



Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind: **inventions**; **literary and artistic works**; and **symbols**, and **names** and **images** used in commerce. Intellectual property rights are like any other property right. They allow creators, or owners, of patents, trademarks or copyrighted works to benefit from their own work or investment in a creation.

Intellectual property rights reward creativity and human endeavor, which fuel the progress of humankind

There is a government department for this: [Intellectual Property Office – UK](#)


1. Explain, The Importance Of The Following To The Designer

1	Copyright	Covers literary works (such as novels, poems and plays), films, music, artistic works (e.g., Drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures) and architectural design . <i>Also those of performing artists in their performances, and broadcasters in their radio and television programs.</i>
2	Patents	A patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention – a product or process that provides a new way of doing something , or that offers a new technical solution to a problem. A patent provides patent owners with protection for their inventions. Protection is granted for a limited period, generally 20 years. These incentives encourage innovation, which in turn enhances the quality of human life. To apply for a patent you would need to apply to the intellectual property office (uk). Applications typically cost £4,000 and the process usually takes 5 years.
3	Registered Designs	A UK registered design gives a “monopoly” right, i.e. A right to stop anybody else using the registered design . A UK registered design gives its proprietor the exclusive right in the United Kingdom to make, use, sell, import and export any product with the design. Registrations can last 25 years, but to do so it must be renewed at 5 year intervals (at a cost). 
4	Trademarks	A trademark is a distinctive sign that identifies certain goods or services produced or provided by an individual or a company. The system helps consumers to identify and purchase a product or service as indicated by its unique trademark. 
5	Logos	A logo helps customers recognize and identify the company and distinguish it from competitors. A logo is one of the most common forms a trademark takes. You can trademark a logo , (a combination of words, images, phrases, shapes or corporate colours) under protection law. In fact, any unique symbol or design that distinguishes your business is eligible for trademarking with the UK intellectual property office.

1. The Concept Of ‘Open Design’

1	This refers to the development of products for the common good of society , and potential use. Examples of this are; humanitarian projects and file sharing for 3D printing, software development – Linux, Mozilla Firefox
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When it comes to [intellectual property](#), marking your goods with the relevant symbols and signs can also stand you in good stead. It will make the public aware that your products are protected by IP and may also deter copying.

Copyright symbol, , together with the **year of creation and the owners name**.

Patent (**has no symbol**) is indicated with a reference number; Famous Patents Inc:-
U.S. Patent No. 3,728,480
U.S. Patent No. 2,026,082
U.S. Patent No. 4,378,116

This symbol is used to indicate **copyright** in **sound recordings**, so it’s likely to be seen on CD’S.

P stands for **Phonorecords** 