
DERWENT INNOVATIONS INDEXSM

Tools of the Trade

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Derwent Innovations Index

Welcome to Derwent Innovations Index

Welcome to Derwent Innovations Index, a research tool that provides easy Web access to more than 11 million patents with links to cited and citing patents, relevant literature, and full-text patent data sources.

Derwent Innovations Index opens the power of patent searching to all levels of an organisation, allowing you to browse patent records without using a complicated search language. Coverage includes patent records from Derwent World Patents Index® and patent citation information from Derwent Patents Citation Index®.

The latest release of Derwent Innovations Index includes Derwent Chemistry Resource, a unique chemical structure database that you can search by entering your chemical search terms and chemical structures. All compound records that match your search query are retrieved from the chemical database. Chemical search queries can also be combined with patent and cited patent search queries to include complex querying of all patent records indexed in the database.

The addition of Derwent Chemistry Resource gives you the opportunity to browse through the chemical structure database in order to develop new ideas on compound structure development or to learn of new compounds that have hit the market.

About Derwent Innovations Index

Introduction to the Derwent Innovations Index

Derwent Innovations Index is the world's most comprehensive database of international patent information, merging the Derwent World Patents Index® with the Derwent Patents Citation Index®.

Over 11 million basic inventions and 20 million patents are covered in Derwent Innovations Index, with coverage dating back to 1963. This unique database gives users a comprehensive overview of inventions in the global marketplace in three categories: Chemical, Engineering, and Electrical and Electronic.

Every week approximately 25,000 patent documents from more than 40 patent-issuing authorities are reviewed and value enhanced by Derwent's patent experts. In addition, every week new cited and citing references are added for approximately 45,000 records from the six major patent-issuing authorities.

As part of the ISI Web of KnowledgeSM, Derwent Innovations Index is cross-searchable with other scholarly content (subscribers only) such as:

- ISI Web of Science®
- BIOSIS Previews®
- INSPEC®

Derwent Innovations Index will enable you to:

- Determine the extent to which an invention has been protected internationally;
- Search for English language equivalents in order to review patent documents published in an unfamiliar language;
- Research technological advances within your field;
- Find potential gaps in the market place;
- Review the novelty of your company's invention;
- Track technological trends within your field;
- Keep abreast of licensing opportunities; and
- Avoid/watch for patent infringement

More about Derwent Innovations Index

Derwent Innovations Index adds value to the patent literature by including:

■ Titles

The original patent titles are rewritten to make them more meaningful and easier to understand. This allows companies to quickly identify which patents are important to their work, thus saving time and money by making the best use of resources.

■ Abstracts

Derwent's subject experts write 250-500 word English abstracts from patent documents issued in over 30 foreign languages, detailing the claims and disclosures of the inventions and highlighting the main uses and advantages of the technology. This means that researchers are able to understand inventions from non-English language sources, such as Japanese.

■ Patent Number

Derwent inputs the two-character WIPO country code of the publishing country, followed by the serial number (up to ten characters), and the status code indicating the document type or publication stage.

■ Patent Families

Derwent gathers together worldwide patent documents that relate to the same invention. This is provided as a concise Patent Family table representing the global coverage of the invention sought by the patent assignee. Derwent then tracks the development of the patents, indexing all updates received from the various international patent authorities.

■ Derwent Class Codes

Derwent categorizes patent documents using a simple classification system for all areas of technology. These classifications provide a uniform and accurate indexing tool that enables you to clarify ambiguous keywords and broaden or narrow your Subject/Keyword searches.

■ Derwent Manual Codes

The Derwent Manual Code system is a hierarchical classification system developed by Derwent to enable precise retrieval of chemical and electrical patent technology within the patent data. It is used to indicate the novel technical aspects of an invention and also its applications.

■ Assignee Codes

To standardize company names, Derwent assigns a unique four-letter code to approximately 21,000 companies worldwide. Further information is available from the Derwent Web site.

■ Citations

Citations to both patent and literature references specified by the Examiners at the patent offices enable users to broaden the scope of their searches. Citations are believed to be relevant prior art (previously used or published technology) and may provide valuable background information on the development and importance of a patent.

Introduction to Thomson Derwent

Thomson Derwent is the world's most comprehensive database of international patent information covering more than 10 million separate inventions, from 40 patent-issuing authorities. Every week, approximately 23,000 patent documents are reviewed and value enhanced by Derwent's patent experts. Derwent analyses, classifies, indexes, abstracts and collates information from these sources enabling you to quickly and conveniently access Derwent's value-added information. In addition, every week new cited and citing references are added for approximately 45,000 records from the six major patent-issuing authorities.

Derwent Chemistry Resource

Derwent Chemistry Resource is a unique database that contains searchable chemical structures and other substance-based information. It is used to search for specific compounds that are indexed in the Derwent World Patents Index bibliographic records.

Derwent World Patents Index®

The Derwent World Patents Index (Derwent WPI) is the most comprehensive database of value-added patent documents published in the world. Whether you are interested in patents for their technical content, for business planning and development, or for protecting the innovations within your own organisation, Derwent WPI gives you the most complete picture possible.

The Derwent WPI database currently contains 11 million unique basic patent records. Equivalent filings are added to these records to form a patent family. Each year, more than 1.5 million patent documents are added to the database from 40 patent-issuing authorities.

All patent data in the Derwent Innovations Index is regularly updated with new information obtained from the Derwent World Patents Index, including data associated with the Derwent Chemistry Resource.

Derwent Patents Citation Index®

The Derwent Patents Citation Index (Derwent PCI) is an online database of citations data appearing in patents from 6 major patenting authorities. It provides details of citations, both patent and literature, reviewed by the examiner during the examination of a patent application.

Derwent PCI is the only database providing multi-source patents citation coverage of all technologies. Prior to May 1997, examiner and author citations were provided for 16 patent-issuing authorities. The database contains a backfile with patent records dating back to the 1970s.

Derwent PCI contains all up-to-date bibliographic patent family data from Derwent World Patents Index and all patents and literature cited by examiners, as well as references to citing patents.

User Information

Product Subscriptions

Derwent Chemistry Resource - a subscription is required to search for compound records.

MDL® Chime Plug-in

Chemistry users must first download and install MDL Chime before they can search for chemical structures. Chime is a chemical structure visualization plug-in created by MDL that works with Microsoft® Internet Explorer® and Netscape Communicator. It allows you to draw structures with ISIS/Draw and visualize them in 2D or 3D. Moreover, it allows you to rotate, reformat, and save chemical structures in various file formats for use in chemical searching.

Browser

- Microsoft Internet Explorer version 4.0 (or higher)
- Netscape Navigator version 4.0 (or higher)

The product is best viewed in 1024 X 768 resolution.

Microsoft® is a registered trademark of the Microsoft Corporation. Netscape® and Navigator® are a registered trademarks of the Netscape Communications Corporation.

MDL® Chime Download Instructions

Derwent Innovations Index requires chemistry users to download the MDL Chime plug-in before they can search for chemical structures.

MDL Chime provides access to the chemical structure search and rendering functionality that is needed to view the results of structure queries.

The MDL Chime plug-in is free and available from the MDL Home page. Simply follow the directions from the MDL Home page to download the plug-in.

Before you begin

- Write down which operating system you have.
- Write down which version of Internet Explorer you are using and the Service Pack (SP) number:

To find the version and SP numbers:

1. Open your Internet Explorer browser.
2. Click the **Help** menu located in the menu bar.
3. Select **About Internet Explorer**.
4. Write down the Version and Update Versions numbers listed on the dialog window.

Download Instructions for Internet Explorer, Version 5.5 SP2 or Above

If you are using Internet Explorer, version 5.5 SP2 or above, with Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000 or Windows XP, then you need to download MDL Chime 2.6 SP4. Follow these instructions.

1. Click this link to go to the MDL[®] Home page. Or, copy and paste **http://www.mdli.com** in the Address field of your browser.
2. At the top of the MDL Home page, click the **download center** link.
3. Follow the instructions provided by MDL for downloading the Chime plug-in.

Important Note: Ensure that you review the Requirements Checklist document to determine if you have the appropriate hardware and operating system before you download the Chime plug-in.

Older Versions of Internet Explorer or Windows

Older versions of MDL Chime are available for older versions of Internet Explorer and or Windows 95/98. Ensure that you read the MDL Requirements Checklist document to determine which version of Chime is compatible with your hardware, operating system, and version of Internet Explorer.

New Features and Functions

The latest release of Derwent Innovations Index includes:

■ Derwent Chemistry Resource (Subscribers Only)

The integration of Derwent Chemistry Resource and compound structure searching allows you to perform complex searches of chemical data and chemical structures.

■ Marking Patent Records

The new release of Derwent Innovations Index includes new features such as server-side saving of your session history, alerts when new results are added to the product's database, a unified marked list, and user-defined access to your own personal account in Derwent Innovations Index.

Online Help

The help files contain information about patent data, performing searches, and viewing the results. Use the links on the help pages to find more information about topics. The Help Contents button takes you to the Table of Contents page. The Help Index button takes you to the Index page.

Sample Derwent Innovations Index records

Sample Derwent record

Patent Number(s):

WO200272745-A1

Title:

Rinse added fabric conditioning composition for fabrics like curtains, has preset suds reduction value when dispensed in rinse bath solution comprising residual detergent surfactant

Inventor Name(s):

DEMEYERE H J M, DECLERCQ M J, CAUWBERGHS S G P, TURNER J C, CUMMING D X

Patent Assignee Name(s) and Code(s):

PROCTER & GAMBLE CO (PROC)

Derwent Primary Accession Number:

2002-698814 [75]

Abstract:

NOVELTY - Providing a fabric conditioning composition that will reduce the formation of suds, provide a clear rinse solution and one that will relieve or ease the burden of handwashing, whilst providing softness of the treated fabrics.

USE - For use during hand rinsing of fabrics (curtains, bed linens, wall hangings) as well as rinsing of fabrics in top loaded non-automated washing machines and automated washing machines after fabrics are laundered with detergent composition.

ADVANTAGE - The fabric conditioning composition that is free from visible flocs when dispensed in a laundry rinse solution comprising residual detergent surfactant is provided. The fabric conditioning composition reduces the formation of suds and visible precipitates in a rinse solution, and impart softness to the fabrics. The amount of rinsing for removing residual detergent, suds and/or soil, is reduced by using the composition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The rinse added fabric conditioning composition comprises fabric softening active compound, suds suppressing system and surfactant scavenger. The composition has a suds reduction value of at least 90% when dispensed in a rinse bath solution comprising residual detergent surfactant.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) fabric softening composition comprising fabric softening active compound (dialkyl substituted quaternary ammonium compound) and surfactant scavenger (monoalkyl variant of fabric softening active compound) which are prepared together from the same starting materials;

(2) use of fabric conditioning composition;

(3) method of rinsing fabrics and delivering softness and freshness to fabrics, by contacting the fabrics (which is previously contacted with an aqueous detergent liquor) with the fabric conditioning composition; and

(4) method for reducing volume of water consumed in a laundering operation in which fabric conditioning composition is utilized, involves washing fabrics in an aqueous detergent solution, removing major portion of aqueous detergent solution and rinsing the washed fabrics in a single rinse solution comprising water and fabric conditioning composition, so as to remove residual detergent and soil from fabrics.

Technology Focus/Extension Abstract:

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Properties: The fabric conditioning composition has a suds reduction value of at least 95% (preferably, at least 99 %). Preferred Composition: The conditioning composition contains 1-90 % (preferably 1-70 %, more preferably 2-25 %) of fabric softening active compound. The fabric softening active compound is compound of formulae (R₄-m-N⁺-(CH₂)_n-Y-R₁m)X⁻ (I), (R₃N⁺-CH₂CH(YR₁)(CH₂YR₁))X⁻ (II), (R₄-m-N⁺-R₁m)X⁻ (III) and/or condensation products of fatty acids and oligoamines (molar ratio of fatty acid to oligoamine is less than 2:1). R = hydrogen, 1-6C (preferably, 1-3C) alkyl or hydroxyalkyl group (such as methyl, ethyl, propyl and hydroxyethyl), poly(2-3C alkoxy) (preferably polyethoxy), benzyl or their mixtures; m = 2 or 3; n = 1-4, preferably 2; Y = -O-(O)C-, -C(O)-O-, -NR-C(O)- or -C(O)-NR-; R₁ = (un)substituted hydrocarbyl; X⁻ = softener-compatible anion, preferably chloride, bromide, methyl sulfate, ethyl sulfate, sulfate and nitrate, more preferably chloride or methyl sulfate. when Y is -O-(O)C- or -NR-C(O)-, the sum of carbon atoms in R₁ is 12-22, preferably 14-20. The surfactant scavenger is compound of formula (IV), (V), (VI) or (VIII) and/or condensation products of fatty acids and oligoamines (molar ratio of fatty acid to oligoamine is 2:1-1:1, preferably 1.6:1-1:1). (R₃-N⁺-(CH₂)_n-Y-R₁)X⁻ (IV); (R₃N⁺-CH₂CH(YR₁)(CH₂YR₁))X⁻ (V); -(CH₂-CH(NH₂))_y- (VII)(CH₃)₃N⁺+(CH₂CH(CH₂O(CR₁)OH)Cl⁻ (VIII); (R₃-N⁺-R₁)X⁻ (VI); R, R₁, n, Y and X⁻ of formulae (IV, V, VI) = same as above; any one YR₁ of formula (V) = OH; y = 3-10000, preferably 10-5000, more preferably 20-500; R₁ of formula (VIII) = 1-4C alkyl, 1-4C hydroxyalkyl or hydrogen, preferably methyl or ethyl; R₂ of formula (VIII) = 1-22C alkyl, 3-22C alkenyl, hydrogen, R₅-Y-(CH₂)_m-; R₅ = 1-22C alkyl and/or 3-22C alkenyl; m = 1-6; and Y = same as above; X⁻ of formula (VIII) = anion. when Y of formulae (IV, V) is -O-(O)C- or -NR-C(O)-, the sum of carbon atoms in R₁ of formulae (IV, V) is 8-22, preferably 8-20. The composition further comprises dispersing agent, stabilizing agent and adjunct ingredient(s). The suds suppressing system is silicone antifoam compound, alcohol antifoam compound, fatty acid, paraffin antifoam compound, poloxamer, polypropylene glycol, dimethicone, tallow

derivative, light petroleum hydrocarbon, fatty ester, fatty acid esters of monovalent alcohols, aliphatic 18-40C ketones, N-alkylated amino triazines, bis stearic acid amide, monostearyl phosphate, phosphate ester and/or nonionic polyhydroxyl derivatives.

EXAMPLE - A fabric conditioning composition was prepared using di(stearoyloxyethyl) dimethyl ammonium chloride Rewoquat(TM), Neodol 91-8(TM), silicone emulsion, hydrogen chloride, perfume, N-cocoyl,N,N-dimethyl,N-hydroxyethyl ammonium chloride and water. The obtained composition was subjected to floc formation test as follows. (In grams) sodium salt solution of dodecyl benzene sulfonic acid (750) was added to cylindrical jar, and shaken for 15 seconds for foaming. The obtained conditioning composition (5) was poured on surface of foamed solution and stirred. After stirring, the solution was poured evenly on the surface of USA standard testing sieve which was placed in a collecting tray. The sieve was lifted out of the tray and inspected for the presence of flocs. The test solution was found to be free from visible flocs. The obtained composition was subjected to suds reduction test by shaking the sodium salt solution of dodecyl benzene sulfonic acid (750) and filtrate obtained from the floc formation test for 15 seconds in cylindrical jar, such that the filtrate foamed on top of salt solution. The presence of foam on the test solution was accessed visually after 15 seconds. The result showed a suds reduction value of 99%, which indicated that all foam disappeared apart from the optional presence of white film or scattered air bubbles that partially covers the surface of solution.

International Patent Classification:

C11D-001/645

Derwent Class:

A97 (Miscellaneous goods not specified elsewhere); D25 (Detergents other than soap); E19 (Other organic compounds general - unknown structure, mixtures); F07 (Other textile applications, clothing design, accessories, fasteners); A14 (Other substituted mono-olefins, PVC, PTFE)

Derwent Manual Code(s):

A12-W12A; D11-A; D11-B15B; D11-B16; D11-D01; E10-A22; E10-B01C; E10-B01D; E10-B02; E10-E04J; E10-E04K; E10-E04M; E10-G02H1; F03-J03

Patent Number	Publ. Date	Main IPC Week	Page Count	Language
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WO200272745-A1	WOUS06740	05 Mar 2002
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Priority Application Information and Date:

US273929P 07 Mar 2001

US293446P 24 May 2001

US294178P 29 May 2001

Designated States

WO200272745-A1

(National): AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; ES; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; MZ; NO; NZ; OM; PH; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TN; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZM; ZW

WO200272745-A1

(Regional): AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; EA; ES; FI; FR; GB; GH; GM; GR; IE; IT; KE; LS; LU; MC; MW; MZ; NL; OA; PT; SD; SE; SL; SZ; TR; TZ; UG; ZM; ZW

Compound(s):

DCR Number Role

CL;(M)

Markush Number	Role	Markush Number	Role	Markush Number	Role
0075-99001	CL;(M)	0075-99002	CL;(M)	0075-99003	CL;(M)
0075-99004	CL;(M)	0075-99006	CL;(M)	0075-99005	CL;(M)
0075-99007	CL;(M)	0075-99008	CL;(M)	0075-99009	CL;(M)
0075-99010	CL;(M)	0075-99011	CL;(M)	0075-99012	CL;(M)
0075-99013	CL;(M)	0075-99014	CL;(M)	0075-99015	CL;(M)

Getting started

Home Page

DERWENT Derwent Innovations Index GO Home Log out

THOMSON DERWENT DERWENT INNOVATIONS INDEXSM Corporate patent solutions

New Session New User Form Search Expert Search Cited Search Help Marked List

Welcome to Derwent Innovations Index

For an overview of the database and functionality see the [Derwent Innovations Index User Guide](#).

Quick Search

Limit your search to a specific section of the database:

Chemical Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Latest update (updated March 05, 2003)

Year 2002

From 1966 to 2002 (default is all years)

SEARCH

Who:

What:

Source:

Compound Name:

Tutorial Notices The Notices file was last updated 9/13/2002

Acceptable Use Policy

THOMSON THOMSON
DERWENT ISI

The Home page offers a variety of search tools that will get your started in your search for patent documents and patent literature. The following buttons can be found on the Home page:

Home

Home

Returns you to the Derwent Innovations Index home page where you can perform a Quick Search.

Form Search

Form Search

Displays the Form Search page where you can search the Derwent Innovations Index database by entering patent search queries in the search fields.

If you have the Chemical version of Derwent Innovations Index, then you can also search the Derwent Chemistry Resource database for compound records by entering chemical search queries and chemical structures.



Cited Search

Displays the Cited Patent Search page where you can search for patents that are frequently cited by patent number, assignee, inventor, Derwent Primary Accession Number, or a combination of these fields.



Expert Search

Displays the Expert Search page where you can create search queries, open an existing history file, save search queries, and delete sets.

If you have the Chemical version of Derwent Innovations Index, then you can also search the Derwent Chemistry Resource database for compound records by entering chemical search queries and chemical structures.



Marked List

Displays the Open/Manage Saved Searches page where you can open a history file from the Derwent Server™ server or from your local workstation. This button will appear in the toolbar only when at least one record has been marked during a session.



Help

This button enable you to access the comprehensive online help. The help system contains information about patent data, performing searches, and viewing the results.



Tutorial

The tutorial walks you through the many pages of the Derwent Innovations Index.



Notices

The Notices file provides current news and updates about Derwent Innovations Index.

Basic Searching Techniques

Different search fields are automatically combined using the AND Boolean search operator. This feature automatically narrows your search by finding only records that meet the search statements in all fields.

Wildcards

Wildcards can be used in all search fields that accept words and/or phrases.

*	Represents any number of characters. For example: retina* finds retina , retinas and retinal . A search for sul*ur matches sulphur and sulfur
?	represents any single character. For example: neuros?s matches neurosis and neuroses
\$	represents zero or one character. For example colo\$r finds color or colour

Search Operators

Boolean search operators can be used to combine terms in order to broaden or narrow retrieval. The following are search operators supported by Derwent Innovations Index:

AND	ALL terms must appear in the record. For example: lithium AND batter* finds records containing both lithium and battery (or batteries)
SAME	Use this to find records where the terms appear in the same sentence. Using SAME instead of AND helps narrow the search. For example: semiconductor SAME wafer level find records in which semiconductor and wafer level are in the same sentence
OR	At least one of the search terms must appear in a record, useful for synonyms. For example: cadmium OR copper OR lead
NOT	You DO NOT want the second term to appear in the record. For example: computer NOT network

Other Search Rules

Capitalisation	You can use upper, lower or mixed case
Quotation Marks	Do not use quotation marks around search terms or phrases. For example, searching for flat panel automatically searches for the entire phrase. However, use quotation marks around the words AND, OR and NOT in any field when you do not intend these words to serve as search operators. For example, to search for items invented by William Or, enter "OR" W . To search for items invented by O. R. Koechli, enter Koechli "OR" .
Parentheses	Use parentheses to group Boolean statements. For example, (moon OR lunar) AND (wheel OR tire)
Apostrophes	Apostrophes (') are treated as spaces, not searchable characters. Search for words/phrases containing apostrophes or other internal punctuation by entering the terms both with the punctuation mark and without the punctuation mark. Join the two versions of the term with OR. For example, to search for the inventor O'Brien, enter O'Brien OR Obrien .
Hyphens	Hyphens (-) are treated as spaces, not searchable characters. Search for hyphenated words by entering the terms without the hyphen and with the hyphen replaced by a space. Join the two versions of the term with OR. For example, to search for records containing the word E-mail, enter Email OR E mail .
Field Tags	Do not use field tags (e.g., AU, MC, PA, etc.) in Form Search and Cited Patent search fields. The use of field tags is not supported in these searches and will cause unpredictable retrieval of results. If you wish to use field tags in your search, go to the Expert Search page where field tags are allowed.
Special Characters	Certain characters used in expressions, such as the equal (=) sign and asterisk (*), are not searchable by themselves. Place quotation ("") marks around the character to retrieve results. For example, enter R=""Ce to find records containing R=CE or R = CE

Searching Derwent Innovations Index

Derwent Innovations Index provides a number of search options.

■ Quick Search (Chemical and Non-chemical Version)

This search tool enables you quickly search for patents. After you perform a search, you will be able to view the results from the Search Results and Full Record pages.

■ Form Search (Non-chemical Version)

This search tool is the most flexible search option. It enables you to search for patents by:

- Topic
- Assignee
- Inventor
- Patent Number
- International Patent Classification
- Derwent Class Code
- Derwent Manual Code
- Derwent Primary Accession Number
- Combination of these fields

■ Form Search (Chemical Version)

This search tool includes all the benefits of the non-chemical version for Form Search. In addition, you can also search for compound records by entering chemical search terms and/or structure structures from the expanded Form Search page. This type of search is for users with expert knowledge in chemical compound structures.

■ Cited Patent Search (Chemical and Non-chemical Version)

This search tool enables you to search for cited patents by:

- Cited Patent Number
- Cited Inventor
- Cited Derwent Primary Number
- Cited Assignee

■ Expert Search (Non-chemical Version)

This search tool enables you to search for patents by using field tags with search terms. You can even combine your search queries to further refine your search for patent records. This type of search is for expert users who perform complex searches.

■ Expert Search (Chemical Version)

This search tool includes all the benefits of of the non-chemical version of Expert Search. In addition, you can also search for compound records by entering chemical search terms and structure drawings from this page. This type of search is for users with expert knowledge in chemical structures.

Quick Search

The screenshot shows the 'DERWENT' website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Derwent Innovations Index' and a 'GO' button. Below this is a header for 'DERWENT INNOVATIONS INDEXSM Corporate patent solutions'. A menu bar contains links for 'New Section', 'New User', 'Form Search', 'Expert Search', 'Cited Search', 'Help', and 'Marked List'. The main content area is titled 'Welcome to Derwent Innovations Index' and includes a link to the 'Derwent Innovations Index User Guide'. The 'Quick Search' section allows users to limit their search to specific sections of the database. It features three checkboxes: 'Chemical' (checked), 'Electrical and Electronic', and 'Engineering'. To the right, there are dropdown menus for 'Latest' (set to '1 update' with a note '(updated March 05, 2003)'), 'Year' (set to '2002'), and 'From' (set to '1966') to '2002' (with a note '(default is all years)'). A 'SEARCH' button is located below these options. Further down, there are input fields for 'Who', 'What', 'Source', and 'Compound Name'. At the bottom of the search area, there are 'Tutorial' and 'Notices' buttons, and a note that 'The Notices file was last updated 9/13/2002'. The footer includes a link to 'Acceptable Use Policy' and logos for 'THOMSON', 'DERWENT', and 'ISI'.

This page enables you to quickly search for patents. After you perform a search, you will be able to review the results from the Search Results and Full Record pages; however, you will not be able to save your results because they are not added to the Session History.

To perform a Quick Search:

1. All databases are selected by default. Clear the check boxes of any unneeded databases.
 - Chemical (includes searches of Derwent Chemistry Resource, subscription required)
 - Engineering
 - Electrical and Electronic

- Select the time period you want to search. The default selection is all years, where “year” refers to the year that a patent’s information was entered in Derwent Innovations Index and not necessarily when the patent was published.
- Enter search queries in the following fields (search operators and wildcards are permitted), and then click the **Search** button.

Who	Searches the Inventor and Assignee data fields within a patent record.
What	Searches the Title and Abstract data fields within a patent record. All search terms are searched against Derwent title terms. See Topic Field for more information.
Source	Searches the Patent Number data field within a patent record.
Compound Name	Searches for compound names within the Derwent Registry Resource database. A subscription to Derwent Registry Resource is required; otherwise this field will not appear on the Quick Search page.

Form Search (Non-chemical Version)

The screenshot shows the 'Form Search' interface of the Derwent Innovations Index. At the top, there are navigation buttons for 'Home', 'Expert Search', 'Quick Search', and 'Help'. Below this, the 'Form Search' section allows users to limit their search to specific database sections: 'Chemical', 'Electrical and Electronic', and 'Engineering'. There are also options to select the 'Latest' updates (updated April 04, 2003) and to specify a search range from 1966 to 2002. A 'SEARCH' button and a 'CLEAR FORM' button are provided. The 'Patent Data' section contains several search fields: 'Topic: Based on the Title or Abstract' (with a 'Title only' checkbox), 'Assignee: (e.g. XEROX CORP OR XERO)' (with 'Name and code', 'Name only', and 'Code only' options), 'Inventor: (e.g. SMITH A* OR JONES D*)', 'Patent Number: (e.g. EP797248 OR US5723945-A)', 'International Patent Classification: (e.g. G06F-0011 G OR B23*)', 'Derwent Class Code: (e.g. T04 OR V05)', 'Derwent Manual Code: (e.g. T01-L-02)', and 'Derwent Primary Accession Number: (e.g. 1998-123456)'. Each field has a help icon to its right.

The Form Search page offers full search capabilities to search for patents. All successful searches are added to the Session History at the bottom of the page. Remember to follow all applicable search rules when creating your search queries.

To perform a Form Search:

1. All databases are selected by default. Clear the check boxes of any unneeded databases.
 - Chemical (includes searches of Derwent Chemistry Resource, subscription required)
 - Engineering
 - Electrical and Electronic
2. Select the time period you want to search. The default selection is all years, where “year” refers to the year that a patent’s information was entered in Derwent Innovations Index and not necessarily when the patent was published.
3. Enter search queries in the following fields (search operators and wildcards are permitted), and then click the **Search** button. Alternatively, click the search aid icons to look for specific codes such as IPC codes. (See Appendix for more information)
 - Topic
 - Assignee
 - Inventor
 - Patent Number
 - International Patent Classification
 - Derwent Class Code
 - Derwent Manual Code
 - Derwent Primary Accession Number

Form Search (Chemical Version: Subscribers Only)

The Form Search page offers full search capabilities to search for patent and compound records. All successful searches are added to the Session History at the bottom of the page. Remember to follow all applicable search rules when creating your search queries.

You can perform the following types of searches.

- Patent Records Search
- Patent Records Search Combined with Fragmentation Codes
- Compound Records Search
- Combined Patent Records and Compound Records Search

Patent Records Search

This search enables you to retrieve patent records by entering patent search queries in the Patent Data search fields. The software searches the Derwent Innovations Index patent database and retrieves all patent records that match your search query.

1. All databases are selected by default. Clear the check boxes of any unneeded databases.
 - Chemical (includes searches of Derwent Chemistry Resource)
 - Engineering
 - Electrical and Electronic
2. Select the time period you want to search. The default selection is all years, where “year” refers to the year that a patent’s information was entered in Derwent Innovations Index and not necessarily when the patent was published.
3. Enter search queries in the following fields (search operators and wildcards are permitted). Alternatively, click the search aid icons to look for specific codes to add to your search query. (See Appendix for more information).
 - Topic
 - Assignee
 - Inventor
 - Patent Number
 - International Patent Classification
 - Derwent Class Code
 - Derwent Manual Code
 - Derwent Primary Accession Number
3. Click the **Search** button.

You can also expand your search of the patent database by entering chemical search queries in the following fields. The software will retrieve all patent documents that match your chemical search query.

1. Click the Expand Form button.
2. Enter search queries in the following search fields.
 - Ring Index Number
 - Derwent Chemistry Resource Number
 - Derwent Compound Number
 - Derwent Registry Number

Patent Records Search Combined with Fragmentation Codes

The type of search enables you to retrieve patent records by entering patent search queries in the Patent Data search fields and also by generating fragmentation codes based on the chemical structure drawn in the Structure Details box. The software searches the patent database and retrieves all patent records that match your search query.

Be aware that searching by fragmentation code will return every patent record that contains that specific code.

1. Follow the instructions in the *Patent Records Search* topic.
2. Select the **And** or **Or** Boolean operator under the “Combine Patent and Chemical data” label.
3. Select the **Chemical Fragment Database** radio button located in the Chemical Data search box.
4. Double-click the **Structure Details** box to open ISIS Draw. Create a chemical structure. Alternatively, copy a structure from ISIS Draw or ChemDraw, and then paste it in the Structure Details box.
5. Click the **Search** button.

In this instance, if you select the AND Boolean operator, the software will retrieve all patent records that contain both the patent search query and the fragmentation codes. If, however, you select the OR operator, the software will retrieve all patent records that contain the patent search query or the fragmentation codes, or both.

Compound Records Search

Structure Details

Compound Database
 Chemical Fragment Database (searches patent data)
 Both (select OR for this option)

Substructure
 Current Molecule Type
 Similarity Min Max
Type

Combine structure and text AND OR

Text

Compound Name: (e.g. NICKEL or AMINO*) ⓘ
 Synonyms Systematic Both

This search enables you to retrieve compound records by entering chemical search queries in the Chemical Data search fields. The software searches the Derwent Chemistry Resource database and retrieves all compound records that match your search query.

1. Click the **Expand Form** button.
2. Select the **Or** Boolean operator located under the “Combine Patent and Chemical Data” label.
3. Select the **Compound Database** radio button located in the Chemical Data search box.
4. Double-click the Structure Details box to open ISIS Draw. Create a chemical structure. Alternatively, copy a structure from ISIS Draw or ChemDraw, and then paste it in the Structure Details box.
5. Select the **Add** or **Or** Boolean operator located to the right of the “Combine structure and text” label.

- Select one of the following structure search modes. The default value is Substructure.

- Enter search queries in the desired search fields (search operators and wildcards are permitted).

- Click the **Search** button.

In this instance, if you select the AND Boolean operator for the “Combine structure and text” option, the software will retrieve all compound records that contain both the chemical search query and the chemical structure. If, however, you select the OR operator, the software will retrieve all compound records that contain the chemical search query or the chemical structure, or both.

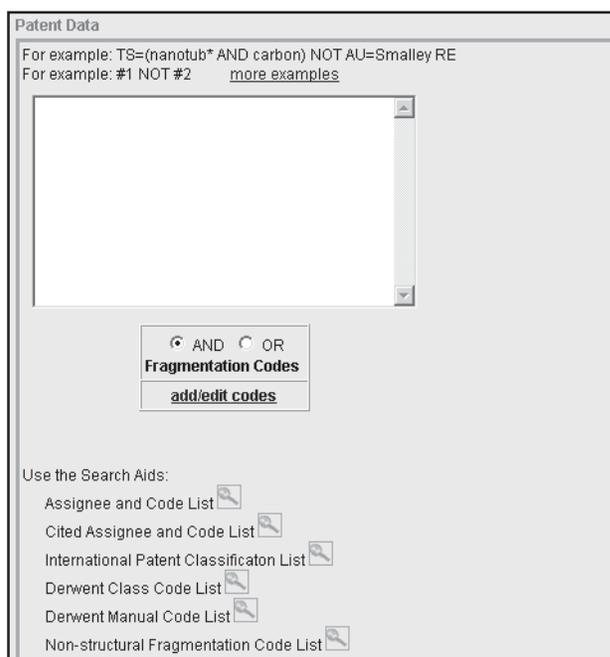
Combined Patent Records and Compound Records Search

This search enables you to retrieve both patent records and compound records by entering patent search queries in the Patent Data search fields and chemical search queries in the Chemical Data search fields. The software searches both the patent database and the chemical structure database and retrieves all patent and compound records that match your search query.

- Follow the instructions in the Patent Records Search topic.
- If you wish to include fragmentation codes in your patent search, then follow the instructions in the Patent Records Search Combined with Fragmentation Codes topic.
- Follow the instructions in Compound Records Search.
- Select the **Both** radio button located in the Chemical Data search box to include Compound Database and Chemical Fragment Database searches.

5. Select one of the following structure search modes. The default value is Substructure.
 - Substructure
 - Current Molecule Type
 - Similarity
6. Click the **Search** button

Expert Search (Non-chemical Version)



The screenshot shows the 'Patent Data' search interface. At the top, it displays two example search queries: 'For example: TS=(nanotub* AND carbon) NOT AU=Smalley RE' and 'For example: #1 NOT #2' with a link to 'more examples'. Below these is a large, empty text input field. Underneath the input field is a control panel with two radio buttons for 'AND' (selected) and 'OR', a 'Fragmentation Codes' label, and an 'add/edit codes' button. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'Use the Search Aids:' followed by a list of search aids, each with a small icon: 'Assignee and Code List', 'Cited Assignee and Code List', 'International Patent Classification List', 'Derwent Class Code List', 'Derwent Manual Code List', and 'Non-structural Fragmentation Code List'.

The Expert Search page enables you to search for patents by using field tags and set combinations. This type of search is for expert users who perform complex searches.

The Session History at the bottom of the page displays all the successful searches that you ran during the current session. Search sets and set combinations are listed in reverse chronological order, with the most recent search query at the top of the table.

To perform an Expert Search:

- All databases are selected by default. Clear the check boxes of any unneeded databases.
 - Chemical
 - Engineering
 - Electrical and Electronic.
- Select the time period you want to search. The default selection is all years, where “year” refers to the year that a patent’s information was entered in Derwent Innovations Index and not necessarily when the patent was published.
- Enter your search query in the text box using the two-character field tags or set combinations (search operators and wildcards are permitted). Alternatively, click the search aid icons to look for specific codes such as IPC codes.
- Click the **Search** button.
- In the Session History, click the numbered link in the Results column to view the results of your search.

Field Tags

Patent Field Tags		Booleans
TS =Topic	CP =Cited Patent Number	AND
TI =Title	CX =CP + Patent Family	OR
AU =Inventor	CA =Cited Assignee	NOT
PN =Patent Number	CN =Cited Assignee Name	SAME
IP =IPC	CC =Cited Assignee Code	
DC =Class Code	CI =Cited Inventor	
MC =Manual Code	CD =Cited PAN	
GA =PAN	RIN =Ring Index Number	
AN =Assignee Name	DCN =Derwent Compound Number	
AC =Assignee Code	DRN =Derwent Registry Number	
AE =Assignee Name + Code	DCR =DCR Number	

Field Tag	Field Name
AC	Assignee Code Format: Complete code or partial code using wildcards (e.g., AC=ASTR). To look for codes, click the Assignee and Code List search aid  icon.
AE	Assignee Name or Code Format: Complete name/code or partial name/code using wildcards (e.g., AE=ASTR or AE=Astrazeneca*). To look for codes, click the Assignee and Code List search aid  icon.
AN	Assignee Name Format: Complete name or partial name using wildcards (e.g., AN=Astrazeneca*). To look for codes, click the Assignee and Code List search aid icon.
AU	Inventor Format: Last name and up to three initials (e.g., AU=Smith RA).

Field Tag	Field Name
CA	Cited Assignee Name or Code Format: Complete cited name/code or partial cited name/code using wildcards (e.g., CA=ASTR or CA=Astrazeneca*). To look for codes, click the Cited Assignee and Code List search aid icon.
CC	Cited Assignee Code Format: Complete cited code or partial code using wildcards (e.g., CC=ASTR). To look for codes, click the Cited Assignee and Code List search aid icon.
CD	Cited Primary Accession Number Format: Year of publication followed by six-digit serial number (e.g., CD=1999-4689*).
CI	Cited Inventor Format: Last name and up to three initials (e.g., CI=Smith RA).
CN	Cited Assignee Name Format: Complete cited name or partial cited name using wildcards (e.g., CN=Astrazeneca*). To look for codes, click the Cited Assignee and Code List search aid icon.
CP	Cited Patent Number Format: Two-character country code followed by the serial number, up to 10 digits (e.g., PN=US2002023904-A1).
CX	Cited Patent Number and Patent Family Format: Two-character country code followed by the serial number (up to 10 digits). A complete, unique patent number is required (e.g., CX=EP178925).
DC	Derwent Class Code Format: Three-digit class code (e.g., DC=B01). To look for codes, click the Derwent Class Code List search aid icon.
GA	Primary Accession Number (PAN) Format: Year of publication followed by six-digit serial number (e.g., GA=1999-468964).
IP	International Patent Code Format: One-character section code, two-digit class number, one-character subclass code, and the * wildcard character (e.g., IP=B23K*). To look for codes, click the International Patent Classification List search aid icon.
MC	Derwent Manual Code Format: ANN-ANNAN (e.g., MC=S02-A03B1). To look for codes, click the Derwent Manual Code List search aid icon.
PN	Patent Number Format: Two-character country code followed by the serial number, up to 10 digits (e.g., PN=US2002023904-A1).
TI	Title Format: One or more words or phrases connected with Boolean search operators.
TS	Topic (Searches Title and Abstract) Format: One or more words or phrases connected with Boolean search operators.

Expert Search (Chemical Version: Subscribers only)

Structure Details

Compound Database
 Chemical Fragment Database
 Both

GENERATE Create fragmentation codes

Substructure
 Current Molecule Type
 Similarity Min Max
Type

Combine structure and text AND OR

Text

The Expert Search page enables you to search for patents by using field tags and set combinations. This type of search is for expert users with a background in chemistry who perform complex searches.

The Session History at the bottom of the page displays all the successful searches that you ran during the current session. Search sets and set combinations are listed in reverse chronological order, with the most recent search query at the top of the table.

You can perform the following types of searches.

- Patent Records Search
- Patent Records Search Combined with Fragmentation Codes
- Compound Records Search
- Combined Patent Records and Compound Records Search

Field Tags

Chemical Field Tags	Booleans
DCR =DCR Number	AND
MW =Molecular Weight	OR
MF =Molecular Formula	NOT
SMF =Standardized Molecular Formula	
SD =Structure Description	
SUD =Substance Descriptors	
CNA =Compound Name, All	
SYN =Compound Name, Preferred + Synonym	
CNS =Compound Name, Systematic	
DCN =Derwent Compound Number	
DRN =Derwent Registry Number	
RIN =Ring Index Number	

Field Tag	Field Name
DCN	Derwent Compound Number Format: Complete number or partial number using wildcards (e.g., DCN=R07345).
DCR	Derwent Chemistry Resource Number Format: Complete number or partial number using wildcards (e.g., DCR=97680-0-0-0 or DCR=9768*).
DRN	Derwent Registry Number Format: Complete number or partial number using wildcards (DRN=2000). Special Note: In some instances, the number of patent records returned from a patent data search using the DRN field tag and a particular value (e.g., DRN=2000) may be less than the number of patent records returned from a chemical data search using the DRN field tag and the same value. Thomson Derwent recommends that you perform both types of searches. The discrepancy is due to how the DRN number is indexed in relation to the DCR number in the database.
RIN	Ring Index Number Format: Complete number or partial number using wildcards (e.g., RIN=01829).
CNA	Compound Name, All Format: Complete name or partial name using wildcards (e.g., CNA=Insulin).
CNS	Compound Name, Systematic Format: Complete name or partial name using wildcards (e.g., CNS=Barium).

Field Tag	Field Name
MF	Molecular Formula Format: Complete formula or partial formula using wildcard (e.g., MF=C14 H26 O2).
MW	Molecular Weight Format: Numbers and decimal point (e.g., MW=313.2868 MW=>500, MW=<310).
SD	Structure Description Format: Complete structure description or partial description using wildcards (e.g., SD=an enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of 1,4-beta-D).
SMF	Standardized Molecular Formula Format: Complete formulas or partial formulas using wildcards (e.g., SMF=C36 H62 O11).
SUD	Substance Descriptor Format: Complete substance descriptor or partial descriptor using wildcards (e.g., SUD=Alkaloids) To look for descriptors, click the Substance Descriptor Search search aid icon.
SYN	Compound Name, Preferred + Synonym Format: Complete name or partial name using wildcards (e.g., SYN=Barium).

Patent Records Search

This search enables you to retrieve patent records by entering field tags and patent search queries in the Patent Data search box. The software searches the Derwent Innovations Index patent database and retrieves all patent records that match your search query.

- All databases are selected by default. Clear the check boxes of any unneeded databases.
 - Chemical (includes searches of Derwent Chemistry Resource)
 - Engineering
 - Electrical and Electronic
- Select the time period you want to search. The default selection is all years, where “year” refers to the year that a patent’s information was entered in Derwent Innovations Index and not necessarily when the patent was published.
- Enter your search query in the Patent Data text box using the two-character field tags or set combinations (search operators and wildcards are permitted). Alternatively, click the search aid icons to look for specific codes to add to your search query.
- Click the **Search** button.
- In the Session History, click the link in the Results column to view the results of your search.

Patent Records Search Combined with Fragmentation Codes

DERWENT Derwent Innovations Index Home Log out

Expert Search Go To Session History

Limit your search to a specific section of the database:

Chemical Latest (updated April 04, 2003)

Electrical and Electronic Year

Engineering From to (default is all years)

Build a search query by entering search terms (using field tags), set numbers (using #), and compounds combined with Boolean operators.

Patent Data

For example: "TS=(nanotub* AND carbon) NOT AU=Smalley RE
For example: #1 NOT #2 (0001,00409018)

AND OR

Chemical Data

Structure Details

Compound Database

Chemical Fragment Database (searches patent data)

Both (select OR for this option)

Create fragmentation codes

Use the Search Aids:
[Assignee and Code List](#)

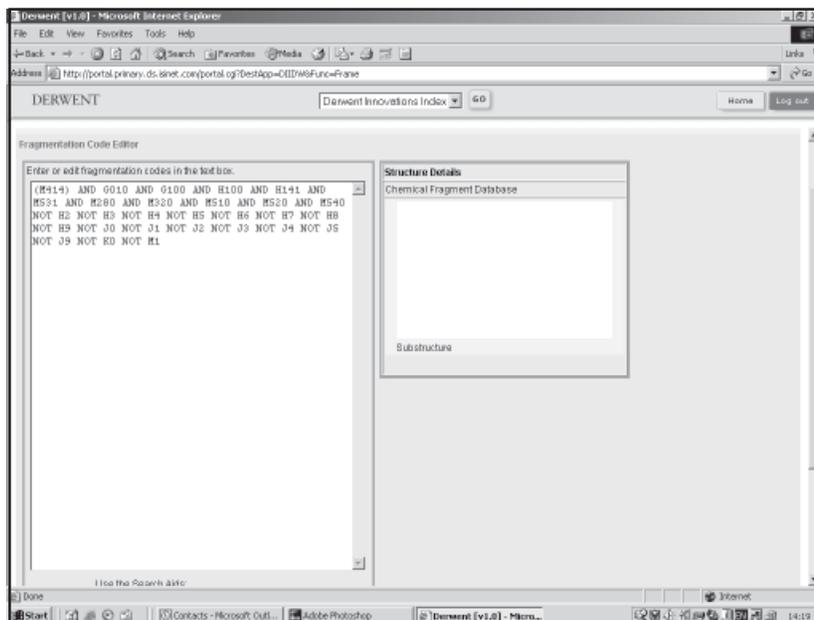
The type of search enables you to retrieve patent records by entering field tags and patent search queries in the Patent Data search box and also by generating fragmentation codes based on the chemical structure drawn in the Structure Details box. The software searches the patent database and retrieves all patent records that match your search query.

Be aware that searching by fragmentation code will return every patent record that contains that specific code.

1. Follow the instructions in the Patent Records Search topic.
2. Select the **Add** or **Or** Boolean operator located under the Patent Data text box.
3. Select the **Chemical Fragment Database** radio button located in the Chemical Data search box.
4. Double-click the Structure Details box to open ISIS Draw. Create a chemical structure. Alternatively, copy a structure from ISIS Draw or ChemDraw, and then paste it in the Structure Details box.
5. Click the **Generate** button to search for fragmentation codes based on the drawn chemical structure.
6. Click the **Search** button.

In this instance, if you select the AND Boolean operator, the software will retrieve all patent records that contain both the patent search query and the fragmentation codes. If, however, you select the OR operator, the software will retrieve all patent records that contain the patent search query or the fragmentation codes, or both.

You can also manually create fragmentation codes. Simply click the **add/edit codes** link located under the Patent Data text box to go to the Edit Fragmentation Codes page. From the Edit Fragmentation Codes page, enter the codes in the text box, create a chemical structure, or click the search aid links to find structural and non-structural fragmentation codes.



Compound Records Search

Structure Details

Compound Database
 Chemical Fragment Database (searches patent data)
 Both (select OR for this option)

GENERATE Create fragmentation codes

Substructure
 Current Molecule Type
 Similarity Min Max
Type

Combine structure and text AND OR

Text

This search enables you to retrieve compound records by entering field tags and chemical search queries in the Chemical Data search box. The software searches the Derwent Chemistry Resource database and retrieves all compound records that match your search query (i.e., the compound record must contain both the chemical search query and the chemical structure).

1. Select the **Or** Boolean operator located under the “Combine Patent and Chemical Data” label.
2. Select the **Compound Database** radio button located in the Chemical Data search box.
3. Enter your search query in the Chemical Data text box using the two-character field tags or set combinations (search operators and wildcards are permitted).
4. Double-click the Structure Details box to open ISIS Draw. Create a chemical structure. Alternatively, copy a structure from ISIS Draw or ChemDraw, and then paste it in the Structure Details box.
5. Select the **Add** or **Or** Boolean operator located to the right of the “Combine structure and text” label.

6. Select one of the following structure search modes. The default value is Substructure.

- Substructure
- Current Molecule Type
- Similarity

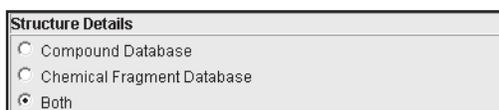
7. Click the **Search** button.

In this instance, if you select the AND Boolean operator for the “Combine structure and text” option, the software will retrieve all compound records that contain both the chemical search query and the chemical structure. If, however, you select the OR operator, the software will retrieve all compound records that contain the chemical search query or the chemical structure, or both.

Combined Patent Records and Compound Records Search

This search enables you to retrieve both patent records and compound records by entering patent search queries in the Patent Data search fields and chemical search queries in the Chemical Data search fields. The software searches both the patent database and the chemical structure database and retrieves all patent and compound records that match your search query.

1. Follow the instructions in the **Patent Records Search** topic.
2. If you wish to include fragmentation codes in your patent search, then follow the instructions in the **Patent Records Search Combined with Fragmentation Codes** topic.
3. Follow the instructions in **Compound Records Search**.
4. Select the **Both** radio button located in the Chemical Data search box to include Compound Database and Chemical Fragment Database searches.



The image shows a rectangular box titled "Structure Details". Inside the box, there are three radio button options: "Compound Database", "Chemical Fragment Database", and "Both". The "Both" option is selected, indicated by a filled radio button.

5. Select one of the following structure search modes. The default value is Substructure.

- Substructure
- Current Molecule Type
- Similarity

6. Click the **Search** button.

Structure Details Search Options (Subscribers Only)

Compound Database

This option searches the chemical structure field of Derwent Chemistry Resource based on the chemical structure drawn in the Structure Details box. All compound records are retrieved based on the structure drawn in the Structure Details box.

Chemical Fragment Database

This option generates fragmentation codes from a structure drawing. The codes are searched against the Fragmentation Code field in Derwent Innovations Index.

Substructure This option finds molecule records in the Derwent Chemistry Resource database that contain the chemical structure drawn as a substructure within a larger structure.

Current Molecular Type:

Exact: This options finds compound records that match the chemical structure exactly.

Isomer: This options finds compound records that are geometric isomers and stereoisomers of the drawn chemical structure

Tautomer: This options finds compound records that are tautomers of the drawn chemical structure

Relaxed Match: Derwent-invented term that is defined as a flexmatch search with no parameters set. In the same way that an isomer search is an exact match that ignores stereochemistry, the relaxed search is an exact match that ignores stereochemistry, hydrogen count, tautomerism, extra salt fragments, isotopes, etc. (i.e., the loosest possible current molecule search).

Similarity A measure of how closely retrieved molecules resemble the drawn structure. The degree of similarity can be defined by selecting values between 0 and 100. The higher the value, the more similarity. Default values are Min 80 and Max 100. The user can also specify that the retrieved records contain the same structural complexity as the drawn structure (Normal), more complexity than the drawn chemical structure (Sub), or less complexity than the drawn structure (Super).

Cited Patent Search

The Cited Patent Search page enables you to find records that cite the patent(s) that match your search query. For example, a Cited Patent Search on **Xerox Corp** will find all the patents that cite patents of the Xerox Corporation. All successful searches are added to the Session History. Remember to follow all applicable search rules when creating your search queries.

To perform a cited patent search:

1. All databases are selected by default. Clear the check boxes of any unneeded databases.
 - Chemical (includes searches of Derwent Chemistry Resource, subscription required)
 - Engineering
 - Electrical and Electronic.
2. Select the time period you want to search. The default selection is all years, where “year” refers to the year that a patent’s information was entered in Derwent Innovations Index and not necessarily when the patent was published.
3. Enter search queries in the desired search fields.
 - Cited Patent Number
 - Cited Assignee
 - Cited Inventor
 - Cited Derwent Primary Accession Number
4. Click the **Search** button.

Cited Patent Number Field

The screenshot shows the Derwent Innovations Index search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Search', 'Expert Search', 'Help', and 'Marked List'. Below this is the 'Cited Patent Search' section. It includes a 'Limit your search to a specific section of the database:' area with checkboxes for 'Chemical', 'Electrical and Electronic', and 'Engineering'. To the right, there are filters for 'Latest' (set to 'update', updated March 23, 2003), 'Year' (set to '2002'), and 'From' (set to '1966') to '2002'. A 'SEARCH' button and a 'CLEAR FORM' button are present. Below the filters, there is a text input field for 'Cited Patent Number:' with a sample query 'EP178925*'. There is also a checkbox for 'Expand search to include all patent numbers in the found patent family'. Other fields include 'Cited Assignee:', 'Cited Inventor:', and 'Cited Derwent Primary Accession Number:'. At the bottom, there is a 'Session History' section with a 'HIDE HISTORY' button and a 'To Top' link.

Searches the Patent Number(s) data field within a patent record to find patents that cite the patent number that you enter. You can enter one or more patent numbers connected with Boolean search operators. Enter complete patent numbers or partial patent numbers using wildcards.

If desired, click the check box under the Cited Patent Number field to expand your search to include all patent numbers within the found patent family. When expanding your search to include the found patent family, enter a unique patent number (e.g., EP178925 or EP178925-A). Do not enter a partial patent number with a wildcard as this type of query will result in an error (e.g., the following search queries will not work: EP1789* and EP17892?).

For example:

Enter **EP178925*** to find patents that cite patents with the patent number of EP178925 (any status code).

Enter **US4796266*** to find patents that cite patents with a patent number of US4796266 (any status code).

Enter **EP178925* OR US4796266*** to find patents that cite *either* of these patents (any status code).

Enter **US4809286* AND US4796266*** to find patents that cite *both* of these patents (any status code).

Enter **EP178925-A**, and then click the check box to expand your search to include all patent numbers in the found patent family.

The Boolean search operator AND, OR, and NOT can be used in this field. Note that capitalization does not matter.

Cited Assignee Field

The screenshot shows the Derwent Innovations Index search interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Form Search', 'Expert Search', 'Help', and 'Marked List'. Below this is the 'Cited Patent Search' section, which includes a 'Go To Session History' link. The search criteria are:

- Limit your search to a specific section of the database:
 - Chemical
 - Electrical and Electronic
 - Engineering
- Latest: 1 update (updated March 23, 2003)
- Year: 2002
- From: 1966 to 2002 (default is all years)

 There are 'SEARCH' and 'CLEAR FORM' buttons. Below the search criteria, there is a section for building a search query with Boolean operators. The 'Cited Assignee' field is highlighted, showing a search term 'boeac OR boayec'. The 'Cited Assignee' field has three radio buttons: 'Name and code' (selected), 'Name only', and 'Code only'. Other fields include 'Cited Patent Number', 'Cited Inventor', and 'Cited Derwent Primary Accession Number'. At the bottom, there is a 'Session History' section with a 'HIDE HISTORY' button and a 'To Top' link.

Searches the Patent Assignee Name(s) and Code(s) data field within a patent record.

1. Enter one or more assignee codes or assignee names connected with Boolean search operators. You can enter complete assignee codes/names or partial assignee codes/names using wildcards.
2. Alternatively, click the **view assignee list** link to select an assignee code/name from a list of names. Copy and paste your selection in the field.
3. Select a radio button to specify whether to search both the assignee name and code, the name only, or the code only.

About Cited Assignees

The table below defines the code types.

ABCD-C	Standard Company
ABCD-N	Non-standard
ABCD-R	Soviet Institute
ABCD-I	Individual

When searching this field, note that a four-character assignee code may also be a word in an assignee name. If you want to restrict your search to just assignee names or assignee codes, select the appropriate radio button above the search entry field.

For example:

Enter **Unilever**, and then select the **Search name and code** or **Name only** radio buttons to find patents that cite patents with an assignee name that starts with the word Unilever. Because this search word is longer than four characters, it will not match an assignee code.

Enter **Unil**, and then select the **Code only** radio button to find patents that cite patents with an assignee code/name of Unil. This will find assignees such as Unilever Ltd., Unipath Ltd., and Lever Bros Ltd, all of which have the assignee code Unil.

Enter **Iner-n AND Ryob**, and then select **Code only** to find patents that cite patents with an assignee code of Iner-N (companies such as Ind Ergonomics, Ineredil SRL, and Inertia Dynamics) and that cite patents with an assignee code of Ryob (companies such as Ryobi Outdoor Products, Ryobi Systems, and Ryobi Materline Ltd.). Both assignee codes do not need to be in the same cited patent.

Enter **Iner-n OR Ryobi**, and then select the **Search name and code** radio button to find patents that cite patents with assignee codes/names that start with either Iner-N (companies such as Ind Ergonomics, Ineredil SRL, and Inertia Dynamics) or Ryobi (companies such as Ryobi Outdoor Products, Ryobi Systems, and Ryobi Materline Ltd.).

Enter **Iner-n NOT Ryob**, and then select the **Code only** radio button to find patents that cite patents with assignee codes of Iner-N (companies such as Ind Ergonomics, Ineredil SRL, and Inertia Dynamics) but not Ryob (companies such as Ryobi Outdoor Products, Ryobi Systems, and Ryobi Materline Ltd.).

Enter **Iner***, and then select the **Search name and code** to find patents that cite patents with an assignee code or name that starts with Iner and has none or many more characters. This will find assignees such as companies like Intertek Stock Co. (has a code of Iner-R), Ind Ergonomics (has a code of Iner-N), and Inertia Dynamics.

Enter **Ine?** and select **Search name and code** to find patents that cite patents with an assignee code or name that starts with Ine and has one more letter. This will find assignees such as companies like Indesit SRL (has a code of Inet), Ind Metal Protect (has a code of Inep), and Inec.

The Boolean search operators AND, OR, and NOT can be used in this field. Note that capitalization does not matter.

Cited Inventor Field

The screenshot shows the 'Cited Patent Search' interface on the Derwent Innovations Index website. The page includes a navigation bar with 'Home', 'Search', 'Expert Search', and 'Marked List'. The main search area has several sections: 'Cited Patent Search' with checkboxes for 'Chemical', 'Electrical and Electronic', and 'Engineering'; 'Cited Patent Number' with a search box and an 'Expand search' checkbox; 'Cited Assignee' with radio buttons for 'Name and code', 'Name only', and 'Code only'; 'Cited Inventor' with a search box and a 'Show NOT' checkbox; and 'Cited Derwent Primary Accession Number' with a search box. There are also 'SEARCH' and 'CLEAR FORM' buttons. At the bottom, there is a 'Session History' section with a 'HIDE HISTORY' button and a 'To Top' link.

Searches the Inventor Name(s) data field within a patent record.

Enter one or more inventor names connected with Boolean search operators. You can enter complete names or partial inventor names using wildcards. Because patent records may list an inventor's name without all of his or her initials, it is important to use the * wildcard when searching for inventor names because without the wildcard only an exact match is found.

In many records, inventors whose names contain non-alphanumeric characters are listed twice within the inventor field: one listing contains the non-alphanumeric character, and one does not (no space is included for apostrophes, but a space is included for hyphens). When searching for these inventors, only the occurrences of the name that match the search term are highlighted in the results.

For example:

Enter **Smith** to find patents that cite patents with Smith A, Smith R, Smith J E, Smith R W, etc. as an inventor.

Enter **Smith A** to find patents that cite patents with Smith A, Smith A J, Smith A L, etc. as an inventor, but not Smith R, Smith J E, Smith R W, etc.

Enter **Smith AND Jones** to find patents that cite patents with inventor names of both Smith and Jones.

Enter **Smith NOT Smith A*** to find patents that cite patents with Smith R, Smith J E, Smith R W, etc. as an inventor, but not Smith A, Smith A J, Smith A L, etc.

Enter **Smith A* NOT (Smith AR* OR Smith AB*)** to find patents that cite patents with Smith A, but not Smith A if listed with a middle initial of R or B.

Special Circumstances

- If an inventor's last name includes spaces (e.g., De Ville, De Los Rios), enter the name with and without the spaces joined by the OR search operator. For example, enter **De Los Rios OR Delosrios** to find De Los Rios P, De Los Rios P A, Delosrios P, Delosrios P A, etc.
- If an inventor's last name includes spaces (e.g., Del Rio), enter the last name and include two asterisks. For example, enter **Del Rio**** to find Del Rio A, Del Rio E H, Del Rio Saiz F, etc. Note that failure to use two asterisks will result in an error message and no results retrieved.
- If an inventor's last includes spaces (e.g., De La Veaux), enter the last name and include a single asterisk. For example, enter **De La V*** to find De La Veaux S C, De La Vergne J N, De La Vega G A, etc. Note that entering De La will result in an error message and no results retrieved.
- If an inventor's last name includes a non-alphanumeric character (e.g., O'Brian), enter the name with and without the non-alphanumeric. For example, enter **O'Brian OR Obrian** to find patents with O'Brian W, O'Brian M P, Obrian A, Obrian N, etc.

The Boolean search operators AND, OR, and NOT can be used in this field. Note that capitalization does not matter.

Cited Derwent Primary Accession Number Field

Searches the Derwent Primary Accession Number data field within a patent record.

Enter one or more Primary Accession Number connected with Boolean search operators. You can enter a complete Primary Accession Number or a partial Primary Accession Number using wildcards.

The Primary Accession Number is a unique identification number assigned by Derwent to each document. It consists of the following:

- year of publication,
- a six-digit serial number, and
- a two-digit update number indicating when Derwent published the patent abstract.

To search for a patent using the Primary Accession Number, enter the four-digit year, a hyphen, and then the six-digit serial number.

For example:

Enter **1995-132765** to find patents that cite that particular patent.

The Boolean search operator OR or NOT can be used in this field. Note capitalization does not matter.

Set Combinations

A set combination consists of one or more set numbers that you can run as a unique search query. They are listed in the Search History table under the Set column. The following list provides examples of valid set combinations.

#3 to refresh the results of a search

#1 AND #2 to find records in which your search includes set 1 and set 2

#2 NOT #3 finds records in which any records that appear in set 3 are excluded from set 2

#2 OR #3 find records included in either set 2 or set 3

#2 AND (#3 OR #4 OR #5) finds records in which the results of set 2 are combined with the results from set 3 or set 4 or set 5

(#2 NOT #1) AND #3 find records from set 2 that do not appear in set 1, combined with the results from set 3

Session History

The Session History table appears on the Expert Search, Form Search and Cited Patent Search pages. Whenever you perform a Search, the results of your search appear in the Session History table.

Set	Compounds	Patents	Combination	Search History	Delete Sets
#7	-	26,664	-	[Patent: CD=(2001*)] Database(s)=Chemical Section, Electrical and Electronic Section, Engineering Section; Timespan=1966-2002	<input type="checkbox"/>
#6	-	87,210	-	[Patent: C=(Smith NOT Smith A*)] Database(s)=Chemical Section, Electrical and Electronic Section, Engineering Section; Timespan=1966-2002	<input type="checkbox"/>
#5	-	Z	-	[Patent: CP=(US4809286*)] Database(s)=Chemical Section, Electrical and Electronic Section, Engineering Section; Timespan=1966-2002	<input type="checkbox"/>
#4	-	0	-	[Patent: CP=(US4809286*)] Database(s)=Chemical Section; Timespan=1966-2002	<input type="checkbox"/>
#3	-	75,287	-	[Patent: CA=(not or bayes)] Database(s)=Chemical Section; Timespan=1966-2002	<input type="checkbox"/>
#2	16	4,248	9,383	[Patent: examination codes] OR [Chemical: CNA=aspirin or SYN=paracetamol AND structure details] Database(s)=Chemical Section, Electrical and Electronic Section, Engineering Section; Timespan=1966-2002	<input type="checkbox"/>
#1	-	0	-	[Patent: T=(aspirin) AND examination codes] Database(s)=Chemical Section, Electrical and Electronic Section, Engineering Section; Timespan=1966-2002	<input type="checkbox"/>

From the Session History, you can combine search queries, save search queries and open saved search histories.

You can save up to 20 search queries. If the session history contains more than 20 queries, then the table will contain a message above the 20th row indicating that the sets below this point can be saved, but those at row 21 or above cannot be saved.

The Session History table displays the following information if you have a subscription to Derwent Innovations Index only:

Set Column:	This line displays the number of the search query (e.g., #1, #2, #3, etc.). Search queries are listed in reverse chronological order with the most recent search query at the top of the table.
Results Column:	This line displays the total number of results retrieved that satisfy the search query along with a link that takes you to the Patents Summary page.
Search History Column:	Displays the search query, along with the database and timespan selections.

The Session History table displays the following information if you have a subscription to both Derwent Innovations Index and Derwent Chemistry Resource:

Set Column: This line displays the number of the search query (e.g., #1, #2, #3, etc.). Search queries are listed in reverse chronological order with the most recent search query at the top of the table.

Compounds Column: Displays the number of results retrieved against the Derwent Chemistry Resource database, along with a link that takes you to the Compound Summary page. For a patent search, a hyphen (-) appears. For a combined patent and chemical search, the number reflects the number of compound records retrieved by the chemical side of the query.

Patents Column: Displays the number of results retrieved from the Derwent Innovations Index patent database, along with a link that takes you to the Patents Summary page. For a chemical search, a hyphen (-) appears. For a combined patent and chemical search, the number reflects the number of patent records retrieved by the patent side of the query.

Combination Column: Displays the number of results retrieved by a search against both the patent database and the chemical structure database, along with a link to the Combination Search Results (i.e. Patent Summary Results) page. For a chemical or patent search a hyphen (-) appears in the column. For a combined patent and chemical data search, the number reflects the number of patents retrieved by applying the Boolean operator to the patent records retrieved by the patent side of the search query and the patent records retrieved by the chemical side of the search query.

Search History Column: Displays the search query, along with the database and timespan selections.

For each compound listed in the Search History column, a link will take you to the View Fragmentation Codes and Structure Details page. This page is a view-only page of fragmentation codes and the structure.

From the Session History table, you can:

- save your searches to a Thomson Derwent server or to a history file on your PC
 - To save a search history file, click **SAVE HISTORY / ALERTING**. The product takes you to the Save Search History page where you can save your work to the Derwent server or to your local workstation.
- open a previously saved history file from the company's server or from your PC
 - To open a search history file, click **OPEN HISTORY** to go to the Open/Manage Saved Searches pages. Open the required history file from the Derwent Work server or from your local workstation.

- delete search sets and set combinations.

To delete search sets and set combinations, you can

- Select the in the Delete Sets column of the unneeded search set or set combination, and then click Delete
- Click **SELECT ALL** to select all search sets, and then click **DELETE** . After you click Delete, the system will check for Dependent sets. The system will delete only those sets that are not referenced in a set combination. If a set is referenced in a set combination not marked for deletion, the system will return the following error message:

At least one of the sets you have selected to delete is referenced in a set combination. We have marked the affected set combination for you. Please verify the checkmarks and click Delete to remove the sets. In this case, the system marks the Delete Sets check box of both the original set marked for deletion and the referenced set. You can then either delete both sets or neither set.

You can save up to 20 search queries from the Session History table. If the Session History table contains more than 20 queries, then the table will contain a message above the 20th row indicating that the sets below this point can be saved, but those at row 21 and above cannot be saved.

Viewing Summary Results

Patent Summary Results

DERWENT Derwent Innovations Index™

Home Form Search Expert Search Citad Search Help Marked List

Patent Summary Results [Compounds](#) | [Combination](#)

Patent: (formulation coded) OR (Chemical CN) = aspirin or BYN = paracetamol AND structure detail
Database(s): Chemical Section, Electrical and Electronic Section, Engineering Section, Timespan: 1906-2002

1000 MARKS MARK PAGE MARK ALL Page 1 (Patents 1 - 10) Latest date SORT

Use the checkboxes to add individual entries to the Marked List. Be sure to click **MARKS** button before leaving page.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. WO200272745-A1	2002-090814
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Biased-angled fabric composition for fabric, like curtains, has great water reduction value when dispersed in rinse bath solution	
	comprises residual detergent surfactant	
	PROCTER & GAMBLE CO (PRO-C)	
	DEMEYERE H J M, DECLERCQ M J, CAUMBERGHS S G P, et al.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. WO200270639-A1	2002-090744
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Biocidal cleaning composition for cleaning/scrubbing dishes and hand surfaces, comprises biocide, surfactant and amphoteric surfactant	
	SELDEN RES LTD (SELD-Non-standard)	
	WOODHEAD P P	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. WO200270599-A2, US2002105305-A1	2002-090739
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Preparation of polymer nanocomposite used in paints, automobile tires, involves mixing polymer dispersion with clay mineral dispersion and adding	
	butyltin salt to solution (see abstract)	
	SOUTHERN CLAY PROD INC (SCLA-Non-standard), KNUDSON M I (KNJD-Individual), POWELL C E (POWE-Individual)	
	KNUDSON M I, POWELL C, POWELL C E	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. WO200253658-A2, DE10100195-A1	2002-090512
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Efficient aqueous lacquer composition, e.g. automotive lacquer, contains binder, effect (especially aluminum pigment) and nucleates to acid	
	mixture to provide even color tone	
	BASF COATINGS AG (BADI)	

The Summary Results page enables you to view the results of your search in an abbreviated record format. Up to 10 records display on a page.

All documents are sorted by latest date, the default sort option. Up to 500 records can be viewed based on the default sort option. A full list of the sort options available from the Summary pages can be found in the Appendix.

At the top of the page appears a summary of the search statement (or compound name) that retrieved the results, along with the database and the timespan selections. At the bottom of the page appears the number of records that met your search criteria. This number is always the total for the selected database(s) and timespan.

To print a copy of the Summary page, click the **Print** button on the toolbar of your Web browser.

Important Note for Derwent Chemistry Resource Subscribers

The Summary Results page heading will either read Patent Summary Results or Combination Summary Results depending on how you arrived at the page. For example, if you perform a patent data only search, the page heading will read Patent Summary Results. However, if you perform a combine patent and chemical data search, it will read Combination Summary Results.

Each patent record displays the following information.

Hit Number This number identifies the rank of the record found in the search.

Mark Adds the current record to your Marked List. Marking a record allows you to print, save, e-mail, or export the record from the Open / Manage Saved Searches page. Remember to click the **Submit Marks** button to add the record.

Patent Number This line displays up to three patent numbers, with an ellipses (...) that follows the third one if there are more than three equivalent patent numbers.



The compound records icon indicates that the record contains compound data. A subscription to Derwent Chemistry Resource is required; otherwise, you will not see this icon on the Summary page.

Title This line displays the full title of the record, which is linked to the full record.

Patent Assignee Name / Code

This line displays up to three patent assignee names and their codes with the abbreviation et al. appearing if more than three name/codes exist for the record.

Inventor Name This line displays up to three inventor names with the abbreviation et al. appearing if more than three inventors exist for the record.

Patent Thumbnail Image Link

Click the image to go to the appropriate Summary page for the retrieved document. A subscription to Derwent Chemistry Resource is required; otherwise, you will not see the thumbnail.

Compound Summary Results (Chemical version only)

The screenshot displays the 'DERWENT' interface for 'Compound Summary Results'. At the top, there is a search bar with 'Derwent Innovations Index' and a 'GO' button. Below the search bar are navigation links: Home, Form Search, Expert Search, Cited Search, Help, and Marked List. The main content area shows the search criteria: 'Patent: fragmentation, radical OR Chemical: CNA=aspirin or BYN=paracetamol AND structure.details'. Below this, there are buttons for 'SUBMIT MARKS', 'MARK PAGE', and 'MARK ALL'. The results are displayed in a grid format, showing the first two results: 1. ANILINE and 2. PARACETAMOL. Each result includes a chemical structure, a DCR number (e.g., DCR No: 44-0-0-0 for Aniline), and a 'Find Patent Records' button. The page is on 'Page 1 (Compounds 1 - 10)' and has a 'Molecular Weight' filter and a 'SORT' button. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Find All Patent Records' and 'Log out'.

The Compound Summary Results page contains compound data results when you perform a chemical only search of the Derwent Chemistry Resource database. Up to 10 compound records display on a page.

All documents are sorted by Molecular Weight, the default sort. Up to 500 records can be viewed based on the sort option. A full list of the sort options available from the Summary pages can be found in the Appendix.

At the top of the page appears a summary of the search statement (or compound name) that retrieved the results, along with the database and the timespan selections. If “fragmentation codes” or “structure details” are part of the search statement, then a link to the View Fragmentation Codes and Structure Details page will appear. At the bottom of the page appears the number of records that met your search criteria. This number is always the total for the selected database(s) and timespan.

To print a copy of the Compound Summary Results page, click the **Print** button on the toolbar of your Web browser.

There are a number of options available from the Compound Summary Results page.

Mark	To add a particular compound record to your Marked Compound list, click the check box to the left of the DCR No. field. Marking a compound record allows you to print, save, e-mail, or export the record from the Open / Manage Saved Searches page. Remember to click the Submit Marks button to add the record.
-------------	---

Compound Drawing

This space displays an image of the compound.

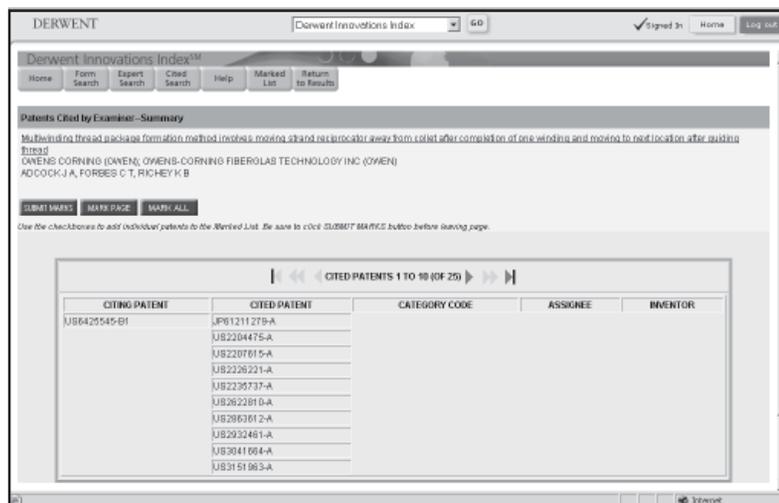
Description	Compound data description taken from the Structure Description field.
--------------------	---

DCR No Link	Takes you to the Compound Full Record page.
--------------------	---

Find Patent Button

Takes you to Patent Summary Results. The software searches the patent database for records containing the selected compound.

Patents Cited by Examiner/Inventor – Summary



The Patents Cited Summary page displays a table of patents that were cited by the examiner/inventor for members of the patent family whose title appears at the top of the page. The names of up to three patent assignees/ codes and inventors appear below the patent title.

Cited patents in the table are underlined if a full record for the source exists in the selected database(s). Up to 10 patent records display on a page. Up to 500 records can be viewed. A full list of the sort options available from the Summary pages can be found in the Appendix.

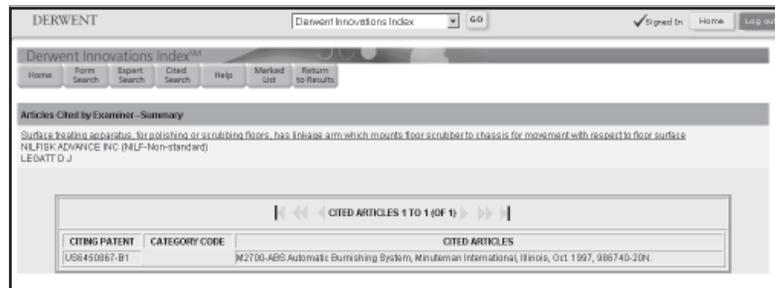
The following information appear on the Patents Cited by Examiner/ Inventor summary page:

Column Heading Descriptions

The following information appears in the table.

- Citing Patent** This column displays the patent number of the patent that is in the citing patent family. Each citing patent is listed once in the column.
- Cited Patent** This column displays the patent numbers and abbreviated titles of the patents cited by the current citing patent. If the cited patent is in Derwent Innovations Index, then a link will take you to the full record.
- Category Code** This column displays a category code, if applicable.
- Assignee** This column displays the names of up to three patent assignees and codes with the abbreviation et al. appearing if more than three assignees and codes exist for the record.
- Inventor** This column displays the names of up to three inventors with the abbreviation et al. appearing if more than three inventors exist for the record.

Articles Cited by Examiner/Inventor – Summary



The Articles Cited Summary page displays a table of articles that were cited by the examiner/inventor for members of the patent family whose title appears at the top of the page. The names of up to three patent assignees/ codes and inventors appear below the patent title.

Cited articles in the table are underlined if a record for the source exists in the selected database(s). Up to 10 articles display on a page. Up to 500 articles can be viewed. A full list of the sort options available from the Summary pages can be found in the Appendix.

The following information appears on the Articles Cited Summary page:

Citing Patent	This column displays the patent number of the patent that is in the citing patent family. Each citing patent is listed once in the column.
Category Code	This column displays a category code, if applicable.
Cited Articles	This column displays the names of the cited articles. If an article is in ISI Web of Science, then a link will take you to the full record. A subscription to ISI Web of Science is required to view the record.

When viewing Articles Cited by Examiner, occasionally specific cited references are not listed for a patent. Instead, the following text appears: **See references of (other patent).**

This is an artifact of the source data received by Derwent from the patent offices and can occur when an Examiner chooses to indicate that the same references (patent and non-patent) apply to two or more patents, rather than listing the specific references for each patent. Current processing systems do not enable auto-posting of the cited references in question to the record. As a result, to see the specific references it is necessary to view the record for the patent number given in the text “See references of (other patent).” Note that this is the same record if both patents belong to one family.

Citing Patents Summary

DERWENT Derwent Innovations Index GO Signed In Home Log out

Derwent Innovations Index™ Home Search Search Search Help Marked List

Citing Patents Summary

Novel beta-lactam derivatives, used for preparing beta-lactam esters, for intermediates for drugs, agrochemicals with lower side effects
DAIICEL CHEM IND LTD (J241)

The following patent in the database cites the above patent:

SUBMIT MARKS MARK PAGE MARK ALL Page 1 (Patents 1 - 1):

Use the checkboxes to add individual patents to the Marked List. Be sure to click SUBMIT MARKS button before leaving page.

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	DE10058174-A1	2003-092470
---	--------------------------	---------------	-------------

Preparation of amides comprising reacting carboxylic acid and amine using 1,3,5-triazine, base and catalyst
SHWYTRUBERGER AG (SUDD)
BANS J, GROEDER H

Key: = Compounds available

SUBMIT MARKS MARK PAGE MARK ALL Page 1 (Patents 1 - 1):

1 patent matched your query of the 11,649,823 in the data limits you selected.

[Acceptable Use Policy](#)

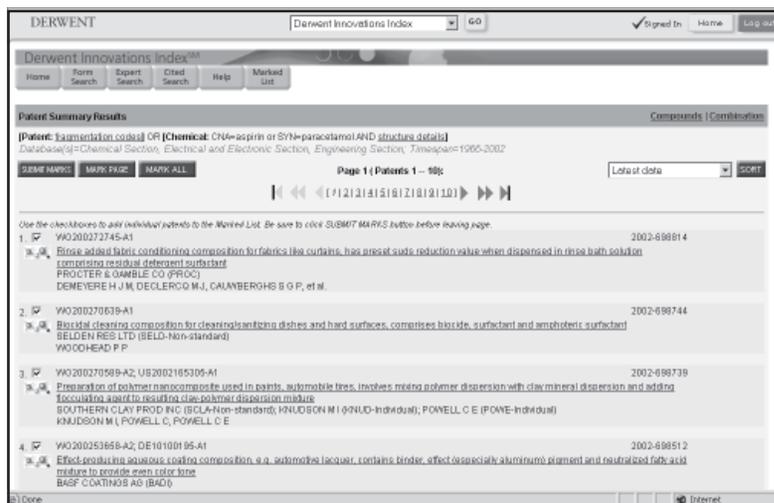
Copyright © 2003 Thomson Derwent and Thomson ISI. [FEEDBACK](#)

The Citing Patents Summary page displays a list of patent family records whose members have cited members of the current patent family. The title of the current cited patent family appears at the top of the page. The names of up to three patent assignees/codes and inventors appear below the cited patent title.

Up to 10 patent records display on a page. Up to 500 records can be viewed. A full list of the sort options available from the Summary pages can be found in the Appendix.

To return to the original full record, click the **Search Results** button on the toolbar or click the patent title at the top of the page. You can always return to the original full record regardless of the number of links you made to other records in the product by clicking the Search Results button.

Marking records



From the Summary page, you can mark records which allows you to move your selection to an **Open / Manage Saved Searches** page from where you can print, save, email, export or order them. There are several ways to mark records:

Submit marks

Click this button to submit marked records to your **Marked List**.

1. Click the **check box** to the left of the author name on the summary page
2. Click the **Submit Marks button** to add the selected records to your Marked List
3. Click **Marked List** to go to the **Open/Manage Saved Searches** page

Mark Page

1. Click to add all 10 records on the current Summary page to your marked list
2. Click **Marked List** to go to the **Open/Manage Saved Searches** page

Mark All

1. Click to add all records retrieved from your current search query to the Marked List
2. Click **Marked List** to go to the **Open/Manage Saved Searches** page.

Unmark Page

1. Click this button to remove all the selected records from your marked list

Marked List

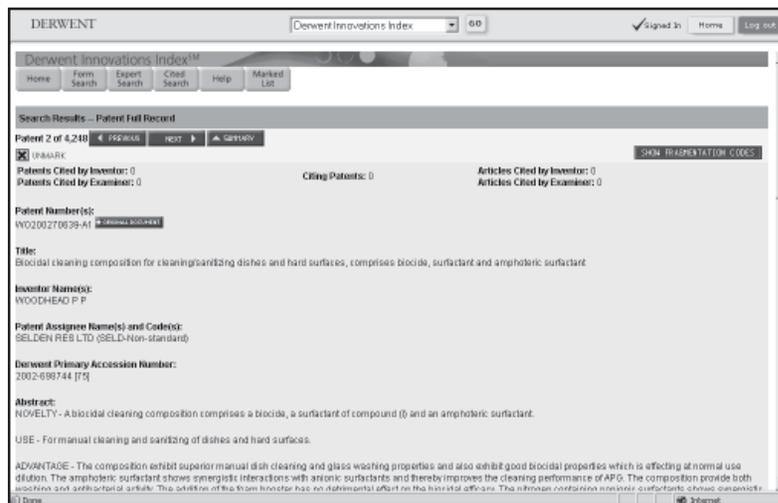
1. Click this button to go to the **Open/Manage Saved Searches** page

Note: You can also marked records from within the Full Record Display. Simply click on the Mark button at the top of the Full Record Display page.

Displaying Full Records

Patent Full Record Display

The Patent Full Record page displays detailed information, and a representative image from the patent (if available), about the patent family record. All search terms used in the search query are highlighted wherever they appear in the full record.



To print a copy of the Patent Full Record page, click the **Print** button on the toolbar of your Web browser.

Any or all of the following fields may appear in a full record. If no data are available for a particular field, then the field tag will not display. Note that the product database does not contain the complete text of a record. Instead, it contains a summary for each record that includes some or all of the following fields.

Field	Description
Patents Cited by Inventor / Examiner Link	<p>Displays the number of patents cited by the inventor / examiner. Click the number link to go to the Patents Cited Summary page.</p> <p>If the number zero displays beside one of the Patents Cited links, the link will not be active because the patent either has no patent references (by the inventor or the examiner) or the references were not keyed into the database.</p>
Citing Patents Link	<p>Displays the number of patent family records whose members have cited members of the current patent family. Click the number link to go to the Citing Patents Summary page.</p> <p>If the number zero displays beside the Citing Patents link, no patents covered in the currently loaded databases cite members of this patent family.</p>
Articles Cited by Inventor / Examiner Link	<p>Displays the number of articles (non-patent items) cited by the inventor / examiner. Click the number link to go to the Articles Cited Summary page.</p> <p>If the number zero displays beside one of the Articles Cited links, the link will not be active because the patent either has no article references (by the inventor or the examiner) or the references were not keyed into the database.</p>
Patent Number(s)	<p>The listed patent number(s) are for all members of the patent family.</p> <p>The patent number is a serial number assigned to each patent document by the patent-issuing authority. Derwent inputs the two-character WIPO country code of the publishing country, followed by the serial number (up to 10 digits), and the status code indicating the document type or publication stage. For example:</p> <p>WO200079505-A1; AU200056327-A; US6296489-B1</p> <p>To view the full text (if available) of a patent record, click the button to the right of the patent number (subscribers only) to go to the relevant Internet source.</p>
Title	<p>A concise descriptive English-language title written by Derwent Abstractors to highlight the content and novelty of the invention disclosed in the patent specification. See also Abstract. For example:</p> <p>Network implemented training method for distance learning applications, involves archiving captured multimedia data over the network</p> <p>Note: In some patents, the at @ sign may appear in a title. It is used to signify the occurrence of a chemical entity where that entity occurs as an element. For example, sodium@ indicates that sodium occurs as elemental sodium metal as opposed to where sodium occurs as a compound such as sodium chloride (common salt).</p>

Field	Description
Inventor Name(s)	<p>The name(s) of the inventor(s) in the format LASTNAME INITIALS. The last name (family name) may contain a maximum of 30 characters followed by a space and up to 3 initials. For example:</p> <p>BLASS L, ELDER P, BLASS L J, ELDER P H</p> <p>Note: Records entered prior to 1992 were restricted to a maximum of eight inventors, with the exception of Soviet patents, which retained a limit of three. From 1978 to 1980 the limit was three inventor names with up to 10 characters each. Inventor names from Japanese patents are not included.</p>
Patent Assignee Name(s) and Code(s)	<p>The individual(s) or corporate body to whom all or limited rights of the patent are legally transferred, along with a unique four-letter code assigned by Derwent. For example:</p> <p>HEURISTIX (HEUR-Non-standard)</p>
Derwent Primary Accession Number	<p>A unique identification number assigned by Derwent to the first patent in each patent family, and therefore to the database record created for that family.</p> <p>The format of each number is the year of publication and a six-digit serial number (YYYY-NNNNNN). The two digits within the square brackets represent the Derwent Week or Update number indicating when Derwent published the patent abstract. For example:</p> <p>2001-580453 [65]</p>
Abstract	<p>The abstract is prepared by the Derwent Abstractor after reviewing the claims and the disclosure of the patent. Written in English, the abstract is concise, accurate, and relevant, covering the widest scope of the invention as set out in the main claim.</p> <p>The abstract may include other categories such as Novelty, Detailed Description, Use, Advantage, and others depending on the selected patent.</p> <p>Note: Historically, British spelling was used in Derwent Innovations Index, but American spelling is also present in the abstract (and also the titles). To ensure complete retrieval both options should be considered. For examples, see the American / British Dictionary. Also see Derwent Standard abbreviations for a list of abbreviations used in both titles and abstracts.</p>
Equivalent Abstract	<p>Click the Show Equivalent Abstracts button to display the Equivalent Abstract information, if available in the patent record.</p> <p>An Equivalent Abstract is a patent that relates to the same invention and shares the same priority application date as a patent from a different issuing authority. The abstract is prepared by the Derwent Abstractor after reviewing the claims and the disclosures of the patent. In some instances, the Equivalent Abstract text may be an exact duplicate of the abstract, but it is issued from a different patent-issuing authority. Take note that any variations in the text may be due to British spelling versus American spelling.</p>

Field	Description
Technology Focus/Extension Abstract	<p>A subscription to Technology Focus/Extension Abstracts is required and data must be available in the record.</p> <p>Technology Focus: An optional abstract. It covers information relating to technology areas outside the core technology area of the invention. The Technology Focus Abstract is used to group information concerning how the invention is carried out into the technology area(s). By doing this, a reader can quickly identify whether a document outside the reader's core area of technology is of interest. Information may be grouped under appropriate subheadings, such as Agriculture, Biology, Biotechnology, etc.</p> <p>Extension Abstract: An optional abstract that is only present when there is sufficient detail in the original patent document. It should be read in combination with the Technology Focus to make complete sense. The Extension Abstract has separate titled paragraphs, presenting the content of the patent document in a more easily understood form. It is ideal for scientists or engineers who need a detailed summary of a patent, free from legalistic jargon.</p>
Documentation Abstract	<p>Click the Show Documentation Abstract button to display the Documentation Abstract is available in the patent record. A subscription to Technology Focus/Extension Abstracts is required to view the information.</p> <p>Documentation Abstracts are written for all chemical patents that Derwent covers. They provide detailed English-language summaries of complete patent specifications. Each abstract highlights the importance of the patent.</p> <p>Documentation Abstracts also extend the original abstract (which focuses on claims, uses, and advantages) to include examples, chemical reaction schemes, structures, and additional drawings and diagrams.</p>
Drawing	<p>Where appropriate, drawings or diagrams are selected from the patent to illustrate key components of the invention. These are available for Chemical patents from 1992 to present and for Engineering and Electrical and Electronic patents from 1988 to present.</p> <p>Click the Show Drawing button to show the patent drawing, if available in the patent record.</p>
International Patent Classification	<p>An internationally recognized classification system that is controlled by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and assigned to patent documents by Patent Offices that publishes the document. The IPC covers all technologies and is a useful system for searching patents with greater precision. For example:</p> <p>G09B-019/04; G09B-019/08; G09B-019/06</p>

Field	Description
Derwent Class	<p>The Derwent classification system is a unique system consistently applied to all patents. All technologies are covered by 20 subject areas designated as: A to M (Chemical) P to Q (Engineering) S to X (Electrical & Electronic)</p> <p>Each of the 20 subject areas is further subdivided into 3-character classes. The classification for A-M and S-X is applied by Derwent subject specialists. Classes for the Engineering sections P-Q are derived automatically from the International Patent Classification. For example:</p> <p>P85 (Education, cryptography, adverts); T01 (Digital Computers); W04 (Audio/Video Recording and Systems)</p>
Derwent Manual Code(s)	<p>Derwent Manual Codes are assigned by Derwent's indexers to patents. They are used to indicate the novel technical aspects of an invention, and also its applications. Using manual codes to create a detailed search strategy can significantly improve the speed and accuracy of searching. For example:</p> <p>T01-C08A; T01-J18; T01-P01; W04-K10; W04-W05A</p>
Patent Number	<p>A serial number assigned to each patent document by the patent-issuing authority.</p>
Patent Publication Date	<p>The date on which the patent document is made available to the public. The format is NN MMM YYYY, where "NN" is the date, "MMM" is the month, and "YYYY" is the year.</p>
Main IPC	<p>The classification number of the patent according to the hierarchical classification system produced by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).</p>
Derwent Week	<p>Represents the week the data was entered in the database. The format is YYYYWW, where "YYYY" is the year and "WW" is the number of the week (e.g., 200120).</p>
Page Count	<p>Represents the original patent document.</p>
Language	<p>An indicator shows the language of the original patent, but only where it is possible for the patent to be published in one of a number of languages. For example, European (EP) patents can be published in English, French, or German. Within the overall patent family, patents may have been issued in a variety of languages.</p>
Application Details and Date	<p>The application number is the local filing number assigned to the patent document by the patent office. The application date or filing date is the date on which the application was filed with the patent office. The filing of a patent application is normally in the applicant's domestic patent office. For example:</p> <p>US6296489-B1 US339462 23 Jun 1999 AU200056327-A AU056327 22 Jun 2000 WO200079505-A1 WOUS17218 22 Jun 2000</p>

Field	Description
Further Application Details	<p>Additional information about a patent application is placed in this data field. For example, information about the three types of continuing applications appear in this field: continuation, continuation-in-part, and division.</p> <p>Continuation: Second or subsequent applications that are filed while the original parent application is pending. Continuations must claim the same invention as the original application to gain the benefit of the parent filing date.</p> <p>Continuation-in-Part: Referred to as a CIP, this is the same as the continuation with the exception that some new material may be included. The disclosure of the parent is usually amplified and the CIP may claim the same or a different invention. A CIP application is accorded the benefit of the filing date of the parent application to the extent of the two applications' common subject matter. The CIP must be filed while the original parent application is pending for any disclosed material in common with the parent.</p> <p>Division: If the patent office decides that an application covers too large an area to be considered as a single patent, then the application is split into one or more divisional applications. A divisional application has the same specification as the parent but claims a different invention.</p>
Priority Application Information and Date	<p>Under the right of priority provision of the Paris Convention an application may be filed in one or more contracting states or countries within 12 months of the first application. In this case the original application number becomes the priority application number. Also, the original application date becomes the priority application date. For example:</p> <p>US339462 23 Jun 1999</p>
Designated States	<p>Where applicants have requested their invention be protected by means of a European or PCT application, they have to designate the states or countries in which they want the patent to take effect and pay the appropriate fees.</p> <p>National: Indicates the states in which the invention are protected by a national patent.</p> <p>Regional: Indicates those where protection are via a European or other regional patent.</p>
Field of Search	<p>Field of search uses the international and US classes to indicate the general subject area that the Patent Office Examiner has searched to ensure that the invention was novel and involved an inventive step.</p>

Chemical Section: Field Descriptions (Subscribers Only)

Compound(s): DCR Number		Role	
		CL,(M)	
Markush Number	Role	Markush Number	Role
0075-30402	CL,(M),(T)	0075-30403	CL,(M),(T)
0075-30405	CL,(M),(T)	0075-30401	CL,(M)
Markush Number	Role	Markush Number	Role
		0075-30404	CL,(M),(T)

Any or all of the following fields may appear in the full record. If no data are available for a particular field, then the field tag will not display. Note that the product database does not contain the complete text of a record. Instead, it contains a summary for each record that includes some or all of the following fields.

Note: A subscription is required to view Derwent Chemistry Resource data.

Field	Description								
Compound(s)	<p>Displays the compounds associated with the patent record. Each compound will be displayed either in the DCR Number field or the Markush Number field. The DCR Number link goes to the Compound Full Record page for that number. For example:</p> <p>Compound(s)</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>DCR Number</th> <th>Role</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1245738-1-0-2</td> <td>CL</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Markush Number</th> <th>Role</th> </tr> <tr> <td>0063-46901</td> <td>CL</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: The Roles field displays a list of roles associated with the compound. This data appear only only in compounds within the full record, not in compound summary data.</p>	DCR Number	Role	1245738-1-0-2	CL	Markush Number	Role	0063-46901	CL
DCR Number	Role								
1245738-1-0-2	CL								
Markush Number	Role								
0063-46901	CL								
Ring Index Number(s)	<p>Displays the Ring Index Numbers associated with the patent record. There may be zero or more RINs for each patent record. For example:</p> <p>00012 00212</p>								
Chemical Indexing	<p>Click the Show Fragmentation Codes button to display the fragmentation codes and associated information.</p> <p>Fragmentation codes are separated into paragraphs with a 2-character subheading M0 - M6 followed by a 2-digit record number 01 - 99.</p> <p>Each section contains one or more fragmentation codes and may also have one or more Ring Index Numbers, Derwent Compound Numbers and/or Derwent Chemistry Resource Numbers. The DCR Number link goes to the Compound Full Record page for that number. For example:</p>								

cont'd

Field	Description
Chemical Indexing	<p>Chemical Indexing: M2 - Pharmaceutical, Agrochemical, 1970 to present *01* F000 F012 F013 F017 F019 F100 M280 M320 M413 RIN: 00012 00212 00417 DCN: 0063-46901-K; 0063-46901-P DCR: 244529-0-0-0</p>
Derwent Registry Number(s)	<p>Click the Show Fragmentation Codes button to display the Derwent Registry Number associated with the patent record. There may be zero or more DRNs for each patent record. For example:</p> <p>Derwent Registry Number(s): 0012-U 0212-S 1506-U 1534-S</p>

Compound Full Record (Chemical Version: Subscribers Only)

The Compound Full Record page enables you to view detailed information available for an individual compound. Only one record appears on a page.

To find all patent records that have indexed the current compound, click the **Find Patent Records** button. The software will then display the Patent Summary Results page for the selected compound.

To add the current compound to the Marked Compounds list, click the **Mark** check box. Marking a record allows you to later print, save, e-mail, or export the record.

Field	Description
Compound Full Record Field Descriptions	The following fields appear on the Compound Full Record page. If no data are available for a particular field, then the field tag will not display.
Compound Image	This space displays an image of the compound.
Preferred Name	<p>This line displays the preferred name (also known as compound name) of the compound. The name is generally duplicated in the Synonym Name(s) field. For example:</p> <p>Floridium or Flunitrazepam</p>
Synonym Name(s)	<p>This line displays synonyms of the compound. Note that the preferred name will appear in the list. For example:</p> <p>Tylenol, Acetominophrn, Floridium</p>

Field	Description
Systematic Name	<p>This line displays a descriptive systematic chemical name for the compound. For example:</p> <p>5-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-1-methyl-7-nitro-1,3-dihydro-benzo[e][1,4]diazepin-2-one</p>
Substance Descriptor	<p>This line displays substance descriptors, which are keywords that relate to classes of compounds. They are designed for retrieving groups of substances that are difficult to retrieve using a structure query. For example:</p> <p>Alkaloids, Alloys, Anthracyclines</p>
Structure Description (Also known as Compound Description)	<p>This line displays a structure description of the compound, if available. It generally exists if there is no compound image. For example:</p> <p>An enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of 1,4-beta-D-xylands</p>
Standardized Molecular Formula	<p>This line displays the standardized molecular formula, which consists of several molecular formula fragments. The number of occurrences of each fragment is shown, delimited by the * character. For example:</p> <p>C2 H8 N2 *1 C7 H6 O2 *2 Co *1</p>
Molecular Formula	<p>This line displays a Derwent applied molecular formula, which may differ in stoichiometry from a formula calculated from the structure. It contains the molecular formula for each fragment in the structure, separated by dots. It may also contain words when the structure is not known. For example:</p> <p>2 C7 H6 . C2 H8 N2 . Co</p>
Molecular Weight	<p>This line displays the molecular weight of the compound structure. For example:</p> <p>312.19</p>
Derwent Chemistry Resource Number	<p>This line displays the Derwent Chemistry Resource Number, a unique identifier for specific chemical compounds.</p> <p>The structure of the DCR Number is NNNNNNNN-NN-NN-NN, where:</p> <p>“NNNNNNNN” is a 1 to 8-digit sequential number “NN” is the first suffix for stereoisomers (number from 1-99) “NN” is the second suffix for salts (number from 1-99) “NN” is the third suffix to deal with other cases such as physical forms, isotopes, tautomers, etc. (number from 1-99)</p> <p>For example: 1124738-01-00-02</p>

In addition to the author(s), title and source field you can select other data fields to output.

DERWENT Derwent Innovations Index GO ✓ Signed In Home Log out

Derwent Innovations Index Corporate Marked Records - 21 Patents Delete This List

Page 1 (Patents 1 -- 10):

Submit Selections Deselect Page Deselect All Latest Date Sort

All records output by default. Use the checkboxes to deselect/deselect records for output. Be sure to click the "Submit Selections" button before leaving page. Set affects view and output

- WO200272745-A1
Rinse added fibers, conditioning composition for fabrics like curtains, has preset rods reduction value when dispersed in rinse bath solution comprising residual detergent surfactant
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO (PROC)
DEMEYERE H J M, DECLERCQ M J, CAUWERBERGHS S G P, et al.
- WO200270639-A1
Rinse/detergent composition for cleaning/sanitizing dishes and hard surfaces, comprises bicarbonate, surfactant and amphoteric surfactant
SELDEN RES LTD (SELD-Non-standard)
WOODHEAD P P
- WO200270589-A2, US2002165305-A1
Preparation of polymer nanocomposite used in paints, automobile tires, involves mixing polymer dispersion with clay mineral dispersion and adding flocculating agent to resultant clay-polymer dispersion mixture
SOUTHERN CLAY PROD INC (SCLA-Non-standard), KNUDSON M I (KNUD-Individual), POWELL C E (POWE-Individual)
KNUDSON M I, POWELL C, POWELL C E
- WO200253658-A2, DE10100195-A1
Effect-ore-dicing aqueous coating composition, e.g. automotive lacquer, contains binder, effect (especially aluminum) pigment and neutralized fatty acid

Use the options on this page to:

- Print records.
- Save records to a file in a format suitable for import into a bibliographic management program.
- Export records directly into an *EndNote®*, *ProCite®*, or *Reference Manager®* database.
- E-Mail records, with an optional note, to any e-mail address you enter.
- Order the full text of the document identified by any record.
- Output PANS for viewing documentation abstracts in Derpict software

Output options

Step 2. Select an option.

Field Tagged	FORMAT FOR PRINT	E-mail records to:
Field Tagged	SAVE TO FILE	Return e-mail (optional):
	EXPORT TO REFERENCE SOFTWARE	Notes(optional):
	PANS FOR DERPICT	Plain Text E-MAIL

Printing Records

To print records:

1. Select a sort option (see the Appendix for a full list of Sort options).
2. Select the bibliographic information you want to print in each record by selecting the check boxes beside the field names
3. Clear the check box beside any record you do not want to print.
4. Click **Format for Print** . An HTML page will display with the records and fields you have selected. In this case, Derwent Primary Accession Number, Abstract and Manual Code fields have been selected.
5. Print this page using the print option of your Web browser.
6. Click the **Back button** of your Web browser to return to Marked Records page.

Saving Records

This option allows you to save records to a file suitable for import by a bibliographic management software package. Bibliographic management software stores, manipulates, and prints out reference information in a variety of formats. Many of these software packages can import files containing reference information if the files are in the appropriate format. Since the required import format varies from product to product, you should consult the product documentation to determine whether your software can import ISI-generated files.

To save records:

1. Select a sort option.
2. Select the bibliographic information you want to save in each record by selecting the check boxes beside the field names.
3. Select one of the following output options: Plain text (.txt file), Command delimited (.csv file), Tab delimited (.tab file), or Rich Text Format (.rtf file).
4. Clear the check box beside any record you do not want to save.
5. Click **Save to File** . Your Web browser's file save dialog box will display.
6. Specify a path and file name in the dialog box. When you exit the dialog box, a file will be saved containing the fields and records you have specified with fields identified by export field tags. A full list of export tags can be found in the Appendix.

Exporting Records

If you have ISI ResearchSoft's *EndNote*, *ProCite*, or *Reference Manager*, and have installed the appropriate ISI ResearchSoft Web Capture Utility, you can export marked records directly into an *EndNote*, *ProCite*, or *Reference Manager* database.

To export records:

1. Select a sort option.
2. Select the bibliographic information you want to export in each record by selecting the check boxes beside the field names
3. Select one of the following output options: Plain text (.txt file), Command delimited (.csv file), Tab delimited (.tab file), or Rich Text Format (.rtf file).
4. Clear the check box beside any record you do not want to export.
5. Click **Export to Reference Software** EXPORT TO REFERENCE SOFTWARE to launch the Web Capture application. Reminder: The reference software determines the sort order. Exported records will display according to the default sort selected in the reference software.

PANs for Derpict

If you have access to Derpict software you can export the Primary Accession Numbers from records within your marked list in order to view documentation abstracts via Derpict.

To save PANs for Derpict:

1. Click the **PANS for Derpict** button.
2. You will then be prompted to open the file or to save. By clicking on save the PANs will be saved in a text format for use at a later date.
3. Specify a path and filename in the dialog box. When you exit the dialog box, a file will be saved containing the PANs for those records you selected.

E-Mailing Records

You can send your marked records to your colleagues, along with a note, to any valid e-mail address you enter. The e-mail records will contain the records and fields you have specified; the fields are identified by export field tags.

To e-mail records:

1. Select the bibliographic information you want to e-mail in each record by selecting the check boxes beside the field names
2. Clear the check box beside any record you do not want to e-mail.
3. Click **E-Mail**  to open the E-Mail page.
4. Enter a single valid e-mail address (for example, name@institution.com).
5. Enter a note to add to the top of the e-mail message (up to 250 characters).
6. Click **Send E-Mail** to send the records.
7. Click **Marked List** to return to the Marked Records page.

Note: If you enter an invalid e-mail address, the system displays the message “Invalid e-mail address. Please enter a valid address.” If this condition occurs, click Marked List to return to the Marked Records page, and then repeat the above steps.

Orderings Documents

Select Order Documents  to order the full text of any selected record on the Marked Records page. Note that this button *will not* display if you do not have the document ordering option configured at your site.

Depending on your configuration, the Order Documents button will perform one of these three functions.

- Open the *ISI Document Solution*® document ordering Web site. After you complete an order form, your marked list is passed for easy document ordering to *ISI Document Solution*.
- Send an e-mail to the on-site System Administrator requesting the full text of selected records on the Marked Records page.
- Open a third-party document ordering Web site. Because the list of marked records are not sent to this site, you will need to enter the document information required by that site. Refer to the instructions on that site for more information.

Setting up Email Alerts

You can set up email alerts using the saved searches from within your Search History table. To set up an email alert

1. Click **Save History/Alerting**. The product takes you to the Save Search History page where you can save your work to the ISI Web of Knowledge server or to your local workstation
2. From the **Save on the Derwent Work Server** options, name your Search History along with a brief description of the search.
3. Check the **Send me Email Alerts** box. Results of the last query in your history will be mailed to you weekly.
4. Input your email address
5. Select how you would like to receive your email alerts. You can be notified only when new data has been added, or you can ask to receive details of the new records: Biblio only, Biblio + Abstract or the Full Record
6. Choose your preferred email format – plain text, html or ISI ResearchSoft

Write down the names of any inventor whose name appears on a patent filed by a particular company, organization, and institution. Write down the names of any inventors that have been cited on a patent by the organization and/or patent examiner

Perform a Quick Search and browse through the list of organizations that have developed similar inventions.

Derwent Codes / Other Codes

Write down the following codes:

- International Patent Classification
- Derwent Class
- Derwent Manual
- Primary Accession Number.

These codes can be found in the Full Record. They can be later used to find additional prior art records in an Expert Search.

Use wildcards to include searches for related patent documents. For example, a search on the Derwent Manual Code **T01-C03*** finds patents with the code T01-C03C, T01-C03CA, T01-C03C1, etc.

Dates

Write down the following dates:

- Application
- Publication
- Filing Details
- Priority

These dates can be found on the Full Record. They can be later used to find additional prior art records in an Expert Search.

Types of Prior Art Searches

Generally speaking, prior art searches fall under the following categories.

- Novelty
- Validity
- Infringement
- State-of-the-art

Novelty Search

A novelty search is done before you file a patent application. It is intended to determine if an invention has been granted patent protection in the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and elsewhere. Remember, a single prior art source can be used by the patent examiner as the basis for rejecting a patent application. A combination of several prior art sources may be sufficient to reveal every aspect of an invention, thus forming the basis for a rejection.

Validity Search

A validity search is done to assess all prior art considered by the patent examiner before the issuance of a patent. This type of search can determine if significant prior art literature was overlooked during the patent application process. Any overlooked prior art may be sufficient to invalidate the patent if, had the examiner been aware of it, the patent would not have been issued.

Infringement Search

An infringement search focuses on current (i.e., unexpired) patents in a particular country where you intend to market a product. Its purpose is to find patents that may be infringed by a new invention. In other words, to protect yourself from possible litigation, you need to perform an infringement search to uncover existing patents that are protected by the patent laws of a particular country.

In the United States, patents are granted for a period of 20 years from the filing date or 17 years from the date the patent was made public. The time period in other countries, however, may differ. Therefore, an infringement search need not go back farther than a patent's term.

State-of-the-art Search

This is the broadest and most general type of prior art search. Some searches look for worldwide technological trends, others look for current prior art to increase awareness of what the competition is doing, while others look for subjects of interest that can encourage the development of new ideas.

Appendix

Error messages

Syntax errors in a search query are the most common reasons why error messages are generated by the application. The following error messages will display when the software detects syntax errors in a query. Review the appropriate error message, and then retype the search query with the correct syntax.

From the Form Search, Cited Patent Search, and Expert Search pages, a Search Error: Invalid set combination message will display when syntax errors occur in a Combined Search query. Review the error message, and then retype the search query.

Search Error: Invalid query. Please check syntax

From the Expert Search page, this message will appear if you enter an invalid query. For example, entering **TS=** (or any field tag) without a search string, is not a valid search query.

Search Error: Missing or invalid field tag in query

From the Expert Search page, this message will appear if, for example:

- You enter a field tag and a search term immediately after a right parenthesis without using a Boolean search operator.

```
TS=(axon AND dendrite) TS=Research
```

- You enter an incorrect field tag.

```
AG=1996-3026*
```

In this instance, to enter a Primary Accession Number, enter **GA** as the field tag. For example:

```
GA=1996-3026*
```

- You fail to enter a field tag or a set number (#) sign.

```
memory cell
```

```
TS = memory cell and neuron1 and 2
```

Search Error: Invalid right parenthesis

From the Expert Search page, this message will appear if, for example:

- You enter a right parenthesis as the first character in a query or you enclose a null string with a right parenthesis.

```
TS=) cell
```

Search Error: Missing right/left parenthesis

From the Expert Search page, this message will appear if for example:

- You create a query that contains missing or an unbalanced parenthesis.

```
TS=(fungi AND carbon TS=(fungi OR carbon))
```

Search Error: Invalid use of Boolean operator

From the Expert Search page, this message will appear if for example:

- An operator is the first term in a query.

```
TS=OR memory cell
```

- An operator follows a left parenthesis.

```
TS=(OR memory cell)
```

- An operator follows another operator.

```
TS=(neuron OR NOT axon)
```

- An operator appears at the end of a query.

```
TS=memory cell AND TS=(memory cell AND)
```

- The SAME operator is used to combine fields or sets.

```
TS=memory cell SAME AU=Smith
```

Search Error: Invalid use of truncation

From the Expert Search page, this message will appear if for example:

- The query contains left-hand truncation by using the asterisk (*), the question mark (?), or the dollar sign (\$).

```
TS=*arbon  
TS=?arbonTS=$arbon
```

- The query does not contain enough characters before the asterisk (*) wildcard character. You must enter at least three characters before an asterisk.

```
TS=ca*
```

However, this rule does not apply if additional characters follow the wildcard. For example, the following is a valid search query:

```
TS=ce*ular (for cellular)
```

Search Error: Patent search term found in more than one family (unique patent number required for Expand option)

From the Expert Search page, this message will appear if for example:

- You create a query using the CX field tag, but you do not enter a unique patent number.

```
CX=EP1789*
```

```
CX=EP17892
```

Note: The following patent numbers are considered unique.

```
CX=EP178925
```

```
CX=EP178925-A
```

```
CX=EP178925*
```

Search Error: Invalid value for the Molecular Weight field

From the Expert Search page, this message will appear if for example:

- You enter an invalid molecular weight number.

```
MW>=4?
```

```
MW>4.aE3
```

Search Error: Invalid set combination

From the Form Search, Cited Patent Search, and Expert Search pages, this message will appear if:

- You create a Combined Search query in which a set number does not exist. You enter #1 AND #8 in the search query field, but set number 8 does not exist.
- You do not include a number (#) sign with the set number.

```
1 AND #2  
#2 OR 3
```
- You use a wildcard in a Combined Search query.

```
#1 AND # $3
```
- You combine a set number and a field tag in a query.

```
#1 AND TS=neuron
```

```
TS=(nanotub* SAME carbon) NOT #2
```

Sort Options

Different sort options are available on different summary pages. Take note that the processed date of a record is not necessarily the publication date.

Sort Option	Description
Latest Date	<p>The default sort option.</p> <p>Sorts retrieved records in reversed chronological order based on the date the documents were processed at Derwent, with the most recently processed records listed first. Latest Date is based on the Derwent Primary Accession Number.</p> <p>Up to 500 results returned.</p>
Inventor	<p>Sorts retrieved records in alphabetical order by the last name of the first listed inventor.</p> <p>Up to 500 results returned.</p>
Publication Date	<p>Sorts retrieved records based on the date the patent was published (i.e. the update year and update week)</p> <p>Up to 500 results returned.</p>
Patent Assignee Name	<p>Sorts retrieved records in alphabetical order by first patent assignee name.</p> <p>Up to 500 results returned.</p>
Patent Assignee Code	<p>Sorts retrieved records in alphabetical order by first patent assignee code.</p> <p>Up to 500 results returned.</p>
Times Cited	<p>Sorts retrieved records in alphabetical order.</p> <p>Up to 500 results returned.</p>

The following sort options appear on the Compound Summary Results page. A subscription to Derwent Chemistry Resource is required to use these options.

Sort Option	Description
DCR Number	Sorts retrieved compound records based on the reversed order of DCR number. Up to 500 results returned.
Molecular Weight	The default sort option. Sorts retrieved compound records based on the molecular weight of the compound. Up to 500 results returned.

List of Stopwords

Stopwords are frequently used words such as articles (e.g., a, an, the), prepositions (e.g., of, in, for, through), and pronouns (e.g., it, their, his) that may be included in topic search phrases but are not explicitly searchable. For example, entering Can Opener in the Topic field returns records that include the word “opener” (“can” is a stopword).

Because stopwords are not explicitly searchable, you should not enter search phrases composed entirely of stopwords. Such searches will return no results.

The following words are considered stopwords. Note that this list is subject to change.

A	BUT	IN
ABOUT	BY	INSIDE
ABOVE	CAN	INSTEAD
ACCORDING	CERTAIN	INTO
ACROSS	COME	IS
ACTUAL	COMES	IT
ADDED	COMING	ITEMS
AFTER	COMPLETELY	ITS
AGAINST	CONCERNING	JUST
AHEAD	CONSIDER	LET
ALL	CONSIDERED	LETS
ALMOST	CONSIDERING	LITTLE
ALONE	CONSISTING	LOOK
ALONG	DE	LOOKS
ALSO	DEPARTMENT	MADE
AMONG	DER	MAKE
AMONGST	DESPITE	MAKES
AN	DISCUSSION	MAKING
AND	DO	MANY
AND-OR	DOES	MEET
AND/OR	DOESNT	MEETS
ANON	DOING	MORE
ANOTHER	DOWN	MOST
ANY	DR	MUCH
ARE	DU	MUST
ARISING	DUE	MY
AROUND	DURING	NEAR
AS	EACH	NEARLY
AT	EITHER	NEXT
AWARD	ESPECIALLY	NOT
AWAY	ET	NOW
BE	FEW	OF
BECAUSE	FOR	OFF
BECOME	FORWARD	ON
BECOMES	FROM	ONLY
BEEN	FURTHER	ONTO
BEFORE	GET	OR
BEHIND	GIVE	OTHER
BEING	GIVEN	OUR
BELOW	GIVING	OUT
BEST	HAS	OUTSIDE
BETTER	HAVE	OVER
BETWEEN	HAVING	OVERALL
BEYOND	HIS	PER
BIRTHDAY	HONOR	POSSIBLY
BOTH	HOW	PT

PUT	THEN	WAS
REALLY	THERE	WAY
REGARDING	THEREFROM	WAYS
REPRINTED	THESE	WE
SAME	THEY	WERE
SEEN	THIS	WHAT
SEVERAL	THOSE	WHATS
SHOULD	THROUGH	WHEN
SHOWN	THROUGHOUT	WHERE
SINCE	TO	WHICH
SO-CALLED	TOGETHER	WHILE
SOME	TOWARD	WHITHER
SPP	TOWARDS	WHO
STUDIES	UNDER	WHOM
STUDY	UNDERGOING	WHOS
SUCH	UP	WHOSE
TAKE	UPON	WHY
TAKEN	UPWARD	WITH
TAKES	VARIOUS	WITHIN
TAKING	VERSUS	WITHOUT
THAN	VERY	YET
THAT	VIA	YOU
THE	VOL	YOUR
THEIR	VOLS	
THEM	VS	

American/British Dictionary

Both American and British spelling is found within the Derwent database. It is important to take this into account when searching. If in doubt as to which spelling to use, search for both options (for example, tire or tyre).

The list below provides a few examples of some of the differences between American and British terms and spelling.

American	British	American	British
airplanes	aeroplanes	anodizing	anodising
aluminum	aluminium	armor	armour
anesthetics	anaesthetics	armored	armoured
anesthetizing	anaesthetising	armoring	armouring
analyzed	analysed	astronautic	cosmonautic
analyzers	analysers	astronautics	cosmonautics
analyzing	analysing	atomizers	atomisers

cont'd

American	British	American	British
atomizing	atomising	fold lines	foldlines
calibers	calibres	galoshes	goloshes
calipers	callipers	galvanizing	galvanising
carbonization	carbonisation	gasoline	petrol
carburetors	carburettors	gear cutting	gearcutting
carburizing	carburising	graphitizing	graphitising
carcasses	carcases	groins	groynes
cauterization	cauterisation	gynecology	gynaecology
cauterizing	cauterising	hand tools	handtools
center	centre	harbor	harbour
centers	centres	hematein	haematein
centering	centring	hemorrhage	haemorrhage
color	colour	hemorrhoids	haemorrhoids
colored	coloured	homogenizing	homogenising
coloring	colouring	immobilized	immobilised
cozies	cosies	immunizing	immunising
colters	coulters	ionization	ionisation
cross-linking	crosslinking	ionized	ionised
crystallizing	crystallising	isomerizing	isomerising
curb	kerb	jails	gaols
cyclization	cyclisation	jewelry	jewellery
decarburizing	decarburising	joy stick	joystick
decolorizing	decolourising	katathermometers	catathermometers
demagnetising	demagnetising	kit bags	kitbags
deodorizing	deodorising	knuckle-dusters	knuckledusters
depolarizing	depolarising	land mine	landmine
depolymerizing	depolymerising	limbing	delimbing
desensitizers	desensitisers	localizing	localising
destacking	unstacking	lumber jackets	lumberjackets
desulfurizing	desulfurising	lusters	lustres
dikes	dykes	lustering	lustring
downspouts	downpipes	macadamized	macadamised
economizers	economisers	machetes	machets
encyclopedias	encyclopaedias	magnetization	magnetisation
equalizing	equalising	magnetizing	magnetising
esophageal	oesophagal	magneto therapy	magnetotherapy
esophagoscopes	oesophagoscopes	malleableizing	malleabilising
fertilization	fertilisation	maneuvering	manoeuvring
fertilizer	fertiliser	mercerizing	mercerising
fertilizing	fertilising	metacenters	metacentres
fiberglass	fibreglass	metalizing	metallising
fibers	fibres	mineralization	mineralisation
flavoring	flavouring	minimizing	minimising
fluidized	fluidised	miter	mitre
fluidizing	fluidising	mollusks	moluscs

cont'd

American	British	American	British
molded	moulded	polymerizable	polymerisable
molding	moulding	polymerized	polymerised
molds	moulds	practicing	practising
multicolor	multicolour	program	programme
nebulizers	nebulisers	pruning shears	secateurs
neutralization	neutralisation	pulverizing	pulverising
neutralizing	neutralising	recognizing	recognising
occurring	occurring	selvage	selvedges
odor	odour	sensitizing	sensitising
optimization	optimisation	stabilizers	stabilisers
oxacillins	oxapenicillins	sterilization	sterilisation
oxidizing	oxidising	streetcars	tramways
ozonizing	ozonising	subsidizing	subsidising
pajamas	pyjamas	sulfates	sulphates
pantyhose	panti-hose	sulfites	sulphites
paper currency	papercurrency	synchronization	synchronisation
parlor	parlour	synthesizing	synthesising
pasteurizing	pasteurising	tableting	tabletting
phanastrons	phantastrons	theater	theatre
phase changing	phasechanging	tire	tyre
plasticizers	plasticisers	tracklayers	platelayers
plowing	ploughing	unauthorized	unauthorised
polarization	polarisation	vaporizers	vaporisers
polarized	polarised	vapor	vapour
polyethylene	polyethene	windshields	windcreens

Derwent Patent Assignee Codes

To standardize company names, Derwent assigns a unique 4-letter code to approximately 21,000 companies worldwide. Use of these codes retrieves subsidiaries and related holdings of the company. Other companies and individual patent assignees are given a non-standard 4-letter code, which is not unique. These appear as:

- ABCD - C Standard Company
- ABCD - N Nonstandard
- ABCD - S Soviet Institute, or
- ABCD - I Individual.

Note that patentee names were limited to a maximum of 4 names, each having up to 24 characters up until 1992, when the limit was raised to 40 characters with no restriction on the total number of names. The name may be shortened or abbreviated to fit the restriction (e.g., INT for International).

To add assignee names and codes to your search query, enter a word in text field, then press the Find button. Boolean operators AND, OR and NOT are permitted. The * and ? wildcards are also permitted.

Alternatively click on a letter to browse through a list of assignee names and codes alphabetically.

Derwent Manual Codes

Derwent Manual Codes are assigned to patents by Derwent’s indexers. They are used to indicate the novel technical aspects of an invention and also its applications.

Manual codes are arranged in hierarchies where there is a broad or general code at the top of the hierarchy followed by subdivisions of the codes into more specific categories.

For example, the manual code J07 is defined as “Refrigeration; ice; gas liquefaction/solidification.” The manual code is broken down into four subdivisions:

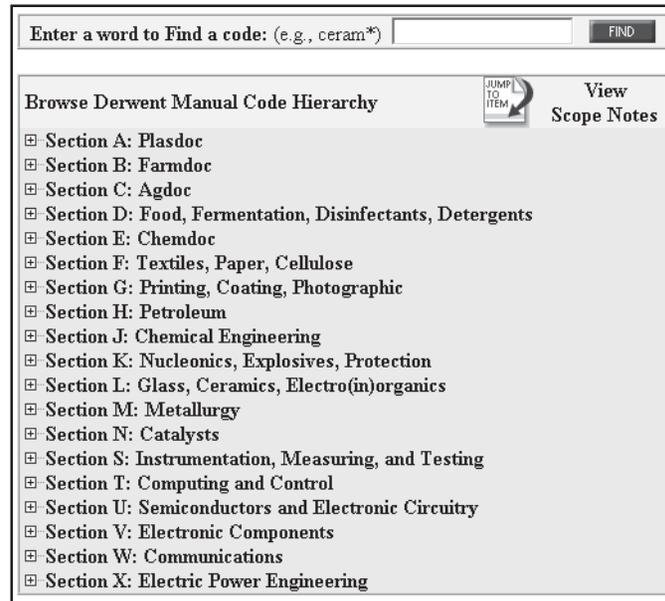
J07-A	Refrigeration machines, plants or systems, combined heating and refrigeration systems
J07-B	Freezing of (semi-liquid)
J07-C	Refrigerators, cooling, and freezing apparatus
J07-D	Gas liquefaction, solidification, or separation by pressure or cold

Each of these is further broken down into more specific subdivisions. For instance, J07-B02 is specifically about “ice or snow production for special purposes”.

When searching using Derwent Manual Codes, it is important to use the asterisk (*) truncation character. For example, searching for J07-A yields a different set of patents than searching for J07-A*. Code J07-A finds patents that have not been assigned to one of the subdivisions within the J07-A hierarchy, while J07-A* finds those patents as well as all patents within all subdivisions in the J07-A hierarchy.

To add manual codes to your search query:

1. Enter a word or phrase in the text field, then press the Find button. Boolean operators AND, OR and NOT are permitted as are the ? and * wildcards.
2. Click the Add button to the left of a code to add that item to the text box at the bottom of the page.
3. Click OK to transfer the selected item(s) to the search page.



Derwent Class Codes

Derwent categorizes patent documents using a simple classification system for all technologies. This unique classification is consistently applied to all patents by Derwent's subject experts thus enabling effective and precise searching in a particular area of technology.

Patents are divided into three broad areas:

- Chemical (A - M)
- Engineering (P - Q)
- Electrical and Electronic (S - X)

Sections

Patents are subsequently divided into 20 broad subject areas or sections. These are designated A-M (Chemical); P-Q (Engineering); and S-X (Electrical and Electronic).

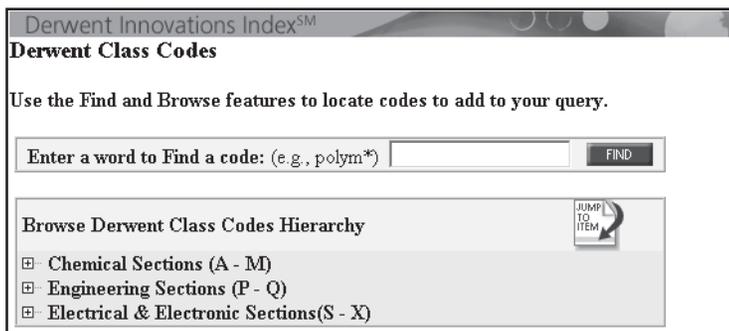
Classes

These sections are then further subdivided into classes. Each class consists of the section letter, followed by two digits. For example X22 is the class designation for Automotive Electrics and C04 is the class for all Chemical Fertilisers.

When used in combination with other search criteria, these classes allow you to precisely and effectively restrict your search to the relevant subject area. For example, the otherwise ambiguous word WARN can be combined with X22 (Automotive Electrics) to retrieve only those references to automotive warning devices. Derwent cross-classifies entries to ensure that all the patents of interest are retrieved when searching.

To add a class code to your search query:

1. Enter a word or phrase in the text field then press the Find button. Boolean operators and wildcards are permitted.
2. Click the Add button to left of a code to add the item to the text box at the bottom of the page.
3. Click OK to transfer the selected item(s) to the search page.



International Patent Classification Codes

The International Patent Classification (IPC) is an internationally recognised classification system that is controlled by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and assigned to patent documents by Patent Offices.

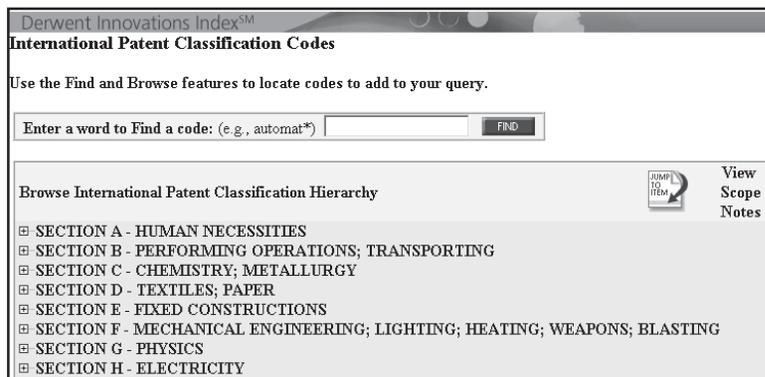
In the Derwent Class Codes lists, we have indicated the equivalent IPC in an abbreviated form (e.g. A47, F23) against the Derwent Class (e.g. P2, Q73). However, this should only be taken as a guide, since there are areas where the Derwent Class Codes are assigned by our subject experts, and no strict correspondence is claimed.

In section P & Q (engineering sections) the correlation between IPC and Derwent Class is exact.

Since the National Patent Offices may apply IPCs in different ways, the same invention patented in a number of countries can have different IPCs. The Derwent patent family structure solves this problem by assigning the most appropriate Derwent class(es) to the basic patent record. All other members of the family then automatically take the same class(es). The exception to this is for Engineering patents where the classes applied to the equivalent patent may be revised if the IPCs change.

To add IPC codes to your search query:

1. Enter a word or phrase in the text field then press the Find button. Boolean operators and wildcards are permitted.
2. Click the Add button to left of a code to add the item to the text box at the bottom of the page.
3. Click OK to transfer the selected item(s) to the search page.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Derwent Innovations IndexSM International Patent Classification Codes". Below the title, it says "Use the Find and Browse features to locate codes to add to your query." There is a search box with the placeholder text "Enter a word to Find a code: (e.g., automat*)" and a "FIND" button. Below the search box is a section titled "Browse International Patent Classification Hierarchy" with a "JUMP TO ITEM" icon. To the right of this section are three vertically stacked buttons: "View", "Scope", and "Notes". The hierarchy list includes:

- SECTION A - HUMAN NECESSITIES
- SECTION B - PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING
- SECTION C - CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY
- SECTION D - TEXTILES; PAPER
- SECTION E - FIXED CONSTRUCTIONS
- SECTION F - MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; LIGHTING; HEATING; WEAPONS; BLASTING
- SECTION G - PHYSICS
- SECTION H - ELECTRICITY

Category Codes

Examiners for European (EP) and Patent Cooperation Treaty (WO) patents may assign relevance indicators to the references that they cite. These indicators are called Category Codes and tell you how relevant the Examiner considers the citation to be in relation to the patent claims. Note that the definition of the codes may vary by patent-issuing authority.

Code	Definition
X	EP - Particularly relevant if taken alone WO - Document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step
Y	EP - Particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category WO - Document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
A	Technology background
O	Non-written disclosure
P	EP - intermediate document WO - Published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
T	Theory or principle underlying the invention
E	Earlier patent document but published on, or after, the filing date
D	Document cited in the application
L	Document cited for other reasons
&	Member of the same patent family, corresponding document

Patenting Countries and Authorities

Introduction

Over many years each patenting authority has developed its own system for processing and granting patents. There are global and trading community initiatives to standardise the patenting process (e.g. WIPO, EPO) but there is still great variation in the codes used to identify how far a patent has progressed towards becoming granted.

Each patent number is accompanied by the country code and a patent kind, which indicates the current status of that document. The patent kind uses alphanumeric codes to represent the current status of a patent.

To correctly judge the status of any patent or application, it is essential to know the country or patenting authority and the patent kind, and then refer to the table below to find the status of that invention.

The status of a patent is indicated by one or two letters and numbers after the patent number. This indicates whether a patent is a new application, had been examined but is not yet passed, or has become a fully authorised patent, protecting the invention. In some instances (e.g. multilingual countries) the original language of the patent is also specified, if different from the published language.

Coverage

It is helpful to know when Derwent Information began including patents from each country in the Derwent World Patents Index database. The earliest Derwent Week for each country or patenting authority is included. The Derwent Week indicates year and production week of publication by Derwent, e.g. DW.199704 is the fourth weekly issue in 1997.

ARGENTINA (AR)

A	Examined granted patent
Coverage:	1975 only

AUSTRALIA (AU)

A	Open for public inspection without examination
B	Examined and accepted patent (199308)
Coverage:	1963-1969, 1983 onwards

AUSTRIA (AT)

A	Examined accepted specification (Aufgebot)
B	Granted patent (Patentschrift) (199303)
Coverage:	Derwent Week 197515 onwards

BELGIUM (BE)

A	Patent
A0	Unexamined application
A3	20-Year patent of invention – initial text with search report
A4	20-Year patent of invention – changed/corrected text with search report
A5	20-Year patent of invention – amended claims and search report
A6	6-Year patent of invention text as filed
A7	6-Year patent of invention – changed/corrected text
B	Patent of invention – second publication – B3, B5
T	Transfer to BE national patent from an EP application
Coverage:	1963 onwards

BRAZIL (BR)

A	Unexamined application
A3	Pipeline patent application
Coverage:	1976 onwards

CANADA (CA)

A1	Examined granted patent filed before 16.10.1990 (old law – <2000000) or Unexamined application from 16.10.1990 (new law – >2000000)
B	Reissue of original patent (old law)
C	Granted patent from 16.10.1990 (old and new law)
E	Reissue patents granted after 16.10.1990 (old and new law)
Coverage:	1963 onwards

CHINA (CN)

A	Unexamined application
C	Granted patent from 01.01.1993
Coverage:	1987 onwards

CZECH REPUBLIC (CZ)

A3	Unexamined patent application (from 199417)
B6	Granted application (from 199417)
Coverage:	199417 onwards

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (CS)

A1	Patent application
A2	Patent application published in the course of examination (from 199232)
B	Granted patent (from 199301) – issued as CS patents until 16.03.1993
Coverage:	197520 - 1994

DENMARK (DK)

A	Open to public inspection
B	Granted patent (from 199301)
Coverage:	197445 onwards

EUROPEAN PATENTS (EP)

A	Open for public inspection (pre-199220)
A1	Open for public inspection – includes examiner's search report (from 199220)
A2	Open for public inspection application – examiner's search report not included (from 199221)
A3	Examiner's search report only from A2 (from 199221)
A4	Supplementary Search Report
A8	Corrected title page of an A document
A9	Complete reprint of an A document
B	Examined granted patent (pre-199220)
B1	Examined granted patent (from 199220)
B2	Amended patent (from 199220)
B8	Corrected title page of a B document
B9	Complete reprint of a B document
Coverage:	197849 onwards

FINLAND (FI)

A	Unexamined application
B	Examined patent application (from 199302)
B1	Granted patent (from 199733)
Coverage:	197445 onwards

FRANCE (FR)

A	Patent
A1	Open for public inspection application
A2	Application for certificate of addition
A3	Application for certificate of utility
E	Certificate of addition to a patent of invention (until 1969)
M	Special patent for medicament or certificate of addition to it (1979)
Coverage:	1963 onwards

GERMANY (DD) (SEE ALSO GERMANY DE)

A	Economic patent
A5	Patent specification (exclusive patent) Ausschließungspatent (AS)
A7	Patent specification (exclusive and searched) Ausschließungspatent
A9	Open for public inspection application Offenlegungsschrift
B	Economic patent
B1	Economic patent, searched and examined Wirtschaftspatent
B3	Exclusive patent, searched and examined Ausschließungspatent
B5	Open for public inspection application
C	Examined granted patent Wirtschaftspatent
C4	Examined and searched patent (exclusive patent) Ausschließungspatent
Coverage:	1963 onwards

GERMANY (DE) (SEE ALSO GERMANY DD)

A	Open for public inspection application (from 1968) Offenlegungsschrift (OS)
A	Examined accepted specification Auslegeschrift (AS)
A1	Open for public inspection application Offenlegungsschrift
B	Examined accepted specification (from 1974-1981) Auslegeschrift
C	Granted patent from 1981 (from 198138) Patentschrift (PS)
C1	Examined patent – first publication (from 199252) Patentschrift (PS)
C2	Examined patent – second publication (from 199252)
E	Granted EP in English or French with DE assigned serial number (from 198901)
G	Granted EP in German with DE assigned number (from 198901)
T	World patent application (PCT) transfer to DE
U1	Utility model (from 199626) Gebrauchsmuster
Coverage:	196301 onwards

HUNGARY (HU)

A	Open for public inspection application
A	Granted patent (new law)
A1	Unexamined application
A1	Publication of patent application with search report (1995 law)
A2	Examined application
A2	Publication of patent application with search report (1995 law)
B	Granted patent with search report (from 199302)
B1	Granted patent
H	Open for public inspection application (old law) (from 199223)
T	Examined application (old law) (from 199223)
Coverage:	197526 onwards

INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY DISCLOSURES

A	Scientific literature disclosure
Coverage:	198408 - 1993

IRELAND (IE)

A	Patent specification (1963-1969)
B	Granted patent (from 199517) – 20 year patent
B3	Short-term patent (from 199517) – 10 year patent
Coverage:	1963-1969; 199521 onwards

ISRAEL (IL)

A	Accepted application open for public inspection
Coverage:	197515 onwards

ITALY (IT)

B	Unexamined granted patent
Coverage:	1966-1969 (Section A), 1978 onwards

JAPAN (JP)

A	Unexamined application open for public inspection (Kokai)
B	Examined accepted specification (Kokoku)
B1	Examined accepted specification not previously published as unexamined
B2	Examined accepted specification (Kokoku) (from 199404)
B2	Granted patent (Toroku) (from 199626)
W	World patent application (PCT) transfer originating from abroad
X	World patent application (PCT) transfer originating from Japan
Y	World patent application (PCT) transfer to Utility Model originating from abroad
Z	World patent application (PCT) transfer to Utility Model originating from Japan
Coverage:	1963 onwards

KOREA, SOUTH (KR)

A	Unexamined patent application (from 199801)
B	Examined patent application
B1	Examination patent application (from 199252)
Coverage:	198640 onwards

LUXEMBOURG (LU)

A	Patent application
Coverage:	198443 onwards

MEXICO (MX)

A	Granted patent (from 199816)
A1	Patent application
A2	Patent application
A3	Patent application
B	Granted patent
Coverage:	1998 onwards

NETHERLANDS (NL)

A	Unexamined application
B	Examined accepted specification
C	Granted patent (old law)
C2	20-Year new law granted patent (with search report) (from 199608)
C6	6-Year new law petty patent (from 199608)
Coverage:	1963 onwards

NEW ZEALAND (NZ)

A Examinated patent (from 199301)
 Coverage: 1993 onwards

NORWAY (NO)

A Unexamined patent application open for public inspection
 B Examinated application (from 199301)
 B1 Granted patent (from 199718)
 Coverage: 197448 onwards

PCT - PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (WO)

A Open for public inspection application (197849)
 A1 Open for public inspection application with examiner's search
 report (from 199220)
 A2 Open for public inspection application without examiner's search
 report (from 199220)
 A3 Open for public inspection application search report from A2 (from
 199220)
 Coverage: 197849 onwards

PHILIPPINES (PH)

A Granted patent
 Coverage: 199511 onwards

PORTUGAL (PT)

A Application open to public inspection
 A1 Application opn to public inspection (from 200228)
 Coverage: 197452 onwards

RESEARCH DISCLOSURE (RD)

A Scientific literature disclosure
 (c) Kenneth Mason Publications Limited [2006]
 www.researchdisclosure.com
 Coverage: 197809 onwards

ROMANIA (RO)

A Granted patent according to 1994 law
 B Granted patent (1991 law) (from 199349)
 B1 Granted patent (1991 law) (from 199349)
 Coverage: 197532 onwards

RUSSIAN FEDERATION (RU) (former State of the Soviet Union (SU))

A	Patent
A1	Inventor's certificate
A2	Certificate of addition
A3	Patent
A4	Patent of addition
B	Reissued patent
Coverage:	1963

Russian Federation

C	Granted patent of invention (from 199406)
C1	Granted patent of invention (from 199406)
C2	Granted patent of invention
Coverage:	199406 onwards

SINGAPORE (SG)

A	Registrations via GB or EP designating GB (from 199513)
A1	Patent application (from 199631)
Coverage:	199513 onwards

SLOVAKIA (SK)

A3	Patent application (from 199417)
B6	Granted application (from 199422)
Coverage:	199417 onwards

SOUTH AFRICA (ZA)

A	Unexamined granted patent
AA	Second patent specification with same number
Coverage:	1963 onwards

SPAIN (ES)

A	Unexamined granted patent
A	Open for public inspection from 1987 (2000000+)
A1	Patent application published with search report
A2	Patent application published without search report
A6	Patent published without search report
B	Granted patent from 1987
B1	Granted patent with search report
T1	Translation of the claims with drawings of an European patent
T3	Translation of granted European patent
Coverage:	198334 onwards

SWEDEN (SE)

A	Unexamined application open for public inspection
B	Examined application (from 198701)
C2	Granted patent (new law)
Coverage:	1974 onwards

SWITZERLAND (CH)

A	Granted unexamined patent
A3	Searched and examined application
A5	Granted unexamined patent
B	Examined accepted specification
B5	Examined accepted specification
Coverage:	1963 onwards

TAIWAN (TW)

A	Unexamined patent application
Coverage:	199324 onwards

UNITED KINGDOM (GB)

A	Examined granted specification (<2000000)
A	Open for public inspection application (2000000+)
B	Examined granted patent (from 198206)
Coverage:	1963 onwards

UNITED STATES (US)

A	Granted patent (prior to 02.01.2001)
A1	Patent application publication – from March 2001
A2	Patent application publication (Republication – from March 2001
A9	Patent application publication (Corrected publication) – from March 2001
B1, B2, B3, etc.	Reexamination Certificate – prior to 2001 (replaced by C1, C2, C3, etc.)
B1	Granted patent with no previously published application – from 2001
B2	Granted patent having a previously published application _ from March 2001
C1, C2, C3, etc.	Reexamination certificate – from 2001
E	Reissue Patent
H	Defensive specification (replaced by Statutory Invention Registration)
N	Kind code assigned by Derwent to NTIS published invention application (from 198841)
Coverage:	1963 onwards

Glossary

Abstract	A short, 250-500 word description about the claims and disclosures of the invention. Derwent subject experts review the patent specifications and write the description of the invention in English.
Assignee	The individual(s) or corporate body to whom all or limited rights under a patent are legally transferred.
Citation	<p>A citation is a reference to an earlier patent (both US patents and foreign patents) or to previously published articles.</p> <p>Citations are made by either a patent examiner, the author of the invention, or both. They are believed to be relevant prior art and may provide valuable background information on the development and importance of the patent.</p>
Company Code	To standardize company names, Derwent assigns a unique four-letter code to approximately 21,000 companies worldwide. See also patent assignee code
Derwent Chemistry Resource Number	A unique identifier assigned to specific chemical compounds in the Derwent Chemistry Resource database. The identifier forms a link between the compound database and the corresponding bibliographical records indexed in the Derwent World Patents Index®
Element	An element is one of the 105 known substances that cannot be split by chemical means into simpler substances. For example, aluminium, sodium and chlorine are elements.
European Patent Convention (EPC)	Nineteen European countries are parties to the European Patent Convention. A patent application filed under this convention will, when granted, usually automatically be effective in each of the countries designated by the applicant. The inventor, however, must still apply for patent protection in each of the member countries even though the EPO provides a standard procedure for the filing of patents.
Examiner	A patent office official who is appointed to determine the patentability of applications.

Intellectual Property	Refers to creations of the mind such as inventions, trademarks, literary and artistic works, symbols, images, architectural designs, and so forth. Patents are one way of protecting intellectual property; copyrights and trademarks are other ways of protecting intellectual property.
Novel	A patent must be new or original. That is, the invention must never have been made in public in any way, anywhere, before the date on which the application for a patent is filed.
Obviousness	The concept that the claims defining an invention in a patent application must involve an inventive step if, when compared with what is already known, that is prior art, it would not be obvious to someone skilled in the art.
Patent	<p>A patent is a document that defines the rights conferred by law to an inventor of a published specification. The inventor has the exclusive right to make use of and exploit the invention for a limited period of time. A patent must be obtained in each country where patent protection is sought.</p> <p>Note: Patents are a form of intellectual property protection. They should not be confused with trademarks, servicemarks, and copyrighted material, which are other forms of protection of intellectual property.</p>
Patent Assignee	The individual(s) or corporate body to whom all or limited rights of the patent are legally transferred.
Patent Family	<p>A patent family is a set of individual patents granted by various countries. Think of a patent family as all the equivalent patent applications corresponding to a single invention, covering different geographical regions.</p> <p>As applications are made for patents of an invention in countries around the world, Derwent links these patents together in a patent family structure. Derwent then tracks the development of the patents, indexing all updates received from the various international patent authorities.</p>
Patent Number	<p>A patent number is unique identifier of a patent (for example, EP178925 and US4796266 are valid patent numbers).</p> <p>Patent numbers are assigned to each patent document by the patent-issuing authority. Derwent inputs the two-character WIPO country code of the publishing country, followed by the serial number (up to 10 characters), and a status code indicating the document type or publication stage.</p>

Patent-Issuing Authority

Any country or organization with the authority and the power to issue patents.

Primary Accession Number (PAN)

A unique identification number assigned by Derwent to the first patent in each patent family, and therefore to the database record created for that family. The format of each number is a four-digit year, followed by a hyphen and a six-digit accession number in YYYY-NNNNNN format (for example, 1999-468964).

Prior Art

Previously used or published technology that may be referred to in a patent application or an examination report.

Priority Application Information and Date

Under the right of priority provision of the Paris Convention an application may be filed in one or more contracting states or countries within 12 months of the first application. In this case the original application number becomes the priority application number and the original application date becomes the priority application date.

Useful

The concept that the claims defining the invention are fit for some desirable, practical, or commercial purpose. It must have some utilitarian value.

World Intellectual Property Organization

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an international organization dedicated to promoting the use and protection of intellectual property.

Prior Art Searching

Introduction

This section provides some basic guidelines on how to perform a prior art search. It offers suggestions on what you need to do before using Derwent Innovations Index.

What is Prior Art?

Broadly speaking, prior art is all public documents, both domestic and foreign, that may be referred to in a patent application or an examination report. Prior art must support a patent applicant's claim that the invention is novel, useful, and non-obvious. It includes patent documents, journal articles, technical publications, disclosures, and other public information.

Derwent Innovations Index brings together over 10 million patent records, including patent records covering chemical innovations, to launch a prior-art search. Powerful searching tools allow you to retrieve patent documents based on search queries that search the both the Derwent Innovations Index patent database and the Derwent Chemistry Resource database (separate subscription required).

What is Prior Art Searching?

A prior art search is an organized review of patent documents, journal articles, technical publications, disclosures, and other public information. A good prior art search will reveal if an invention has patent protection. It is the best way to determine if an invention is novel, useful, and non-obvious. It can also reveal if an invention infringes on an existing patent, thus possibly resulting in a legal challenge.

What is the Purpose of Prior Art Searching?

Prior art searching is a required step in the patent application process. A good prior art search can determine if an idea is worth the time, money, and effort of developing an invention already patent protected. Knowing that a patent already exists may also prevent you from bringing a product to market after a competitor's product or from launching a product that is obsolete before it hits the market. It may also help you write a better patent application.

Below are some reasons for conducting a prior art search.

- To assess the relevance of your work in a particular technology field.
- To see if someone else has joined the race, someone else has taken the same approach, or the concept has already been mentioned in another patent.
- To exhaustively search for anything remotely similar that might be cited by a patent examiner or to repeat the research stage patent search aims.
- To watch for signs of potential imitators, the emergence of competitors attracted by the new market, or new uses for patented technology through citation analysis.
- To determine if an R&D concept is already be protected by a patent, or patent protection may have expired so that the invention is available for use.

Developing a Search Strategy

Searching worldwide patent documents and technical literature should always be done at the start of any R&D effort in order to avoid wasteful and costly duplication.

The first step in conducting a prior art search is to determine the scope of the search. The scope and focus of the search will depend on the subject matter (e.g., electrical, chemical, engineering, etc.) and the information sought. Determine early in the process how to budget your time to cover the scope of your search. The results of any search will depend on how much time is spent on actual research.

The second step is to determine what type of search you intend to perform. Derwent Innovations Index offers Form Search and Expert Search.

As a starting point, consider the following options.

- What sources can be consulted before a search? For example: inventor, company, academic institution, private research organization, nonprofit agency, etc.
- What prior art did the inventor, company, institution, or organization rely on when filing the patent application? For example: patent documents, journal articles, technical publications, disclosures, and other public information.

Special Note:

Patent records in Derwent Innovations Index include both a Patents Cited and an Articles Cited feature, which lists the patents/articles cited by the examiner and/or inventor. The Patents Cited feature lists all the patents that have been cited in a particular patent; whereas the Articles Cited feature lists all the articles cited in a particular patent. Links to the Full Record of cited patents are available within Derwent Innovations Index. Links to the Full Record of cited articles are available within ISI Web of Science®

(however, a subscription is required and the article must be indexed in the database).

- Which companies, institutions, private research organizations, academic institutions, etc. were involved in developing the idea and/or the invention?

Before beginning the actual search, write down as much information as possible. Here are some suggestions.

Topic (Search Terms)

Think of common terms and phrases to describe the invention and how the invention will function or be used. If your search finds too many records, review a few records to learn the best search terms to use in later searches. Eliminate any common terms that will result in too many results, such as “computer”. Instead, use phrases such as “computer application” or other phrases.

Use Boolean search operators and wildcards to further define your search criteria. For example, a Topic search on **diabet* AND insulin*** finds patent records in which the terms diabetes, diabetic, insulin, and insulin-dependent appear in the title and/or abstract of a patent record.

Patent Numbers

Write down any known patent numbers to begin a search. Write down all patent numbers listed on the Full Record. They can be later used to find additional patent records in an Expert or Form Search.

The Full Record also displays the number of patents cited by the inventor / examiner. Search on all cited patents. Links from these cited patents will take you to the Full Record of these records.

Inventors

Write down the names of any inventors who have developed similar chemical and non-chemical inventions. You can use these names to begin your initial search.

Many patents list the names of more than one inventor. Write down the name of each inventor listed on the Full Record. Later searches may uncover records in which a particular inventor is the sole inventor of an invention.

Assignees

Write down the names of any companies, organizations, and institutions that have developed similar patents. You can use these names to begin your initial search.

Write down the names of any inventor whose name appears on a patent filed by a particular company, organization, and institution. Write down the names of any inventors that have been cited on a patent by the organization and/or patent examiner

Perform a Quick Search and browse through the list of organizations that have developed similar inventions.

Derwent Codes / Other Codes

Write down the following codes:

- International Patent Classification
- Derwent Class
- Derwent Manual
- Primary Accession Number.

These codes can be found in the Full Record. They can be later used to find additional prior art records in an Expert Search.

Use wildcards to include searches for related patent documents. For example, a search on the Derwent Manual Code **T01-C03*** finds patents with the code T01-C03C, T01-C03CA, T01-C03C1, etc.

Dates

Write down the following dates:

- Application
- Publication
- Filing Details
- Priority

These dates can be found on the Full Record. They can be later used to find additional prior art records in an Expert Search.

Types of Prior Art Searches

Generally speaking, prior art searches fall under the following categories.

- Novelty
- Validity
- Infringement
- State-of-the-art

Novelty Search

A novelty search is done before you file a patent application. It is intended to determine if an invention has been granted patent protection in the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and elsewhere. Remember, a single prior art source can be used by the patent examiner as the basis for rejecting a patent application. A combination of several prior art sources may be sufficient to reveal every aspect of an invention, thus forming the basis for a rejection.

Validity Search

A validity search is done to assess all prior art considered by the patent examiner before the issuance of a patent. This type of search can determine if significant prior art literature was overlooked during the patent application process. Any overlooked prior art may be sufficient to invalidate the patent if, had the examiner been aware of it, the patent would not have been issued.

Infringement Search

An infringement search focuses on current (i.e., unexpired) patents in a particular country where you intend to market a product. Its purpose is to find patents that may be infringed by a new invention. In other words, to protect yourself from possible litigation, you need to perform an infringement search to uncover existing patents that are protected by the patent laws of a particular country.

In the United States, patents are granted for a period of 20 years from the filing date or 17 years from the date the patent was made public. The time period in other countries, however, may differ. Therefore, an infringement search need not go back farther than a patent's term.

State-of-the-art Search

This is the broadest and most general type of prior art search. Some searches look for worldwide technological trends, others look for current prior art to increase awareness of what the competition is doing, while others look for subjects of interest that can encourage the development of new ideas.

Technical Support

Customer Technical Support

Expert advice and support is available via our Customer Technical Support staff, to provide a fast and efficient response to all your enquiries. The experienced Technical Support staff have an in-depth knowledge of all Derwent's products and services and are familiar with the command languages of the various online hosts.

From general customer queries through to technical questions the Technical Support department is there to help you.

Contact your local Technical Support desk by phone, fax or e-mail or visit the Customer area on the Derwent web site.

Email (all regions)

Please use the Feedback Form on the following Web page:
scientific.thomson.com/support

Your message will automatically be directed to your nearest Support Center.

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ISI Technical Support

If you have questions regarding access to the Derwent Innovations Index web site, contact the ISI Technical Help Desk:

In The Americas

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