

INTRODUCTION TO

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

OVERVIEW

- ▶ Intro
- ▶ Patents
- ▶ Copyright
- ▶ Other
- ▶ Criticism
- ▶ IP at MIT and Media Lab
- ▶ Questions



RIGHTS TO “CREATIONS OF THE MIND”

IP THEORY

- ▶ “Congress shall have Power ... To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries.” (*United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8*)

IP THEORY

- ▶ “Congress shall have Power ... To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries.” (*United States Constitution, Article I, Section 8*)
- ▶ Exchange of (limited) exclusive rights for investment in, and disclosure of, inventions and creative works.
 - ▶ Incentive to create
 - ▶ Incentive to share

PATENTS



PATENTS

- ▶ Limited monopoly on an original invention

PATENTS

- ▶ Limited monopoly on an **original invention**
 - ▶ Something useful, non-obvious, and novel
 - ▶ Patent given in exchange for: teaching to the public all necessary knowledge to build or apply.

PATENTS

- ▶ Limited **monopoly** on an original invention
 - ▶ Right to *exclude others* from making, using, offering for sale or selling an invention.

PATENTS

- ▶ **Limited** monopoly on an original invention
 - ▶ 20 year term from date of filing.
 - ▶ Not date of issue!
 - ▶ 14 years for “design patents”

PATENTS

- ▶ Limited monopoly on an original invention
 - ▶ You normally have 1 year after public “disclosure” to file a patent.
 - ▶ New US patent law favors “first inventor to file”

PATENTS

- ▶ How to read a patent

PATENTS

- ▶ How to read a patent: Claims
 - ▶ The Claims at the end of a patent define what it covers.

1. A method of inducing aerobic exercise in an unrestrained cat comprising the steps of:

- (a) directing an intense coherent beam of invisible light produced by a hand-held laser apparatus to produce a bright highly-focused pattern of light at the intersection of the beam and an opaque surface, said pattern being of visual interest to a cat; and
- (b) selectively redirecting said beam out of the cat's immediate reach to induce said cat to run and chase said beam and pattern of light around an exercise area.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein said bright pattern of light is small in area relative to a paw of the cat.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein said beam remains invisible between said laser and said opaque surface until impinging on said opaque surface.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein step (b) includes sweeping said beam at an angular speed to cause said pattern to move along said opaque surface at a speed in the range of five to twenty-five feet per second.

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PATENTS

- ▶ How to read a patent: Status

Amiss et al.

[54] METHOD OF EXERCISING A CAT

**[76] Inventors: Kevin T. Amiss, 255 S. Pickett St.,
#301, Alexandria, Va. 22304; Martin
H. Abbott, 10549 Assembly Dr.,
Fairfax, Va. 22030**

[21] Appl. No.: 144,473

[22] Filed: Nov. 2, 1993

[51] Int. Cl.⁶ A01K 29/00

[52] U.S. Cl. 119/707

[58] Field of Search 119/702, 707, 174, 905;

PATENTS

- ▶ How to read a patent: Status
 - ▶ The face of the patent states the claimed priority date
 - ▶ Additional info on Public PAIR (patent application information retrieval)
 - ▶ Google Patents is useful but not always up-to-date

PUBLIC PAIR

08/144,473		METHOD OF EXERCISING A CAT		ABB931.APP		
Select New Case	Application Data	Transaction History	Fees	Published Documents	Address & Attorney/Agent	
Bibliographic Data						
Application Number:	08/144,473			Customer Number:		-
Filing or 371 (c) Date:	11-02-1993			Status:		Patent Expired Due to NonPayment of Maintenance Fees Under 37 CFR 1.362
Application Type:	Utility			Status Date:		09-17-2007
Examiner Name:	MANAHAN, TODD E			Location: 		FILE REPOSITORY (FRANCONIA)
Group Art Unit:	3303			Location Date:		10-18-2013
Confirmation Number:	2118			Earliest Publication No:		-
Attorney Docket Number:	ABB931.APP			Earliest Publication Date:		-
Class / Subclass:	119/707			Patent Number:		5,443,036
First Named Inventor:	KEVIN T. AMISS , ALEXANDRIA, VA (US) all Inventors			Issue Date of Patent:		08-22-1995
First Named Applicant:	-			AIA (First Inventor to File):		No
Entity Status:	Small					

PATENTS

- ▶ How to read a patent: Don't.
 - ▶ Willful infringement
 - ▶ Not terribly informative
 - ▶ Massive numbers of vague, overly broad patents make lawsuits a cost of doing business

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

COPYRIGHT



COPYRIGHT

- ▶ Right to prevent reproducing, adapting, displaying, performing, ... **original work of authorship.**
- ▶ Difference to patents: idea vs. expression
 - ▶ Duration: Life of author + 70 years.
 - ▶ Automatically given when: fixed in tangible medium.
 - ▶ Software!

SOFTWARE

- ▶ Software is copyrighted (automatic).
- ▶ Some software can arguably be patented.
- ▶ Solution: OSS licenses.

SOFTWARE LICENSING

- ▶ Can the user redistribute the code?
- ▶ Can the user modify the code?
- ▶ Must the user share back their modifications?
- ▶ <http://choosealicense.com>

MIT LICENSE

The MIT License (MIT)

Copyright (c) <year> <copyright holders>

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OTHER

▶ Trademarks

- ▶ (recognizable sign, design, expression that identifies products or services)
- ▶ -> Prevents consumer confusion

▶ Trade secrets

- ▶ (Formula, practice, process, design, instrument, pattern, or general information kept secret by a business to gain an economic advantage over competitors)
- ▶ -> Public value?

CRITICISM OF IP

- ▶ Economic tradeoff: monopoly (price and distribution)
- ▶ Imperfect system: one-size-fits-all (pharma vs. software),
- ▶ Abuse (Smucker's, Amazon 1-click, Formlabs, trolls, patent thickets)
- ▶ Copyright vs. the Internet
 - ▶ Social costs!
 - ▶ IP is a tradeoff – important to consider the goals and downsides.

MIT POLICY

- ▶ Educational institution
- ▶ Should people at MIT get patents?
- ▶ IPIA

MIT POLICY

- ▶ IPIA: In exchange for the education you receive, the work you do here and all of the IP you generate (patentable inventions, software) is owned by MIT. You own your know-how and skills.
- ▶ Ps. MIT ownership of copyrights sometimes ambiguous. (Music, books, etc. Not software.)

PATENTS AT THE MEDIA LAB

- ▶ We are not a patent-focused institution
 - ▶ File 20-30 patents per year.
 - ▶ Patents are small part of our picture.
- ▶ Why do we patent at all?
 - ▶ Valued in some industries.
 - ▶ (Real or perceived) value for sponsors.
 - ▶ Can aid startups.

IP PHILOSOPHY AT THE MEDIA LAB

- ▶ “Open” philosophy: We want to create awesome stuff and share it with the world, not lock it down and hoard it. We believe that we can gain more by collaborating & sharing information.
- ▶ We do not force anyone to patent their work. We do try to provide patents/proprietary protection where needed.

IP PHILOSOPHY AT THE MEDIA LAB

- ▶ We encourage:
 - ▶ publication of inventions (automatically public domain).
 - ▶ open-sourcing software (license necessary).
 - ▶ creative-commons licenses for other copyrighted work.

MIT VS. MEDIA LAB POLICY

- ▶ We pay for our own patents (legal fees, filing).
- ▶ We do not give completely exclusive licenses
 - ▶ Sponsors have free & perpetual access to IP developed during their tenure.
 - ▶ Licensees have the option to purchase a “but-for” license, meaning they can license to exclude people, but never our sponsors or inventors.
 - ▶ The rest of MIT offers exclusive option to licensees.
- ▶ Inventors at the ML get free licenses to their inventions after leaving the Lab.

MEDIA LAB IP PROCESS

- ▶ Patents:
 - ▶ Disclosure (Media Lab has a webform)
 - ▶ IPCOM
 - ▶ Appeal process
- ▶ Open-source software:
 - ▶ Software Code Disclosure Form (webform)
 - ▶ Automatic approval of any MIT-allowed license

QUESTIONS?

- ▶ Feel free to contact me at kdarling@media.mit.edu