

TRAINING ON PATENT SEARCHING

Project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of
Bachelor of Technology
in
BIOTECHNOLOGY



MAY 25, 2020

By

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Under the guidance of

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DECLARATION

I therefore announce that my report titled “Training on Patent Searching” is submitted as a Project Work has been done by me at “**Talwar and Talwar Consultants and Services Pvt. Ltd., Mohali**” under the guidance of Mr. Punit Talwar. Any further augmentation, continuation or utilization of this preparation must be embraced with earlier express composed assent from the Supervisor, Talwar and Talwar Consultants and Services Pvt. Ltd., Mohali.

For my Semester 7th project, titled “**Effect of herbal plant extracts of *Gentiana kurroo* and *Rauwolfia serpentina* on breast cancer cell lines**” was carried under the guidance of my guide **Dr.Uday Banu** and co-guide **Dr. Hemant Sood**.

I further proclaim that the preparation work or any part thereof has not been recently submitted for any degree or certificate in any college.

Signature of Trainee:



Shriya Arora
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Name: Shriya Arora

Date: May 25, 2020

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We as a whole need somebody who moves us to show improvement over we know now, we should offer my thanks to the individuals who helped me and guided me during preparing. It is my pleasure to state that we end up recording these lines to communicate an earnest gratitude to various individuals to help me en route in finishing our preparation effectively. I want to thank every one of them for their energy and backing.

I want to thank our administrator for his consistent help and direction all through the preparation. He had been a steady wellspring of help for understanding the 6 months training. Without his assistance it would have been a troublesome errand for understanding the idea driving the modern preparing.

I want to welcome the endeavors of the considerable number of individuals from our Biotechnology group for their consistent and magnanimous help towards us to mostly finish the task to the best of our efficiencies.

I further proclaim that the preparation work or any part thereof has not been recently submitted for any degree or confirmation in any college.

Thank you

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Provisional Training Certificate

This is to certify that **Shriya Arora** (Employee Code: TTCS-68) is undergoing full time training at Talwar & Talwar Consultants and Services Pvt. Ltd. as **Intern - PRW** from 3rd Feb 2020 till date. The internship is going to complete on 31st Jul 2020.

During the tenure in the company, her performance has been highly satisfactory.

For Talwar & Talwar Consultants and Services Pvt. Ltd.

S. S. Bisht
Assistant Manager- HR

S. S. Bisht
Authenticated through:
Legality.com
S. S. Bisht
Date: 29 May 20 17:12:17 IST
2020

CHAPTER 1

PROFILE OF THE COMPANY

TT Consultants is an ISO 27001 and ISO 9001:2008 licensed firm, among the major suppliers of the best quality Intellectual Property along with the support facilities. Through the years, it has been providing patent prosecution and litigation services, Patentability Searches, Invalidity/ Searches, Landscape and Whitespace Analysis, Freedom to Operate Searches etc. With the presence of its offices in five other regions in India, USA and Taiwan it has been delivering services to the clients in more than thirty regions globally.

To provide technology proficiency to the clients TT Consultants has specific departments like Life Sciences, Mechanical and Metallurgy, Electronics and Telecommunication, Nanotechnology etc. Its prime aim is to provide robust, innovative and automated solution to the clients. Also it offers in-house developed Intellectual Property tools that help companies to improve their performance and reduces the cost related to patent prosecution.

TT Consultants is among high scientific discipline corporations that has been delivering patent services to a increasing list of happy clients across the globe. With tremendously proficient and experienced experts who are working 24*7 to deliver quality results and speedy turnarounds it has been providing clients services to increase their business potency .

CHAPTER 2

INTRODUCTION TO ASSIGNED WORK

2.1 Intellectual Property:

It refers to the intangible property, produced by creation of mind that holds the legal rights to be protected by law for its recognition and financial benefits.

2.2 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):

These refer to the exclusive set of rights that are granted to the owner of the intellectual property for commercial exploitation under provisions of national laws and international agreements. The IP to be protected belongs to domains like scientific, industrial, artistic or literally. These rights can either be assigned or licensed for monetary benefits.

2.2.1 Types of IPR:

Patent: It lays down selective legitimate rights permitted by the government to the owner of patent for a limited time period on the terms of revealing of the invention to the society in open space. Patents are offered for an invention which includes a product or innovation/improvement in a product. The validity period of a patent is 20 years.

Copyright: It includes collection of rights which provide legal means for protecting author's (composers, writers etc.) work and allows him to reproduce the work for a limited time span. It includes original literary, musical, dramatic and artistic work. Scope of copyright includes both (i) moral rights – Right of authorship and Right of Integrity, (ii) economic rights – Right to reproduce work, Right of Distributing and Right of Communication to the Public. The validity of copyright is life time of author and 50 years after death.

Trademark: It includes a mark, style, sign that can be presented graphically, distinguishes a product/service of an industry/company from that of others. Trademark can be in the form of drawings, symbols , signs , words , colour or any colour combination etc. Emblems are displayed on the company's building for the sake of its identification. It is used for product variousiation and prevent others from using it within the registered territory. It's misuse by others of registered trademark holder without permission will lead to infringement and liable for prosecution. The trademark is registered for 10 years and can be renewed timely on payment of renewal fee.

Tradeseecret: It can be any idea, data, experimental results, manufacturing process, recipe, chemical formula etc which is being kept as a secret by a person or company by signing confidential agreements with business partners. It provides economic advantage over the competitors to the company. There is restricted entry into the area where tradeseecret work is done by using protective techniques like digital security tools. In the field of biotechnology tradesecrets include production process, microbial strains or cell lines etc.

Geographical Indication: The protection rights are provided to a particular community in a geographical area for producing goods/products that hold characteristics of that specific area due to its climatic conditions. Geographical Indication is registered for 10 years and can be renewed timely on payment of renewal fee.

2.3 Patents:

Patents are granted to the inventor for his non-obvious, useful and novel invention with prerequisite of getting financial benefits by commercially exploiting it for a limited period of time. This restricts others from imitating or manufacturing that particular product.

Advantages:

- Restricts competitors
- Provides monetary benefits
- Product credibility
- Keep others out of the market

Disadvantages:

- High cost for the maintenance of patent.
- Liability

2.3.1 Criteria for Patentability

Novelty:, The invention should be novel or new if it is to be eligible for patentability. Novelty specifies that if public disclosure has already been made it is not eligible for patentability. To make sure that the invention is new inventors should do patent searching before filing application.

Non-obviousness and Inventive step: The patent statute also demands that the invention be non-obvious improvement over the prior art published. The invention should be non-obvious to the human proficient in that particular art, and should be innovative. The examiner in the office of patent will review published application of patent closest to the invention for which patent protection is asked for. If the examiner successfully finds the combination of prior art for the invention, it will be rejected as it would obvious combination of items only.

Utility: The subject matter of patent should be useful , have an industrial application and useful to the society.

Non Patentable Things:

- Inventions contrary to natural laws
- Opposing public command or ethics
- Causing injury to living beings and environment
- Mental Process
- Computer Software
- Abstract ideas
- Basic intermixture resulting only in aggregation of properties of components
- Method of doing business

2.3.2 Kinds of Patents:

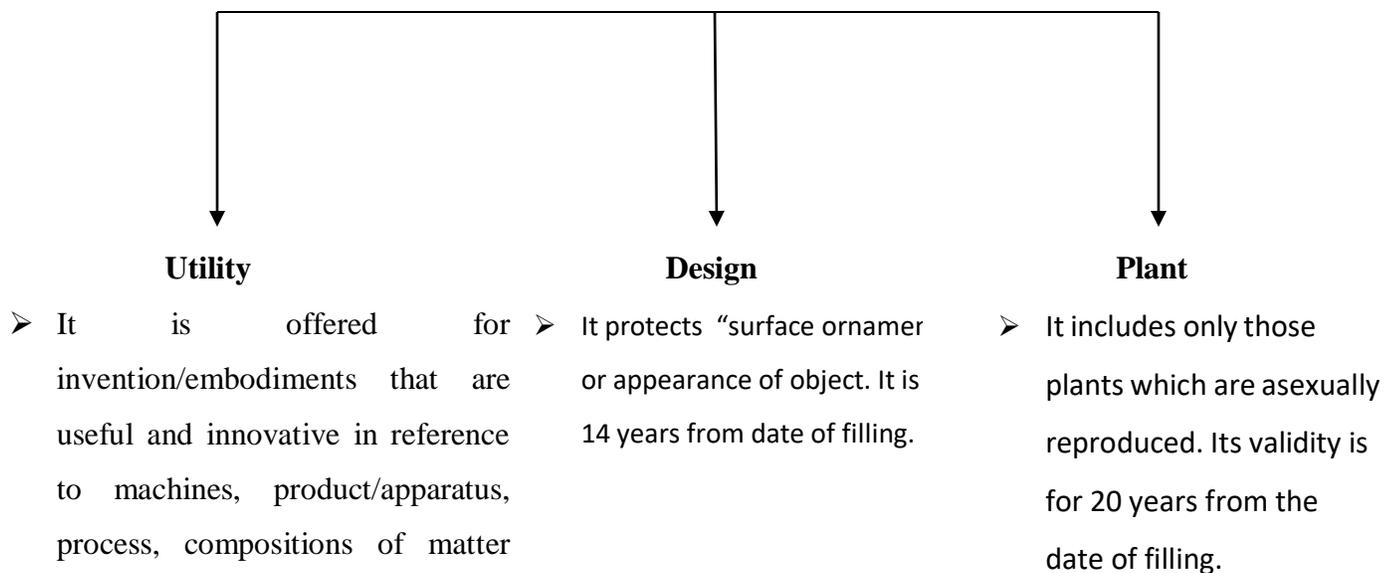


Fig 1: Kinds of Patents

Application Sections:

- Claims
- Title
- Abstract
- Summary
- Brief drawing description
- Background
- Drawing
- Field of invention
- Detailed drawing description

Main Dates in Application of Patent

- **Invention date:** The date on which an invention is completed.
- **Publication date:** The date on which information of respective patent is accessible to the society, 18 months later than date of priority.
- **Issue date:** The date on which the patent is issued from the office of patent.
- **Priority date:** The 1st date of filling application of patent in any country.
- **Filing date:** The date on which application is registered with full information.
- **Expiration date:** Particular Date on which patent validity term terminates.

Citations: Data used in patent to refer earlier prior art.

(i) **Backward Citation:** It is reference of patents that includes prior art

(ii) **Forward citation:** It is reference of invention completed in a particular field after issuing of patents.

CHAPTER 3

MODULAR DESCRIPTION OF THE JOB

3.1 Kinds of Patent Applications:

Ordinary application: It is the principal or 1st application for patent documented inside the Patent and Trademark Office Database. It doesn't guarantee need from any application or if the application isn't recorded in compatibility of any previous application.

Conventional application: To claim priority in all convention countries conventional application is filed and the priority can be claimed by the applicant if exact application is filed in either of the convention country. The partner degree individual should record the applying before the patent office inside a year from the date of beginning application inside the conventional nation.

PCT-International application: The Patent Cooperation written agreement is a world understanding for documenting patent applications. Be that as it may, there's nothing known as a 'world patent'. The proportionality application doesn't offer for the award of a world patent, it simply gives an effective technique to the application strategy in a few nations at consistent time.

PCT-National Phase application: The applicant can file patent in upto 138 countries within 31 months of date of priority or international filing date.. The national phase of a PCT application is indeed similar to a national filing in a particular country. The decision to get a patent granted in a specific nation completely depends on Patent Office of that particular nation.

Application for patent of addition: This application is filed when there is any improvement in invention in the patent which is already filed, helps to protect the improvement. It has the same expiry date as the main patent and there is no additional renewal charges for it. It can be granted after the grant of parent patent only.

Divisional application: If the patent application mentions more than more than invention, then the candidate/applicant can divide the application depending on the no. of inventions mentioned in it. It can be filed at any time in advance to getting grant of patent application. The divided applications have the same priority date as parent patent application. The term of patent for a divisional application is 20 years from the filing date of parent application.

3.2 Claims

It defines the scope of invention to be protected and is the most important of specification of patent. It specifies the subject matter to be protected by patent. Also, claims play a key role during litigation and prosecution. Any mistake in drafting claims would result in patent that is completely useless.

3.2.1 Types of Claims:

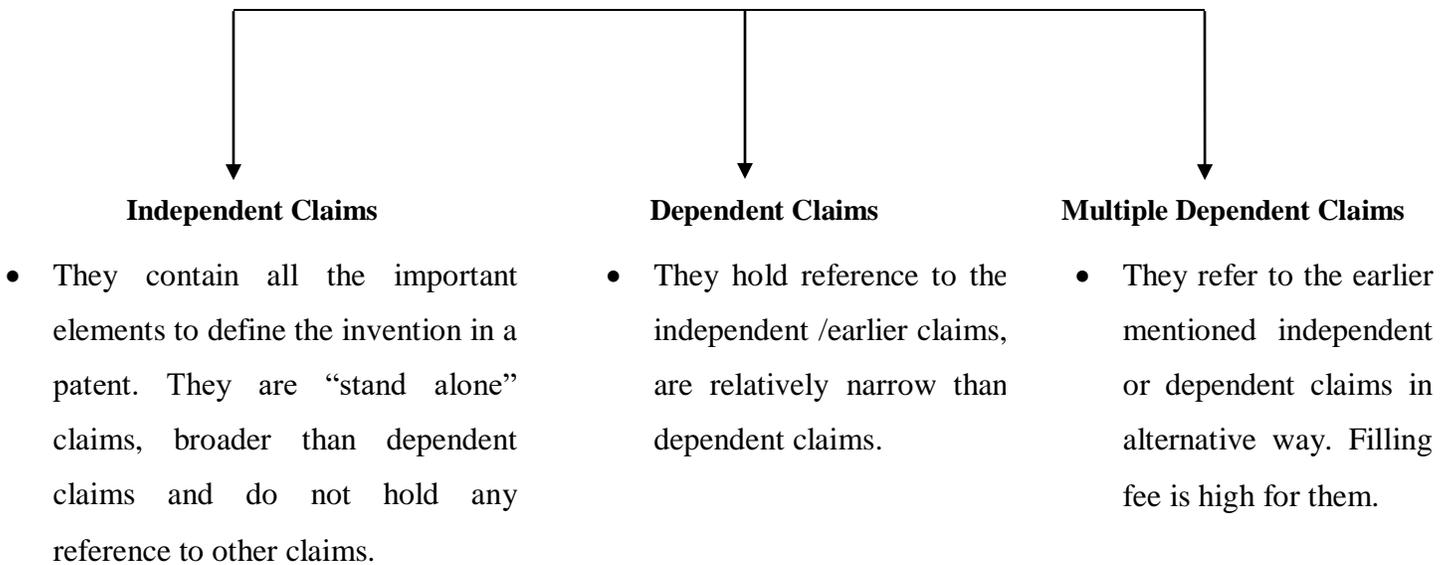


Fig 2: Types of Claims

3.3 Types of Patent Searching:

S.No.	Types	Definition
3.3.1	Novelty/Patentability Search	It helps the inventor to determine if any prior art (patent or non-patent literature) exists that may prevent him/her from patenting the invention. No date restriction exists for this search.
3.3.2	Freedom to Operate Search(FTO)	Before commercializing any product/service in the market, FTO search helps the inventor to know if he/she is free to operate and commercialize the invention without violating or infringing the thirty party IP rights
3.3.3	Infringement Search	Infringing of patent is the occurrence of a forbidden act in context to a patented invention without getting consent from the owner. According to various jurisdictions the meaning of patent infringement may be different but mainly it includes making or selling a product which is patented already.
3.3.4	Invalidation Search	The motive of invalidation search is to either validate the claims made by an applicant in his/her patent or to invalidate one or more claims of particular patent of competitor. It is a prior art search after a patent is issued.
3.3.5	State of art Search	It is done to review all of patent or non-patent literature that helps to know state of play in a particular technology which helps the organizations to determine future directions by understanding latest developments.

Table 1: Different types of Patent Searching

3.4 Important US laws:

3.4.1 USC35§112 - It specifies that invention/patent has to be fully disclosed.

3.4.2 USC35§101 – It is related to utility of present invention.

3.4.3 USC35§102 - It is related with the newness of the present invention.

3.4.4 USC35§103 - It relates with non-obviousness of invention.

CHAPTER 4

COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL UNIT

4.1 Kinds of claims:

Jepson Claims: The preamble makes some kind of statement that links to state of prior art and then claims some improvement over the prior art, also it describes prior art, before stating an improvement to it and is not employed in domestic application but is received by USPTO. An example describing Jepson claim is “the process of making an instrument with elements A and B (prior art), wherein the improvement comprises (transitional phase) element C (the inventive element).

Markush Claims: These claims group the alternatively useable elements together parallel in a single claim, they share similar nature and same special technical feature. Inventions in chemistry, metallurgy, refractories, ceramics, pharmacology and biology are usually claimed under the Markush format.

Reach through Claims: Such claims can be formed to look for protection for things that have not yet been came across by inventor but may be discovered by making use of them by utilizing the invention. For example: If an inventor files an application for an upstream invention in a particular field, then attempts to claim for downstream invention that have not been actually made, then claims to downstream invention are referred to as reach through claims.

Product by process claims: Especially used in pharmaceutical and chemical industries wherein the product is defined by the process of its manufacture. The claim for example may take the form "Output t A obtained by procedure X". Regardless of whether the expression "acquired", "legitimately got" or an equal wording is utilized in the item by-process guarantee, it is coordinated towards the item and presents total assurance upon the item.

Swiss type claims: These claims allow protection for a new subsequent therapeutic use of a known substance (secondary or further medical use). The novelty of such claims is considered to derive from the new medical purpose, not from the manufacture of the medicament. The format of Swiss claims is “The use of (compound A) for the synthesis of a medicament for the prophylactic therapy of (disease B).”

Omnibus claims: These claims refer to the drawings, description, graphics or photographs and particularly do not point out and clearly claim anything. Some examples of such claims include: “An instrument substantially described”, “the test instrument shown in the drawing”, “process for manufacturing a substance as described” etc. Omnibus claims can offer great advantage, an advantageous tool while drafting patent so as to maximize protection.

4.2 Paris Convention:

An international treaty (1883) that permits the applicants to file a 1st application in his or her own respective country and is considered to as priority document and the respective date on which it is filed is known as priority date. The advantage is that 12 months period is provided to the applicant in which he can seek funding and perform market research for product commercialization. Within that time period a Paris Convention Application can be filed in any of the respective states claiming same priority date. A delay of 12 months allows the applicant to decide in which country protection is to sought.

4.3 Patent Corporation Treaty (PCT)

The international treaty (1970) which allows an inventor to get patent granted simultaneously in many nations by registering only one international patent application rather than filling the same in all national patent offices. More than 150 Contracting States are part of this treaty.

Steps in filling:

- An international application is filed in single language in the Receiving Office (RO) with PCT formality requirements which is to be done within 12 months of filling local application.

- An International Search is executed by “ISA” International Searching Authority within 16 months of filing in home country.
- International Publication is done within 18 months from filing in home country.
- Supplementary International Search within 22 months and International Preliminary Examination within 28 months of filing are optional.
- After the termination of PCT procedure, 30 months from primary filing date of first patent application, priority date can be claimed by the applicant and pursue grant of patent in regional patent offices of countries in that he wants to claim.

4.3.1 Role of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in PCT

PCT is administered by WIPO. PCT assembly, PCT working Group and meeting of International Authorities is also organized by WIPO. For each application filled for PCT, It plays a major role for accepting and storing all patent application papers, conducting examination, provides coordination of PCT procedure, communication patent documents to patent offices and third party, translation sections of application into French or English wherever it is necessary.

4.4 Patent Classification System

Patent Classification System provides an effective way of organizing patent in patent offices by technology subject which helps to retrieve document quickly and efficiently. It is an approach to arrange documents in a patent office with the goal that they can without much of a stretch discover a report which is like the innovation.

4.4.1 Types of Patent Classification Systems

International Patent Classification (IPC): A widely used patent classification system to classify content of patent documents in symmetrical manner in more than 100 countries. The Starsbourg Agreement has established it in the year 1971. It makes a different leveled progressive course of action of sans language images for the portrayal of licenses and utility models according to the various particular fields to which they have a place. All specialized information for the field

of inventions is separated into sections, classes, subclasses, main groups and subgroups, in diving request of progression. Symbols are organized in a various leveled, tree-like structure:

- at the most elevated level are the eight sections relating to wide specialized fields (e.g., Section B manages Biomedical and life sciences);
- areas are additionally partitioned into classes (e.g., Class B21 deals with viral infections);
- classes are divided into in more than 500 subclasses (e.g., Subclass B21A deals with infections caused by Retroviruses).

Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC): The Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) is the augmentation of the International Patent Classification and is mutually carried on by the EPO and the USPTO. It is divided into 9 parts, A-H and Y, that are sub-divided in classes, sub-classes, groups, further into sub-groups. About 2,50,000 classification enteries are presently available.

European Patent Classification (ECLA): Basically an expansion of the International Patent Classification (IPC) framework carried on by European Patent Office (EPO). Both ECLA and IPC are separated into eight areas which are additionally partitioned into classes, sub-classes, groups and sub groups. There are around 135000 classification sections in ECLA. ECLA classes are issued many months after classification. It can't be utilized to recover as of late distributed/gave patent reports.

US Patent Classification: The United States Patent Classification is an official patent order framework being used and kept up by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). US patent investigator describes licenses with United States of America a lot of absolutely than they are doing with IPC marks.

CHAPTER 5

PROJECT UNDERTAKEN

5.1 Patentability Search: Search for patentability includes looking the prior art, which has printed patent applications, gave licenses, and the other printed records, with view of determinative whether documenting patent document/application is reasonable. A brisk patentability search in the specialized space can help settle on powerful business choices and spare a few dollars associated with patent documenting and upkeep. The reason for existing is to decide if there are any past patents or non-patents that may keep the creator from protecting their thought. A patentability search will help inside the status of partner degree application. The chase can empower plot partner degree palatable extensiveness for the instances of a future application besides as go about as partner degree help to find that pieces of the development to focus partner degree application on.

Patentability search must be done before the documenting of a patent on the grounds that an innovation consumes a ton of endeavors and costs, so before recording, an innovator must be certain whether others have just had a special interest in that development.

Notwithstanding above,

- The patentability scan additionally gives a thought for an innovator about the extent of the development;
- Help the patent drafter to draft the case by better comprehension of the innovation over the earlier art;
- Candidate can be prepared ahead of time to offer response to the assessment dismissal which may come during its assessment stage.

5.2 Case Study:

Mentioned below are the key features defined by the inventor according to the disclosure of the patent.

KF 1	Instrument used in diagnosing the presence or concentration of a chemical species in a fluid related to biotic origin
KF 1.1	Instrument used in diagnosing the presence or concentration of a chemical species in a fluid related to biotic origin including:
KF 1.2	A casing characterizing an sample dock and a discovery window in a surface of the casing;
KF 2	A Strip arranged inside the casing, at any rate a bit of the test strip being related with the discovery window; and
KF 3	A region disposed within the casing between the dock of sample and the strip;
KF 3.1	The strip comprises a control area
KF 4	The control area is present within the first along with the second end area.

Table 2: Key Features defined by the inventor

5.2.1 Relevant Citations mapped according to the key features:

Application/Patent no.	US6375629B2
Title	Analytical test instrument
Assignee	Nanogen Inc
Inventor	Craig W. Jacobs , Joseph A.Rian , Charles A.Furin
Priority Date	1998-07-05
Family Members	US63756297B1, WO200586554A2

Abstract

A diagnostic test instrument is defined for the immune chromatographic assurance of the presence of at least one chemical species in liquid examples. The instrument is arranged to such an extent that the example is permitted to enter the location area at the same time from a wide range of bearings. By diagnosis of permeable substance, the test instrument additionally takes into consideration the division of red platelets from plasma, giving a fast test to at least one analytes in an example of entire blood. The test instrument of the current development may gauge more than one chemical species at the same time from a solitary example, either by having various resistant chromatographic pathways taken care of by a solitary example, or numerous analytes recognized in a similar pathway by method of various capture antibodies.

Relevant Text

Claims:

1. **A analytical test instrument for analyzing the presence of a chemical species in a liquid example, said instrument** comprising:

(I) a dry permeable transporter;

(ii) at least one **detection area** covering at any rate a section of a territory of said transporter, the example being allowed to go into said location area from a majority of various sections;

(iii) **one catch area passage including a passageway end** allowing sample to get out of location area into the catch area passage, the separations in all focuses where the example is allowed to get in the discovery area.

Description:

As stated by first concept of **the present invention, the test is permitted to go into the discovery area at the same time from different headings and the discovery area is structured such that the subsequent stream from the different bearings all focuses to the passageway of the catch area** and all ways from entering the recognition region to said entrance are basically the equivalent.

The instrument as indicated by a first part of this innovation impacts a few changes of the previous instruments, for example it gives an answer for the specialized issues as clarified in **this is the test is permitted to go into the discovery area at the same time from different bearings and the identification zone is structured such that the subsequent stream from the different headings all point to the passageway of the catch zone entry** and all ways from entering the recognition region to said entrance are basically the equivalent.

A significant component of the test instrument of this innovation is that the plasma stream which courses through the recognition area 3 and catch territory section 6 arrives at the catch neutralizer line 7 There is practically zero named counter acting agent/antigen caught in the location area 3 as in the earlier craftsmanship developments. Rather there is fast and proficient narrow progression of the liquid from the identification area 3 to the catch entry area 6. The catch immune response 7 responds with and concentrates the marked counter acting agent/analyte complex to frame the noticeable item with greatest productivity.

The test instrument s of the innovation can be arranged with various entries to have more than one section including the test entry, positive and negative control section. Different entries may each have more than one catch line.

Table 3: Citation of Relevant Text

5.2.2 Patent Queries:

Query	Database	No. of Hits
<p>CTB= ((TEST INSTRUMENT *1 OR SYSTEM OR APPARATUS OR TOOL OR KIT OR INSTRUMENT* OR PAD*4 OR UNIT*) NEAR10 (DETECT* OR SENS* OR CAPTUR* OR EXAMIN*) NEAR4 (ANALYT* OR ANTIBOD* OR EPITOP*) AND ALL= (“TEST STRIP” OR BAND*) SAME (WINDOW* OR WELL*3) AND (“CONTROL AREA” OR “TEST AREA” OR “POSITIVE AREA” OR “NEGATIVE AREA”)</p>	THOMSON	219/431
<p>(METHOD??? OR SYSTEM?? OR PROCESS+ OR TECHNIQ+ OR TECHNOLOG+ OR STEP+ OR TEST INSTRUMENT ?? OR TOOL?? OR KIT OR APPARATUS OR UNIT?? OR MECHANIS????? OR MACHINE+ OR INSTRUMENT+) 15D (ASSAY??? OR TEST+ OR IMMUNO+ OR BIOLOGIC+) 10D (SAMPLE?? OR FLUID?? OR ANALYT??? OR ANTIGEN?? OR ANTIBOD+)/CLMS/TI/AB</p>	ORBIT	230

Table 4: Patent Queries

5.2.3 Non-Patent Queries (NPL):

Queries	Database
(TEST INSTRUMENT) (BIOLOGICAL FLUID) (TEST STRIP) (CONTROL AREAS) (DETECT ANTIBODY) (TRAPPING AREA)	GOOGLE, GOOGLE SCHOLAR, IEEE EXPLORE, SCIENCE DIRECT
(“BIOMEDICAL TEST INSTRUMENT ”) (DETECT OR SENSE OR QUANTIFY OR CALCULATE) (ANALYTE OR ANTIBODY) (“DETECTION AREA”) (“CONTROL AREA”) (“TEST STRIP”) (CHAMBER)	GOOGLE, GOOGLE SCHOLAR, IEEE EXPLORE, SCIENCE DIRECT

Table 5: NPL queries

5.2.4 IPC Classification:

Classification	Definition
A15C-544/918	Instrument mentioned in process claim, e.g. structure supporting physically

Table 6: IPC classification

5.2.5 US classification:

Classification	Definition
412/223	Play a role in diffusion or transport of antigens or antibodies:

Table 7: US classification

5.2.6 Keywords:

Analyte	Control	Immuno	Positive	Technique
Analyze	Control	Instrument	Procedure	Technology
Antibody	Detection	Kit	Process	Test
Antigen	Test instrument	Machine	Quantify	Tool
Apparatus	Epitope	Measure	Reagent	Unit
Assay	Estimate	Mechanism	Sample	Well
Calculate	Fluid	Method	Step	Area
Capture	Gadget	Negative	Strip	

Table 8: Keywords

CHAPTER 6

PRACTICAL APPLICATION

A patent gives inventor the only best possible in keep other people from creating, replicating or promoting the restrictive product without endorsement of the patent proprietor. The patent holder has elite modern rights to utilize innovation. The owner will use development for his own motivation. The owner of patent will permit the patent to other people for USA. Authorizing offers benefit to the companies by assortment eminences from clients. The holder will sell the patent any value they acknowledge to be legitimate. A patent secures for a time period (20 years) that keeps your rivals out of competition. Licenses square determines halfway to fault for progressions biomedical, biotechnology, tranquilize science, PCs and so forth.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

In the wake of completing the training, I was acknowledged with the significance of the patents inside the mechanical world. Piles of cash are spent by the associations wherever inside property. It's the sole procedure that is used to shield the benefits of the people's property. To instigate a patent, you need a powerful arrangement that should be novel, non-evident and may include an utility inside the lifetime of the people. They should be useful to gathering and should not harm the life of people. The pioneer receives the security over the cases that are included inside the patent. The date models are crucial for the examination laborer since its adjustments depends upon the type or kind of search. For patentability search I will in general provide the licenses and NPL until date. In separation I will in general give patents and NPL required for the need or viable documenting date of subject patent. If there should arise an occurrence of encroachment, the item is provided, that are presented inside the market once the need or successful documenting date of parent patent. Patents may likewise operate if the client requests it.

In the training I got on stacks of most recent advancements. I tended to do mechanical science along with the Biotechnology.

CHAPTER 8

REFERENCES

1. Orbit user guide
2. Thomson innovation training manual
3. www.intellogist.com