

The 7 Steps of Patenting



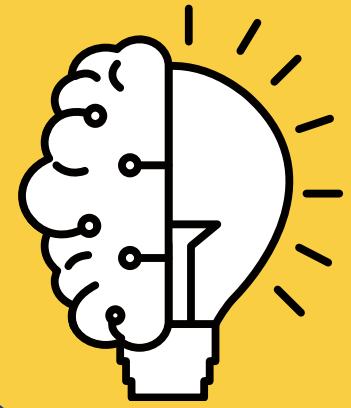
- 01** Submit your Invention Disclosure to the IPED office. We'll set up a meeting to discuss it with you!
- 02** IPED evaluates the invention, administers patent database searches for prior art, and decides whether or not to move forward with patenting.
- 03** If the invention seems novel, and has a market for commercialization, IPED executes an Assignment Agreement and a Letter of Shared Financial Obligation, in order to patent the invention on your behalf. This means Lakehead University would be listed as "Applicant", you would be the "Inventor(s)" and you'd have the financial and administrative help of IPED. You'd still make all the decisions about your IP!
- 04** Claims are completed, Provisional Patent Applications filed, and the review process begins with the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).
- 05** Review Process is completed, Patent is granted and the Commercialization Process begins.
- 06** Commercialization and/or Licensing Professionals are hired (at IPED's expense) to try to license the invention, or Start-up/Spin-off Company options explored.
- 07** Commercialization efforts benefit society, as well as both the Inventor and the University (50/50).



#ProtectYourIP

Patenting FAQs

Frequently Asked Questions



01 Why does the University require the Inventor to assign their Intellectual Property (IP) to them?

In order for the University to file patents on behalf of the Inventor, and be listed as "Applicant" on the patent, the University must own the IP. Inventors are still listed as "Inventors" on all patents.

02 Does the University help to pay for patents they file for Inventors?

Yes. The University will pay 50% of domestic patenting costs, and share 50% of future net revenue. The University will also pay 100% of commercialization costs when attempting to license an invention.

03 Does the University still own the patent if the IP is reverted to the Inventor?

No. The University would assign the IP back to the Inventor. All revenue sharing as outlined in the LUFA Collective Agreement would remain in effect, but the ownership of IP and the financial responsibilities for maintaining the patent would revert back to the Inventor.

04 If the Inventors reclaim ownership, are the patents still valid?

Yes, as long as they maintain the patents (pay the fees). Patents have a life span of twenty (20) years from the date of filing and may lapse or become abandoned if the fees aren't paid.

05 Would the University pay for the patent to be reverted to the Inventor?

There is no cost to revert the IP (and/or patents) back to the Inventor. The University would administer the Assignment Agreement at no cost to the Inventor.

06 Is the University willing to grant the Inventor the right to utilize the IP in order for the Inventor to do whatever they want with their patents?

There is no need to do this as the Inventor already has those rights (even if they have assigned the IP to the University). The University wants to help with the commercialization plan (should the Inventor want the assistance of the University). We *want* to see the IP being used, and we'd love to help you do it!

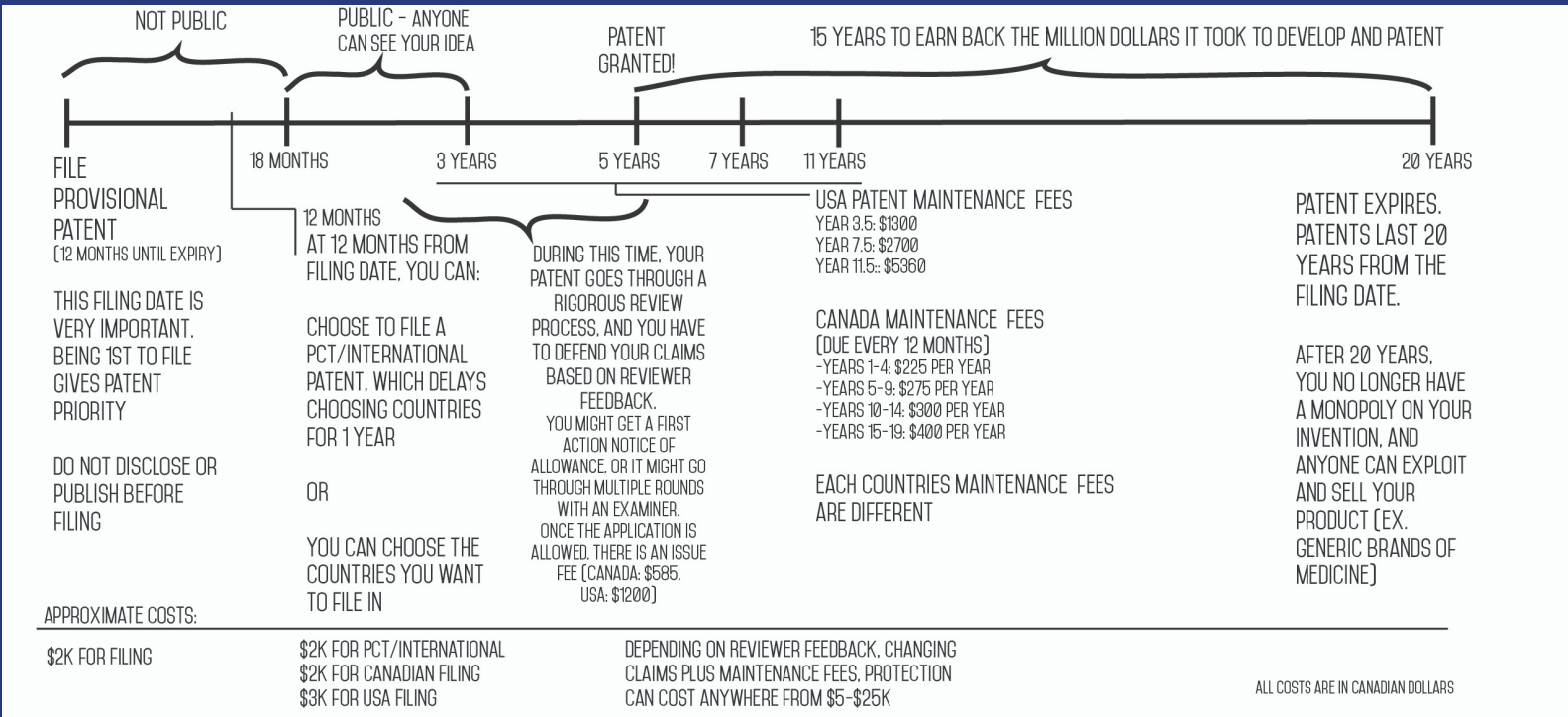


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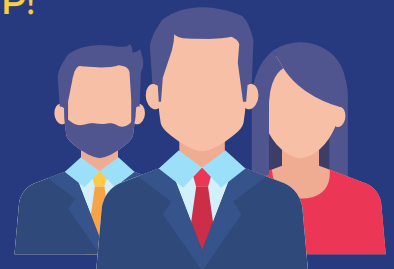
The Patenting Timeline



Patenting is imperative to the protection of your IP!

However, it is time consuming and expensive.

That's why we're here!



IPED will help relieve some of the administrative and financial burden of patenting. Give us a call to find out how!



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