



Fundamentals of Intellectual Property Protection

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Aerospace Engineering

The University of Kansas

-

Do You Need Formal Protection?

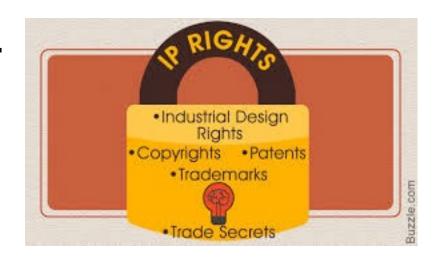
- 1. Do you and/or the company you will work for want a competitive advantage?
- 2. Do you and/or the company you will work for want to make money?



3. Do you and/or the agency you will work for want to preserve the taxpayer's rights to royalty free use of Government funded products?

If you answered "yes" or "probably someday" to #1 or #2 \rightarrow Stick around... Here's what you need to know.

Maintenance and protection of IP Rights can give you the competitive advantage and/or funding that you want/need.



Failure to Protect has Consequences

- Funding issues
- Others may beat you to market





Types of Intellectual Property Protection

- 1. Trade Secrets company secrets
- 2. Patents new, useful inventions; designs
- 3. Copyrights original expressions fixed in a tangible medium
- 4. Trademarks distinguish source of goods



5. Service Marks – distinguish source of services









Has it All!







Trade Secrets



Any formula, pattern, device or compilation of information which is used in a person's business, and which gives the person an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.

-

Trade Secrets



- Relevant Factors
 - Publication → Go to patents
 - Extent secret is known inside the company
 - Measures taken to ensure secrecy
 - Value of information to company and its competitors
 - Time, effort put into developing information
 - Ease of discovery or reverse engineering





Patents

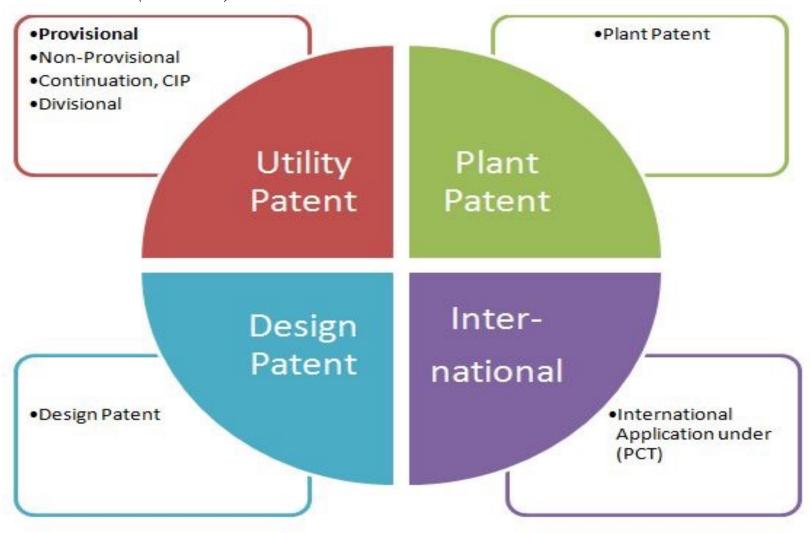


- A patent provides the exclusive right to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering to sell and importing the invention
- No right to practice invention → the "chair"
- Standard → New, useful, non-obvious
- It is a legal monopoly for a certain time in exchange for full disclosure
- As opposed to trade secrets \rightarrow No disclosure; indefinite period of protection (e.g., Coca Cola[®] formula, Heinz [®] ketchup formula)





Patents (cont'd)



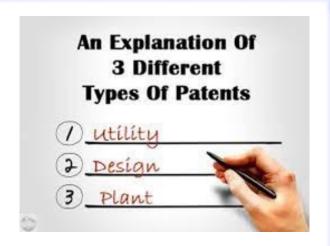
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- Types of Patents
 - Utility
 - Granted for inventions that perform some utility, including processes, machines, articles of manufacture, compositions of matter and improvements on any one of these
 - The basic patent term is 20 years from the filing date of the application

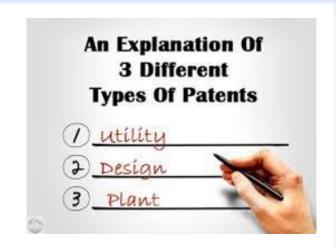








- Types of Patents
 - Design
 - Focuses on the aesthetics vs. functionality
 - 14-year term
 - Provisional
 - patent "place-holder"
 - one-year protection
 - defend against disclosures
 - economical





Patents (cont'd)

What Can be Patented?

- Today, almost everything
- Life Forms
- Chemical formulations
- Manufacturing process
- Products
- Computer programs
- Methods of doing business
 e.g., Amazon v. Barnes and Noble

4 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS TO GET A PATENT

Is your invention Useful?



Utility Requirement



Is your invention a

- 1. Machine
- 2.Process
- 3.manufacture
- 4.Composition of matter?



Eligibility Requirement



Is your invention New ?



Novelty Requirement



Is your invention Obvious?



4





Patents (cont'd)



- Who Is An Inventor?
 - A person who participates in the conception of an invention
- What Is An Invention?
 - Conception
 - Reduction to practice
- Consequences of failing to name all inventors



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Patents (cont'd)

PATENT APPLICATION

When to File:

- United States
 - One year from publication, sale or offer to sell
- Foreign
 - Before any public disclosure
- e.g., Inventor's own poster/abstract precluded patent protection

Patents (cont'd)



Prior Agreements/Policies

May restrict your rights in your invention
 e.g., Fenn v. Yale – Professor does not inform Yale of discovery in violation of policy; Yale owns patent







Copyrights

copyright

What is it?

- Copyright protection protects the expression of an idea, not the idea itself
- The types of works for which copyright protection is available are extremely varied
 - e.g., books, photographs, sound recordings, paintings, sculptures, drawings, software, websites

Copyrights (cont'd)



Scope of Rights:

- A copyright gives the owner of the work the exclusive right to copy, reproduce, distribute, publish, perform or display the work.
- The owner of the copyright also has the exclusive rights to so-called "derivative works" of the original work.

Kansa

Copyrights (cont'd)



Who grants the rights?

- Copyright protection exists as soon as the work is fixed in a tangible medium of expression.
 - Prior to publication of the work, the notice © owner/date should be applied.
 - No specific act is required to secure protection for a work that is fixed.





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Copyrights (cont'd)

Copyright Registration

Term of Rights:

- Generally life of author + 70 years
- As to the ownership of rights, copyright vests initially in the author(s) of the work.
 - In the case of a "work made for hire," the employer or other person for whom the work was prepared is the author and owner of all rights.

Kansas

Copyrights (cont'd)



Be Aware:

- In employer/employee relationship, "work made for hire" status is presumed
- Outside employer/employee relationship, it is not presumed





-

Copyrights (cont'd)



Why Do I Care?

- The Materials/Works you use
- Owning Materials/Works created for you
- Protecting your Materials/Works

Trademarks



What is it?

- Identifies the source of one seller's products or services and distinguishes that source from other sources
- Trademark (TM) for goods/service mark (SM) for services
- Can be a word, symbol, logo, design, sound, scent, color, domain name, etc.
 - Just about anything that identifies a seller with its goods or services can be a trademark!



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Trademarks (cont'd)



Who grants the rights?

- Trademark rights are acquired through actual use in interstate commerce and are not governmentally created
- You can file an application based only upon a bona fide intent to use a mark, without actual use



Trademarks (cont'd)



Term of Rights:

- Ten years from the date of registration
- Trademark or service mark registration can be renewed indefinitely as long as the mark is used and not abandoned or does not become generic





*

Trademarks (cont'd)



Why Do I Care?

- Brand identity/equity = \$\$
 - Business name McDonald's[®]
 - Product names Coca Cola[®], BMW[®], Bayer[®]
 - Slogans "Where's the Beef?""

 "Greatest Show on Earth®"
 - Shapes Coca-Cola[®] bottle

IP Policies on KU Campus





- If invented for class = student's property
- For KU sponsored research:

- If KU facilities are used, and unsponsored, rights to IP must be negotiated
- If KU admin. is not interested, then inventor may patent
- If invention is made off University time, property etc., then it is owned by inventor, if student. If KU employee... then... it's complicated...
- Royalty split: 1/3 Inventor(s), 1/3 Inventor's Unit, 1/3 Administration

United States Patent [19]

[11] 3,771,192

Zaleski

[45] Nov. 13, 1973

[54]	COMBINATION	TOY	DOG	AND	VACUUM
	CLEANER				

[76] Inventor: Anne Margaret Zaleski, 314 57th St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15201

Mar. 16, 1972 [22] Filed:

[21] Appl. No.: 235,290

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 8,963, Feb. 5, 1970. abandoned.

[52]	U.S. Cl 15/330, 40/110
[51]	Int. Cl A471 5/12
[58]	Field of Search 46/116; 15/257, 323,
[]	15/327 D, 327 E, 328, 330, 335

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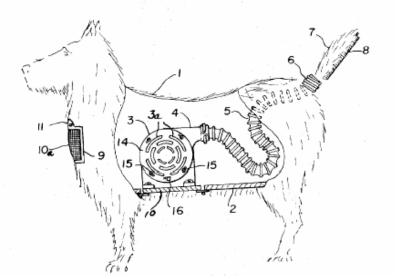
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355,905	9/1961	Switzerland	15/323

Primary Examiner-Billy J. Wilhite Assistant Examiner-C. K. Moore Attorney-William J. Ruano

ABSTRACT

A toy dog closely resembling a real dog and having a bollow interior in which is mounted a vacuum cleaner having a suction hose which is retractable from the tail end of the dog. This enables vacuuming a dog after a hair cut and grooming without causing fear to the dog, inasmuch as the vacuum cleaner noise is greatly muffed by such enclosure. The vacuum cleaner is convertible to a blower and air issuing from the tail end can be heated so as to serve as a dryer.

5 Claims, 5 Drawing Figures



(12) United States Patent

US 6,368,227 B1 (10) Patent No.: (45) Date of Patent: Apr. 9, 2002

(54) METHOD OF SWINGING ON A SWING

(76) Inventor: Steven Olson, 337 Otis Avc., St. Paul, MN (US) 55104

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 09/715,198

(22) Filed: Nov. 17, 2000

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ A63G 9/00 (52) U.S. Cl. 472/118 472/118, 119, (58) Field of Search

(56)References Cited

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472/120, 121, 122, 123, 125

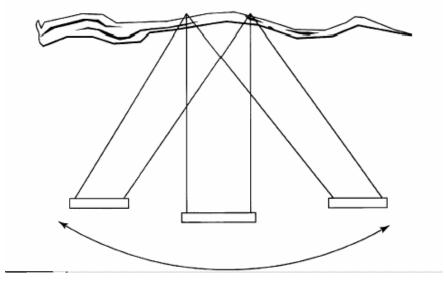
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner-Kien T. Nguyen (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Peter Lowell Olson

ABSTRACT

A method of swing on a swing is disclosed, in which a user positioned on a standard swing suspended by two chains from a substantially horizontal tree branch induces side to side motion by pulling alternately on one chain and then the other.

4 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets







Examples.

US005440193A

5,440,193 [11] Patent Number: [45] Date of Patent: Aug. 8, 1995

[54]	METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR					
	STRUCTURAL, ACTUATION AND SENSING					
	IN A DESIRED DIRECTION					

[75] Inventor: Ronald M. Barrett, Auburn, Ala.

United States Patent [19]

[73] Assignee: University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

[21] Appl. No.: 43,988

[22] Filed: Apr. 7, 1993

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 790,074, Nov. 12, 1991, abandoned, which is a continuation of Ser. No. 485,599, Feb. 27, 1990, abandoned.

[51]	Int. Cl.6 B29C 65/52; H01L 41/053
[52]	U.S. Cl 340/328; 73/775;
	156/291; 310/348
[58]	
	310/328, 333, 352, 368, 348; 73/767, 768, 775,
	777, 779, 802, DIG. 2, DIG. 4; 244/75 R

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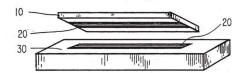
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, vol. 14, No. 5, Oct. 1971, 310-328.

Primary Examiner-Steven D. Maki Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt

ABSTRACT

An apparatus, system and method for actuating or sensing strains in a substrate which includes at least one actuator/sensor element which has transverse and longitudinal axes. The actuator/sensor element is attached to the substrate in such a manner that the stiffness of the actuator/sensor element differs in the transverse and longitudinal axes. In this manner, it is possible to sense or actuate strains in the substrate in a desired direction, regardless of the passive stiffness properties of the substrate, actuator element or sensor element. An isotropic actuator/sensor element attached to a substrate in this manner can then operate in an anisotropic way. In a preferred embodiment, the actuator/sensor element is bonded to the substrate at an area of attachment occupying only the central third of the actuator/sensor element in its longitudinal axes. The actuator/sensor element may be a piezoelectric, magnetostrictive, thermally actuated lamina (including bi-metallic) or shape memory alloy element.

20 Claims, 15 Drawing Sheets





(10) Patent No.: (45) Date of Patent:

US 6,502,787 B1 Jan. 7, 2003

(54) CONVERTIBLE VERTICAL TAKE-OFF AND LANDING MINIATURE AERIAL VEHICLE

(75) Inventor: Ronald Martin Barrett, Auburn, AL

(73) Assignees: Micro Autonomous Systems LLC, Del

(12) United States Patent

Mar, CA (US); Singapore Technologies Dynamics PTE LTD, Singapore (SG)

Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 10/082,814

Barrett

Feb. 22, 2002 (22) Filed: (51) Int. Cl.7

(52) U.S. Cl. 244/23 A; 244/7 B; 244/73 R .. 244/7 B, 23 A, (58) Field of Search 244/23 D, 34 A, 73 R

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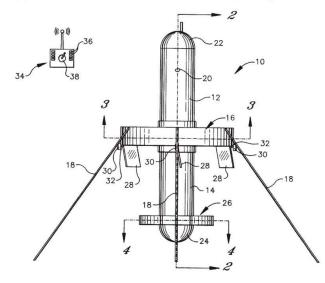
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Primary Examiner-Robert P. Swiatek (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm-John L. Rogitz

ABSTRACT

A vertical take-off and landing miniature aerial vehicle includes an upper fuselage segment and a lower fuselage segment that extend in opposite directions from a rotor guard assembly. A rotor rotates within the rotor guard assembly between the fuselage segments. Plural turning vanes extend from the rotor guard assembly beneath the rotor. Moreover, plural grid fins extend radially from the lower fuselage segment below the turning vanes. The aerial vehicle is capable of taking off and landing vertically. During flight, the aerial vehicle can hover and transition between a horizontal flight mode and a vertical flight mode

30 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets









Examples...

(12) United States Patent Barrett et al.

(10) Patent No.: US 6,796,533 B2 (45) Date of Patent: Sep. 28, 2004

(54) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR BOUNDARY LAYER REATTACHMENT USING PIEZOELECTRIC SYNTHETIC JET ACTUATORS

- (75) Inventors: Ronald M. Barrett, Auburn, AL (US); Christopher Reasonover, Fredericksburg, VA (US); Jeremy Corpening, West Lafavette, IN (US)
- (73) Assignee: Auburn University, Auburn, AL (US)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: 10/104,914
- (22) Filed: Mar. 22, 2002
- (65) Prior Publication Data

US 2002/0195526 A1 Dec. 26, 2002

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/278,790, filed on Mar. 26, 2001.

(51)	Int. Cl.7	B64C 21/06
(52)	U.S. Cl	244/208; 244/207
(58)	Field of Search	244/207, 208,
	2	244/209, 204, 130, 109, 201

(56) References Cited

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Cooper, P., "U.S. Eyes Stealthy, Flexible Airframes," Defense News, May 29, 1995, pp. 1,36 vol. 10, No. 21. Proctor, P., "New Munition Could Replace Some Missiles," Aviation Week and Space Technology, McGraw-Hill, New York, NY, vol. 146, No. 27, Jun. 30, 1997, p. 49.

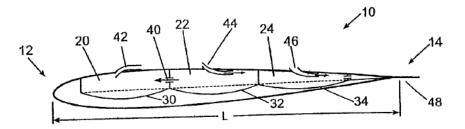
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Primary Examiner—Tien Dinh (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Gardner Groff, P.C.

57) ABSTRACT

A method and apparatus for active boundary layer control on an aerodynamic surface. One or more piezoelectric synthetic jet actuators operate as a boundary layer pump to ingest fluid along the surface of an aerodynamic object and discharge fluid tangentially to the fluid flow along the surface and/or at the trailing edge of the object to reduce drag and delay stall.

17 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



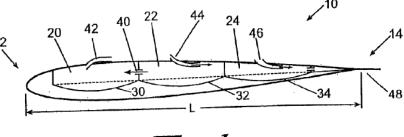
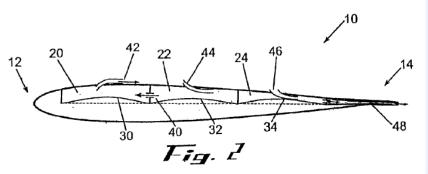


Fig. 1



(56)

Examples...

(12) United States Patent Barrett et al.

US 7,898,153 B2 (10) Patent No.: (45) Date of Patent: Mar. 1, 2011

(54) ACTUATOR

Inventors: Ronald Martin Barrett, Lawrence, KS (US); Paolo Tiso, Varese (IT)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 264 days.

Appl. No.: 11/795,830 (21)

PCT Filed: Jan. 25, 2005

§ 371 (c)(1).

(86)PCT No.: PCT/NL2005/000054

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Primary Examiner - Walter Benson Assistant Examiner - Karen Addison

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Haverstock & Owens LLP

(57)ABSTRACT

Actuator comprising: a) a support beam

b) a first means for placing said support beam in compres-

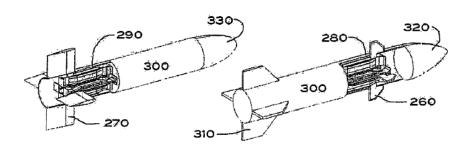
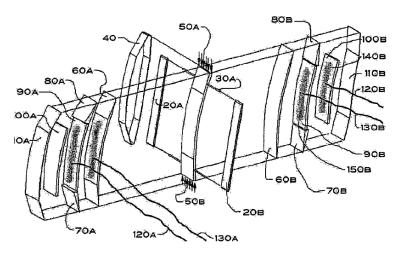


Fig. 11







Examples...

(12) United States Patent Vos et al.

- (54) METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PRESSURE ADAPTIVE MORPHING STRUCTURE
- (75) Inventors: Roelof Vos, Breda (NL); Ronald M. Barrett, Lawrence, KS (US)
- (73) Assignee: University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS
 (US)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 233 days.
- (21) Appl. No.: 12/843,255
- (22) Filed: Jul. 26, 2010

(10) Patent No.: US 8,366,057 B2 (45) Date of Patent: Feb. 5, 2013

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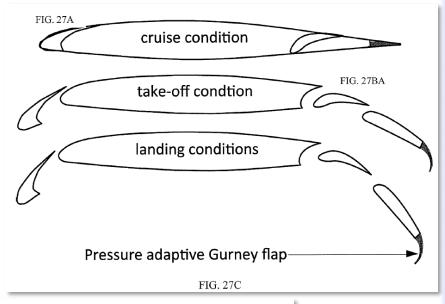
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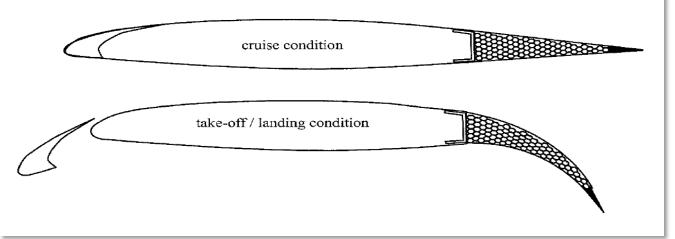
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(Continued)









(12) United States Design Patent (10) Patent No.:

(10) Patent No.: US D776,571 S

Barrett et al.

(45) Date of Patent: ** Jan. 17, 2017

(54) AERIAL VEHICLE

(71) Applicant: University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS (US)

(72) Inventors: Ronald M. Barrett, Lawrence, KS (US); Robert B. Honea, Lenoir City, TN (US); Richard B. Bramlette, Little Rock, AR (US)

(73) Assignee: **University of Kansas**, Lawrence, KS (US)

(**) Term: 15 Years

(21) Appl. No.: 29/529,811

(22) Filed: Jun. 10, 2015

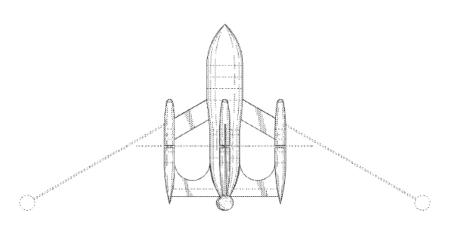
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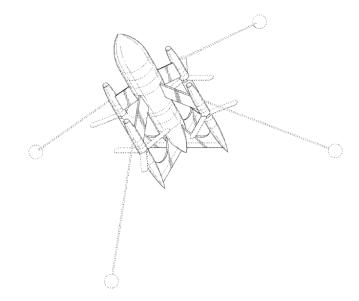
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U.S. Appl. No. 14/120,446, filed Jun. 10, 2014, Barrett et al. (Continued)

Data Data M. Caran







(12) United States Design Patent (10) Patent No.: Barrett et al.

US D853,939 S

(45) Date of Patent: ** *Jul. 16, 2019

(54) AERIAL VEHICLE

- (71) Applicant: University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS
- (72) Inventors: Ronald M. Barrett, Lawrence, KS (US); Richard B. Bramlette, Little Rock, AR (US); Robert B. Honea. Lenoir City, TN (US)
- (73) Assignee: University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS (US)
- This patent is subject to a terminal dis-(*) Notice:
- (**) Term: 15 Years
- (21) Appl. No.: 29/574,073
- Aug. 11, 2016

Related U.S. Application Data

- (63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 14/810,090, filed on Jul. 27, 2015, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 14/120,449, filed on Jul. 25, 2014.
- (51) LOC (11) Cl. 12-07 (52) U.S. Cl.
- USPC ...
 - Field of Classification Search USPC D12/16.1, 319-345; D21/436, 441, 442, D21/443, 444, 447-454, 437 B64C 2201/141; B64C 39/024; B64C
 - See application file for complete search history.

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U.S. Appl. No. 14/120,446, filed Jun. 10, 2014, Barrett et al. (Continued)

Primary Examiner - Brandon Michael Rosati Assistant Examiner - Marissa J Cash (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm - Ray Quinney & Nebeker, P.C.; Paul N. Taylor

CLAIM

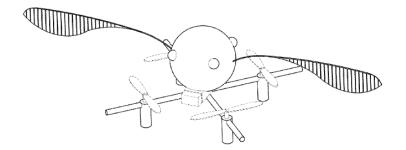
The ornamental design for an aerial vehicle, as shown and

DESCRIPTION

This invention was made with government support under grant no. DTOS59-06-G-00047 awarded by the Department of Transportation. The government has certain rights in the invention.

- FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an aerial vehicle showing my new design;
- FIG. 2 is a front elevational view thereof;
- FIG. 3 is a side elevational view thereof:
- FIG. 4 is a top plan view thereof;
- FIG. 5 is a bottom plan view thereof;
- FIG. 6 is a perspective view of an aerial vehicle showing a vet further new design;
- FIG. 7 is a front elevational view thereof;
- FIG. 8 is a side elevational view thereof;
- FIG. 9 is a top plan view thereof; and,
- FIG. 10 is a bottom plan view thereof.
- In the drawings, the broken lines depict environmental subject matter only and form no part of the claimed design.

1 Claim, 8 Drawing Sheets



(12) United States Patent Barrett et al.

(10) Patent No.: US 10.561.956 B2

(45) Date of Patent: Feb. 18, 2020

MOVEABLE MEMBER BEARING AERIAL VEHICLES AND METHODS OF USE

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- (73) Assignce: University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 1209 days.
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- (65)Prior Publication Data

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- (51) Int. Cl. B64C 27/00 (2006.01)A63H 27/00 (2006.01)B64C 27/08 (2006.01) B64C 27/20 (2006.01)
- (52) U.S. CL A63H 27/12 (2013.01); B64C 27/00 (2013.01); B64C 27/006 (2013.01); B64C 27/08 (2013.01); B64C 27/20 (2013.01)
- (58) Field of Classification Search

CPC A63H 27/00; A63H 27/12; B64B 1/24; B64B 1/30; B64B 1/32; B64B 1/34; B64C 27/00; B64C 27/006; B64C 27/08; B64C 27/20; B64C 39/00; B64C 39/02; B64C 39/024; B64C 39/028; B64C 2201/024; B64C 2201/108; B64C 33/00; B64C 33/02

See application file for complete search history.

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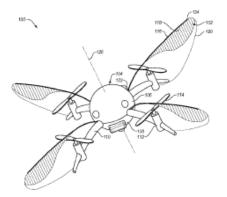
Primary Examiner - Richard R. Green Assistant Examiner - Michael A. Fabula

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm - Ray Quinney & Nebeker P.C.; Paul N. Taylor

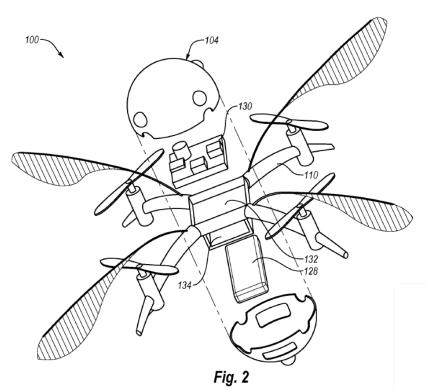
ABSTRACT

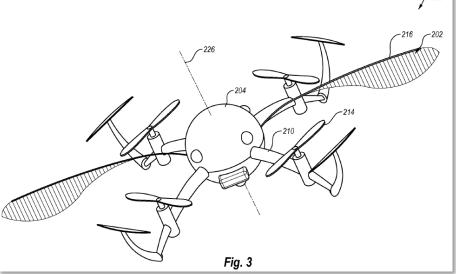
An aerial vehicle includes a body having a longitudinal axis, a plurality of movable members emanating connected to the body, at least one motor, and at least three aerodynamic propulsors driven by the at least one motor. The movable members are connected to the body and extend away from the body.

22 Claims, 36 Drawing Sheets













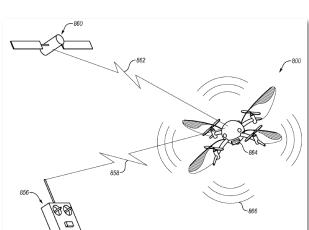
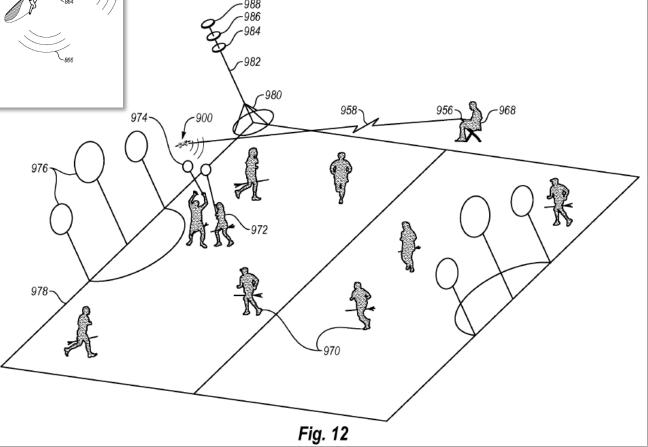
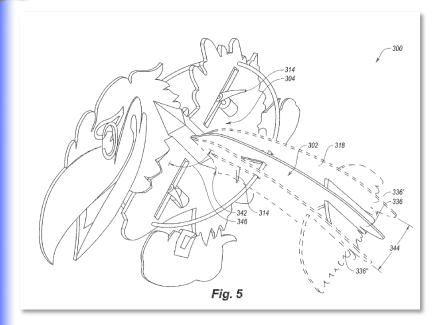


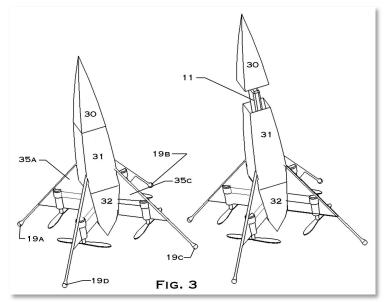
Fig. 11

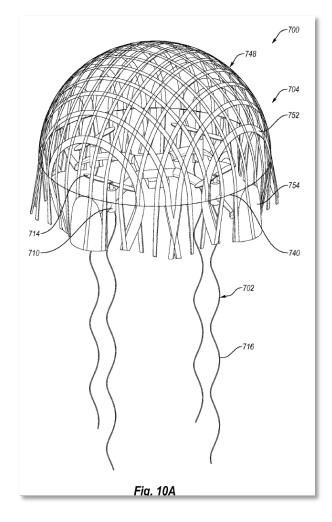








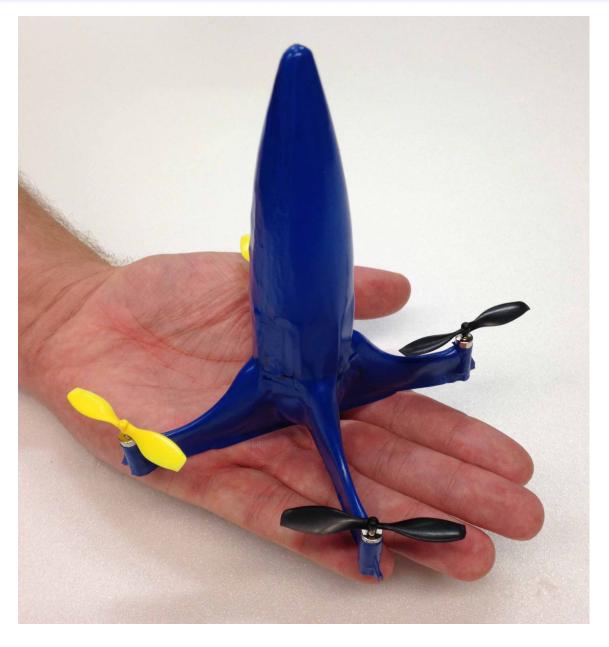














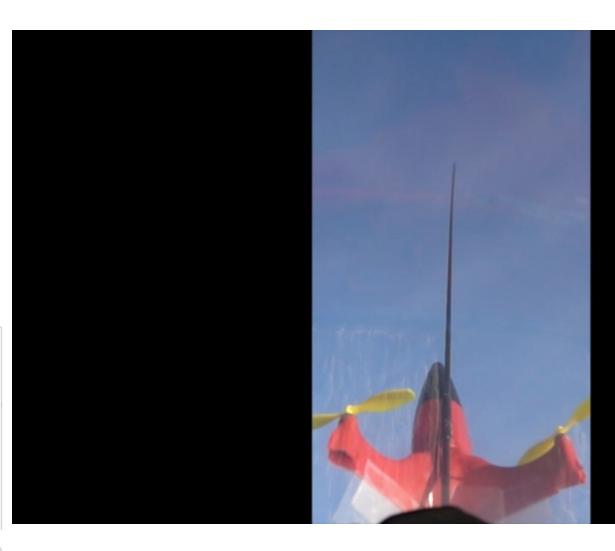














(12) United States Patent Barrett-Gonzales

(54) SUPERSONIC HOVERING AIR VEHICLE

(75) Inventor: Ronald M. Barrett-Gonzales, Lawrence, KS (US)

(73) Assignee: University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 93 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 13/279,827

(22) Filed: Oct. 24, 2011

(65) Prior Publication Data

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Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/406,140, filed on Oct. 24, 2010.

(51) Int. Cl.

B64C 27/24 (2006.01)

B64C 29/02 (2006.01)

B64C 39/02 (2006.01)

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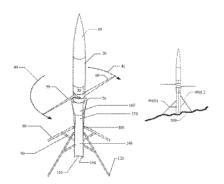
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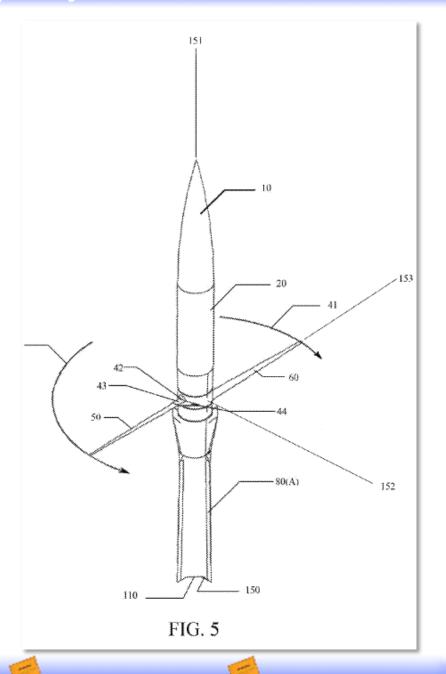
Primary Examiner — Tien Dinh
Assistant Examiner — Vicente Rodriguez
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V. Daniluck; Bingham Greenebaum Doll LLP

(57) ABSTRACT

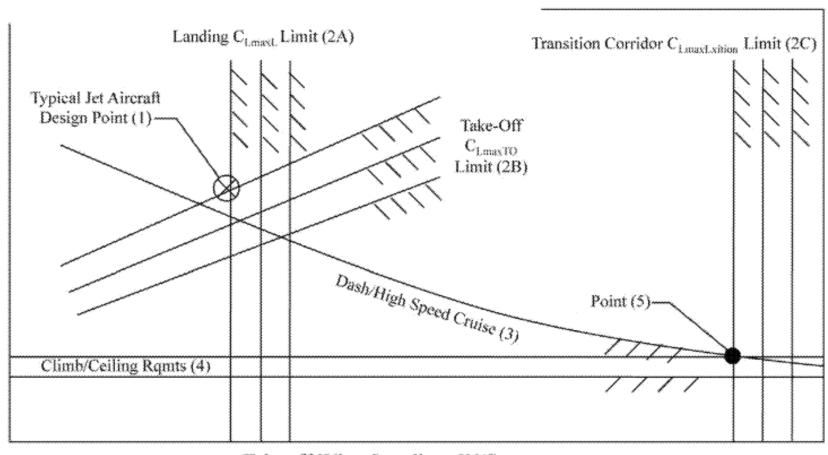
Embodiments of the present invention include an aircraft capable of sustained out-of-ground-effect hover flight and sustained supersonic flight. At least some embodiments includes two wings powered by an engine to counterrotate while hovering, and to not rotate and sweep while flying at transonic and supersonic speeds. Other embodiments include two rotating wings that generate a force per unit area of under 100 lb/ft2 within the rotating wing disk during hover. Still other embodiment include a vehicle with rotating wings that can increase pitch to accelerate the aircraft, align the chord line of the wings with the airstream, and sweep the wings. Still further embodiments include a power plant that powers unducted rotating wings during hover and disengages from the wings to propel the aircraft at supersonic speeds.

14 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets









Takeoff Wing Loading, W/S

FIG. 1

