

Regional PATLIB centres as integrated one-stop service providers for intellectual property services

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Abstract

Exemplifying the case of PATON, a large patent information centre in Germany, this paper describes a wide range of services PATLIB centres can offer today. The expansion of its scope of products and services beyond classical patent information in order to become a regional patent centre is also described. The paper further argues that PATLIB centres can benefit from an increasing demand of patent statistics, a tendency PATON responded to with the development of its own in-house software tool, and deliver complex patent and literature analyses one-stop to create value for firms.

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Keywords: PATLIB; Patent statistics; Patent information services; Technology commercialisation

1. Introduction

More than 300 PATLIB centres are spread throughout the member states of the European Patent Convention. Their primary goal is to provide access to patent information for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), independent inventors, as well as academics. There are many centres offering not only patent information but also a portfolio of products and services related to intellectual property like search services, legal advice through patent attorneys, etc. [1,2]. However, there are still more opportunities that PATLIB centres can implement to broaden their spectrum of activities. For PATON, one of the largest patent information centres in Germany located at the Technical University of Ilmenau, it is shown how activities were expanded beyond the scope exemplified above to become an integrated one-stop service provider for intellectual property services. Furthermore, it is argued that offering

value-added services such as patent analyses and statistics might be a seminal service opportunity for PATLIB centres.

2. From a patent information centre towards a regional patent centre

Since its foundation 25 years ago as a polytechnic patent library, the fundamental functions of PATON were providing not only patent information but also information on trademarks, design patents, and technical standards to customers, namely academics and manufacturers. Over the years, PATON as PATLIB centre built up expertise with respect to patent databases [3]. This knowledge was later leveraged to create own databases for full-text documents from the worlds' major patent offices that complemented its patent library and information pools for intellectual property rights. The full-text delivery system served to complement searches in bibliographic databases as well as SDIs.

Currently, patent and literature retrieval services as well as training and seminars on using commercial databases are also provided. The seminars are designed to match

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experienced as well as inexperienced patent users, and cover general and field specific topics (patent searches for beginners, searches in pharmaceutical related fields, etc.), patent statistics, but also fundamental questions such as how to read patents. Even though most services are targeted at SMEs, a lot of multinational enterprises, academics, and patent attorneys are reached as well. In addition, through its location at the Technical University of Ilmenau, PATON is in charge for lecturing on information science with emphasis on information retrieval in literature and patent databases as well.

Several activities are clustered around the services related to patent information, even though they are not directly related to them. The services aim to facilitate the patenting process especially of SMEs as well as academic inventors, and offer assistance from the point of having a concrete idea about an invention, to the point when the invention is already a marketable patent.

- Patent counselling. Patent attorneys from the region offer legal advice once a week to people who consider filing a patent or registering a trademark. The first counselling is provided free-of-charge.
- SMEs fulfilling certain requirements by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), for example, that have not filed a patent during the last five years, receive advice and help through PATON as intermediary in applying for financial aid to support their patent application process.
- PATON as a patent information centre serves as an outpost of the German Patent and Trademark Office (DPMA) for receiving patent, trademark and industrial design applications. The day when the application is received counts as priority date. Subsequently, the applications are forwarded to the DPMA. Serving as an outpost of the DPMA requires special training and technical infrastructure.
- Since 2002, legislation in Germany encourages universities to seek legal protection and commercialise their inventions. Before, it was up to the inventors like professors, research assistants, and laboratory staff to independently protect and commercialise their inventions. Now, the inventors receive 30% of the revenues from licensing or selling the patent, while the remaining 70% remains with the universities and is used to fund the patenting and commercialisation process. In this context patent commercialisation agencies (PVAs) were founded to act as intermediaries who help academic inventors to find partners in industry that are interested in buying or licensing the patent. PATON runs one of these agencies and is in charge for eight universities as well as other governmentally funded research institutes. The commercialisation process includes the evaluation of the invention and potential markets through the state-of-the-art and novelty searches, help with filing the patent, finding a licensor or a buyer for the patent, and preparing the appropriate contract.

The federal state of Thuringia, where PATON is located, funds all activities related to universities, while those targeting customers in industry – SMEs, multinational corporations and independent inventors – are self-supporting. The situation is different with respect to the patent commercialisation agencies. In general, half of the budget of the PVA's is co-funded by the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology, while the remaining share comes from various sources depending on the agency. In the case of PATON, the funds originate from the federal state of Thuringia. Furthermore, the Federal Ministry also covers half of the direct patenting costs of the inventions serviced by PVA's.

3. Patent statistics

In recent years initiatives of regional and national patent offices increased the awareness of patent information among corporate and academic inventors. Freely available databases such as Esp@cenet from the European Patent Office (EPO) and DEPATISnet from the DPMA are more frequently and widely used by inventors than commercial databases to gain a first overview about prior art before filing patent applications [4]. However, even though freely available databases can now be utilised to formulate relatively complex queries, they only allow the extraction of bibliographic and full-text contents. Patent statistics like citation analysis that can be very helpful in patent searches for novelty or infringement (see e.g. [5]) are not possible with free databases, even though it was reported on the EPIDOS conference that the EPO plans to integrate such capabilities into its Esp@cenet website. To gain usable results they require manual as well as intellectual work together with expertise in data handling – classical domains of professional patent searchers. Many companies are interested in additional services like market and competitor intelligence, searching potential partners, etc. [4]. In this case, freely available databases create demand for these value-added services.

Two or three years ago it was necessary to use databases provided by hosts like STN or Dialog to perform statistical analyses. For many professional searchers they are and supposedly will remain state-of-the-art while performing valuable searches and subsequent data analyses. However, users have to possess specific expertise to handle patent searches in these databases, particularly defining efficient queries that are a necessity for meaningful statistics. Recently, several hosts and commercial portal suppliers started integrating tools for statistical analyses in their products. Micropatent, Thomson Scientific, and recently, STN with its client software STN AnaVist are good examples [6–9]. STN AnaVist not only creates statistics such as two-dimensional graphs and tables based on bibliographic records, but also analyses the texts of patents semantically, creating “patent landscapes”. These steps are milestones from the customers' perspective because they make in-

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