

Innovation + Partnerships (I+P)

5.	PATENTS	13
J.		13
	What types of subject me, except he retented?	13
	What types of subject ma er can be patented?	
	Can someone patent a naturally occurring substance?	13
	How are patents governed?	13
	What quali es as patentable subject ma er?	13
	What if my invention is so ware? Can it be patented?	14
	How is an inventor on a patent de ned?	14
	How does the patenting process work?	14
	Who is responsible for patenting at McGill?	14
	What is the patenting process and how will McGill support this?	
	What are the associated timelines and costs?	14
	As an inventor, what role do I play in the patenting process?	14
	What if I publicly disclose my research results before ling?	
	Can I still get a patent?	14
	Is a patent like a publication, where the order of the authors relates	
	to their contribution?	15
	What is a provisional patent application?	15
	What is the next step a er a provisional patent application?	15
	If I have a patent in one country, does it protect?	15
	How long does a patent application stay out of the public domain?	15
	How long does the patenting process take?	
	How long will my invention have patent protection?	15
	Why is some intellectual property protected through patenting?	15
	Who makes the decision regarding when to patent?	16
	Is a licensee required for an invention to go through the patent process?	16
	What if I created the invention with someone from another institution	
	or company?	16
	What does "open source" mean?	16
	What is an open source so ware license?	16
	Does making so ware available through an open source license preclude	-10
	commercialization?	16
	COMMET CIANZACION:	-10
6.	COPYRIGHTS AND TRADEMARKS	17
	What is a copyright?	17
	How can I learn about McGill's copyright policies?	17
	How is copyright handled at McGill?	17
	What is a trademark?	17
	What do I need to be aware of to pursue the trademark process?	17
7.	THE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROCESS	18
	How does the technology transfer group assess my invention?	18
	What if I disagree with the technology transfer group's assessment about the	
	commercial potential of my invention? Can I pursue commercialization	
	on my own?	19
	What if I am interested in o ering my invention non-exclusively to all	
	potential users for the public good?	19
	How do we decide whether to commercialize with a traditional or	10
	an open source license (in the case of so ware)?	19
	an open source neemse (in the case of so ware)?	18

8.	COMMERCIALIZATION	20
	What activities constitute commercialization?	20
	What is the inventor's role during commercialization?	20
	What revenues are generated for McGill if commercialization is successful?	21
	What are royalties and how do they work?	21
	What will happen to an invention if the start-up company or licensee	
	is unsuccessful? Can the invention be licensed to another entity?	21
9.	LAUNCHING A START-UP	22
	Why create a start-up?	22
	Who decides whether to form a start-up?	22
	Where can I nd information about support available from McGill and	
	its partners for launching start-ups?	22
	Where can I get funding?	22
10.	AGREEMENTS	23
	What is a license agreement?	23
	How is a licensee selected?	23
	How are most licensees found?	23
	What can I expect to gain if my IP is licensed?	24
	What is an option and how do these work?	24
	What is the relationship between an inventor and a licensee,	
	and how much of my time will it require?	24
	How does the technology transfer group market my invention	
	to potential licensees?	24
	What are non-disclosure agreements (non-disclosure	
	agreement, con dential disclosure agreement)?	25
	What is a material transfer agreement (MTA)?	25
	What are inter-institutional agreements?	25

T+P

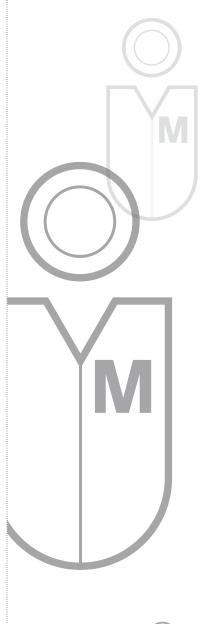
1. INTRODUCTION

The quest for knowledge is, for many academics and researchers, an almost fundamental urge.

It is a passion that unites researchers from all disciplines and elds. However, for certain types of inquiry, there comes a time when it is necessary to move beyond pure knowledge. The value of many great innovations is one only realized when they bene it a large number of people. And achieving bene it soutside of university walls is accomplished through a process known as Technology Transfer. Once an idea has been conceived, tested, and proven to work, one on the next step is to put that idea into successful practice. This can be done in many ways, including free release into the public domain, partnering with a commercial entity, or starting a company. Each approach has its bene its and drawbacks.

This guide is to help McGill researchers who have developed an idea or an invention, and who are wondering how they can best realize its potential. This guide explains the various steps in the invention declaration process, how to control the Intellectual Property that the invention represents, and how to nd partners who can help bring this invention to fruition.

This guide has been prepared by the McGill O $\,$ ce of Innovation + Partnerships (I+P), which has the mandate of creating viable routes for transforming research and discoveries into products, processes, and services that bene $\,$ t society. Our team of specialists, many of whom are patent holders and inventors, is ready to help you bring your concept from the drawing board to use in society.







T+P



