Patent Information Tools
http://www.prism.gatech.edu/~bw21/patprod.htm

For Reference/Database Assistance:

Subject Librarians
http://www.library.gatech.edu/research_help/subject_librarians.html

Ask!Us
http://www.library.gatech.edu/services/help.php
Patents and Trademarks

Reference assistance with U.S. patent & trademark searches is available at the Information Services Desk. It may be helpful to first browse some of the tutorials and guides listed below. In-depth appointments in using USPTO resources for preliminary searches can be scheduled by contacting Bruce Henson.

Patent Information

Tutorials and Guides

Patents Searching Tutorial (Georgia Tech) 12 minutes
How to Conduct a Preliminary Patent Search (USPTO PTDL) 36 minutes
Conducting a Patent Search at a Patent and Trademark Depository Library (PTDL): A Seven Step Strategy
Patent Quick Search & Classification Searching Tutorials (UCF) 5 minutes
What is a Patent?

A patent is a property right granted by the Government of the United States of America to an inventor “to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention throughout the United States or importing the invention into the United States” for a limited time in exchange for public disclosure of the invention when the patent is granted.

Source: USPTO
Public’s Versus Private (Inventor’s) Benefit

• Patents give monopoly rights.
• This system was devised to promote advances in technology by giving the inventor the possibility of financial reward while requiring him to fully disclose how the invention works.
• This way inventors no longer have as much incentive to obscure their new technology.
Patent

What is granted is not the right to make, use, offer for sale, sell or import, but the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing the invention.
Patents, Trademarks, Copyright

- **Patents** - (Utility, Design, or Plant) protect inventions and improvements to existing inventions.

- **Trademarks** - are words, names, symbols, devices and/or images which are applied to products or used in connection with goods or services to identify their source.

- **Copyrights** - protect the expression of ideas in literary, artistic and musical works.

Source: USPTO
What is a Copyright

• A copyright protects the form of expression against copying. Literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works are included within the protection of U.S. copyright law.

• The copyright protects the form of expression rather than the subject matter of the writing. For example, a description of a machine could be copyrighted, but this would only prevent others from copying the description; it would not prevent others from writing a description of their own or from making and using the machine.

• Copyrights are registered by the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress.

Source: USPTO
Copyright Office

http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright/

Search Copyright Records: Registrations and Documents

Search copyright information by selecting one of the three databases below, which contain records of registrations and ownership documents since 1978. Please note it takes several months for recent registrations to appear in the databases.

Note: This is an alternative, experimental search method for short, simple searches and occasional users. You may also still use the traditional LOCIS system. All systems are unavailable 5:00 p.m. Saturday to 12:00 noon Sunday (U.S. eastern time).
# Issued Patents (PatFT)

(full-text since 1976, full-page images since 1790)

- Quick Search
- Advanced Search
- Patent Number Search
- View Patent Full-Page Images
  - How to View Patent Images
- Status & Event History
- Database Contents
- Help Files

# Published Applications (AppFT)

(published since 15 March 2001)

- Quick Search
- Advanced Search
- Publication Number Search
- View Publication Full-Page Images
  - How to View Published Application Images
- Status & Event History
- Help Files

---

### Information Applicable to Both Databases

- Important Notices and Policies -- *Please read!*
- How to Access and View Full-Page Images
- Problems Using the Databases?
- Report Errors in Data Content

### Related USPTO Services

- Tools to Help in Searching by Patent Classification
- Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR)
- Patent Assignment Database
- Downloadable Published Sequence Listings

---

**KEY:**

- = online business system
- $ = fees
- = forms
- = help
- = laws/regulations
- = definition (glossary)
How to search for patents at a PTDL

Use of TIFF viewer for patent images

See Notes below for more hints about using and viewing the patent database

Patent kind codes (numbering form):

Access to and status of pending published applications

Available patent numbers for database

Authority file - list of Patent Numbers in the online Image database

Filing years and application serial numbers - current series is 10 (since 4DEC2001)

Issue years and patent numbers

Sequence Listings (biotech) - Publication Site for Issued and Published Sequences (PSIPS)

Patent Official Gazette
(most recent 52 issues)

Manual of Patent Classification

Search patent classification codes

Who Can Apply for a Patent?

A patent may be applied for only in the name(s) of the actual inventor(s).

Source: USPTO
Who Owns a Patent

• Patents are granted only in the name(s) of the actual inventor(s) who may sell, bequeath, transfer or otherwise or assign all or part of his or her interest in the patent application or patent to anyone by an assignment.

• Patents can also be licensed exclusively or non-exclusively.

• The assignee becomes the owner of the patent and has the same rights as did that of the original patentee.

Source: USPTO
Office of Technology Licensing

http://www.legalaffairs.gatech.edu/topics.html#anchor379668

- Patent filings for inventions developed at Georgia Tech are handled by outside attorneys through the Office of Technology Licensing in the Georgia Tech Research Corporation (GTRC).

- If you have an invention that you think might qualify for patent protection, contact the Office of Technology Licensing for further information.
http://otl.gtrc.gatech.edu/
GT Office of Technology Licensing

Disclosure Forms
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAT. NO.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,793,455</td>
<td>Method and apparatus for active control of surge in compressors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,788,867</td>
<td>Backplane, printed wiring board, and/or multi-chip module-level optical interconnect layer having technologies and methods of fabrication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,786,977</td>
<td>Gas-expanded liquids, methods of use thereof, and systems using gas-expanded liquids for clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,785,458</td>
<td>Guided-wave optical interconnections embedded within a microelectronic wafer-level batch pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,784,378</td>
<td>Compliant off-chip interconnects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,779,387</td>
<td>Method and apparatus for the ultrasonic actuation of the cantilever of a probe-based instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,771,856</td>
<td>Compensation of modal dispersion in optical waveguides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,753,956</td>
<td>Automated analysis system for a dyebath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,747,268</td>
<td>Object inspection method and system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,746,896</td>
<td>Process and material for low-cost flip-chip solder interconnect structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,743,211</td>
<td>Devices and methods for enhanced microneedle penetration of biological barriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,741,674</td>
<td>Systems and methods for global optimization of treatment planning for external beam radiation th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,740,192</td>
<td>Joining electroconductive materials with electroconductive adhesive containing epoxide-modified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,732,896</td>
<td>Apparatus and process for dividing a nonwoven web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,732,515</td>
<td>Traveling-wave thermoacoustic engines with internal combustion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,721,957</td>
<td>System and method for maximizing bandwidth efficiency in a digital video program stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,721,503</td>
<td>System and method for bi-directional optical communication using stacked emitters and detector;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,720,240</td>
<td>Silicon based nanospheres and nanowires</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inventor vs. First Applies

- According to **United States** law, only the **inventor** may apply for a patent.

- In most **foreign** countries a patent is granted to the **person who first applies**, rather than to the one who actually is the inventor.
Three Types of Patents

- Utility Patents
- Design Patents
- Plant Patents
Design & Plant Patents

• **Design patents** may be granted to anyone who invents a new, original, and ornamental design for an article of manufacture.

• **Plant patents** may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant.

Source: USPTO
Utility Patents

Utility patents are provided for a new, nonobvious and useful:

- Process
- Machine
- Article of Manufacture
- Composition of Matter
- Improvement of any of the above

*Sources: USPTO*
Utility Patents

The word "process" is defined by law as a process, act or method, and primarily includes industrial or technical processes.

Examples:

- Business Methods - Only computer programs that affect hardware or process
- Manual Process - Must have a useful purpose
- Chemical Reactions
Utility Patents

The term "manufacture" refers to articles which are made, and includes all manufactured articles.

- **Machine**
  - Emphasis is on parts or hardware
  - Software Machines - can be claimed as a process or a machine statutory class
- **Manufacture**
  - Things made by human hands or machines
Utility Patents

The term "composition of matter" relates to chemical compositions and may include mixtures of ingredients as well as new chemical compounds.

- Chemical compositions, conglomerates, aggregates, supplied in bulk in solid, liquid or gaseous form
- Examples - all chemicals, soap, drugs, road-building compositions
Utility Patents

Most of the patents applied for each year are for utility patents.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue Year</th>
<th>1st Utility</th>
<th>1st Design</th>
<th>1st Plant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1932</td>
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<td>D085903</td>
<td>PP000006</td>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>5704062</td>
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<td>PP10172</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>6502244</td>
<td>D468073</td>
<td>PP13447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>6671884</td>
<td>D484671</td>
<td>PP14441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**United States Patents**

http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/issuyear.htm
What Cannot be Patented

• Laws of nature
• Physical phenomena
• Abstract ideas
• Literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works.
  These can be Copyright protected
  http://lcweb.loc.gov/copyright/
• Inventions which are:
  • Not useful (such as perpetual motion machines)
  • Offensive to public morality

Source: USPTO
Invention must be

- Novel.
- Nonobvious.
- Adequately described or enabled (for one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the invention). Every step must be described.
- Claimed by the inventor in clear and definite terms.
- Useful. The invention must work as described.

Source: USPTO
New & Cutting Edge

• The invention must be **new**.
• The patent document is often the **first place** an invention is described.
• Inventions are usually patented before they are advertised or published in journals or books.
Who Uses Patents

- **Inventors**—to perform patentability searches
- **Companies**—to insure they do not infringe on existing patents as they launch new product lines
- **Investors**—to estimate the intellectual assets of a venture
Who Uses Patents

- **University** and **industry** researchers--to see what others have done to solve a particular design need.

- **Historical** and **genealogical** researchers--to learn of the development of a technology or of a historical figure’s accomplishments.
Why Use Patents

- **Timeliness**—the invention must be new
- **Detail**—the patent must reveal enough about how the invention works so that someone skilled in the field could reproduce the invention
How to Get a Patent

Obtaining a patent is a complex process that begins with filing your application with the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks.

See **General Information Concerning Patents**
General Information Concerning Patents

Contents

- Functions of the Patent and Trademark Office
- Purpose of this file
- What is a patent?
- Patent laws
- What can be patented
- Novelty and other conditions for obtaining a patent
- The United States Patent and Trademark Office
- General information and correspondence
- Library, search room searches
  - The Patent and Trademark Depository Library Program
- Attorneys and agents
  - Listings and Search Information on Patent Attorneys and Agents Registered to Practice before the PTO
- Disclosure Document
- Who may apply for a patent
- Application for patent
- Oath or declaration, signature
- About filing fees
- Specification (description and claims)
- Drawing
- Models, exhibits, specimens
Frequently Asked Questions About Patents

(Excerpted from General Information Concerning Patents print brochure)

1. What do the terms “patent pending” and “patent applied for” mean?
2. Is there any danger that the USPTO will give others information contained in my application while it is pending?
3. May I write to the USPTO directly about my application after it is filed?
4. Is it necessary to go to the USPTO to transact business concerning patent matters?
5. If two or more persons work together to make an invention, to whom will the patent be granted?
6. If a first person furnishes all of the ideas to make an invention and a second person employs the first person or furnishes the money for building and testing the invention, should the patent application be filed by the first and second persons jointly?
7. Does the USPTO control the fees charged by patent attorneys and agents for their services?
8. Will the USPTO help me to select a patent attorney or agent to make my patent search or to prepare and prosecute my patent application?
9. Will the USPTO advise me as to whether a certain patent promotion organization is reliable and trustworthy?
10. Are there any organizations in my area which can tell me how and where I may be able to obtain assistance in developing and marketing my invention?
11. Are there any state government agencies that can help me in developing and marketing of my invention?
12. Can the USPTO assist me in the developing and marketing of my patent?
Patents and Trademarks

Joanne Tobin
Patents and Trademarks
Library (USPTDL Rep.)
Phone: (404) 894-1395
Fax: (404) 894-8190
Email: joanne.tobin@library.gatech.edu

Patent Information

- Patent Services
- Patent Facts
- Patent Web Resources
- Patent Resources for Georgia Inventors

Trademark Information

- Trademark Services
- Trademark Facts
- Trademark Web Resources

Other Guides:
- Standards & Building Codes
- Technical Reports
Resources for Georgia Inventors

http://www.library.gatech.edu/search_locate/techres/patentinventors.htm

- General Information
- Frauds & Scams
- National Organizations
- Georgia Organizations
Resources for Georgia Inventors - -

General Information

http://www.library.gatech.edu/search_locate/techres/patentinventors.htm

**About.Com: Inventors**
Includes information on famous inventions and inventors, patents, trademarks, copyrights, and promoting inventions.

**The Nolo.com Self-Help Law Center**
Search for the keyword patent to find articles on marketing, researching, drawing, and obtaining patents.

**Intellectual Property Mall**
An acclaimed intellectual property resource from the Franklin Pierce Law Center. Includes links to other web sites, articles, and user guides.

**InventNet.com**
A nonprofit organization that charges an annual membership fee.

**The Inventors Assistance League**
A nonprofit organization that assists inventors in protecting and marketing their ideas. Resources include individual inventor's stories and information about how to avoid scams.

**Patent Cafe.Com**
An intellectual property clearinghouse that includes basic information about patents, inventors advice, lawyers' resources, virtual communities, etc. Also contains information on fraudulent invention promotion firms and provides tips on detecting frauds.
Resources for Georgia Inventors - - Fraud and Scams

http://www.library.gatech.edu/search_locate/techres/patentinventors.htm

**About.Com: Invention Submission Company Scams**
Includes articles on avoiding scams, red flag warnings, caution lists, and government resources.

**Clark Howard's Invention Services Page**
Clark Howard provides tips on identifying ripoffs along with suggestions for pursuing and marketing your ideas.

**Invention Marketing Companies**
An excellent article on dealing with invention marketing companies including questions you should ask and links to other resources.

**Inventors Awareness Center**
Contains articles, advice, faq's, and links to other resources.

**Inventors' Digest Online: Avoid Scams**
Includes tips for avoiding scams, success stories, and links to inventor organizations.

**National Inventor Fraud Center**
Contains an FTC database that allows you to see if FTC actions have been filed against an invention promoter. Also provides information on marketing and promoting your ideas along with sample marketing letters and agreements.

**Patent Cafe.Com**
An intellectual property clearinghouse that includes basic information about patents, inventors advice, lawyers' resources, virtual communities, etc. Also contains information on fraudulent invention promotion firms and provides tips on detecting frauds.
NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

**Independent Inventor Resources (USPTO)**

**Intellectual Property Owners Association**

**The Inventors Assistance League**

**National Association of Patent Practitioners**

**National Congress of Inventor Organizations**

**United Inventors Association**
Not the most up to date or well-designed site, but it contains a plethora of quality information. Includes tips for novice inventors as well as additional inventor's and patent resources.

---------------------------------------------------------------

GEORGIA ORGANIZATIONS

"IAG is designed to assist independent inventors with the process of getting their ideas to market."
Inventors Assistance Center

The Inventors Assistance Center (IAC) provides patent information and services to the public. The IAC is staffed by former Supervisory Patent Examiners and experienced Primary Examiners who answer general questions concerning patent examining policy and procedure.

What IAC can do for you ...

- Answer general questions regarding patent examining policy.
- Direct your call to appropriate USPTO personnel, as necessary.
- Assist you with filling out forms.
- Provide you with general information concerning rules, procedures, and fees.
- Send you patenting information via mail or facsimile.

What IAC cannot do for you ...

- Cannot answer questions concerning a particular patent application.
- Cannot give an opinion as to whether an invention is patentable.
- Cannot provide legal advice.
  >> see Roster of Registered Patent Agents and Attorneys to locate a qualified practitioner

HOW TO CONTACT THE IAC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telephone Numbers</th>
<th>Hours of Operation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>800-PTO-9199</td>
<td>Monday - Friday 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM (ET)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(800-786-9196)</td>
<td>The IAC will not be staffed during Government holidays. When the USPTO closes early (for example, due to weather conditions) the IAC will also cease operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>571-272-1000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries
*Inventors Resources
## Calendar of Federal holidays

**Operating status** for Washington DC area

## Public Search Facility Hours:
- **Patent Search Facility**
  - Monday - Friday 8 AM - 8 PM
- **Trademark Paper Facility**
  - Monday - Friday 8 AM - 5 PM

## 24-Hour Technical & General Support:
- **Operating hours**
  - 1 800 786-9199 or 571-272-1000
- **Technical Support** is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (select option #3);
- **General Support** is available Monday - Friday, 8:30 AM through 8:00 PM (except federal holidays).
- See **Help** for more customer support information.

## Specialized Customer Support

## Strategy Targeting Organized Piracy (STOP!)
- **HOTLINE:** 1-866-999-HALT
  - (1-866-999-4258)
  - 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. EST Monday-Friday

## Interviews & speakers: Tours
- **NOTE:** All interview requests must come to the Office of Public Affairs.

## Mailing addresses

## Visiting USPTO
- **Maps & Directions**
  - **USPTO search facilities**
  - **Scientific & Technical Information Center**
  - **PTO & depository libraries**
  - **Boards and Counsel** (digital certificates & IDs)
  - **Employment**
  - **Deposit Accounts** (FAQ)
  - **Fees & account queries** (direct assistance)
  - **Freedom Of Information Act (FOIA)**
  - **General assistance or questions**
  - **International intellectual property**
  - **Patents** - official correspondence.
Patent Assistance

You can contact a registered patent attorney or agent for expert assistance.
Registered Patent Attorneys and Agents

http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/dcom/olia/oed/roster/index.html#attorney_agent_search
Patent Assistance

Be careful when you use an invention promotion firm (promise to evaluate, develop, patent, and market inventions...)

• Some are disreputable.

• Consider contacting the
  • Better Business Bureau,
  • Chambers of Commerce, and the
  • Federal Trade Commission

  to see if there are any complaints outstanding on the invention promotion firm before giving them money.
Think you have a great idea for a new product or service? You're not alone. Every year, tens of thousands of people try to develop their ideas and commercially market them.

Some people try to sell their idea or invention to a manufacturer that would market it and pay royalties. But finding a company to do that can be difficult. As an alternative, others use the services of an invention promotion firm. Indeed, some inventors pay thousands of dollars to firms that promise to evaluate, develop, patent, and market inventions...and then do little or nothing for their fees.

Unscrupulous promoters take advantage of an inventor's enthusiasm for a new product or service. They not only urge inventors to patent their ideas or invention, but they also make false and exaggerated claims about the market potential of the invention. The facts are:

- few inventions ever make it to the marketplace; and
- although a patent can provide valuable protection for a successful invention, getting a patent doesn't necessarily increase the chances of commercial success.

There's great satisfaction in developing a new product or service and in getting a patent. But when it comes to determining market potential, inventors should proceed with caution as they try to avoid falling for the sweet-sounding promises of a fraudulent promotion firm.

Using Invention Promotion Firms

Advertisements for invention promotion firms are on television, radio and the Internet, and in newspapers and magazines. These ads target independent inventors with offers of free information on how to patent and market their inventions. Often, however, the information is little more than a bait-and-switch trap.
Patent Assistance

Local libraries may have patent information available.
Patent and Trademark Depository Library Program

http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/ptdl/index.html

GENERAL INFORMATION

- History and Background
- Mission
- Publications
- Training and Events
- What’s New

COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

- Linked List to Libraries By State
- Partnership Libraries
- Video Conference Center Facility
- Basic Materials and Services
- Printed or Microform Materials
- Electronic Databases
- Patent FAQs
- Trademark FAQs
Patent Assistance

To learn how to **keep good records** and how to write claims, specifications, drawings and other parts of the application, see books such as **Patent it Yourself** by David Pressman (Nolo Press). Latest edition is kept at the 1st floor west Information Services Desk.
Design patents last 14 years from the date you are granted the patent. No maintenance fees are required for design patents.

Source: USPTO
Patent Terms

- **Utility and Plant Patents.** For applications filed on or after June 8, 1995, utility and plant patents are granted for a term which begins with the date of the grant and usually ends 20 years from the date you first applied for the patent subject to the payment of appropriate maintenance fees.

- **Before 1995.** Patents in force on June 8, 1995 and patents issued thereafter on applications filed prior to June 8, 1995 automatically have a term that is the greater of the twenty year term discussed above or 17 years from the patent grant.

Source: USPTO
Not Renewable

• Patents are not renewable.
• The terms may be extended for certain pharmaceuticals and for certain circumstances as provided by law.
How Can Patent Protection Be Lost?

• If the inventor fails to pay the periodic maintenance fees, the patent will expire.

• In addition, other factors can contribute to loss of patent protection (e.g., a patent can be held invalid or unenforceable by a court).

Source: USPTO
Patent Fees

Patent Fees

• Fees vary depending on the type of patent application you submit. Fees may also vary according to the way you "claim" your invention.

• **Filing fee**, which is non-refundable whether or not a patent is granted. (This is the cost to have your invention "examined" by the US Patent and Trademark Office).

• **Issue fee** (you pay this only if your application is allowed)

• **Maintenance fees** (these fees "maintain" your legal protection).

• Additional fees may be required.

Source: USPTO
**Maintenance Fees**

http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/mainten.htm

• All utility patents which issue from applications filed on and after December 12, 1980 are subject to the payment of **maintenance fees** which must be paid to maintain the patent in force.

• **These fees are due at 3 ½, 7 ½ and 11 ½ years from the date the patent is granted.**

• Failure to pay the current maintenance fee on time may result in **expiration** of the patent.

• The Patent and Trademark Office does not mail notices to patent owners that maintenance fees are due.
### Patent Fees

**Patent**
- Application Filing Fees
- Post-Allowance Fees
- Maintenance Fees
- Miscellaneous Fees
- Application Extension Fees
- Appeals/Interference Fees
- Petition Fees
- Service Fees
- Enrollment Fees

**Patent Cooperation Treaty**
- National Stage
- International Stage
- PCT Fees to WIPO or EPO

**Trademark**
- Processing Fees
- Madrid Protocol Fees
- International Application Fees
- Service Fees
- Fastener Quality Act Fees

### USPTO Fee Schedule

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fee Code</th>
<th>37 CFR</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Small Entity Fee (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patent Application Filing Fees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Guide to Filing A Non-Provisional (Utility) Patent Application


- Introduction
- Nonprovisional Utility Patent Application Requirements
- Utility Patent Application Transmittal Form Or Transmittal Letter Fee Transmittal Form And Appropriate Fee
- Application Data Sheet
- Specification
- Title Of Invention
- Cross-Reference To Related Applications
- Statement Regarding Federally Sponsored Research Or Development
- Reference To A Sequence Listing, A Table, Or A Computer Program Listing Compact Disc Appendix
- Background Of The Invention
- Brief Summary Of The Invention
- Brief Description Of The Several Views Of The Drawing
- Detailed Description Of The Invention
- Claim Or Claims
- Abstract Of The Disclosure
- Drawings (When Necessary)
- Oath Or Declaration
- Sequence Listing (When Necessary)
- Obtaining A Receipt For Documents Mailed To The USPTO
- Drawing Requirements
- Identification Of Drawings
- Graphic Forms In Drawings
When Does an Application Have to be Filed?

• By law, an application **must be filed within one year of the date that the invention is known of, or used by others, or offered for sale.**

• An application should be filed as soon as possible after the completion date of the invention.

• An invention is complete when the inventor can provide a description that would be adequate for one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the invention.

• Source: USPTO
Patent Document Kind Codes

Number formats as they appear on documents published on or after January 2, 2001. For a full explanation of document kind codes see WIPO Standard ST.16.

New Number Format

US 6,654,321 B1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/ptdl/dockindcodes.htm
Patent Pending

• "Patent pending" means that an application has been filed with the Patent and Trademark Office and is being examined.

• No patent has yet been issued.

• It is illegal to use the terms "patent pending" or "patent applied for" when there is not a pending application, or when the application has been denied.
Importance of Claims

• **Claims** define the invention and are what are **legally enforceable**.

• Whether a patent will be **granted** is determined, in large measure, by the wording of the claims.
Importance of Claims

• **Claims** continue to be important once a patent is granted, because questions of **validity** and **infringement** are judged by the **courts** on the basis of the claims.

• The **fee** required to be submitted with a non-provisional utility patent application is, in part, determined by the number of claims and type of claims.

Source: USPTO
Claims

• Claims are not necessarily easy to read or easy to understand.
• Each claim is one sentence long.
Various of the features of the invention are set forth in the following claims.

I claim:

1. A hand held appliance and holder assembly comprising a holder including means adapted for mounting to a supporting surface, a first end portion, a second end portion, and a cradle portion intermediate said end portions, and a hand held appliance including a handle portion including an inner end, an outer end engaged by one of said end portions, and an intermediate part located between said inner and outer ends, received in said cradle portion, and including an off-on switch including a member moveable between an off position and an on position and being displaceable to said off position incident to receipt of said intermediate part into said cradle portion, and an operating portion attached to said inner end of said handle portion and engaged by the other of said end portions.

2. An assembly in accordance with claim 1 wherein said hand held appliance is a hair dryer and wherein said oper-
# PTO Forms


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Foreign Patents

• Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, inventors who wish patent protection in other countries must apply for a patent in each of the other countries or in regional patent offices.

• Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent must make an application for patent in accordance with the requirements of that country.

Source: USPTO
Foreign Patents

• In most foreign countries, publication of the invention before the date of the application will bar the right to a patent.

• Most foreign countries require that the patented invention must be manufactured in that country after a certain period, usually 3 years. If there is no manufacture within this period, the patent may be void.
The **Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property** provides that each country guarantees to the citizens of the other countries the same rights in patent and trademark matters that it gives to its own citizens.
The treaty also provides for the **right of priority** in the case of patents, trademarks and design patents.

This right means that, on the **basis of a regular first application** filed in one of the member countries, the applicant may, within a certain period of time, apply for protection in all the other member countries. These **later applications will then be regarded as if they had been filed on the same day as the first application**. Thus, these later applicants will have priority over applications for the same invention which may have been filed during the same period of time by other persons.
International Intellectual Property

For those who wish to seek protection for their intellectual property beyond the borders of the US, as for those non-US customers who wish to seek patent or trademark protection in the US.

http://www.uspto.gov/main/profiles/international.htm

Special Pages for...
First Time Visitors
GO

**International Protection**
- Patent Cooperation Treaty
  - includes links to PCT forms & guides

- Trademark Treaties
- Geographical Indications
- Madrid System for International Registration of Trademarks

- NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement - US Customs & see Chapter 17 for IP issues)
- TRIPS - Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
- International Intellectual Property Rights Training Database - IFP Training site sponsored by the U.S. Department of State in conjunction with USPTO and other providers of training and technical assistance
- Office of Legislation & Int'l:
  - international IP topics
  - Trilateral activities

**Regional Organizations**
- UNECA (UN Economic Commission for Africa)
- APEC (Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation)
- ESCAP (UN Economic and Social Committee for Asia and the Pacific)
- UNECE (UN Economic Commission for Europe)
- ECLAC (UN Economic Commission for Latin America & the Caribbean)
- ESCWA (UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia)

**Laws & Regulations**
- federal laws (USC) online UNITED STATES
- federal regulations (CFR) online UNITED STATES
- UNCITRAL United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
- European Union (EU) - laws & policies

**Enforcement**
- U. S. Customs - Civil administrative border measures
- US International Trade Commission - Office of Unfair Import Investigations - Section 337 Investigations
- US Domestic IP Enforcement
- NIPECC - National Intellectual Property Law

**Other references**
- Foreign trade statistics (US Census)
- ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers; provides link to accredited domain registrars)
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- Special practice areas - biotech; business methods; computer, etc.
# Patent Cooperation Treaty Applicant's Guide


## The PCT Applicant's Guide (L)
- **Volume I**: Introduction to the International Phase
- **Volume II**: Index to the National Phase (PDF)
- **Forms**: Forms in the PCT Applicant's Guide plus

### PCT information (USPTO web page)

### PCT Forms (WIPO)

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Espacenet via the EPO  http://ep.espacenet.com/

Four databases are listed on this service. The information available varies as follows:

- Worldwide: This database includes some coverage back to 1920. U.S. patents are included. One of the oldest U.S. patents represented in the database appears to be 1,363,547 issued Dec. 28, 1920 to B. Ames for a Heat Engine.

Record content includes the following:

Fulltext:  http://www.library.gatech.edu/search_locate/techres/patentsweb.htm

1. European Patent Office,
2. France,
3. Germany,
4. Switzerland,
5. UK,
6. US and
7. the World Intellectual Property Organization (PCT)

Abstracts: China and Japan

Bibliographic only: 54 countries (ranging from Argentina to Zimbabwe).
http://www.library.gatech.edu/search_locate/techres/patentsweb.htm

- The European Patent Office and the World Intellectual Property Organization (PCT): These 2 databases are current awareness services. Basic bibliographic information is included for the most recent 24 months of published applications. An abstract, set of claims and/or a drawing may be included for some applications.
- The Japanese patents database: This database includes coverage back to 1976 in English. Record content ranges from basic bibliographic information only, to more complete information consisting of description, claims and drawing(s).

Esp@cenet

Esp@cenet via the national offices of the member states
Provides links to nineteen European country patent databases.

United States Patent & Trademark Office
Includes a searchable full-text database from 1790-present, information for newcomers to patents, points of contact, USPTO services available, U.S. and international legal matters, and other links.

WIPO

World Intellectual Property Organization
Provides a searchable database of published international applications (bibliographic data, abstract and drawing) from the PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) Gazette. A prototype is now available.
World Intellectual Property Organization

http://www.wipo.int/ipdl/en/

Provides a searchable database of published international applications (bibliographic data, abstract and drawing) from the PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty)
U.S. Customs Service

• The U.S. Customs & Border Protection Service can try to **prevent the importation of goods which violate a patent** if directed to do so by an exclusion order issued by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC).

• U.S. Customs can assist patent owners in attempting to determine if imports of infringing goods are taking place (for a **fee**).
Customs has no authority to prevent the importation of goods which violate a PATENT unless directed to do so by an exclusion order issued by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) under the provisions of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. An exclusion order directs the Secretary of the Treasury to deny entry to imports in violation of the order. The Customs Service acts for Treasury in enforcing these orders.

The ITC can direct Customs to seize imports from repetitive violators of an exclusion order.

Details on the procedures to be followed in obtaining an exclusion order can be obtained from the:

U.S. International Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20436

While Customs cannot enforce a PATENT on its own authority, it can assist patent owners in attempting to determine if imports of infringing goods are taking place. Customs will survey imports and advise the patent owner of the names and addresses of importers whose goods appear to infringe the patent.
# Selected Patent Applications

## Patent Full-Text and Full-Page Image Databases

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### Important Notices!

**How to Access Full-Page Images**
Domestic Publication of Patent Applications Published Abroad

• **American Inventors Protection Act** (AIPA) of 1999.

• The **Eighteen-Month Publication of Patent Applications** provisions apply to applications (other than a design patent) that resulted from international applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 363.
Domestic Publication of Patent Applications Published Abroad

• These provisions provide that applications for patent shall be published promptly after the expiration of 18 months from the earliest filing date for which a benefit is sought and

• that an application may be published earlier than the end of such eighteen-month period at the request of the applicant.

• Applications can decline publication at the time of filing (if no foreign applications).
ON-THE-FLY GARBAGE COLLECTOR

Inventors: Elliot K. Kolodner, Haifa (IL); Erez Petrank, Haifa (IL)

Correspondence Address:
BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C.
PATENT AND TRADEMARK CAUSES
SUITE 300
624 NINTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20001-5303 (US)

Assignee: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION, New
Orchard Road, Armonk, NY 10504 (US)

Appl. No.: 09/733,085
Filed: Dec. 11, 2000

Related U.S. Application Data
Division of application No. 09/167,547, filed on Oct. 7, 1998.

Publication Classification
Int. Cl. 7 G06F 12/02
U.S. Cl. 711/170, 711/171, 711/172, 711/156, 711/159

ABSTRACT
A method for performing garbage collection of memory objects in a memory heap, the method includes the steps of partitioning the heap into old and new generations. There follows the step of applying an on-the-fly garbage collection to memory objects in the young generation, whilst running simultaneously a program thread.
Trade Secret

Trade secrets may consist of any formula, pattern, physical device, idea, process, compilation of information or other information that both: (1) provides a business with a competitive advantage, and (2) is treated in a way that can reasonably be expected to prevent the public or competitors from learning about it, absent improper acquisition or theft.
Trademarks

• **Trademark** - A trademark is either a word, phrase, symbol or design, or combination of words, phrases, symbols or designs, which identifies and distinguishes the source of the goods or services of one party from those of others.

• **Service mark** - A Service mark is the same as a trademark except that it identifies and distinguishes the source of a service rather than a product.
What kind of trademark protection exists?

- Federally registered--®
  - Generally must be used in interstate commerce.
  - See PTO's *Basic Facts about Registering a Trademark* for more information.

- State registered--™ or SM
  - Contact the appropriate state agency.
  - In Georgia, contact the Secretary of State's Office at (404) 656-2861.

- Common law (unregistered)--™ or SM
  - Valid only in the geographic area where it is recognized.
How long do trademarks last?

- Federal trademark rights
  - Last for ten years, with the ability to renew in 10 year increments.
  - Lapse, if the applicant does not file an affidavit showing the continued use of the mark between the 5th and 6th year.

- State trademark rights
  - Differ from state to state.
  - In Georgia are handled by the Secretary of State’s Office at (404) 656-2861.

- Common law trademark rights
  - Last until the owner stops using it.
Trademark Electronic Search System (Tess)

Please logout when you are done to release system resources allocated for you.

Select The Search Form

- New User Form Search (Basic)
- Structured Form Search (Boolean)
- Free Form Search (Advanced Search)
- Browse Dictionary (View Indexes)
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Mark Drawing Code: (2) DESIGN ONLY

Design Search Code: 190902 190906

Serial Number: 73088384

Filing Date: May 25, 1976

Registration Number: 1057884

Registration Date: February 1, 1977

Owner: (REGISTRANT) COCA-COLA COMPANY, THE CORPORATION DELAWARE ONE COCA-COLA PLAZA ATLANTA GEORGIA 30313

Attorney of Record: JAMES H JOHNSON JR

Prior Registrations: 0696147

Description of Mark: THE MARK CONSISTS OF THE THREE DIMENSIONAL CONFIGURATION OF THE DISTINCTIVE BOTTLE AS SHOWN.

Type of Mark: TRADEMARK

Register: PRINCIPAL-2(F)

Affidavit Text: SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR).

Renewal: 1ST RENEWAL 19970205

Live/Dead Indicator: LIVE
 Owner Name

(Registrant) COCA-COLA COMPANY, THE
Trademark Web Resources

Free Search Sites:
- Federal Trademark Registrations
- U.S. Domain Name Registrations
- Georgia Trademark Registrations
- Georgia Corporate Name Registrations
- Other States' Trademark and Corporate Name Registrations

Fee-based Searching
- Application Information
- Intellectual Property
- International Trademark Information
Design Patents

• Design Patents are granted to any person who has invented any new and nonobvious ornamental design for an article of manufacture.

• The design patent protects only the appearance of an article, but not its structural or functional features.
Design Patent Examples

Ornamental Appearance Only
Auguste Bartholdi

Statue of Liberty

Patent # D11,023

1879
Congressional Medal of Honor
Patent # D37,236
1904
Design Patent D82,802

1930

W. E. Disney

Toy or Similar Article
Airplane Hairdryer

Patent # D343,921
Hair Dryer

Design Patent  #D302,868
Plant Patent

Asexually reproduced distinct and new variety of plant
Plant Patent

PP12,911

Dahlia plant named `Melody Dixie`
Utility Patent Examples

New, nonobvious and useful

• Process
• Machine
• Manufacture
• Composition of Matter
• Improvements on any of the above
Comb-Type Hair Dryer

A generally disk-shaped comb-type hair dryer with drying air discharge nozzles projecting from a concave bottom surface. The bottom surface of the disk shaped hair dryer housing is gently concave in a manner to ergonomically conform the distal ends of the discharge nozzles to the outer contour of the human head. Heated air is emitted from the hair dryer discharge nozzles at the level of, or immediately above the level of, the scalp and is directed parallel to the scalp or upwardly such that there is no waste of air flow, no waste of heat, great efficiency in drying and no irritation of the scalp. The flow of air away from the scalp produces a fuller bodied hair style.
Thomas Edison
Phonograph
Patent # 200,521
1878
Wright Brothers  Flying Machine
Patent # 821,393  (1906)
Henry Ford

Motor Carriage

Automobile Chassis

Patent # 686,046
1901
Louis Pasteur
Brewing Beer and Ale
Patent # 135,245
1873
Samuel L. Clemens

Suspenders

Patent # 121,992

1871
Abraham Lincoln.  Manner of Bouying Vessels.

Patent #6,469  1849
The Patent and Trademark Office does not promise that a patent is the best answer to a problem.
Fire Escape

1909  #912,152
Saluting Device

#556,248
1896
Fire-Escape

B. B. OPPENHEIMER.
Fire-Escape.
No. 221,855.    Patented Nov. 18, 1879.
U.S. Federal Trademarks
(not State trademarks)

U.S. Patents Database 1790+
PTO Forms
Index to Classification

PTO Fees
Manual of Classification
Access to U.S. Patent Information

- **CASSIS** 1790+ on CD – 1st floor west (BIB 1969+). Ask about in-house advanced search system.

- **USPTO Web Patent Database**
  - Full-page images 1790+
  - Full text is searchable from 1976+ [http://www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

- **Advanced searching** (selected USPTO depository libraries) – **West** Patent Search System. Contact your **Subject Librarian** for further information about the West system.
USPTO Web Patent Database

• The USPTO Web Patent Database offers all US patents issued since 1790 hyperlinked to full-page images of each page of each patent.
• Note that patents prior to 1976 can be searched for only by patent number or current US classification.
• All of the words (text) in the patent are searchable from 1976 to the present.
• Selected Patent Applications.
Search U.S. Patents (Web)
http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html

Issued Patents (PatFT)
(full-text since 1976, full-page images since 1790)

Quick Search
Advanced Search
Patent Number Search

Published Applications (AppFT)
(published since 15 March 2001)

Quick Search
Advanced Search
Publication Number Search
The Advanced Search Page provides:

- **Nested Quick Expressions**
- **Field Searching**
- **Phrase Searching**
- **Date Range Searching**
- **Right Truncation**
- **Stopwords**

---

**Example 3**

needle ANDNOT ((record AND player) OR sewing)

---

- **Boolean operators** AND OR ANDNOT
- **Phrase searching** **quotation marks** (")
- **Field Searching**
  - (ABST/"hair dryer") OR (ttl/"hair dryer")
- **Truncation** ($) such as heat$
- **Format** `ccl/ class/ subclass`, such as
  - 427/2.31 or 427/3A, or ccl/427/$

See USPTO Help Pages
Searching **Keywords** “Hair Dryer”
Results in **Irrelevant** Patents

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<td>Method of preparing pellets for snack confectionery and an</td>
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<td>Hand-held electrical appliances</td>
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**Keywords -- ** **Not comprehensive**
Keyword searches are good for **quick searches**.
Misses patents without “hair dryer” in record.
“Hair Dryer” keyword search pulled up patents which are not hair dryers, but use hair dryers to dry or heat.

United States Patent
Mochizuki, et al.

Method of preparing pellets for snack confectionery and an expanded snack confectionery

Abstract

There are provided a method of preparing pellets for a snack confectionery and an expanded snack confectionery by using the pellets. A dough for the pellets contains corn flour and potato starch. The pellets are thermally treated by using a home-type hair dryer to make those into the expanded snack confectionery.

Inventors: Mochizuki; Keizo (Saitama, JP); Tsuchidate; Kyoko (Saitama, JP); Kurokawa; Eiichi (Shizuoka, JP)
Assignee: Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd. (Tokyo, JP); Toshiba Machine Co., Ltd. (Tokyo, JP)
Appl. No.: 709572
Filed: September 6, 1996
A patent **Class/Subclass** search may retrieve patents **not found** by a keyword search.

A Class/Subclass search can retrieve **fewer, more relevant** patents than a keyword search.
Example of a patent in class 34/97 but without “hair dryer” in the title or abstract

United States Patent

Andis

HAND HELD APPLIANCE AND HOLDER ASSEMBLY

ABSTRACT

A hand held appliance and holder assembly comprising a holder including means adapted for mounting to a supporting surface, a first end portion, a second end portion, and a cradle portion intermediate the end portions, and a hand held appliance including a handle portion including an inner end, an outer end releasably engaged by one of the end portions, and an intermediate part located between the inner and outer ends, received in the cradle portion, and including an off-on switch including a member moveable between an off position and an on position and being displaceable to the off position incident to receipt of the intermediate part into the cradle portion, and an operating portion attached to the inner end of the handle portion and releasably engaged by the other of the end portions.
Title: Hand held appliance and holder assembly
Inventor: Andis, Matthew L.
Assignee: Andis Company
Racine
WI
U.S. Class: 34/97.
No. of Claims: 21
Other US Class: 34/90.
392/384.
Field of Search: 34/90, 91, 96, 97, 98, 99, 283.
248/673, 674.
392/383, 384, 385, 370.
Reissue Data: 71 428,682 19950425.
Int'l Class: Series 6 A45D 20/00
4493975, Jan 1985.
4659907, Apr 1987.
4802287, Feb 1989.
Conducting a Patent Search at a Patent and Trademark Depository Library (PTDL)

The 7-Step Strategy

1. **Index to the U.S. Patent Classification** (Paper, Cassis or USPTO Web)

   Begin with this alphabetical subject index to the Manual of Classification. Look for common terms describing the invention and its function, effect, end-product, structure, and use. Note class and subclass numbers.

2. **Manual of Classification** (Paper, Cassis or USPTO Web)

   Locate class and subclass numbers in the Manual. Note where the terms fall within the US Patent Classification System. Scan the entire class schedule, paying attention to the dot indent. Revise search strategy as needed.

3. **Classification Definitions** (Microfiche, Cassis or USPTO Web)

   Read the definitions to establish the scope of class(es) and subclass(es) relevant to the search. The definitions include important search notes and suggestions for further searching.

4. **Browse Patent Titles and Abstracts** (Cassis, WEST - Web-based Examiner Search Tool* or USPTO Web)
5. **Retrieve Subclass Listing** (Cassis, WEST* or USPTO Web)

Once you have identified the relevant classes and subclasses, obtain a list of all patent numbers granted from 1790 to the present and all published applications from 2001 to the present for every class and subclass to be searched.

6. **Official Gazette - Patent Section** (Paper, Microform or USPTO Web)

Go to the Gazette and look for exemplary claim(s) and a representative drawing for all patents on the list(s) to eliminate patents unrelated to the invention. For published applications, view the complete document **on-line**.

7. **Complete Patent Document** (Microfilm, Paper, Cassis or USPTO Web)

Search the complete text and drawing(s) of closely related patents to determine how different they are from the invention. (Years of coverage vary with format).

*WEST is available at some PTDLs. See the complete list of **PTDLs** identifying WEST participants.*
# USPTO Web Patent Database

**Full Images 1790+ and Keyword Searchable 1976+**

## Patent Full-Text and Full-Page Image Databases

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<th>Issued Patents</th>
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## Important Notices!

**How to Access Full-Page Images**
1790-1975: Can only search by US classification or patent number
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<td>+</td>
<td>HAIR PLANERS</td>
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<td>DYE APPLICATOR</td>
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Index to the U.S. Patent Classification

Select a letter to go to the index or use the search form to find a term

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

You can use FirstGov query below to search the Index to the U.S. Patent Classification. You can also expand your search to the entire Patent Classification Web Site by choosing the Patent Classification option from the dropdown menu.

Can't find what you want? Try...
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<td>Hair planers</td>
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<td>Drying on head</td>
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<td>Apparatus</td>
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<td>Dyeing and dyes</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Fastening</td>
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An apparatus for drying with gas or vapor flow for contact with hair on head

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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>.For diverse operations on treated material</td>
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<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>.With two or more nondrying means</td>
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<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>.With treated material cooling means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>...Internal rotary drum drier</td>
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<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>...Gravity flow-type drier</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>....With integral cooling chamber or section</td>
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<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>...Cooler chamber integral with or similar to drier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>For hair on head</td>
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<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>.With gas or vapor flow for contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>...Plural distributors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>...Head conforming distributor</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>...Recirculation of treating gas or vapor</td>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>...With hair supports</td>
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<td>102</td>
<td>.Treated material recirculating means</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>.Forms</td>
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<td>.For hollow article</td>
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A. Access Patent Classification Info by Class/Subclass. HELP

1. Enter a USPC Classification...

   [Enter: 34 / 97]

   Class (required)/Subclass (optional)
   e.g., 704/1 or 482/1

2. Select what you want...
   - Class Schedule (HTML)
   - Class Definition (HTML)
   - US-to-IPC Concordance
   - US-to-Locarno Concordance

3. Submit  Reset
Class 34 DRYING AND GAS OR VAPOR CONTACT WITH SOLIDS

95.4 For rocking contact
96 For hair on head
97 With gas or vapor flow for contact
98 Plural distributors
99 Head conforming distributor
100 Recirculation of treating gas or vapor
With gas or vapor flow for contact

This subclass is indented under subclass 96. Apparatus including means to circulate a gas or vapor in contact with the hair.

1. Note. For hand driers and miscellaneous blowers and distributors, see this class, subclass 202.
2. Note. For a gas or vapor hair dryer combined with other means for treating the hair, see Class 132 Toilet, particularly subclass 228 for those combined with a curler, and subclass 271 for those combined with a brush.
3. Note. For a gas or vapor hair dryer combined with other treating means, see Class 132 Toilet, particularly subclass 228 for those combined with a curler, and subclass 271 for those combined with a brush.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

219. Electric Heating, subclasses 369+, for mere blowers plus electrical heating means.
Class/subclass searches pick up patents which are missed by keyword searches.

CCL/34/97: 352 patents.
Hits 1 through 50 out of 352

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<td>Infrared hair dryer heater</td>
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<td>6,266,893</td>
<td>Inverted bonnet hair dryer</td>
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<tr>
<td>6,222,988</td>
<td>Electrically driven hair care appliance</td>
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<tr>
<td>6,212,790</td>
<td>Protective cover for hairdryer</td>
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<tr>
<td>6,205,679</td>
<td>Device and method for drying joint compound with a supported heated air source</td>
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<td>6,205,677</td>
<td>Halogen hair dryer</td>
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<tr>
<td>6,205,674</td>
<td>Hair dryer</td>
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Harvard Mouse. Early genetically engineered mouse.

No mention of word “mouse”

Can search forward and backward with patent number 4736866
“Referenced By” -- Future patents that cite this patent number (ref/4,736,866)

References Cited
This patent cites earlier patents 4,535,058 and 4,579,821
Transgenic non-human mammals

Abstract

A transgenic non-human eukaryotic animal whose germ cells and somatic cells contain an activated oncogene sequence introduced into the animal, or an ancestor of the animal, at an embryonic stage.

Inventors: Leder; Philip (Chestnut Hill, MA), Stewart; Timothy A. (San Francisco, CA)
Assignee: President and Fellows of Harvard College (Cambridge, MA)
Appl. No.: 623774
Filed: June 22, 1984
Results of Search in ALL for:
(REF/4736866 OR PN/4535058) OR PN/4579821): 114 patents.
Hits 1 through 50 of 114

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<tr>
<td>6,018,097</td>
<td>Transgenic mice expressing human insulin</td>
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<tr>
<td>6,013,857</td>
<td>Transgenic bovines and milk from transgenic bovines</td>
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<td>6,010,694</td>
<td>Fibrillin 1 gene comprising duplication mutation and compositions and kits using the same</td>
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<td>5,994,616</td>
<td>Targeted synthesis of protein in mammary gland of a non-human transgenic mammal</td>
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<td>5,990,281</td>
<td>Vertebrate smoothened proteins</td>
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Full text is not available for this patent. Click on "Images" button above to view full patent.

United States Patent

3,907,124

Current U.S. Class: 414/743; 198/416; 414/744.3; 414/744.7; 414/779; 414/783
### How to Access Full-Page Images


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### Important Notices!

- How to Access Full-Page Images
- Tools to Help in Searching by Patent Classification
Patent Full-Page Images

The Patent Full-Text Database now contains hyperlinks from the [Images] button at the top of each full-text document display to the full-page images of each page of each patent in the database. New full-page images are normally available each issue day (Tuesday).

- Your System Requirements for Viewing Images
- Navigating among Full-Page Images

Your System Requirements for Viewing Images

PTO's full-page images, some three terabytes overall, are stored and delivered at full 300 dots per inch (d.p.i.) resolution in an image file format called "TIFF," using CCITT Group 4 compression. This is the format which is required by the international standards to which all patent offices must conform. TIFF is also the most used lossless image format in the world. Unfortunately, due to the volume of the image data, available funding, and other technical considerations, PTO cannot convert these images to a format more popular on the Web either permanently or by converting on-the-fly as they are delivered.

As a result, you must install and use a browser plug-in -- similar to those required to access Adobe® PDF files, RealPlayer®, or Macromedia Flash® files -- on your workstation in order to view these files.

The plug-in you use cannot be just any TIFF image plug-in. It must be able to specifically display TIFF files using ITU T.6 or CCITT Group 4 (G4) compression.

Full-page images are not directly viewable using most Web browsers. They are in Tagged Image File Format (TIFF). Download Tiff viewer.
Government Information

http://www.library.gatech.edu/research_help/subject/index.php?/govinfo
http://www.library.gatech.edu/search_locate/govinfo/govinfo.htm

Federal

- Virtual Ready Reference
- Federal Government Information via FirstGov
- Federal Agencies Directory via LSU Library
- Federal Government Information Locator (GILS)
- Additional Government Information sites

State Government Information

- State, Local, Tribal and Territory Resources
- State and Local Governments
- State and County Quick Facts
- Georgia Government Information

International Government

For Reference Assistance:

- Call the Information Services desk at 404-894-4530.
- For in-depth assistance with research and special projects, please contact the Documents Coordinator, Patricia Kenly, at 404-894-1389 or by email at: patricia.kenly@library.gatech.edu

See also the general Government Information webpage for other links:
http://www.library.gatech.edu/search_locate/govinfo/govinfo.htm
Federal Government Assistance

• The federal government provides help for inventors in obtaining financing (loans, grants and venture capital) as well as help in marketing and setting up their own business.

• Small Business Administration (SBA) Business start up, marketing, financing.

• Federal grants (DOE, NSF, etc).
Before making commitments to invention promoters/promotion firms

You should check on the reputation of invention promoters/promotion firms before making any commitments. Remember, not all invention promoters/promotion firms are legitimate. It's best to be wary of any firm that promises too much and/or costs too much.

If you are thinking about using one of these firms, ask for references from their current clients and check the firm’s reputation by:

- looking for complaints listed on this Web site
- consulting the Better Business Bureau
- consulting the Chambers of Commerce in your area

If you have hired a patent attorney or agent, ask them about the invention promoter/promotion firm. You can also ask others who may know them. You may wish to refer to the following sites to learn more about fraudulent invention promoters/promotion firms.

Invention promoters/promotion firms
At this site, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) provides a heads-up caution on invention promoters/promotion firms.

Consumer Protection
The FTC also provides other services and information at their site about business venture and investment frauds.

Required information disclosure from invention promoters/promotion firms
Federal Government Sites

The federal government provides help for inventors in obtaining financing (loans, grants and venture capital) as well as help in marketing and setting up their own business.

- **Small Business Administration** (SBA)
  Business start up, marketing, financing.

For direct links to specific SBA programs:

- **Venture Capital**
  Contains information on how inventors may obtain venture capital.
- **Business Start Up**
  Provides business start up information including how to finance, market, and expand your business.
- **You Want to Do It Yourself**
  This page provides insightful questions you need to ask yourself up front to evaluate your business and personal goals.
- **Develop your Business Plan**
  This SBA site also provides a guide on how to develop a business plan.
- **Do you need training or a counselor?**
  Counseling is available through an SBA resource partner called the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), and SBA provides a Calendar of Events of Training and Conferences that take place in every state.
Grants

- **Office of Industrial Technologies: Department of Energy (DOE) Inventions and Innovation Program**
  Providing financial assistance to inventors for development of innovative ideas and inventions in the field of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Technical guidance and commercialization support to successful applicants.

- **NICE3**
  Cost-sharing program to promote energy efficiency, clean production, and economic competitiveness in industry. Funding is given to state and industry partnerships.

- **Solicitations**
  DOE Office of Industrial Technologies FY 1999, FY 2000 Award Solicitation Schedules for a variety of industry specific programs.

- **National Science Foundation (NSF)**
  The NSF funds research and education in science and engineering, through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements. The Foundation accounts for about 20 percent of federal support to academic institutions for basic research.