

## GPO - USPTO Intellectual Property Resources - Transcript of audio

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good afternoon, welcome to today's webinar, USPTO Intellectual Property Resources . We will be getting started in about five minutes. Claimant

Good afternoon and welcome to today's webinar, USPTO Intellectual Property Resources. Today, with us, we have two speakers from the U.S. patent office. Sara Butts . She joined the patent and trademark reserves resource program in June 2020 after working for Wichita State University as an engineering at trademarks library, where she oversaw the government's documents collection. She earned her Masters of science in 2016 from Emporia State University and her BA in secondary education in 2013 from Wichita states University. In her free time, Sara reads, plays a variety of board games, video games, and asked what was the D.C. Metro area and spend time with her two adopted cats, Patrick and Katie. Spruce Fraser joined the patent and resource center program as a librarian in January 2017. She has been a patented trademark resource library representative with the St. Louis Public Library, where she had worked for the past 15 years, five of those as a PTRC representative . Spruce is a strong representative in helping people, and besides teaching free workshops, she did PTRC resource outreach to schools, ranging from elementary school children, high school entrepreneurs, to inventors in the St. Louis inventor community. PTRC for Spruce, it is all yours.

I would like to welcome everybody to our program today. Introduction into the patent trademark center program and the United States patent and trademark office resources. We always have a disclaimer that the examples that we use here are for illustrative and educational purposes only and they do not constitute or imply endorsement by the U.S. government. Today, we will cover, both Sara and I , the topics of the PTRC program, the introduction to patents and trademarks, patent search tools, trademark search tools, and then I will wrap up with the legal and pro se assistance. To start off with, we have the patent and trademark center resource program and it has been around now for just about 45 years. We have 85 libraries across the country and we have them in both public, academic, and state libraries, and they are designated to the disseminate patent and trademark, and support IP needs of the public. Patent models and prior art searching. We have some history here. From 1790 to 1880, the U.S. patent office required both documentation and three-dimensional patent models when an invention was submitted for a patent. This photograph here is the model room located inside the old patent office building in Washington, D.C. It now houses the Smithsonian national portrait Gallery and the American art museum. Beginning in the 1890s, the U.S. patent office distributed patent drugs and specifications to public libraries to allow inventors to conduct their own private art search more excessively. Beginning in 1970s, the USPTO provided training for librarians in public and academic libraries could then help patrons understand and access these materials. Actually, that was in 1977, our PTRC program. It was a patent depository library at the beginning. We recently added four new PTRC locations across the country . The photograph here is showing the Utah tech University, where it is located in St. George Utah. We also added in Iowa city the University of Iowa, in Statesboro Georgia, the Georgia Southern University, and in Blacksburg Virginia, Virginia Tech. All of the librarians in our program had variety of backgrounds from engineering, to science, to business, to law and humanity. Here is an example of one of our PTRC reps. It shows her helping a person at an ALA presentation. My background was geography, but I've also worked in public libraries for many years. What do we provide? We provide one on one assistance by phone, email, letter, chat, virtual meetings, and in person meetings. We often do workshops that are open to the public. The PTRC librarians provide library instruction to college classes. They can be guessed speaking to groups such as the small business development workshops, inventor associations, and some of those may be meeting monthly. The topics can include intellectual property overview, patent and trademark database strategies, historical IP research strategies and information about the USPTO and local resources . These Aryans will know

their community very well. It depends on their community as to how they-- Focus. One of the things to keep in mind, we are librarians. The examples to help patrons are hypothetical examples. We will help them use search tools, and relevant resources, but we will not give legal advice. We want to review an application for a patron, we will not provide legal opinions about the feasibility of an application or project, and we will not do conducting private art searches for a patron. As I mentioned, the PTRC libraries do outreach. We support small businesses, such as the small business administration and resource partners, local chambers of commerce, secretaries of State. They also do outreach to the entrepreneur and small business owner networking events, conferences and seminars. They will also get involved in student pitch competitions, local universe might have given support to the students pitch competitions, and that will help students understand how to be a better business person. They must-- May also do outreach to K-12, S.T.E.M., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Maker Faire events, and collaborate with the USPTO regional offices . That is one favorites. We always like to do outreach in our communities. Now, I want to pass it on to Sara, who will give an introduction on patents.

You so much, Spruce. I am going to be giving an introduction to patents and trademarks before going over some of the tools and resources that we have in relation to them, just to create a better understanding of what they are. A quick introduction to patents, what is a patent? A U.S. patent specifically is a property right granted by the United States government to an inventor to exclude others from making, using, often for sale, or selling the invention throughout the United States, or importing the invention into the United States. The U.S. patent is granted for a limited time, and it is granted in exchange for public disclosure of the invention. There are three types of patents. Typically, when we refer to patents, we are often referring to a utility patent, because that makes up the majority of patents. The me utility patent protects how an invention works, functions, or is made for 20 years from the filing date. Utility patent could protect the process, machine, an article, manufacturer, or a composition of matter. A design patent protects the way a particle or article looks, in other ways wears the expression, from 15 years of the date it is granted, different from the date it is filed, as we find utility patent. A plant patent protects newly invented strains of a sexually reproducing flowering plants, fruit trees, and other hybrid plants for 20 years from the filing date. You will notice that is 20 years protection from the filing date, similar to the utility patent. When we talk about patentable subject matter for the utility patent, I mentioned, there are four types of protection for that. Machines, we have an example here of an automated library system with retrieving and repositioning robot, this is a utility patent U.S. 6,535,790. You can see one of the patent drawings for that in upper right-hand corner. Our second example is an article of manufacture. An article manufacturer may have parts, but any interaction between the parties usually static. Here, we have an amusement device you might recognize under its more trademarked name, the magic 8 ball. This is U.S. 3,168,315. Our third example is a composition of matter. Composition of matter often includes arm ascetical drugs. Here, we have an example of Ranitidine , it's dosage brand-name Vantec, that's what you might be familiar with. Our last type of utility patent will be covering a process. Often, they find this method patents as a form of process. Here, we have got a couple of examples. The first is Amazon's one click patent, and the second is cool savings patent for providing Internet coupons. You will notice, if there are drawings provided in their process, patents, or especially a business method patent, you will see more of a flow chart, rather than a diagram of a particular design. In fact, if we look at one of these other examples, we see drawings in the case of the machine example and the article of manufacture example, and for the composition matter, we see more of a chemical diagram. Now, moving on, let's talk about the architecture of a patent. The architecture of a patent often includes front-page information. This is usually information about the inventor. It probably has a title. It has a patent number, or if looking at a published patent application, it will have a publication number. It will show the date that the patent issued, or the date that was filed, depending on the type of document we are looking at. It also might show reference cited, it also will show the examiner, it will show the abstract, if it is a utility patent, specifically. The abstract sort of works like a short summary of how that invention

operates. If there isn't a sign he assignee, then it will be mentioned. If it includes drawing, it will often be done on the front page as well. Drawings are not always required, but they are often useful in demonstrating the invention. We will of drawings in a patent document. Here, we have an example of U.S. 9,474,406, an apparatus with beverage cartridge holder having removable outlet. If you can see, the image clearly, it is assigned to the Keurig company. In addition to the front-page information, there are specification pages that include drawing sheets, if there are drawings. It may go into the background of the invention. It may go into more of how the invention works. It may refer back to some of those drawings. Then, there are claims at the end of the patent document. Those claims outline the legal leaps and bounds. Those leaps and bounds describe what the patent owner actually has in their possession. The path to a patent is not always direct, but generally, it starts with a new idea or improvement of something that already exists. Then, the applicant has the option to file either a provisional application, which is optional, or a non-provisional application. This is of course if there business decision is to pursue patent protection. Non-provisional patent application would be a part of the application process, regardless teared a provisional application can allow them to put their foot in the door and get their application in a little bit sooner, because it requires less information in that documentation. That would give them one year to get the rest of their documents in order to file a non-provisional application. Then, there may be some back and forth between the patent examiner, after they filed the non-provisional application between the patent examiner and the applicant, or if the applicant has hired a patent attorney to work on their behalf, then the examiner may be working more directly with the patent attorney. If they have hired someone, the applicant may work with their patent attorney to be a part of these conversations, if they choose to. Ultimately, after some back and forth and correspondence with the patent examiner, they may be granted a patent. If it results to not being granted as a patent, there patent application, only the non-provisional application, will become published. We would still be able to search for a published patent application if we were looking for that information as prior art when doing a patent prior art search. So, that was patents in a nutshell. Now, I will introduce trademarks. A trademark is any word, name, symbol, device, or a combination of these that distinguishes good services and identifies a source can be a trademark. They have two start as a source identifier and must be distinguishing goods and services from that of someone else. Some types of marks you may be familiar with would be a word?. You might recognize the example of just do it, registered by Nike. This is registration of 1,875,307. You also might recognize the Starbucks logo here, because designs, logos, and symbols are also a type of Mark. This is also registration number 457-6268. There are some other types of marks, though, that we don't often think about. Color marks for instance. We have an example here of a Reese's pieces. Specifically, what is being protected here is the orange background color of the product packaging. They described it in the trademark record as being equivalent to Pantone 160 5C. This is currently owned by Homestead Inc.. You will notice in the document history, it was formerly owned by Hershey chocolate and confectionery. Our second example is a sound mark. You might be familiar with that MGM roaring lion sound when you go to watch a movie that is produced by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer company. Then, fragrance is another type of trademark. Fragrance marks are actually fairly difficult to get protected, but Hasbro still maintains their fragrance trademark protection for their Plato-- Play-Doh . It has a very unique sent. Trademarks can protect different areas at the federal level, and at the state level. They protected and services more typically, usually referred to goods and services. Good is something that is tangible. For instance, Cheerios for cereal. In this case, it is distinguishing the mark for serial as good being protected. Services would be something that is intangible, for instance, think banking services, like Bank of America. There are also collective service and membership marks. You will see AAA as an example here, specifically related to a type of membership. Then, certification marks, for instance, energy Star appliances. Trademark rights must be derived from the use of mark in commerce. What that means is that someone is actively selling those goods or services in commerce. They are making some kind of profit from selling these goods and services. Now, there are three different levels of trademark protection. We must frequently discuss federal registration. This is where that protection

is registered with the U.S. patent and trademark office. There is an application process. It must not be conflicting with another federally registered mark in order to be approved. Then, there is state registration, which is protected at the state level. This is going to be more geographically limited to only that state. You may not use that if you are doing a lot of one like business, shipping across state lines frequently. Then, the third level is common-law. This is where someone is not registering their Mark, they are still using the mark within commerce. They are offering goods or services for sale, even if they have not registered. That is going to give them more limited, geographic protection. Now that we have gone over some of the patent ASICS and trademark basics, we have a better understanding of going into some of the patent search tools available, so I will be introducing some patent search tools. The first one I need to mention is Pavlik patent public search. This is a new search tool. We have only had it since I believe February 2022. It is still relatively new. We have eliminated some of our legacy patent search tools at the end of September. We've had it exclusively for almost a year now at the USPTO website . In order to visit patent public search, you would want to first go to USPTO.gov and use the find it fast menu. It will be the first search under patent. This is what the landing page currently looks like for patent public search. You will see there are two search interfaces, basic search and advanced search. You will see three resources listed at the bottom of that landing page. There is a help menu and FAQ for frequently asked questions. What I think is the most important is the training material. The training materials provide some quick reference guides for someone that is getting started using the tool. It provides a list of field codes that we use for doing searches in the advance search interface. The basic search allows you to do a quick look up if you already have a patent number or publication number that you want to quickly find. Then, we also have a structured search here that allows for 2 keywords, and a drop-down menu with your choice of field codes. This is a bit limited, because while we do have operators, it is not offer proximity operators, as the advanced search does. Now, the advanced search allows you a lot more flexibility in how you search. It is a little more powerful in what you are able to do with it. It comes in two different interface options. The first is the quick search, the second is enhanced search. The quick search has three panels, whereas the enhanced search has four panels. Whether you are using the three panel version or four panel version, you have the option to use any of these gadgets. I am going to go over them real quick. These are the gadget icons that are offered in the upper left corner, regardless of which interface you are using. We have the search gadget that looks like a magnifying glass, search history that looks like a calendar, search results to find multiple pieces of paper, help, which looks like a ?, Another very useful guide if you are looking for field codes and Boolean operators guidance. Then, we have document viewer, which looks like a notebook. Tagged documents looks like a piece of paper with an asterisk. Notes viewer, which looked like a sticky note, and hit terms, which looks like a lightning bolt. You will notice in the upper left image that has three panels, not all of those icons are in blue. Some of them are in white. If they are in white, that means, they are not currently active, but can be activated. If you want to use any of those gadgets that are not currently the, you need to select it and pick which panel you want it to open in. A really cool advanced tip is, you can use the document viewer twice. If it is already opened, you can actually open it again in a second panel and view it side-by-side. You can view different parts for the patent at the same time. The next thing I want to cover about patent public search is, it contains three databases in one search tool. It does not matter whether you are using the basic search or advanced search, you are still accessing the same three databases. Those include US-PGPUB for U.S. pre-grant publications, published patent applications since 2001. These ease to be found in key. Then, USPAT, all issued U.S. patents in 1790. That used to be found in Pat's Jeep. So, we have app FT and Pat FT that are not replaced by public search. The third is USOCR, a database of text issued U.S. patents from approximately the 1830s to 1970, as they were scanned using optical character recognition. We do need to make a quick caveat between basic search and advanced search. Basic search should work with almost any device used to search the Internet, including smart phones and tablets. It will work on most current browsers, including Safari. Advanced search, because it is a more complex search system, and takes up more space, it does not work with smart phones and tablets. You will

need to view on a laptop or desktop computer. It will only work with chromium-based browsers such as chrome and edge. We have not had success with it working in Safari. It works to some extent in Firefox, but it is very limited in Firefox. Now, the quick reference guides you can find it through the training material on the landing page. Of the quick reference guides, we may add to and develop further overtime, but these are 10 documents that can help you get started in your using patent public search. We also have a narrated computer-based training that has examples from patent public search. This is a modification of the computer-based training that we already had, our legacy search tool. This is how to conduct a preliminary U.S. patent search, a step-by-step strategy. Next, we offer monthly public webinars to demonstrate how to get started with patent public search. Our next meeting will be August 31st, but we still need to be sharing the link. Once we do, we will have links for the remainder of the year. Be watching for that and the USPTO events . Additionally, we have recently developed new micro tutorials. Those are available on YouTube. We have seven videos right now, all about three minutes or less. Each one shows you something specific and how to do it in patent public search. For instance, searching by inventor name, or printing your results, as of that nature. We also need to give an honorable mention to a new tool called inventor search assistant. This is still in its beta form, but if you would like to try it out, it is located at [Oliver.USPTO.gov](http://Oliver.USPTO.gov). This allows us to search patent applications, only from 2001 to 2020. This is basically a sample is that you can use to begin trying out the tool. This will find relevant documents, including application results, nonpatent literature, and U.S. documents sorted by relevancy. Relevant figures and patent clock qualification symbols are also sorted by relevancy. If you want to expand your patent search beyond the U.S. resources, you might take a look at Espacenet, the European patent office tool. This allows users to search U.S. and European searches at the same time. You can use their advanced search for a more structured search, using drop-down menus. Additionally, if you want to look at foreign patents, you might find the world intellectual property organization, WIPO , to be very useful. They have a search tool called Patentscope that allows users to search international cooperation patent treaty, PCT , applications and participating national and regional large offices. Those include a basic search, advanced search, field combination search across legal expansion and chemical compound search, which is very unique for that database. You also may want to expand a patent search to include nonpatent literature. Nonpatent literature could be other ways in which an invention has been publicly disclosed, and that can include books, journal articles, websites, technical catalogs, conference proceedings, et cetera. That could even include social media and you may find other things as well. Depending on the databases available for public use at your patent and trademark resource center near you, patent resource and to fast number could show you how to search the database marine resources for non-patented literature also. So now that I have covered some of our patent search tools, I am going to walk through a couple of trademark search tools as well. Of course, similar to patents, I will start with our U.S. resource. We have a trademark electronic search system that is known as TESS at the [USPTO.gov](http://USPTO.gov) website . This allows users to search U.S. published trademark applications and registered information. Users can search words, designs, and nontraditional marks using this tool. Just a note, TESS does not include state registered marks or common law marks . This is only searching for federal trademarks. To access TESS, you would visit [USPTO.gov](http://USPTO.gov) and use the finder menu to select at the top of the menu. Then, I want to show you another tool that allows you to search beyond U.S. trademarks. Again, the world intellectual property organization, WIPO, provides a resource. Here, they have a global brand database, which offers access to collections, trademarks for process debating intellectual trademark offices, geographical indication, official emblems and international nonproprietary needs. Next, I am going to pass it to Spruce, who will go over some legal and prostate assistance resources.

In queue, Sara. Now, we are going to the final part of our representation, that is telling you about the legal and pro se assistance that we have available at the USPTO. The first one I wanted to talk about is the intellectual property identifier, or the IP identifier. Here, you will find that [USPTO.gov](http://USPTO.gov) website, you can click on the identifier and learn to identify and protect your intellectual property. Questions that you might have, it guides to identify the type of IP you may have. You can show this

to your patrons and go through each one, the basic IP, the advanced IP, plus tips for managing your IP assets. There is also more information available for your patrons where you can go to the intellectual property basics. Here, you will find resources for the inventor and for the entrepreneur. You will have patent and trademark and copyright basics, searching for patents and trademark basics, and you can also find resources near you. As you see here, there are four different columns. Each one you can select and as you go down below each column, you have different options you can hyperlink to and get more information. This is very valuable, especially for someone who is not sure in what they need to do if they are going to be searching to file a patent, they can click on searching patents. Before they apply, they can know what they need, same with searching for trademarks and setting up an account. There is a lot of information here that people can use. It is a good guide for you to give your patrons. There are also free services that are available. These are found if you go to their website, access free services on the USPTO.gov . In this slide, you can see there are four different icons that you can select. Below this, when you go to this page, you will see columns, they will show you which one will be useful and it will have the different free resources. This is a valuable tool for application assistance. It is application for business resources, and also valuable for education and training purposes. One of the things that people might want to consider is a pro bono, or versus a pro se assistance. This is described here, pro bono, enlightened, [ Speaking non-English language ] is a phrase meaning, for the public good. This is professional work or legal services donated to the public good and there are different places that will have pro bono programs for patents. Here, you can also see pro se and the difference there is the Latin phrase pro se means for one's self or one's own behalf. This is where you have an inventor who is filing for themselves and any type of legal matter without a legal representative. You can also find on our USPTO.gov website , a map of the patent pro bono program. You can see, there are different colors in the shading several states. There are ones covering five states. I used to be in Missouri and I know about that pro bono program. There are other pro bono programs that are out in the West. This is a program that has requirements for anybody who wants to use it. There is one requirement, the income, gross household income should be less than three times the federal poverty level guidelines. You must also show knowledge of the patent system I having a provisional application already on file with the USPTO, or a successful completion of the certificate training course . The third thing you need to show is that you are able to describe the particular features of your invention and how it works. The law school clinic program is another program available to help the public. There are over 60 participating law schools across the United States that can provide patent and or trademark pro bono assistance. These law school clinics can serve all of the U.S., or maybe individual states, or a cluster of states. When you go to that website, it will show law school clinic certification program, and when you scroll down, you will see participating law schools. It will give an email address, practice area if it is patents, and/or trademarks, or patents or trademarks, and a geographic area. Here, you can see it covers several states. You should contact each clinic directly and see if there are legal services that you might be able to pass on to your patrons. There is also the option to show your patrons a registered patent practitioner. This is a page that shows the practitioners, both the patent practitioners, including patent attorneys and agents, and is registered as an active practitioners. You can search by name, by firm, by location, and there are other categories, such as ZIP Code. One thing that you remember is that, we do not recommend one particular person. We show them the tools as library and. Here is an example of patent attorney. They are registered. After the inventor has done their preliminary research, they are better prepared to talk about their invention with an attorney. The attorney or agent can also choose to do their own patentability search and do a search on prior art. For resources for patent applicants, we have the manual patent examining procedure. We often refer to that as the MPEP. It is used by the examiners, but is also available on our website so that everybody can take a look at that. There is the inventor's assistance center, this is a valuable source where people who have been working with patent examinations are there to assist the different inventors. Pro se assistance program will also provide resources and guidance to applicants. Then, we have the patent center, a tool for filing a patent application online.

One of the things you can check is that each one of these, if you click on the hyperlink, you can find more details about each program and you can guide your patrons to resource research it if they don't have the time to come to the library. Another resource for trademark applicants, the way we have eight patent manual examining procedure, there is one for trademark examiners. Again, this is available to the public from our USPTO.gov website. You can select it on the find it fast screen and look for TMEP. That pertains guidance pertaining to trademark application requirements. Finally, we have the trademark assistance center, a place where people can go and get resources and guidance on trademark filing. Now, we wanted to add to various links that are useful. Some of these we have talked about during our presentation today. These are listed here so that you can follow up and search each one in more detail, if you'd like. There is quite a few of them. Each one of them, I have talked about and you can search on your own and pass it on to your patrons. I'd like to just let people know, both Sarah and I are librarians with the patent and trademark resource center program. We have both been librarians out of PTRC and we have got experience with questions from the public and how to handle them. We have learned much more coming to the program. If you do have questions or you want a copy of these slides, please email us and we will be glad to respond and give you answers to your questions. Our program, you can find on the USPTO.gov website at the PTRC. There is the map I showed you, it has a listing estate and I PTRC within the state where you can get the direct URL of the library, public, academic, or state library, and you can get a phone number. Again, you can guide your patrons to the state they are in, or neighboring state, if they would want. That is the end of the presentation and I think everyone for listening.

Thank you, Sara and Spruce. That was really informative. I do have a question. It is a little long, but give me a little minute here. We received a message that stated, effective April 18, 2023, all U.S. patent types, including utility design, plant, and reissue, with a reissue date of 4-18-2023 or later, will be issued in an electronic patent eprint publication issuance of plant patents and paper format is discontinued as of April 2023. We will still receive them on a weekly basis. Will paper patents be phased out?

That is a great question. Currently, even though we have received that guidance, the folks that are actually cranking and mailing out the plant patents, we are not sure what the contract term is. We are waiting for additional guidance to share with our PTRC reps. I keep stumbling over my words. We will be sending out that guidance and that it will be when we have a more clear date in mind. We still have plenty of time for more questions.

The original questions coming from the chat? Go ahead.

I'm sorry. Go ahead.

I was just going to say, I can talk about some of the other resources that we have available on the website that went necessarily in the slide. For instance, some of you at public library, and some of you were around school libraries. You might want to be familiar with USPTO kids. There is a kids section on the USPTO website that features collector like trading cards, essentially, of inventors. There is also activities that we hand out that you can do with students at the K-12 level. There will be varying degrees, like coloring pages. There is also activity, like fun activities at Maker Faire students, like doing a cousin using popsicle sticks and rubber bands that sort of imitates the electric microphone. You also might take a look at activities like the model lung for inventor Forsberg that imitates a respirator, that was used for infants. There is a lot of fun activities and ways to connect to students that we may not always be quick to realize the USPTO has available.

Can I add to that, Sara?

Yeah, sure.

When we are looking back at USPTO.gov, there is a section, the fourth one, learning and resources. Just wanted to point out to people that there are lots of free programs and events that if you go to the very right at the top of that column, it says, events. On that slide, or scan the webpage, you are going to have the listing from the USPTO headquarters here in Alexandria, Virginia, Eastern region, Midwest, Rocky Mountain, Texas region, West Coast region. It will go by the month and day of what programs they have that are available and it will say if they are virtual. Sometimes, there is a hybrid

where it is virtual and it is a location. It will tell you specifically what it is in the column, plus it will tell you the time and the time zone. If you are interested, we even have-- Say if you look at the slide, August 22nd, there is a program in Spanish and it is a virtual. If you go to that page, it will tell you exactly what type it is Eastern standard, who is presenting it, and you can learn more about it. We do have things in English and in Spanish. We'd like to encourage people to go to this page on USPTO.gov and check for their location. Because many of them are virtual, you can probably do different time zones, depending on what time you like to get up, or stay up until. That is something I just wanted to point out to people.

Thanks for sharing that, Spruce . As you were mentioning another resource, I wanted to also throw in the very new tool, the IP identifier, for folks just getting started and figuring out if they are looking more at patents, trademarks, or copyright, to protect their own intellectual property. I am sure you will also remember, Spruce, from being a PTRC representative, it is very common a patron will come into the library that does not have a clear understanding of the different types of intellectual property . Sending or referring them to this particular resource can help them walk through this step on their own, figuring out where they are getting started and what resources to even look at. It is common we will hear someone refer to like a business name that they might normally protect with a trademark and referred to it with a patent, or refer to a book that they are writing and really probably seeking copyright protection, and they might refer to that being patented, and they might have a misunderstanding. IP identifier can help them get started.

Is a great resource. Thanks for pointing that out, Sara. At the learning and resources column, if you go to the right, there is events , terms, we also have how-to videos. Here, we have examples of trademark videos at the first selection. You will see, it has navigating the T tab, how to avoid scams. There are at least 10 different videos that trademarks has done. And I think, Sarah, you also know we have micro tutorials as well for people available to learn how to use the new patent public search.

That is correct. I did mention that as a part of the patent resources, but that is brand-new. If you haven't heard of it before, that is because we just really have done it the last two months the most. Those are all three minutes or less on how to get started. USPTO also provides several, very easy to digest videos for trademarks. For someone hitting a basic understanding of trademarks, there are these funny videos to watch. They are kind of told in this broadcaster, news anchors file. Then, there is also some videos that walks someone through the different elements of a trademark application. Trademark applications are often easier than people imagine. It is just a matter of getting familiar with some of the jargon that is used.

That is right. If you go back to the homepage of the USPTO.gov, you will see that there inventor and entrepreneurial resources, and I think I have gone through some of those in the slides. If you want to go back to them, that is where they are. You have even patent, trademark, and copyright basics. There is also a section there you can find out about scams, and a lot of people might think, they have got something they have to pay a maintenance fee. It has to come from the USPTO. A lot of people might be getting something in the mail and think they have to send an address. That is not a . If it isn't USPTO, there is an online way of doing finance . Just don't let your patrons pay everything that might come in on an email.

Yeah, thanks for mentioning that. We are sharing these resources primarily with librarians and library staff at federal depository libraries, because we understand that you are in the business of connecting people with how to research government documents, essentially. Patents and trademarks, and copyright records as well for that matter, are a part of those government documents in a way. We want you to be as comfortable and familiar with these resources as you can be added to direct people to find the right information, even if you are not at an patent and resource trademark center yourself. If you are thinking about becoming a patent trademark resource, you can reach out if you're interested in that as well and we can walk you through that. You can contact us at the email provided on the question slide, PTRC @USPTO.gov. Feel free to send an email if you would



like a copy of the slides, if you have a particular question about your program, or if you have an interest in your library becoming a patent and resource trademark center.

That is a wealth of information and I am glad that you reminded people of that email, if there is questions that you have afterwards, you can send it to us and we check that all the time. Just one reminder that there are support centers that I mentioned on the slide. If you go to USPTO, we will give you the link of how to find them. The contact center, the PTR C, the map, the patent inventor assistance center, trademark assistance center. You can always go there and it is always worthwhile to browse through all of the hyperlinks showing on our website. It is a wealth of information. We try to keep it up-to-date all the time. It would be very worthwhile to pass on to your patrons as well. We thank you for listening today.

Actually, I have a question.

Sure.

How can everyone who listens to the recording of this session get notifications for events like webinars that are being provided by the patent office?

I would suggest that they take a look at the USPTO.gov website for their events page, where they can also kind of filter it by what is available online, versus what is available in-person, but also follow the USPTO Event Brite account, because even that are open to the public will be pushed out basically to followers of that event right account. That will give you notifications on upcoming webinars if that is what you want to see in your inbox.

Donna has just pushed out the webinar satisfaction survey. We appreciate, everyone, if you have a few minutes, to go ahead and fill it out. It is very short. We will send the results to birth-- Both Sara and Spruce. Are there any more questions? We still have a couple of minutes left.

We truly do appreciate that feedback. PS on it as you want to be. We will not be offended.

We always aim to improve.

Exactly.

Okay. I think we are just about done. I am starting to see people signing off with thank you's for the program.

Excellent. Thank you so much, Kathy. I have seen your request for a link to the events page and I will put that in the chat.

Thank you.

I just did one for the USPTO.gov.

I just want to thank you.

Okay. Right. Thank you all so much for taking time out of your afternoon. We hope this information was valuable to you.

We appreciate being asked to be here as well. Thank you again.

You are very welcome. We were glad to have you and will be glad to have you back anytime. We are going to sign up for today's webinar. Thanks, everyone for attending. A big thanks to Sara and Spruce for sharing their information about patents and trademarks today.

Thank you so much, Kathy. Have a great afternoon, everyone.

In queue, bye-bye.

[ Event concluded ]