

Terms	English Definition	Chinese Definition
<b>abandoned application</b>	An application that is no longer pending. Applications can go abandoned because the applicant expressly abandons them, or because the applicant failed to respond to a final rejection. A parent application of often, but not always, abandoned when a child application is filed.	放弃的申请：专利申请不再处于待审批状态。专利申请会成为放弃的，由于申请人明确表示放弃专利申请，或者由于申请人未能回复最终驳回意见。当子申请被递交之后，母申请经常，但并非总是，变成放弃的。
<b>active patent</b>	A patent that is still in force; i.e., it has not lapsed or gone abandoned.	活跃的专利：一个仍然有效的专利，即它还没有失效或被放弃。
<b>allowable claims</b>	A claim that is deemed allowable by the patent office. Each claim of a patent application can be allowed or rejected independently of all other claims.	可以被许可的权利要求：被专利局认为可以被许可的权利要求。专利申请的每项权利要求都可以被允许或拒绝，独立于其它权利要求。
<b>angel investor</b>	An affluent individual who provides capital for a business start-up, usually in exchange for convertible debt or ownership equity.	天使投资者：一个有钱人为商业创业提供资金，通常换取可转换债务或所有权权益。
<b>apparatus claim</b>	A claim to a physical thing, such as a machine or a chemical composition. This contrasts with method claims, which are drawn to steps in a process.	对实物的权利要求，比如一个机器或化学组成。这与对方法的权利要求形成对比，对方法的权利要求是针对一个过程中的步骤。
<b>application</b>	A filing for a patent. A utility application can have a status of pending or abandoned. A formal patent application has a specification, usually at least one claim, and usually at least one page of drawing. The specification usually has a title and the following sections: field of the art, background, short description of the drawing, detailed description, and examples. A provisional application can be very short, having perhaps only a few paragraphs and a drawing.	递交的专利申请。发明专利申请可能处于待审批或放弃状态。一个正式的专利申请包括一个说明书，通常至少一个权利要求，通常至少有一页图示。说明书常有一个标题和以下部分：技术领域，背景，图示的简短描述，详细描述，和示例。临时申请可以很短，可能只有几句话和一张图。
<b>application filing</b>	The date on which an application is filed. Filed applications are pending.	专利申请提交的日期。递交的申请处于待审批状态。
<b>assignee</b>	A person, company or other entity to which title (i.e., ownership) in a patent application or a patent has been transferred.	受让人：专利申请或者专利的所有权已经转让给的个人，公司或其他实体。
<b>best mode</b>	The best way that an inventor knows how to practice his invention.	最佳模式：发明人知道的如何实践其发明的最佳方式。
<b>boutique law firm</b>	A small (usually then than 20 attorneys) law firm that specializes in a particular area of law.	精品律师事务所：一家专门从事某一特定法律领域的袖珍型律师事务所（通常不超过20名律师）。

<b>child application</b>	An application that claims priority to one or more parent applications.	子申请：继承一个或多个母专利申请优先权的专利申请。
<b>CIP application</b>	A child application that contains additional disclosure relative to the parent. CIP applications have multiple priority dates, one to the filing date of the parent with respect to subject matter disclosed in the parent, and another to the filing date of the CIP with respect to the additional disclosure (termed "new matter").	一个子专利申请包含相对母专利申请额外的披露。 CIP申请具有多个优先日期：对于母申请已经披露的内容，优先日期是母申请的递交日期；对于母申请额外的内容（称为“新内容”），优先日期是CIP的递交日期。
<b>claim drafting</b>	The writing of patent claims, especially with an eye to broadly protecting a patentable invention.	撰写专利权利要求，特别是着眼于广泛保护可获得专利的发明。
<b>claims</b>	Numbered sentences following the patent specification, which define the scope of the claimed invention(s). Each claim covers a slightly different but overlapping scope.	权利要求：专利说明书随后的编号的句子，这些句子定义了要求权利保护的发明的范围。每项权利要求涵盖略有不同但又相互重叠的范围。
<b>co-inventor</b>	An inventor that shares inventorship with another person. Intentional failure to list a co-inventor on a patent application may render any ensuing patent unenforceable.	共同发明人：与他人分享发明者身份的发明人。在专利申请中故意不列出共同发明人可能会导致专利无效。
<b>commercialize</b>	Placing something into the stream of commerce. Patent and patent applications can be commercialized in many different ways, including selling the patent or application, licensing the underlying technology, or selling products or services that utilize the technology.	商业化：将某个东西放入商业流。专利和专利申请可以以许多不同的方式进行商业化，包括销售专利或申请，许可转让内涵的技术，或销售使用该技术的产品或服务。
<b>commercially viable solution</b>	An embodiment of an invention that is commercially significant. There are almost always many embodiments that are technically feasible, but commercially unimportant. One of the goals of patent drafting is to secure for the applicant patent rights to as many of the commercially viable embodiments as possible.	商业上可行的方案：具有商业重要性的发明的实施例。几乎总是有许多技术上可行的实施方案，但商业上并不重要。专利撰写的目标之一是确保申请人拥有尽可能多的商业可行实施方案的专利权。

<p><b>continuation application</b></p>	<p>The term is strictly construed to mean a child application that supersedes the parent application. The USPTO used to refer to these continuations as FWC (file wrapper continuations) and used to issue a new serial number. The office then changed the name to RCE (Request for Continuing Application) and continued prosecution without changing the serial number. The latest incarnation is called a CPA (Continuing Patent Application), which also uses the same serial number as the parent, but now there is no pretense that the continuing application is anything other than a reincarnation of the parent. The term "continuing application" somewhat confusingly includes continuations, divisionals, and continuations-in-part.</p>	<p>继续申请：该术语被严格解释意为子申请取代母申请。 美国专利局曾经将这些延续申请称为FWC（文件包延续）并且授予一个新的序列号。之后，专利局将其名称更改为RCE（请求继续申请）但是在审理时不更改序列号。最新的化身被称为CPA（持续专利申请），也使用与母申请相同的序列号，但是现在没有假装继续申请是不是母申请的一个化身。“持续申请”一词有点令人困惑的包括继续申请，分案申请，和部分继续申请。</p>
<p><b>daughter application</b></p>	<p>A spin-off from an existing application. Possible daughter applications are divisionals, continuations, and continuations-in-part.</p>	<p>子申请：从现有申请中分离出来的申请。可能的子申请包括分案申请，继续申请，和部分继续申请。</p>
<p><b>dependent claims</b></p>	<p>A claim that is dependent on at least one other claim. The limitations of a dependent claim are those contained within the dependent claim, as well as all limitations contained within any claims upon which the dependent claim is directly or indirectly dependent. Thus, if claim 3 is dependent on claim 2, and claim 2 is dependent on claim 1, then claim 3 contains all the limitations of claims 1, 2, and 3.</p>	<p>从属权利要求：一个权利要求依赖于至少一个其他的权利要求。从属权利要求的限制包括从属权利要求中包含的限制，以及从属权利要求直接或间接依赖的任何权利要求中包含的所有限制。因此，如果权利要求3依赖于权利要求2，并且权利要求2依赖于权利要求1，则权利要求3包含权利要求1,2和3的所有限制。</p>
<p><b>disclosure</b></p>	<p>This term usually refers to information that an inventor provides to a patent attorney or agent to assist in writing a patent application. The term can also refer to information in a patent or other document that is used as prior art against a later filed patent application.</p>	<p>披露：该术语通常是指发明人向专利律师或代理人提供的信息，以协助撰写专利申请。该术语还可以指专利或其他文件中的信息，被用作针对以后提交的专利申请的现有技术。</p>
<p><b>divisional application</b></p>	<p>A child application having the same specification as, and claiming priority to, a parent application. A divisional is usually employed to prosecute claims that were withdrawn or cancelled from the parent.</p>	<p>分案申请：一个子专利申请具有与母专利申请相同的说明书，并继承母申请的优先权。分案申请通常用来继续申请从母申请撤回或者取消的权利要求。</p>
<p><b>drafting charges</b></p>	<p>Amount charged for writing the text of a patent application. The term is also sometimes used to mean costs associated with preparation of the drawing.</p>	<p>撰写费用：撰写专利申请文本的金额。该术语有时也被用来表示与准备绘图相关的费用。</p>

<b>drawing</b>	The figures of a patent. Technically there is only one drawing, even though the drawing may extend over several pages.	专利的制图。确切地讲，一个专利申请只有一个制图，虽然制图可能好几页之长。
<b>elements</b>	Words or phrases of a patent claim that refer to a portion of the subject matter being claimed. Thus, in a claim to a chair, the elements may be the legs, seat, arms, back, coverings, connectors, and so forth.	元素：涉及一部分要求专利保护的单词或短语。因此，在对椅子的权利要求中，元素可以是椅子腿，椅子座，扶手，椅子背，覆盖物，以及连接器件等。
<b>embodiment</b>	Implementation of an idea. Embodiments can be actual (in which case the technology is used in the physical world), or constructive (in which case the law deems an embodiment to have been made by virtue of one having filed a patent application with an adequately detailed disclosure).	实施例：一个想法的实施。实施例可以是实际的（在这种情况下，技术在现实世界中被使用）或建设性的（在这种情况下，法律认为实施例的存在是由于已经提交了具有充分详细公开披露的专利申请）。
<b>enforceability</b>	The ability to prevail against an infringer in a court of law on a claim of patent infringement.	可执行性：在法院以专利侵权的理由起诉侵权者，可以胜讼的能力。
<b>examiner</b>	The person at the patent office who reviews the prior art, and makes determinations as to patentability. Examiners are not concerned with enforceability.	专利审查员：专利局的人员审阅现有技术，并就可专利性作出裁定。专利审查员不关心专利的可执行性。
<b>expired patent</b>	A patent that is past the end of its life span. In the United States, patents issuing from applications filed after June 7, 1995, have a life span extending for 20 years from their earliest claimed priority date, plus whatever extensions may apply.	过期的专利。在美国，1995年6月7日以后提交的申请所获得的专利，有效期是从其最早的优先日期之后20年，再加上任何延期。
<b>family</b>	A group of at least two patents and/or patent applications that are linked by virtue of priority claims to one another. A patent family often has three or more "generations".	专利家族：由至少两项专利和/或专利申请组成的群组，由优先权相互关联。一个专利家族通常有三个或更多的“代”。
<b>filing costs</b>	Filings fees plus charges for completion and submission of the various papers that accompany a patent application.	递交申请的费用：申请费以及完成和提交专利申请所附各种文件的费用。
<b>filing date</b>	The date that a patent application is considered to have been received by the patent office. The filing date is the same as the priority date if there is no priority claim.	提交日期：专利申请被认可为已经被专利局收到的日期。如果没有要求更早的优先日期，则提交日期与优先权日期相同。
<b>filing fee</b>	The fee charged by the patent office to accept a patent application for processing.	递交费：专利局收取的处理专利申请的费用。
<b>foreign application</b>	An application that is filed outside of the country having original filing. Thus, if a patent is originally filed in the United States and later in Japan, the Japanese application is a foreign application.	外国申请：在原始申请递交国之外其他国家的申请。因此，如果专利最初是在美国提交，后来又在日本提交，那么在日本的申请是外国申请。

<b>formal application</b>	An application other than a provisional application. This usually means a utility or PCT application. Formal applications must have at least one claim, whereas a provisional application need not have any claims.	正式申请：不是临时申请的申请。这通常意味一个实用专利申请或PCT专利申请。正式申请必须至少有一项权利要求，而临时申请不需要任何权利要求。
<b>green fields patenting</b>	A patenting strategy that focus not on what the inventor thinks he invented, but on what the inventor (or assignee) wants to stop others from doing.	绿野专利：一种专利战略，不注重发明人认为他发明了什么，而是注重发明人（或受让人）想阻止别人做什么。
<b>“in force” patent</b>	A patent that has not been invalidated, by expiration (reached the end of its life span), by lapsing (failure to pay a maintenance fee), or invalidated by a court or the patent office.	有效专利：一个没有无效的专利，即没有过期（达到其使用期限），失效（未支付维护费用）或被法院或专利局鉴定为无效。
<b>grandchild application</b>	An application that claims priority to both a parent application, and a parent of the parent.	孙子申请：一个继承母申请和祖母申请优先权的申请。
<b>improvement</b>	An embodiment of an invention that was not disclosed in a prior application.	改进：在之前申请中从未披露的发明实施例。
<b>independent claims</b>	A claim that is not dependent on any other claim. All of the limitations of the claim are therefore contained within the independent claim.	独立的权利要求：不依赖于任何其他权利要求的权利要求。因此，该权利要求的所有限制都包含在这个独立权利要求中。
<b>informal application</b>	A provisional application. Such applications are informal in that, among other things, they do not need to include any patent claims.	非正式申请：临时申请。这些专利申请是非正式的，因为，比如，它们不需要包含任何专利权利要求。
<b>invalidated patent</b>	A patent that can no longer be used as a basis for bringing a patent infringement action. In many cases some, but not all, claims in a patent are invalidated.	无效的专利：不能再用来进行专利侵权诉讼的专利。在许多情况下，但不是所有情况，专利中的权利要求被鉴定为无效。
<b>invention</b>	An idea that is new, useful, and non-obvious over the prior art. Years ago the patent office required a working model or other evidence that the idea was actually reduced to practice before a patent would issue. Currently, mere ideas can be patented as long as the patent application can describe to one of ordinary skill in the art (the technology field) how to make and use the claimed invention.	发明：与现有技术相比，是一种新的，有用的，并且不明显的想法。多年前，专利局需要一个工作模型或其他证据表明，颁发专利之前，这个想法已经确实被实践检验。目前，仅仅是想法就可以获得专利，只要专利申请可以向本领域的普通技术人员（技术领域）描述如何制作和使用所要求专利保护的发明。
<b>invention-centered approach</b>	A strategy that focuses on claiming an invention by its technical merits, rather than a market-centered approach.	以发明为中心的策略：一种侧重于请求专利保护其技术优点的策略，而不是以市场为中心的手段。

<b>inventor</b>	A person who conceived or helped conceive of an invention. A patent application can name multiple inventors. The head of a department, or other person who might well be listed on a journal article, is only an inventor for patent purposes if he/she actually contributed to the conception of the invention. Similarly, a person who helped build a prototype is not necessarily an inventor, despite the fact that he/she may have contributed far more physical effort and time than an inventor. Inventors can be listed on a patent application in any order.	发明者：一个构想或帮助构想发明的人。一个专利申请可以有多个发明人。一个部门的负责人或其他人可能被列入期刊文章，但是他/她必须实际上对发明的构想作出了贡献，才可以是专利发明人。类似的，帮助建立原型的人不一定是发明人，尽管他/她可能比发明人贡献更多的体力和时间。发明人可以以任何顺序列在专利申请中。
<b>IP</b>	Intellectual Property, which is generally considered to include patent, trademark, copyright, and trade secret rights.	知识产权：通常被认为包括专利，商标，版权和商业机密权。
<b>issuance of a rejection</b>	During the course of a patent prosecution, the patent office sends out official notices regarding claims that are being argued. Sometimes the claims are allowed, and sometime they are rejected. It is very common to get rejections, and simply means that more work needs to be done to either amend the claims, or convince the patent office that the claims are allowable.	发布拒绝通知：在专利审核期间，专利局发出的关于正在讨论的权利要求的正式通知。有时权利要求被允许，有时被拒绝。被拒绝是非常普遍的，这只是意味着需要做更多的工作来修改权利要求，或者说服专利局权利要求是可以被允许的。
<b>lapsed patent application</b>	A patent application that has gone abandoned for failure to timely pay respond to take a required action, such as respond to an office action or pay a fee.	失效的专利申请：因未能及时采取必要的行动而被放弃的专利申请，例如回复审查意见或支付费用。
<b>lapsed patent</b>	A patent that has gone abandoned for failure to timely pay issue fees.	失效的专利：由于未能及时支付颁布费而被放弃的专利。
<b>large entity</b>	In the United States, an assignee that has at least 500 employees. Many countries do not distinguish between large and small entities.	大实体：在美国，拥有至少500名雇员的受让人。许多国家不区分大小实体。
<b>license</b>	A license is a contract or other legal arrangement that gives a licensee (a person, company, government or other entity) a right to do something. In the case of patents, a license provides a right under a particular patent or set of patents. A license under one patent does not necessarily mean that the licensee can legally practice the claimed invention. The reason is that the licensee might also be infringing a claim of a different patent.	许可：许可是授予被许可人（个人，公司，政府或其他实体）做某事的权利的合同或其他法律安排。就专利而言，许可是根据某一特定专利或一组专利提供权利。拥有一项专利的许可并不一定意味着被许可人可以合法地实施被其专利保护的发明。原因是被许可人也可能还会侵犯另一个专利的权利要求。

<b>limitations</b>	Patent claims are typically parsed into phrases covering the different recited elements. If a claim recites "a computer having a power circuit, a processor, and a memory", that portion of the claim has three limitations on the computer, namely that it has (1) a power circuit, (2) a processor, and (3) a memory".	限制：专利权利要求通常可以解析为涵盖不同的所述元素的短语。如果权利要求叙述“具有电源电路，处理器和存储器的计算机”，那么该部分权利要求的在计算机上具有三个限制，即它具有（1）电源电路，（2）处理器和（3）存储器“。
<b>market-centered approach</b>	A patenting strategy that focuses on claiming the commercially viable embodiments that preclude competition, rather than on the technical merits of the invention. Compare with invention-centered approach.	以市场为中心的策略：一种专利申请策略，着重于要求专利保护可以排除竞争的商业上可行的实施例，而不是本发明的技术优点。与以发明为中心的方法形成对比。
<b>means-plus-function claims</b>	A claim that includes at least one element that is defined by its function rather than a physical limitation (e.g., "means for opening a door" rather than "a door knob"). Means-plus-function claims do not necessarily have to include the term "means for".	手段加功能权利要求：一个权利要求，包括至少一个由其功能，而不是实物限制，所定义的元素（例如，“打开门的手段”而不是“一个门把手”）。手段加功能权利要求不一定必须包含术语“用于.....的手段”。
<b>method claims</b>	A claim drawn to steps in a process rather than a physical thing per se. Method claims usually begin each phrase with a word ending in "ing", such as "enclosing", or "providing" or "connecting".	方法权利要求：一种对过程中的步骤而不是实物本身的权利要求。方法权利要求的每个短语通常以“ing（正在）”结尾单词开始，例如“正在封闭”或“正在提供”或“正在连接”
<b>method of use claim</b>	A type of method claim in which the applicant focuses on the manner in which something (often a pharmaceutical or machine) is used.	使用方法权利要求：一种方法权利要求，其中申请人着重于使用某些东西（通常是药品或机器）的使用方式。
<b>monopoly</b>	A monopoly is a situation where one entity controls the rights to do something. For example, if a pharmaceutical company has a monopoly on selling a drug, then that company is the only one that can sell the drug. There are laws against monopolies in the United States, but patents are an exception to those laws.	垄断是指一个实体控制做某事的权利的情况。例如，如果一家制药公司垄断销售某种药物，那么该公司是唯一可以销售该药物的公司。美国有反垄断法，但专利是这些法律的一个例外。
<b>multiple dependent claims</b>	A claim that is alternatively dependent upon more than one claim. A typical format would be "A device according to any of claims 1, 3, 4, or 7, in which ...."	多个依赖的权利要求：一个可选的依赖于多个权利要求的权利要求。典型的格式将是“根据权利要求1,3,4或7中任一项的设备，其中.....”
<b>office action</b>	A formal communication from the patent office. Some office actions are favorable, some are unfavorable (rejections and objections), and some are informational only.	官方通讯：来自专利局的正式通讯。有些官方通讯是好的，有些是不好的（拒绝和反对），有些只是信息性的。

<b>one year deadline</b>	There are two one-year deadlines. A PCT application can only claim priority to an earlier filed application if the PCT application is filed within one year of the earlier filed application. Also, a provisional application will go abandoned unless a formal application is filed within one year of the provisional's filing date, and claims priority to the provisional.	一年截止日期：有两个为期一年的截止日期。一个PCT申请只有之前提交的申请后一年内提交，才能继承之前提交的申请的优先权。还有，除非在临时申请递交后一年内提交正式申请，并且要求继承临时申请的优先权，临时申请将被放弃。
<b>owned patents</b>	Patents are initially owned by the inventor(s). The ownership rights, however, are usually assigned to a company, university or government agency for commercialization purposes. Patent rights can be split in many ways, according to market, geography, time span, or in myriad other ways.	所属的专利：专利最初由发明人拥有。但是，所有权通常转让给公司，大学或政府机构用于商业目的。专利权可以以多种方式分割，根据市场，地理位置，时间跨度，以及许多其他方式。
<b>parent claim</b>	Patents and patent applications have both independent and dependent claims. Independent claims stand alone, while dependent claims include all the limitations of a parent claim from which they depend. Thus, if claim 2 recites "The device of claim 1, wherein ...", then claim 2 is dependent on claim 1 and includes all of the limitations of claim 1. In that instance claim 1 is the parent of claim 2.	母权利要求：专利和专利申请具有独立和从属的权利要求。独立权利要求是独立的，而从属权利要求包括他们所依赖的母权利要求的所有限制。因此，如果权利要求2陈述“权利要求1的装置，其中...”，则权利要求2依赖于权利要求1并且包括权利要求1的全部限制。在该实例中，权利要求1是权利要求2的母权利要求。
<b>parent application</b>	An application which a daughter application is spun off.	母专利申请：是指一个子申请从中分离出来的申请。
<b>patent</b>	A patent is basically a right to sue others for making, using, selling, importing or exporting something that falls within the scope of claimed subject matter. In the most basic sense, a patent is a deal struck with the government. An inventor discloses the details an invention, and the government grants a limited monopoly to that invention.	专利：大体上讲，专利是因为制造，使用，销售，进口或出口属于权利要求范围内的内容而起诉他人的权利。从最基本的层意上讲，专利是与政府达成的一项协议。发明人披露了一项发明的细节，政府授予该发明有限的垄断权。
<b>patent agent</b>	A person who has passed the patent bar with the U.S. patent office, but has not passed the attorney bar of any state or District of Columbia, and very likely did not go to law school. Patent agents have all the same rights and responsibilities as patent attorneys with respect to dealings with the patent office.	专利代理人：一个已经通过了美国专利局的资格考试，但没有通过任何州或哥伦比亚特区的律师资格考试，并且很可能没有上过法学院。专利代理人在与专利局交易方面拥有与专利律师享有相同的权利和责任。
<b>patent application</b>	An application for a patent. Patent applications are "pending" until they are either abandoned, or they mature into a patent.	申请专利：为获得专利提交的申请。专利申请在被放弃或成熟为专利之前处于“待定”状态。



<b>patent attorney</b>	A person who has passed the patent bar, as well as the attorney bar of one of the states or District of Columbia.	专利律师：一个通过专利资格考试，并且通过一个州或者哥伦比亚特区律师资格考试的人。
<b>patent drafter</b>	The person or persons who draft the patent application. Even though the inventor may assist in the process, the task of correctly drafting a patent application ultimately falls to the responsible patent attorney or agent.	专利撰写者：撰写专利申请的人员。尽管发明人可以提供帮助，但正确起草专利申请的任務最终属于负责的专利律师或代理人。
<b>patent mill</b>	An office that files a large number of patent applications, with an emphasis on quantity rather than quality. Patent mills can make millions of dollars per year, while providing almost universally bad results for their unsuspecting victims.	专利工厂：一个提交大量专利申请的办公室，重点在于数量而不是质量。专利工厂每年可以赚取数百万美元，同时为其毫不知情的受害者提供几乎普遍的坏结果。
<b>patentability search</b>	A search undertaken to determine whether, or how broadly, an idea can be patented. Documents relevant to patentability are called “references”. Patentability searches should usually be undertaken by inventors and their patent attorneys or agents before patent applications are even drafted, and in any event patentability searches are always undertaken by the patent office in determining patentability. Patentability searches are entirely different from right-to-practice searches.	可专利性检索：进行调查搜索以确定是否可以，或可以在多大程度上，使某个想法获得专利。与可专利性有关的文件被称为“参考文件”。可专利性检索通常应由发明人及其专利律师或代理人在起草专利申请前进行，并且在任何情况下，由专利局在确定可专利性时进行。可专利性搜索完全不同于实践权检索。
<b>patentable idea</b>	An idea that is new, useful and non-obvious over the prior art (i.e., over what is already known), and that is sufficiently definite in the mind of the inventor(s) that it can be enabled (i., described in an adequate level of detail) in a patent application. Years ago the patent office required a working model or other evidence that the idea was actually reduced to practice before a patent would issue. Currently, however, mere ideas can be patented.	可专利想法：一个对现有技术（即已知的技术）而言是新的，有用的和非显而易见的想法，并且在发明人的思想中是足够明确的，以至于在专利申请中能够被启用（即在专利申请中有足够详细的描述）。多年前，专利局需要一个工作模型或其他证据表明，在专利发布之前，这个想法实际上已经应用到实践中。但是，目前，仅仅想法就可以获得专利。
<b>patentable invention</b>	Same thing as patentable idea.	可专利发明：见可专利想法
<b>patent office</b>	The national or regional authority charged with receiving and processing patent applications. In the United States the patent office is the USPTO.	专利局：负责接收和处理专利申请的国家或地区主管部门。在美国，专利局是USPTO。

<b>patent prosecution</b>	The back and forth arguing between the patent applicant (or practitioner) and the patent office prior to an application being issued or abandoned. Unless an application is speeded up in some way, patent prosecution can often take three or more years. Current statistics can be found at <a href="http://www.uspto.gov/dashboards/patents/main.dashxml">http://www.uspto.gov/dashboards/patents/main.dashxml</a> .	专利审查：在专利申请被批准或放弃之前，专利申请人（或从业人员）与专利局之间的来回争论。除非以某种方式加快申请，否则专利审查往往需要三年或更长的时间。目前的统计数据可以在 <a href="http://www.uspto.gov/dashboards/patents/main.dashxml">http://www.uspto.gov/dashboards/patents/main.dashxml</a> 找到。
<b>patent rights</b>	A U.S. patent provides the owner with the right to stop others from making, using, selling, importing and exporting with respect to the claimed area of technology. Interestingly, having a patent does not necessarily mean that the owner can practice the technology. It simply means that the owner has a right to sue others for doing so.	专利权：一个美国专利为其持有者提供了阻止他人制造，使用，销售，进口和出口其受专利保护的技术领域的权利。有趣的是，拥有专利并不一定意味着专利持有者主可以实践该技术。这仅仅意味着专利持有者有权起诉他人这样做。
<b>PCT</b>	Patent Cooperation Treaty; an international treaty signed by the United States, and administered by WIPO. The PCT receiving office for the United States is the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). Patent applications are examined through the PCT procedures, but the PCT never issues any patents.	专利合作条约（PCT）：一个由美国签署并由WIPO管理的国际条约。美国的PCT受理局是美国专利和商标局（USPTO）。专利申请通过PCT程序进行审查，但PCT并不颁发任何专利。
<b>petition to make special</b>	A formal petition before the USPTO to speed up processing of a patent application based upon satisfaction of particular requirements.	特殊化请愿：向美国专利商标局提出的正式请愿，因满足某些特定要求加快处理专利申请。
<b>POSITA or PHOSITA</b>	A Person of Ordinary Skill In The Art. Generally speaking, this is a hypothetical person who knows everything that is known in the field of an invention, anywhere in the world, at any time prior to the filing or other priority date of an application, and who has only an ordinary level of creativity. Ideas that would have been obvious to such a hypothetical person should be rejected by the patent office on the grounds of obviousness.	普通的技术工人：一个具有普通技术的工人。一般而言，这是一个假设的人，他知道世界上任何地方的发明领域已知的一切，在申请的申请或其他优先权日期之前的任何时间，并且只具有普通创造性水平的人。对于这样一个假设的人来说很明显的想法应该被专利局以显而易见的理由拒绝。
<b>preferred embodiment</b>	A preferred implementation of the subject matter of a patent or patent application. Patent applicants in the United States are required to satisfy the "best mode" requirement, which means that they must describe whatever implementation of the claimed invention(s) that they consider to be "best" at the time that the application is filed.	优选实施方式：专利或专利申请主题的优选实施方式。美国的专利申请人需要满足“最佳模式”要求，这意味着他们必须描述他们认为在提交申请时“最好”的实施要求发明的方式。

<b>primary application</b>	The oldest formal application in a family of patent applications. Subsequent (secondary) applications in the family usually focus on various subsets of the disclosure of the primary application.	主要申请：专利申请系列中最早的正式申请。家族中的后续（次要）申请通常侧重主要申请所披露的部分内容。
<b>prior art</b>	Knowledge that is sufficiently close to the claimed subject matter that it is considered to be relevant to patentability. Prior art can be US or foreign patents, newspaper, journal or other publicly accessible documents, web pages, advertisements, and so forth. Prior art is defined by statute (35 U.S.C. § 102) for purposes of determining anticipation, but is slightly different for purposes of determining obviousness.	现有技术：与权利要求主题足够接近的知识，以至于被认为与可专利性相关。现有技术可以是美国或外国专利，报纸，期刊或其他可公开访问的文件，网页，广告等等。为了确定预料性的现有技术由法令（35U.S.C§102）定义，但这与为了确定显而易见的现有技术略有不同。
<b>priority; priority date</b>	A legal fiction by which something is treated as if it had occurred earlier in time. The claims of a divisional patent application, for example, have a filing date of the divisional application, but for purposes of determining patentability are treated as if that filing date were the filing date of the parent application.	优先权；优先日期：一个法律构想，通过这种构想将某个事物视为早些时候发生。例如，分案专利申请的权利要求的提交日期是具有分案申请的提交日期，但为了确定专利性，将其提交日期视为母申请的提交日期。
<b>prototype</b>	A sample or model built to test a concept or process. A working prototype of an invention is not needed to file a patent application on the inventive concepts underlying the invention.	原型：为测试一个概念或过程而构建的样本或模型。提交专利申请保护其发明构思，不需要提供原型。
<b>provisional application</b>	An informal patent application. Provisional applications are never examined. Unless they are used as a parent in a formal application, they are microfilmed and placed into storage at the one-year anniversary. In the latter case the provisional is then considered to be "dead" (expired).	临时申请：临时申请不会被审查。除非他们在正式申请中被用作母申请，否则他们会在一年后以微片的形式存储起来。在这种情况下，临时申请被认为是“死了”（过期了）。
<b>RCE</b>	See Request For Continued Examination.	请参阅继续审查请求。
<b>reductionistic thinking</b>	A process of reducing a complex idea, system, etc., to simpler parts or components that contain the essence of the idea or system.	简化思考：将复杂的想法，系统等简化为包含该想法或系统本质，更简单的部分或组成的过程。
<b>rejected claims</b>	Claims that the examiner considers to be unpatentable over the prior art, either because the claims are anticipated, obvious, and/or for some other reason. Claims that are merely objected to, rather than rejected, contain a technical defect that can usually be overcome relatively easily.	被拒绝的权利要求：专利审查员认为相对于现有技术，要求专利是不可授予专利权的，或者是因为权利要求是被预料之中的，明显的和/或出于某种其他原因。只是反对而不是拒绝的权利要求含有技术缺陷，通常可以相对容易地克服。

<b>Request For Continued Examination</b>	During patent prosecution, the patent office typically issues a non-final office action, and then a final office action. To get another two bites at the apple, an inventor, attorney or agent can simply file a Request For Continued Examination, and pay additional fees.	继续审查请求：在专利审查期间，专利局通常会先发布非最终官方通讯，然后最终官方通讯。为了再有两次机会，发明人，律师或代理人可以简单地提交继续审查请求，并支付额外费用。
<b>restriction requirement</b>	A statement by the patent office that the pending claims are deemed to address more than one invention. Restriction requirements are very commonly issued where an applicant has some claims directed to a method and some claims directed to an apparatus.	限制要求：专利局发出声明，说权利要求涉及多项发明。当申请者有些权利要求针对方法，有些权利要求针对装置的时候，限制要求会普遍发布。
<b>retained patents</b>	Patents are usually assigned to a company, university or government for commercialization. An inventor can, of course, keep ownership of a patent, and try to commercialize it himself. Such patents are "retained" by the inventor.	保留专利：专利通常转让给公司，大学或政府进行商业化。当然，发明人也可以保留专利的所有权，并亲自尝试商业化。这些专利由发明人“保留”。
<b>right-to-practice search</b>	A search undertaken to determine whether practice of a given technology will likely infringe the patent rights of another.	实践权检索：进行搜索以确定实践某项技术是否可能会侵犯他人的专利权。
<b>royalty</b>	Money or other value, usually paid to a patent holder in exchange for a license to a patent. Royalties are typically paid monthly or quarterly, and can be fixed fee, scheduled fee, or dependent on sales or other conditions.	特许费：通常支付给专利持有人以换取专利许可的金钱或其他价值。特许费通常每月或每季度支付，可以是固定费用，计划费用或与销售或其他条件相关。
<b>scope of equivalents</b>	A patent claim covers both that which is literally encompassed by the language of the claim, and also that which is equivalent. The idea behind the doctrine of equivalents is that an infringer should not be able to circumvent a patent claim by making an insubstantial modification.	等同范围：专利权利要求涵盖了权利要求语言字面上包含的意思，以及与其等同的意思。等同原则背后的想法是，侵权人不应该可以通过做出非实质性修改来规避专利权利要求。
<b>small entity</b>	In the United States, an assignee that has less than 500 employees. Many countries do not distinguish between large and small entities with respect to fees.	小实体：在美国，雇员少于500人的专利受让人。许多国家在收费方面没有区分大小实体。
<b>target claiming</b>	A claiming strategy in which an independent claim recites a broad subject matter, and dependent claims recite successively narrower subsets of that subject matter.	目标权利要求：一种权利要求策略，独立权利要求描述了广泛的主题，而从属权利要求描述了比该主题陆续狭窄的子集。
<b>tautological claiming</b>	A claiming strategy that uses logically related terms and concepts to claim all commercially viable choices.	套套逻辑权利要求：一种权利要求策略，使用逻辑上相关的术语和概念来要求专利保护所有商业上可行的选择。
<b>USPTO</b>	United States Patent and Trademark Office	美国专利商标局

<b>utility application</b>	A patent application that claims a useful invention. Contrasts with a design application, which claims the ornamental appearance of something.	实用专利申请：权利要求专利保护一种有用发明的专利申请。与之对比，设计专利申请要求专利保护具有某种东西的装饰外观。
<b>Venn diagram</b>	A diagram that uses circles and ovals to represent applications of set theory.	维恩图：使用圆和椭圆来表示应用集合论的图。
<b>white space</b>	The conceptual space around an idea, which is not already known by others.	白色空间：一个想法周围的概念空间，这是其他人还不知道的。
<b>white space patenting</b>	A patenting strategy that seeks to claim all the commercially viable white space around an inventor's idea.	白色空间专利战略：一种项专利战略，旨在试图要求专利保护发明人的想法周围所有商业上可行的白色空间。
<b>WIPO</b>	World Intellectual Property Organization.	世界知识产权组织