

absolutely the best way of carrying out an invention but surely requires key aspects to be disclosed. Description generally never contain any Irrelevant or other matter not necessary for the elucidation of the Invention. Additional requirement to be complied for invention mentioning biological materials, amino acid sequence etc then in such case applicant may mention a source of the biological material. Generally the reference of deposition can be given in this part. for example in India two authorities are recognized by the patent office as 1. National Centre for Cell Science (NCCS), University of Pune, Maharashtra. And 2. Microbial Type Culture Collection and Gene Bank (MTCC), Institute of Microbial Technology (IMTECH), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Chandigarh.

So it is expected that the all the available characteristics of the material to be correctly identified or indicated are included in the specification including the name, address of the depository institution and the date and number of the deposit of the material at the institution; along with Disclosure about the source and geographical origin of the biological material in the specification, when used in an invention. Detailed description section follows the summary section of a patent specification and completely describes the invention under consideration. Description of the invention includes a written disclosure that explains, in clear and concise terms, how to make and practice the invention so as to support the working of the invention. The detailed description is written such that it is understood by anyone who possesses ordinary skill in the art and can use the invention. The detailed description should enable an ordinary person to develop the necessary technical know-how to make the invention work. The section should disclose the details of the invention such that the best mode to practice the inventive concept is clearly laid out. The nature of improvements or modifications of the invention with respect to the prior art should be clearly and sufficiently described. The section should clearly highlight the preferred embodiment(s) of the invention. A preferred embodiment is a physical structure of the invention and refers to how various elements of the invention connect with each other to perform the desired job. In case the invention is a process, the method of conducting the invention should be described. Each invention can have multiple embodiments that describe one or more structures possible for the invention.

As mentioned before, the detailed description should describe the best mode of practicing an invention. The best mode doesn't need to be literally the most efficient way of carrying out the invention, but should rather mention what the inventor believes to be the best method known at the

time of filing the patent application. Each invention can have one or more implementations. An implementation depicts multiple features of an invention and how various elements of that feature combine together to show the desired effect. The detailed description should support every element and feature that needs to be protected in the patent application. The invention should also fulfil the criterion of enablement, wherein the invention is described to the extent necessary to be enabling and with sufficient detail as to satisfy the written description requirement.

The detailed description section gives a complete picture of the invention. The detailed description can start with an overview of the invention and can clarify improvements and modifications of the invention over the prior art. The detailed description section can then describe multiple embodiments and implementations of the invention with respect to various structural and functional aspects, respectively. The description should be such that it is sufficient for an average person skilled in the art to perform the invention by developing the necessary technical know-how by himself. The patent follow Unity of Invention: that is Claim or claims of a complete specification relate to a single invention, or to a group of inventions linked so as to form a single inventive concept.

This section cannot be substantively amended once the application has been filed. Though sections 57-59 allows amendment of the specification, amendment can be done only by means of explanation, correction or disclaimer. Some words such as "In a disclosed embodiment" or "In a preferred embodiment" you may find in the document and are used generally to enhance the scope of the claims. At the end of detailed description generally you may find the areas of application and preferable use of the invention. In this section, the patent specification can substantiate the industrial applicability of the invention and protect the subject matter against duplication of the invention in related fields. Advantages of the invention can also be described in this part of the specification.

Let us check the reference patent document////////// One the detailed description of invention is done with, next comes the **claims**. Claims are the most important section of the patent document. We can say it is the heart of the patent document. Claims is where the drafting skills, fineness can be seen in the drafts. One has to be very careful and skilled in constructing the claims. This section of the document defines the sort of protection given to the invention. The language used while drafting the claims set the boundaries for the invention. It is meant to set the legal scope of

invention. Claims can protect the parts or invention as a whole, so no part or portion of the invention can be used without infringing the patent. One should try to have broad claims. But here is something tricky. When one drafts broad claims, they might get objections. Also, if they draft the narrow claims, they might give a scope for others to invent or claim around their invention. Claims should define the subject matter which needs protection, should be clear and concise and must have description along with it. Claims should always focus on the technicalities and not on the commercial advance. One should never include any sort of commercial advance in the claims. It also has three parts. These parts are not vividly distinct but have thematic sequence. The first part being the preamble, here in preamble one identifies as to which category the invention falls in. It setups the introduction of the claims and should have title of the invention. As we can see in this reference patent document it first separates and jot down what are they claiming and then later in claims they explain each and every claim in detail with description.

After preamble comes the transitional part, which is said to be either open ended or close ended. Open ended claims does not given away any additional element. Everything is included in the claims. Phrases like “comprising”, is an open ended claims. In the closed ended claims is focused on not including unnecessary additional information, it restricts as to what it claims and have. phrases like “consisting of” is closed ended as it does not allow inclusion of anything apart from what is claimed. Body of claims follow the transitional phase. In body of claim, the invention and its part are explained in harmony. Here they explain that how it works in relation to one and another. They mention the various element and the limits of the claims. There are certain rules to be followed such as

- 1) Comma between preamble and transitional phrase,

- 2) Colon after transitional phrase,
- 3) Semi-colon after each element,
- 4) Word 'and' after semi-colon after second element

Let us the document////////// read first claim

There are various types of claims such as Two-Part Claims or Improvement Claims:, Means-plus function claim, Markush claims, device claim, method claims and so on, we will not going into these

details now...But you can understand claim type as independent claim and dependent claim here... Independent claims are the claim which stands on its own and does not recite any other claim. While dependent claim as name suggest are dependent on other claim and recite at least one other claim it may be dependent or independent.check other claims After claims comes the abstract. This is the last part of the document Then there are drawing sheets where all the drawings are explained in detail So, in abstract one usually defines the invention in relation to the broadest claim. Abstract mentions as to which domain the invention belongs and what are the technical issues relating to that technical domain which are not resolved and then says that how these issues are resolved in the claimed invention. It should vividly mention the use of the invention. check the abstract Then the drawing sheets...check drawings with this we have discussed the patent document and what one should keep in mind while reading the patent document. We have discussed all the section in detail.to summarise...show all parts.....

Generally if any patent document comes in your hand check first page and then immediately check the claims.....Then summary....if you feel it is related to your invention of if it is of your interest then you can read all parts otherwise you can move to next documents Just like research paper we check abstract then conclusion and then decide if we are reading this....similarly here first page and claim Now, you can browse through the other patent documents and check the structure of the patent document... After so much technolegal document reading you can relax by seeing this interesting video.....With this we complete the week 3 see you in the next module in week 4

Thank you

