oversight and management of USPTO operational functions
- Stakeholder engagement and training



- Office hours: 8:30 a.m. 5 p.m. ET, M F
- Services
 - Public search facility hours8 a.m. 8:00 p.m.
 - Examiner interview rooms
 - PTAB and TTAB hearing rooms
 - Public meeting space
 - National Inventors Hall of Fame Museum,
 10:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m.

Eastern Regional Outreach Director

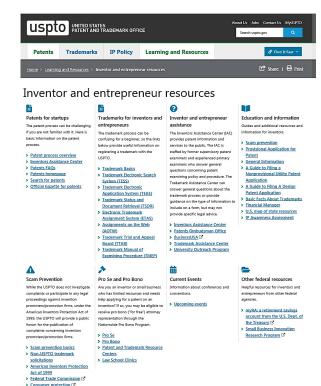
- Conduct USPTO programming
- Coordinate USPTO engagement
- Collaborate with USPTO stakeholders
- Communicate USPTO priorities and programs





Inventor and entrepreneur resources

- USPTO's hub for resources and information for inventors, entrepreneurs, and small businesses.
- Webpage: https://www.uspto.gov/inventors





Inventor and entrepreneur resources by state

Resources and assistance in your state for filing for a patent or registering a trademark

- Free patent and trademark legal assistance
- Learn to search inventions and trademarks
- Attend events in your region
- Network with inventor and entrepreneur organizations in your state
- Accessible via uspto.gov homepage
 - New to IP? Find help in your area

Learn the basics of intellectual property.







Patent and Trademark Resource Centers (PTRC)

Nationwide network of public, state, and academic libraries that are designated by the USPTO to disseminate patent and trademark information and to support intellectual property needs of the public.

www.uspto.gov/ptrc





Pro Se Assistance Program

- Hours of Operation
 - 8:30 a.m. 5 p.m. (ET), MondayFriday
- Email
 - innovationdevelopment@uspto.gov
- Phone
 - **-** 866-757-3848
 - Webpage https://www.uspto.gov/ProSePatents





Free legal assistance

- Patent Pro Bono Program
- Law School Clinic Certification Program

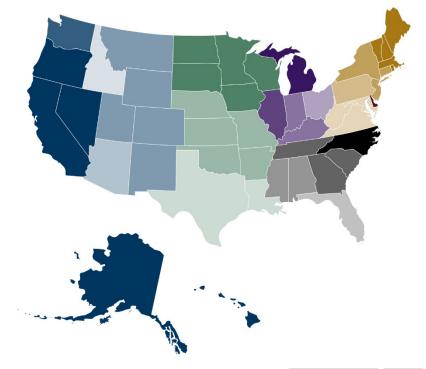
Applicant(s) must pay for all USPTO fees



Patent Pro Bono Program

File and prosecute patent applications: The program matches financially underresourced inventors and small businesses with registered patent attorneys.

 22 regional programs across the country provide matching services.









Thank you!

Elizabeth Dougherty

Eastern Regional Outreach Director

Elizabeth.dougherty@uspto.gov

571.272.8600

www.uspto.gov