

Patent Marking

June 14 | Jitsuro Morishita



35 U.S. Code § 271 (a)

Patentees, and persons making, offering for sale, or selling within the United States any patented article for or under them, or importing any patented article into the United States, **may give notice to the public that the same is patented**, either by fixing thereon the word "patent" or the abbreviation "pat.", together with the number of the patent...



35 U.S. Code § 271 (a) (AIA addition)

...or by fixing thereon the word 'patent' or the abbreviation 'pat.' together with an address of a posting on the Internet, accessible to the public without charge for accessing the address, that associates the patented article with the number of

the patent...



Virtual Patent Marking: P&G



Virtual Patent Marking: P&G



Virtual Patent Marking: P&G

United States Patent Marking effective from October 29, 2019 until this list is revised.

Gillette Fusion ProShield

Product Name

ProShield Razor (including Chill) ProShield Cartridges

Patent Number

Effective 2016 Sept 26 Effective 2016 Oct 25 Effective 2017 Apr 5 Effective 2018 Apr 6

35 U.S.C. § 271 (a): Packaging

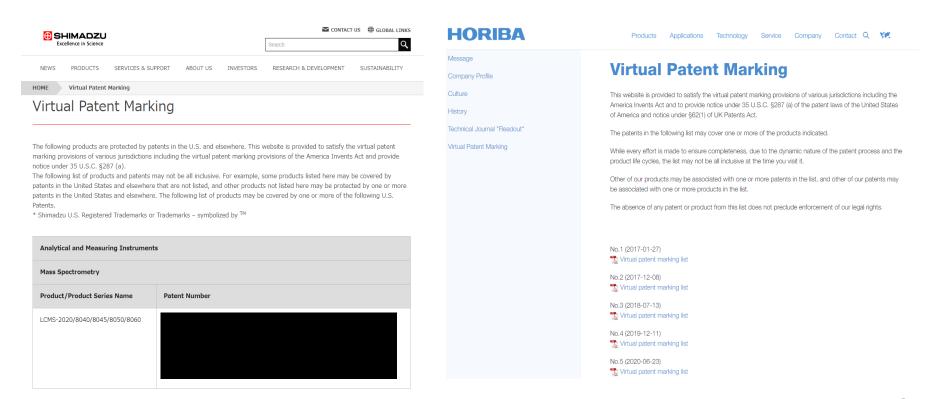
...or when, from the character of the article, this can not be done, by fixing to it, or to the package wherein one or more of them is contained, a label containing a like notice.



Virtual Patent Marking: Boston Scientific

Product Name	Patent #	UPN #(s) or Catalog #
Apex Push Monorail		H7493896108150, H7493896112150, H7493896115150, H7493896120150
Apex Flex Monorail		H7493895908150, H7493895912150, H7493895915150, H7493895920150
Capio RP Suture Capturing Device		M0068321010
Dreamwire Guidewire		M00556101, M00556111, M00556121, M00556131, M00556141, M00556151, M00556161, M00556171
Graspit Nitinol Stone Retrieval Forceps		M0063204000, M0063204010, M0063204020, M0063204030
Hurricane RX Balloon Dilatation Catheter		M00545890, M00545900, M00545910, M00545920, M00545930, M00545940, M00545950, M00545960
LithoCatch 12 Wire Helical Immobilization Device		M0068404120
Polaris Ultra Dual Durometer Percuflex Material Ureteral Stent		M0061921110, M0061921120, M0061921130, M0061921140, M0061921150, M0061921200, M0061921210, M0061921220, M0061921220, M0061921220, M0061921240, M0061921250, M0061921300, M0061921310, M0061921320, M0061921330, M0061921340, M0061921350, M0061921400, M0061921410, M0061921420, M0061921430, M0061921440, M0061921450, M0061921500, M0061921510, M0061921520, M0061921520, M0061921540, M0061921550, M0061931110, M0061931120, M0061931130, M0061931140, M0061931150, M0061931200, M0061931210, M0061931230, M0061931240, M0061931250, M0061931300, M0061931310, M0061931320, M006193130, M0061931340, M0061931350, M0061931400, M0061931410, M0061931500, M0061931500, M0061931500, M0061931500, M0061931500, M0061931520, M0061931530, M0061931540, M0061931550
Precision Twist Transvaginal Anchor System		M0068201550
Prefyx PPS Pre-Pubic System		M0068506001, M0068506000

Virtual Patent Marking: Japanese Companies



35 U.S. Code § 271 (a): Effects

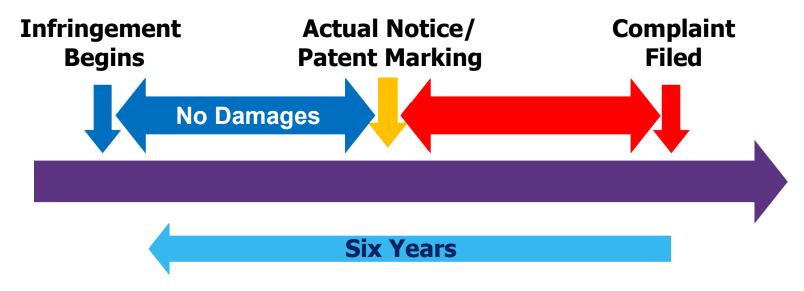
In the event of failure so to mark, no damages shall be recovered by the patentee in any action for infringement, except on proof that the infringer was notified of the infringement and continued to infringe thereafter, in which event damages may be recovered only for infringement occurring after such notice. Filing of an action for infringement shall constitute such notice.

"Actual Notice" requires "affirmative communication of a specific charge of infringement by a specific accused product or device," regardless of how the accused infringer may have interpreted a communication about potential infringement.

See Amsted Indus. Inc. v. Buckeye Steel Castings Co. (Fed. Cir. 1994)

35 U.S. Code § 271 (a): Effects

35 U.S. Code § 286 ...no recovery shall be had for any infringement committed more than **six years** prior to the filing of the complaint or counterclaim for infringement in the action.



Merits of of Patent Marking

- Completes the prosecution of US patent rights
- Deterring effect by the constructive notice
- Effective licensing and cross-licensing
- Business Promotion (product/technology)

Demerits of Patent Marking

- Initial cost and efforts
- Continuous effort for updating/time stamping/ licensee management
- Information disclosure

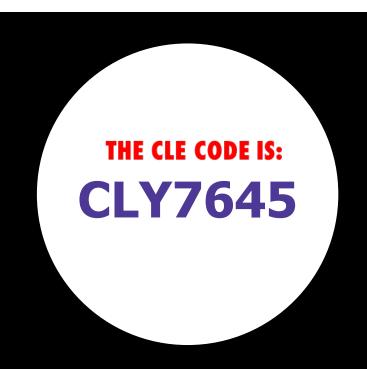
False Marking is no longer a major issue

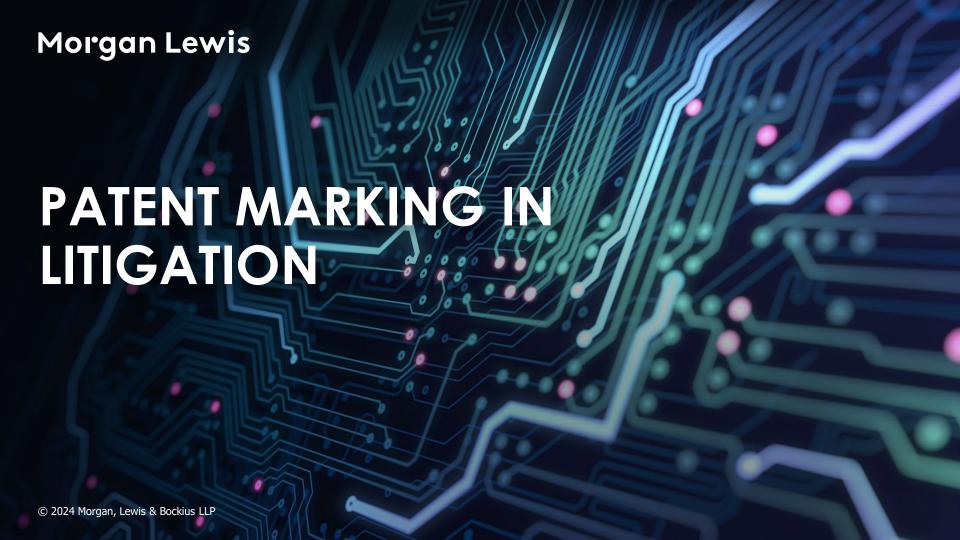
35 U.S.C. § 292(c): The marking of a product, in a manner described in subsection (a), with matter relating to a patent that covered that product **but has expired is not a violation of this section**.

Your CLE Credit Information

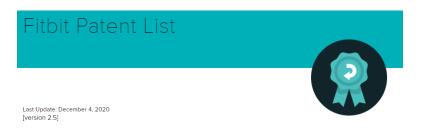
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Association: Patent List



Fitbit products are covered by one or more US patents, including, but not limited to:

[W]ebsite itself must do more than simply list the patentee's patents.

Simply listing all patents that could possibly apply to a product or all patents owned by the patentee merely creates a research project for the public, as opposed to giving public notice.

See Mfg. Res. Int'l v. Civiq Smartscapes (D. Del. 2019)

Method Claim v. Apparatus Claim

If the patentee asserts both apparatus and method claims, then the marking requirement needs to be met.

See Am. Medi. Sys., Inc. v. Medical Engineering Corp. (Fed. Cir. 1993)

If the patentee asserts only method claim in a patent that includes both apparatus and method claims, marking requirement need not be met.

See Crown Packaging Tech. Inc. v. Rexam Beverage Can Co. (Fed. Cir. 2009)

Licensor's Obligation

[Marking] must be **substantially consistent and continuous** in order for the party to avail itself of the constructive notice provisions of the statute.

[W]hen others than the patentee are involved in sales to the public, a 'rule of reason' is applied, consistent with the purpose of the constructive notice provision to encourage patentees to mark their products in order to provide notice to the public of the existence of the patent and to prevent innocent infringement.

See Am. Med. Sys., Inc. v. Med. Eng. Corp., (Fed. Cir. 1993)

Patentee's Obligation

The notice requirement to which a patentee is subjected **cannot be switched on and off** as the patentee or licensee starts and stops making or selling its product.

[U]nmarked products remain on the market, incorrectly indicating to the public that there is no patent, while no corrective action has been taken by the patentee. Confusion and uncertainty may result.

Thus, once a patentee begins making or selling a patented article, the notice requirement attaches, and the obligation imposed by § 287 is discharged only by providing actual or constructive notice.

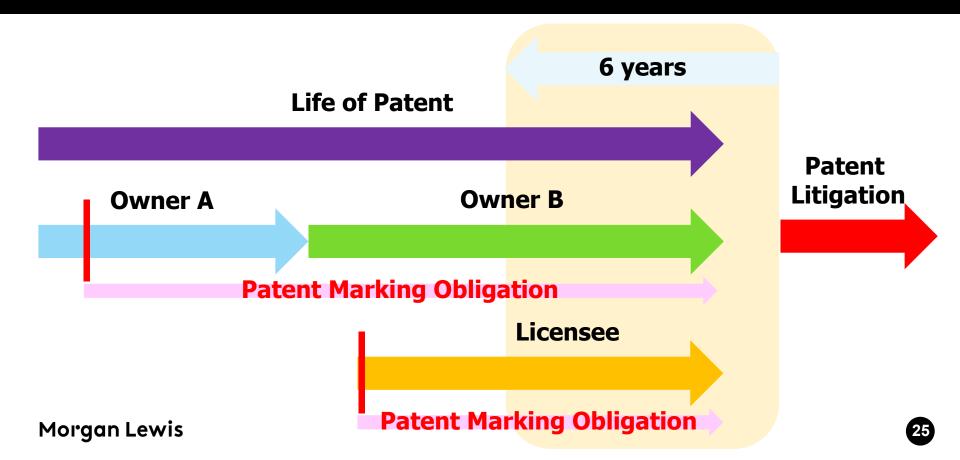
See Arctic Cat Inc. v. Bombardier Recreational Products Inc. (Fed. Cir. 2020)

- N.D. Tx. Nov. 2023
- Dismissing patent litigation case with prejudice due to lack of damages (i.e. failing to plead facts sufficient to state a claim for relief under Rule 12(b)(6))
- 12(b)(6) dismissal was based on failure to comply with the patent marking statute. The parties agreed that the asserted patent had expired and the NDTX Court dismissed pre-suit damages due to lack of marking of licensed products

 The patentee must make reasonable efforts to ensure its licensees comply with marking requirements of the marking statute... In a patent infringement suit, patentees bear the burden of pleading compliance with the marking statute.

 Ortiz does not itself sell products that need to be marked, nor are any formal licensing agreements alleged. Nevertheless, VIZIO contends that Ortiz is subject to the marking statute because its previous dismissals with prejudice of suits against manufacturers selling products that allegedly infringe on the Asserted Patents constitute licenses by operation of law, meaning those products should be marked pursuant to section 237(a).

 VIZIO argues these voluntary dismissals with prejudice function as licenses to the Asserted Patents for use in the products at issue in those suits. The Court agrees. In the patent context, a license has been "described as a mere waiver of the right to sue by the patentee." Further, the Federal Circuit has "on numerous occasions explained that a non-exclusive patent license is equivalent to a covenant not to sue[.]"



THE INVENTION (May 2023)



米国特許技術論争の論点整理

第5回 Patent Marking ~損害賠償期間の起点

米国特許の技術論争に際して、米国特許法287条のバテントマーキング(Patent Marking の有無が問題となる場合がある。日本特許法と違い、米国特許法では パテントマーキングが影響権も労務をして定められており、その付金で 研考賠償額が左右される。この米国特許法特有の論点に関し、基本的な考え方を 進邦部限化控訴後判析(CAFC)特別を通じて押さえるとともに、実際的な対応 手段(バーチェルバテントマーキング)について解説する。



森下 実郎 Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP California/Washington D.C. 弁護士、

1. パテントマーキングの基本的な考え方

(1) パテントマーキングの効果

「(a) 特許権者および特許権者のためにもしくはその指示 に基づいて、介架国において特許物品を製造し、販売の中し 出をしもしくは販売する者または特許物品を介室は11箱へ力 る者は、その物紙に「patent」という文字もしくはその病語 「pat」を特許番号と共に付することによって、……当該物 品が特許を受けたものであることを完架に適加することがで きる、そのような表示をしなかった場合、特許権者は従語訴 家によって相談機を受けることができない。¹⁸

上記のとおり、実用経済の無解者は特別機能は「Patent」 の表記を特許番号と則に表示(パラントマーキング)する ことを他じて特別機能の特別者を対けたものであることを公衆 に適知し、行わない場合には特別機能対象形式によって推測的 値を受けることができないともれています。実現特別法上の 推測的推議未得期は訴訟提起から4年間を超えてきかのぼる ことはてきないため、訴訟提起前の6年間でパテントマーキ ングが行われた期間の特別情況の対象となります第2

(2) パッケージへのマーキング

「特許物品を特許番号と結びつけまたは物品の性質上その ようにすることが不可能な場合は当該物品もしくは当該物品 の1つ以上が入っている包数に同様の通知を含むラベルを付 着させることによって」²³ バテントマーキングは期間として特許物品そのものに対してなされますが、特許物品そのものへのマーングが難しい 場合にはそのラベルやバッケージに付することも許されま す。バッケージへのマーキングが置される基準は、特許物品 に付する場合よりも効率等に「企業に対する通知」が行われ 太陽を下され

(3) バーチャルパテントマーキング

「またはその物品に『patent』という文字もしくはその略 語『pat.』をインターネット上の掲載アドレスと共に付する ことによって』²⁵

特許番号を製品やそのバッケージに表示する道常のバテントマーキングに代えて、インターネット上の規模でドロスを Platenti 等の表記と共に付することをパーチャルバテント マーキングと呼びます。インターネット上で特許番号と特許 物品を開連付けて表示することで、その米国時常についてバ テントマーキンの競力が生じるとになります。

複数の特許番号を製品上に記除する必要性や、権利問題が 調了した特許番号を製品表示から取り除く作業負債から特許 機者を解散することを目的として2012年のAIへ写みされ た練度で、近年パーチャルワントマーキングを行う企業は 期間側がにあるます。よく部署もたいるのですが、特許 品へのマーキング義務がなくなったわけではなく、インター ネットとの掲載アドレスを特許物品に付す必要があるので、ご信息ください。



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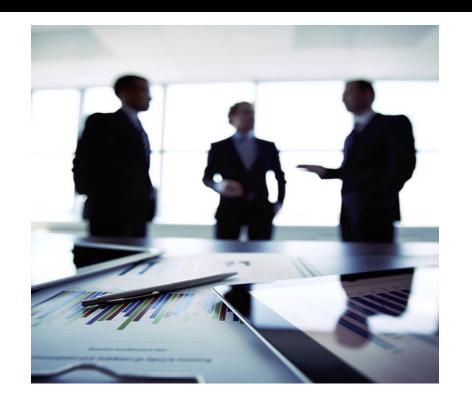
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No. 3: Patent Marking [Osaka] (2024.06.14)

No. 4: IPR Update [MLB Tokyo] (2024.08.23)

No. 5: [MLB Silicon Valley] (2024.10.22)

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Introduction Campaign

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1. 今回のウェビナーの感想は?

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