Patents Assignment

1. **A well known economic principle** - If something is well known, then it is not patentable. To receive a patent, an invention must be novel (new or unusual).

2. **An engraved clasp for a necklace** - In a simple answer, yes, jewelry could warrant a patent. However, the engravings and shapes of the clasp should be new and non-obvious. Here, a problem arises because jewelry engraving is a historic tradition, where practices like name and date placement are common practice.

3. **An early blooming apricot tree** - While special types of plants can often qualify for a patent, this one does not. Apricot trees begin to bloom in February and March — meaning that they are typically early bloomers.

4. **A chemical composition to treat autism** - There is no cure, or real medical treatment, for autism. Therefore, a patent application for such a medicine would be welcomed.

5. **An idea to treat autism** - Ideas do not fit the requirements for patent registration.

6. **A test for determining blood type in a cat** - Since this procedure is quite obvious, which is to say that there could be many reasons to know a cat's blood type, it cannot be patented.

7. **A cat** - If a certain breed of cat does not occur in nature, then it may receive consideration for patented status.

8. **A new type of cat litter scoop** - If the scoop utilizes technology or a design that is useful, non-obvious, and new, it will likely be approved for a patent.

9. **A slightly smaller cat litter scoop** - I think this would be too obvious to be considered.

Why is it important for a client to file for patent protection at the earliest possible opportunity? Finalizing an invention is commonly a multi-step, time-consuming task. It would be a shame for an inventor or designer to embark on a ground-breaking achievement, only to have another person take the earliest ideas and produce the final object quicker. Therefore, it would behoove such creatives to complete part of the concept, and then base a patent off of the current stages of development. If a project needs at least six months to come to fruition, this leaves a lot of time for others to rush the same idea to market first. Before they can even do so, it's best to file for a patent.

Beth has been working at home in Atlanta on an invention for a new single-cup coffee maker…

As Deenie was visiting Beth one day, Deenie suggested moving the plug for the coffee maker to the other side of the machine, which Beth did. Deenie did not participate in the conception of the invention; rather she assisted the true inventor. Therefore, Deenie should not be expecting joint inventor status.

Patricia, a talented artist, has made the drawings for the coffee maker, which will be submitted to the USPTO when the patent application is filed for the coffee maker. While this information *is* omitted, we can say, beyond any reasonable doubt, that Patricia received direction (from the true inventor) on how the coffee maker should look. The conception had already occurred.

Bennett, who lives in Seattle, has been frequently video conferencing with Beth as they both work on the product. Out of all the candidates, Bennett seems to have helped conceptualize this invention the most. Out of anyone, he has the best legal reasons to claim joint inventorship.

Olivia contributed work to one claim for the patent, and Beth contributed work to 18 claims for the patent. They are both eligible to be listed as co-inventors with Beth

Why is it important for joint owners of a patent should always have an agreement specifying their rights to exploit their patent? Otherwise, It could be easy for joint inventors to take hold of the idea altogether.

What must be done to maintain a patent? Keep up to date on the maintenance fees, accurately record the entity of authorship, and correctly determine 'recognized parties'