

# Innovation Ambassador Program Training Session #1: CTTC

Center for Technology Transfer and Commercialization

October 18<sup>th</sup>, 2022





#### Academic Research Cycle





#### **Innovation Cycle**





#### Impact Cycles – not mutually exclusive



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#### **CTTC Structure and Function**

Center for Technology Transfer and Commercialization



## Serve the Vanderbilt community by assisting University inventors in *bringing their innovations to practical application for the benefit of the public*

Help ensure investigators' research achieves **IMPACT** in the world

#### **CTTC Foci**





#### **CTTC Faculty Services**





#### **Core Operations**

- Technology evaluation, protection and licensing
- New venture assistance
- Assisting with securing research funding from industry
- Federal Government compliance (Bayh-Dole)
- Medical Products Support Services (MPSS)

- Material Transfer Agreement
  processing
- Education/training
- Industry research contract support
- Committee/board participation
- Strategic consultation for VU and VUMC



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## (Competing) Objectives







- Reports to VU Vice Provost for Research
  - Dotted line reporting to VUMC EVP Clinical Research
- Services both University and Medical Center
   Governed by VU-VUMC contract



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#### Office Background and Experience

- More than 180 years combined licensing experience
- Insights and experience from Johns Hopkins, Cleveland Clinic, UVA, Wake Forest, NREL, ORNL, Fred Hutchinson Institute, Blood Center of Wisconsin, WashU, and University of Illinois

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- Industry experience from Abbott, Millennium, Bridgestone, Infinity Pharma, Gaylord, Genaera Corp. + 2 startups
- 3 patent agents and 1 patent attorney on staff
- 1 MD on staff as Medical Director and head of MPSS

## Industry Collaborations



- CTTC tracking Industry Sponsored Research stemming from licensing since 2013
  - Impact: greater than \$20M annually
- 2022: University decision to create a new unit under the VPR's office focused on industry engagement
- Chris Rowe (VUSE) chosen to build Industry Collaborations team and lead effort
  - Team to build slowly over FY23 and FY24
  - Co-located with CTTC
  - Serves both VU and VUMC coordinates with VUMC efforts
  - Enhance existing industry relationships
  - Forge new industry relationships
  - Coordinate efforts with local, regional and statewide stakeholders



#### New focus on entrepreneurship services





#### .: ABOUT US

Advanced support services for new ventures licensing Vanderbilt IP and/or securing Vanderbilt investment.

Evaluation assistance Business Modeling Startup-friendly licensing Formation services Governance assistance Assistance with access to capital



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Menu

KNOW MORE

#### New focus on entrepreneurship services



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#### Importance of a Cohesive Biz Plan



South Park "Gnomes", Episode 30 aired 12/16/1998

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## Exemplary CTTC Programs





#### **CTTC Publications & Communications**

VANDERBILT VUNIVERSITY **TECH CONNECT** CTTC Center for Technology Transfer & Commercialization Turning Ideas into Opportunities Monthly news & updates June 1, 2021 FY 2021 STATISTICS YEAR TO DATE Licenses\*/Options **CTTC commercialized 25** COVID-19-related MTAs discoveries, facilitated nine startups during a recordsetting year CDAs The Center for Technology Transfer and Commercialization continued to play a pivotal role in translating the research findings of Vanderbilt faculty into products and companies in 2020. Amid the myriad challenges of that year, CTTC Invention successfully evaluated, marketed, and licensed new inventions, conducted investor pitches and facilitated Disclosures startup formations, executed material transfer agreements and sought issuance of patents for Vanderbilt innovations, all at levels equal to or surpassing earlier years. These





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Yearly, CTTC highlights

#### Monthly, CTTC updates

Quarterly, new venture updates

#### Reputational Impact of Technology Commercialization Efforts

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#### World's Most Innovative Universities | 2017

#### « Top University Rankings

#### #10 Vanderbilt University USA

Website: www.vanderbilt.edu

anderbilt.edu Students: 12,587









Can Cancer Care Be Industrialized? Vanderbilt And GE Are Teaming Up To Find Out



Ellie Kincaid Forbes Staff Healthcare Assistant editor covering medicine and health care.

FierceBiotech

inhibitors in third team-up

ov Angus Liu | Mar 15, 2018 9:58am

tend the FierceBiotech 3rd Drug Development Forum!

Boehringer, Vanderbilt University to develop cancer M



Vanderbilt and Lundbeck to Develop a Novel Approach for Treating Schizophrenia

NEWS O Jan 10, 2018 | Original story from Vanderbilt University



#### New Approach to Schizophrenia Treatment

The Vanderbilt compounds have been shown in animal models to block dopamine release in several key brain regions...

VUMC Reporter

nagement, Vanderbilt University nch of Ancora Innovation

nderbill University announced lovation, LLC ('Ancora'), a pport Vanderbilt's innovative life Deerfield's expertise in ug development. Ancora will hanging the current paradigm of shing novel therapeutics to cure





#### **CTTC** process and metrics

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## **Commercialization Process**



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#### FY22 Impact





\*Results based on cash received in the fiscal year
#### **Summary of FY22 Performance**



\*Results based on cash received in the fiscal year

Neumora and Chinook licenses, each of which was fully reimbursed.

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#### Per Year Financial Metrics – Licensing Revenue, Sponsored Research, and Fixed Contract Value







#### **Metrics History – Sponsored Research**



#### **Industry Research Funding**









#### **New Vanderbilt Start-ups**



#### Support for Research: MTAs





### MTAShare Product Launch





MTAShare is a comprehensive, automated system for rapidly creating, processing, executing, and managing MTAs through a browser-based web portal.



# Exemplary commercialization successes

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## Notable Transactions & Products





Neumora

Potential Therapeutic for Schizophrenia

#### **McKesson** Horizon Expert Orders

#### Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Read-180<sup>®</sup>



Energy Absorption "Crash Cushions"



AstraZeneca EVUSHELD™



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Parker Hannifin Indego®



# A case for leveraging academic innovation

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## Reasons to engage in technology commercialization



- Support the academic mission
- Generate positive societal impact
- Contribute to local economic development
- Generate revenue to support research
- Positively impact brand value
- Legally required by the Bayh-Dole Act





## Innovation improves the quality of life for citizens and patients.

Since the public is paying for most of the research, it is important for them to see the benefits of innovations resulting from academic research in their lives.





#### Origins of technology transfer

## History of Academic Tech Transfer

• Prior to 1980, any invention made under a Government grant was owned by the US Government

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- The Government generally did not take any action to protect and commercialize all of its thousands of inventions – no infrastructure
- Under the Bayh-Dole Act, universities, research institutions, and other not-for-profit organizations are allowed to own, protect, and commercialize their Federally-funded inventions

Possibly the most inspired piece of legislation to be enacted in America over the past half-century was the Bayh-Dole act of 1980.

The Economist, Tech Quarterly Q4, 2002

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## Why license technologies?



- Improve quality of life for citizens and patients through new products and services
- Increase research opportunities via collaborations and strategic partnerships
- Generate revenue for inventors and for Vanderbilt to support future research
- Create jobs and economic growth opportunities via start up companies
- Aid in with recruitment and retention of faculty
- Increase reputation/brand
- Invigorate the mind and spirit for the experience
- Achieve IMPACT

Many Lifesaving or Life Improving Blockbuster Products

#### or Companies Emerged from University Research





## Why should researchers disclose?

 Federal Government requires reporting of Federally funded inventions

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- Vanderbilt requires disclosure as a condition of employment
- Discoveries that can help people and make a difference will rot on the vine without disclosure, protection and commercialization
- VU employees have a financial incentive 40% of revenues from licensing inventions flow back to inventors

### **Obligations under Federal Grants**

 Investigators and institutions have an obligation to report inventions to the federal government, and to grant the Government a free license to use for Government purposes

NDERR

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- OCM manages this in annual reports and grant close out reports
- CTTC reports inventions (*better match SPA's and OCM's reports!*), as well as election of title, patent filings, and utilization
- CTTC includes "reservation of rights clause for US Government" in license agreements, and reports government funding on face of patent applications



### "Patenting has a positive effect on the rate of publications"

Azoulay, P., W. Ding and T. Stuart, 2009, "The Impact of Academic Patenting on the Rate, Quality, and Direction of (Public) Research", The Journal of Industrial Economics, 57(4), 637-676.

#### ACADEMIC PATENTING AND PUBLIC RESEARCH OUTPUT 657



Figure 2 Distribution of Publication Count for Patenting and Non-Patenting Scientists



Academic inventors "publish more and better quality papers than their non-patenting colleagues" Breschi, S., F. Lissoni and F. Montobbio, 2008,

"University patenting and scientific productivity. A quantitative study of Italian academic inventors", European Management Review 5, 91-110

·并·University patenting and scientific productivity 96					
Table 4 Scientific productivity of ac	ademic N	inventors Mean	and controls Std. dev.	Median	
Academic inventors					
Chemical engineering**	63	2.0	1.75	1.5	
Pharmacology *	83	2.2	1.21	2.0	
Biology*	78	2.5	2.10	2.0	
Electronic engineering	72	1.7	1.04	1.4	
All fields	296	2.1	1.60	1.8	
Control professors					
Chemical engineering	63	1.3	1.10	1.1	
Pharmacology	83	1.7	1.11	1.6	
Biology	78	1.8	1.27	1.5	
Electronic engineering	72	1.3	1.18	1.0	
All fields	296	1.6	1.28	1.3	



#### "Inventors publish significantly more than their colleagues who work in similar fields and who have similar career characteristics." Van Looy B., K. Debackere and J. Callaert, 2006, "Publication and

Patent Behaviour of Academic Researchers: Conflicting, Reinforcing or Merely Co-existing", Research Policy 35, 596-608.



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- Policy on Technology and Literary and Artistic Works
- Governs ownership, protection and transfer of technology (including inventions, discoveries and other innovations) and literary and artistic works
- Discerns between scholarly and nonscholarly works
  - Scholarly work (publications) owned by author



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## Faculty Manual

Snapshot as of June 23, 2022



- Vanderbilt owns Technologies created:
  - Within scope of employment
  - With Significant Use of University Resources (facilities or funds administered by VU)
  - Works-for-hire
- Faculty and staff have obligation to disclose
- IP Policy applies to both VU and VUMC employees



- CTTC has responsibility for protection and licensing of Vanderbilt IP assets
  - Proceeds from licensing are distributed according to policy distribution schedule (next slide)
- If technology is not pursued by CTTC, inventors may request assignment back (a.k.a., "return of rights")
  - Faculty advisory committee determined how rights would be returned, and conditions are on CTTC website



#### **REVENUE DISTRIBUTION**



#### Net Revenue Above \$100,000



A portion of all technology licensing revenue is provided to the departments, centers and schools from where the technology originated, to support additional research





## Vanderbilt v Duke



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50% (first \$100k); 40% (>\$100k) Note: VU calculations based on per-year royalties.



50% [after 15% admin fee plus direct expenses]



#### 50% (first \$100k); 40% (>\$100k) – no admin fees, restarts annually



#### 50% (first \$500k); 33% (\$500k-\$2mil); 25% (>\$2mil) – after 10% admin fee





#b

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50% (first \$100k); 40% (>\$100k) Note: VU calculations based on per-year royalties.



## 50% (first \$100k); 40% (>\$100k) – no admin fees, restarts annually



#### 35% flat - after 20% admin fee

**50%** [after 15% admin fee plus direct expenses]

	680	
Cornell	$( \mathbf{G} )$	33%
Emory		100% (first \$25k); 33% (\$25k-\$4mil); 25% (>\$4mil)
Stanford/Brown/MI	🕐 🗿 🗐 🚺	33% [after 15% admin fee plus direct expenses]
Northwestern		<b>33%</b> [after 20% admin fee plus direct expenses]
Penn		<b>30%</b> [after pro rata share of tech transfer office costs plus direct expenses]
Partners/Cornell/Cal Tech	PARTNERS 🐻 🚯	25%

## Vanderbilt v Emory





50% (first \$100k); 40% (>\$100k) Note: VU calculations based on per-year royalties.

#### 50% (first \$100k); 40% (>\$100k) – no admin fees, restarts annually



#### 100% (first \$25k); 33% (\$25k-\$4mil); 25% (>\$4mil)



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## **Types of Intellectual Property**

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- Of the intellect; created in the mind
- Subject to protection under the law
- Ideas alone are not patentable, must be reduced to practice

United States Patent [19]	[11] Patent Number: 5,356,330			
Cohen	[45] Date of Patent: Oct. 18, 1994			
54] APPARATUS FOR SIMULATING A "HIGH	3,804,406 4/1974 Viscione			
[76] Inventor: Albert Cohen, 176 N. Lake Ave., Troy, N.Y. 12180	3,927,879 12/1975 Long et al			
21] Appl. No.: 163,856	FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS			
[22] Filed: Dec. 7, 1993	563984 7/1977 U.S.S.R 482/83			
51] Int. Cl. <sup>5</sup>	6 Primary Examiner—Robert A. Hafer 0; Assistant Examiner—D. Neal Muir 10 Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Schmeiser, Morelle & Watts			
58] Field of Search	6 [57] ABSTRACT			
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS 1,425,945 8/1922 Congdon . 2,484,343 10/1949 Haves . 2,385,780 2/1952 Johnson . 3,257,870 2/1950 Gilman . 3,257,201 2/1950 Dinato	tower arm portion naving a simulated nand removably statached thereto, an upper arm portion, an elbow joint for pivotally securing the lower arm portion to the upper arm portion, and a spring biasing element for biasing the upper and lower arm portions towards a predetermined alignment. 12 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets			
10 12 38 20 40 30 28 24	16			

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Technology Transfer



#### Article I, Section 8, Clause 8:

The Congress shall have power to ...promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to **authors and inventors** the <u>exclusive right</u> to their respective **writings and discoveries** 

## Key features of IP



- **Intangible** "of the intellect" •
- Transferrable can be bought, sold, given
- Limited monopoly can prevent others from using IP
- **Territorial** IP typically protected jurisdiction by jurisdiction

		US006360693B1				
Unite Long, II	d States Patent	(10) Patent No.: US 6,360,693 B1 (45) Date of Patent: Mar. 26, 2002				
ANIMAL	тоу	5,819,687 A * 10/1998 Lister 119/52.1				
Inventor:	Ross Eugene Long, III, 4732 Reinhardt Dr., Oakland, CA (US) 94619	<ul> <li>cited by examiner</li> <li>Primary Examiner—Thomas Price</li> </ul>				
Notice:	Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.	(57) ABSTRACT An apparatus for use as a toy by an animal, for example a dog, to either fetch carry or chew includes a main section				
Appl. No.	09/454,229	with at least one protrusion extending therefrom that resembles a branch in appearance. The toy is formed of any				
Filed:	Dec. 2, 1999	of a number of materials including rubber, plastic, or wood including wood composites and is solid. It is either rigid or				
Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup> . U.S. Cl Field of S	A01K 29/00 119/707 earch	fexible. A flavoring (seert) is added, if desired. The toy is adapted to float by including a material therein that is lighter than water or it is adapted to glow in the dark, as desired, by				
	119/709, 710, 711, 467, 468, 256, 268	in the material from which the toy is made or the flourescent				
	References Cited material is applied thereto as a coating. The toy m segmented (i.e., notched) so as to break off into s					
1,006,182 A 1,022,113 A 3,830,202 A 4,202,922 A 5,018,480 A RE34,352 E 5,752,463 A	* 10/1911 Cousin	to extend the life of the toy. Various textured surfact including camouflage colorings are anticipated as a straight or curved main sections. The toy may be formed any desired material, as described, so as to be edible by t animal. 20 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets				
		W 10				
22						
	Unite Long, II ANIMAL Inventor: Notice: Appl. No. Filed: Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup> . U.S. Cl. Filed of S U. U.S. Cl. Filed of S U. U.S. Cl. S 5,01812 A 1,022,113 A 5,018,1480 A S,018,1480 A	United States Patent Long, III           ANIMAL TOY           Inventor:         Ross Eugene Long, III, 4732 Reinhardt Dr., Oakland, CA (US) 94619           Notice:         Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this Dustrie is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.           Appl. No::         09/454,229           Filed:         Dec. 2, 1999           Int. C.7				
# Types of IP protection

- Patent
  - Invention & know-how
- Copyright
  - Original expression of an idea
- Trademark/Service Mark
  - Names & logos identifying source of goods/services
- Trade Secret
  - Information with economic value, secret





## Patent Rights



- A patent owner has the right <u>to exclude all</u> <u>others</u> from making, using, offering for sale or selling in, or importing the invention into, the United States
- If someone does any of these things without authority of the patent owner, they are <u>infringing</u> the patent



### A patent is a limited monopoly to commercially exploit an idea. What ideas are patentable?

### "Anything under the sun made by the hands of man"

- New chemical compounds, e.g., drugs, pesticides
- Methods of producing new compounds
- New uses for old compounds
- Purified natural materials, e.g., DNA, enzymes
- New formulations or mixtures, e.g., alloys, shampoo
- Transgenic animals or plants (excluding humans)
- Methods of performing a function by computer software
- Methods of doing business
- Methods of processing digital signals
- Tire tread pattern, clothing (design patents)

### Patent Basics

- Utility patents
  - Can protect a process, machine, product, or composition of matter
  - Must be **useful**, **novel**, and **non-obvious**
  - Lasts for 20 years from the date of filing
  - Exclusive right not an affirmative one!



# Criteria for receiving a patent

 Useful - demonstrated use or proposed use that one of "ordinary skill in the art" would believe

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- Novel Not fully described in <u>one</u> patent or publication (including your own) more than 1 year before you filed (the "prior art")
- Non-obviousness: One of ordinary skill not <u>motivated</u> to <u>combine</u> prior art to reach the invention
- Enablement: One of ordinary skill can carry it out without "undue experimentation"
- Best Mode: Gives best known way of making and using it when application was filed

## Patent prosecution timeline







### Specification

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#### US 9,173,548 B2

27 with the rod-shared members 444. 44e intersecting with trackball 84c at the front) serves to overate the second into 2.7 which the robust poor memory way, we manipulate inter-intively in a manner to fit the facility of the operator, because operation by the left hand of the operator is reflected on the movement of the manipulator 10c whose distal-end working mediate ioint 60. Forther, one of the two right trackballs 84 84d serves to operate the intermediate joint 60d. When the manipulators 10c, 10d do not intersect with each other, the manipulator 10d is operated based on input open unit 76e is located on the left side on the screen, and operation tion by the left joystick 88a, while the manipulator 10c is but by the right hand of the operator is reflected on the movement of the manipulator 160 whose distal-end working unit 76d is located on the right side on the screen. In this case, a switch may be provided onto the console 20, 1 n instant operation by the right installed RBA h operated based on input operation by the right (v)stick 300. In this case, one of the two left trackhells 84a, 84c serves to operate the intermediate joint 604. Also, one (o.g., trackhell 10 84b at the back) of the two right trackhells 84b, 84d serves to for enabling/disabling the left-and-right reverse operation operate the first intermediate joint 58, and the other trackball (e.g., trackball 84J at the front) serves to operate the second

e left-aut-sight reverse operation mode. Incidentally, as with the operation input means of the con-Alternatively, the console 20 may determine whether the 15 sole 20 shown in FIG. 7, the trackhalls 847, 845 may be this case, a smitch may be provided to select an object to b operated based on input operation by each of the trackhalls 84s, 846. For example, the switch may be configured such that the operator ca witch between one mode where oper tion by the trackhall \$4a (or the trackhall \$4b) is reflected a the movement of the intermediate joint 66M and another where operations by the trackholls 84a, 84b are reflected or the movements of the first and second intermediate joints 58 60, respectively. A lanarosconic surgical operation process is performe

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using the medical robot system according to the thi ment by single port access in the following manner. First, the trocar supporting member 125 is inserted into the patient 14. Next, the trocars 25a, 25b for the manipulators 10c, 10d and the trocar 25c for the endoscore 24 are inserted into the troca supporting member 128. Then, the two manipulators 190, 10 and the endescope 24 are inserted into the body cavity 27 o the potient 14 through the trocars 25a, 256, 25c, respectively In this case, as shown in FIG. 20, the rod-shaped members 4 44d of the manipulators 10c, 10d are straightened, and the they are inserted such that the rod-shaped members 44, 44/ ey are inserted such that the rod-shaped members 44, 44 tersect with each other. After the rod-shaped members 44, 44*f* are inserted to

certain extent, the first and second intermediate joints 58, 60 of the manipulator life are best, so that an organ 142 (obstach to an overative field) is rushed oxide (retracted) with th to an operative neuron is possible noise (reinched) with the rod-shaped member 44 (link 114 in FIG. 20) for a wider operative field. After the wider operative field has been thus secured, the intermediate joint 60/ of the rod-shaped member 44d are bent and the first and second intermediate joints 58 60 are further bent so as to move the end effectors closer to each other. Next, an observing point of the endoscope 24 is secured in

order that images of a portion to be treated and the distal end working units 76, 76d can be captured with the endoscope 24. Then, the operator performs a given surgical procedure on th portion to be treated, with the end effectors. In a surgica example shown in FIG. 20, a tissue 121 within the body cavity 27 is gripped with the gripper 78, while a membranous 140 near the tissue 121 is cut out with the scissors 79.

The course 24e can exceed to the hand-ight servers generation mode, with the course of 24 according to the first second embediment. Accordingly, when the manipulators 19, 16/ htereset with each other, the manipulators 10 who manipulators 10 who may account the first mat second inter-With the medical robot system according to the third embodiment, the distal-end working units 76, 76d having the end effectors can be moved closer to each other by operation mediate joints 58, 69. Thus, in the third embodiment, a sur gical procedure can be performed suitably by single port access, as in the second embodiment. Also, with the third embodiment, the manipulator IM: serv-

right joystick 806. In this case, one (e.g., trackball 84e at the back) of the two left trackballs 84e, 84e serves to operate the affected region with the end effector provided at the distal end thereof, while the manipulator 10c pushes aside the organ 142

### Claims

#### US 9,173,548 B2

17 obstacle to the operative field) with the rod-shaped member 44 having a plurality of intermediate joints. In this manner 44 having a prunity of intermediate joints. In this manner, one manipulator 10c doubles as a forceps and a retractor. As a result, a surgical procedure can be performed using a said rod-shaped member, wherein the intermediate joint allows the rod-shaped mem maller number of manipulators. Also, the trucar far a retrac r can be omitted, and thus a much less-invasive surgery can Although certain preferred embodiments of the present mention have been shown and described in detail, it should se understood that various changes and modifications may be nade therein without derarting from the score of the

#### What is claimed in

what is channed is: I. A medical robot system comprising: a plurality of first robot arms supporting respective manipulators thereon; a second robot new supporting an endoscore thereor controller for controlling said first robot arms and said

a monitor for displaying an image captured with said endofirst input means which is operated by the left hand of an

operator; and second input means which is operated by the right hand of <sup>2</sup> said operator,

d said endoscore being inserted into a body cavity through a common trocar supporting mem-

wherein each of said manipulators includes a rod-shape

member for insertion through said trocar supporting member into said body cavity, a distal-end working unit nounted on a distal end of said rod-shaped member an

#### supporting member; herein said controller is adapted to detect a condition in which said rod-shared members of said manipulators cross each other inside the trocar supporting member such that the image displayed on said monitor shows said manipulator having a proximal end located on the right side outside the body cavity in the image and an end right side outside the body cavity in the image and an ent effector located on the left side in the image, and side manipulator that has a proximal end located on the left side outside the body cavity in the image and an ent effector located on the right side in the image; wherein said controller is adapted to, upon detection of the condition, set a reverse operation mode in which said nampunter naving a process class occured on the righ-side outside the body cavity in the image is operate-based on input operation by said first input means an aid manipulator having a proximal end located on th left said outside the body cavity in the image is operated

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having at least one joint, and at least one intermedia

wherein the intermediate joint allows the red-shared mean-ber of each of the manipulators to bend to form an outer correst shape so that the intermediate joints of the manipulators are positioned away from each ofher, in a state where the first robot arms support the manipulators outside the body cavity so that the red-shaped members

the manipulators cross each other inside the trocar

joint disposed in said rod-shaped member for bending

3.A medical robot system according to claim 1, wherein at least one of said manipulators serves as a retractor, and said rod-shaped member of said at least one manipulator serving. as the retractor includes a plurality of said intermediate joint

### MOST IMPORTANT

# Anatomy of a utility patent

Drawings

U.S. Patent

All utility patents consist of 3 main parts:



## First to file



- As of March 16, 2013, the US became a first to file jurisdiction via the America Invents Act
- 12-month grace period in the US following public disclosure, no such protection for foreign rights
- Important to avoid any public disclosures prior to filing a patent application in order to preserve foreign rights
  - Sell or offer to sell
  - Use in public
  - Disclose to anyone outside your organization without NDA

## Patent quick facts



- Patents are limited monopolies
- Patent applications typically take 1-2 months to draft and file
- Patents take 4-8 years to secure
- Patents last for 20 years from first filing
- Patents are expensive:
  - ~\$25,000 in USA
  - ~\$200,000 in EU, CA, AU, and JP
- Disclosure of an idea before starting the patent process forfeits non-US rights and may jeopardize US rights as well !!!

- Exists from the time a work is created in fixed form
- Owner has exclusive right to control
  - Duplication or reproduction
  - Creation of derivative works
  - Distribution, public performance, or public display
- Duration of copyright protection (as of 1/1/1978)
  - Life of author plus 70 years
  - Corporate author the shorter of 95 years from publication or 120 years from creation





# Copyright law basics

# What is "copyrightable"?



- Work must be <u>original</u>
- Work must be created by an <u>author</u>
- Work must be <u>fixed</u> in a tangible medium of expression
- Examples: literary works, musical works, motion pictures, software code





- Multiple forms of IP can be used to protect a single piece of software
- What factors to consider when determining how to protect?





### Discussion

Center for Technology Transfer and Commercialization