**patent able and non- patent able inventions, product and process patents–Patent applicants**

In the context of patent law, inventions can be classified as either patentable or non-patentable based on certain criteria. Additionally, patents can be granted for both products and processes. Let's explore these concepts:

1. Patentable Inventions:

* Novelty: An invention is considered patentable if it is new and has not been disclosed to the public before the filing date of the patent application. It should involve a technical advance or improvement over existing knowledge.
* Inventive Step: The invention should involve an inventive step, meaning it must not be obvious to a person skilled in the relevant field of technology. It should not be a simple or obvious modification of existing knowledge or techniques.
* Industrial Applicability: The invention should have industrial applicability, meaning it can be used or applied in an industry or for commercial purposes.

Examples of patentable inventions include new technologies, innovative products, novel manufacturing processes, medical devices, chemical compositions, and software inventions that meet the criteria of novelty, inventive step, and industrial applicability.

1. Non-Patentable Inventions: Certain types of inventions are generally considered non-patentable or excluded from patent protection. These include:

* Discoveries: Pure discoveries of existing laws of nature, scientific principles, or mathematical methods are not considered patentable. However, inventions that utilize or apply these discoveries in a practical and industrial manner may be patentable.
* Abstract Ideas: Abstract ideas, theories, or concepts that do not have a practical application or technical implementation are generally not patentable.
* Natural Substances: Naturally occurring substances, such as naturally existing minerals or biological organisms, are usually not considered patentable unless they are isolated, purified, or genetically modified to have specific industrial applications.
* Methods of Medical Treatment: Methods of medical treatment and surgical procedures performed on humans or animals are typically excluded from patentability. However, medical devices or instruments used in such procedures may be patentable.
* Computer Programs per se: Pure computer programs or software code, without a technical effect or practical application, are generally not considered patentable. However, software inventions that have a technical effect or provide a technical solution to a problem may be eligible for patent protection.

1. Product Patents and Process Patents:

* Product Patents: A product patent grants exclusive rights to the inventor or applicant over a specific product or physical object. It protects the invention itself, regardless of the process used to manufacture or produce it. Product patents typically cover new and innovative products, devices, or compositions of matter.
* Process Patents: A process patent, also known as a method patent, grants exclusive rights to the inventor or applicant over a specific method, process, or technique used to produce a particular product or result. Process patents protect the way the invention is made or used. This can include manufacturing methods, industrial processes, or specific steps to achieve a desired outcome.

Patent applicants can seek protection for their inventions by filing a patent application with the relevant patent office, providing detailed descriptions, claims, and supporting documentation. The patent office examines the application based on patentability criteria before granting a patent, subject to meeting all legal requirements.

It's important for patent applicants to consult with a qualified patent attorney or intellectual property professional to ensure their inventions meet the necessary criteria and to navigate the complex patent application process.