

Öfverstedt Susanne

Från: Holmberg-Roth Birgitta
Skickat: den 20 augusti 2018 09:59
Till: Enhet F - NAT ärendefrågor
Ämne: VB: Ny ansökan
Bifogade filer: 1800140-4.pdf

Ink. t. Patent- och reg.verket

2018 -08- 14

E-post

Har ni kanske fått i annan form, dvs papper? Till akten i så fall /Birgitta

Från: Marquise Museum <contact@marquisemuseum.com>
Skickat: den 14 augusti 2018 20:48
Till: Holmberg-Roth Birgitta <Birgitta.Holmberg-Roth@prv.se>
Ämne: Re: Ny ansökan

Ansökan 2 är analyserad av ombud och skickat som rekommenderat brev idag 14/8 2018. En inbetalning på 3250:- kommer den 19/8 till er.

Jag bifogar en PDF kopia på inlämnat material.

2018-07-24 10:51 GMT+02:00 Marquise Museum <contact@marquisemuseum.com>:

Serenadgatan 28
215 72
Malmö
Kerstin Celanders Olsson

Jag ber min mamma gå igenom materialet när det anländer

2018-07-24 10:08 GMT+02:00 Holmberg-Roth Birgitta <Birgitta.Holmberg-Roth@prv.se>:

Hej!

Som jag tidigare informerat om så skickar tyvärr inte PRV förelägganden och beslut i patentansökningar per e-post av säkerhets skäl. PRV måste därför ha en fungerande postadress dit vi kan skicka all kommunikation.

Vänliga hälsningar

PRV

Birgitta Holmberg Roth
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Telefon: 08-782 28 00, direkt 08-782 29 04
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www.prv.se

Från: Marquise Museum <contact@marquisemuseum.com>

Skickat: den 23 juli 2018 16:42

Till: Enhet F - NAT ärendefrågor <EnhetF-NAT.arendefragor@prv.se>

Ämne: Re: Ny ansökan

E-post kopia vore mycket uppskattat eftersom mormor är 82 år gammal och jag är utomlands.

2018-07-23 16:20 GMT+02:00 Enhet F - NAT ärendefrågor <EnhetF-NAT.arendefragor@prv.se>:

Hej!

Er nya ansökan har fått ansökningsnummer 1800140-4.

Som ni tidigare blivit informerad om kommer vi att skicka post till den adress ni uppgivit i ansökan.

Vänliga hälsningar

PRV

Emma Högberg

Formaliahandläggare

Patent- och registreringsverket (PRV)

Patentavdelningen

Box 5055

102 42 Stockholm

Besökare: [Valhallavägen 136](#)

Kundsupport: 08-782 28 00

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1800140-4

PRV

PATENT- OCH REGISTRERINGSVERKET

Ansökan om svenskt patent

1. Sökande

Namn/företagets registrerade firma	Selitha Publishers	Organisationsnummer (ej personnr)	6204234329
Adress	Serenadgatan 28	Telefon dagtid	
Postadress	215 72 Malmö	Mobiltelefon	0721 935 922
Grund för sökandens rätt till uppfinningen (anges endast om sökanden inte även är uppfinnare):			
☐ Anställningsavtal ☐ Köp ☐ Arv ☐ Lag (1949:345) om rätten till arbetstagares uppfinningar ☐ Kollektivavtal ☒ Gåva ☐ Annat (specificera)			
☐ Flera sökande finns angivna på medföljande bilaga (sida fyra av blanketten)			

2. Uppfinnare

Namn	Rons De La Fressange
Adress	Serenadgatan 28
Postadress	215 72 Malmö
☐ Flera uppfinnare finns angivna på medföljande bilaga (sida fem av blanketten)	

3. Ombud

Namn/företagets registrerade firma	
Adress	Telefon dagtid
Postadress	Referensnummer
☐ Jag/Vi som undertecknat denna ansökan ger fullmakt till ovanstående ombud att företräda mig/oss i allt som rör denna patentansökan och i allt som rör det eventuellt beviljade patentet.	
☐ Separat fullmakt bifogas denna ansökan. ☐ Generalfullmakt finns hos PRV nr	

4. Uppfinningens benämning

Dualchain

5. Ansökan är tidigare faxad

Datum

6. Språkval

Jag vill att patent ska meddelas i:	
☐ Svensk lydelse. (PRV använder då svenska i förelägganden och beslut.)	
☒ Engelsk lydelse och jag önskar att PRV skriver förelägganden och beslut på: ☒ Svenska ☒ Engelska	

7. Fullföljd internationell patentansökan

Internationell ingivningsdag	Ansökningsnummer
------------------------------	------------------

8. Begäran om prioritet

Datum 2018-03-27	Land/ Myndighet Sverige PRV	Ansökningsnummer 1830101-0	Prioritetsdokument ska hämtas via DAS. Lösenord:	Prioritetsdokument har tidigare lämnats in till PRV i patentansökan med nummer: 1830101-0

9. Avdelad eller utbruten ansökan

Ursprungliga ansökans nummer

10. Deposition av mikroorganismer

Depositionsmyndighet	
Depositionsdatum	Depositionsnummer

11. Avgifter (SEK)

Ansökningsavgift	
☒ Anmälningsavgift och granskningsavgift. Obligatorisk avgift.	3 000
☐st patentkrav utöver 10 å 150 kr. Obligatorisk avgift	0
Övriga avgifter	
☐ Granskningsavgift, internationellt slag (ITS). 5 450 kr	0
☐ Två månaders frist för översättning, fullföljd internationell ansökan. 500 kr	0
☐ Diariebevis. 100 kr	0
Summa avgifter:	3.000

12. Betalningssätt

☒ Bankgiro 5050-0248	☐ Elektronisk betalning
☐ Depositionskonto nummer	

13. Övriga tjänster

☒ Jag begär att PRV laddar upp ett prioritetsdokument av denna ansökan till DAS (WIPO) för 250 kr.		
Betalningssätt för överföringen av dokumentet: ☒ Faktura ☐ Depositionskonto nummer		
Lösenordet ska skickas till följande e-postadress: contact@marquisemuseum.com		
☒ Jag vill underrättas i samband med att den tekniska granskningen påbörjas.		
Namn Marquise De La Fressange	E-post contact@marquisemuseum.com	Telefon 0721 935 922

14. Underskrift

Samtliga sökande måste underteckna blanketten om den inte undertecknas av ett gemensamt befullmäktigat ombud.

Ort	Datum
Firma	
Namnteckning	Namnförtydligande
Namnteckning	Namnförtydligande
Namnteckning	Namnförtydligande
Namnteckning	Namnförtydligande
Namnteckning	Namnförtydligande

15. Bilagor

☐ Flera sökande	☒ 2 st. ritningsblad
☐ Flera uppfinnare	☐ Fullmakt
☒ Beskrivning	☐ Sekvenslista i elektroniskt format som uppfyller WIPO standard ST.25
☒ Patentkrav	☐ Prioritetsbevis
☒ Sammandrag	☐ Övrigt

Kategori: Blockchain
Sektion G/Fysik
G06: Affärsmetoder
G09: Kryptografi

Sökande: Selitha Publishers/The Marquise Museum of Contemporary Art
Serenadgatan 28 215 72 Malmö
Uppfinnare: Marquise De La Fressange

Abstract

- The Marquise Museum Dualchain business method tethers physical product with blockchain tokens & distributed ledgers at specific price interval based on manufacturing cost of product, enabling a use case for 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: centralized & decentralized, which influences user behaviour to conform to the rules of the new system
- 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.
- 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.

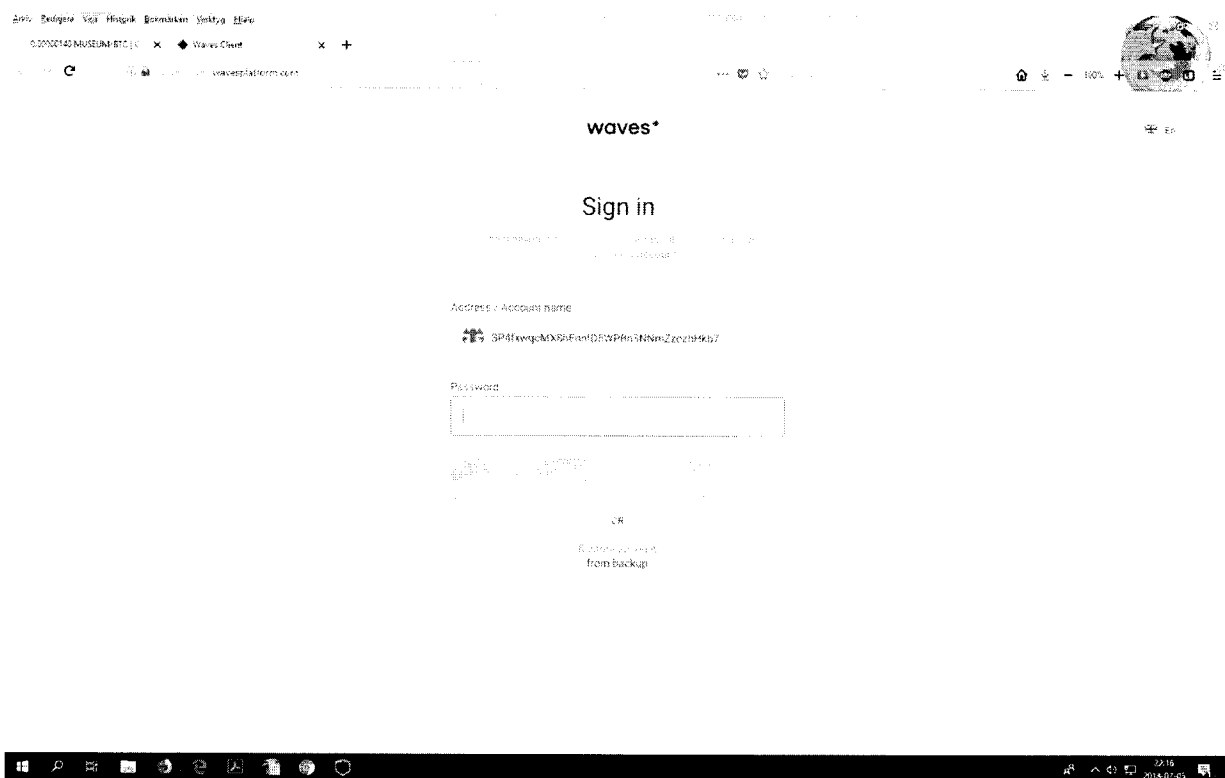
Det här dokumentet beskriver Marquise Museums affärsmetod för att handla med fysiskt gods på blockchain. Resterande text skrivs på engelska för video konvertering genom engelsktalande kollega.

1. The first thing we want to do when using the Marquise Museum Dual chain system is to visit this page and register in order to access a token creation tool on top of waves platform:

<https://wavesplatform.com/>

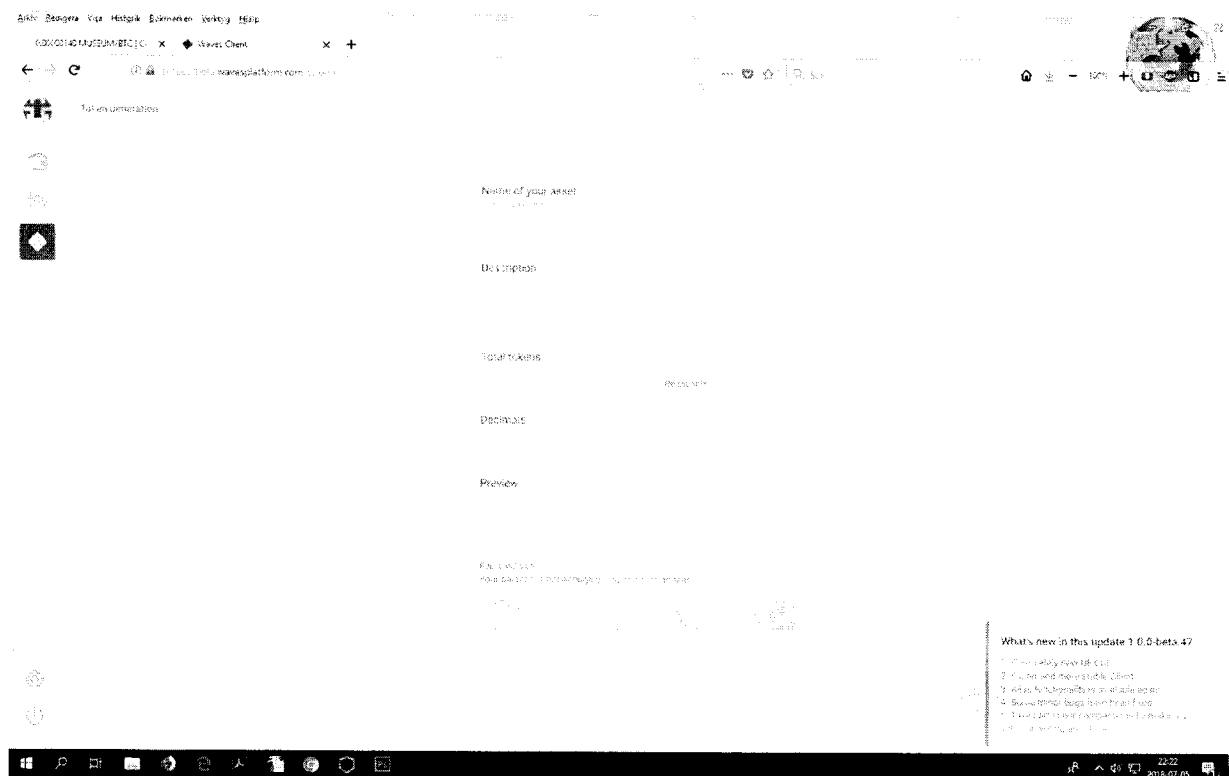
It is important in the patent demand to explain that waves is only one type of platform for this method, there are two others (Counterparty for bitcoin and ethereums ECR-20 tokens), and it is likely that many more brands will come in the future using the same model. Therefore, we want the demand to include all these future platforms and private blockchains, this is not specific to waves, waves platform is only used as an example for the prototype brand because it is the most user friendly.

Figure 1 (registering your account on Waves)



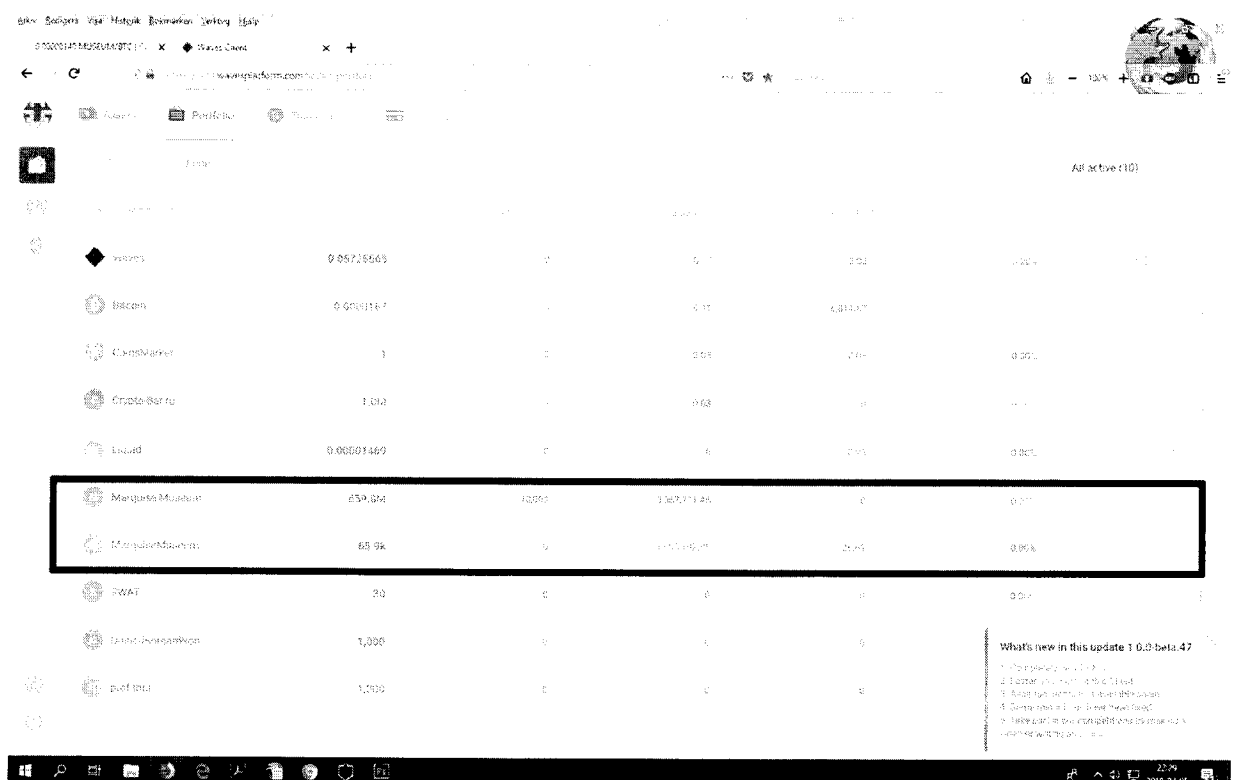
2. Now that we are inside the Waves platform, token issuance is enabled in the left user field by clicking the third symbol. Here, we can decide the parameters of our new token. Before the Marquise Museum's immaterial business solution, no one else knew how to use this type of token with physical products. As you can see, because this is a dual chain patent pending method, we will have to perform this token issuance two times: 1 for the currency class which in the Marquise Museum prototype brand is set to 660 000 000 to represent 10 000 tokens per redeemable product, in this case a cryptobook, and the second will be issued at 66 000 in this case to represent each book, as the asset class token and validator that is sent to customer after they buy the item. Thus, we have created a system of 1 centralized token (the validator/asset class) and 1 decentralized token (the currency class, which is accessible for the general public immediately through crypto exchanges).

Figure 2 (issuing tokens in accordance with the dual chain system)

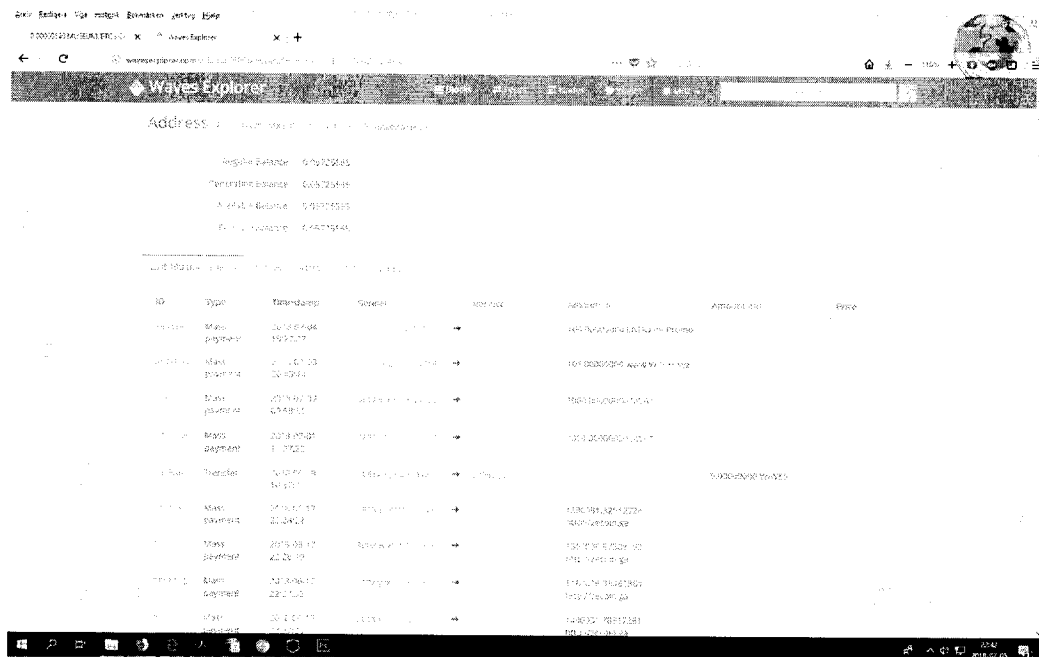


- Now that we have issued the tokens, we can see that they are instantly available in the wallet and ready to be sent to exchanges and clients all over the world.

Figure 3 (information about your new tokens is visible in your wallet)

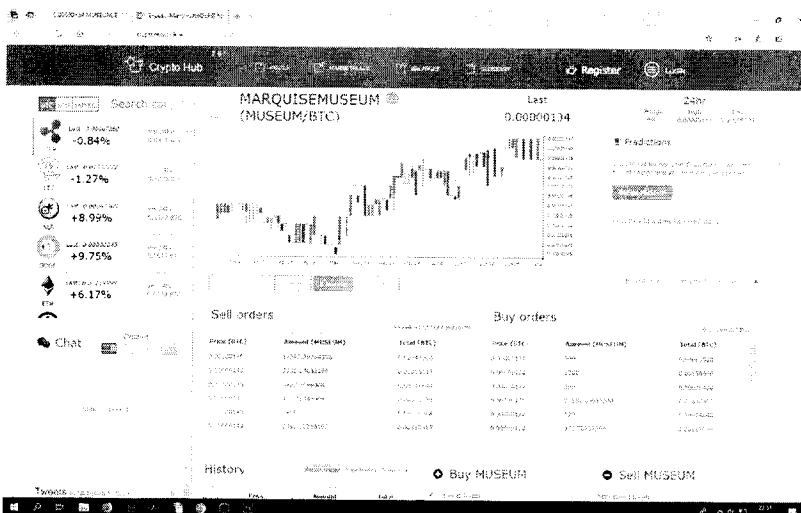


4c. Demonstrating tracking index in token explorer derived from the issuer party's waves wallet address



- In the above image several transactions are recorded. Some of these are direct transfers from the company to the client, and some are transfers from the company to other companies such as crypto exchanges. Let's go ahead and take a look at the process whereby Marquise Museum tokens reach the free market. Remember, we have 2 tokens, 1 for the free market, and 1 to keep in our personal wallet, in this case on waves platform. Since the company controls the asset token, there can be no interference from customers who are trying to defraud the company by buying tokens, redeeming expensive product, and then sending the tokens to a friend who can repeat the action. With the dual chain system (patent pending), the company retains logistic control over tethered products, and thus the value distribution supply chain. The important of the currency token is to maintain market liquidity and easy access while also acting as a marketing vehicle by high visibility outwards, and of course to be used as an immutable alternative to the fiat currency system. Whereas currencies such as bitcoin, are untethered and subject to high volatility that decreases the use case as viable currency, the dual chain system is pegged to product at a specific price point to ensure low volatility and good use case as a high liquidity currency.

Figure 5, a cryptocurrency has received our tokens and they are now ready to buy and sell on the exchange platform which is open to the free market and anyone can join.



6. If a user acquires 10 000 \$MUSEUM, they are eligible to redeem physical product, in this case the Pimp Fashion cryptobook. The customer redeem process is specific to the Marquise Museums patentable business method and follows a highly structured model of exchange with the company. It includes the transfer of M-II currency tokens/certificates back to the issuing wallet as we remember from the explorer in figure 4c. Then, company will collect personal shipping information from the customer in order to dispatch product, along with a second certificate/token; the M-I Asset, which users must save in their wallets in order to validate that the product is genuine, in the event that they would like to resell it at a future date in the second hand market, or if there is some other concern such as item defect. Lastly, the original batch of 10 000 M-II currency tokens are "burned" from the market. A burn means that they are placed in a transaction that goes into a non-existent wallet, thus they cease to exist and cannot be used again. This deflationary system is part of the patentable business method with the function to deplete the market of M-II currency whenever product is redeemed, at a rate of 1000 redeemed books per year or 1.5% deflation, the Marquise Museum project will be completed in 66 years which is a very good life expectancy for an alternative currency system. Meanwhile, the M-I Asset class token, remains forever with the potential of increasing in value over time if physical product is also in mint condition. Imagine if famous 20th century artists that have been copied millions of times, had access to the dual chain system, how would their artworks be valued with the knowledge that the item was 100% authentic? Would there even be a need for centralized auctionhouses to perform a validation procedure prior to listing? The Marquise Museum Dualchain system brings many synergies to world industry, perhaps the true extent of which lays beyond what is described in this document.

Figure 6a: user has acquired \$MUSEUM that he wishes to redeem in return for product

The screenshot shows the CryptoHub user interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Crypto Hub' and various icons. Below it, the 'Profile' section is visible, including 'Two factor authentication: Disabled' and 'Email withdraw confirmation: Disabled'. The 'Your rating' section shows a star rating of 4.5 out of 5. The 'Estimated equivalent' is 0.19491010 BTC / 1 269.80 USD. A table of assets is displayed, with the 'MARQUISE MUSEUM' asset highlighted by a red box. The table has columns for 'Coin', 'Available balance', 'In Orders', 'Unconfirmed fees + deposits', and 'Operations'.

Coin	Available balance	In Orders	Unconfirmed fees + deposits	Operations
BTC	0.00091064	0.00117667	0	Deposit, Withdraw
MUSEUM	81211.55838477	11036.44604238	0	Deposit, Withdraw

Figure 6b: User contacts the company through website with a redeem request and supplies shipping information and \$MUSEUM wallet address to ensure that it is the same person who delivers tokens that also is making the order in case of large customer traffic which is expected with fortune 500 brands.



Figure 6c redeem/order form

A screenshot of the \$MUSEUM website's redeem/order form. The background is the same starry space as in Figure 6b. On the right side, there is a vertical stack of white input fields for user information. The fields are labeled as follows: "First Name", "Last Name", "Email", "Phone", "Address", "City", "State", "Zip", "Country", and "Postal Code". Below these fields is a "SUBMIT" button. The browser's address bar at the top shows the URL "https://www.museummuseum.com".

7. The process is now complete, the customer received his M-I validator token along with product that will soon arrive to a specified shipping location.

Figure 7 Demonstrates company preparing to send validator token to customer wallet

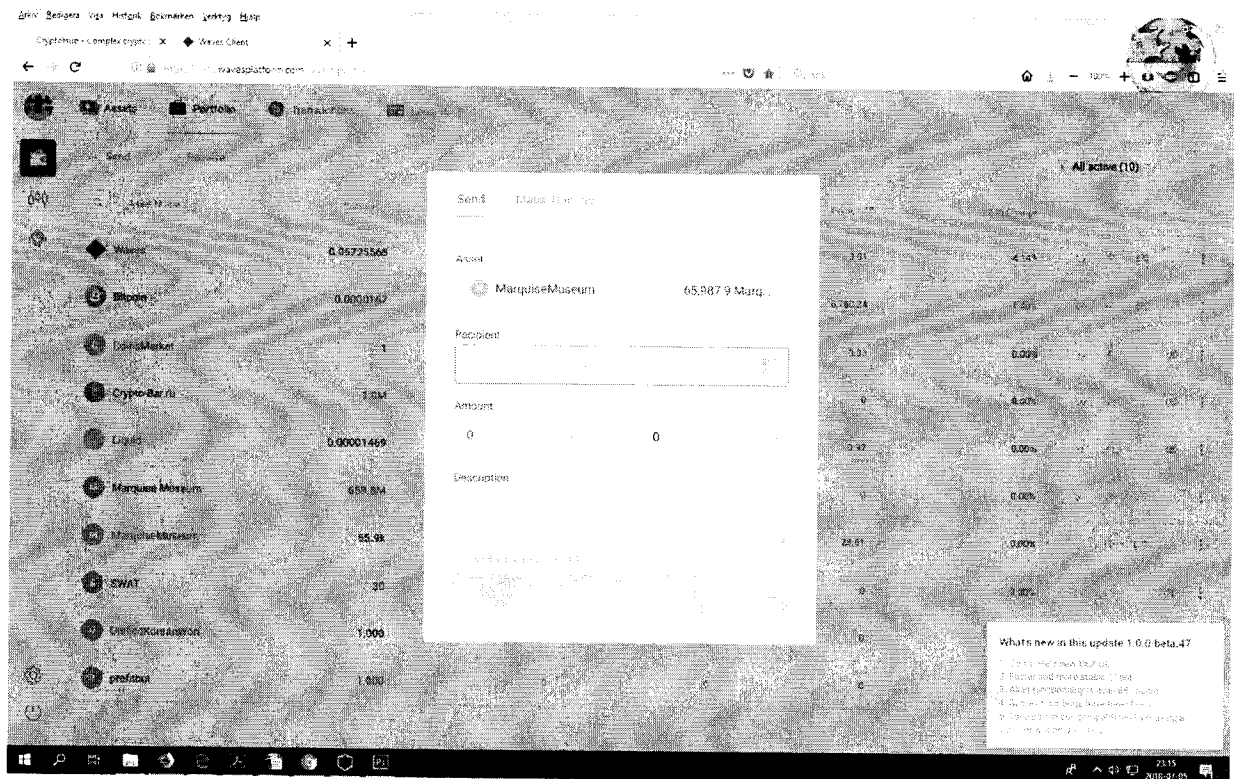


Figure 7b: Demonstration of physical product tethered to the Dual chain patentable business method, paving the way for economy & money 2.0



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

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.

Additional source links used in this demonstration:

<https://cryptohub.online/market/MUSEUM/>

<https://coinlib.io/coin/MUSEUM/Marquise+Museum>

<https://www.marquisemuseum.com>

<http://wavesexplorer.com/tx/BS1KFNR8zrXKBEWdUUvpaP6G57Hic3aESkwK7qQKdLpB>

<http://wavesexplorer.com/tx/ERoumA2EeSYf72XNo2u9DQHADFQSRXFoVEQPz7wgTog>

This document is not for public disclosure/Ej för allmän beskådan
2018-07-05

Telephone: 0721 935 922/ Email: Contact@MarquiseMuseum.com

THE MARQUISE MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART

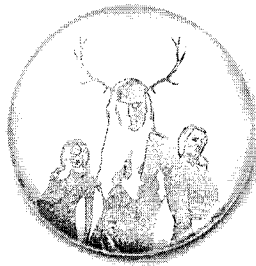
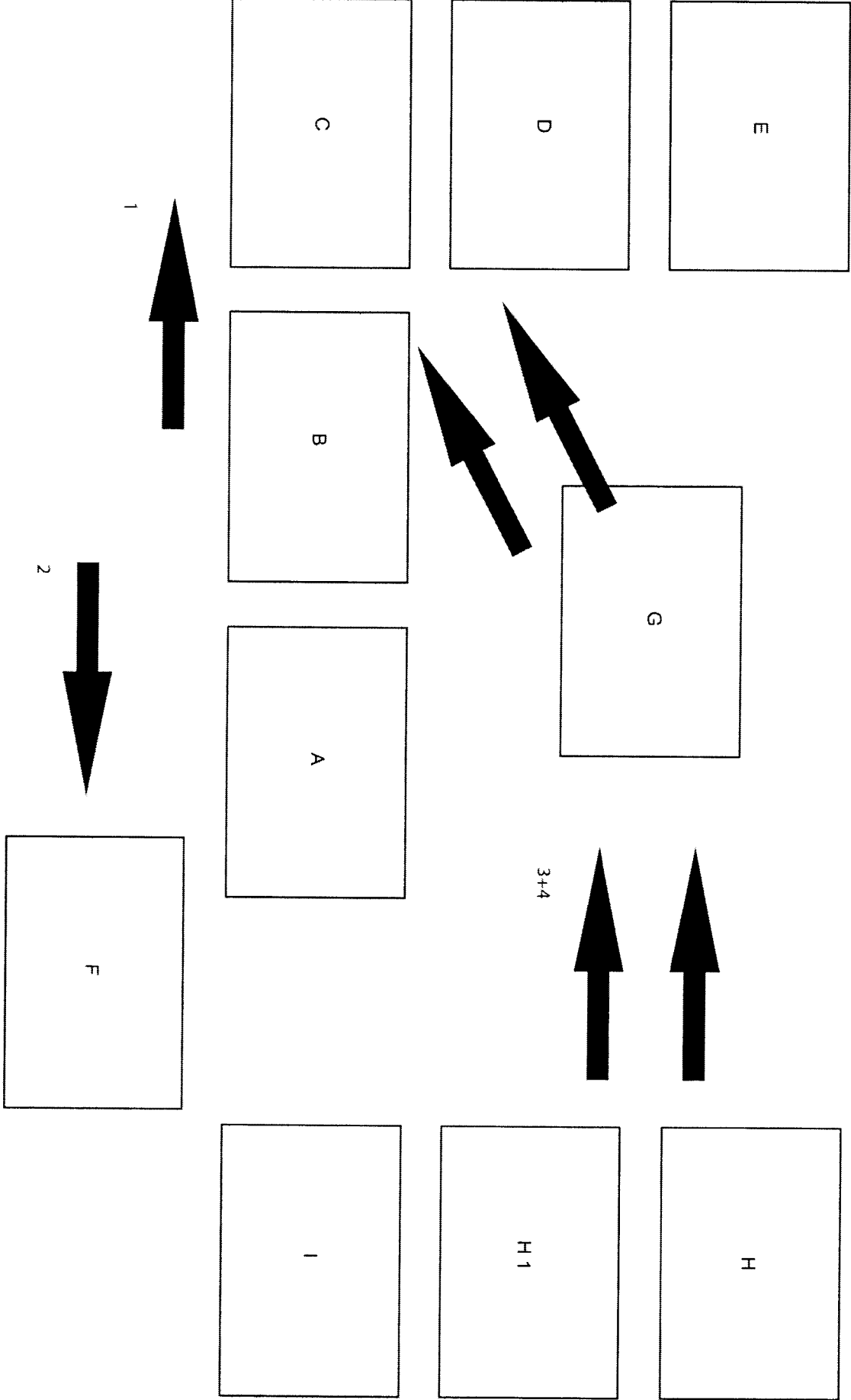


Chart 1

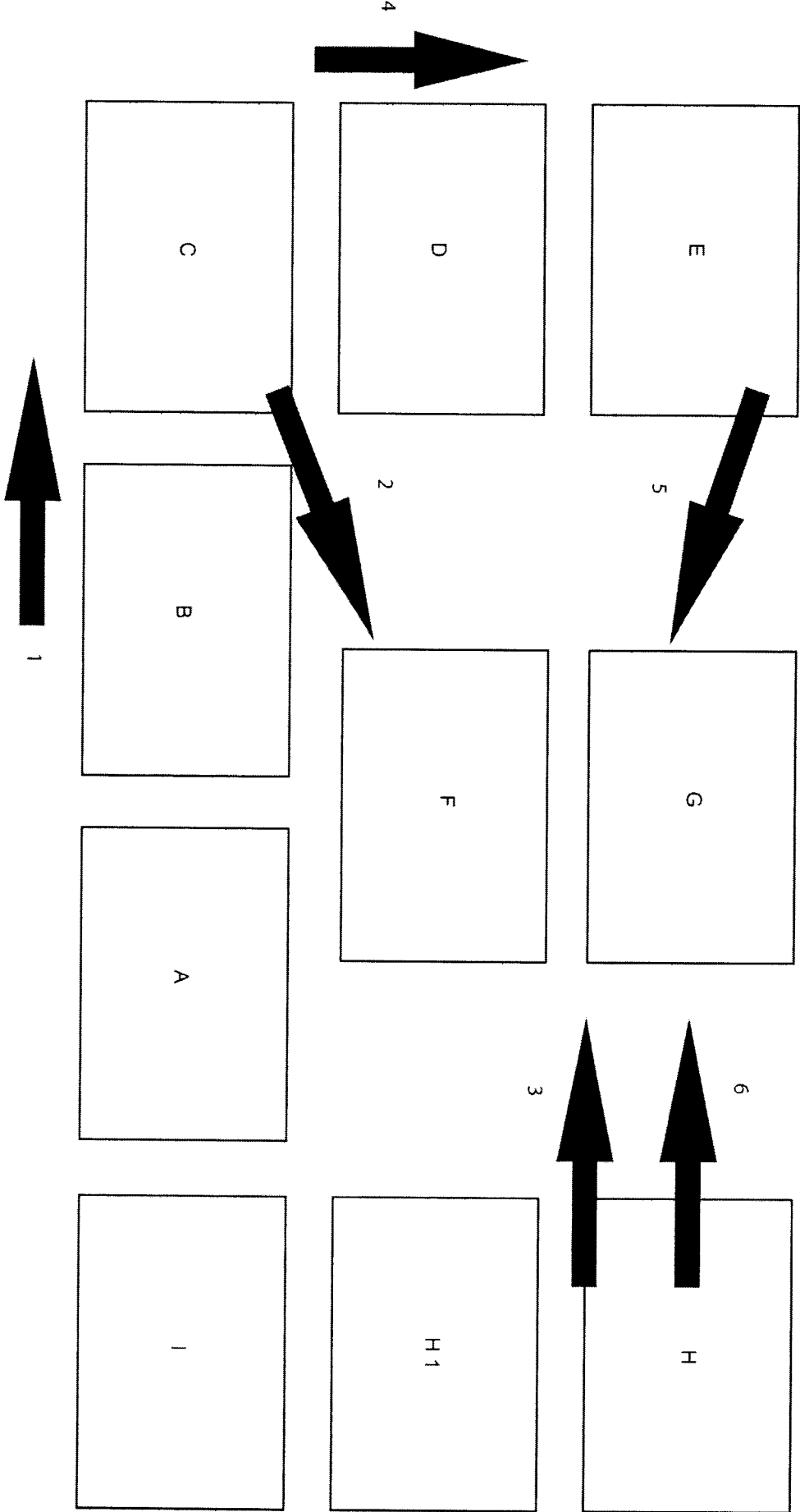
- a. Chain 1
- b. Decentralized marketplace where chain 1 is bought and sold
- c. Customer 1
- d. Untracable transaction of chain 1 between customer 1 & 2 through direct transaction
- e. Customer 2
- f. Chain 1 burn
- g. Delivery of product + new chain to customer to validate authenticity with blockchain
- h. Centralized chain 2
- h1. Physical product, for example book
- i. Issuant parent entity

Chart 2

- a. Chain 1
- b. Decentralized marketplace where chain 1 is bought and sold
- c. Customer 1
- d. Untracable transaction of chain 1 between customer 1 & 2 through direct transaction
- e. Customer 2
- f. Problem 1: Customer verifies ownership of coins from chain 1 in order to receive product. Customer retain coins in order to verify product authenticity in second hand market.
- g. Problem 2: After receiving product Customer 1 transfer his coins to customer 2 who then repeats the request for new product using the same coins.
- h. Incurred financial loss for the parent company
- h1. Physical product, for example book
- i. Issuant parent entity



Ritning 2



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.