Agenda

- Introduction – Disclose at Your Own Risk!
- Prior Art Searching - Patents
  - Patent Basics
  - Understanding Different Types of Searches
  - Tools / Techniques for Performing Searches
- Q&A
- Searching on Your Own

Patent: What is it?

1. An "exclusive" right – the right, for a limited time, to exclude or stop others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the invention – these are called "infringements" of the patent right.
2. A document that describes with text and drawings what an invention is and how to make and use the invention.
3. A patent is called an "intangible asset" – it's not a tangible asset like a truck, a desk, or a computer.
4. United States Patent Law has its origin in the U.S. Constitution (Art. I, Sec. 8): "The Congress shall have the power . . . to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

Why a Company Should Care About Patents

- Block competition.
- To attract investors.
- As collateral for financing.
- For cross-licensing in settlement of patent infringement action.
- License for revenue stream.
- Document the Company's intellectual property.
- Establish a prior user defense to infringement.

Procurement: U.S. Patent Application Types

- Utility – protects processes, machines, articles of manufacture, compositions of matter, and improvements of any of the above, including functional features

- Design – protects only new ornamental designs for an article of manufacture and not functional features.

- Plant – Protects distinct and new asexually reproduced (but not tuber-propagated) plant varieties

Patentability Requirements

In the United States, a patent will be granted on an application:

- If the invention falls within the scope of the subject matter Congress has determined is deserving of patent protection (process, machine, article of manufacture, or composition of matter);
- If filed by the first inventor to file or to disclose and file within one year;
- If the invention is useful, novel and nonobvious; and,
- If the invention is described in the manner required by statute (written description, enablement, and best mode).

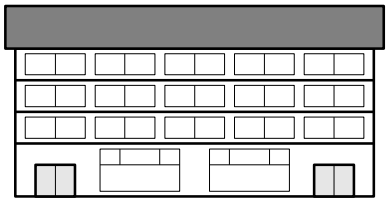
Working with an Inventor

- Understand all "embodiments" of the invention, not just one specific solution.
- Get a full disclosure, description, drawings, etc. – identify the right terms to describe the invention.
- Understand the competitive landscape and how the invention will be commercialized.
- Uncover any IP ownership pitfalls.
- Analyzing public uses and other potential bars to patentability.

What is Prior Art?

"Prior Art"
is Constantly Being Generated

Patent Office



Filing Date

Papers, Articles,
and Other Publications

Websites
and Public Uses

Our Inventor

Other Inventors

Patentability - Novelty of Claimed Invention

Under the AIA
(effective 3/16/13)

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(1) the claimed invention was patented, described in a printed publication, or in public use, on sale, or otherwise available to the public **before the effective filing date** of the claimed invention; or

(2) the claimed invention was described in a patent or a published application naming a different inventor and was effectively filed **before the effective filing date** of the claimed invention.

Patentability - Non-Obviousness of Claimed Invention

Under the AIA
(effective 3/16/13)

A patent for a claimed invention may not be obtained if the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimed invention to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed invention pertains.

What is Obvious?

- Combining prior art elements according to known methods to achieve predictable results;
- Simple substitution of one known element for another to obtain predictable results;
- Use of known techniques to improve similar devices (methods, or products) in the same way;
- Applying a known technique to a known device (method, or product) ready for improvement to yield predictable results;
- "Obvious to try" – choosing from a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, with a reasonable expectation of success; or
- Known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in either the same field or a different one based on design incentives or market forces if the variations would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

United States Patent [19]

LaMarche et al.

[11] **Patent Number: 5,976,042**

[45] **Date of Patent: Nov. 2, 1999**

[54] **HOCKEY PUCK WITH CENTRALLY DISPOSED SPHERICAL ELEMENT**

[76] Inventors: **Paul LaMarche**, 1034 Meadowcrest Dr., Waterford, Mich. 48327; **Gregory J. Thompson**, 782 Briarwood St.; **James E. Smith**, Rte. 7, Box 145, both of Morgantown, W. Va. 26505

[21] Appl. No.: **08/974,133**

[22] Filed: **Nov. 19, 1997**

[51] **Int. Cl.**[6] **A63B 71/02**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **473/588**

[58] **Field of Search** 473/588, 589

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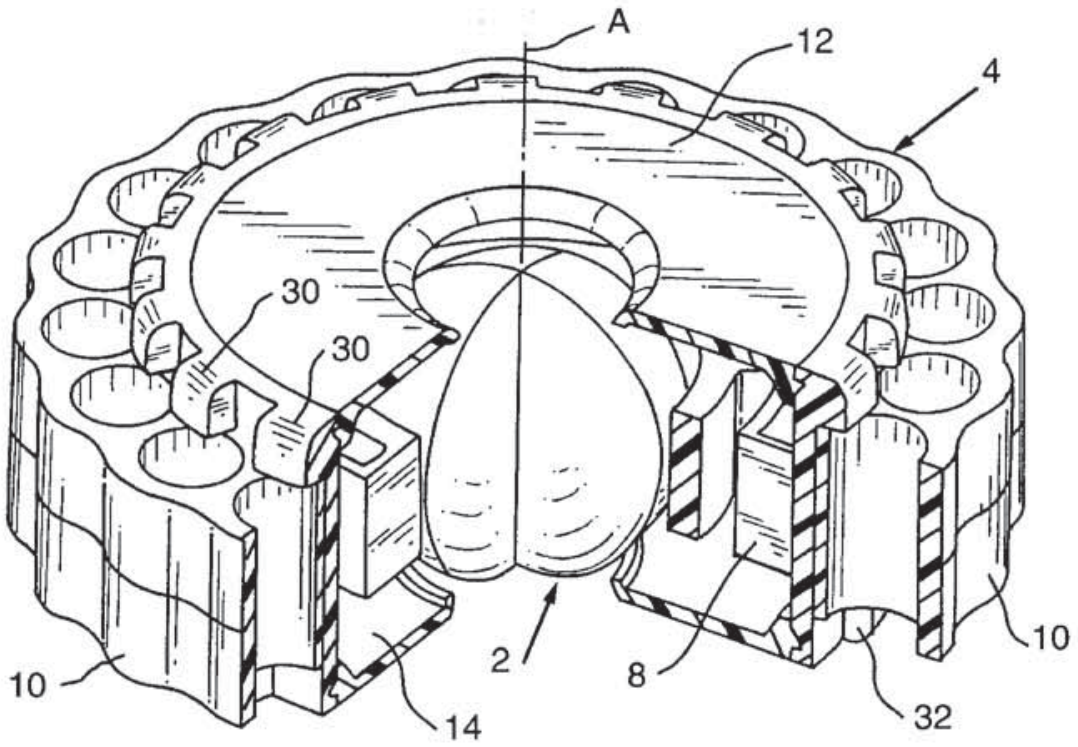
[57] **ABSTRACT**

A hockey puck has a generally cylindrical body having an upper face, a lower face and a circumferential wall with a generally spherical puck element secured centrally within the body and being rotatable with respect to the puck body. In a preferred embodiment, the generally spherical puck element has a weight greater than that of the body and a diameter greater than the distance between the upper face and lower face. The generally spherical puck element is secured within an inner member which in turn has a ring disposed radially outwardly thereof and secured to the inner member. The puck is structurally designed to have the generally spherical puck element have translational and rotational kinetic energy while the body will have translational or translational and rotational kinetic energy. This results an enhanced ability to maintain the puck on the desired path despite roughness of the surface on which it is moving or certain types of impact with other objects.

17 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets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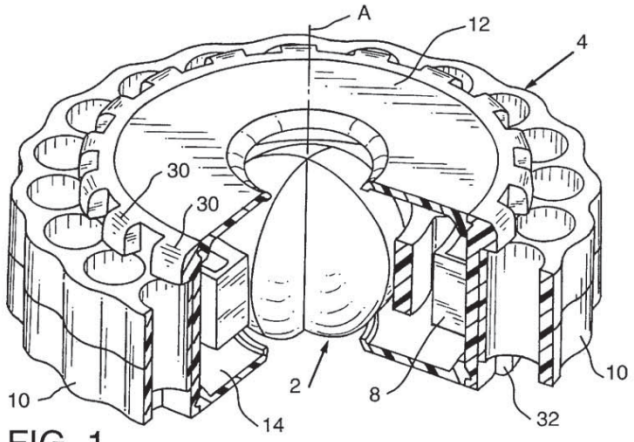


FIG. 1

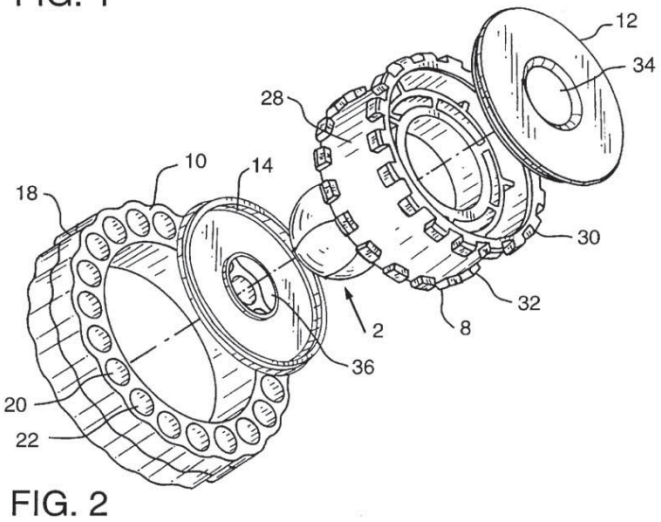


FIG. 2

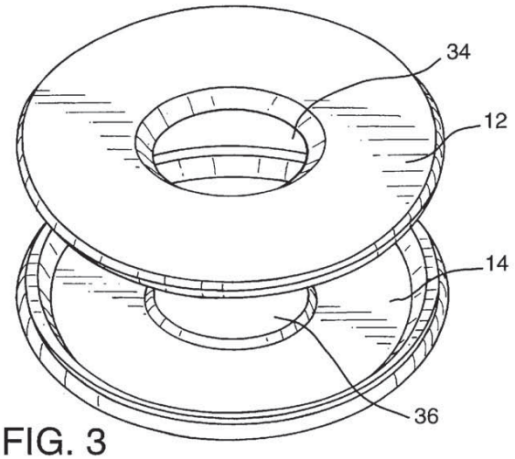


FIG. 3

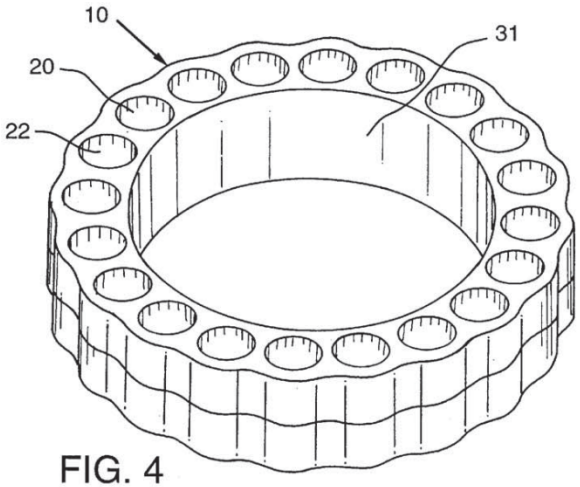


FIG. 4

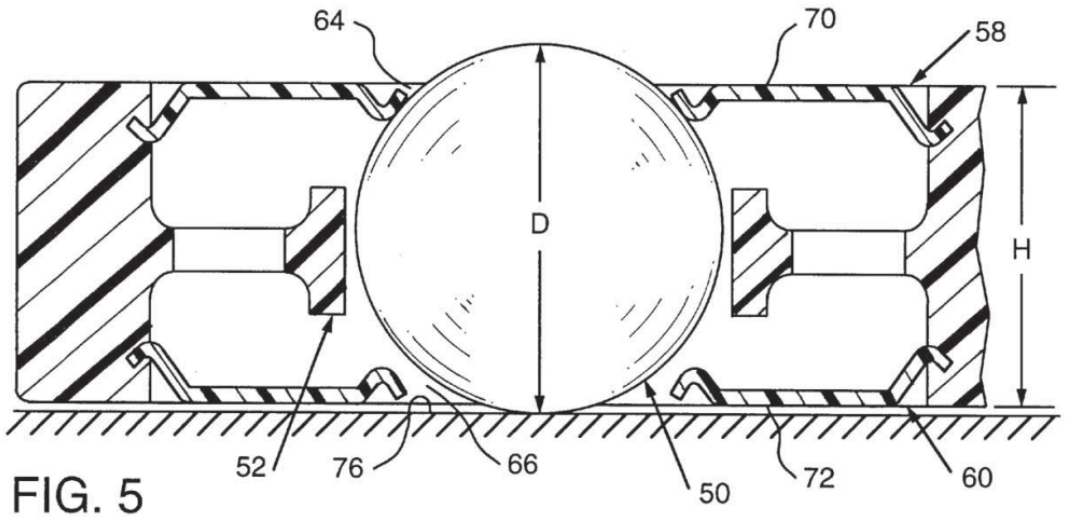


FIG. 5

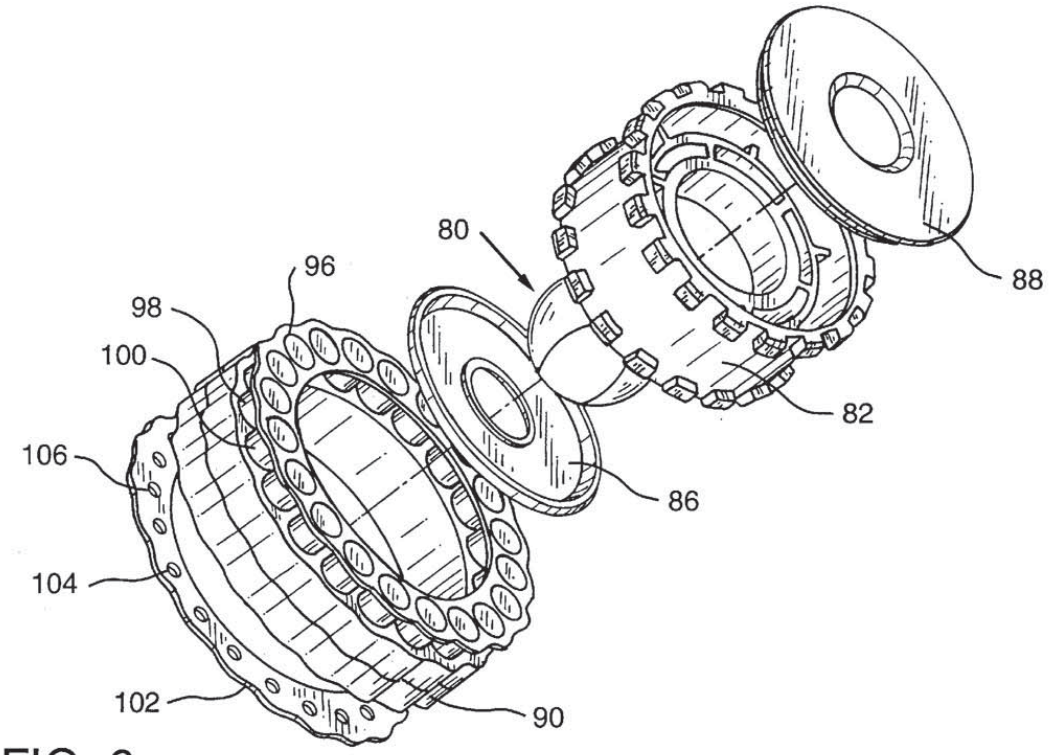


FIG. 6

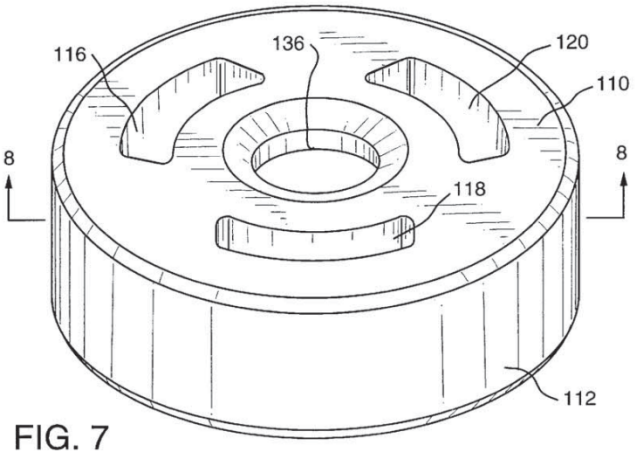


FIG. 7

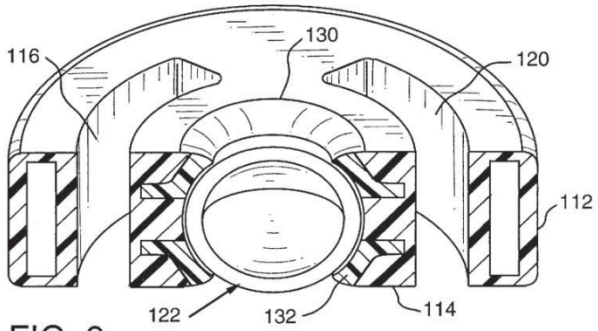


FIG. 8

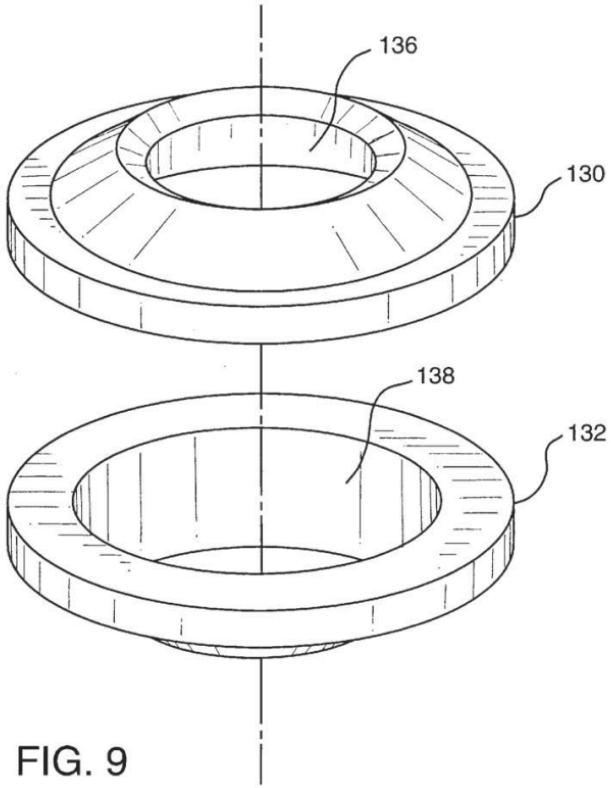


FIG. 9

HOCKEY PUCK WITH CENTRALLY DISPOSED SPHERICAL ELEMENT

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an improved hockey puck which is adapted to move more truly on the designated path despite irregularities in the surface over which it is moving and, more specifically, it is designed to have mechanically interacting components which, as a result of relative degrees of freedom of movement and mass distribution, as well as dimensions, facilitate true movement responsive to impact.

2. Description of the Prior Art

It has been known in connection with the game of ice hockey to use a hard rubber puck which preferably is chilled immediately prior to use and has a height substantially less than the diameter. Similar pucks as well as hollow resinous pucks and even hollow balls have been used in connection with hockey played on surfaces other than ice. See U.S. Pat. No. 5,516,098.

As employed herein, the term "ice hockey puck" shall refer to any puck which is intended to be used in playing the game of ice hockey or practicing the same on natural, non-uniform ice, such as ponds, lakes, streams and rivers or man-made ice.

As employed herein, the term "hockey puck" shall mean "ice hockey pucks," as well as pucks intended for use on surfaces other than ice, such as those employed in street hockey, playground hockey, indoor hockey and other generally cylindrical pucks adapted for use on surfaces other than ice. The term "non-ice hockey pucks" shall mean a hockey puck designed for use on surfaces other than ice.

It is characteristic of the traditional hockey pucks that in use what was once the upper surface may become the lower surface as the puck is flipped over during play or dropped to initiate play as in a face-off. Also, such pucks may, on occasion, roll on their circumferential wall.

An ideal hockey puck slides across the ice or other surface in a designated path which is generally a straight line. In some instances, skilled players intentionally cause the puck to move in a curved path. As a result of irregularities in the path, such as the build-up of ice or the creation of recesses in the ice as a result of players on ice skates, as well as cracks or other irregularities on non-ice surfaces, a conventional puck may have a tendency to be diverted from its intended path. This is partially attributable to the nature of the surface, the contact between the puck and the ice or other support surface and due to the fact that the puck is a continuous generally cylindrical object.

If a conventional puck hits an obstruction at a position other than the puck's center of gravity a moment is created thereby causing the puck to translate and/or rotate away from the intended path. Such impact can also cause it to roll on edge.

When a conventional puck is hit with a hockey stick and the puck is subjected to responsive movement, the puck may contain purely translational kinetic energy, purely rotational kinetic energy or a combination of both rotational kinetic energy and translational kinetic energy. In most situations, it is only the translational movement in a generally straight line that is desired, which means that only translational kinetic energy is desired. There may, in some instances, be situations where a skilled player may intentionally effect rotation so as to apply spin or "English" which would aid in establishing a non-linear motion to avoid an obstacle, such as another player.

In conventional pucks which have substantially uniform distribution of mass and a generally rigid body the dissipation of kinetic energy can occur from friction between the puck and the underlying surface over which it is moving. This frictional retardation can be reduced by choosing to make the puck of a different material or design. For example, the puck can contact the underlying surface on the entire face or at only discrete locations on the face with the latter serving to minimize the contact area and thereby minimize dissipation of energy through friction. Also, dissipation of energy can occur when the puck hits an obstruction, such as another hockey stick, a player, the dasher boards from a generally perpendicular direction or portions of the goal. The amount of energy transferred from the puck to the obstruction is a function of the mass of the puck and the obstruction, the velocity of the puck and the angle of impact between the puck and obstruction.

Numerous means have been known to attempt to reduce the adverse effect of irregularities in the underlying surface and friction between the puck and the underlying surface. It has been known in connection with a street hockey puck to provide puck faces which are concave so as to have only the outer periphery of the puck touch the underlying ground. One known puck of this type is that designated the Mylek Lazer Puk. It has also been known to attempt to minimize the contact through the use of multiple knobs or spheres around the periphery of the puck faces.

It has been known to provide a puck design which has a hollow cavity within which is disposed a metal disk in order to resist the pucks rolling on edge. See, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,275,410. It has also been known to suggest the use of a puck having three or four sphere-like surfaces projecting from a face thereof. Such pucks have been known under the trade designation Sun Hockey. One of the problems with pucks with multiple spheres, such as the Sun Hockey Puck, is they tend to collect dirt in the socket housing the spheres, thus, creating resistance to rolling movement of the spheres. U.S. Pat. No. 5,149,096 discloses an ice hockey puck having projections which are said to enhance stability and reduce the snow plowing effect. See, also, U.S. Pat. No. 5,531,442 which discloses three balls projecting from both sides of the puck.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,111,419 discloses the use of a plurality of headed pins on the periphery of a practice hockey puck which is tethered to a hockey stick. See, also, U.S. Pat. No. 5,346,214 which discloses a hard rubber puck having knob-like protrusions on the puck faces to facilitate smooth movement on the ice. See, also, U.S. Pat. No. 5,288,072 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,482,274, as well as U.S. Pat. No. 5,184,820 which is said to have projections which reduce the coefficient of friction.

It has been known to suggest a practice hockey puck wherein the weight of the puck may be altered by providing removable material inside the puck. See, U.S. Pat. No. 5,284,343.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,801,144 discloses a puck having three spherical balls which project from both faces of the puck.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,518,237 discloses a hockey puck composed of a polymer and being of generally ring-shape with a central web and containing a filler material. This is said to facilitate riding over a rough surface with a minimized tendency to turn over completely or turn on its side.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,366,219 discloses a puck having ground-engaging runners projecting from the opposed faces to minimize contact with the surface over which the puck is passing. See, also U.S. Pat. No. 5,568,923 which relates to

a roller hockey puck and has a plurality of roller wheel assemblies projecting therefrom and U.S. Pat. No. 5,518,238 which has a plurality of roller members.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,153,253 also discloses the concept of introducing weights into the puck interior.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,754,973 discloses a puck of alternating harder and softer materials so as to minimize injury as a result of a player being hit by a puck. See, also, U.S. Pat. No. 5,275,410.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,240,251 discloses puck faces which are composed of a special material for use on hard non-ice surfaces.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,269,520 discloses alternating disks which are so assembled and configurated as to be said to resist the tendency to bounce or flip over during use. U.S. Pat. No. 5,465,966 discloses a puck having surface disks on its faces so as to reduce the tendency of the puck to roll.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,078,801 discloses a street hockey puck wherein an internal weight is provided within a puck body composed from an assembly of components.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,997,164 is made from an assembly of components including a resilient member which is said to resist injury due to impact with the puck.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,348,298 discloses a combination roller ball and puck. The interior chamber is adapted to be filled with a powder-like material when desired.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,472,193 is said to provide a gyroscopically stabilized hockey puck. This puck has a hub which is mounted through appropriate bearings to establish relative rotation with respect to the face plates. The outer peripheral surface projects beyond the face plates so the puck can tilt without tripping on the surface.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,429,360 discloses a street hockey puck consisting a toroidal core formed of rigid steel surrounded by a helically wound outer sidewall structure composed of spring steel rod.

In spite of the foregoing disclosures, there remains a very real and substantial need for an improved puck which will facilitate effective, accurate sustained translational movement of the puck and resistance to departure from the desired path of travel as a result of irregularities in the surface over which it travels or contact with other objects including players.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has met the above-described needs.

The hockey puck of the present invention has a generally cylindrical body having an upper face, a lower face and a circumferential wall. A generally spherical puck element is disposed centrally within the body and is rotatably mounted with respect to the body. In the preferred embodiment the generally spherical puck element has a greater weight than the weight of the body.

The body includes an inner member within which the generally spherical puck element is secured and a radially outwardly disposed ring secured to the exterior of the inner body. A pair of retainers are disposed on the upper and lower sides of the puck.

The generally spherical puck element preferably has a greater diameter than the distance between the upper and lower faces of the puck to facilitate converting of sliding friction of a conventional puck into rolling friction of the single spherical element. It is preferred to provide primary contact between the puck and the surface on which the puck is moving by contact between the generally spherical puck element and the underlying surface over which the puck is moving. The puck body is supported on the single spherical element.

The puck may be provided with openings to receive weight-adjusting means and may be generally of the size of a conventional puck.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a hockey puck which has improved kinetic energy maintaining characteristics so as to facilitate movement in a straight translational line with minimum or no deviation being caused by irregularities of the surface on which the puck is moving and increased distance of travel.

It is another object of the present invention to provide such a puck which may be employed on a wide variety of indoor surfaces, including natural or man-made ice, low friction resinous materials, wood, concrete, asphalt and other materials whereon hockey or hockey-like games may be played or practiced.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a puck which minimizes the extent to which puck movement over an irregular surface will result in undesired redirection of the puck.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide such a puck which is safe, durable, economical to manufacture and may be employed in a conventional manner in playing a game of hockey regardless of the surface on which the game is played.

It is an object of the present invention in one embodiment to provide a puck which performs on a surface other than ice more like an ice hockey puck on ice than other non-ice hockey pucks employed for such surfaces.

These and other objects of the invention will be more fully understood from the following description on reference to the illustrations appended hereto.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIG. **1** is a partially broken-away perspective view of one form of hockey puck of the present invention.

FIG. **2** is an exploded view of the puck of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **3** is an exploded view showing a pair of retainer members such as that used in the embodiment of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **4** is a perspective view of the ring shown in FIG. **1**.

FIG. **5** is a cross-sectional illustration of a form of puck of the present invention.

FIG. **6** is an exploded view of a modified version of puck of the present invention.

FIG. **7** is a perspective view of a further embodiment of the puck of the present invention.

FIG. **8** is a cross-sectional illustration of the puck of FIG. **7** taken through **8**—**8**.

FIG. **9** an exploded view of a form of a pair of retainers of the type usable in the embodiment of FIGS. **7** and **8**.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring to FIGS. **1**–**4**, the puck has a generally spherical puck element **2** and a puck body **4**. The generally spherical puck element **2** is preferably centered on the axis A of the puck.

The puck body has an annular inner member **8**, a radially outwardly disposed ring member **10** and a pair of retainers **12**, **14**. In the form shown, the ring **10** is disposed radially

outwardly of the inner member **8** and has a central opening **31** and an undulating outer surface **18** as well as a plurality of generally parallel through bores **20**, **22**. The ring is preferably composed of a resiliently compressible material, such as rubber or a soft resinous plastic. The compressibility of the material coupled with the presence of the bores **20**, **22** serve to reduce weight and facilitate ring compression response to impact. This allows longer contact time with the stick and provides enhanced stick/puck friction to facilitate desired rotational forces. In the form shown, the outer surface of the ring has undulations. The undulations facilitate energy absorption for enhanced player safety and provides for weight savings. If desired, a smooth ring wall may be employed. In the form shown, the outer surface **28** of the inner member **8** has an upper row of spaced outwardly projecting detents, such as **30**, and a lower row of circumferentially spaced outwardly projecting detents **32** with the ring **10** being received therebetween as shown in FIG. **1** to effect intimate interengagement between the ring **10** and the inner member **8**. The outer ring **10**, therefore, is firmly secured within recess **28** of the inner member **8**.

With reference to FIGS. **1–3**, the retainers **12**, **14** will be considered in greater detail. Retainer **12** has a central opening **34** and retainer **14** has a central opening **36**. The openings as so sized as to permit a portion of the generally spherical puck element **2** to project therethrough and contact the surface on which the puck is supported. The openings **34**, **36** are, in the form shown, circular and are not sufficiently large to allow the generally spherical puck element **2** to pass completely therethrough.

It will be appreciated that in the preferred embodiment only a single ball-like generally spherical puck element **2** is provided in the puck and it is located in a generally co-axial position with respect to the central axis A of the puck. The puck body and generally spherical element **2** may be made of any material which provides the desired strength, durability and performance characteristics, such as resinous plastic, fiber reinforced plastic, rubber, metal, such as steel or aluminum, ceramics and combinations thereof. The body and generally spherical element need not be made of the same material.

In use the generally spherical puck segment is rotatable with respect to the body portion through the mounting of the generally spherical puck element **2** within the inner member **8** and the retainers **12** and **14**. In the preferred embodiment, the generally spherical puck element **2** will have the greater diameter than the distances between the upper face and lower face defined by the upper and lower outer surfaces, respectively, of retainers **12** and **14**. When the puck is in a stationary position, it will be supported on the generally spherical puck element **2** or the generally spherical puck element plus a small portion of the circumference of a lower portion of the body. As a result, when the puck is struck as by the blade of a hockey stick, it will be subjected to translational movement with or without rotational movement. In the preferred approach, the entire puck will translate and the generally spherical puck element **2** will translate and rotate. The generally spherical puck element **2** minimizes the frictional loss and converts what would with a conventional puck be substantial sliding friction to primarily or solely rolling friction. As a result of the minimal contacts and the nature of the kinetic energy, the puck will be more inclined to stay on course despite irregularities in the surface on which it is moving and contact with obstructions. Moments are reduced as the center of gravity is at or near the puck center.

Referring to FIG. **5**, which shows schematically a generally spherical puck element **50** which has a diameter D and a schematically illustrated annular inner member **52** with respect to which the spherical element **50** is rotatably mounted. Annular retainers **58**, **60** have openings **64**, **66** respectively. It is preferred that the puck body height H measured from the upper surface **70** of retainer **58** to the lower surface **72** of retainer **60** be about 0.9 to 1.1 inch and that the puck body have an average outer diameter of about 2⅞ to 3 1/16 inch. It is preferred that the diameter D of the generally spherical puck element **50** be greater than height H and preferably be greater by about 10 to 25 percent. This permits the spherical puck element **50** when supported on a surface, such as **76**, to project upwardly through opening **64**. The size of opening **64**, or if the puck were inverted **66**, results in the puck body being supported in spaced relationship with respect to underlying surface **76** as a result of the relative size of opening **64** and the diameter of the spherical puck element **50**. The upper retainer **58** will be supported on spherical puck element **50** which, in form, lifts the puck body off of underlying surface **76**. This produces primary contact between the puck and the underlying surface **76** through generally spherical puck element **50** and thereby provides the desired degree of freedom of movement. In the preferred embodiment the mass of the generally spherical puck element **50** is greater than the mass of the body of the puck and the generally spherical puck element **50** is positioned at the center of gravity of the puck.

The generally spherical puck element **2**, **50** may be made of any suitable material which is preferably substantially rigid. Among the suitable materials are rubber, resinous plastic, ceramics or a metal, such as aluminum or steel. Also, the inner member **8** and retainers **12**, **14** may be composed of the materials selected from the same group and are preferably substantially rigid. In general, the ring **10** will be composed of a resiliently compressible material, such as rubber, or a resinous plastic.

Referring to FIG. **6**, another embodiment of the invention will be considered. In this embodiment, a generally spherical puck element **80** is rotatably received within an inner element **82** between retainers **86**, **88** with the ring **90** being mechanically interengaged with the annular inner member **82** and the retainers **86**, **88**. In this embodiment, in order to alter the weight of the puck or the impact characteristics, an annular weighted retainer member **96** has a plurality of downwardly projecting cylindrical elements, such as **98**, **100**, which are received within openings such as those designated by the reference numbers **20** and **22** in FIG. **4** with a lower ring **102** having openings, such as **104**, **106**, through which mechanical fasteners, such as screws, rivets or snaps, for example, may pass to secure the annular weighted member **96** to the ring **90**. In the alternative, a snap fit between cylinders, such as **98**, **100**, and recesses, such as **20**, **22**, may be provided with lower ring **102** eliminated. As a further alternative, the rows of detents, such as **83**, **85**, could be employed to secure retainer member **96** in place with ring **102** not being required. Retainer member **96** will serve to permit adjustment in the weight and impact characteristics of the puck to the desired amount without altering the exterior appearance or mechanical functioning of the puck. Retainer member **96** also serves to stiffen outer ring **90**. As an alternative, the generally spherical puck element **80** may be hollow. This would facilitate placing weight within the ball to either increase the mass of the ball in addition to or in lieu of the use of an annular member, such as **96**.

Referring to FIGS. **7** through **9**, another embodiment of the invention will be considered. In this embodiment, the puck body may be injection molded around the retaining

rings and generally spherical puck element. In this embodiment, a puck has an upper face **110**, a smooth circumferential wall **112**, and a lower face **114** (not fully illustrated). A central axial opening **136** retains a generally spherical puck element **122** which, in the form shown, has a hollow interior **131**. This embodiment has a plurality of openings **116**, **118**, **120** which extend generally circumferentially at a position radially outward of central puck opening **130** and radially inward of the circumferential wall **112**. These openings **116**, **118**, **120** produce reduction in puck weight. In the form shown, the openings **116**, **118**, **120** pass completely through the puck from upper surface **110** to lower surface **114**. Retainers **130**, **132** are secured within the upper and lower portions of opening **120** and provide openings **136**, **138**, respectively, for allowing the generally spherical puck element to extend therethrough. These are preferably injection molded in place. If desired, the puck can be molded in halves with each half being molded around a retainer **130**, **132**, and the halves being joined around the generally spherical puck element **122** by thermal welding or mechanical fasteners.

It will be noted also, that the mechanical interengagement of the components of the puck serve to resist undesired entry of foreign matter into the interface between the generally spherical puck element and the puck body, thereby providing more consistent durable performance.

It will be appreciated, therefore, that the present invention provides an improved hockey puck which serves to resist undesired departures from a straight translational path resulting from irregularities in the surface over which the puck is moving or impact with other objects. The design having a single generally centrally located generally spherical puck element which has a mass greater than the puck body, and is rotatably mounted with respect thereto, minimizes the amount of frictional forces retarding movement of the puck and serves to convert what would normally be sliding friction into rolling friction. The dimensioning and mass of the generally spherical puck element, as well as the mechanics of its functioning, all contribute to the enhanced performance. All of this accomplished without requiring any significant alteration in the manner in which the game is played regardless of what surface it is played on.

Whereas, particular embodiments of the present invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that numerous variations of the details may be made without departing from the invention as described in the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A hockey puck comprising:

a generally cylindrical body having an upper face, a lower face, and a circumferential wall,

a generally spherical puck element disposed centrally within said body,

said generally spherical puck element being rotatable and translatable with respect to said body,

said generally spherical puck element having a weight greater than the weight of said puck body, and

said body including an inner member within which said generally spherical puck element is disposed, a ring disposed radially outwardly of said inner member and a pair of retainers disposed on opposite sides of said inner member for rotatably securing said generally spherical puck element to said puck body.

2. The hockey puck of claim **1** including

said retainers having openings through which said generally spherical puck element can project.

3. The hockey puck of claim **2** including

said puck body having a height measured from the exterior of said upper face to the exterior of said lower face of about 0.9 to 1.1 inch.

4. The hockey puck of claim **3** including

said generally spherical puck element having a diameter of about 10 to 25 percent greater than the puck height.

5. The hockey puck of claim **1** including

said puck ring having an irregularly configurated exterior surface.

6. The hockey puck of claim **1** including

said retainers being in mechanical interengagement with said inner member.

7. The hockey puck of claim **1** including

said ring having a plurality of circumferentially spaced openings, and

insert means for increasing the weight of said puck disposed within at least some of said openings.

8. The hockey puck of claim **1** including

said generally spherical puck element having a diameter greater than the distance between said upper face and said lower face.

9. The hockey puck of claim **8** including

said generally spherical puck element being composed of a material selected from the group consisting of a resinous plastic, steel, aluminum, and ceramics.

10. The hockey puck of claim **9** including

said ring being composed of a resiliently compressible material.

11. The hockey puck of claim **10** including

said pair of retainers being substantially rigid.

12. The hockey puck of claim **11** including

said inner member being substantially rigid.

13. The hockey puck of claim **9** including

said generally spherical puck element being substantially rigid.

14. A hockey puck comprising:

a generally cylindrical body having an upper face, a lower face, and a circumferential wall,

a generally spherical puck element disposed centrally within said body,

said generally spherical puck element being rotatable and translatable with respect to said body,

said hockey puck having at least one opening extending between said upper face and said lower face, and

said openings being disposed radially outwardly of said generally spherical puck element and radially inwardly of said circumferential wall.

15. A hockey puck comprising

a generally cylindrical body having an upper face, a lower face, and a circumferential wall,

a generally spherical puck element disposed centrally within said body,

said generally spherical puck element being rotatable and translatable with respect to said body,

weight-increasing means secured to said body,

said weight-increasing means including an annular member to which a plurality of downwardly depending cylinders are secured, and

said cylinders extending into bores formed within said annular ring.

16. A hockey puck comprising

a generally cylindrical body having an upper face, a lower face, and a circumferential wall,

a generally spherical puck element disposed centrally within said body,

said generally spherical puck element being rotatable and translatable with respect to said body, and

said puck body having a pair of retainers disposed adjacent to said generally spherical puck element and a molded resinous material securing said retainers in position.

17. The hockey puck of claim **16** including

said molded resinous material being injection molded and securing said retainers adjacent to said generally spherical puck element while permitting rotation thereof.

* * * * *

Patent Claim Language

1. A hockey puck comprising:

a generally cylindrical body having an upper face, a lower face, and a circumferential wall,

a generally spherical puck element disposed centrally within said body,

said generally spherical puck element being rotatable and translatable with respect to said body,

said generally spherical puck element having a weight greater than the weight of said puck body, and

said body including an inner member within which said generally spherical puck element is disposed, a ring disposed radially outwardly of said inner member and a pair of retainers disposed on opposite sides of said inner member for rotatably securing said generally spherical puck element to said puck body.

Design Patent Examples

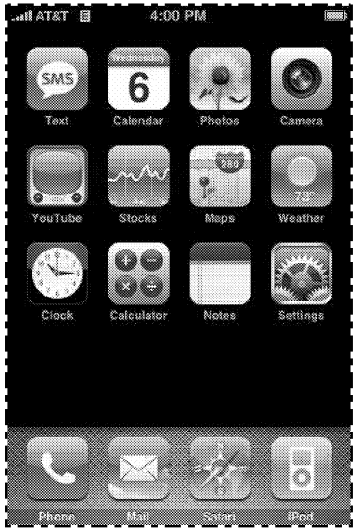


FIG. 1

D604,305

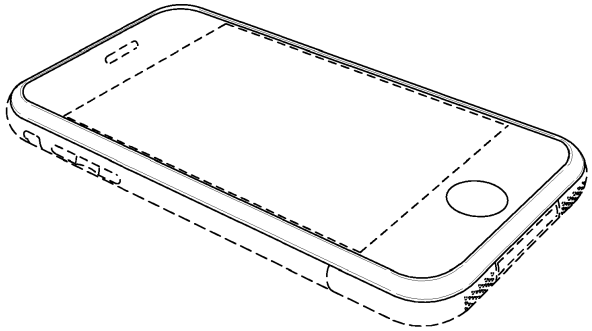


FIG. 1

D593,087

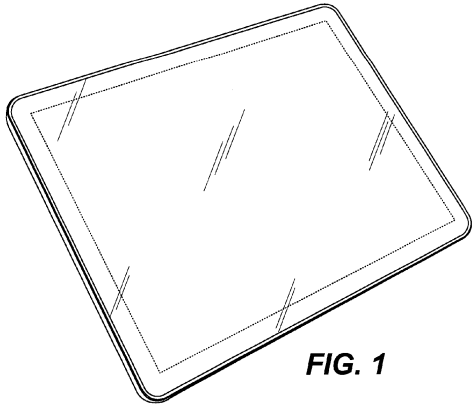
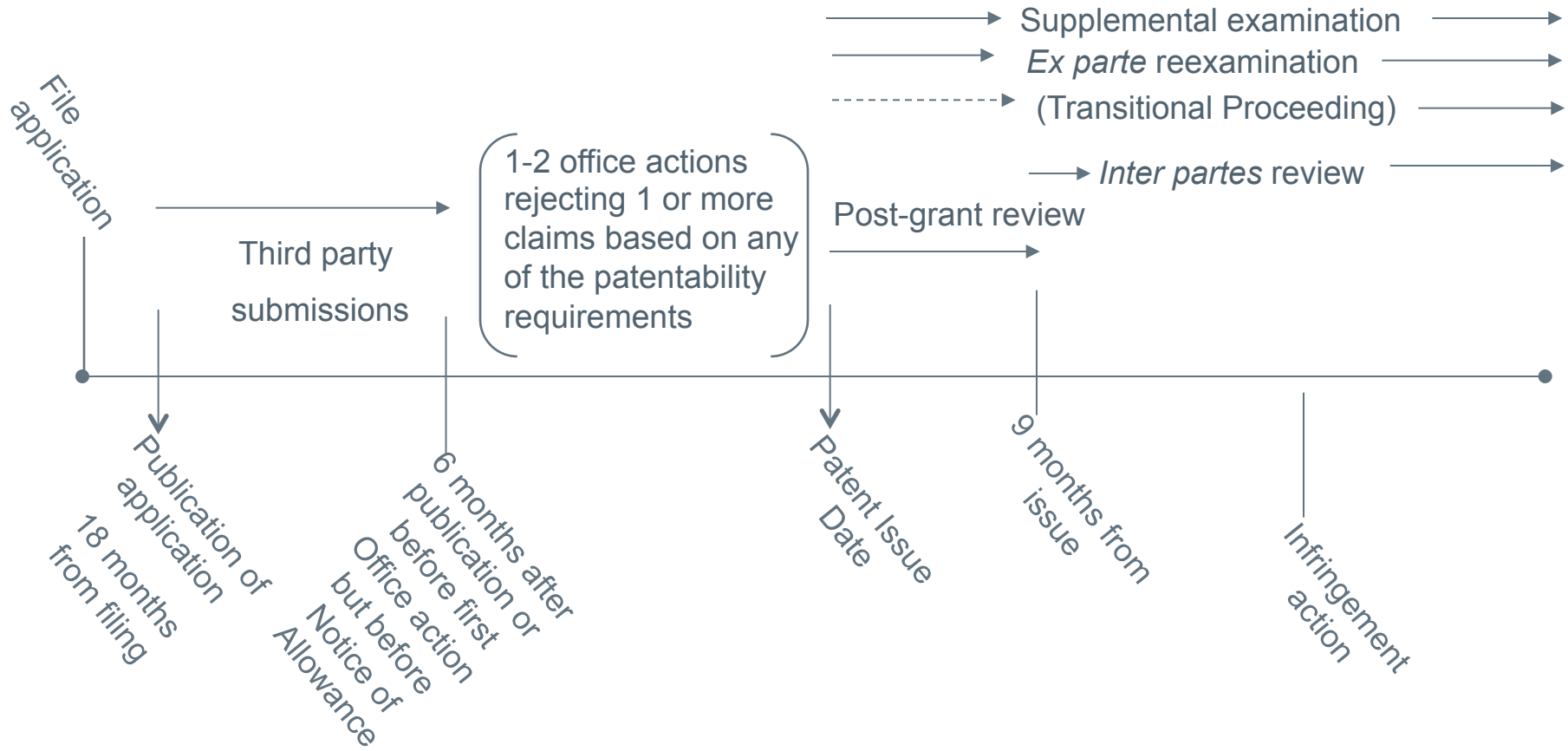


FIG. 1

- D504,889

Patent Time Line – Why Prior Art is Important



Information Disclosure Statements are required throughout prosecution

Types of Prior Art Searches

- **Patentability Search** – Determines if prior art exists that would be an obstacle to getting a patent for an invention.
- The scope of this search is broad because it tries to find relevant documents including United States and international patents, published patent applications, and non-patent printed publications such as papers, web sites, and presentations.
- In general, any "public domain" knowledge created before the invention occurred might be relevant.

Types of Prior Art Searches

- **Validity Search** – This search determines the validity of an issued patent by locating any prior art documents or references that would invalidate one or more of the patent claims.
- This search broadly considers prior art documents predating the priority date of the patent in question.

Types of Prior Art Searches

- **Infringement Search** – This search involves comparing a proposed product or service to non-expired United States patents to determine whether a patent claim "reads on" the product or service.

- This search uncovers issued and unexpired United States patents and published patent applications.

Types of Prior Art Searches

- **Clearance Search** – Similar to an infringement search, but also tries to find expired prior art documents.

- Strategy is that one might safely "practice the prior art" with reduced risk of patent infringement.

Types of Prior Art Searches

- **State-of-the-Art Search** – Looks at a broad, general inventive concept without specific implementation details.

- Scope of search can include broad range of different prior art to assess the "lay of the land" in the technical space in question.

(12) **United States Patent**
Landers et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 8,869,854 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Oct. 28, 2014**

(54) **TIRE WITH LABEL**

(75) Inventors: **Samuel Patrick Landers**, North Canton, OH (US); **Max Harold Dixon**, Kent, OH (US); **Frank Helmut Bucher**, Konz (DE)

(73) Assignee: **The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company**, Akron, OH (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 130 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/590,668**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 21, 2012**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/561,987, filed on Nov. 21, 2011.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B60C 13/00 (2006.01)
B60C 13/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **152/523**; 152/524; 152/525

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

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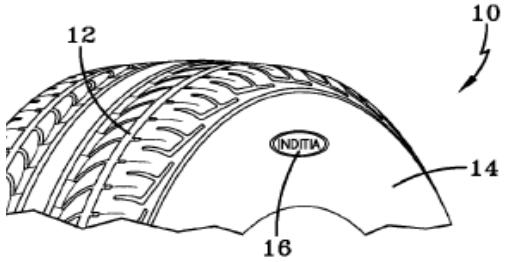
Primary Examiner — Justin Fischer
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — June E. Rickey

(57) **ABSTRACT**

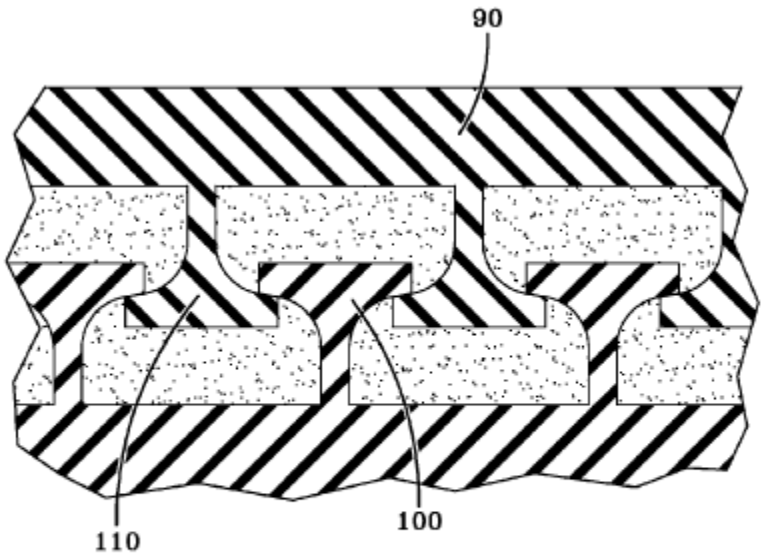
A pneumatic tire is disclosed having a label affixed to a plurality of whiskers extending from the outer sidewall of the tire. The whiskers may be T shaped. The label may be colored.

4 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



U.S. Patent No. 8,869,854

- Who are the inventors?
- Who is the assignee?
- What's the invention?



FIG–9

We claim:

1. A pneumatic tire comprising a tread, and a sidewall having a plurality of sidewall whiskers formed in a specified pattern, wherein the sidewall whiskers project from the outer surface of the sidewall, and a label having an upper surface and a lower surface, wherein the lower surface of the label has a plurality of T shaped whiskers which project from said lower surface and which are affixed to the sidewall whiskers with an adhesive.

2. The pneumatic tire of claim **1** wherein the label is formed of polyvinyl chloride.

3. The pneumatic tire of claim **1** wherein the label is colored.

4. The pneumatic tire of claim **1** wherein the tire sidewall has T shaped whiskers.

Hypothetical

- You are the inventor of the tire label mount claimed in U.S. Patent No. 8,869,854
- You work for Yourself, Inc.
- You want to conduct a patentability search on the tire label mount invention

- *Let's get started!*

Patentability Search

- Resources
  - www.uspto.gov
  - www.google.com/patents
  - Many more!
- Keyword search
  - Label
  - Indicia
  - Tire
  - Rubber
  - Elastomer
  - Whisker
  - Tongue
  - Snap-fit
  - Friction-fit
  - Interference-fit
  - Adhesive
  - …

Patentability Search

- Example: indicia and tire (1682 search results)
- Example: abst/(indicia and tire) (45 search results)
- Example: ttl/(indicia and tire) (4 search results)
- Example: abst((indicia OR label) AND (tire OR RUBBER)) (138 search results)
- Example: tire AND (label OR indicia) AND (snap$ OR friction$ OR interfer$) (1434 search results)
- Example: tire AND (label OR indicia) AND ("snap fit" OR "snap-fit") (98 search results)

Patentability Search

- Inventor search
  - Example: in/landers-samuel$ (80 search results)
  - Example: in/dixon-max$ (93 search results)
  - Example: in/bucher-frank$ (1 search result)

- Assignee search
  - Example: an/"the goodyear tire and rubber company" (27 search results)
  - Example: an/goodyear (5830 search results)

Patentability Search

- U.S. Patent Classification
  - http://www.uspto.gov/web/patents/classification/selectnumwithtitle.htm
  - U.S. Class 152 – resilient tires and wheels
    - Subclass 523 – arrangement of grooves or ribs in sidewall
    - Subclass 524 – having annular inlay or cover on sidewalls (e.g., white sidewalls, etc.)
    - Subclass 525 – characterized by chemical composition or physical properties of external sidewall materials

Patentability Search

- Example: ccl/152/523 (202 search results)
- Example: ccl/152/525 (129 search results)
- Example: ccl/152/523 (291 search results)
- Example: ccl/152/$ and (label or indicia) (138 search results)
- Example: ccl/152/$ and ABST/(label or indicia) (20 search results)
- Example: ccl/152/$ and (snap-fit OR "snap fit") (18 search results)
- Example: ccl/152/$ and (interference-fit OR "interference fit") (83 search results)

THANK YOU!

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