



Navigating Through The Confusion

United States Case Law Update
And comments on status of USPTO rule changes
And New US Patent Legislation

Barcelona. Patents Monday. March 10, 2008



Major Changes Coming in U.S. Patent Law

Three potential sources of change

- **Legislation – Congress is considering today**
- **PTO rules and practice – New rules for continuations claim number blocked by court; more rules proposed pending (IDS, Markush)**
- **Changes in patent law based on case law – Major recent cases, implications unfolding**

Why so many changes?

- On-going trend to revise the U.S. patent system to:
 - improve patent quality
 - reduce cost and unpredictability of patent litigation
- Supreme Court taking active role:
 - *KSR v. Teleflex* (9-0)
 - *Microsoft v. AT&T* (7-1)
 - *Medimmune v. Genentech* (8-1)
 - *eBay v. MercExchange* (9-0)
- What next?



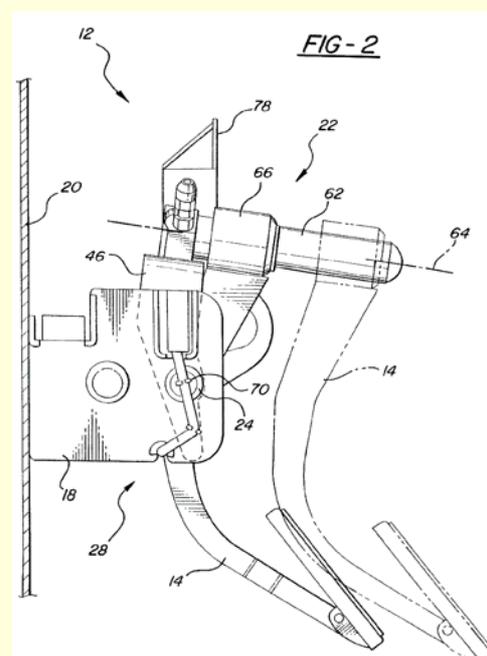
Obviousness

“Put two things together which have never been put together before, and some schmuck will buy it.”

- George Carlin

Impact of New “Obviousness” Standard

- *KSR v. Teleflex* (S. Ct. 2006)
 - Claim to electronic automobile pedal
 - Fed. Cir. reversed finding of invalidity for obviousness under § 103
 - Facts in dispute regarding motivation to combine



***KSR v. Teleflex* — Decision**

Supreme Court Decision (April 30, 2007)

- U.S. case law required “teaching-motivation-suggestion” (“TSM”) to modify what was known (“prior art”) to make claimed invention.
- Supreme Court removed “TSM” as a requirement, and criticized “rigid” and “formalistic” way the test was applied in the Federal Circuit.
- “Common sense” and “commercial considerations” can provide basis for finding an invention to have been obvious

***Graham* Case Remains Framework**

- Obviousness still determined under framework of *Graham v. Deere*:
 - (1) Determining the scope and content of the prior art
 - (2) Ascertaining the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art
 - (3) Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art
 - (4) Considering all objective evidence (“secondary considerations”) including unexpected results
- Teaching away is also considered within this framework

Focus on skilled artisan!!

Supreme Court Decision (April 30, 2007)

- . . . if a technique has been used to improve one device, and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar devices in the same way, using the technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond that person's skill

KRS v. Teleflex (S. Ct. 2007)

Combining references:

- Must be a “reason” to combine:
 - “A patent composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was, independently, known in the prior art.”
 - “determine whether there was an apparent reason to combine...”
 - “analysis should be made explicit.”
- “Reason” is not particularly limiting
 - Need not seek out precise teachings in the prior art

Obvious to try?

- “**Obvious to try**” can be a basis for obviousness
 - “When there is a design need or market pressure to solve a problem and there are **a finite number of identified, predictable solutions**, a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his or her technical grasp. If this leads to the anticipated success, it is likely the product not of innovation but of ordinary skill and common sense.”

New motivations??

Supreme Court Decision (April 30, 2007)

- *Common sense* of one of ordinary skill in the art (see quote from previous slide)
- When a work is available in one field, **design incentives** and other *market forces* can prompt variations of it, either in the same field or in another
- If a person of ordinary skill in the art can implement a *predictable variation*, and would see the benefit of doing so, §103 likely bars its patentability

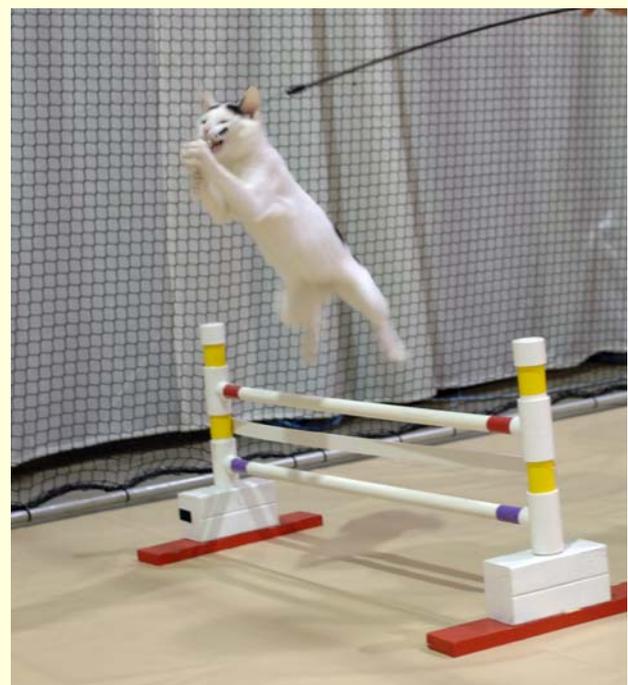
Analysis of Prior Supreme Ct. Cases

- Adams dry battery case: invention not obvious
 - The fact that the **elements worked together in an unexpected and fruitful manner** supported the conclusion that Adams's design was **not obvious** to those skilled in the art.
- Anderson's Black Rock case: invention obvious
 - The subject matter of the patent before the Court was a device **combining two pre-existing elements**: a radiant-heat burner and a paving machine. The device, the Court concluded, **did not create some new synergy** . . . The two in combination did no more than they would in separate, sequential operation.
- Sakraida case: invention obvious
 - when a patent 'simply **arranges old elements** with each performing the same function it had been known to perform' and **yields no more than one would expect from such an arrangement**, the combination is obvious.

KSR v. Teleflex

- Implications
 - May be harder to obtain certain patents and easier to invalidate certain patents
 - Effect on presumption of validity?
 - S. Ct. hinted that it questioned the presumption under 35 U.S.C. § 282 when a prior art reference was not before the USPTO:

“We nevertheless think it appropriate to note that the rationale underlying the presumption—that the PTO, in its expertise, has approved the claim—seems much diminished here.”



KSR Guidelines in PTO

- USPTO issued guidelines on how examiners should analyze obviousness in light of *KSR*
 - 72 Fed. Reg. 57526-35 (October 10, 2007)
- Obviousness still determined under framework of *Graham v. Deere*
 - (1) Determining the scope and content of the prior art
 - (2) Ascertaining the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art
 - (3) Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art
 - (4) Considering all objective evidence (“secondary considerations”) including unexpected results

Rationales To Support Obviousness Rejections

- (A) Combining prior art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results
- Rejection requires:
 - (1) prior art included **each element** claimed, with the only difference between the claimed invention and the prior art being the lack of actual combination
 - (2) a finding that one of ordinary skill in the art could have combined the elements in combination, each **element merely would have performed the same function** as it did separately
 - (3) a finding that one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the **results of the combination were predictable**

Rationales To Support Obviousness Rejections

- (B) Simple **substitution** of one known element for another to obtain predictable results
- Rejection requires:
 - (1) the prior art contained a device (method, product, etc.) which differed from the claimed device by the substitution of some components (step, element, etc.) with other components
 - (2) the substituted components and their functions were known in the art
 - (3) a finding that one of ordinary skill in the art could have substituted one known element for another, and the results of the substitution would have been **predictable**

Rationales To Support Obviousness Rejections

- (C) Use of known **technique to improve** similar devices (methods, or products) in the same way
- Rejection requires:
 - (1) prior art contained a “base” device (method, or product) upon which the claimed invention can be seen as an “improvement”
 - (2) prior art contained a “comparable” device (method, or product that is not the same as the base device) that was improved in the same way as the claimed invention
 - (3) a finding that one of ordinary skill in the art could have applied the known “improvement” technique in the same way to the “base” device (method, or product) and the results would have been **predictable** to one of ordinary skill in the art

Rationales To Support Obviousness Rejections

- (D) Applying a **known technique** to a known device (method, or product) **ready for improvement** to yield **predictable results**
- Rejection requires:
 - (1) a “base” device (method, or product) upon which the claimed invention can be seen as an “improvement”
 - (2) the prior art contained a known **technique that is applicable** to the base device (method, or product)
 - (3) a finding that one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that **applying the known technique would have yielded predictable results and resulted in an improved system**

Rationales To Support Obviousness Rejections

- (E) “Obvious to try”—choosing from a **finite number of identified, predictable solutions**, with a reasonable expectation of success
- Rejection requires:
 - (1) a finding that at the time of the invention, there had been a recognized **problem or need in the art**, which may include a **design need** or **market pressure** to solve a problem;
 - (2) a finding that there had been a **finite number of identified, predictable potential solutions** to the recognized need or problem;
 - (3) a finding that one of ordinary skill in the art **could have pursued the known potential solutions** with a **reasonable expectation of success**

Example: *Ex parte Kubin*, 83 USPQ2d 1410 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 2007)

- **Claimed invention:** an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a particular polypeptide
- **Prior art:** isolated encoded polypeptide (but not its sequence)
- **Held obvious:** employing conventional methods, the sequence of the polypeptide could be determined, and the nucleic acid molecule could be isolated.
- **Held:** reasonable expectation of success in obtaining the claimed nucleic acid

Ex Parte Kubin

- **KSR:** “when there is motivation to solve a problem and there are a **finite number of identified, predictable solutions**, a person of ordinary skill has **good reason to pursue the known options** within his or her technical grasp. If this leads to anticipated success, it is likely the product not of innovation but of ordinary skill and common sense.”
- **The Board:** The problem facing those in the art was to isolate a specific nucleic acid, and there were a **limited number of methods** available to do so. Therefore the skilled artisan would have had **reason to try** these methods with the reasonable expectation that at least one would be successful

Rationales To Support Obviousness Rejections

- (F) Known work in one field may prompt variations of it for use in the same or different field based on design incentives or other market forces if the variations would have been predictable
- Rejection requires:
 - (1) prior art, whether in the same field or different field of endeavor included a **similar or analogous device (method, or product)**
 - (2) there were **design incentives or market forces** that **would have prompted adaptation** of the known device (method, or product)
 - (3) a finding that the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art were encompassed in **known variations or in a principle known in the prior art**
 - (4) one of ordinary skill in the art could have implemented the claimed variation of the prior art, and the claimed variation would have been **predictable** to one of ordinary skill in the art

Rationales To Support Obviousness Rejections

- (G) Teaching, suggestion, or motivation in the prior art
- Still survives as a basis for rejection — requires:
 - (1) some prior art **teaching, suggestion, or motivation**, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings;
 - (2) a finding that there was **reasonable expectation of success**

How do we respond ?

- “[T]here must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.”

Slip op. at 14 (quoting *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006)).

- Who is the skilled person and what information does she know?

Overcoming Obviousness Rejections After *KSR*

- Unpredictability important: show that invention was **not predictable**
 - Show **no reasonable expectation of success**
 - Show there was not a “finite number of identified, predictable solutions”
 - Show **unexpected results**
 - Other objective indicia of nonobviousness
- Show **teaching away**

Rebuttal Evidence

- Unexpected results
 - must compare to closest prior art
 - must compare to closest example within closest prior art
 - showing must be commensurate in scope with the claims

- Objective indicia of unobviousness/secondary considerations
 - commercial success
 - long-felt need
 - failure by others
 - copying
 - teaching away
 - initial disbelief and subsequent acclaim by experts

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KSR — Impacts

Chemical/Pharmaceutical Inventions

- Consider effect of combining or modifying known elements – Is result predictable or unexpected?
 - New chemicals
 - Salts, stereoisomers
 - Formulations
 - Combination therapies



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Chemical and Biological Case Examples

- *Pfizer v. Apotex*, 480 F.3d 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2007)
(decided prior to *KSR*)
 - Besylate salt of previously known pharmaceutical chemical
 - Lower court found the besylate salt was an unusual choice (used for only 1 out of 400 drugs)
 - Different acid addition salt was “preferred” in prior art patent
 - Lower court found superior properties of besylate salt
 - e.g., better solubility, less hydroscopic, etc.

Pfizer v. Apotex, cont'd.

- Federal Circuit:
 - “suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine the relevant prior art teachings to achieve the claimed invention does not have to be found explicitly in the prior art references sought to be combined, but rather ‘may be found in any number of sources, including **common knowledge**, the prior art as a whole, or the **nature of the problem itself**.’” (citation omitted).

Pfizer v. Apotex - number of known salt choices

- Federal Circuit
 - Prior art Berge reference: the genus of FDA-approved anions at the time was small - only 53
 - Besylate is among the 40 out of 53 anions were used in less than 1% of drugs
 - **BUT:** “out of the list of 53 anions, one of ordinary skill in the art would have favorably considered benzene sulphonate because of its known acid strength, solubility, and other known chemical characteristics as reported in several other publications Pfizer has admitted are prior art.”

Pfizer v. Apotex – “obvious to try”

- Federal Circuit: “[In this case], clear and convincing evidence shows that it would have been **not merely obvious to try** benzene sulphonate, but would have been indeed **obvious to make** amlodipine besylate.”
 - List of 53 FDA-approved salts previously known
 - Reasonable expectation that a salt of the drug compound would actually form
 - Routine skill (trial and error screening) needed to make the salt
 - Pfizer conceded that the claimed besylate salt did not improve the properties of the active substance in the drug

Takeda v. Alphapharm, Fed. Cir. July 2007

- Issue: patentability of new chemical compound similar over genus of compounds disclosed in a prior art publication
- TSM test applied
- Prior Art: number of compounds
 - Patent describing genus of millions of compounds
 - 54 compounds made
 - 9 compounds tested for activity
 - closest compound to Takeda's is "compound b"
 - Compound b did not show the best results of the group
 - a different compound was preferred among the 9 tested

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Takeda v. Alphapharm, Fed. Cir. July 2007

- Court:
 - “Rather than identify predictable solutions for antidiabetic treatment, the prior art disclosed a broad selection of compounds any one of which could have been selected as a lead compound for further investigation.
 - Significantly, the **closest prior art** compound (compound b, the 6-methyl) exhibited **negative properties** that would have directed one of ordinary skill in the art away from that compound.”

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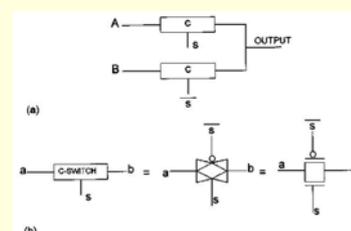
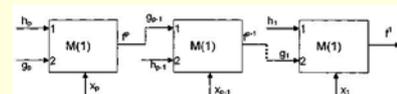
Electrical / Mechanical Inventions

- Reasons to combine may more likely include:
 - Substituting one known element for another
 - Applying modern electronics to known device
 - Combining prior art by known methods



Substituting Known Elements

- In re Translogic Tech., Inc.* (Fed. Cir. 2007)
 - Claimed Invention
 - Multiplexer circuit using transmission gate multiplexers (“TGMs”) connected in series
 - Prior Art
 - Gorai*: multiplexers connected in series
 - Weste*: use of a single TGM



In re Translogic (cont'd)

- Federal Circuit held claim obvious:
 - An obviousness analysis “need not seek out precise teachings directed to the specific subject matter of the challenged claim, for a court can take account of the inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art would employ.”

In re Translogic (cont'd)

- Federal Circuit:
 - “...in looking for a multiplexer circuit for the individual 2:1 multiplexers disclosed in *Gorai*, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have solved this design need by pursuing known options within his or her technical grasp.”
 - Obvious because:
 - Person skilled in art would appreciate that convention multiplexer circuits could be used to implement *Gorai*
 - *Weste* shows TGMs as being well-known multiplexer circuits
- Note: In light of obviousness finding, Fed. Cir. reversed and remanded an \$86.5 million jury verdict in favor of patentee.

Applying Modern Electronics to “Old” Devices

- *Leapfrog v. Fisher-Price* (Fed. Cir. 2007)
 - “Accommodating a prior art mechanical device...to modern electronics would have been reasonably obvious.... Applying modern electronics to older mechanical devices has been commonplace in recent years.”
 - It would have been obvious “to update [the prior art] using modern electronic components in order to gain the commonly understood benefits of such adaptations, such as decreased size, increased reliability, simplified operation, and reduced cost.”
- *In re Comiskey* (Fed. Cir. 2007)
 - “The routine addition of modern electronics to an otherwise unpatentable invention typically creates a prima facie case of obviousness.”



KSR - Down the Road

- Consider obviousness issues at initial stage
- Recognize objective evidence of nonobviousness:
 - commercial success
 - long-felt need
 - failure by others
 - unexpected results
- Persuasively argue against Examiner’s rejections
 - Examiner must include some “articulated reasoning”
 - Possible arguments:
 - Elements not combinable by known methods
 - Elements in combination do not perform the function that each performs separately (not predictable)
 - Prior art “teaches away”



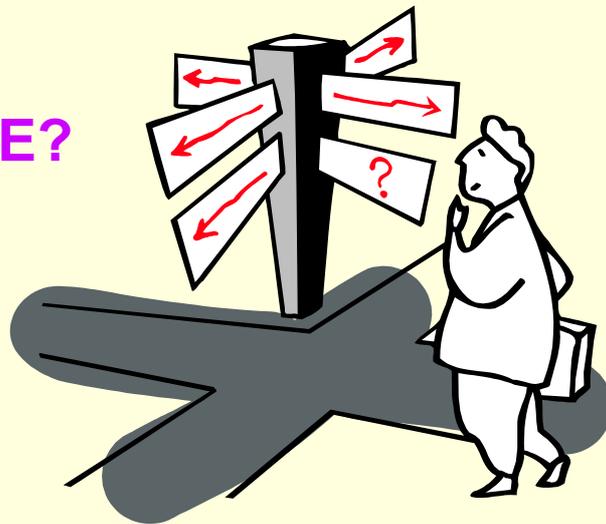
Other Recent Cases to Note

Patentable Subject Matter, License Negotiations
and Opinions



What is Patentable Subject Matter?

EVEN MORE CHANGE?



In re Comiskey

- Abstract ideas may be protectable.
 - An abstract concept with no claimed practical application is not patentable.
 - “[A] claim reciting an algorithm or abstract idea can state statutory subject matter only if, as employed in the process, it is embodied in, operates on, transforms, or otherwise involves another class of statutory subject matter, i.e., a machine, manufacture, or composition of matter.” (emphasis added).

In re Comiskey

- Business methods are still patentable.
 - Business methods are “subject to the same legal requirements for patentability as applied to any process or method,” including section 101.
 - “[T]he present statute does not allow patents to be issued on particular business systems—such as a particular type of arbitration—that depend entirely on the use of mental processes.”

- Outcome for the rest of us
 - Business methods can be patented only if the claimed process involves another class of statutory subject matter, such as a computer.
 - But: “The routine addition of modern electronics to an otherwise unpatentable invention typically creates a prima facie case of obviousness.”

Still To Come...

- *In re Bilski* (Fed. Cir. 2008) (en banc)
 - Will decide what standard should govern in determining whether a process patent is patent-eligible subject matter under § 101.
 - Will impact scope of protection for:
 - Business methods
 - Software
 - Decision expected late Summer / early Fall 2008

Licensing Developments

- *MedImmune v. Genentech*

A licensee is not required to terminate or materially breach its license agreement in order to bring a suit challenging validity or infringement under a licensed patent.

MedImmune's Impact on Future License Negotiations

- Licensees
 - More likely to license first and sue second
- Licensors
 - Higher royalties
 - Up-front payments
- Contract Provisions:
 - Termination provisions
 - Forum selection clause
 - Pre-suit notification
 - Differing royalty rates



Willful Infringement and Opinions of Counsel

- Old Standard: *Underwater Devices Inc. v. Morrison-Knudsen Co.*, 717 F.2d 1380, 1389-90 (Fed. Cir. 1983):
 - Where . . . a potential infringer has actual notice of another's patent rights, he has an affirmative duty to exercise due care to determine whether or not he is infringing. Such an affirmative duty includes, *inter alia*, the duty to seek and obtain competent legal advice from counsel *before* the initiation of any possible infringing activity.

Do you get an opinion?

Acme Products
Hollywood, C.A., U.S.A.



Dear Sirs:

We are writing to inform you about our U.S. Patent No. 6,543,123. We have considered your market activities, as well as your web site. The '123 patent covers everything you do, and then some.

Please review the '123 patent and provide us with your view in this regard. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Ms. Sue Yu
Innovations 'R Us, Inc.

What do you do now?

Seagate: A Sea Change??

- Federal Circuit, *en banc*, August 20, 2007
- Overruled *Underwater Devices*:
 - “[W]e overrule the standard set out in *Underwater Devices* and hold that proof of willful infringement permitting enhanced damages requires at least a showing of **objective recklessness**. Because we abandon the affirmative duty of due care, we also reemphasize that there is no affirmative obligation to obtain opinion of counsel.”

In re Seagate

- Two-Part Test for Objective Recklessness
 - Patentee must show that:
 - Infringer acted despite an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent
 - Objective test
 - The objectively defined risk was either known or so obvious that it should have been known to the accused infringer

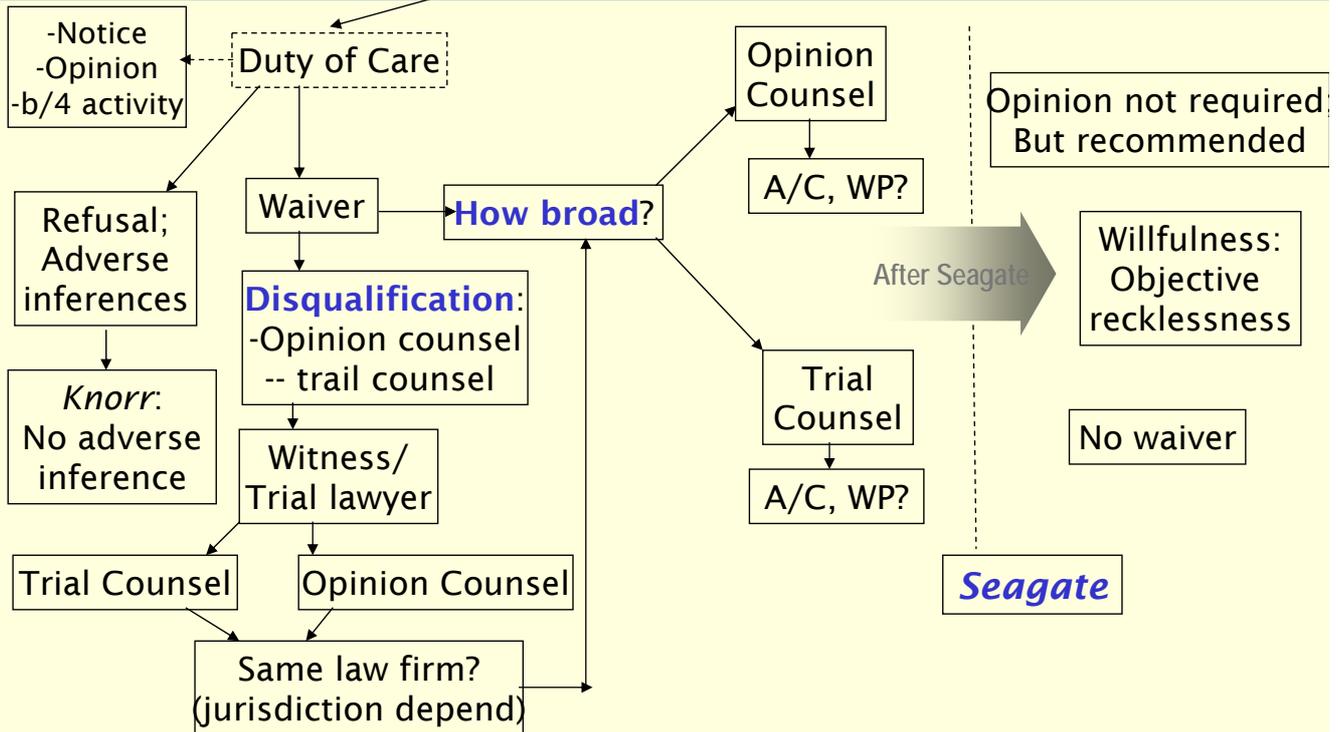
In re Seagate

- No affirmative duty to seek out opinion of counsel
- However, opinion of counsel is still crucial to the analysis and, thus, may still inform willfulness determination in future cases
 - Reliance on opinion can help rebut patentee's argument on subjective part of the test, namely that accused infringer should have known of the objectively high risk.

Waiver - Before and After *Seagate*

- *Before Seagate*:
 - waivers might lead to waiver of trial counsel
 - waivers could lead to motions to disqualify counsel
- *After Seagate*:
 - the scope of waiver is less burdensome, but still not completely defined
 - In general, waiver does not extend to trial counsel. An exception: “chicanery” (e.g., trickery)

Defensive Opinions



What on Earth is Going On in the USPTO?

USPTO Final Rules on continuations and claims published Aug 21, 2007; Effective date Nov. 1, 2007



Proposed legislation in House and Senate

GSK sues USPTO and wins preliminary injunction, blocking the rules from going into effect on Nov. 1

Other USPTO rule change proposals:
 - Information Disclosure
 - Markush/alternative language

Stay Tuned: Watch for Clarifications and Further Court Actions

#1 *GSK v. Dudas*

U.S. Dist. Court for E. D. of Virginia



GSK v. Dudas

- USPTO sued by GSK in federal court to block rules
 - Court granted preliminary (temporary) injunction
 - Preliminary injunction maintains status quo while court evaluates legality of rules
 - Prevents USPTO from implementing the rules or any other rules limiting # of continuations or claims
- Underlying Legal Issue
 - Do the new rules simply regulate USPTO procedure, or do they make new substantive law?

GSK v. Dudas

- To grant preliminary injunction, a court considers four factors:
 - Challenger's **likelihood of success** on the merits
 - Would there be irreparable harm if injunction not granted?
 - Balance of hardships
 - Would the injunction be in the public interest

Likelihood of Success

- Court concluded GSK has several strong arguments that are likely to succeed
 - Rules may exceed authority in patent statute, which places no limit on the number of continuations
 - PTO argued not a limit because could petition
 - Rules have improper retroactive effect
 - Rules for Examination Support Document for more than 25 claims are vague

What's Next?

- Scheduling Order issued on 29 Nov. 2007
 - No discovery
 - Summary Judgment briefing:
 - 20 Dec. 2007 - Motions for SJ due
 - 24 Jan. 2008 – Opposition briefs due
 - 7 Feb. 2008 – Rebuttal briefs due
 - **15 Feb. 2008 – hearing**
- Loser may appeal
- Patent reform legislation (now pending) may give USPTO authority

Other Proposed Changes in PTO Rules

- **Proposed changes in rules for Information Disclosure Statements**
 - If **more than 20** references submitted in IDS, all would require explanation of relevance (identify relevant information, parts)
 - Explanation of relevance also required for all references
 - In foreign language
 - More than 25 pages

Proposed IDS Rules

- **Additional explanation required for references submitted after first Office Action**
 - Justification of patentability
 - Show not cumulative of other references
- **RISK: TARGET FOR INEQUITABLE CONDUCT ALLEGATIONS IN LITIGATION!**
- **Not yet issued, strong opposition**

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Other Proposed Changes in PTO Rules

- **Proposed new rules on claims with “alternative language” = Markush claims**
- **Would greatly increase restriction requirements, make multiple applications necessary to claim chemical genus**
- **Not yet issued, also meeting strong opposition**

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Legislation

- No major change in U.S. patent law for more than 50 years
- U.S. patent law more than 200 years old, has idiosyncrasies not found in any other country
- Negotiations for international patent harmonization failed
- Now, major overhaul being actively considered

Legislation

How U.S. enacts a new law:

1. Must pass in House of Representatives – **passed!**
2. Must pass in Senate – **approved in Committee, being considered for a vote, intense lobbying**
3. If House and Senate bills are not identical, must “reconcile” through negotiation
4. President must sign – **opposes some provisions, but likely to compromise**

Proposed Legislation

- **Would abolish some unique aspects of U.S. patent law and replace with international approach**
 - **Replace “first-to-invent” with “first-to-file”**
 - **Abolish interference proceedings, but derivation proceedings possible**
 - **Abolish “best mode” requirement**
 - **Companies could apply for patents, rather than in the name of the inventors**
 - **Establishes post-grant oppositions**

Proposed Legislation

- **Change litigation rules in ways that make it more difficult to sue for infringement — intended to deter suits based on weak patents**
 - **Damages**
 - **Venue (where you can sue)**
 - **Must sue defendant at its home location**
 - **Effect: more cases in Delaware, less cases in Eastern Dist. Texas**
 - **Limits willful infringement**
 - **Prior use rights as a defense**

Proposed Legislation

- House bill would expand USPTO rule making authority
 - Effect: would retroactively give PTO authority for the new PTO rules on continuations and number of claims
 - **Statute provision, if passed, would nullify court action blocking those rules**

Proposed Legislation

- Some features controversial
 - Required search reports for applications in Senate bill (optional in House bill)
 - Would increase burden, expense, risk in later patent litigation
 - No reform of inequitable conduct standard, although allows judge to hold only some claims unenforceable
 - First to file in House bill contingent on Europe adopting a grace period
- Some of the controversial provisions may be removed in Senate, or when bills are reconciled

Proposed Legislation

- **Analysis from commentators:**
 - **Helps those who do not want to be sued (hi-tech electronics and communications)**
 - **Somewhat unfavorable to chemical, biotechnology, and pharmaceuticals who depend on strong patents**
- **Harder to sue for infringement, smaller damage awards**

Proposed Legislation

- **Controversy and lobbying directed at changing Senate bill**
 - **430 companies and organizations sent letter to Senate asking for changes**
 - **Various trade unions sent letter in opposition**
 - **White House opposes damages provisions**
- **Behind the scenes “horse trading” by major stake holders**
- **Some of the controversial provisions may be removed in Senate, or when bills are reconciled**

Proposed Patent Legislation

- Senate could vote this spring
- Results uncertain, but passage this year or next year is **possible, even likely**

Questions?

THANK YOU!
Elizabeth Doherty
Tim May
Anthony Tridico
Lori Johnson

www.finnegan.com

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