

Technical contributions with this invention:

- Point 1: Tethering a physical product with a blockchain token at a specific price interval based on the manufacturing cost of product, enables a use case for a global currency with less volatility than bitcoin. The novelty of the Marquise Museums Dualchain method entails a combination of this statement with point 2:
- In order to prevent users from abusing the system, there are two tokens issued instead of one, this will affect user behaviour to conform to the rules of the new system
- Point 3: Tethering physical product on blockchain using the Dualchain system, enables 100% immutable verification of product authenticity due to inherent characteristics of distributed ledger as a decentralized validation tool.
- Point 4: The Dualchain Method enables value migration of physical good to blockchain by issuance of two tokens to represent high liquidity currency and low liquidity asset.
- In combination, these contributions enable a new pattern of trading physical goods on the blockchain, that was not previously possible, a claim should view the application holistically with inclusion of all moving parts into a patented business method and technological contribution in the field of crypto currencies, blockchain, logistics and cryptography. Categorized under Section G/Fysik G06: Affärsmetoder G09: Kryptografi

Claim:

- Marquise Museum is seeking protection for the Dualchain method in the specified areas of invention:
- 1. The issuance of two tokens to enable a centralized and decentralized method of logistical distribution to users according to rules presented in this application with variations to circumvent the protection.
- 2. The protection of the two tier issuance for this business method and purpose on all current and future platforms with similar token deployment options such as Counterparty for Bitcoin chain, ERC-20 for Ethereum and Waves for Waves chain. Further, the Dualchain/Two tier method protection will also encompass all standalone versions of distributed ledger, present and future, that uses similar solutions as the aforementioned, such as forks of DASH and forks of other coins or token platforms. Including those utilizing proof of work, proof of stake, masternodes and other present and future blockchain implementations of similar characteristics.
- 3. Protection for the logistical implementation of Dualchain tethered to physical goods such as books, dvds, trading cards and game cards, collectible items and luxury merchandise such as handbags and variations of bags, watches, shoes, communication devices such as mobile phones & smartphones, apparell, medicine & pills, technical merchandise, sunglasses, perfumes, cars, commodities, and industries that can benefit from the Dualchain system that may have not been included herein but are of similar nature.

Introduction to blockchain:

A blockchain is a decentralized, distributed and public digital ledger that is used to record transactions across many computers so that the record cannot be altered retroactively without the alteration of all subsequent blocks and the consensus of the network. This allows the participants to verify and audit transactions inexpensively. A blockchain database is managed autonomously using a peer-to-peer network and a distributed timestamping server. They are authenticated by mass collaboration powered by collective self-interests. The result is a robust workflow where participants' uncertainty regarding data security is marginal. The use of a blockchain removes the characteristic of infinite reproducibility from a digital asset. It confirms that each unit of value was transferred only once, solving the long-standing problem of double spending. Blockchains have been described as a value-exchange protocol. This blockchain-based exchange of value can be completed quicker, safer and cheaper than with traditional systems. A blockchain can assign title rights because, when properly set up to detail the exchange agreement, it provides a record that compels offer and acceptance.