



Romania

Topic:
Intellectual Property

Achievement:
Resilience through
Intellectual Property

Sector:
All CCS and Cross-sectoral

The Braille of Colours: How the Scripor Alphabet Colours the World of the Visually Impaired

What if colours could be read by touch? Designer and art teacher Tudor Paul Scripor spent years trying to find the answer. He not only invented a universal tactile colour language, but also used patents and trademarks to protect its integrity, build trust, and promote its use in various industries.



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Challenge

How can colours be made accessible to those who cannot see them? Tudor Scripor was haunted by this question since his art student days. When a blind student joined his class, the challenge became urgent: colour should not remain an abstract concept for the visually impaired. But creating a tactile system for reading colour, and ensuring its integrity and universality, posed design, legal, and financial challenges from the outset.

Solution

Through seven years of research and co-creation with blind users, Scripor developed the Scripor Alphabet, a patented, tactile system encoding colours through a structured 10-dot grid. By protecting the invention via IP rights (including patents and trademarks) he ensured its credibility, scalability, and consistency. This allowed the system to be trusted and implemented across industries, from packaging and clothing to education, gaming, and assistive tech.

Impact

The Scripor Alphabet now allows blind and colour-blind people read and label colours across books, clothing, packaging, museums, toys and smart devices. Backed by patents and trademarks, it offers institutions and companies a trusted, licensable standard, ensuring consistent quality and making inclusive design scalable across countries and industries.

Milestones & Learnings

The invention was born from direct classroom experience and human need, not market research.

The system was prototyped and tested with visually impaired users to ensure real-life functionality.

Intellectual property helped standardize the alphabet for broad, cross-sector adoption.

The alphabet is now present in books, labels, museums, and smart devices.

Key Takeaways

- **IP as enabler:** Protecting the invention and the brand name with patents and trademarks preserves integrity, signals credibility, and unlocks scalability.
- **User-centred proof:** Co-creation with blind users turns a human need into a robust, protectable invention.
- **IP and licensing for impact:** A structured IP licensing approach increases the ability to exploit IP assets while safeguarding their quality across sectors and across borders.

Learn more about Scripor Alphabet on the project's [official website](#).



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