



Intellectual Property Rights and Innovation Centre (IPRIC)

SREE BALAJI DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL

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A constituent college of Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research



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Purpose

Sree Balaji Dental College and Hospital (SBDCH), BIHER, is aware of the critical role the institution must play in encouraging entrepreneurship, innovation, and creativity in the nation. The Intellectual Property Rights and Innovation Center (IPRIC), SBDCH was established to raise awareness of and provide help for academics, researchers, business people, and inventors to locate and safeguard effective IPR management, etc. It actively engages in raising awareness of the value of IPR. in a variety of communities and develop the rules and regulations that institution will adopt following proper Board of Management of the University approval, and to carry out executive activities for their implementation of university policy and guidelines for intellectual property rights

IPRIC Cell comprises mainly of Dean of Patent and Innovation Cell, chosen by the Head of the institution amongst Senior Professors of the institution and two clerical staffs for assistance.

Scope

The IPRIC cell with the knowledge and competence to do patent searches (using both free and commercial databases), prepare patent specifications, file patent applications, performs associated tasks.

The IPRIC cell seeks to support an environment that is favorable to

- a) creation of a variety of research and innovation projects at the institution.
- b) balanced approach to IP protection,
- c) significantly contribute to the promotion of startups by facilitating equitable access to knowledge and technology in effective IPR management, etc.

Patent filing

Any invention that can be used commercially is granted a patent. Novelty, utility, and non-obviousness are necessary for it to satisfy the conditions for patentability.

A legally required creative step is one that is not clear to a person of ordinary skill in the field. An enhancement to an existing product, a new method of producing an existing or new product, or a new product altogether may be the subject of the invention.

Design Patents: IPRIC conducts design patent searches and files design patent applications for any product's shape, configuration, pattern, line composition, and color.

Any prototype that influences customer choice by appealing to the consumer's visual sense is eligible for design protection. In other words, "the look of the article," appearance, and other visual aspects are all subject to design protection. Functional features are not protected as designs.

Trademarks: IPRIC conducts trademark searches and files trademark applications for any combination of these elements, including a logo, symbol, design, picture, sound, color, slogan, smell, word, or phrase.

Copyrights: IPRIC helps with the submission of copyright claims for original works of literature (books, lab manuals, etc.), art (paintings, sculptures, pictures, etc.), theatre, music, cinematographic films, sound recordings, software programs, etc.

While the law of copyright attempts to protect pure or basic research, a patent seeks to protect applied and extended research.

Copyright law does not need mandatory registration, in contrast to patent law. Only the expression's form, not the idea itself, may be protected by copyright. Any original work listed in the Copyright Act that is (i) a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work (ii) a cinematograph film (iii), and (iii) a sound recording (iv) is protected by copyright. Computer programs, tables, and compilations, including computer data bases, are examples of literary works. IV. Know-how and confidential information can only be safeguarded for as long as the owner is able to keep them a secret and takes action to stop others from using them unlawfully by suing them for violation of contract or a breach of confidentiality

IP Counselling

The IPRIC cell will interact and provide advice to potential intellectual product creators as well as help the university uncover IPR potential.

IP Management

Coordinating between attorneys and faculty inventors in filing, keeping, monitoring, and managing patents.

IP Transactions

Counselling, drafting, and oversight of all IP-related MOUs; IP Policy Formulation: Creation of IP policy and periodic modifications for the University's authorities to examine.

Increasing IP Awareness: The IPR cell will take actions to raise IP rights awareness and work to instil an IP culture within the institutional fraternity.

Capitalization of IP Assets

The cell will periodically advise licensing agencies and other financial institutions to invest venture money in emerging innovations.

The cell will identify particular businesses, advertise these technologies directly to those industries, and promote internal technology advertising through electronic media, print media, and periodicals. For the financing and marketing of institution- owned patents, the IPRIC cell would also engage the help of reputable management consultants. In addition to interacting

with faculty members, patent attorneys, financial institutions, and businesses, the IPRIC Cell will monitor any royalties received from businesses.

Technology Transfer

The Cell will manage the transfer of every technology created at SBDCH.

Reporting on IP assets and IPR management

The Dean/ Head of the Institution will receive monthly reports from the IPRIC Cell on IP assets and current status for review and guidance.

Selection of a team of lawyers

to handle the processing and completion of patent applications, among other things.

- Regular patent and intellectual property audits conducted by qualified professionals.
- to suggest annuity retention fee payment conditions for professional services
- All concerns for assuring the protection and management of IPs in the interest of the nation, university, and the inventors.
 - Such proactive actions which will encourage commercialization of patents, including the display of patents, industry meet, etc.
 - Seeking the guidance of reputable financial consultants, such as those who work for organizations like FICCI, CII, IDBI, etc. IV.

Protection of IPR

Protection of IP. Patents, Industrial Designs, Trademarks, Copyright, Confidential Information, Technical Know-How, Mask Works, Plans, Specifications, Guidelines, Graphics, Software Programs, Records, Drawings, Instruction Manuals, Student Materials, New Techniques, Algorithms, Concepts, etc. are all examples of Intellectual Property that may be protected. If the intellectual property is to be protected, it must have the potential for industrial application or to advance S&T expertise.

No matter whether the inventions are the results of sponsored projects or internal projects, all applications for patents and copyright will be sent to the convener of the IPR Cell through the Dean/Head of the Institution.

Maintenance of records

All information and facts produced by a creator during the development of intellectual property should be carefully recorded, with particular attention to the following:

- a) Unless specifically specified in a table at the front or back of the book, no abbreviations or terms should be used, unless their use is a regular practice in that particular profession.

- b) If any changes need to be made, they should be indicated by cancelling the deleted text and drawing a line through it. It is necessary to insert the revised data (clearly designated as such) directly below, with the author's initials and the current date serving as proof of creation.
- c) If at all possible, samples of novel items or products made using a new technique should be kept and documented. On the back of every shot, the photographer should date and sign their work.

Submission of Applications to IPRIC Cell

Any faculty member may approach the IPRIC Cell at any moment that is convenient for both parties if they believe they are in possession of possible intellectual property created while working for the SBDCH. In any event, the time period chosen for debate should be far enough in advance of the idea developing into a method or final product. It is still feasible to submit a provisional specification, which must be followed up with a complete specification within 12 months, even if the invention is just in the conceptual stage. The patent application is regarded as abandoned if it is not submitted.

On the other hand, if the innovator has a creative product in hand that can be sold right away,

Examining patent and copyright applications. The IPRIC Cell will receive and scrutinize/examine each application for a patent or copyright submitted on an Invention Disclosure Form or Copyright Disclosure form along with an IPR facilitation request.

- I. To preliminary assess the proposals' prima-facie patentability, the committee may enlist the assistance of other professors who are specialists in the relevant fields. Before being given access to the proposal, the domain experts would have to sign a No Conflict of Interest Form and a Non-Disclosure Agreement. If necessary, the inventors may be asked to submit their case before the IPRIC Cell.
- II. The invention's goal should be mentioned clearly the details given on the proforma, which is available at the IPRIC Cell office
 - a. What issue is one attempting to resolve? What problems are at stake? What prior art investigations have been conducted? Which database? Search techniques used? Did searches include information that was already published or unpublished and available to the public, such as advertisements and pamphlets? What distinguishes the current invention from the existing prior art? To

demonstrate non-obviousness, it is critical to show that the invention is not a straightforward extension of the prior knowledge. Has the current invention produced any unanticipated results? What are the elements of the invention for which earlier researchers were unable to find a solution? If known, what potential commercial uses does the new intellectual property have in comparison to the earlier goods in the same field? It is important to emphasize the technical value of the invention and show how the improvements made over the prior art can be implemented in unique ways in order to prove its usefulness. One could think of cost, material, labor, energy, durability, efficiency, time, etc. savings. The parameters' boundary conditions, or the ranges above and below which an innovation may not function. Include a list of the invention's additional uses, if any.

- III. The inventor and the patent attorney shall work together in harmony to create a suitable patent specification.
- IV. Submission of IPR and support applications
The application will be filled up with the inventor's and applicant's name. Every application must be submitted in India. In order to enable the University to file, secure, and market the IPRs without any restrictions, inventors will transfer the university the sole right of ownership.
- V. Application for the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
The process for any patent that needs protection outside of India is to first apply for a provisional patent in India and then, within a year, apply for both a PCT application and an Indian patent. The IPR Cell's recommendation would serve as the basis for this. The recommended, effective, and cost-effective route is the PCT.
- VI. The IPRIC Cell would cover the costs of the patent procedure, including the statutory charge and the patent attorney's fee.