In pratica, come si scrive un Brevetto? (con esempi reali)

Dr. Ing. Marco Celestino European Patent Attorney ABM – Agenzia Brevetti & Marchi - PISA

Definizioni generali

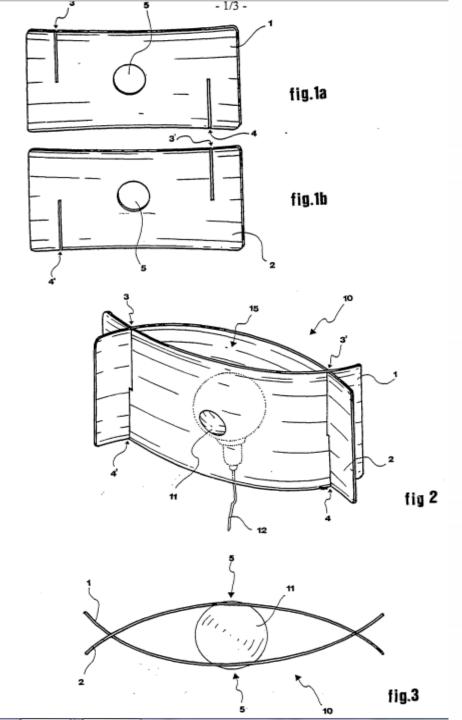
- Partiamo da quanto detto l'anno scorso (filmato pubblicato, e per questo ringrazio l'università di PISA):
 - Filmato 1
 - Filmato 2
- Diamo tutto ciò già acquisito e passiamo ad esempi pratici



Partiamo da un caso semplice



Join lamp



(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau





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PCT

(10) International Publication Number WO 02/088596 A1

(51) International Patent Classification*: F21V 1/14, 1/22

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(26) Publication Language:

English

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3 April 2001 (03.04.2001) IT

(71) Applicant and

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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

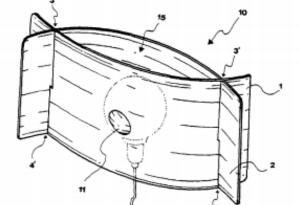
Published:

with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: LAMP DIFFUSER

WO 02/088596



(57) Abstract: System of assembling for the manufacturing of lamp diffusers (10, 20), providing the jointing of substantially plate-shaped components (1, 2, 21, 22, 23), comprising two slots (3, 4, 3', 4') for the mutual clamping and one region (5) apt to house a lighting device.

.

(10; 20), substantially plate-shaped (1; 2; 21; 22; 23), characterized in that it comprises two slots (3, 4; 3', 4') and one seat (5) apt to house a lighting device (11).

CLAIMS

1. A component for the assembling of a lamp diffuser

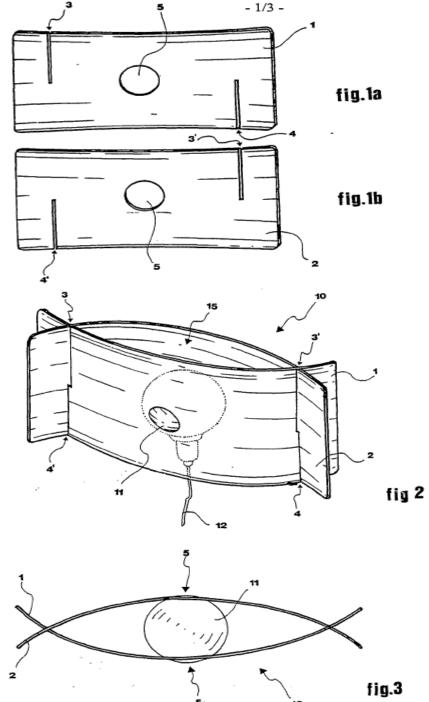
- 2. The component according to claim 1, wherein said seat (5) is substantially circle-shaped and said lighting device is a substantially spherical bulb (11).
- 3. The component according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said slots (3, 4; 3', 4') are parallel thereamong.
- 4. The component according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said slots (3, 4; 3', 4') are convergent thereamong.
- claims, wherein said seat (5) is located symmetrically with respect to said slots (3, 4; 3', 4').

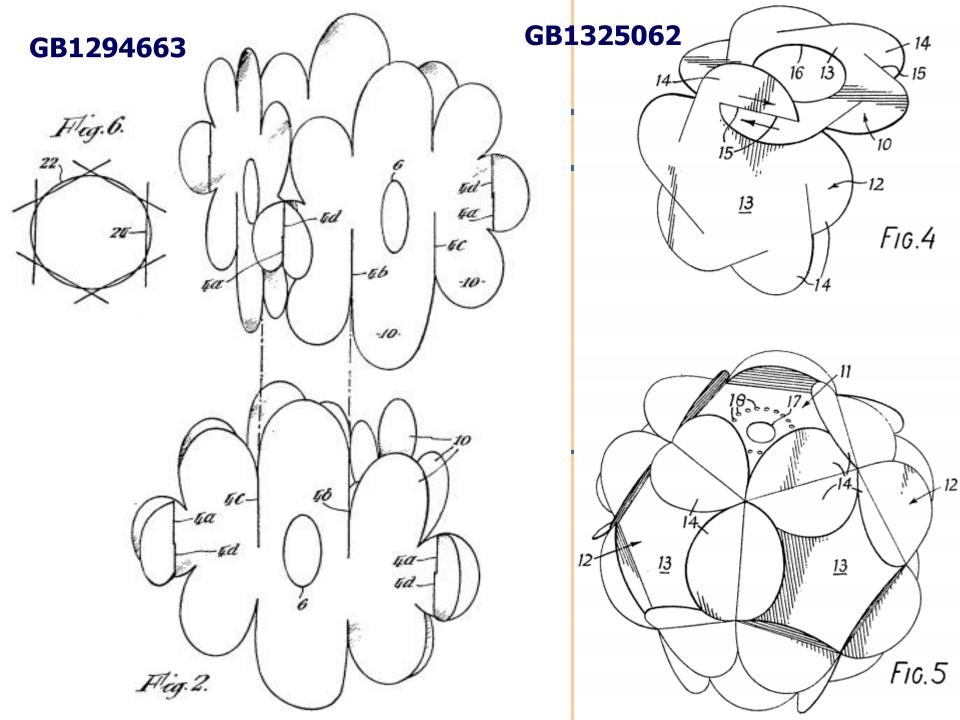
 6. The component according to any one of the preceding

5. The component according to any one of the preceding

- 7. The component according to any one of the preceding
- claims, wherein said plate (1; 2; 21; 22; 23) has a bent surface.
- 8. The component according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said seat (5) is a bored region.
- 9. A lamp diffuser (10; 20) comprising two or more components according to any one of the claims 1 to 8, jointed therebetween so as to form a region (15) internal

jointed therebetween so as to form a region (15) internal to the diffuser, apt to house a bulb (11), said region (15) being delimited by respective walls of said two or more components, characterized in that said bulb (11) is clamped along said walls.





Claims

A lamp diffuser (10; 20) comprising two or more plate-shaped components (1; 2; 21; 22; 23), each of said components having two slots (3, 4; 3', 4') and one seat (5) defined by a closed line, apt to house a lighting device (11), said two or more components being jointed therebetween so as to form a region (15) internal to the diffuser, said region (15) being delimited by respective walls of said two or more components, characterized in that said seat (5) is a bored region so that said lighting device (11) is clamped along said walls.



- No o comunque non sempre
- Ci sono infinità di casistiche diverse
- In ognuna di esse il nucleo inventivo più ampio va cercato e protetto
- Bisogna "piazzare" la rivendicazione al confine tra cosa lo stato dell'arte ha lasciato libero e ciò che rappresenta l'invenzione nella sua più ampia espressione

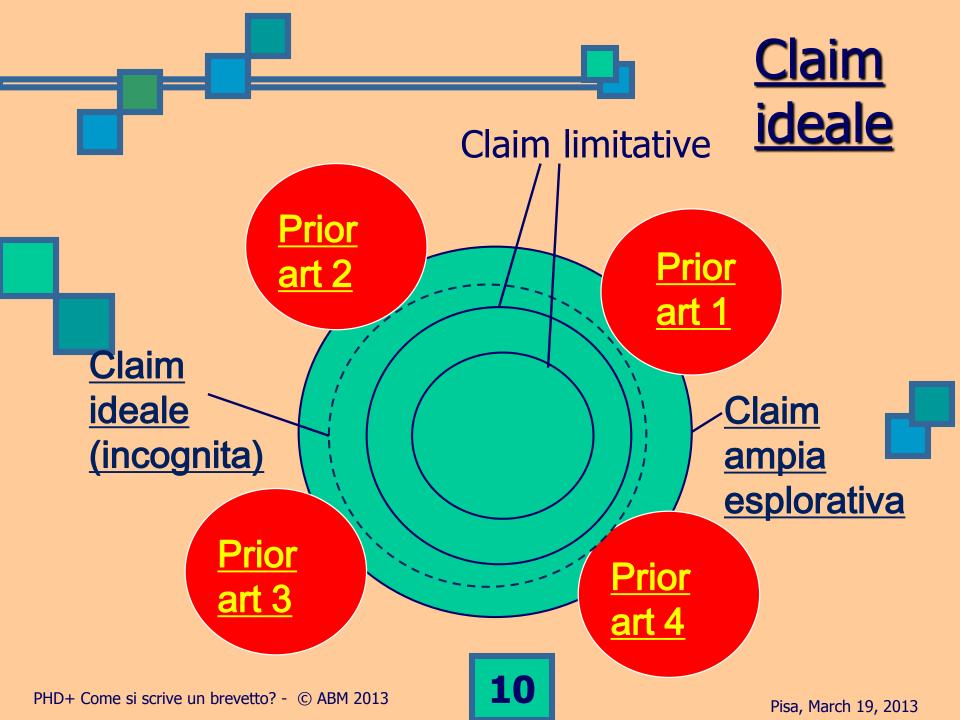


"Non invenzioni" apparenti = invenzioni molto vicine allo stato dell'arte, o apparentemente ovvie

Invenzioni con disclaimer = semplificazione di oggetti esistenti

Es. A+B+C+D esiste, mentre A+B+C non esiste ed è migliorativo

Invenzioni di software, brevettabili come "metodo per" compiere certe fasi operative



- (19) United States
- (12) Patent Application Publication (10) Pub. No.: US 2012/0294352 A1 Koum et al.

 - Nov. 22, 2012 (43) **Pub. Date:**

- MULTIMEDIA TRANSCODING METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR MOBILE DEVICES
- Inventors: Jan Koum, Santa Clara, CA (US); Brian Acton, Santa Clara, CA (US)
- (21)Appl. No.: 13/559,558
- (22)Filed: Jul. 26, 2012

Related U.S. Application Data

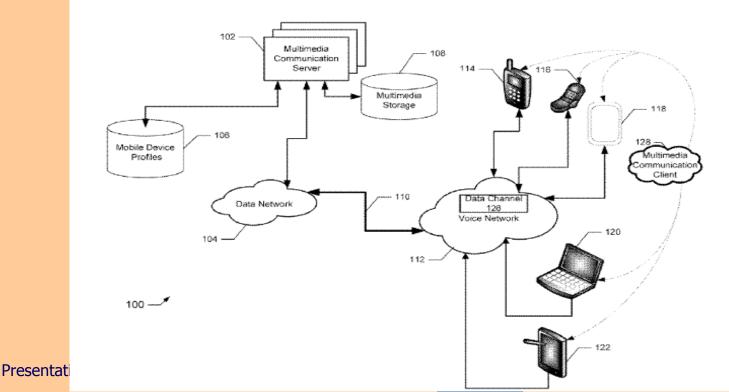
Continuation-in-part of application No. 12/732,182, filed on Mar. 25, 2010.

Publication Classification

(51) Int. Cl. H04N 7/26 (2006.01)

- (57)ABSTRACT

Aspects of the present invention include method and systems or processing multimedia data exchanged between mobile devices. Initially, a transmitting mobile device attempts to send multimedia data formatted in a primary format even though a receiving mobile device cannot process the data. The multimedia data in the primary format is then uploaded to a multimedia communication server where the multimedia data can be transcoded on demand into a secondary format that the receiving mobile device can indeed process. To track the multimedia data, the transmitting mobile device receives a multimedia identifier associated with the multimedia data uploaded to the multimedia communication server. Instead of sending the multimedia data, the transmitting mobile device forwards the multimedia identifier to the receiving mobile device allowing the receiving mobile device to demand transcoding the multimedia data into a secondary format on the server that the receiving mobile device is capable of receiving and processing.



In the Claims:

US 12/732,182 filed 25/03/2010

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

 (Currently amended) A processor implemented method of registering a phone device on a synthetic communication network, comprising:

receiving from the phone device a request for a synthetic communication server to connect the phone device to a synthetic communication network that transmits messages over a data network using one or more phone numbers from a voice network, wherein the synthetic communication network utilizes the one or more phone numbers yet receives the request over the data network rather than the voice network;

obtaining a phone number and a corresponding country code presumed associated with the phone device to be used for communications over the synthetic communication network;

normalizing the phone number to a standard format that distinguishes the resulting normalized phone number from other normalized phone numbers using the synthetic communication network; and

verifying an association between the normalized phone number and the phone device by sending a verification message addressed to the phone device that loops back and returns to the phone device, wherein messages transmitted subsequent to the verification message are carried

What is claimed is:

US 12/732,182

 A processor implemented method of transmitting multimedia data from a transmitting mobile device:

identifying multimedia data formatted in accordance with a primary format to be sent to a receiving mobile device that cannot process the multimedia data formatted in the primary format;

uploading the multimedia data formatted in accordance with the primary format to a multimedia communication server;

receiving a multimedia identifier associated with the multimedia data uploaded to the multimedia communication server; and

forwarding the multimedia identifier associated with the multimedia data stored in the primary format to the receiving mobile device, the multimedia identifier to be used by the receiving mobile device to request transcoding the multimedia data into a secondary format on the multimedia communication server that the receiving mobile device is capable of processing.

Philips brevetto su CDROM

RIVENDICAZIONI

 Metodo di codificazione di una sequenza di bit di dati binari in una sequenza di bit di canale a carattere binario, detta sequenza di bit di dati essendo suddivisa in blocchi consecutivi e sequenziali, ognumo comprendente m bit di dati, detti blocchi essendo codificati in blocchi sequenziali di (n,+n,) bit di canale, in cui $(n_1 + n_2) > m$, ognuno di questi blocchi di bit di canale comprendendo un blocco di n, bit di informazione ed un blocco di n, bit di separazione ,in modo tale che blocchi sequenziali di bit di informazione risultino ogni volta separati da un blocco di bit di separazione, due bit sequenzia-

li di canali di un primo tipo, rappesentato dal tipo "1" risultino separati da almeno \underline{d} bit sequenziali e consecutivi di un secondo tipo, rappresentato dal tipo "0" mentre il numero di bit di canale sequenziali e consecutivi del secondo tipo ,non risulta superiore a \underline{k} , caratterizzato dal fatto che comprende le seguenti fasi:

-1- conversione dei blocchi, contenenti m bit di bit di dati, in blocchi contenenti m bit, di bit di informazione.

1/

Philips brevetto su CD IT1137613B

-2- generazione di una serie di possibili sequenze di bit di canale, ogni sequenza comprendendo almeno un blocco di bit di informazione e un blocco di bit di separazione, tali sequenze possibili comprendendo, individualmente, i blocchi di bit di informazione integrati, da una delle possibili combinazioni di bit dei blocchi di bit di separazione,

-3- determinazione dello sbilanciamento in corrente continua di ognuna delle sequenze possibili di bit di canale, determinata nella fase precedente,

-4- determinazione, per ognuna delle sequenze possibili di bit di canali, della somma del numero di bit di separazione e del numero di bit consecutivi e sequenziali di informazione del tipo "O" che

precedono immediamente un bit del tipo "1" e

la somma del numero che segue un bit del tipo "1",

tale bit formando parte di uno dei blocchi di bit

di sepazazione e la somma del numero di bit di se
parazione e del numero di bit consecutivi e sequen
ziali di informazioni del tipo "0" che precedono im
mediatamente e seguono quel blocco di bit di separa
zione.

-5- generazione di un primo segnale di indicazione per quelle sequenze di bit di canale i cui
valori della somma determinati nella fase precedente
risultano superiori a de non superiore a un valore
uguale a k,

-6- selezione delle sequenze di bit di canale che hanno comportato il primo segnale di indicazione, di quella sequenza di bit di canale che minimizza lo squilibrio, vale a dire lo sbilanciamento in corrente continua.



- Non è automatico
- L'unico modo per stabilire diritti su delle caratteristiche tecniche è quello di depositare una domanda di brevetto
- i soli diritti che si stabiliscono automaticamente sono:
 - Inventore: diritto ad essere dichiarato inventore di un'idea (senza avere proprietà sull'idea)
 - Autore: diritto di copia -copyright (non su idee e ma su copie delle opere dell'autore)
 - Segreto industriale (fintanto che rimane segreto)

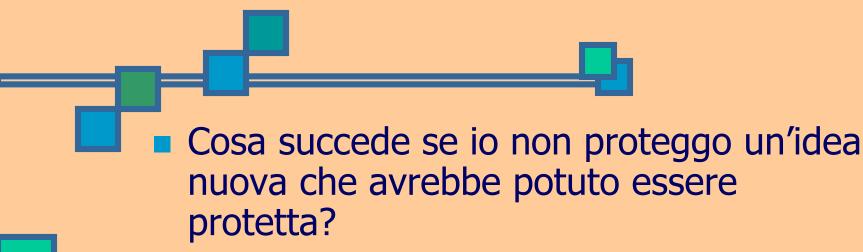


- Quali sono le caratteristiche tecniche che possono essere protette da un brevetto?
 - **■** Processi
 - Dispositivi
 - **■** Materiali

in grado di fornire un effetto tecnico

- In certi casi: un effetto tecnico in quanto tale
- Le caratteristiche tecniche devono essere

NUOVE e dotate di ALTEZZA INVENTIVA



- Non si stabiliscono diritti di proprietà
- Non possono essere conferite licenze
- Non possono essere pagate royalties
- Altri possono brevettare sviluppi dell'idea e ottenerne il monopolio
- La proprietà sugli sviluppi derivanti dall'idea è comunque persa





- Motivi etici (finalità della ricerca)
 - Gli svantaggi a non brevettare, come visto, sono peggiori (no proprietà no controllo)
- Costi (dei consulenti e delle tasse)
 - I costi per avviare la protezione possono essere bassi e possono esserci incentivi
 - I costi per ottenere e mantenere la protezione a livello mondiale possono essere alti
- Non conoscenza delle leggi brevettuali
- Difficoltà a decidere cosa proteggere
- Difficoltà a trovare un acquirente dell'idea

Obiettivi da raggiungere oggi

- Dare suggerimenti sulle fasi iniziali della procedura di copertura brevettuale
- 2. In particolare come orientarsi nel capire cosa proteggere, e come farlo



3. Inoltre, come perfezionare la protezione dopo il deposito della domanda





Esaminatore

Ufficio Brevetti





Giudice



Concorrenza



- Fa l'interesse del pubblico, e deve trovare un giusto equilibrio tra
- i diritti dei terzi che sarebbero ingiustamente penalizzati da un brevetto non "meritevole"
- I diritti dell'inventore, che ha chiesto la protezione brevettuale su una sua invenzione





Ufficio Brevetti

- Riceve le tasse di brevetto, tra cui tasse di deposito, Tasse di esame, Tasse di Concessione, Tasse di rinnovo, ecc.
- Prevede e fa rispettare termini per tasse, presentazione domande in priorità, traduzioni, pagamenti, risposte a comunicati, ecc.















Partner

- Sono disponibili a acquistare quote del brevetto, a sottoscrivere licenze, a investire industrialmente o commercialmente sul brevetto
- fanno fare approfondite perizie sulla validità, robustezza, capacità di penetrare il mercato del brevetto





<u> Concorrenti</u>

- Sono pronti a copiare l'invenzione appena ha successo
- Seguono la procedura di esame del brevetto per vedere cosa viene coperto e cosa rimane libero (design around)
- Sono pronti a presentare opposizione per bloccare la brevettazione





Giudici

- Nelle cause di contraffazione interpretano l'ambito di protezione del brevetto (claims construction) e stabiliscono se il concorrente ha violato le claims (infringement)
- Nelle cause di validità stabiliscono se il brevetto soddisfa i requisiti oppure ne dichiarano la nullità parziale o totale



What to write in the application

the following order can be used

- A) TITLE
 - (normally one to ten words, without anticipating the new features)
- B) FIELD OF THE INVENTION
 - The present invention relates to...... (Indicate the field of application without anticipating the new technical features or the problem to be solved)
- C) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION
 - Indicate the technical problem to be solved
 - Indicate the closest prior art and how the closest prior art cannot solve, or can solve unsatisfactorily or partially the problem



■ It is an object of the present invention Indicate separately the aims of the new technical solution

■ E) SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- Describe the essential feature of the new solution in broad terms
- Describe further each auxiliary/secondary/ optional feature, indicating that it can be added to the essential feature to obtain a preferred result.

■ F) DRAWINGS

- Prepare the drawings that you attach at the end of the description (as Fig. 1, Fig. 2, etc...)
- Indicate the list of drawings For example: figure 1 shows diagrammatically a partially cross sectioned side view of; figure 2 shows diagrammatically a perspective view of ...; figure 3 is a block diagram of ...



- Detailed description of the new technical matter, with reference to the drawings(As shown in figure 1.....)
- put arabic numerals on the drawings and quote them in the description or at the end of the description attaching a part list

H) CLAIMS

 Repeat the summary of the invention in a separate sheet, at the end of the description, numbering each paragraph



■ I) ABSTRACT

 Maximum 150 words describing the most representative figure

US Patent

Title Owner

Cited prior art

United States Patent [19]

Giannelli

[13] Patent Number:

4,970,948

[45] Date of Patent:

Nov. 20, 1990

AUTOMATIC HOUSEHOLD-TYPE MACHINE FOR PREPARING ESPRESSO COFFEE OR GERMAN COFFEE PERCOLATE

[75] Inventor: Graege Grandli, Como, Italy
[83] Amignor: Micromax S.p.A., Como, Italy

[21] Appl. No.: 412,055

[22] Filed: Sep. 25, 1989

References Cited
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,634,177 11/1986 Kani 99/286 4,796,321 1/1989 Grossi 99/288 R 4,838,522 8/1989 Castelli 99/288 R Primary Examinar—Robert W. Jenkins Anomey, Agent or Firm—Sughrus, Mion, Zinn, Macrocak & Scus

ABSTRACT

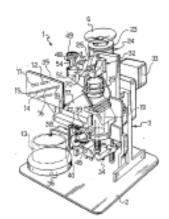
An automatic household-type machine of a kind which comprises a percolation chamber having an outlet combra-by for dispensing the coffee percolate, a heated source for a superpose to the communicated with the chamber and suction side communicated with the boller, and an electronic control device linked operatively to a time for activating the pump for pre-set time periods, further comprises a heater plate carried on a machine base and a manually operated two-way valve mounted on the free end of the outlet conduit from the percolation chamber. Connected to respective outlets of the valve are a first conduit for dispensing express coffee and a second conduit extending cantilever-fishion over the plate and being adapted to dispense German outlee percolate.

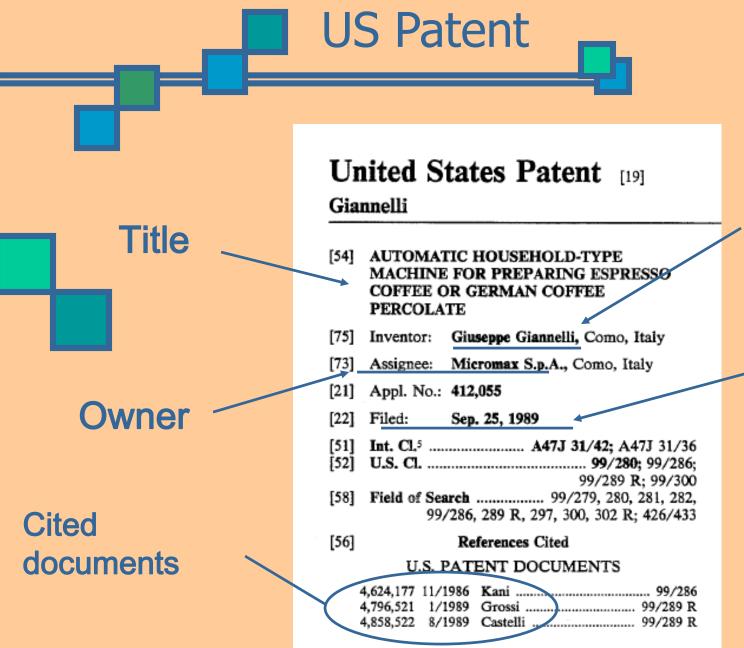
13 Claims, 5 Drawing Shorts

Patent Number

Abstract







Inventor

Filing date







Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office Office européen des brevets ① Publication number:

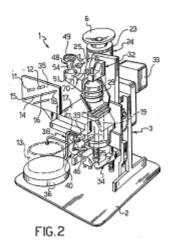
0 371 222 A1

(9)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

- Application number: 89117485.6
- @ Int. CL5: A47J 31/40

- @ Date of filing: 21.09.89
- Priority: 29.11.88 IT 2277688
- Date of publication of application: 06.06.90 Bulletin 90/23
- Designated Contracting States:
 AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
- Applicant: MICROMAX S.p.A.
 Via Marconi, 33
 I-22070 Beregazzo con Figliaro (Como)(IT)
- Inventor: Glannelli, Giuseppe Vla Vignazze
 I-22077 Olgiate Comasco (Como)(IT)
- Representative: Vannini, Torqueto et al JACOBACCI-CASETTA & PERANI S.p.A. 7 Via Viscontii di Modrone I-20122 Milan(TT)
- An automatic household-type machine for preparing espresso coffee and German coffee percolata.
- An automatic household-type machine (1) for preparing espresso coffee or German coffee percolate, being of a kind which comprises a percolation chamber (19) having an outlet conduit (75) for dispensing the coffee percolate, a heated water storage boiler (26), a pump (30) having its delivery side communicated with the chamber (19) and suction side communicated with the boiler (26), and an electronic control device (35) linked operatively to a timer (74) for activating the pump (30) for pre-sert time periods, further comprises a heater plate (36) carried on a machine base (2), and a manually operated two-way valve (40) mounted on the free and of the outlet conduit (75) from the percolation chamber (19). Connected to respective outlets (41,42) of the valve are a first conduit (44) for disextending cardiover-technic over the plate (88) and being adapted to dispense German coffee percolate.



EP 0 371 ;

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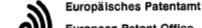
Domanda ER

Filing date

Priority

states

Designated



European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets

Publication number:

(51) Int. Cl.5: A47J 31/40

0 371 222

Α1

Appl. number

Applicant

Inventor

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

- Application number: 89117485.6
- Date of filing: 21.09.89

12

- Priority: 29.11.88 IT 2277688
- Date of publication of application: 06.06.90 Bulletin 90/23
- Designated Contracting States: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

(7) Applicant: MICROMAX S.p.A. Via Marconi, 33 I-22070 Beregazzo con Figliaro (Como)(IT)

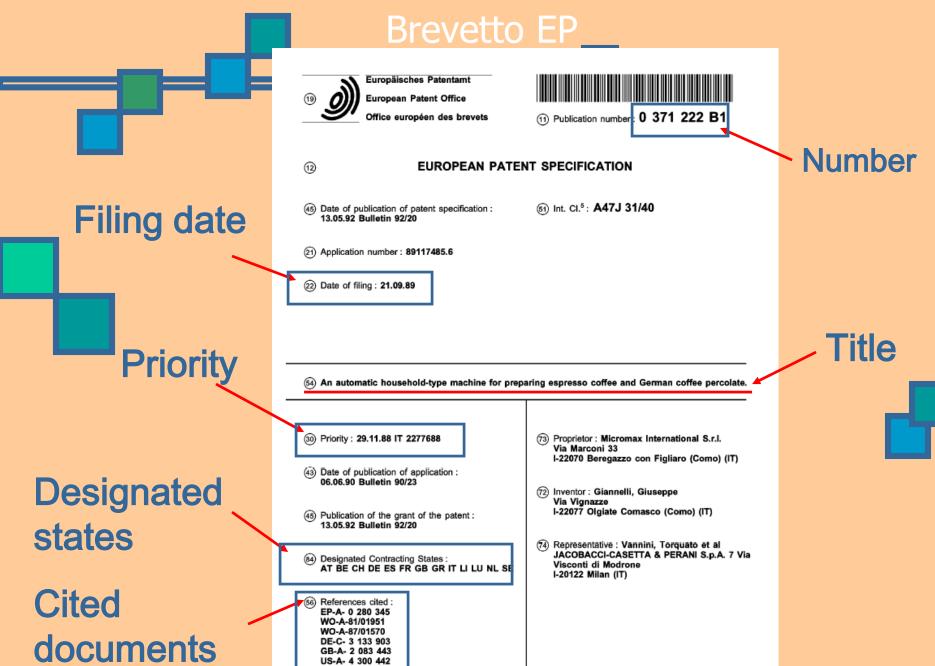
- Inventor: Giannelli, Giuseppe Via Vignazze I-22077 Olgiate Comasco (Como)(IT)
- Representative: Vannini, Torquato et al JACOBACCI-CASETTA & PERANI S.p.A. 7 Via Visconti di Modrone I-20122 Milan(IT)

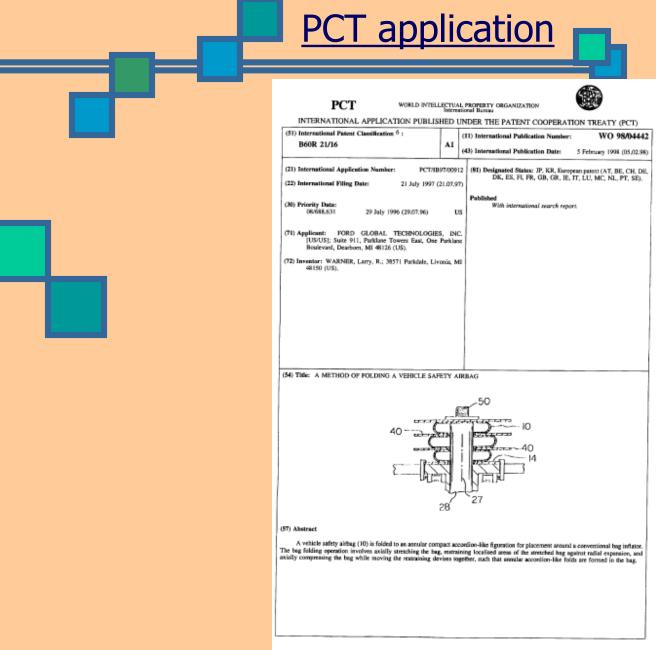
An automatic household-type machine for preparing espresso coffee and German coffee percolate.

Title

PHD+ Come si scrive un brevetto? - © ABM 2013

Pisa, March 19, 2013







Number and date

(11) International Publication Number:

WO 98/04442

(43) International Publication Date:

5 February 1998 (05,02.98)

12 | (8

(81) Designated States: JP, KR, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

7)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/JB97/00912

(22) International Filing Date:

21 July 1997 (21.07.97)

(30) Priority Data:

08/688,631

29 July 1996 (29.07.96)

US

(71) Applicant: FORD GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. [US/US]; Suite 911, Parklane Towers East, One Parklane Boulevard, Dearborn, MI 48126 (US).

(72) Inventor: WARNER, Larry, R.; 38571 Parkdale, Livonia, MI 48150 (US).

Designated states

Priority

Applicant

Inventor

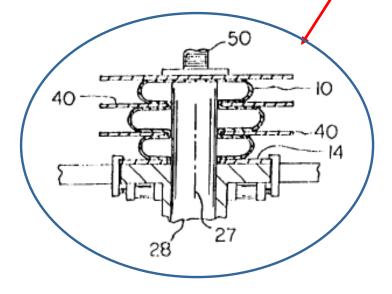
36

Abstract

A: Title

I: Figure of the abstract

(54) Title: A METHOD OF FOLDING A VEHICLE SAFETY AIRBAG



(57) Abstract

A vehicle safety airbag (10) is folded to an annular compact accordion-like figuration for placement around a conventional bag inflator. The bag folding operation involves axially stretching the bag, restraining localised areas of the stretched bag against radial expansion, and axially compressing the bag while moving the restraining devises together, such that annular accordion-like folds are formed in the bag.

I: Abstract



B: Field of the invention

This invention relates to vehicle safety airbags, and particularly to a method of folding an airbag into a compact annular configuration sized to surround an airbag inflator.

Inflatable airbags are sometimes deployed in vehicles, especially automobiles and trucks, to protect the driver and front passenger in the event of a front collision that would tend to throw the vehicle occupant toward the dashboard and windshield. Typically, the driver side airbag is deployed in the steering wheel in a folded state proximate to an air inflator buried within the steering wheel or steering column. The passenger side airbag is located within a housing in the dashboard.

The present invention is concerned particularly with the deployment of the driver side airbag. More particularly, the invention relates to a method of folding a driver side airbag so that the bag is formed into plural annular folds adapted to surround the associated airbag inflator.

C: Background of the invention

One conventional airbag inflator comprises a cylindrical housing having a flat end wall and a ring of gas escape ports in the cylindrical side wall; typically the cylindrical side wall has a diameter of about three or four inches. Conventional driver side airbags are folded in zigzag fashion to form multiple folds positionable against the end wall of the inflator housing.

With such an orientation of the folded airbag, the bag inflation process tends to produce a mushroom configuration in the transitory partial inflation stage. The air pressure force travels through the partially opened folds of the bag in an irregular manner to produce a relatively narrow stem and a bulbous leading end; the unfolding process is somewhat unpredictable.

Another disadvantage of the conventional method of airbag folding is that the multiple folds add to the axial dimension of the airbag inflator so that it becomes difficult to recess the centre area of the steering wheel

a

W

b

a

C

k

S

E: Summary of the invention

The present invention relates to a method of folding a vehicle safety airbag so that the bag has plural annular folds adapted to encircle the associated airbag inflator. The folded bag has a single fold connector wall spanning the end surface of the inflator. The folded walls of the bag surround the inflator without increasing the axial thickness dimension of the inflator. Therefore the bag-inflator assembly has a pancake configuration that enables the assembly to fit within a recessed central area of a steering wheel so as to achieve a dished steering wheel exterior surface.

D: advantages

A principal advantage to the invention is that during the bag inflation process the gas pressure is initially applied directly to the connector wall that spans the end surface of the inflator. The connector wall (spanning the

F: Brief description of the drawings

The invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a semi-schematic elevational view of an apparatus that can 5 be used to practice the method of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary transverse sectional view taken
through the Figure 1 apparatus;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 3-3 in Figure 2;



G: Preferred embodiment

Figure 5 shows an airbag 10 in a folded condition within a bag housing 12 that comprises a circular mounting disc 14 for anchoring the mouth of the bag in a stationary position. Annular mouth edge 16 of the airbag is secured to the inner annular edge of disc 14 to closely fit around the cylindrical side surface of a conventional airbag inflator 18.

The inflator housing has a ring of gas escape ports 20 in its side surface, whereby pressurised gas flows from the inflator radially outwardly in essentially all directions into the bag interior space. The bag is thereby inflated from the folded deflated condition shown in full lines to the inflated condition shown in dashed lines 22. Typically, the inflation process is accomplished in a time swan of about thirty five milliseconds. During the inflation process the bag expands out of bag housing 12 in all directions, measured around the axis of inflator 18, so that the bag has a curvilinear three dimensioned configuration of progressively increasing size during the process.

Succession of steps

H: Independent claim

CLAIMS

 A method of folding a vehicle safety airbag comprising:

stretching the bag along a central axis;

restraining the bag against radial expansion at a plurality of radial planes spaced along said central axis;

ballooning the bag outwardly while collapsing the bag

in the axial direction, and moving the restraining planes

toward one another; and

withdrawing the restraining forces when the ballooned walls of the bag occupy essentially paralleled planes

normal to the bag central axis.

Step 3

Step 1

Step 2

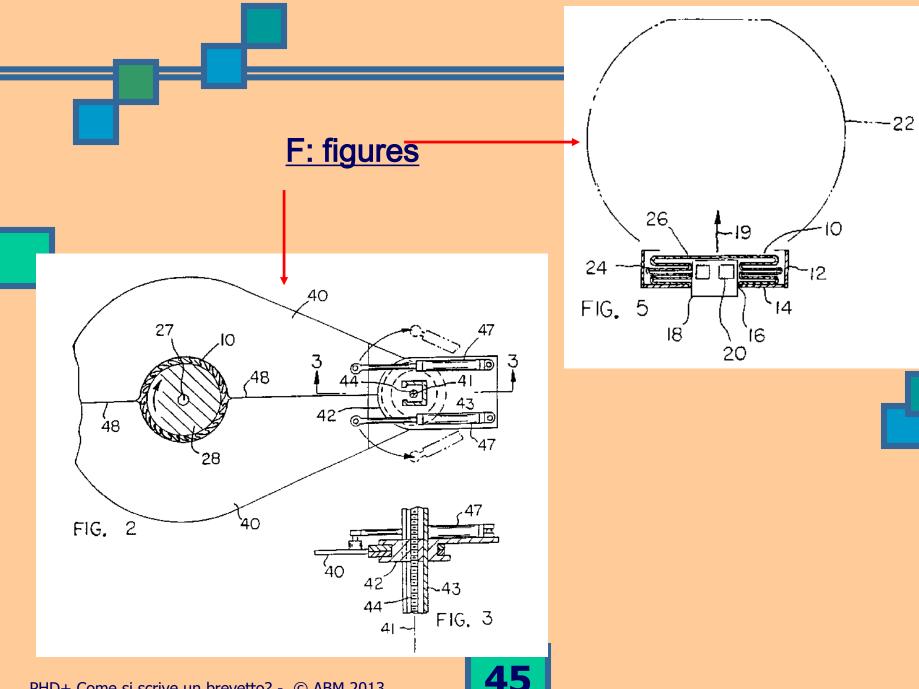
Step 4

dependent claims

- 2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said bag stretching step is performed by moving an elongated mandrel into the bag so that the mandrel establishes the bag stretching axis.
 - 3.) A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein said bag ballooning steps is achieved partly blowing air outwardly from the mandrel into the bag.
- 4. A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the step of axially compressing the bag involves simultaneously withdrawing the mandrel from the bag, and applying an axial pushing force to an external surface of the bag.



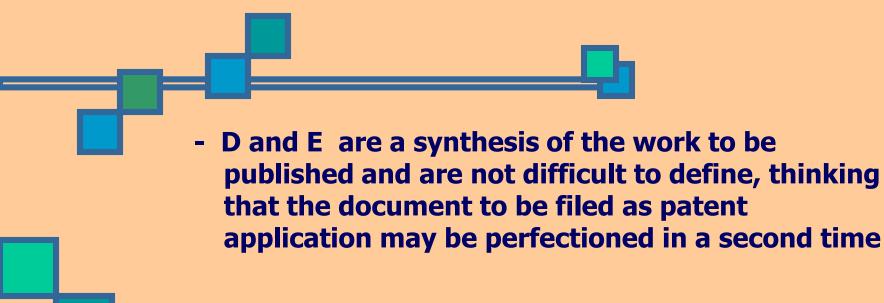
5.) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the bag restraining step involves moving plural sets of clamping plates toward the bag central axis to establish the aforementioned restraining planes.



TIPS AND OBSERVATIONS

- As you can see, the items A (title), B (field of application), C (prior art and technical problem), F (drawings), G (technical description), I (abstract) are normally included in a scientific article already, perhaps only in a different order. So, no much additional drafting work is required
- The only things to add are D and E (the object and the summary of the invention), that sometimes are defined in a scientific article but in a way not distinct from the technical description, and H (the claims), which is substantially a repetition of E, and that the patent rules want separated from the description





- No mathematical formulas or graphs or pictures of apparatus are necessary, provided that the new technical features are clearly described.
- It is not necessary to end experimentation, and simple figures explaining the new conceptual aspects are enough.





- a) a form must be filled in indicating
 - name and address of the applicant/s
 - name and address of the inventor/s
 - title of the invention
 - number of pages o description/drawings
 - signature of a manager of the applicant/s
- b) The description, drawings and abstract must be attached in the national language (italian, or french, or german, or spanish, etc. depending on the nation in which it is filed)
- c) submitting the form+attachments, paying a fee
 - !!! A FILING DATE is obtained!!!

The patent office gives a filing receipt back





- Now, what described and the concepts that are from it derivable, in the limits they are new, are protected
- Any publication of what described does not destroy patentability
- In any case, the application is published by the Patent Office concerned after 18 months, and becomes a publication, contributing to dissemination



SEARCH REPORT

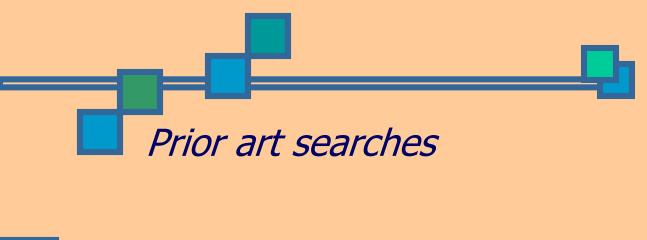
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where expropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to chaim No.
9,x	WO 97 10123 A (PETRI AG ;MAROTZKE THOMAS (DE); PAUSCH TOBIAS (DE)) 20 March 1997 see figures 1-12	1-6,10
İ	see abstract see page 9, line 13 - page 11, line 16	

P: document published before the international filing date but after the priority date.



X: relevant document against novelty of the claims.







The best "free of charge" site is http://www.espacenet.com, "worldwide" link, where all the published patent documents can be retireved and downloaded (almost all).

Other interesting sites are

- www.wipo.int
- www.european-patent-office.org



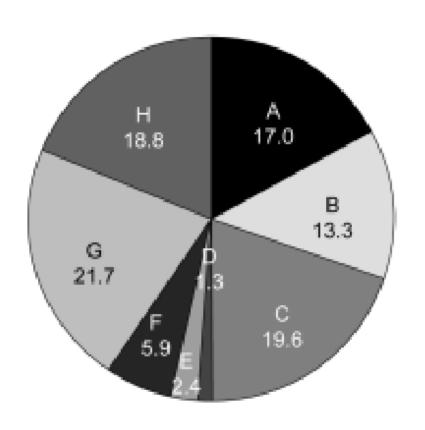
- Keyword searches (english abstract)
- Classification searches
- country of publication (US, EP, WO.)



Technical fields

issilication (IPC).

PCT applications published in 2002: breakdown according to the main technical fields under the IPC



Technical fields under the IPC:

- 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

Classification

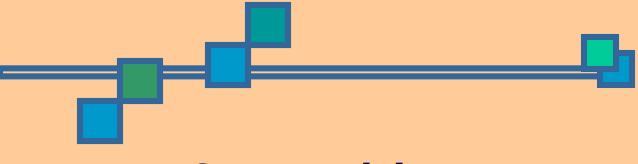
□ Δ	HUMAN NECESSITIES	
□ <u>A01</u>	AGRICULTURE; FORESTRY; ANIMAL HUSBANDRY; HUNTING; TRAPPING; FISHING	
□ <u>A21</u>	BAKING; EDIBLE DOUGHS	
□ <u>A22</u>	BUTCHERING; MEAT TREATMENT; PROCESSING POULTRY OR FISH	
□ <u>A23</u>	FOODS OR FOODSTUFFS; THEIR TREATMENT, NOT COVERED BY OTHER CLASSES	
□ <u>A24</u>	TOBACCO; CIGARS; CIGARETTES; SMOKERS' REQUISITES	
□ <u>A41</u>	WEARING APPAREL	
□ <u>A42</u>	HEADWEAR	
□ <u>A43</u>	FOOTWEAR	
□ <u>A44</u>	HABERDASHERY; JEWELLERY	
□ <u>A45</u>	HAND OR TRAVELLING ARTICLES	
□ A46	BRUSHWARE	
□ <u>A47</u>	FURNITURE (arrangements of seats for, or adaptations of seats to, vehicles <u>B60N</u>); DOMESTIC ARTICLES OF MILLS; SUCTION CLEANERS IN GENERAL (ladders <u>E06C</u>)	
□ <u>A61</u>	MEDICAL OR VETERINARY SCIENCE; HYGIENE	
I		

	Previous page: H05B39/00	
⊐н	ELECTRICITY	
H05	ELECTRIC TECHNIQUES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR	
H05B	ELECTRIC HEATING; ELECTRIC LIGHTING NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR (app C21, C22, C23, F21, F24, F27)	
□ H05B41	Circuit arrangements or apparatus for igniting or operating discharge lamps [N: (discharge lam discharge lamps H01J7/44, H01J19/78; are lamps with consumable electrodes H05B31/00; transform	
H05B41/00	as above	
□ <u>H05B41/14</u>	. Circuit arrangements	
H05B41/26	in which the lamp is fed by power derived from de by means of a converter, e.g. by high-vol	
☐ <u>H05B41/28</u>	using static converters [N: (static converters in general H02M1/00)]	
H05B41/295	with semiconductor devices and specially adapted for lamps with preheating electro	
H05B41/298	Arrangements for protecting lamps or circuits against abnormal operating condi	
H05B41/298L	[N: for protecting the lamp against abnormal operating conditions] [N9906]	
	Next page: H05B43/00	

5. Perfectioning patent protection

The patent application filed in the above described way can be the basis for a PCT application (worldwide) within 12 months an any other national patent application





Strong advice:

- to find an industrial partner interested in development and exploitment of the invention, to get funds for worldwide protection
- to appoint a professional for all applications that are considered interesting for industrial exploitment



First patent published in the USA

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RUGGLES, OF THOMASTON, MAINE

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM-ENGINE FOR RAIL AND OTHER ROADS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 1, dated July 13, 1836.

To all whom it may concern:

Thomaston, in the State of Maine, have invented a new and useful improvement or s improvements on locomotive-engines used them from mud or other impediments to on railroads and common roads by which inclined planes and hills may be ascended and heavy loads drawn up the same with more facility and economy than heretofore, 10 and by which the evil effects of frost. ice, snows, and mud on the rail causing the wheels to slide are obviated.

The obstacles met with in ascending inclined planes with locomotives drawing 15 heavy loads after them, are the want of power in the engine, and the deficiency of adhesion to the rails, my improvements are designed to give a multiplied tractive power to the locomotive and to prevent the evil of 20 the sliding of the wheels, and for these improvements I have made application for a patent to be issued according to the pro-visions of law. The following is a full and exact description of said improve-

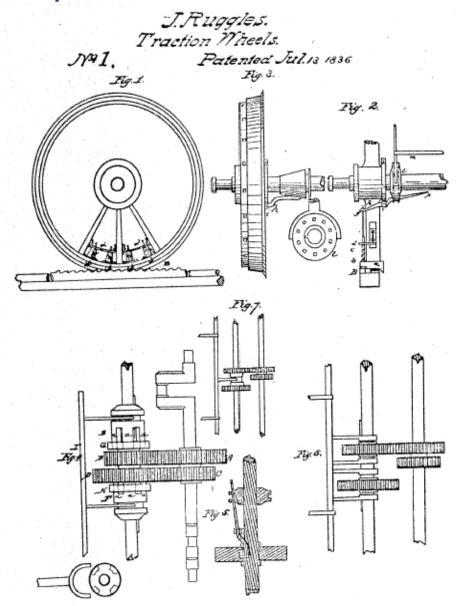
To prevent the wheels from sliding on the rails I make use of a check rail, and retreating cogs, the cogs are applied in the following manner, the wheels are made in so the common form except that the rim is somewhat wider from the flange to the out-side of the trend it should be no wider than to pass the rail sufficiently, and its width must be further extended 12 inches. This 35 extended part of the rim at the periphery thereof is 11 inches less in diameter than the bearing periphory.

The accompanying drawings are made a part of and are referred to in this descrip-40 tion for the better understanding thereof. A transverse section of the rim is seen at a, in Figure 2, and it is more fully shown

in Fig. 3. This extended rim is pierced with 24 holes, or square sockets, where the wheel 45 has 12 spokes, for the reception of the retreating cogs, they are 11 inches square at equal distances apart, and I inch from the bearing part of the rim, the cogs move freely in these sockets in the direction of the 50 radii they are shown at b, b, b, b, in Fig. 1, they have shoulders on their inner ends to stop their outward motion and they project through the rim ? of an inch, leaving their 55 shown in the drawings, the cogs are kept in ss they raise behind the wheel. Their actheir places by spiral springs pressing upon tion is attended with very little friction, act-

their heads with sufficient force to project Be it known that I, John Russian, of them outward easily when pressed up into their sockets, the springs react against the top of a cap, or case made to incluse, and protect so their easy action, the case is in form of the section of a cone, and may be seen at W. W. Fig. 1, it is fitted, and screwed firmly to the rim, the upper end being supported by 65 braces d, d, which are fastened to the spokes, attached to the cogs is a rod about half an inch diameter passing up through the spiral spring and freely through the top of the case, and brace projecting half an inch to above. This rod guides the motion of the cogs the case may be about 2 inches high, and 2 inches broad at its base.

The check rail B, is placed on the outside of the bearing rails so far distance that the 75 bearing part of the rim of the wheel cannot reach it when running close to its flange, the teeth are § of an inch in depth, and such distances apart that the cogs will take against every 3d, 4th, or 5th tooth accord- so ing as there may be a greater or less dis-tance between the cogs. The check rail is fastened by nails, or otherwise to the sills at such elevation that the bottom of the teeth shall be level with the top of the bearing as rail, the back part of the teeth are sloped, and curved, and their front, or flange is made to slope back about 4 of an inch. the rail may be 11 inches square measuring from top of the teeth. The periphery of the ex- 90 tended rim should run close to the teeth of the rail, but not so mear as to touch them. On the locomotives arriving at the foot of an inclined plane where the check rail is laid if the cogs do not happen to come in gear 95 with the teeth of the rail, but touch upon them they readily retreat out of the way as the wheel rolls along offering no material resistance to its motion, while the wheels adhere to the bearing rails the aid of the 100 cogs is not wanted, as snot as the increase of traction occasions them to slide the cogs instantly slip into gear, and hold the wheel in cheek, and whenever the wheels get out of gear their own action instantly restores 105 them, the points of the cogs being even with the tread of the wheel descend upon the check rails in a cycloidal are, and leave it again in the same manner relieved from outward ends, chamfered, and curved as their pressure against the flank of the teeth 110





FRANCE

All the information can be found at

http://www.inpi.fr/

Where to file: INPI (Paris or regional branches)

Prefectures

by post (Registered+ r.o.d.)

Documents: application form filled in

description+claims (+drawings)

payment of the fee (EUR 35)





SPAIN

All the information can be found at OEPM

http://www.oepm.es

Where to file: OEPM (Madrid)

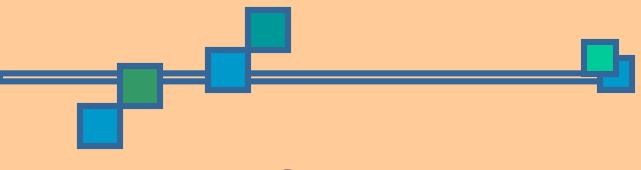
Public registers of administrative offices

Post Offices

Documents: application form filled in

description+claims (+drawings)

payment of the fee (EUR 83.05)



BELGIUM

All the information can be found at OPRI

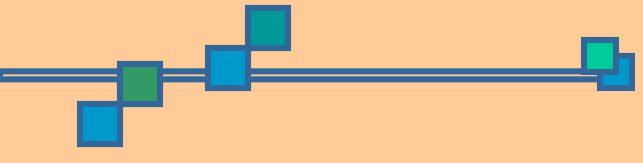
http://mineco.fgov.be

Where to file: OPRI (Brussels)

Documents: application form filled in

description+claims (+drawings)

payment of the fee (EUR 50 + stamp fees)



IRELAND

All the information can be found at Irish Patents Office http://www.patentsoffice.ie/

Where to file: OPRI (Brussels)

Prefectures

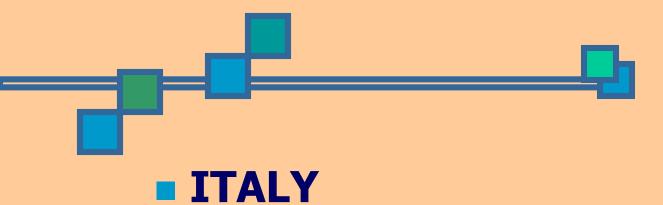
by post (Registered+ r.o.d.)

Documents: application form filled in

description+claims (+drawings)

payment of the fee (IEP 100)





All the information can be found at UIBM

http://213.175.14.66/Dgspc/Uff_Brev/homepage.htm

Where to file: Camere di Commercio

Documents: application form filled in

description+claims (+drawings)

payment of the fee (EUR 188,51+33,66)



<u>Overview</u>

The most well known forms of **intellectual property protection** are:

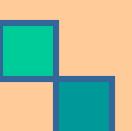
- Patents and Utility models
- Industrial design
- New Varieties of Plants
- Topographies of Semiconductors
- Trademarks and trade signs
- Industrial Secrets
- Copyright





Presentation 2014 - © ABM 2013 23/04/2014



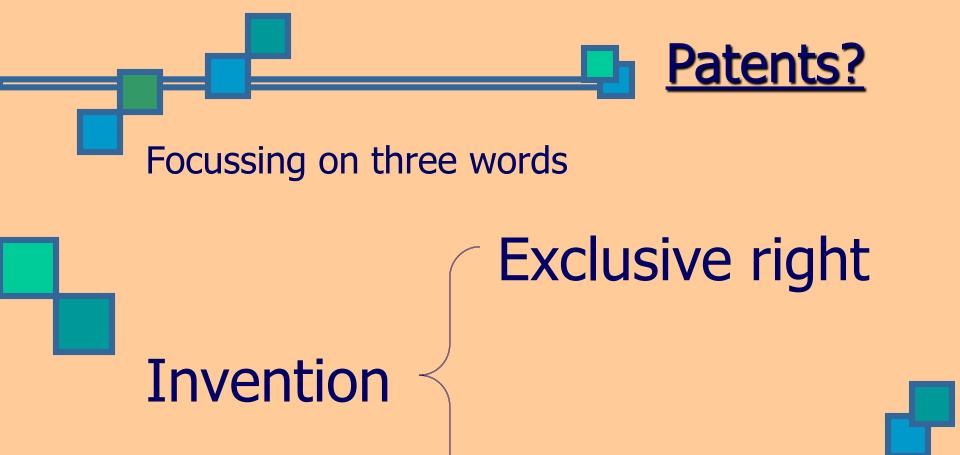


- Patents new products and methods
- Utility models useful shapes of objects, for example a keyboard
- Industrial design for example a design of a mobile phone
- Topographies of Semiconductors for hardware printed boards



- Trademarks and trade signs brand names of products and services
- Trade Secrets ex.: source codes of software
- Copyrights software <u>as such</u>





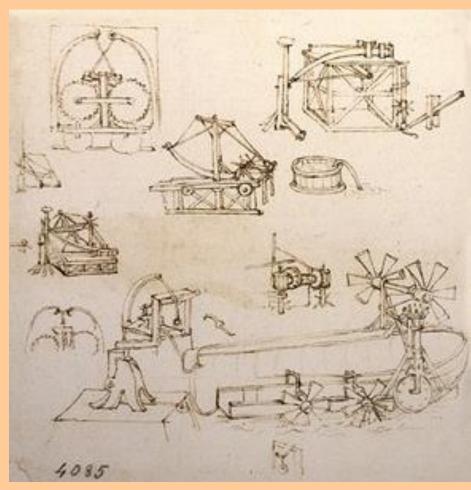


Disclosure

<u>Filippo</u> <u>Brunelleschi</u>

In 1421 a sort of patent was granted to Filippo Brunelleschi to protect an amphibious vehicle, called Badalone, capable to go up in the River Arno.

The protection was granted in the form of destruction of similar vehicles made by competitors/infringers



http://www.stanford.edu/~broich/tamingnature/brunelleschi.htm

Brunelleschi's "patent "

Considering that the admirable Filippo Brunelleschi, a man of the most perspicacious intellect, industry, and invention, citizen of Florence, has invented some machine or kind of ship, by means of which he thinks he can easily, at any time, bring in any merchandise and load on the river Arno and on any other river or water, for less money than usual, and with several other benefits to merchants and others, and that he refuses to make such machine available to the public, in order that the fruit of his genius and skill may not be reaped by another without his will and consent;

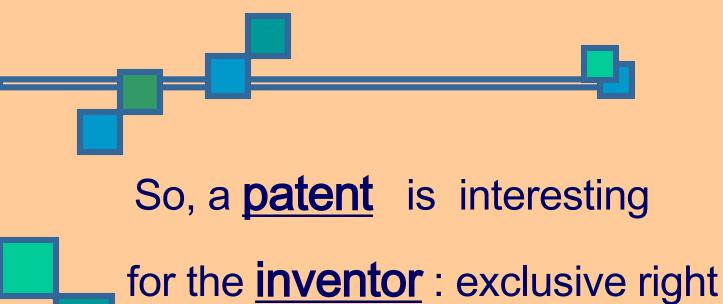
and that, if he enjoyed some prerogative concerning this, he would open up what he is hiding and would disclose it to all;

And desiring that this matter, so withheld and hidden without fruit, shall be brought to light to be of profit to both said Filippo and our whole country and others, and that some privilege be created for said Filippo as hereinafter described, so that he may be animated more fervently to even higher pursuits and stimulated to more subtle investigations, they deliberated on 19 June 1421:

Brunelleschi's "patent "

That no person alive, wherever born and of whatever status, dignity, quality, and grade, shall dare or presume, within three years next following from the day when the present provision has been approved in the Council of Florence, to commit any of the following acts on the river Arno, any other river, stagnant water, swamp, or water running or existing in the territory of Florence: to have, hold, or use in any manner, be it newly invented or made new in form, a machine or ship or other instrument designed to import or ship or transport on water any merchandise or any things or goods, except such ship or machine or instrument as they may have used until now for similar operations, or to ship or transport, or to have shipped or transported, any merchandise or goods on ships, machines, or instruments for water transport other than such as were familiar and usual until now, and further that any such new or newly shaped machine, etc. shall be burned;

Provided however that the foregoing shall not be held to cover, and shall not apply to, any newly invented of newly shaped machine, etc. designed to ship, transport or travel on water, which may be made by Filippo Brunelleschi or with his will and consent; also, than any merchandise, things, or goods which may be shipped with such newly invented ships, within three years next following, shall be free from imposition, requirement, or levy of any new tax not previously imposed.



for the **inventor**: exclusive right .

and

for the <u>public</u>: disclosure of the invention technological development

Patent No. 1.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RUGGLES, OF THOMASTON, MAINE

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM-ENGINE FOR RAIL AND OTHER ROADS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 1, dated July 13, 1836.

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The obstacles met with in ascending inclined planes with locomotives drawing 15 heavy loads after them, are the want of power in the engine, and the deficiency of adhesion to the rails, my improvements are designed to give a multiplied tractive power to the locomotive and to prevent the evil of 20 the sliding of the wheels, and for these improvements I have made application for a patent to be issued according to the provisions of law. The following is a full and exact description of said improve-

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their heads with sufficient force to project Be it known that I, John Russians, of | them outward easily when pressed up into their sockets, the springs react against the top of a cap, or case made to inclose, and protect 60 their easy action, the case is in form of the section of a cone, and may be seen at W. W. Fig. 1, it is fitted, and screwed firmly to the rim, the upper end being supported by 65 braces d, d, which are fastened to the spokes, snows, and mud on the rail causing the attached to the cogs is a rod about half an inch diameter passing up through the spiral spring and freely through the top of the case, and brace projecting half an inch ro above. This rod guides the motion of the cogs the case may be about 2 inches high, and 2 inches broad at its base.

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J.Ruggles. Traction Mheels. Patented Jul. 13 1836 Fig. 6.



- Italian Industrial property code (Law 30 10/2/05)
 (Any state has its national patent law harmonisation among patent laws)
- European Patent Convention (Munich)
- Patent Cooperation Treaty (Washington)
- Communitarian Law on Trademarks and Designs
- National and Universal treaties on Copyright
- International Union for Plant Varieties
- Paris convention (priority rights)

Offices

- European Patent Office (EPO) Munich www.epo.org
- Office for the Harmonisation of the Internal market (OAMI) Alicante
 www.europa.oami.eu
- World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Geneva <u>www.wipo.int</u>
- Italian Patent and Trademark Office (UIBM) in Rome <u>www.uibm.gov.it</u>

for any other national office see:

www.epo.org/topics/ip-webguide.html





- It is not automatic
- In the IP fields there are automatic rights like:
 - **Inventorship:** right to be designated as inventor (without property on the idea)
 - Authorship: copyright (not on the ideas, but on the copies of the work of the author)
 - Industrial secret: it is valid automatically, but it has to be kept secret

But the <u>only way to get a property on</u> <u>technical features</u> is to file a **patent application**



It is not EASY

- Whichever kind of prior public disclosure (exhibition publication, sale, paper, conference, internet) destroys the possibility of having valid patents
- Drafting a patent is on the responsibility of the applicant
- Certain procedures, timing and costs have to be followed to avoid loss of rights



- What happens if we do not protect a new idea that could have been protected
 - No rights are established
 - No licences can be given
 - No financial compensation (royalties)
 - Industries may patent developments of the idea having a monopoly on it
 - The property of any developments deriving from the idea is lost
 - You loose an opportunity of publication of your work
 - Technology transfer seriously endangered

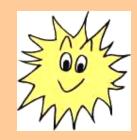


Patents

- Logical obstacles to start protection vs. Reasons to protect are:
 - Ethical (aim of research)
 - drawbacks deriving from losing property are higher (no property, no control)
 - in any case protection mandatory under the contract
 - Costs (of law consultants and fees)
 - Costs to start protection may be low, even if costs for obtaining protection worldwide are high
 - Unawareness on patenting procedures and difficult decision on what to protect















ECONOMIC: stakeholders, potential partners.

- LEGAL: Courts, potential Infringers
- TECHNICAL: Clients, Market

All the three aspects are necessary for a success of the patent



PATENT FAILURE

- ECONOMICAL: lack of technology transfer, lack of commercial exploitment.
- LEGAL: lack of enforcement,, insufficient coverage of countries.
- TECHNICAL: lack of utility, lack of enforceability for technical reasons (insufficiency of knowledge, insufficiency of disclosure)



A patent is a claim on an invention on which a government grants exclusive rights

But also

Such claim is a definition written by the applicant (or his patent attorney) that circumscribes the inventive concept.



- A claim has to be novel
- A claim has also to be inventive



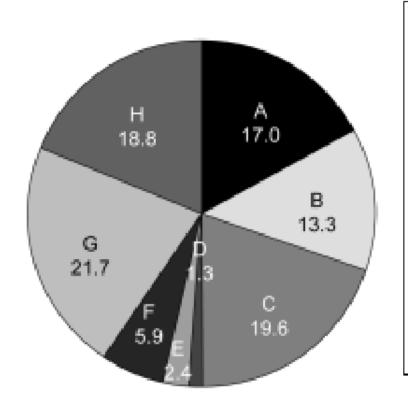
Novelty and inventive step

- A claim is novel if it is not disclosed in the prior art
- A claim is inventive if it is not obvious over the prior art, taking into account the technical problem that the invention solves
- Therefore, it is fundamental to know the background art



Patent Classification CPC

Use always the Patent Classification to make searches! (http://worldwide.espacenet.com)



Technical fields under the IPC:

- 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

	PHYSICS	G 🗆	
	MEASURING (counting G06M); TESTING	G01 🗆	
	OPTICS (making optical elements or apparatus B24B, B29D11/00, C03, or other appropriate subclasses or classes; materials per se, see the relevant places, e.g. C03B, C03C)	G02 🗖	
	PHOTOGRAPHY; CINEMATOGRAPHY; ELECTROGRAPHY; HOLOGRAPHY (reproduction of pictures or patterns by scanning and converting into electrical signals HO4N)	G03 🗆	
	HOROLOGY	G04 🗔	
	CONTROLLING; REGULATING (specially adapted to a particular field of use, see the relevant place for that field, e.g. A62C37/00, B03B13/00, B23Q)	G05 □	
	COMPUTING; CALCULATING; COUNTING (score computers for games A53; combinations of writing applicances with computing devices B43K29/08)	G06 🗀	
	CHECKING-DEVICES	G07 🗖	
	SIGNALLING (indicating or display devices per se G09F; transmission of pictures H04N) [C9504]	G08 🗀	
	EDUCATION; CRYPTOGRAPHY; DISPLAY; ADVERTISING; SEALS	G09 🗀	_
	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; ACOUSTICS	G10 🗀	
	INFORMATION STORAGE	G11 🗆	
	INSTRUMENT DETAILS	G12 🗀	
	NUCLEAR PHYSICS; NUCLEAR ENGINEERING	G21 🗖	
	ELECTRICITY	н 🗆	
	BASIC ELECTRIC ELEMENTS	H01 🗀	
	GENERATION; CONVERSION OR DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIC POWER	H02 🗀	
	BASIC ELECTRONIC CIRCUITRY	H03 🗖	
	ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUE	H04 🗀	
Pre	ELECTRIC TECHNIQUES NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR	H05 □	/04/2014

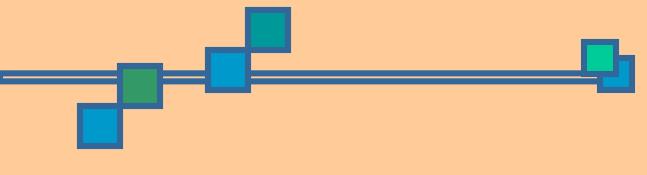


for which inventions, concerning their technical and functional features a patent can be requested?

- <u>processes</u> for production of technical effects
- <u>devices</u> for production of technical effects
- materials for production of technical effects
- In certain cases: a technical effect as such

Maximum duration of the patent 20 years (for drugs an extension possible up to 5 years)





Patenting Fields

- A Patent can be requested for inventions in all fields of technology
- Only a few exceptions, like Software and Computer Implemented/Business Related Inventions which are not always patentable subject matter.



Excluded matter

Art. 52-54-56 EPC

- (1) European patents shall be granted for any inventions which are susceptible of industrial application, which are new and which involve an inventive step.
- (2) **Unpatentable**: (a) discoveries, scientific theories and mathematical methods; (b) aesthetic creations; (c) schemes, rules and methods for performing mental acts, playing games or doing business, and programs for computers; (d) presentations of information.
- (3) The provisions of paragraph 2 shall exclude patentability of subject-matter or activities as such.





Responsibility on the content of the application is on the applicant





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- PATENT (UK, DE)
- BREVET (FR)
- PATENTE (ES)
- UTILITY PATENT (USA)

This is the final goal, but how to get it, and how to get a robust and effective protection?

Invention?



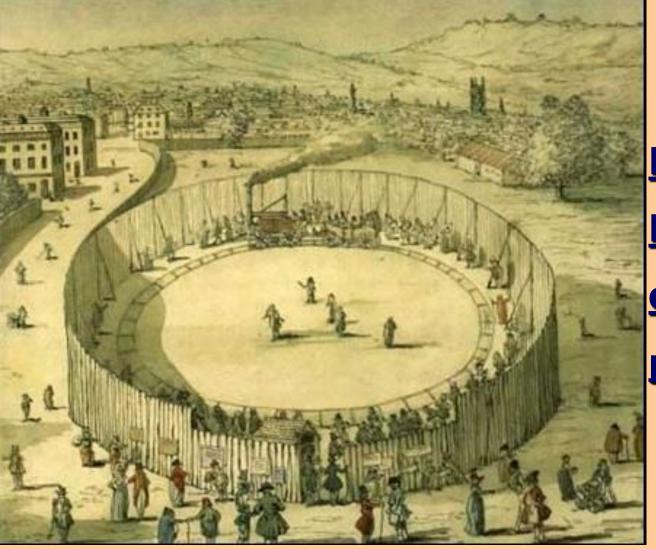
Sometimes it is sought for years ... Sometimes it comes unexpected

The inventor (or the team of researchers) has often doubts on what to do, how to protect the idea

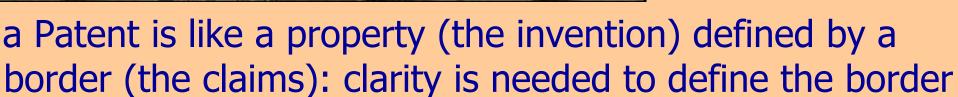


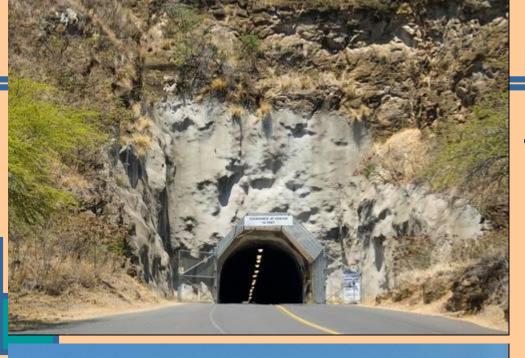
In order to be ready

- 1. Understand the initial steps of the patenting procedure
- 2. In particolare understanding what can be protected and how to do it
- 3. Moreover, understanding how to improve the protection after filing the application



Patent=
Exclusive area
of the
proprietor





Strong position



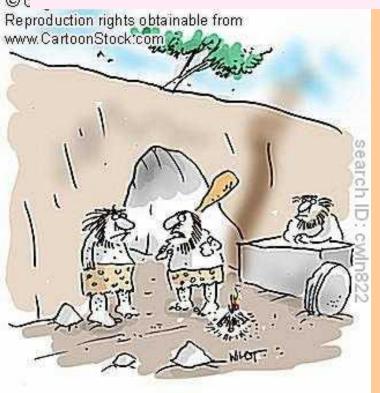
Weak position



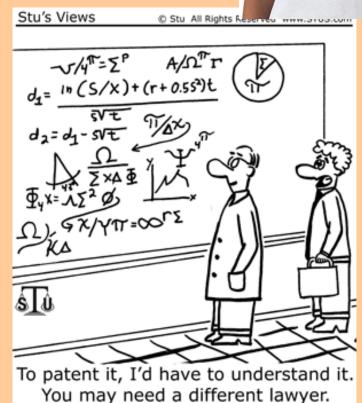
Claim the features of the invention that give the strongest protection

PISA, 23/04/2014

Patent Counsel or "patent attorney"



"After fire and the wheel, it was only logical to invent the patent attorney."



The skill of patent attorneys is important for achieving

the strongest protection

Presentazione Master 2013- © ABM 2013



MY

PATENT ATTORNEY



in the interest of the inventor of a Patent

- Checks the prior art versus the invention
- Determines the differences from prior art
- Formulates novel and inventive claims to protect the invention from "design around"
- Drafts the full specification and drawings
- Files the Patent application
- Follows the examination up to grant
- Assists the patent in infringement suits
- Protects the Patent against opposition and invalidity law suits

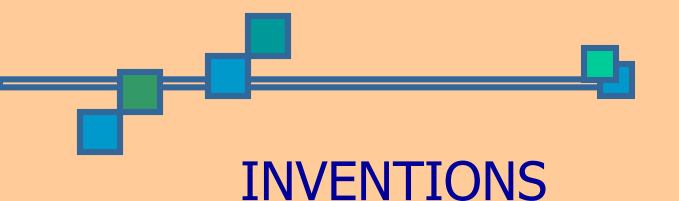






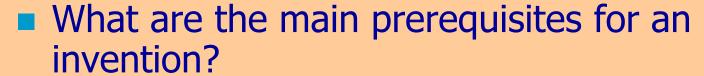
- Checks "design around" solutions
- Checks the patents of the competitors
- Files oppositions and invalidity lawsuits against patents
- Assists clients if accused of infringement





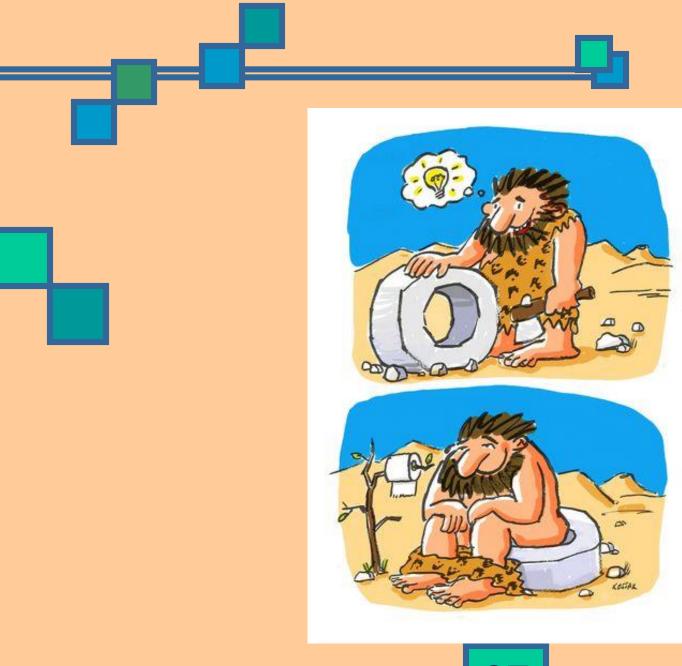


- What is an invention?
- It is a solution of a technical problem





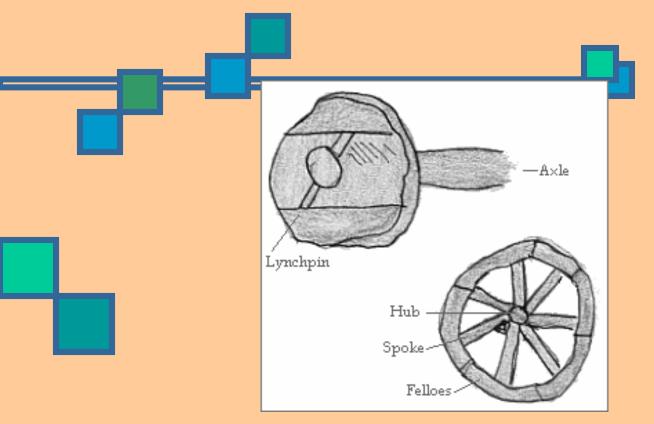
Novelty and "inventive step"







most inventions are a small improvement starting from the closest prior art



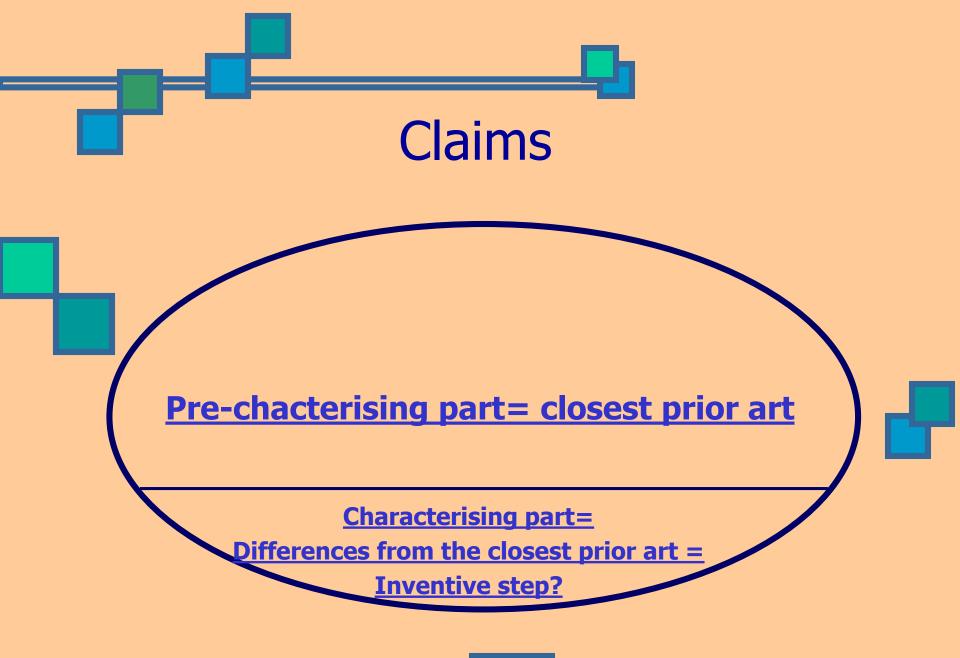




Wheel comprising a hub and a border which can roll on the ground

characterised in that

The hub is connected to the border by spaced spokes



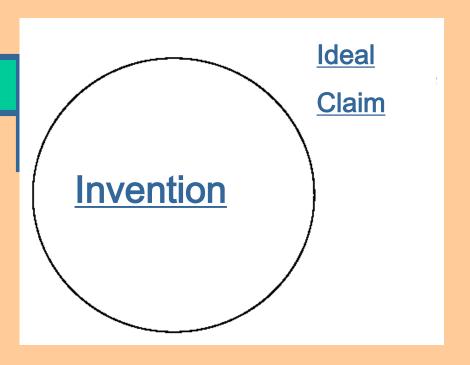


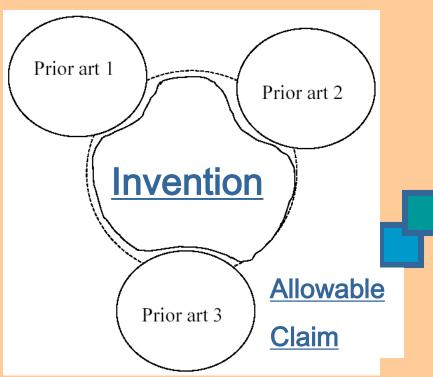
"inventive step"

- Minimum height for the inventive step?
- Starting from the "closest prior art", the differences and the capability of solving the technical problem provide the inventive step
- The inventive step is not measurable but is a "yes" or "no" parameter: either it is inventive (technical problem solved) or not inventive



Limitation of claims





A claim that is initially not allowable can be limited so that it can be considered allowable

Limitazion of claims

- The applicant (or the patent attorney) formulates the patent with the broadest scope possible
- Often the claimed protection is considered too broad by the Patent Office – concerning Novelty and Inventive step
- Normally, after a proper limitation of the claims taking into account the prior art the patent can be granted

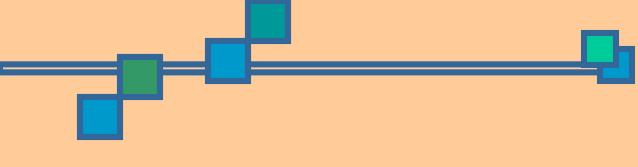




<u>Limitation of claims</u>

- Normalmente si allegano ad una rivendicazione principale una o più rivendicazioni dipendenti, in modo da fornire posizioni di ripiego
- Le rivendicazioni dipendenti sono scritte in modo da rendere concedibile una rivendicazione principale che mancasse dei requisiti di novità e originalità.





Limitazione delle rivendicazioni

- Ad esempio, se desidero proteggere la caratteristica A, rivendico tale caratteristica nella domanda di brevetto come indipendente
- B o C sono aspetti vantaggiosi di A
- In modo prudenziale, però, rivendico anche A+B, o A+C, o A+B+C, qualora A da sola non fosse nuova o inventiva



Come si ottiene un brevetto

Va presentata domanda ad un organismo competente nello Stato in cui si vuole ottenere protezione.









 La domanda deve contenere la descrizione dell'innovazione, la rappresentazione grafica di una o più forme realizzative preferite, la rivendicazione dell'ambito di protezione.











 Vanno dati gli estremi del titolare/dei titolari, dell'inventore, pagando le tasse di procedura e di concessione.

A seconda del paese la domanda viene esaminata anche nel merito (novità, originalità, applicabilità industriale), oppure solo per aspetti formali (tasse, presenza descrizione, disegni, rivendicazioni).

- La domanda di brevetto viene pubblicata e, nei sistemi ad esame, viene pubblicato anche il brevetto dopo la concessione.
- La presentazione corretta della domanda è responsabilità del richiedente. La domanda non può essere integrata con nuove soluzioni e può essere corretta solo in senso limitativo.



Tipi di invenzione

- Silver & Yellow Fibi permanenti
- di prodotto (es. farmaco, oggetto, macchina, alimento,
- es. aspirapolvere dyson (vs. Hoover)
- Nell'invenzione di prodotto il problema da risolvere è "cosa produrre e perché".
 - Il nuovo prodotto è realizzato mediante procedimenti tecnologici noti oppure nuovi
- di processo (es. produz. acciaio, riconoscimento vocale)
 - il problema tecnico è "come produrre qualcosa".
 - L'invenzione ha per oggetto il processo per la fabbricazione di un prodotto nuovo oppure già noto
- di uso (es. secondo uso terapeutico del Viagra, scoperto per curare malattie cardiache).
 - Invenzione in cui si ha la trasposizione di un principio noto o di una precedente invenzione in un differente settore, con il risultato di avere un risultato finale diverso

Cosa scrivere nel brevetto

può essere usato il seguente ordine

- A) TITOLO
 - (normalmente da una a 10 parole, senza esse anticipino il contenuto inventivo)
- B) AMBITO DELL'INVENZIONE (Technical field)
 - La presente invenzione riguarda...... (Viene indicato l'ambito di applicazione senza anticiparne le nuove caratteristiche tecniche né il problema da risolvere)
- C) ANTEFATTO DELL'INVENZIONE (Background)
 - Si indica il *problema tecnico* da risolvere
 - Si indica la "tecnica nota più prossima" (closest prior art) e gli aspetti che essa non può risolvere, o che può risolvere solo parzialmente, nei confronti del problema tecnico formulato

■ D) SCOPO DELL'INVENZIONE

■ È uno scopo della presente invenzione Vanno indicati separatamente tutti gli scopi della nuova soluzione tecnica permette di raggiungere

■ E) SINTESI DELL'INVENZIONE

 Descrive in termini ampi le caratteristiche tecniche essenziali dell'invenzione, e effetti tecnici raggiunti che permettono di risolvere il problema tecnico

 Descrive inoltre ulteriori caratteristiche ausiliarie/secondarie/ opzionali indicando che esse possono essere aggiunte ha le caratteristiche tecniche essenziali per raggiungere scopi opzionali preferiti.

■ F) DISEGNI

- I disegni vengono allegati al termine della descrizione (es. Fig. 1, Fig. 2, ecc...)
- Nella descrizione si fa riferimento in modo sintetico alla lista dei disegni: es. la figura 1 schematicamente mostra una vista in sezione ...; la figura 2 mostra una vista prospettica ...; la figura 3 è uno schema a blocchi di...; la figura 4 è un diagramma di flusso di...

■ G) DESCRIZIONE DI ALMENO UN ESEMPIO

- si tratta di una descrizione dettagliata di un esempio applicativo dell'invenzione, con riferimento ai disegni (come mostrato in figura 1)
- Aggiungere numeri arabi ai disegni e fare riferimento nella descrizione ad essi; può essere alla fine dell'esibizione allegata una leggenda dei numeri utilizzati e dei relativi termini;

■ H) RIVENDICAZIONI (*Claims*)

- Definiscono le caratteristiche essenziali che sono oggetto di protezione
- Almeno una rivendicazione è principale o indipendente e definisce l'ambito di protezione più ampio.
- Le caratteristiche opzionali/secondarie/accessorie sono definite in rivendicazioni dipendenti, organizzate secondo una gerarchia gradualmente più limitativa (stuttura ad "albero rovesciato" rispetto alla rivendicazione indipendente)

■ I) RIASSUNTO (*Abstract*)

- Massimo 150 parole che descrivono normalmente la figura più rappresentativa dell'invenzione.
- Non dà protezione legale e ha scopo solamente bibliografico



From a basic invention many inventions on "details" can derive

Example of the "airbag invention"



May 13, 1958

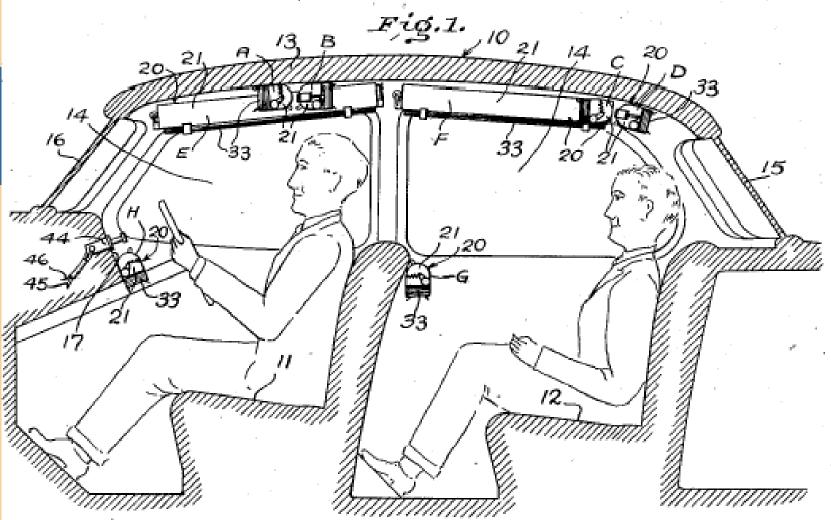
H. A. BERTRAND

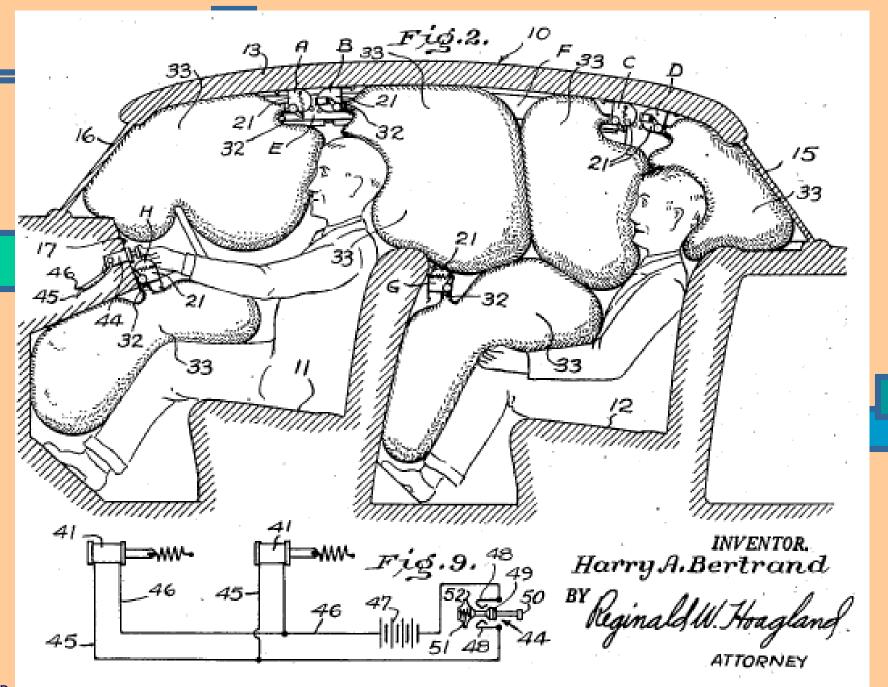
2,834,606

SAFETY DEVICE FOR PASSENGERS

Filed Oct. 5, 1955

2 Sheets-Sheet 1





PCT application



PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION International Bureau

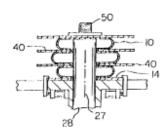
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : B60R 21/16	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/044 (43) International Publication Date: 5 February 1998 (05.02
(21) International Application Number: PC (22) International Filing Date: 21 July 19	7/IB97/009 97 (21,07.5	DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
(30) Priority Data: 08/688,631 29 July 1996 (29.07.96)	,	Published With international search report.

(71) Applicant: FORD GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. [US/US]; Suite 911, Parklane Towers East, One Parklane Boulevard, Dearborn, MI 48126 (US).

(72) Inventor: WARNER, Larry, R.; 38571 Parkdale, Livonia, MI 48150 (US). AIRBAG FOLDING METHOD

(54) Title: A METHOD OF FOLDING A VEHICLE SAFETY AIRBAG



(57) Abstract

A whicle safety airbag (10) is folded to an ansular compact accordion-like figuration for placement around a conventional bug inflator. The bug folding operation involves axially stretching the bug, restraining localised areas of the stretched bug against radial expansion, and axially compressing the bug while moving the restraining devises together, such that annular accordion-like folds are formed in the bug.



Number and date

(11) International Publication Number:

WO 98/04442

(43) International Publication Date:

5 February 1998 (05,02.98)

12 | (8

(81) Designated States: JP, KR, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

7)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/JB97/00912

(22) International Filing Date:

21 July 1997 (21.07.97)

(30) Priority Data:

08/688,631

29 July 1996 (29.07.96)

US

(71) Applicant: FORD GLOBAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. [US/US]; Suite 911, Parklane Towers East, One Parklane Boulevard, Dearborn, MI 48126 (US).

(72) Inventor: WARNER, Larry, R.; 38571 Parkdale, Livonia, MI 48150 (US).

Designated states

Priority

Applicant

Inventor

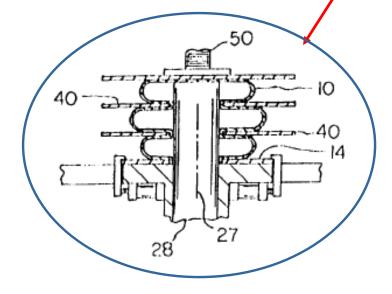
117

Abstract

A: Title

I: Figure of the abstract

(54) Title: A METHOD OF FOLDING A VEHICLE SAFETY AIRBAG



(57) Abstract

A vehicle safety airbag (10) is folded to an annular compact accordion-like figuration for placement around a conventional bag inflator. The bag folding operation involves axially stretching the bag, restraining localised areas of the stretched bag against radial expansion, and axially compressing the bag while moving the restraining devises together, such that annular accordion-like folds are formed in the bag.

I: Abstract

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B: Field of the invention

This invention relates to vehicle safety airbags, and particularly to a method of folding an airbag into a compact annular configuration sized to surround an airbag inflator.

Inflatable airbags are sometimes deployed in vehicles, especially automobiles and trucks, to protect the driver and front passenger in the event of a front collision that would tend to throw the vehicle occupant toward the dashboard and windshield. Typically, the driver side airbag is deployed in the steering wheel in a folded state proximate to an air inflator buried within the steering wheel or steering column. The passenger side airbag is located within a housing in the dashboard.

The present invention is concerned particularly with the deployment of the driver side airbag. More particularly, the invention relates to a method of folding a driver side airbag so that the bag is formed into plural annular folds adapted to surround the associated airbag inflator.

C: Background of the invention

One conventional airbag inflator comprises a cylindrical housing having a flat end wall and a ring of gas escape ports in the cylindrical side wall; typically the cylindrical side wall has a diameter of about three or four inches. Conventional driver side airbags are folded in zigzag fashion to form multiple folds positionable against the end wall of the inflator housing.

With such an orientation of the folded airbag, the bag inflation process tends to produce a mushroom configuration in the transitory partial inflation stage. The air pressure force travels through the partially opened folds of the bag in an irregular manner to produce a relatively narrow stem and a bulbous leading end; the unfolding process is somewhat unpredictable.

Another disadvantage of the conventional method of airbag folding is that the multiple folds add to the axial dimension of the airbag inflator so that it becomes difficult to recess the centre area of the steering wheel

a

W

b

a

C

k

S

E: Summary of the invention

The present invention relates to a method of folding a vehicle safety airbag so that the bag has plural annular folds adapted to encircle the associated airbag inflator. The folded bag has a single fold connector wall spanning the end surface of the inflator. The folded walls of the bag surround the inflator without increasing the axial thickness dimension of the inflator. Therefore the bag-inflator assembly has a pancake configuration that enables the assembly to fit within a recessed central area of a steering wheel so as to achieve a dished steering wheel exterior surface.

D: advantages

A principal advantage to the invention is that during the bag inflation process the gas pressure is initially applied directly to the connector wall that spans the end surface of the inflator. The connector wall (spanning the

F: Brief description of the drawings

The invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a semi-schematic elevational view of an apparatus that can 5 be used to practice the method of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary transverse sectional view taken through the Figure 1 apparatus;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 3-3 in Figure 2;



G: Preterred embodiment

Figure 5 shows an airbag 10 in a folded condition within a bag housing 12 that comprises a circular mounting disc 14 for anchoring the mouth of the bag in a stationary position. Annular mouth edge 16 of the airbag is secured to the inner annular edge of disc 14 to closely fit around the cylindrical side surface of a conventional airbag inflator 18.

The inflator housing has a ring of gas escape ports 20 in its side surface, whereby pressurised gas flows from the inflator radially outwardly in essentially all directions into the bag interior space. The bag is thereby inflated from the folded deflated condition shown in full lines to the inflated condition shown in dashed lines 22. Typically, the inflation process is accomplished in a time swan of about thirty five milliseconds. During the inflation process the bag expands out of bag housing 12 in all directions, measured around the axis of inflator 18, so that the bag has a curvilinear three dimensioned configuration of progressively increasing size during the process.

Succession of steps H: Inc

H: Independent claim

CLAIMS

 A method of folding a vehicle safety airbag comprising:

stretching the bag along a central axis;
restraining the bag against radial expansion at a

plurality of radial planes spaced along said central axis;

ballooning the bag outwardly while collapsing the bag

in the axial direction, and moving the restraining planes

toward one another; and

withdrawing the restraining forces when the ballooned walls of the bag occupy essentially paralleled planes normal to the bag central axis.

Step 3

Step 1

Step 2

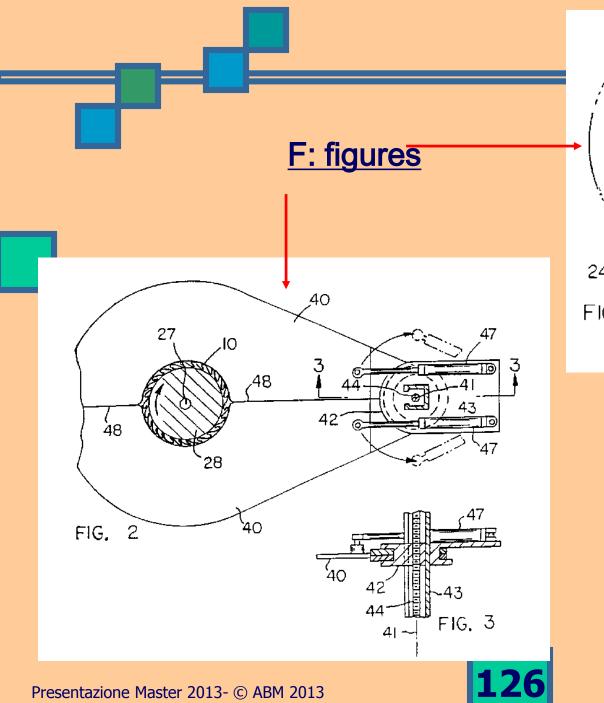
Step 4

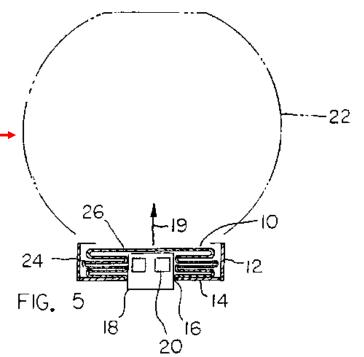


- 2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said bag stretching step is performed by moving an elongated mandrel into the bag so that the mandrel establishes the bag stretching axis.
 - 3.) A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein said bag ballooning steps is achieved partly blowing air outwardly from the mandrel into the bag.
- 4. A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the step of axially compressing the bag involves simultaneously withdrawing the mandrel from the bag, and applying an axial pushing force to an external surface of the bag.

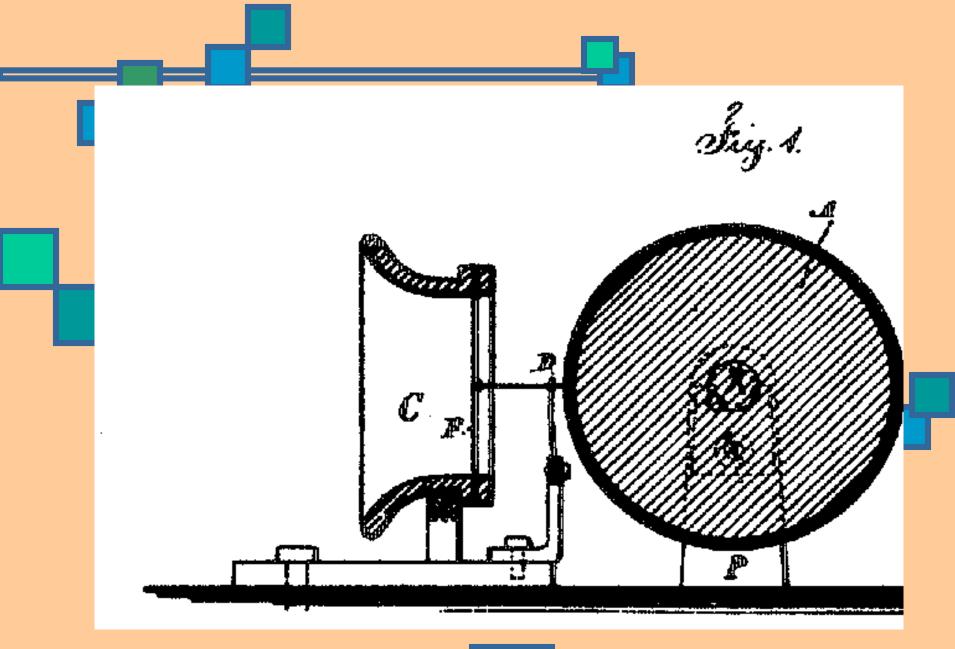


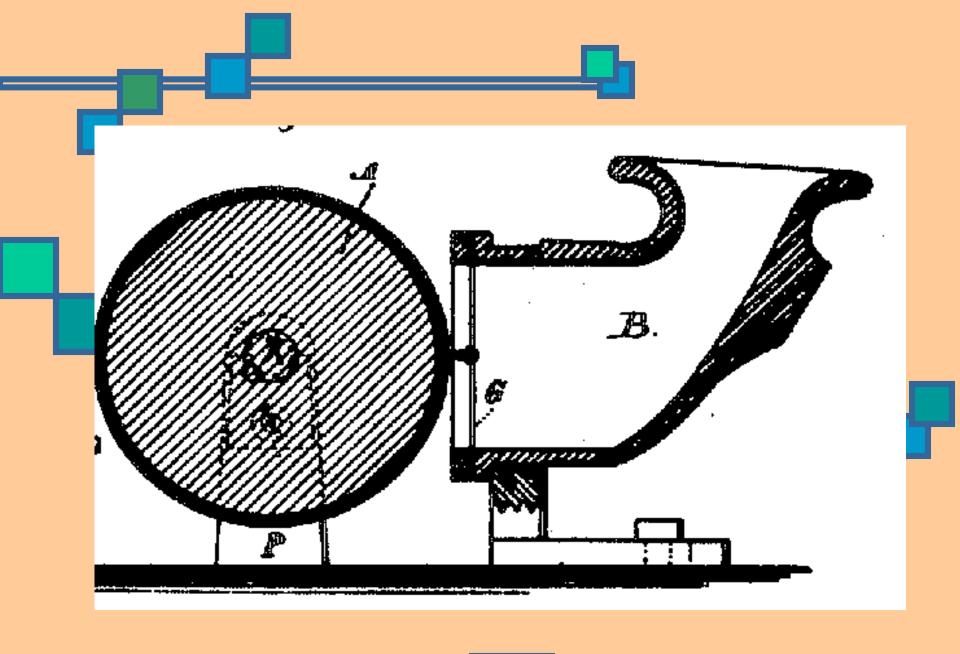
5. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the bag restraining step involves moving plural sets of clamping plates toward the bag central axis to establish the aforementioned restraining planes.

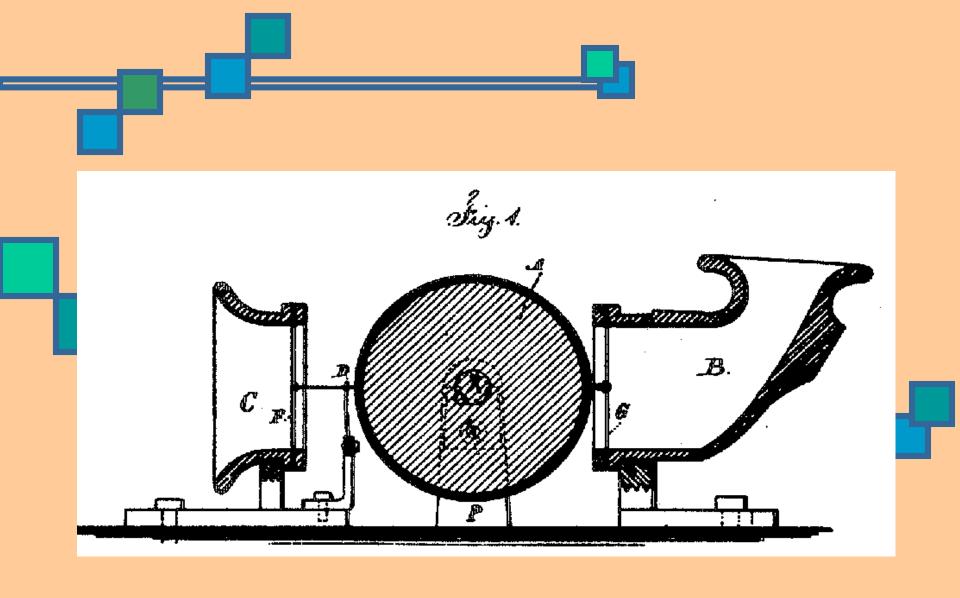




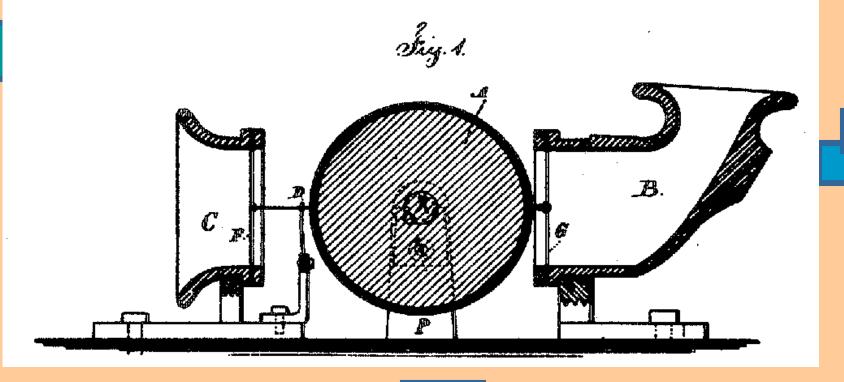






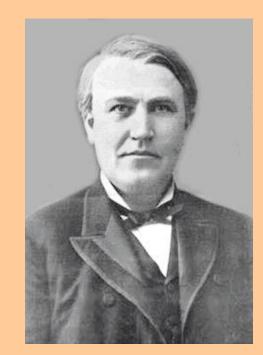


T A. EDISON. Phonograph or Speaking Machine. No. 200,521. Patented Feb. 19, 1878.



EDISON

- Microphone (1877)
- Phonograph(1878)
- Light bulb (1879)
- Kinetoscope, (1891) ancestor of the motion picture device of Lumiere brothers
- Edison had 1300 patents
- The object of his life was to get profit from his inventions to launch other inventions





THOMAS A. EDISON, OF MENLO PARK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN PHONOGRAPH OR SPEAKING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 200,521, dated February 19, 1878; application filed December 24, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Thomas A. Edison, of Menlo Park, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Phonograph or Speaking Machines, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to record in permanent characters the human voice and other sounds, from which characters such sounds may be reproduced and rendered audible again at a future time.

The invention consists in arranging a plate, diaphragm, or other flexible body capable of being vibrated by the human voice or other sounds, in conjunction with a material capable of registering the movements of such vibrating body by embossing or indenting or altering such material, in such a manner that such register-marks will be sufficient to cause a second vibrating plate or body to be set in motion by them, and thus reproduce the motions of the first vibrating body.

The invention further consists in the various combinations of mechanism to carry out my invention.

I have discovered, after a long series of experiments, that a diaphragm or other body capable of being set in motion by the human voice does not give, except in rare instances, superimposed vibrations, as has heretofore been supposed, but that each vibration is separate and distinct, and therefore it becomes possible to record and reproduce the sounds of the human voice.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section, illustrating my invention, and Fig. 2 is a plan of the same.

A is a cylinder having a helical indentinggroove cut from end to end—say, ten grooves to the inch. Upon this is placed the material to be indented, preferably metallic foil. This drum or cylinder is secured to a shaft, X, having at one end a thread cut with ten threads to the inch, the bearing P also having a thread cut in it.

L is a tube, provided with a longitudinal slot, and it is rotated by the clock-work at M, or other source of power.

The shaft X passes into the tube L, and it is rotated by a pin, 2, secured to the shaft,

Filing Strategy

- A patent gives only national protection. However, an applicant is not obliged to file patent applications worldwide contemporaneously.
- The PARIS CONVENTION grants one year time to an inventor that has filed an application in a State to file other applications in other states claiming the priority, within one year from the filing date of the first application (priority date)

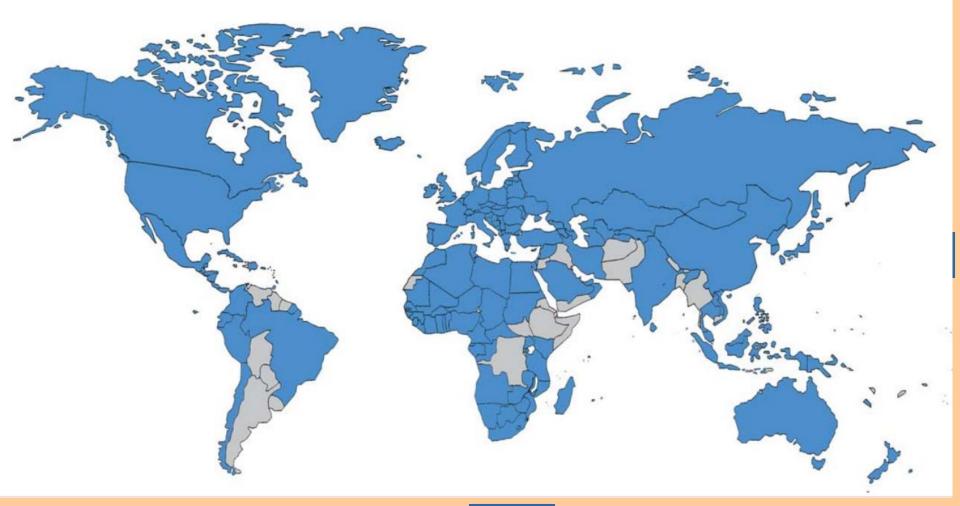


Filing strategy

- Common, but not unique, filing strategy is to file a priority application, in the state of origin of the invention,
- then a PCT application (almost worldwide coverage),
- The PCT offers an extension to this concept up to 30 or 31 months from the priority date for a number of states (138 PCT states), giving also other services, such as 1 priority document, international search and patentability opinions. www.wipo.int
- and then national phases of the international PCT applications, that follow national patenting



PCT Contracting States and Two-letter Codes (148 on 1 February 2014)





How to get a Patent in Italy* - Three routes

- 1- Filing an application in Italy
 - Italian Patent and Trademark Office (UIBM) in Rome
 - examination on formalities and absolute grounds
 - no search report
 - no substantive examination
 - no publication only availability to the public
 - availability on paper of specification about 2 weeks
 - no availability online of abstracts and specification
 - about three years between application and grant
 - official fees: 300-600€ (up to 50 sheets);
 - attorney fees: preparation 2000-5000 €; filing 500 €
 - renewal: yearly after 3 years up to 20 years (* similar routes any other state of the EC)





How to get a Patent in Italy - Three routes

2- Filing a European Patent Application

- European Patent Office in Munich, The Hague, Berlin
- examination on formalities and absolute grounds
- Search Report and preliminary examination on merit
- publication 18 months after priority
- request of examination 6 months after publication
- substantive examination
- official fees: filing 1300 € and up (n. claims), examination 1500 €; designation 600€
- attorney fees: preparation 4000-7000 €; filing 1000 €; substantive examination phase 2000-3000 € and up





- How to get a Patent in Italy Three routes
- 3- Filing a Euro-PCT Application
 - National Industrial property office or EPO or WIPO
 - examination on formalities and absolute grounds
 - Search Report and preliminary examination
 - publication 18 months after priority
 - entering the European route 30 months after priority
 - request of examination
 - substantive examination
 - official fees: filing 2800 € and up (n. pages), European phase 1800 € and up (n. claims), designation 525 €
 - attorney fees: preparation 4000-7000 €; filing 1000 €; substantive examination phase 2000-3000 € and up





- European and Euro-PCT Application (cont.)
 - end of substantive examination approval of the text
 - publication of the granted patent
 - 2-5 years between application and grant (acceleration)
 - official fees: renewal fees 380-900 €; fee for grant 750 €

Validation of the patent in the designated states: the European patent becomes a bundle of national patents

- translation into the national languages
- renewal fees at each state after grant (max 20 years)
- attorney fees 2000-3000 €
- validation: between 1000 and 3000 € (translation)

36 States: AL, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IS, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, NO, PT, SE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, RO, RS, SI, SM, SK + AL, BA, HR, MK, YU

European Patents

Figures: almost 2.700.000 European applications filed in 30 years of which 1.000.000 in the last 7 years and now 250.000 applications per year;

Countries: 49% European countries;22% USA; 20% Japan; 3% Korea; 1%Canada; 1% China; 4% altri



Patents in Italy: Italian companies follow the Italian route for claiming priority. In certain cases foreign companies file directly in Italy. About 10000 per year

<u>Initary</u>

- From the year 2016 a unitary patent will cover almost all EU;
- A unique court (UPC Unified Patent Court) will decide on invalidity and infringement
- Great advantage for companies which save money in the validation and renewal costs (about 80% less for companies which cover more than 10 European countries)



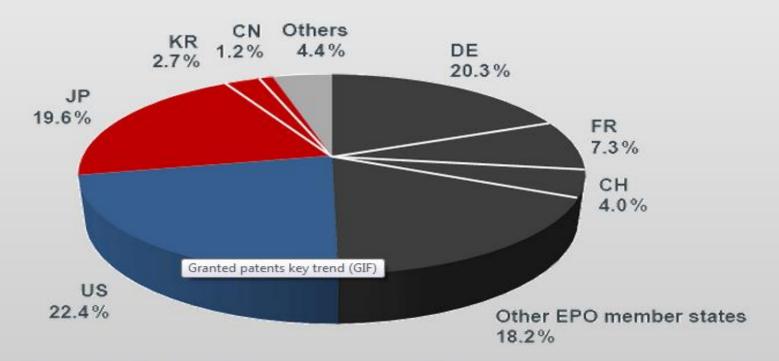




Geographic origin of the granted patents

European companies' share of patents granted by the EPO remains stable at around 50%. Grants to Japanese and US companies went up slightly, while the number of European patents obtained by Korean and Chinese companies is still very low, but growing rapidly.

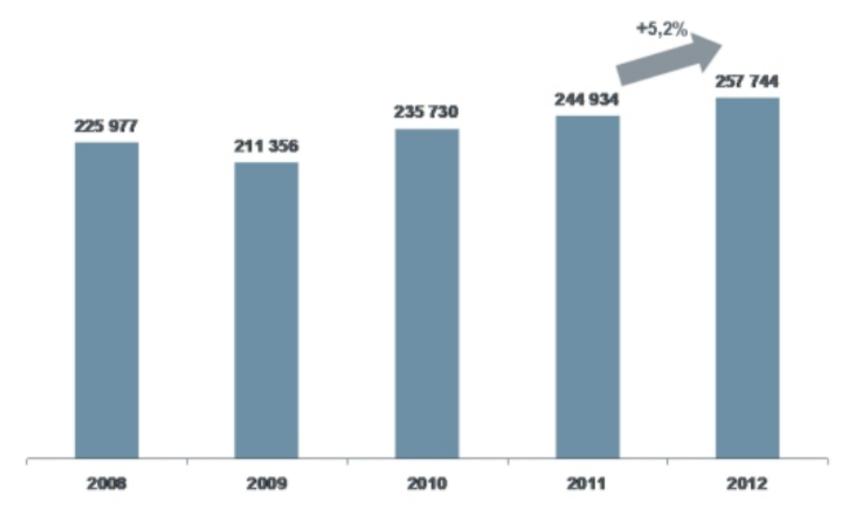
→ View the grants statistics by country of origin.



Analysis based on granted patents published in 2012. Patents have been allocated to the country of residence of the first-named patentee.

European Patents

Five-year trend Total European patent filings¹

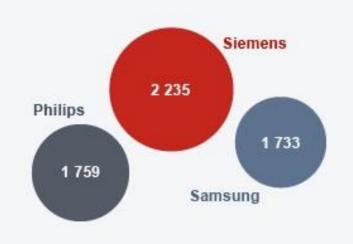


¹ Direct European filings under the EPC and International filings under the PCT

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European Applicants and Technical Field





Analysis based on European patent applications filed with the EPO in 2011 (Direct European applications filed in 2011 and international (PCT) applications entering the European phase in 2011).





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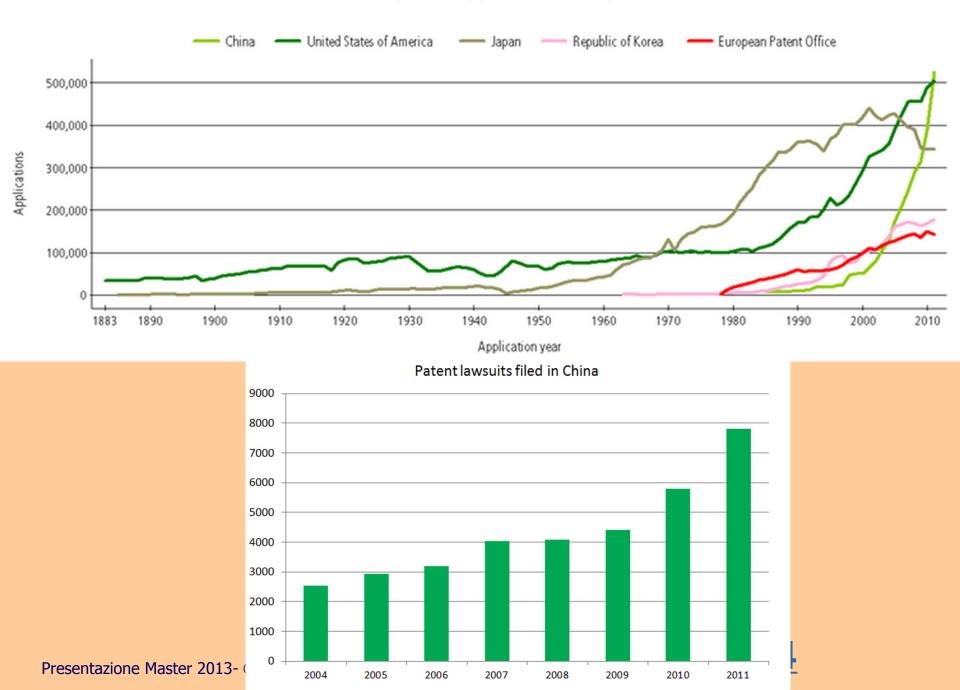




Analysis based on European patent applications filed with the EPO in 2011 (Direct European applications filed in 2011 and international (PCT) applications entering the European phase in 2011).

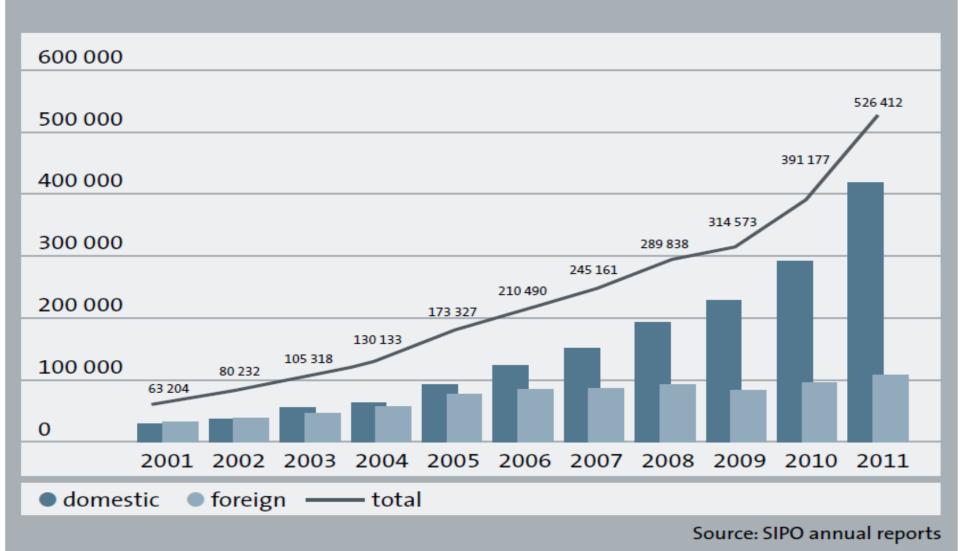
¹ Including divisional applications filed during the year

Trend in invention patent application for top five offices



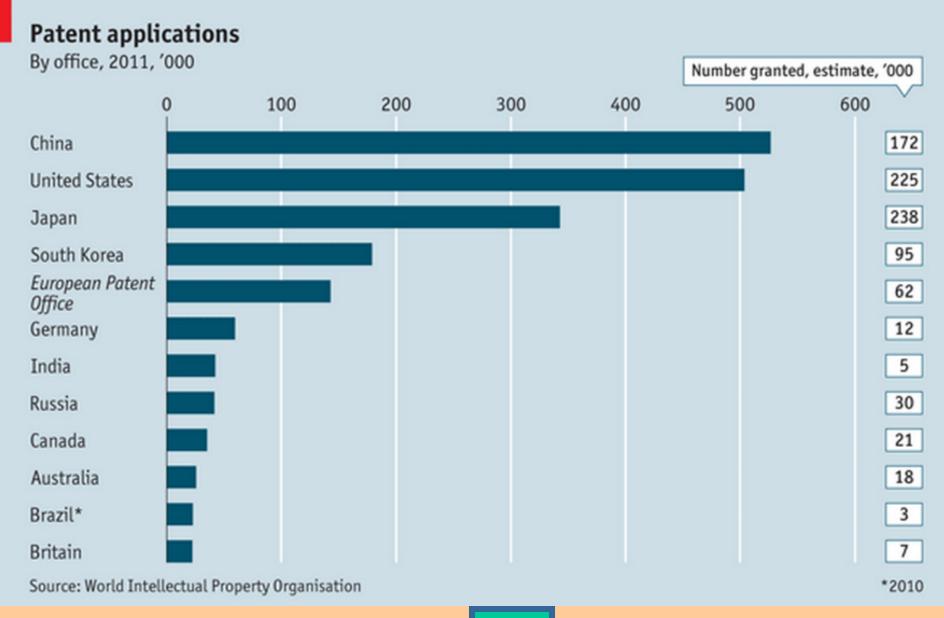
Chinese Patent Applications

Patent applications in China (national vs foreign)



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Chinese Patent Applications



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- <u>Utility Models</u>: can be obtained with new and useful models having regard to their technical and functional aspect
- The only practical way for establishing <u>protection</u> is to file an **Application for Utility Model**
- Whichever kind of prior public disclosure (exhibition publication, sale, paper, conference, internet) destroys the possibility of having valid Utility Models in certain states, whereas in other states 6 months or 1 year grace period are available.
- Maximum duration 10 years
- Procedure similar to Italian Patents

Design

- Industrial design: appearance of the whole or a part of a product resulting from lines, contours, colours, shape, texture and/or materials of the product itself and/or its ornamentation
- For establishing <u>rights on a design</u> it is necessary to file a **Application for Design Registration**
- Whichever kind of prior public disclosure (exhibition publication, sale, paper, conference, internet) destroys the possibility of having valid registrations. For the author a 1 year grace period is provided.
- Maximum duration of the registration 25 years



Design registration in Italy - Three routes

1- Italian registration

- Italian Patent and Trademark Office (UIBM) in Rome
- procedure similar to Italian patents
- multiple registration available (100 models and more)
- official fees about 500 € attorney fees about 1000 €





- 2- Communitary registration
 - very cost effective registration
 - examination on formalities and absolute grounds
 - unitary procedure
 - multiple registration available
 - costs depend on number of designs



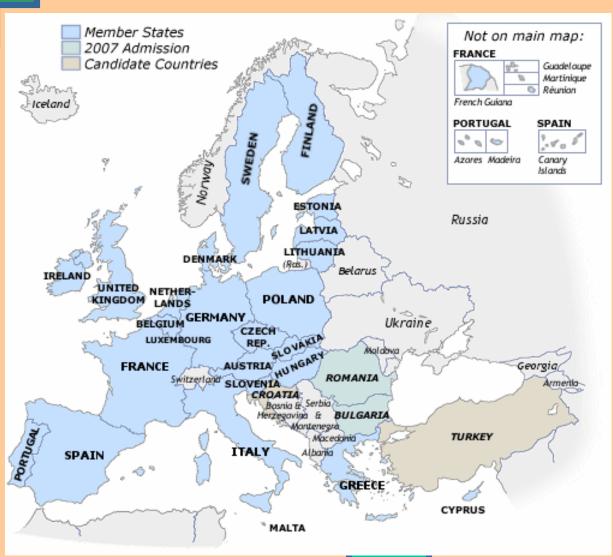
valid in all the European Union:

AT BE DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LT LU LV MT NL PT SE FI CZ EE HU PL SI SK





<u>Design</u>



Communitary Registration

States





3- International registration

- cost effective registration, but only for contracting states
- examination on formalities and absolute grounds
- centralized procedure bundle of national registrations
- multiple registration available
- costs depend on number of designs

States: many important States are missing

UE: Benelux (BX); France (FR); Germany (DE); Greece (GR); Italy (IT); Hungary (HU); Liechtenstein (LI); Monaco (MC); Slovenia (SI); Spain (ES)

Other European: Bulgaria (BG); Croatia (HR); Georgia (GE); Macedonia (MK); Vatican (VA); Kirghizistan (KG); Moldavia (MD); Romania (RO); Serbia and Montenegro (YU); Dutch Antilles (AN); Switzerland (CH); Ukraine (UA)

<u>Africa</u>: Benin (BJ); Ivory Coast (CI); Egypt *(EG); Gabon (GA); Tunisia * (TN); Marocco (MA); Niger (NE); Senegal (SN)

Asia: North Korea (KP); Indonesia * (ID); Mongolia (MN)

America: Suriname (SR); Belize (BZ);

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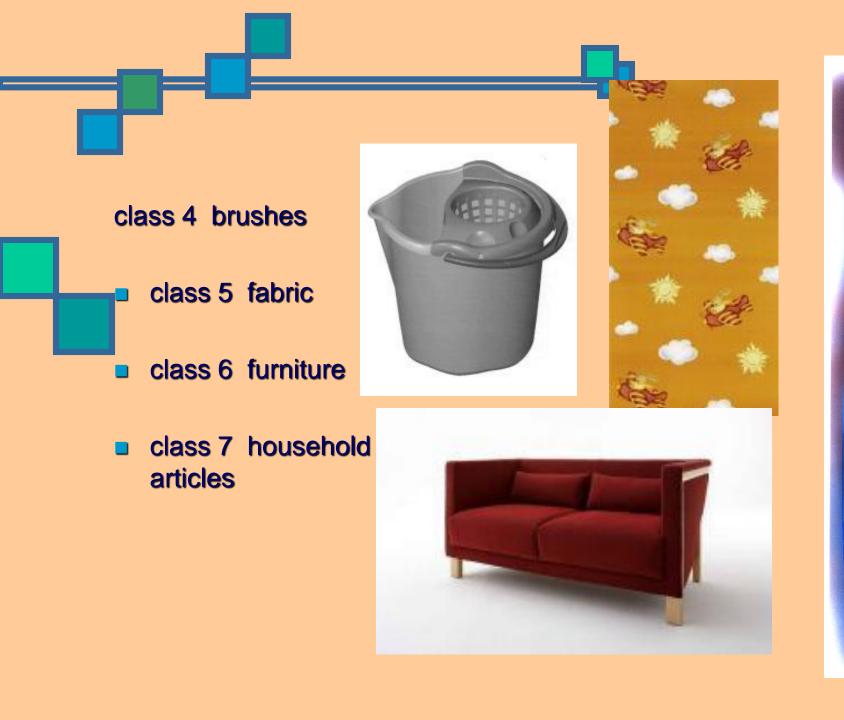
Class 3bags,clothingaccessories

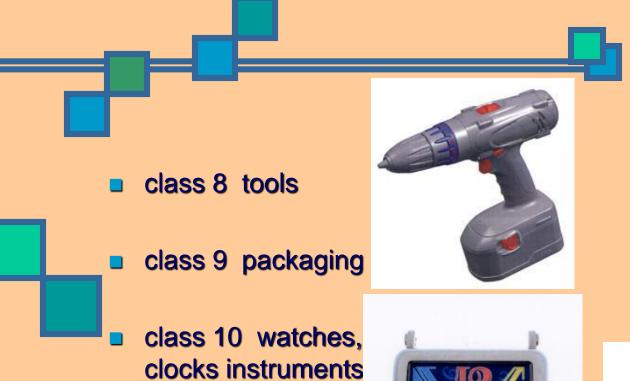


Locarno Classification Examples











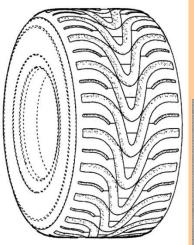




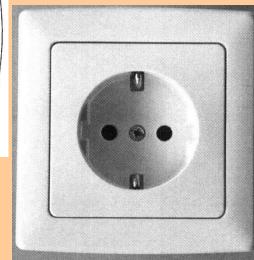




- class 13 electric appliances
- class 14 ICT
- class 15
- engines, machines











- class 17 musical instruments
- class 18 Office machines and devices
- class 19 stationery









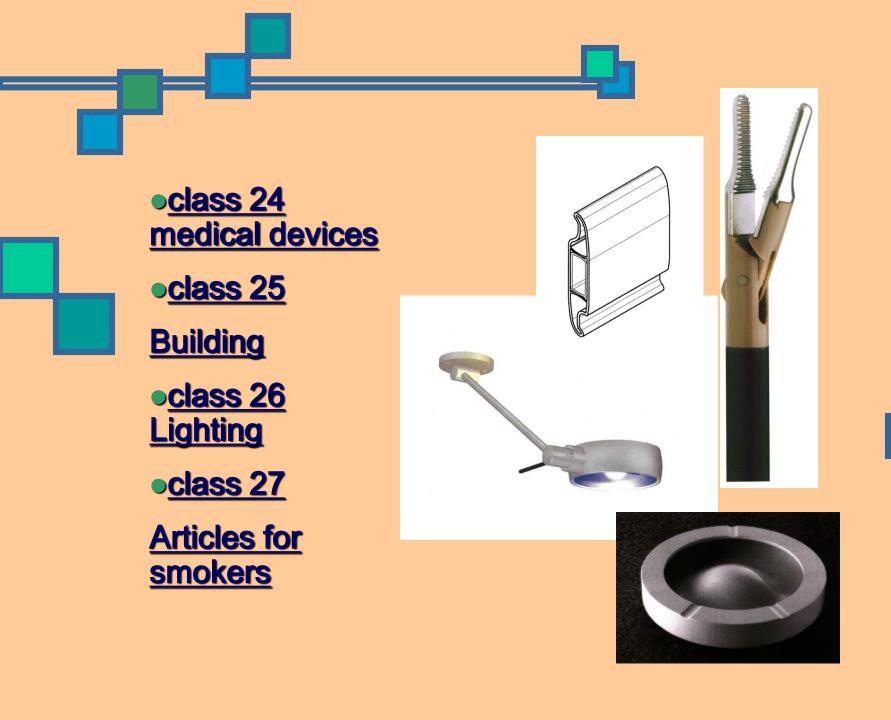


oclass 21 Toys

•class 22 Hunting

class 23 Hydraulic,Heating, AirConditioning

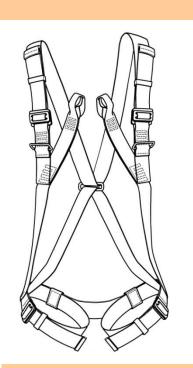


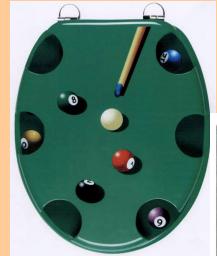




- class 29 devices for fire protection and rescue
- class 30 Articles for animals
- class 31 food making machines





















- Copyright: creative and artistic works (such as books, movies, music, paintings, photographs and software, artistic design)
- and also SOFTWARE
- No registration is necessary for obtaining protection, however, registration is advisable for unpublished works and for Software
- Software copyright protection very useful against Piracy
- Software copyright protection is not extended to technical concepts (only patent protection on that, if available)
- Universal symbol: © + year + author



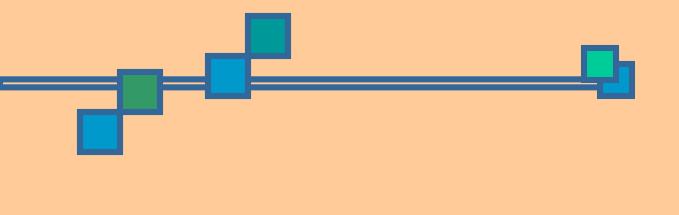
- Secret: is an item of confidential information concerning the commercial practices or proprietary knowledge of a business.
- Secret is fundamental for protecting details of industrial processes
- Secret is very difficult to maintain on products (reverse engineering)
- Protection against unlawful disclosure or transmission of trade secrets.
- Licensing of know how





- Very cost effective enforcement available in Italy
- Preliminary injunctions available (seizure, prohibition)
- Possibility to apply for forced inspection in a factory of a competitor
- Three degrees of judgement available, but with long times up to final judgement (5-10 years)





Thank you



For any questions please contact me at

mcelestino@abmpat.com

