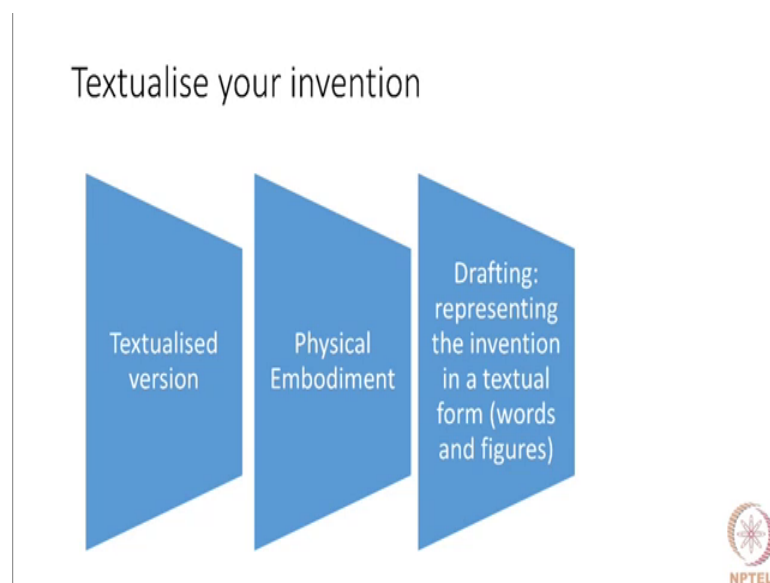


**Patent Drafting for Beginners**  
**Prof. Feroz Ali**  
**Department of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Indian Institute of Technology, Madras**

**Lecture - 09**  
**How Inventions Look**

How inventions look? This may look like a simple question; an invention will look how it is meant to look.

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But the question is from a patenting perspective, when you patent an invention, the object of patent drafting is not to simply describe the invention. The invention will exist in time and space, and an invention can have physical embodiments.

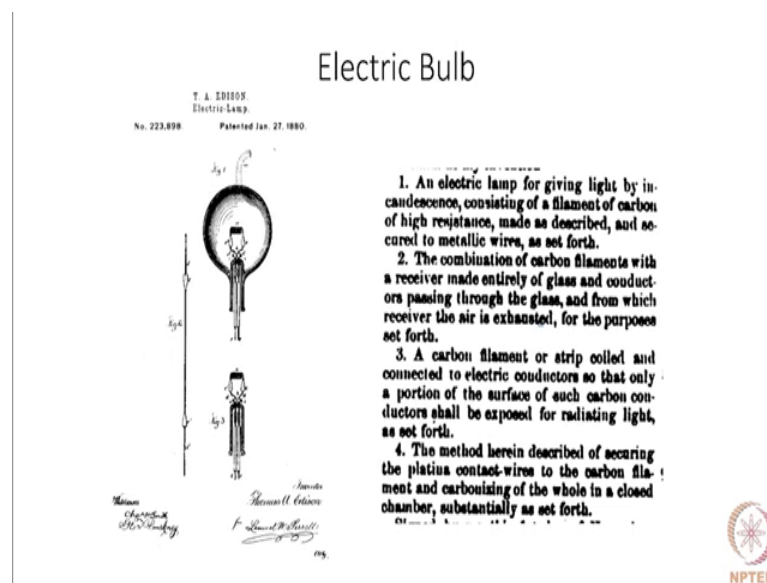
So, in a patent specification, when you draft a patent, you will not merely describe the invention in words. You would not describe the physical embodiments; rather, what you would do is you would describe the invention, and what we call you would textualise the invention.

Now, there is a physical embodiment, and the physical embodiment is what you are able to see and perceive of an invention. Say, an inventor walks into your room with this gadget which he has newly invented. So, the way the invention looks to a layman or a layperson is the physical embodiment. But in patent drafting, we are concerned about the

physical embodiment, but we are more concerned about capturing the physical embodiment inverts.

So, this is what we refer to as textualizing the invention. So, the invention is textualized when you draft a patent. Now why is this important? This is important because, in drafting you are representing the invention in a textual form. So, the physical embodiment now gets converted into words and figures. Now to give you an overview of how this looks.

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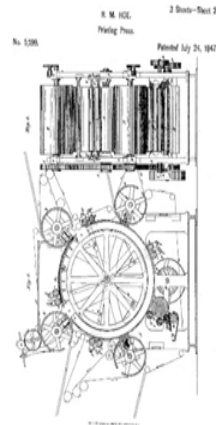


The electric bulb we saw the patent, and there was a description or drawing in the patent. But the way in which the electric bulb is described in a claim is as an electric lamp for giving light by incandescent consisting of a filament of carbon of high resistance made as described and secured by metallic wires as set forth.

So, you see that an invention in reality the physical embodiment may look like any electric bulb. But in patent parlance when you draft a patent, you are not going to merely describe it is appearance. You are going to textualize the invention and present it in a determined manner.

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## The Printing Press



1. Putting the form or forms of types on a movable or permanent segment of a cylinder which forms the bed and chase, substantially as described, and also when this is combined with the cylindrical distributing-table, which occupies another segment of the same cylinder, substantially as described.
2. Giving to the inking-rollers a movement toward and from the center of the cylinder that carries the form of types, substantially as described, when this is combined with the form of types and the distributing-table made on one and the same cylinder and of different radius, as described, whereby the inking-rollers are adapted to the different diameter of the form of types and the distributing-table, as described.
3. Giving to the doctor or fountain roller of the inking apparatus a slow continuous rotary motion, in combination with the ratchet-connection between the roller and the mechanism from which it receives its continuous rotary motion, substantially as described, whereby the ink is more regularly supplied, and by which, also, this supply may be altered when desired, as described.

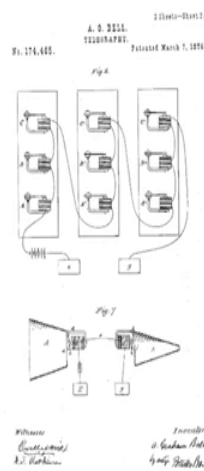


Printing press. Again, we had seen this invention. Now the printing press would for a layperson, it will just look like a machine; which is capable of performing certain functions, but when you draft a patent a claim for a printing press, and this is the printing press that we had quoted the claim will read as we have described here. That the elements of the claim have been captured here.

So, the descriptive part, when a patent is described would be in words and figures.

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## Telephone



1. A system of telegraphy in which the receiver is set in vibration by the employment of undulatory currents of electricity, substantially as set forth.
2. The combination, substantially as set forth, of a permanent magnet or other body capable of inductive action, with a closed circuit, so that the vibration of the one shall occasion electrical undulations in the other, or in itself, and this I claim, whether the permanent magnet be set in vibration in the neighborhood of the conducting-wire form:



Telephone again, and here is the claim of the telephone. A system of telegraphy in which the receiver is set in vibration by the employment of undulatory currents of electricity substantially as set forth. So, for a layperson a telephone is how it looks to him. But for the purposes of patenting, you need to textualize the invention in a determined manner in such a way that you can convey what has been invented and what has been protected.