

Patent Search


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Outline

- Types of intellectual property rights (IPR)
- How a patent looks like
- IPR protection worldwide
- Innovation cycle at universities
- Patent search resources

Types of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

1. Patent (technology)
2. Utility model (technology, simpler than a patent)
3. Registered design (e.g. Fashion, furniture. Design should not be dictated by function)
4. Trade secrets 
5. Others

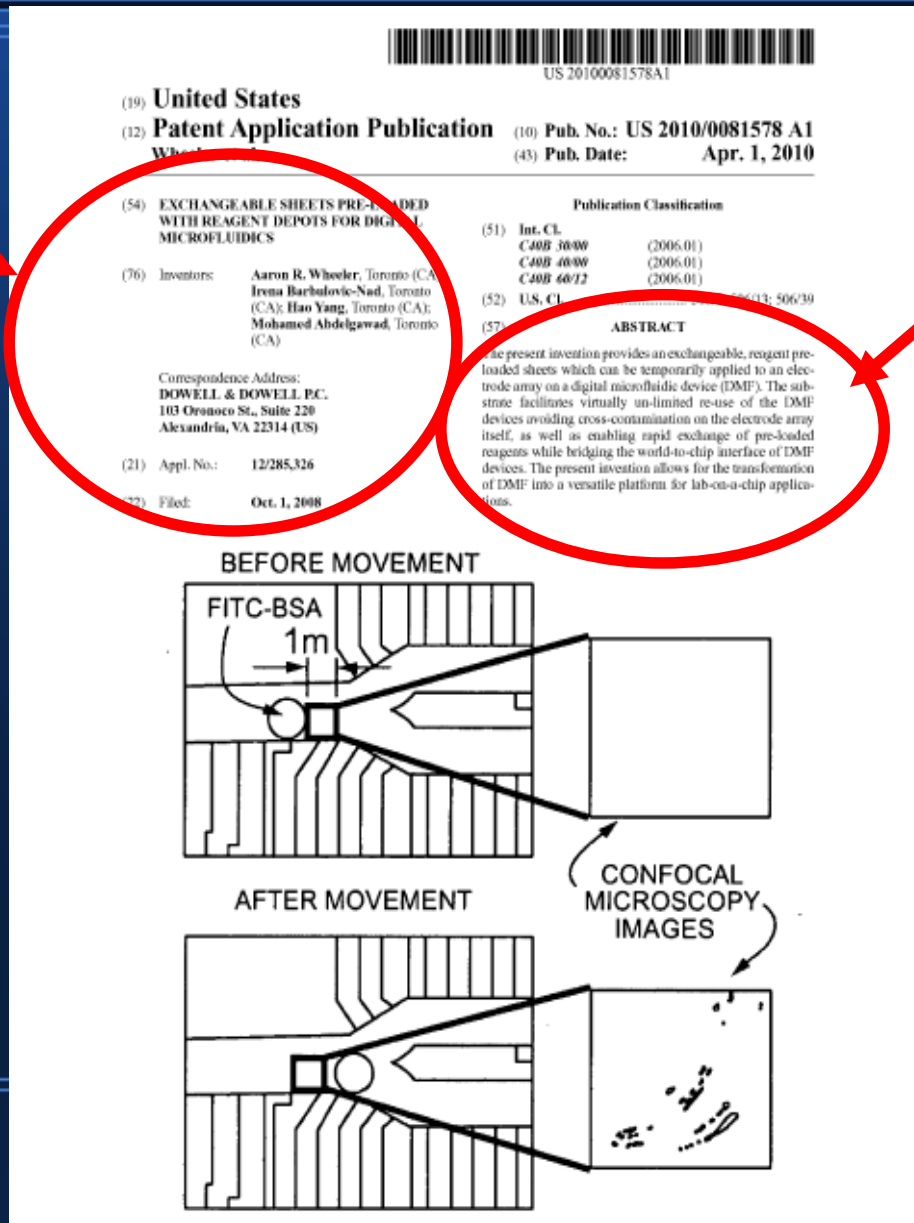
How a patent looks like-1

Bibliographic data

Title
Dates
Assignee
Inventor
Classification
Designated states

Technical content

Description
Examples
Drawings



Abstract

Most important part of a patent:

Claims



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Important facts to know

- Patents expire within 20 years.
- Patents are useless if you do not enforce them
- You can not enforce your patent if you do not pay renewal fees.
- There is no such thing as “World Patent”
- You have to protect your idea in each country
- Filing in many countries is expensive (filing fees, translation fees, patent renewal fees)

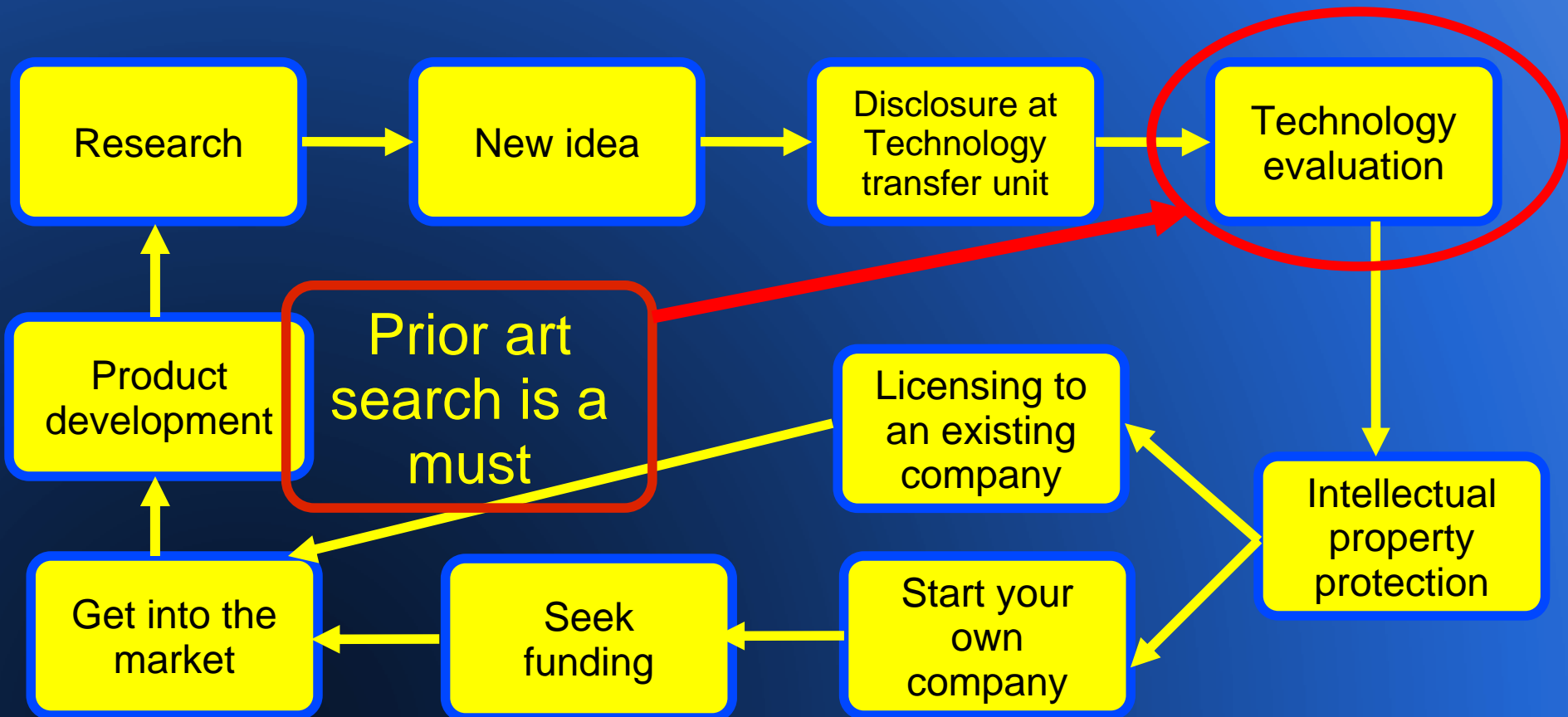
Filing your patent worldwide



Advantages of filing a PCT application:

- Gives you additional 30 months before filing for protection in other countries
- Allows you to keep your original priority date

Innovation cycle



Patent search methods

- Different patent offices (Egyptian, US, EPO, WIPO...etc)
- Free databases (Espacenet, Google patents)
- Commercial databases (require paying fees)

Free patent search databases

- www.espacenet.com EPO
- www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/ WIPO
- www.uspto.gov/patents/process/search USPTO (Usa)
- www.depatistnet.com DPMA (Germany)
- www.ipdl.inpit.go.jp/homepg_e.ipdl JPO (Japan)
- www.sipo.gov.cn/sipo_English SIPO (China)
- www.engl.kpris.or.kr/eng/main_eng.jsp KIPRIS (Korea)

Examples of patent search

**Thanks for your
attention**