

# “ON JOB TRAINING ON PATENT SEARCHING”

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



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**I**

**DECLARATION**

We hereby declare that the thesis titled “**On Job Training on Patent Searching**” is submitted as a Project Work has been carried out by us at **Talwar & Talwar Consultants and Services Pvt. Ltd., Mohali** under the guidance of Mr. Punit Talwar. Any further extension, continuation or use of this training has to be undertaken with prior express written consent from the Supervisor, **Talwar & Talwar Consultants and Services Pvt. Ltd., Mohali.**

We further declare that the training work or any part thereof has not been previously submitted for any degree or diploma in any university.

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Signature of Trainee: .....

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Name: Shagun Agarwal

Date:

Date:

## II

### Acknowledgement

We all need someone who inspires us to do better than we know now, we must express my gratitude to the people who helped me & guided me during training. It is our pleasure to say that we find ourselves writing down these lines to express a sincere thanks to various people to help me along the way in completing our training successfully. We would like to thank all of them for their enthusiasm and support.

We would like to thank our supervisor for his constant support and guidance throughout the training. He had been a constant source of help for understanding the 6 months training. Without his help it would have been a quite a difficult task for understanding the concept behind the industrial training.

We would also like to appreciate the efforts of all the members of our Biotechnology team for their constant and selfless support towards us to partially complete the project to the best of our efficiencies.

Thank you!

Signature: .....

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Date:

Signature: .....

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Ref: HRD/REC/TTCS/89/2018-2019

Date: 6 February 2019

### Provisional Training Certificate

This is to certify that Shagun Agarwal (Employee Code: TTCS-53) is undergoing training at Talwar & Talwar Consultants and Services Pvt. Ltd. as an Intern - PRW from 04 February 2019 to till date. The internship is going to complete on 31 July 2019.

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

For Talwar & Talwar Consultants and Services Pvt. Ltd..

*Talwar and Talwar Consultants And Services Private Limited*




*Authorised Signatory*

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

For Talwar & Talwar Consultants and Services Pvt. Ltd..


Talwar and Talwar Consultants And Services Private Limited

Authorized Signatory

S. S. Bisht  
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HOD 25/5/19  
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External Examiner

## **Chapter - I**

### **COMPANY PROFILE**

TT Consultants (ISO 27001 and ISO 9001: 2008 certified) is one of the leading suppliers of high-quality material possession and Innovative Services, serving to shoppers to comprehend the opportunities and meet challenges. Through the years, TT Consultants has worked with its shoppers to provide foremost patent prosecution services and patent legal proceeding support like Patentability Searches, Patent Drafting, Invalidity/Validity Searches, etc.

The Prime focus of TT Consultants is to evolve a number 1 stop platform for complete patent search technology innovation cycle.

TT Consultants offers a novel combination and association of a world patent search firm and a world patent analytics firm from the most effective professionals across the planet. TT Consultants is among prime scientific discipline corporations in Asian country, providing patent services for the last thirteen years to a growing list of happy shoppers everywhere the world. In its constant pursuit to initiate, it's been ready to with success induct the numerous systems and tools aimed toward providing increased quality solutions to its shoppers.



## Chapter - II

### INTRODUCTION TO ASSIGNED WORK

#### II.1 Intellectual Property

Intellectual property (IP) - a legal construct that refers to creations of the mind that exclusive rights square measure recognized.

#### II.2 IPR (Intellectual Property Right)

These are exclusive set of rules protective merchandise of human intelligence and creation. IPR area unit rights granted to creators and house owners of works that area unit results of human intellectual creative thinking. These works are often of domains like industrial, scientific, literary and creative, which may be within the variety of invention, a manuscript, a set of package or business name.

##### II.2.1 Types of IPR

**Copyright:** A legal thought, enacted by most governments, that grants the creator of a resourceful work, exclusive rights for its use and distribution, typically for a restricted time, with the intention of sanctioning the creator of intellectual wealth (e.g. the creative person of a photograph or the author of a book) to receive compensation for his or her work and be ready to financially support themselves. It provides protection to authors (composers/writers). It's obtained mechanically. Validity of copyright is for the time period of authors and fifty years when his death.

**Patent:** A set of exclusive rights granted to an inventor or party for a restricted amount of your time in exchange for elaborate public revelation of an invention. An invention can be a resolution to a particular technological downside and can also be a product or a method. Its validity is for twenty years.

**Trademark:** A recognizable sign, style or expression that identifies product or services of a selected supply from those of others. The trademark owner is a private, or any legal entity. A trademark is also settled on a package, a label, a voucher or on the merchandise itself. For the sake of company identity, emblems are being displayed on company buildings. Emblems are way to claim exclusive properties of product or services. The usage of emblems by its owner can cause legal problems if this usage makes them guilty of false advertising or if the trademark is offensive.

**Geographic Indications:** It points to the product, specific to the geographical region, supported the soil etc. on which it's created. It points to specific region of production that determines the standard of the merchandise.

**Trade secret:** A secret may be a formula, practice, process, design, instrument, pattern, or compilation of data that isn't typically legendary or fairly discoverable, by that a business will acquire an economic advantage over competitors. In some jurisdictions, such secrets have been noted as "confidential information", however these are typically not noted as "classified information" within the U.S., since that refers to government secrets which are protected by a special set of laws and practices.

## II.3 Patents

Patent refers to a perquisite granted to anyone who invents any new, helpful and non-obvious method, machine, article of manufacture or composition of matter or any new and helpful improvement. It's granted to an invention that will be a product or method that gives a replacement manner of doing things or a stronger answer to a technical downside. Its validity is for twenty years from the date of grant.

### Advantages

- It keeps other out of the market
- Restricts the competitors
- Generates revenues from license or sale
- Gives your product credibility

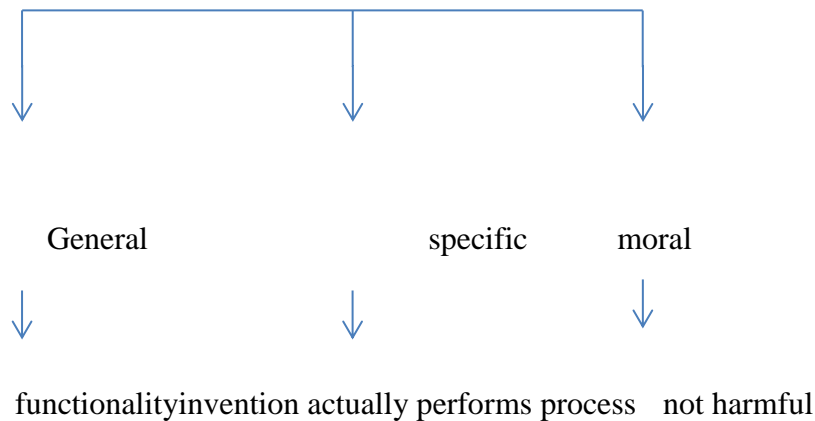
## Disadvantages

- Cost issue
- Liability

### II.3.1 Types of Patents

- **Utility patent:** It includes process, machine, composition of the matter which is improvement/betterment of an existing idea. Its period for making full use is 20 years from the date of application.

Utility



**Fig: II.2**

- **Design Patent:** It has an aesthetic value only and should not be functional like design of chair, wallpaper, shoes, jewelry. Its validity is for 14 years.
- **Plant Patent:** It includes only those plants which are asexually reproduced. Its validity is for 20 years from the date of filing.

### II.4 Criteria for Patentability

**Novelty:** Novelty could be a patentability demand. Associate invention isn't new and so not patentable if it absolutely was proverbial to the general public before the date of filing of the application, or before its date of priority if the priority of associate earlier application is claimed.

The aim of the novelty demand is to forestall the previous art from being proprietary once more. The invention ought to be new and will not be seen before.

**Inventive step and non-obviousness:** The creative step and non-obviousness replicate a same general patentability demand gift in most patent laws, in line with that associate degree invention ought to be sufficiently creative — i.e., non-obvious — so as to be proprietary. In different words, "the non-obviousness principle asks whether or not the invention is associate degree adequate distance on the far side or on top of the state of the art."

**Utility:** The invention should have some industrial utility. It must satisfy some requirements of the humans.

## **II.5 Non-patentable things**

- Laws of nature
- Abstract ideas
- Mental process
- Printed matter
- Computer software
- Method of doing business

## **II.6 Parts of Application**

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

## **II.7 Citations**

Records used in patent to refer earlier prior art.

**II.7.1 Backward Citation:** Reference of prior art in patents

**II.7.2 Forward citations:** Reference of invention done in that field after the patent is issued.

Mainly useful for patent search.

## **II.8 Important Dates in Patent Application**

- **Invention date:** When an invention was completed.
- **Filing date:** The date of filling application with completed information required.
- **Priority date:** It is the first date of filling of application anywhere in the world.
- **Issue date:** The date on which the patent is issued from patent office.
- **Expiration date:** The date when a patent term ends.
- **Publication date:** The date on which patent information is made available to public, 18 months after priority date

## Chapter – III

### Modular description of the job

#### III.1 Types of Patent Applications

**Ordinary Application:** It is the first application for patent filed within the Patent and Trademark Office Database while not claiming priority from any application or with none respect to the other application beneath method within the Patent and Trademark Office Database is termed as standard application.

**Conventional application:** When associate degree individual files an application, claiming a priority date supported constant or considerably similar application filed in one or a lot of the convention countries, it's known as a convention application. To induce a convention standing, associate degree individual ought to file the applying before the patent offices inside twelve months from the date of initial application within the convention country.

**PCT-International Application:** The Patent Cooperation written agreement or proportionality is a world agreement for filing patent applications. However, there's nothing known as a 'world patent'. The proportionality application doesn't offer for the grant of a world patent, it merely provides an efficient method for the application method in several countries at constant time.

**PCT-National Phase Application:** The PCT-national part should follow the international part. The person/candidate should singly “enter into the national phase” i.e. file a National part application in every county she/ he desires to enter. The candidate/applicant will enter the national and will be introduced up to 138 countries among 30-31 months (depends on the laws of the selected countries) from the international filing date or priority date (whichever is earlier). If the candidate/ applicant doesn't enter the national part among the prescribed cut-off date, the International Application loses its impact within the selected or elective States.

**Application for Patent of Addition:** Patent of addition application has been made for a patent in respect of any improvement or modification of an invention described or disclosed in the complete

specification prior applied for or has a patent. In order to be patentable, an improvement has to be something more than a mere workshop improvement and should independently satisfy the test of invention. The major benefit is the exemption of renewal fee so long as the main patent is renewed. A patent of addition lapses with the cessation of the main patent.

**Divisional Application:** A divisional application has been "divided" from an existing application. The applicant, at any point of time before the grant of a patent can file a further application, if he/she desires to or in case an objection is raised by an examiner on the ground that the claims disclosed in the complete specification relates to more than one invention. A divisional application can contain subject matter in the application from which it is divided (its parent) but retains the filing and priority date of that parent application. A divisional application is useful if a unity of invention objection is issued, in this case the second invention can be protected as a divisional application.

## **III.2 Claims**

It is the extent of the protection given by a patent or the protection wanted in a very application. It defines the scope of protection granted by the patent. it's additional valuable to get claims that embody the marginal set of limitations that differentiate associate invention over what came before. Fewer limitations will increase rejection thanks to lack of novelty.

### **III.2.1 Types of Claims**

**Independent claims:** An independent claim stands alone and is self-contained. It is always broader than the dependent claims that follows.

**Dependent claims:** It is dependent on parent claim and makes a reference back to the parent claim. It allows the applicant to include all the limitation of the parent claim. e.g.

It helps to cover the invention and various embodiments of the invention. It is narrower in scope than parent claim. It can add features to parent claim but cannot delete any feature from it.

**Multiple dependent claim:** It is a dependent claim which refers to more than one other claim and must refer to such other claims in the alternative only. A multiple dependent claim cannot serve as basis for any other multiple dependent claim. They have high filling fees.

### **III.3 Different Types of Searching**

**III.3.1 Novelty search:** These searches have no date constraints on the prior art. It helps the inventor to determine if his invention can be patented or not. All prior date is searched and is given to the inventor.

**III.3.2 Invalidity search:** In this, prior art that is recognized that is relevant to the validity of the claims of the subject patent. Not the general idea, not the entire patent but each claim. Thus, it allows the claims to be disallowed on the grounds that someone came up with the invention before the patent in question was filed. Filing date is very important to prove that he/she was the first person to come up with the invention.

NOTE: We do not cite any prior art that has already been referenced by the subject patent. Relevant art is not supposed to be in the claims of other patents. It can be in the description also. Independent claims are the targets in validity search.

**III.3.3 Infringement search:** Patent infringement means the commission of a prohibited act with respect to patented invention without permission from the patent holder. In many countries, the use is to be commercial to constitute infringement. The extent of protection provided by the patent is defined in the claims of the granted patent. Patents being territorial makes infringement only possible in a country where patent is in force. The infringing party's product comes under within one or more of the claims of the patent. In this we have to find the product of



the company's which infringes the claims of the subject patent. Search ideas focused on the products which are introduced in the market after the subject patent has been granted.

**III.3.4 FTO search:** It is a research done on issued patents or on unfinished patents to work out if a product infringes any of the claims of the issued or unfinished patents. It's going to conjointly embrace expired art that acts as a secure harbor allowing the merchandise or method to be used on patents in publications.

**III.3.5 State of the art search:** In this, what's presently being developed within the field is searched. Patents on specific technology area unit browse. it's done to supply direction to the analysis being worn out the corporate or organization. every and each patent on given technology is searched.

#### **III.4. Types of US laws:**

USC35§101 - It is concerned with the usefulness of the present invention.

USC35§102 - It is concerned with the novelty of the present invention.

USC35§103 - It is concerned with the non-obviousness of the invention.

USC35§112 - It says that the invention/patent should be fully disclosed.

## Chapter - IV

### Detailed description of individual module

#### IV.1 Various forms of Claims

**Jepson Claims:** It is associate improvement of associate existing invention. the development, the invention being improved and also the components that are altered area unit mentioned. it's not utilized in domestic application however is accepted in USPTO. It helps in explaining the novelty simply

“where within the improvement comprises” is usually there in Jepson claim.

**Reach Through Claims:** They look for to safeguard things that haven't nonetheless been discovered by associate degree discoverer however which could be discovered in future by creating use of their invention. Once associate degree invention is formed during a wide applicable basis analysis technology.

**Markush Claims:** Mainly employed in chemistry, a Markush claim could be a claim with multiple “functionally equivalent” chemical entities allowed in one or a lot of components of a compound. Format: “selected from the cluster consisting of A, B and C”. Markush teams are merely listings of different components during a peculiar format.

**Product by Process Claims:** It is a product claim where the product is defined by its process of manufacture especially in chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

**“Product obtained by the process of claim X” or “Product made by the steps of”.**

It helps to safeguard the ultimate product which can be helpful while not the data of the artificer on what the merchandise is

He should mention: the beginning material and therefore the method.

Product by method claims square measure nearly always chemical inventions however they'll be for a physical device.

The contender will do reverse engineering to grasp concerning the merchandise manufacture then turn out it by employing a totally different method. Since the claim is given to the tactic of production the contender would escape infringement.

**Omnibus Claims:** It is a type of claim that refers to the description, drawing and /or examples described in the patent specification without defining any technical features of the claimed product process.

**Advantage:** It provides a claim larger that may be held valid and infringed while all other claims are held invalid.

**Swiss Type Claims:** It is a claim format supposed to hide the primary, second or subsequent medical use of a notable substance or composition. it's accustomed shield the new options of a product. e.g. A drug is employed to treat headaches however someone found it's helpful to treat hair loss than the person will file a swiss sort claim for the ordinal use. primarily utilized in pharmaceutical business. Medical practitioners stay absolve to use the new purpose without concern of infringement nonetheless the patentor has the power to restrain the manufacture of the medication for that purpose.

## **IV.2 Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)**

Approaches to international patent protection:

Apply in every country individually during which patent is sought-after. Value is incredibly high, documentation probe etc. Apply in accordance with the "Paris Convention for cover of commercial property". It provides a twelve months delay, priority date etc. area unit main options. File a percentage application. It provides Associate in Nursing discoverer a 30/31 months delay, preliminary exam possibility and previous art search report relying upon the inventors want during which he sought-after to induce patent.

### **IV.2.1 PCT**

It is an international patent law treaty which provides a unified procedure for filing patent applications to protect inventions in each of its contracting states. A patent application filed under PCT is called PCT application.

Steps:

A single filing of patent application is created with Ro (Receiving Office) in one language. Search is performed by International Searching Authority (ISA) and written opinion relating to the patentability of the invention that is the subject of the application. Preliminary examination is finished by International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA) however it's facultative. Once this national/regional authority examines the application then there is ultimate granting of application.

The states that square measure parties to the patent represent the International Patent Cooperation Union regional Patent Office like EPO and ARIPO (African Regional Intellectual Property Organization). These offices grant regional patents.

Any resident or national of an acquiring state of the patent could file a patent application. Below this method, patent protection is given in selected states contained within the patent application.

#### **IV.2.2 Role of WIPO in PCT**

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is set in Geneva, Swiss Confederation. It oversees patent applications. The international bureau of WIPO administers the international section of the patent application method. WIPO receives and store patent applications and ensures the specified format, declaration, filing fee for the patent. Defects and corrections square measure done at this stage itself. It helps to scale back formalities within the applying to the national patent offices.

WIPO conjointly publishes the document which may be accessed from their web site, its translation is additionally done at WIPO itself, it will offer the catching states with application documents.

#### **IV.2.3 Options and steps for filing under PCT:**

##### **Alternative 1**

File an international PCT application that complies with PCT formality requirements and pay one set of fees.

At least one of the inventors is a resident of a PCT contracting state.

It can be filed with the national patent office (which will serve as receiving office for the PCT) or directly with WIPO in Geneva.

Time limits are given in the website of WIPO. Documents must be submitted within the time limit. The limits under PCT are measured from the priority date.

### **Alternative 2**

File a national application initial so a proportion application at intervals twelve months. Once a proportion application is filed, the artificer has upto eighteen months to come to a decision on that countries he desires to use for patent. He will additional delay it by initial applying for national application so at intervals twelve months apply for proportion application.

PCT application will incorporate the disclosures of, and claim priority to, all the national applications directed to it invention that were filed throughout the previous twelve months amount.

PCT application may embrace new revelation concerning the invention or new claims that weren't set forth in any of the previous priority applications. However, to get good thing about earlier priority date, the new claim should be supported by earlier priority application.

Total delay = (12 + 18) months

1. National application (priority date claim)
2. Within 12 months PCT application is filed
3. After PCT application, within 18 months of that time or within 30 months of priority date we can enter the national phase.

### **IV.3 Patent Classification System**

It is a way to arrange documents in a patent office so that they can quickly find a document which is identical to the invention.

For this, International Patent Classification (IPC) is agreed internationally.

USPC (United States Patent Classification) is fixed by USPTO.

ECLA (European Classification) is adopted by the European Patent Office (EPO).

The logic behind classification is to ease patent search and retrieving.

### **IV.3.1 Classification Based Searching**

#### **IV.3.1.1 Advantages**

More complete results than text searching.

Independent of the language syntax.

Independent of changes in terminology.

Concept search.

Available for patent documents where no full text of claims/description is available.

#### **IV.3.1.2 Disadvantage**

Complex structure of classifications.

It requires study of classification rules.

### **IV.3.2 Different types of classification**

**International patent Classification (IPC):** It is a ranked patent organization employed in over a hundred countries to classify the content of patents during a uniform manner. It had been created beneath the Strasbourg agreement (1971), one in all variety of treaties administered by WIPO. It's updated on a daily basis by a committee of consultants. IPC-8/IPC R is that the reformed version of IPC. Beneath this technique there's double designation for each patent document: Core and Advanced classification designation. Core classifications square measure to be revised each three years from issue and advanced classifications square measure to be revised when each 3 months. IPC R classification is to be eliminated with the 2011 IPC reform.

**European patent Classification (ECLA):** It is an extension of IPC and issued by EPO. Both IPC and ECLA are divided into eight sections which are further divided into classes, sub-classes, groups and sub groups. There are approximately 135000 classification entries in ECLA.

**Features:**

Highly skillful personnel: ECLA categories are solely allotted by the EPO examining corps i.e. low body of extremely trained people maintains the relevancy of the system. Accelerated revision schedules, it's revised even before five years revision time of IPC. However, with IPC-R, this advantage is reduced. Non-patent literature categorization, Non-patent literature is additionally enclosed within the indexing.

**Disadvantages:**

ECLA classes are issued several months after classification. It cannot be used to retrieve recently issued/published documents.

**Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC):** It is joint partnership between USPTO and EPO to integrate toward a common classification system. It is largely based on ECLA and is modified to ensure compliance with the IPC administered by WIPO. CPC is an effort to bring the best practices of USPTO and EPO together and to make patent research internationally compatible.

**Objectives to launch CPC**

- i) Improving patent searching.
- ii) Sharing resources.

The CPC is substantially based on the previous European classification system (ECLA), which itself was a more specific and detailed version of the International Patent Classification (IPC) system.

**Structure:** Each classification term consists of a logo like "A01B33/00" (which represents "tilling implements with rotary driven tools"). the primary letter is that the "section symbol" consisting of a letter from "A" ("Human Necessities") to "H" ("Electricity") or "Y" for rising cross-sectional technologies. this can be followed by a 2 digits variety to convey a "class symbol" ("A01" represents "Agriculture; forestry; animal husbandry; trapping; fishing"). the ultimate letter makes up the "subclass" (A01B represents "Soil operating in agriculture or biological science, parts, details, or accessories of agricultural machines or implements, in general"). The taxonomic group is then followed by a one to three digit "group" variety, Associate in Nursing oblique stroke and variety of a minimum of 2 digits

representing a "main group" ("00") or "subgroup". A patent examiner assigns a classification to the patent application or alternative document at the foremost careful level that is applicable to its contents.

**US Patent Classification:** It is only applied to United States patent documents. The economic importance of the US patent system makes US patents a vital source for many prior art searches in the world.

### **Advantages**

US patent examiner classifies patents with United States of America a lot of accurately than they are doing with IPC marks. They classify mistreatment United States of America system initial so they use to come up with IPC classification. They use United States of America to IPC concordance tools to try to this. it absolutely was perceived that USPC is revised a lot of typically than IPC. thence it will adapt to ever-changing technologies. However, the revision is finished on as want basis and therefore the compartmentalization work is finished manually.

There are over four hundred categories within the U.S. Patent organization, every having a title descriptive of its material and every being known by a category variety. every category is divided into variety of subclasses. every taxonomic category bears a descriptive title and is known by a taxonomic category variety. The taxonomic category variety is also associate degree integral variety or might contain a decimal portion and/or alpha characters. a whole identification of a taxonomic category needs each the category and taxonomic category variety and any alpha or decimal designations; e.g., 417/161.1A identifies category 417, taxonomic category 161.1A.

The Manual of Classification ("MOC") contains ordered arrangements of the category and taxonomic category titles, noted as category schedules. These titles are essentially temporary, though they're meant to be as suggestive as doable of material enclosed. Therefore, it's best to not rely solely upon titles to delineate the topic matter encompassed by a category or taxonomic category. relevancy various definitions and notes is crucial. If a hunt is to be efficient, accurate, and complete, the Manual of Classification ought to be used solely as a key to the category or taxonomic category definition and appended notes.



## **Chapter- V**

### **Project Undertaken**

#### **V.1 Patentability search**

A patentability search involves looking the previous art, which has printed patent applications, issued patents, and the other printed documents, with the aim of determinative whether or not filing your application is sensible. If you discover previous art that describes your invention utterly or renders it obvious, you most likely should not hassle attempting to patent your invention. A patentability search is typically referred to as a previous art search simply } just a patent search.

Before filing associate degree application, it's advantageous to perform a preliminary patentability search. Doing therefore can give a plan of the highest connected previous art, and permit the patent claims to be written "around" this previous art, so the novelty of the invention is a lot of obvious to the examiner.

In addition to being employed as a preliminary analysis tool, a patentability search will aid within the preparation of associate degree application. The search can facilitate outline associate degree acceptable breadth for the claims of a future application in addition as act as associate degree aid to find that aspects of the technology to focus associate degree application on.

#### **V.2 Invalidation search**

A validation/invalidation search seeks to uncover patents or different printed previous art which will render a granted patent invalid. The search results include a research report, a claims mapping chart, and citation of previous art. The results of the search area unit accustomed invalidate a patent concerned in infringement proceeding or to support due diligence and ascertain the validity of a patent.

Whenever an organization is bothered of its product infringing another company's proprietary product/process or another company alleges infringement of a patent, a patent dissolution search is performed to invalidate the claims of the granted patent. Patent dissolution Search is performed to spot documents or previous use which will cut back the claims of a granted patent, therefore unsupportive it. The aim of the search is to uncover previous art or previous use that limits the scope of the granted patent. The dissolution search could be a comprehensive search distributed by knowledgeable professionals to with success invalidate patents. careful analysis is conducted to see whether or not the claims of a specific patent area unit valid or invalid once analyzed and compared to the previous art out there on the date of filing.

### **V.3 Case study:**

#### **V3.1. Patentability Search**

**Disclosure of the invention:** The present invention involves the thought of constructing ikon frames from the incineration ashes of your favorite ones (like pets etc.). technique of constructing these frames involves the adding of ashes within the mounting material of frames in conjunction with few completely different elements with higher glue properties.

A patentability search can sometimes embody a groundwork in major patent collections, usually encompassing a minimum of the European (EP), Japanese (JP), Patent Cooperation accord (WO/PCT) and US collections. though any previous revealed document are often used against an application, most patent examiners from major patent offices can go straight to those collections, therefore it is smart to incorporate them in any patentability search, notwithstanding however passing. The patent search tool ought to be chosen therefore on gain necessary basic coverage, however evaluation is sometimes a constraint with shorter patentability investigations. several business and free tools can have some coverage in USA and major foreign country databases.

##### **V.3.1.1 Searching Non-Patent Literature**

A patentability search will also include a non-patent literature search. Major non-patent literature sources encompassing many technical subject areas include,

- Scopus (subscription)

- [Google Scholar](#) (free)
- Google (free)
- IEEE explore (subscription)
- Science direct (free)
- Wikipedia (free)

### V.3.1.2 Specific Search Strategies

These search methods area unit samples of specific best practices that may be applied throughout the course of a patentability search. These area unit steps to be taken additionally to accepted search practices that apply to any or all searches.

Always discuss the final search focus with the search requester. verify whether or not there's a requirement to go looking for documents which can describe various embodiments, or if an uncomplicated explore for solely the foremost relevant art is required.

Ask the search recipient if potential claims are written for the application. If so, the searcher ought to discuss whether or not a quest on all of the claimed options is required, even as the examiner would perform upon receiving the appliance. (Sometimes patentability searches area unit are performed to work out whether or not any analysis is viable before continuing, and so initial claims don't seem to be continuously obtainable.)

**Relevant Citations:** [US5778183A](#)

<b>Application/Patent no.</b>	US5778183A
<b>Title</b>	Cremation Picture frame for your loved ones.
<b>Assignee</b>	HARDWOOD CORP
<b>Inventor</b>	Joseph L. Fillion, Charles F. Evans, Kenneth E. Rohlfing, Diane S. Rogerson, Kitty S. Koul, Mei-Yuei Lee, Craig W. Jacobs
<b>Priority Date</b>	Jun 12, 1995
<b>Filing Date</b>	Jun 12, 1995
<b>Family Members</b>	<a href="#">DE69627071D1</a>   <a href="#">EP0749065A1</a>   <a href="#">EP0749065B1</a>

Key features	Claim	Relevant text
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<p><b>KF1</b></p>	<p>Idea of making photo frames</p>	<p><b>Claims:</b>  A cremated remains memorial container with picture frame comprising:  a box having an upper panel defining an upper box opening through which cremated remains can be inserted into an interior of the box;  a picture frame panel securely attached to the box such that a picture slot defined between the picture frame panel and the upper panel has a substantially uniform predetermined height, the picture frame panel defining a picture frame opening disposed such that cremated remains can be inserted through the picture frame opening and the upper box opening into the interior of the box; and  a cover panel slidably inserted into the picture slot and having an indented portion partially extending through the upper box opening into the interior of the box,  wherein the indented portion is formed such that when a picture is inserted or removed from a residual portion of the picture slot disposed between the picture frame panel and the cover panel, engagement between the indented portion and an inside edge of the upper box opening prevents slidable removal of the cover panel with the picture, thereby preventing undesirable exposure of the cremated remains contained in the interior of the box.</p>
<p><b>KF2</b></p>	<p>From the cremation ashes.</p>	<p><b>Claims:</b>  The cremated remains memorial container with picture frame of claim 1, wherein the box comprises one of wood or plastic. The cremated remains memorial container with picture frame of claim 1, wherein the box comprises a lower panel, a box frame, and said upper panel, wherein said lower and upper panels are respectively fixedly secured to lower and upper edges of the box frame. The cremated remains memorial container with picture frame of claim 3, wherein the lower and upper panels are respectively fixedly secured to lower and upper edges of the box frame by an adhesive. The cremated remains memorial container with</p>

		<p>picture frame of claim 1, further comprising a picture frame support secured to an upper surface of the upper panel along opposing side and rear peripheral edges of the box, wherein the picture frame panel is fixedly secured to the picture frame support, and wherein the picture slot includes a front slot opening defined between a front peripheral edge of the picture frame support and a front peripheral edge of the upper box panel. The cremated remains memorial container with picture frame of claim 5, wherein the picture frame support comprises double-sided tape. The cremated remains memorial container with picture frame of claim 5, wherein the front slot opening is wider than the cover panel such that the cover panel is insertable through the front slot opening into the picture slot. The cremated remains memorial container with picture frame of claim 1, wherein the cover panel comprises an opaque plastic.</p>
<b>KF3</b>	Of your loved ones.	<i>Not Disclosed Explicitly</i>

### Queries

S. no.	Queries	Database
1	(((((Photo* OR Picture* OR Snap* OR Portrait* OR Snap*) NEAR3 (Frame* OR Mount* OR Fixture* OR Support*)) AND (Ash* OR Remain*)) AND ((Favorite* OR Dear* OR Loved* OR beloved*) ADJ2 (Ones*)))	THOMSON
2	(((((photo_frame+ OR Picture+ OR Frame+ OR fixture+) 15D (Ash+ OR remain+)) AND (favorite+ OR ??loved_ones+ OR near_ones+)) AND (method+ OR process+ OR technique+ OR Procedure+))	ORBIT
3	(((((method* OR procedure* OR process* OR technique*) AND ((photo* OR picture*) NEAR4 (fixture* OR mount* OR frame*))) AND (ash* OR remain*)) AND ((loved* OR beloved* OR favorite*) NEAR3 (ones*)))	Xlpat

### NPL Queries

S. no.	Queries	Database
1	(photo OR picture OR pictures OR photos OR frame OR frames) (ash OR ashes OR remain OR remains) (loved OR beloved OR near OR favorite OR favorites) (ones)	GOOGLE, SCHOLAR, EXPLORE, DIRECT
2	(method OR methods OR procedure OR procedures OR process or processes) (photo OR photos OR frames OR frame OR picture OR pictures) (ash OR ashes OR remains OR remain) (loved OR beloved OR favorite OR favorites OR near) (ones)	GOOGLE, SCHOLAR, EXPLORE, DIRECT

### IPC Classification

Classification	Definition
G06	Frames: photo frames

### US Classification

Classification	Definition
713	Mounting of photo frames: method

### Keywords

Frames	Fixture	Frame
Photo	Fixtures	Beloved
Picture	Photos	favorites
Loved	Pictures	Method
Near	Process	processes
Ash	Ashes	Remains
Remain	Procedure	Mount
Mounting	Cremated	Support
Snap	Portrait	Snaps

Snapshots	Snapshot	Support
Ones	Remain	

## **Chapter - VI**

### **Practical Application**

A patent provides the creator the proper to prevent others from producing, copying, merchandising or mercantilism the proprietary merchandise while not approval of the patent owner. The patent holder has exclusive industrial rights to use the invention. The patent holder will utilize the invention for his/her own purpose. The patent holder will license the patent to others for United States of America. Licensing gives profit to the business by collection royalties from the users. The patent holder will sell the patent any value they believe to be appropriate. The patent protects for a preset amount (20 years) that keeps your competitors treed. Patents square measure partly to blame for advancements in life science, biotechnology, drug chemistry, computers etc. A patent reward creator with the same blessings and therefore, creates larger and higher discoveries.



## **Chapter- VII**

### **Conclusion**

After finishing the coaching, we tend to return to grasp regarding the importance of the patents within the technological world. heaps of cash are spent by the businesses everywhere the planet within the property. it's the sole method that is employed to shield the rights of the people's property. to induce a patent, you need a robust plan that ought to be novel, non-obvious and may have a utility within the lifetime of the individuals. It ought to be helpful to the grouping and may not damage the life and sentiments of individuals. The discoverer gets the protection over the claims that are there within the patent. The rights are on the claims. The date criteria are vital for the research worker because its modifications with the change of the sort of search. For patentability search we tend to offer the patents and NPL until date. In breakup we tend to offer patents and NPL before the priority or effective filing date of subject patent. just in case of infringement, the product is given, that are introduced within the market once the priority or effective filing date of subject patent. Patents may also run if the shopper asks for it.

During the coaching we tend to chance on heaps of latest technologies. we tend to did physics in addition as mechanical comes.