

FOOD FOR THOUGHT – THE POTENTIAL FOR FOOD PATENTING

By: KIRBY DRAKE

Topics

- Comparison of Patent and Trade Secret Protection
- Pros and Cons of Patent Protection
- Weighing the Factors
- Recent Lawsuits Relating to Food Patenting



Intellectual Property

- Products that come from the creative mind
- Includes patents, trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets
- Property that needs to be protected from theft or misuse



Patents v. Trade Secrets

- Patent provides an exclusive right to make, use, import, sell and offer for sale invention for up to 20 years
- Trade secret information kept secret to give an advantage over competitors



Parts of a Patent

- Background
- Figures/Drawings
- Specification (description of invention)
- Claims (metes and bounds; define the scope of the invention)



Trade Secret

- No formal written requirements like a patent
- Information must be used continuously in business
- Must take reasonable precautions to ensure information remains secret



What Do You Patent?

- Computer software
- Methods of doing business
- Food and processes for making or manufacturing
- Chemical formulae











What Do You Keep as a Trade Secret?

- Manufacturing processes
- Ideas
- Food and methods for making or manufacturing
- Chemical formulae and processes



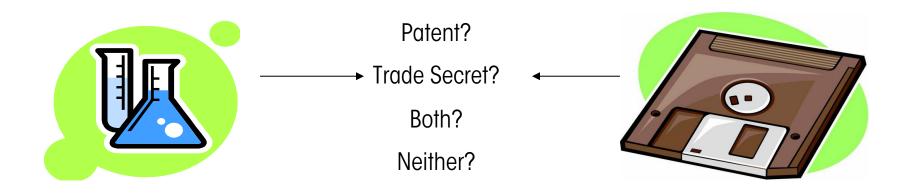






The Overlap – Patents and Trade Secrets

- New innovations can be protected with patents or trade secrets.
- Cannot usually protect same innovation by both patents and trade secrets.





Disclosure of Invention

- U.S. patent applications publish after 18 months
- If patent application publishes, no longer can keep invention as trade secret
- If likelihood of patentability is low, may choose to keep as trade secret



Duration of Protection

Uncertainty of duration may make valuation of trade secret more unpredictable

| Patent | Trade Secret |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Definite Term | No Definite Term |
| Limited in Time | As Long as it Remains a Secret |



Exclusivity of Rights

- Patents exclusive rights
 - Cannot independently develop but freely use invention protected by a patent; innocent infringement not a defense
- Trade Secrets non-exclusive rights
 - Can independently develop and not violate a trade secret
 - Trade secret only violated with a breach of a non-disclosure obligation or by obtaining trade secret via improper means



Patents v. Trade Secrets – Commercial Life of Product

- Short commercial life (e.g., novelty food items) patent may not issue until after market life expires
- Longer shelf life (e.g., Starbucks disposable beverage cup lid design) – may be good candidates for patent protection



Patents v. Trade Secrets – Tipping Off Competitors

- Patents require significant disclosure public's right to knowledge in exchange for exclusivity
- May give competitors information to design around invention
- BUT also may stimulate innovation give competitors ideas to move the technology forward



W klemchuk.com

Patents v. Trade Secrets — Type of Subject Matter/Industry

- More patent activity in certain technology areas
 - Polymer industry high level of patent activity (more than 6,000 patents/year classified as "synthetic resin" patents)
 - Industry change may be slow; patents likely to be used by industry
 - Food industry more likely to keep as trade secrets (e.g., processes to make food/beverages) but some patenting also is common (e.g., General Mills; Kraft)



Patents v. Trade Secrets – Ease of Keeping Subject Matter a Secret

- Where the trade secret is kept (i.e., locked away in a secured place or kept out on manufacturing floor)
- Documentation associated with trade secret (i.e., need a single recipe to produce versus recipe is made in parts)
- People who need to know trade secret (i.e., whole company needs to know to perform business or a few key personnel under confidentiality agreements)



Patents v. Trade Secrets – Time Needed to Obtain Patent (2007 Stats)

- 760,924 patent applications awaiting action by Examiner (all fields)
- 1,112,517 pending patent applications (all fields)
- First examination by PTO of a food-related patent application likely will not occur until 26.1 months after filing
- Food-related patent application likely will take approximately 34.4 months to issue



Patents v. Trade Secrets – Economic Considerations

- Patents may give a signal that invention was created
 - Good for future investments, competitive positioning
 - However, absence of patents does not mean invention was not created
- Less upfront investment to maintain invention as trade secret
 - However, loss of trade secret may be financially devastating to company



Food Technology Patents

- Decaffeinated coffee and tea
 - General Foods Corp. patent for a carbon dioxide decaffeination process (U.S. Patent 4,820,537
 - Chocolat Suchard Societe Anonyme patent for process for decaffeinating raw coffee (U.S. Patent 5,208,056)

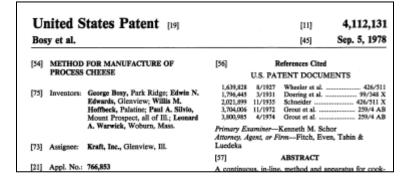


 Uhde GmbH – patent for decaffeinating coffee and tea (U.S. Patent 5,153,015)



Food Technology Patents

- Numerous Kraft patents related to processed cheese including:
 - Methods for manufacture of processed cheese
 - Methods and systems for processing cheese
 - Method and apparatus for producing a wrapped food material in single slice form



| United States Patent [19] Kopp et al. | | | [11] [45] | | US005470595A atent Number: ate of Patent: | | 5,470,595 Nov. 28, 1995 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|---|---|----------------|---|---------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| [54] | METHOD CHEESE | AND SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING | WO910 | 26227 12966 | 3/1991 W | IPO . | 426/231 |
| [75] | Inventors: | Gabriele M. Kopp, Munich; Erich | OTHER PUBLICATIONS | | | | |
| . , | | Laudenbach, Starnberg; Ahmet | | | | | ure Analyzer LB 354 |
| | | Anbarci, Unterhaching, all of Germany | | | published b | by EG & | G Berthold, Germany |
| [73] | Assignee: | Kraft General Foods R&D, Inc., Rye | sep. 1992. Database WP1 Week 84.14; | | | | |
| - | = | AN 84-87433, SO-A-1 024 836 (Altai Buttercheese). | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | rwent Publ. Ltd., Lon |
| [21] | Appl. No.: | 200,120 | don AN 90-103080 & JP-A 02 053 439 (Snow Brand Milk | | | | |
| [22] | Filed: | Feb. 22, 1994 | Products | i). | | | |



McIlhenny Company – Tabasco sauce

- Secured a patent in 1870 for unique formula for processing peppers into a fiery red sauce
- Process and sauce are still highly regarded even though no longer protected by patent





Coca-Cola Company – Patents and Trade Secrets

- The Coca-Cola Company owns a patent on a method of making "barrier coated plastic containers"
- Also have trade secrets formula for Coke is most famous trade secret



Coca-Cola Company – Patents and Trade Secrets

- Formula for Coca-Cola
 - Known only to a few people who have signed non-disclosure agreements
 - Kept in the vault of a bank in Atlanta, GA
 - Well-respected trade secret even by competitors





Patents – Not Only for Big Companies

- Class 099 –Food and Beverages: Apparatus
 - Most patents issued from 2002-2006 were to individuals
- Class 426 Food or Edible Material: Processes, Compositions, and Products
 - Most patents issued from 2002-2006 were to individuals 410 patents

Nestec, S.A. – 145 patents Kraft Foods Holdings, Inc. – 94 patents Procter + Gamble Company – 67 patents General Mills, Inc. – 61 patents



Monsanto – Seed Patents

- Monsanto invests over \$2.6M each day in R&D; mission to enforce patents to ensure level playing field for Monsanto customers
- 138 lawsuits against farmers for seed piracy as of July 2009; successful in 9 suits that have gone to trial
- Monsanto battling lawsuit against duPont related to corn and soybean products; involves patent infringement as well as antitrust claims
- Monsanto has agreed to keep patented product on market after patent expires instead of forcing farmers to buy more expensive patented product



Martek Biosciences v. Nutrinova

- Patents at issue in 2007 case related to DHA, an essential omega-3 fatty acid; case between competitors
- Trial resulted in invalidation of Martek DHA patent but Nutrinova found to infringe 2 other patents
- Appealed decision and Federal Circuit found in favor of Martek (patent not invalid)
- Not only case Martek has had related to DHA recently settled another case against Capsugel France in 2009; will jointly develop product and Capsugel agrees to buy algal DHA from Martek



Kemin v. OmniActive

- Lutein patent case nutrient found in green leafy vegetables and egg yolk; expected to be \$124.5M market by 2013
- Kemin patent directed to process for isolation, purification and recrystallization of lutein from saponified marigold oleoresin and uses
- OmniActive claimed that its product was covered by is own patent while Kemin's product was covered by its patent



Kemin v. OmniActive

- Key Court Rulings:
 - Agreed with Kemin that "lutein" meant all isomers of lutein, not just trans-lutein
 - Lutein purity have to consider percentage of lutein against percentage of other carotenoids
 - Make purified lutein with readily available testing method not necessarily best available



Kemin v. OmniActive

- Lawsuit concluded in November 2009 with settlement
 - OmniActive agreed that Kemin's patent claims were valid and enforceable
 - No admission of liability
 - OmniActive can sell its original formulation outside U.S.
 - OmniActive will convert to new formulation to sell in U.S.



Food for Thought – Is Patenting For You?

- Patents
- Trade Secrets
- Published Papers
- Other Collaborative Activity

No single way of conveying innovation is perfect for all situations.



