Fig. 2
Patent Case Study: Smartphone (iPhone)

Fig. 3
Licensing: How Patent Owner's Make Money

Fig. 4
Litigation: Defending Patent Rights

Fig. 5
Patent News:

TheCaseSolutions.com
Patent - Introduction

HISTORY

- Some form of patent rights was recognized in Ancient Greece.
- The word patent comes from the Latin litterae patentes - an open letter.
- Such letters were used by medieval monarchs to confer rights and privileges. With a royal seal, the letters served as proof of those rights, for all to see.
- The first informal system was developed in Renaissance Italy.
- The system was introduced into the rest of Europe by emigre Venetian glass-blowers to protect their skills against those of local workers.

PATENT HOLDER RIGHTS

- The Patent Holder has the right to:
  - Make
  - Use
  - Sell or Offer to sell
  - Distribute
  - Import
  - Manufacture
  - Sue for patent infringement

A patent for an invention is the grant of a property right to the inventor. Patents are granted for new, useful, and non-obvious inventions for a period of 20 years from the filing date of a patent application, and provide the right to exclude others from exploiting the invention during that period.

WHAT IS PATENTABLE?

- These classes of subject matter taken together include practically everything that is made by man and the processes for making the products.
- PROCESS: A process, art, or method, and generally includes industrial or technical processes.
- MACHINE: Refers to articles that are made, and includes all manufactured articles.
- COMPOSITION OF MATTER: Relates to chemical compositions and may include mixtures of ingredients as well as new chemical compounds.

EXAMPLES OF PATENTABLE SUBJECT MATTER

- Process
- Article
- Machine
- Composition of matter
- Manufacture
- Use
- Sale
- Distribution
- Import
- Manufacture

EXAMPLES OF NON-PATENTABLE SUBJECT MATTER

- Natural laws
- Scientific principles
- Mathematical formulas

TYPES OF PATENTS

- Utility Patent
- Design Patent
- Plant Patent
- Service Mark
- Trademark

INDIAN PATENT OFFICE

HISTORY OF INDIAN PATENTS

- The Indian Patent Act, 1970, came into force on 20th January 1971, and it is the law of the land under which patents are granted.
- The Act provides for the grant of patents for new, useful, and non-obvious inventions for a period of 20 years from the filing date of a patent application.
- It also provides for the registration of designs and trade marks.

- The Patent Office is responsible for the examination of patent applications, and the granting of patents.
- The Office also administers the registration of designs and trade marks.
- The Patent Office is located in Delhi and has a network of offices throughout the country.

- The Patent Office provides services such as the examination of patent applications, the registration of designs and trade marks, and the provision of information on patents, designs, and trade marks.
- The Office also publishes the India Patent Journal, which contains details of patents granted, designs and trade marks registered, and other information.

- The Patent Office is staffed by patent examiners, design examiners, and trade mark examiners who are qualified to examine applications for patents, designs, and trade marks.
- The Office is also responsible for the maintenance of the patent register, which contains details of all patents granted in India.
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