

LexisNexis® TotalPatent One®
User Manual

Contents

1 Introduction.....	6
Introduction to <i>TotalPatent One</i> ®	6
Supported Browsers.....	7
Customer Support.....	8
Related LexisNexis® Products.....	9
2 Get Started with the Application.....	10
Sign In, Sign Out.....	10
Change Sign-in Profile.....	11
Menu Bar.....	12
Client ID.....	12
User Preferences.....	13
Query and Results.....	13
Family.....	13
Date & Languages.....	14
PatentSight® Servers.....	14
Date and Number Format.....	15
Document Display Language.....	15
Page Guide.....	18
Notifications.....	18
3 Search Page and Search Types.....	19
Search Page Overview.....	19
Guided Object Search.....	20
Guided Name Search.....	23
Guided Date Search.....	24
Guided CPC/IPC Search.....	26
Object Search Keyboard Actions.....	26
Authority Selection.....	27
Command Line Search and Query Syntax.....	28
Command Line Text Search.....	31
Command Line Date Search.....	32
Combined Search Aliases.....	33
Address Search.....	33
Execute a Number Search.....	33
Prepare and Upload a CSV File.....	34
Search by Standardized Numbers.....	36
Number Search by Authority.....	37
4 Advanced Search Options.....	38
Classification Search.....	38
CPC Classification.....	38
IPC Classification.....	39
FI Classification.....	40
FI Facet Codes.....	41
F-Term Classification.....	41

US Classification.....	41
Locarno Classification.....	42
Phrase Matching.....	42
Wildcards.....	42
Fuzzy Matching.....	45
TRUECASE Operator.....	46
Boolean Operators.....	46
Proximity Operators.....	48
Boost Operator.....	49
ATLEASTn Operator.....	50
Reserved Words, Special Characters and Punctuation in Search Queries.....	50
5 Results Page Options.....	53
Results Page Overview.....	53
Results List Actions.....	53
Results Page View Options.....	54
Results List View Modes and View Settings.....	55
Display Results Together with Search Page or Document View.....	58
Keyword Occurrence and Highlighting.....	58
Graphical Filters.....	59
Export Search Query Results.....	61
Create an Export File.....	61
Save/Load Export Templates.....	63
Download an Export File.....	64
6 Document View Options.....	67
Document View Elements.....	67
Highlighting in Document View.....	79
View Images in Document View.....	81
7 Search History.....	83
Search History Page Overview.....	83
Save a Search Query.....	85
Compare Queries.....	86
Export Search History.....	87
8 Folders Page Options.....	88
Folder Page Overview.....	88
Create/Delete a Document Folder.....	88
Add/Delete Documents.....	89
Copy/Move Documents Between Folders.....	90
Search in Document Folders/Folder Structures.....	90
Share Document Folder.....	92
9 Annotations.....	94
Manage Annotations.....	94
Execute Annotation Search.....	95
Export Annotations.....	96

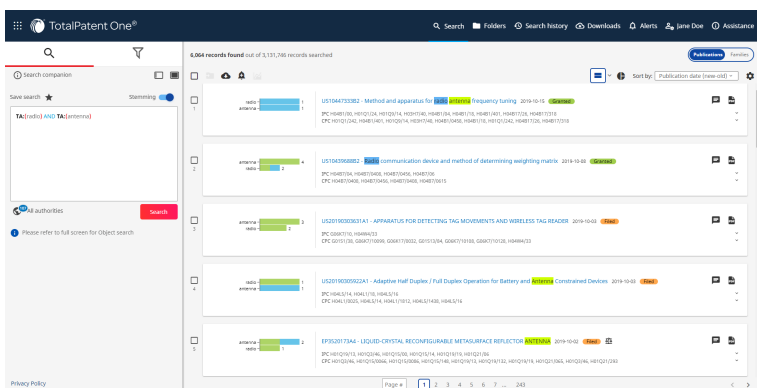
10 Alerts.....	97
Alert Creation Overview.....	97
Create Alerts in Publications Mode.....	97
Create Alerts in Families Mode.....	100
Manage Existing Alerts on Alerts Page.....	103
Unsubscribe from Alert Emails.....	104
11 Glossary.....	106
Abstract.....	106
Alerts.....	106
Application.....	106
Application Date.....	106
Application Number.....	106
Assignee.....	106
Authority.....	107
Citations.....	107
Claims.....	108
Classification.....	108
Complete Family.....	109
Current Assignee.....	109
Description.....	109
Domestic Family.....	109
Equivalent.....	110
Exemplary Claim.....	110
Extended Family.....	111
Family.....	111
Filing Date.....	112
Further Classification.....	112
Independent Claim.....	112
Inventor.....	112
Kind Code.....	112
Language Code.....	113
Legal Representative.....	114
LexisNexis®.....	114
Machine Translation.....	114
Main Classification.....	115
Main Family.....	116
Normalized Assignee.....	116
Object Search.....	116
OCR.....	116
Original Assignee.....	117
Orange Book.....	117
Paris Convention.....	117
Priority.....	117
Priority Date.....	117
Priority Number.....	118
Publication Kind.....	118
Standardized Assignee.....	118
Standardized Numbers.....	118
Stemming.....	120
SPC.....	120

Title.....	120
<i>TotalPatent One</i> ®	120
Ultimate Owner.....	120
Appendices.....	122
Appendix I: Limitations in the Application.....	122
Appendix II: Available Authorities and Languages.....	124
Appendix III: Language Codes.....	129
Appendix IV: All Search Fields in Alphabetical Order.....	130
Appendix V: All Search Fields by Category.....	143
Appendix VI: All Export Fields.....	156

1 Introduction

Introduction to TotalPatent One®

TotalPatent One® is a patent search software created by LexisNexis®. With its fast and easy-to-use interface, TotalPatent One® provides users with comprehensive, up-to-date and relevant results from the largest online collection of enhanced first-level patent data.



Our collection of documents contains:

- Over a hundred and fifteen million documents (and counting), starting from the first ever registered patents.
- Documents originating from more than a hundred patent authorities all over the globe.
- Documents published in more than forty different languages, and their translations (English).

You can use TotalPatent One® to:

- Search for documents using a modern and intuitive user interface.
- Retrieve the documents that meet your search criteria, presented in a user-friendly way.
- View the documents in a variety of ways in accordance with your personal preferences.

This user manual helps you to get acquainted with all the available features and functionalities of the application. You can also use it as a reference guide to perform individual tasks. For your convenience, an index is provided at the back of the manual for quick reference to specific topics.



Under **Assistance**, this User Manual is available in multiple languages. Here you can also access the Page guide, the Quick Reference Guide, the Release Notes, and other useful documents, as well as the Live chat support option.

Supported Browsers

TotalPatent One® supports the following browsers:

Browser	Version
Chrome (preferred)	54.0.2840.59 or higher
Firefox	49.0.2 or higher
Edge	38.14393 or higher

Customer Support

For additional information, please visit the [LexisNexis® TotalPatent One® Resources](#) website.

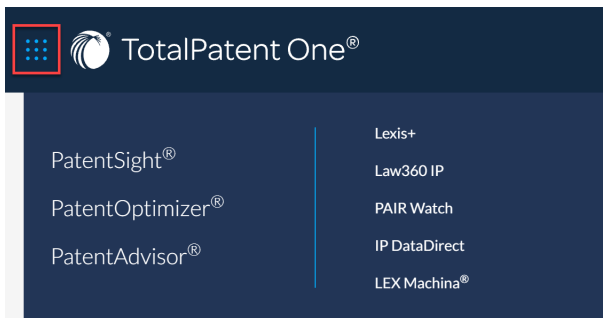
To contact the *TotalPatent One*® Customer Support:

- Click on the **EN - Live chat support** option in the drop-down menu under **Assistance** in *TotalPatent One*®. The live chat is available in English, Monday to Friday, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., U.S. Eastern Time, except for observed U.S. holidays.
- Send an email to support@lexisnexisip.com.
- Call any of the following phone numbers:

Area	Phone number
North America	
United States	+1 877 412 3987 (toll free)
Asia	
China	+86 400 600 8680
India	+91 875 448 3582
Japan	+81 (0)3 5561 3554
Korea	+82 (0)2 6714 3003
Europe, Middle East & Africa	
France	+33 (0)1 7172 4850
Germany	+49 (0)211 417435 40
The Netherlands	+31 (0)20 485 3456
United Kingdom	+44 (0)845 647 8888

Related LexisNexis® Products

LexisNexis® offers a complete portfolio of IP products. All of them are directly linked from the *TotalPatent One*® menu.



PatentSight®

- Evaluate companies and technologies to unlock hidden insights in global patent data.
- Augment strategic decision-making to achieve superior business results.
- Realizes data competency from best-in-class data quality and coherent visualizations.

For additional information, please visit the [LexisNexis® PatentSight® Resources](#) website.

PatentOptimizer®

- Automates and streamlines the process of creating high-quality patent applications with tools that help you find proper antecedent basis or a possible lack of support in the disclosure, adequate support in the drawings, terminology for court rulings, and consistency in parts labeling and numbering.
- Focuses on the granular aspects of entire patent portfolios to uncover critical data intersections, hidden trends, aggregate parts/elements nomenclature and ranked language variations.
- Creates a complete error report with a single click to identify claim issues, drawing reference anomalies, and improper term and phrase usage.

For additional information, please visit the [LexisNexis® PatentOptimizer® Resources](#) website.

PatentAdvisor®

- Provides law firms with tools to help their clients improve patent prosecution outcomes and gain a competitive advantage.
- Enables a systematic approach for corporations to manage their outside counsel and patent portfolio.

For additional information, please visit the [LexisNexis® PatentAdvisor® Resources](#) website.

[Lexis+®](#)

[Law360 IP®](#)

[PAIR Watch](#)

[IP DataDirect](#)

[LEX Machina®](#)

2 Get Started with the Application

Sign In, Sign Out

Sign In

1. Visit the [LexisNexis TotalPatent One®](#) page.
2. Enter your user ID and password.
3. Use the checkbox **Remember me** to create a token that is stored to grant you access for a period of 14 days. After this period, you will have to sign in again.



Note: This method is considered more secure than storing your user ID and password in your browser history. When requested, accept *TotalPatent One®* cookies that will be stored on your machine to allow for access. Alternatively, when you sign in for the first time, your browser offers to save your login information, and when you accept it, your login details will be stored in the browser instead.

4. Click Sign In.

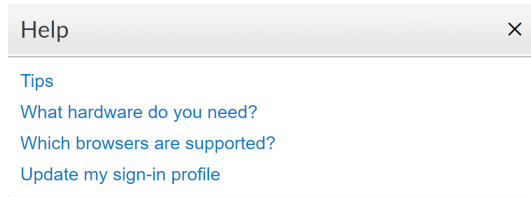
Sign Out



Click on your username (**Preferences**) in the menu bar, and select the **Sign out** option from the drop-down list.

Change Sign-in Profile

The *TotalPatent One*® sign-in page contains help files to provide assistance to users already at this stage.



You can change your sign-in profile here, as well. To change it, select **Update my sign-in profile** from the help menu. When you are requested to sign in to get access to the file, enter your user name and password and select **Sign In**.

Change Your User ID

To change the default user ID that was assigned to you when you registered as a user of *TotalPatent One*®, select the option **Change ID**. Enter your new ID twice. The following rules are applicable to ID creation:

- The new ID must contain 8 to 50 characters.
- The new ID may not contain spaces.
- The new ID may contain the following special characters: ! \$ & ' - ? ^ _ ` { } ~ . @

Select **Save** to finalize the change and reload the product.

Change Your Password

To change the password that was assigned to you when you registered as a user of *TotalPatent One*®, select the option **Change password**. Enter your new password twice. The following rules are applicable to password creation:

- The new password must contain 8 to 50 characters.
- The new password may not include your ID.
- The new password may not be equal to any of your 5 previous passwords.
- The new password must include at least one character from 3 of the following categories:
 - Uppercase letters (A-Z)
 - Lowercase letters (a-z)
 - Numbers (0-9)
 - Special characters: ! # \$ % & ' * + - / = ? ^ _ ` { | } ~ . @

Select **Save** to finalize the change and reload the product.

Change User Profile

You can change the following profile items:

- First name
- Last name
- Security question (if you need a password reminder, you will be asked this question for validation)
- Answer to the security question
- Email address

You can update your language or time/date preferences under **Preferences** in *TotalPatent One*®. Select **Save** to finalize the change and reload the product.

Menu Bar

The items of the menu bar (that you can find at the top of the page) point to all the different pages within the application. The menu bar is available from each page. The light blue marker indicates which page you are currently using.



To navigate within the application, click on the following menu bar items:



Search - Access the search page where you create your search query, check your results (a second tab opens), and view the documents (a third tab opens).



Folders - Access the folders page where you can create/delete and view your own user folders containing specified patent documents, created and stored for future reference.



Search history - Access the search history page where you can view your list of previously executed queries and saved searches, and rerun your previous searches.



Downloads - Access the downloads page where the documents selected for export are stored.



Alerts - Access the alert settings page where you can create and manage your alerts. Alerts can be set to notify you when a change in the database occurs affecting a particular query or document folder, e.g. if new documents are added to a family, or existing documents are updated.



Preferences - Access and change your personal user preferences, and enter or change your Client ID when you want your search to be logged for billing purposes (See [Client ID](#) on page 12). You can sign out by selecting the **Sign out** option from the drop-down list here.



Assistance - Access the Page guide, the User Manual (in multiple languages), and other useful documents, as well as the Live chat support option.

Client ID

As a patent researcher, you may want to log your user activities for billing purposes. *TotalPatent One*® supports connection to external billing softwares. If you work for multiple clients, you can use different Client IDs to make sure that your activities are billed to the right client. Depending on the third-party billing system you are using, the relevant Client ID is added automatically when you log in, or alternatively, enter a Client ID manually.

You can also send invoices to your clients based on the time you spent conducting your research. Your user profile must have the time-based billing option enabled. The timer starts when you click the main search button until you log out, change the Client ID, or close the browser (refreshing the browser does not stop the timer).

Your currently active Client ID is displayed in the menu bar.



To enter or change your Client ID, click **Preferences**, and select **Client ID**.

Client ID

A Client ID is not required to use the application.

123456

CANCEL OK

User Preferences

You can set your user preferences (for results per page, publications/families search mode, dates/languages) on the **Preferences** page, for the search and result pages of *TotalPatent One*®. This page also contains the release version number of the software.

Query and Results

On the **Query and results** tab of the **User Preferences** page, you can select the number of displayed results per page.

Results per page - Select the number of results displayed per page. The option All will show all your results in one page and allows infinite scrolling.

Click **SAVE AND CLOSE** to apply your selection, and exit the **User Preferences** page.

User Preferences

QUERY AND RESULTS FAMILY DATE & LANGUAGES

Results per page

Set the number of results per page for all of the following pages: Results list (only the Column view), Alerts, Search history, Saved searches, and Folders

All other result list customizations can be carried out in the settings section of the respective views within the result list.

Family

On the **Family** tab of the **User Preferences** page, you can choose to search individual documents or family members. Select from more specific family options, and rank your preferred authorities.

Search mode - You can choose to display all documents in a search or remove duplicates that are part of the family.

Family to display - A family contains documents coming from multiple patent authorities that relate to the same invention. You can also select which family member you prefer to see in the family view. There are different family types:

- Domestic
- Main
- Complete
- Extended

Each family type contains a different set of related documents. Select your preferred family type. See the *Glossary* for more information.

Preferred representative family member - Choose to display the family member with the earliest or latest filing date.

Preferred authority ranking - The database of *TotalPatent One*® contains information from a large number of patent authorities. You can select your preferred top 10 authorities. Duplicate documents from lower ranking authorities will be removed from your results list. You can move authorities up or down the list by using the drag-and-drop functionality.

Click **SAVE AND CLOSE** to finalize your selection.

User Preferences

QUERY & RESULTS FAMILY DATE & LANGUAGES

Search mode Publications Families

Family to display

The complete family consists of a set of patent documents filed in multiple countries that are directly or indirectly linked to one root document.

Domestic

Main

Complete

Extended

Preferred representative family member

Earliest application date

Latest application date

Preferred authority ranking

This list determines what document to show in family mode, a document from an authority higher up in the list is preferred over documents from all authorities below. You can drag and drop to reorder.

US - United States	
WO - WIPO	
EP - European Patent Office	
CA - Canada	
GB - Great Britain	
CN - China	
DE - Germany	
FR - France	
JP - Japan	

CANCEL SAVE AND CLOSE

If you choose family mode as your preferred search mode, the family members displayed in your result list will be influenced by the above settings. For example:

1. All families that have a Japanese family member in their Extended family will display this document in the search result list, if JP is on top of the list of preferred authorities.
2. All families that do not have a Japanese family member but do have a US family member in their Extended family will display this document in the search result list, if US is the second in the list of preferred authorities.
3. All families that have more than one Japanese documents in their Extended family will display the one with the earliest filing date in the search result list.

Date & Languages

On the **Date & Languages** tab of the **User Preferences** page, you can select your preferred (user interface, document display, and search) language and date format for the application.

User interface display language - Select the user interface language for the application. English (default), Chinese (simplified), Japanese, and Korean are supported.

Document display language - Select your language of choice to display search results and documents. English (default), Chinese (simplified), Japanese, and Korean are supported (where applicable), and you can also select the Language of publication option to display the original publication language of the reviewed documents. Not all documents are fully available in each language. See the next paragraph for more information.

Search language(s) - Select your search language of choice by ticking/unticking the boxes. English (default), Chinese (simplified), Traditional Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German, and French are supported. If you have multiple languages selected, the application will automatically use all of them.

Click **SAVE AND CLOSE** to finalize your selection.

Date format - Select your preferred date format.

Date separator - Select your preferred separator.

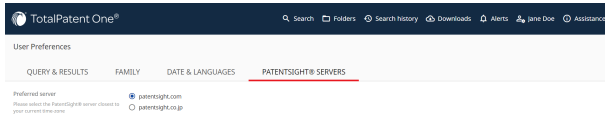
Display time - Select your preferred time display format.

Click **SAVE AND CLOSE** to finalize your selection.

User Preferences		
QUERY & RESULTS	FAMILY	DATE & LANGUAGES
User interface display language	<input checked="" type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> 中文 <input type="radio"/> 日本語 <input type="radio"/> 한국어	
Document display language	<input checked="" type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Language of publication	
Search language(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> German <input type="checkbox"/> French	
Date format		<input type="radio"/> MMDDYYYY <input type="radio"/> DDMMYYYY <input checked="" type="radio"/> YYYYMMDD
DD: Day; MM: Month; YYYY: Year Example: 17-02-2019		
Date separator		<input checked="" type="radio"/> - <input type="radio"/> / <input type="radio"/> .
Display time		<input checked="" type="radio"/> 12-hour clock <input type="radio"/> 24-hour clock
Example: 01:30 PM		

PatentSight® Servers

If you have access to PatentSight, and/or use the **Export to PatentSight®** option at least once, you have **PatentSight® servers**, an additional tab under **User Preferences**, where you can set your preferred server setting.



Date and Number Format

TotalPatent One® uses the browser format settings to display date and number data. To change the locale, go to the browser settings, and switch to your preferred settings.

On the left, you can see the browser locale set to English (US) results in US English date and number formats. On the right, the browser locale is set to Japanese results in Japanese date and number formats.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Publication number	Application date
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	US20160291544A1	05/06/2016
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	JP2016094624A	12/24/2015
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	JP2016028793A	12/04/2015
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	US20160136418A1	11/16/2015

<input type="checkbox"/>	Publication number	Application date
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	US20160291544A1	2016年05月06日
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	JP2016094624A	2015年12月24日
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	JP2016028793A	2015年12月04日
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	US20160136418A1	2015年11月16日



Note: To change your browser's language, date and number settings, refer to the help pages of your browser.

Document Display Language

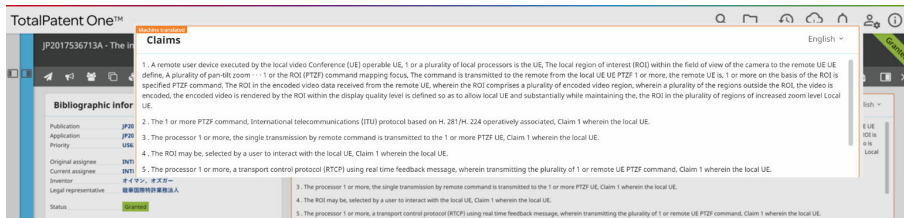
The languages in which patent documents are published can vary depending on the rules set by the different patent authorities. Some authorities require documents to be fully available in multiple languages, while others only partially (e.g. only the title and the abstract). By default, *TotalPatent One*® displays all information in English in the following cases:

- If an officially published English version is available for a document or document part (title, abstract, claims etc.), the application will display it.
- If no officially published English version is available for a document or document part, the application provides the machine-translated English version for the languages machine-translated by Lexis Nexis®.
- If no officially published English version is available for a document or document part, the application provides information from an equivalent document or document part, if available, which was officially published (also) in English.

If none of the options above is available for a document, you can review it in its original language of publication in the results list and in the document view.

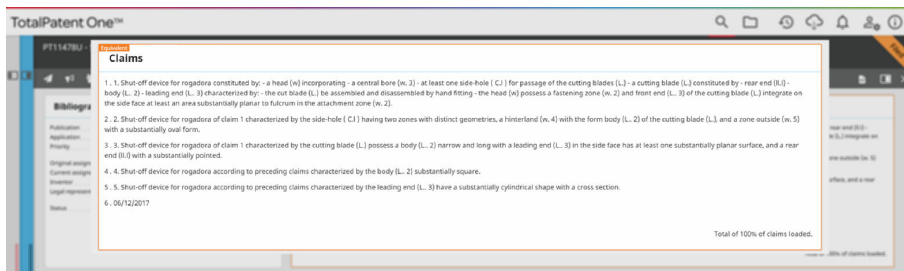
Official English Translation and Machine Translation

Most authorities publish patents originally in the official language of their country and partially or fully in English. If a document is only partially published in English (e.g. only the title and the abstract), for some of the languages *TotalPatent One*® applies machine translation to create a fully translated document in the document view. If machine translation is provided, it is indicated as "*Machine translated*" in the relevant section(s) in the document view.



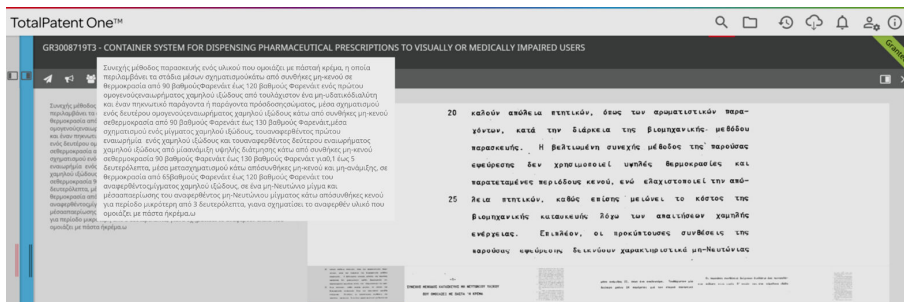
Patent Equivalent Instead of Official English Translation

Patent equivalents, containing the same information based on their priority numbers. When a document is not published in English we choose to display the equivalent text. An equivalent is defined as a document that has exactly the same priorities as another document. If equivalent document translation is provided, it is indicated in the relevant section(s) in the document view.



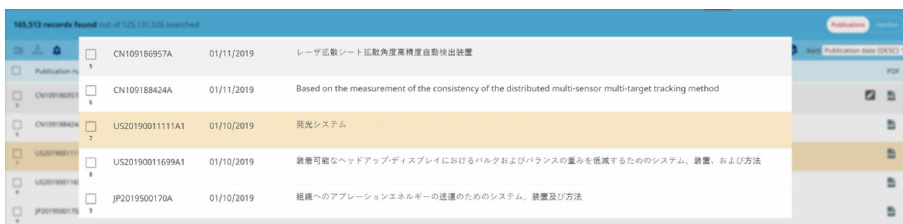
English Translation Not Available

For some documents in certain languages there is no (either full or partial) officially published English version, machine translation, or equivalent documents available, and you can view them only in their original language of publication.



Chinese, Japanese and Korean as Document Display Language

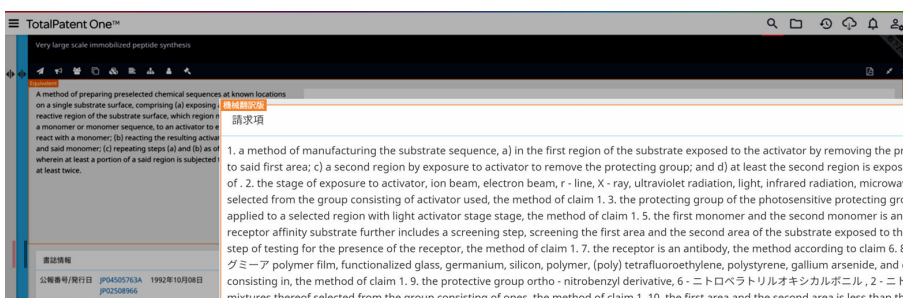
Under **Preferences** you can select Chinese, Japanese or Korean as your preferred document display language. The application will always show texts in the selected language if available. (The document display language is different and independent from the user interface display language.)



When you execute a search you can clearly see that the Result list shows all titles in Japanese. These titles are mainly the result of machine translation to Japanese, except for the documents coming directly from the JPO.

Japanese Publication Language and Machine Translation or Equivalent

Currently, we provide document equivalents or fully machine-translated documents only in English. English is also the default display language if the language you selected as preferred (e.g. Japanese) is not officially available. To Japanese, we provide machine translations for the title, abstract, and first claim of documents with an official English version or an English language equivalent.

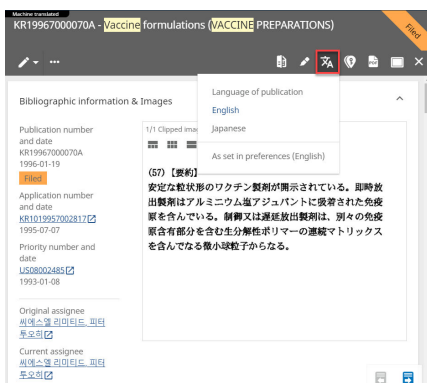


Language of Publication as Document Display Language

Under **Preferences**, you can select the **Language of publication** option as your preferred document display language to ensure that the application always displays (already in your results list) documents in their original publication language.

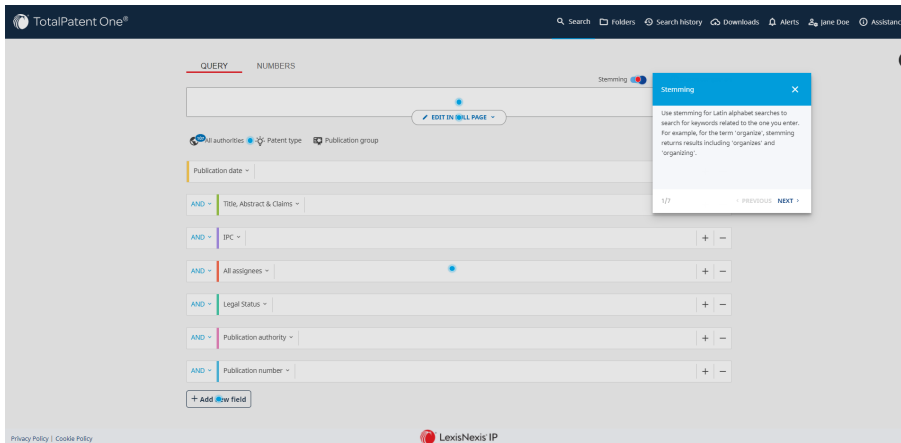


When you open a document in the document view tab, you can set the language of display for the currently reviewed document independently of the selected display language under **Preferences**.



Page Guide

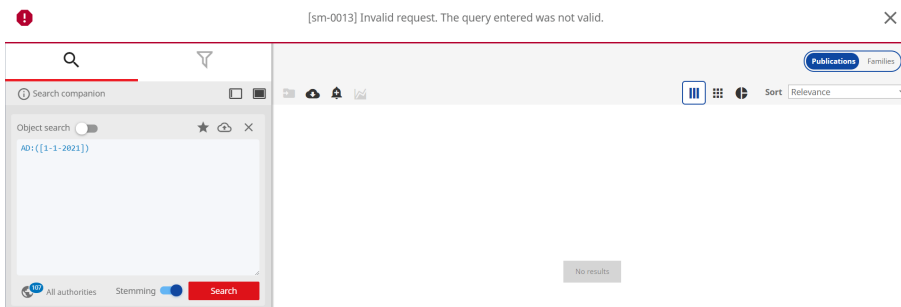
To help you explore the application, we provide context-sensitive help that we call **Page guide**. The page guide highlights points of interest on each page you visit. All of these are indicated by a blue dot, and the active message is indicated by a red dot. You can navigate through all points of interest or alternatively click on a blue dot to see the help text.







As the page guide is an overlay on top of the application, you have to close it by clicking on the **Close page guide** button in the top right corner, before you can continue using the application.

Notifications

System notifications appear in *TotalPatent One*® if there is something that requires your attention. The messages are displayed in a bar at the top of your screen, and disappear after a few seconds. You can ensure that a message remains visible by moving your cursor over it.



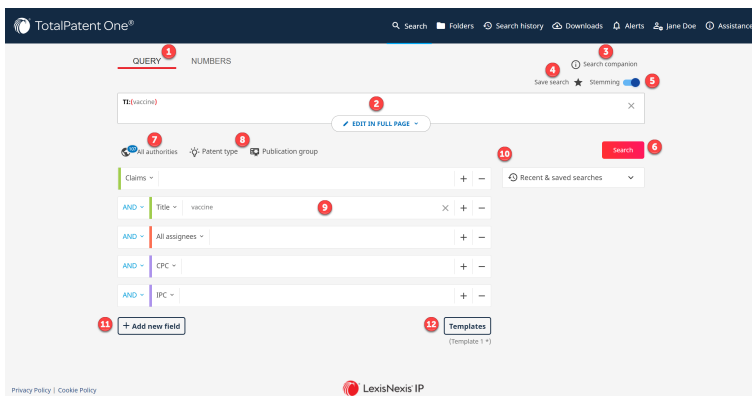
You can see four types of (color-coded) system messages in *TotalPatent One*®:

-  INFO - Draws your attention to general information about the application, or gives you tips.
-  SUCCESS - Informs you if your requested action was successfully executed, e.g. saving a document to your folder.
-  WARNING - Informs you of a possible issue, e.g. if you initiate the deletion of your search query.
-  ERROR - Informs you of an existing error, e.g. if due to incorrect syntax, your query could not be executed.

3 Search Page and Search Types

Search Page Overview

With *TotalPatent One*®, you can find and retrieve up-to-date and relevant patent information from our database. You can create your search queries on the search page (by default, the starting page after login). The Single Page Application (SPA) design of *TotalPatent One*® allows you to navigate in a sideways fashion through the search page, the search results list, and the document view without having to open additional windows, while your search is stored in the background.



You can find and use the following elements and functionalities on the search page:

1. Choose the **Query** option.
2. Your selected objects (the keywords and parameters you enter/set in the object text boxes) will be displayed in the query box (see Step 9 on page 19). *Alternatively*, enter your command line search query directly in the query box. For longer queries, you can choose the **Edit in full page** option, in which case the query box will expand and the object library will be removed from the search page.
3. Open the *Search Companion* to *TotalPatent One*® for more information on search syntax.
4. Save your search query in a specific folder.
5. Turn on the **Stemming** switch to automatically find different forms of a word, e.g. “organize”, “organizes”, and “organizing”. (It is available for English, French and German queries.) Turn off the **Stemming** switch to get only matching results.
6. Once you have entered your query, click on **Search** to start the search.
7. Use the **All authorities** option below the search box to preselect the relevant authorities. When the **Authority selection** box opens, select from the list (corresponding to the official UN short name list) the authorities you want to include in your search query.
 - Note: Your selection will be visible below the search box. The setting will be remembered the next time you log in.
8. Use the **Patent type** and **Publication group** fixed search fields to easily narrow your search, and get more relevant results.
9. Select the relevant objects from the list of search objects, and add your entries in the text box next to each object.
10. Access and rerun your 10 most recent searches. For more information, see **Search history**.
11. Click on **Add new field** to see the full list of available search objects.
12. Save your object search settings as a template by clicking on **Templates** and selecting the **Save template** option. You can apply an existing template by selecting the **Load template** option. If

you modify an existing template, you can save your changes by selecting the **Update template** option. By clicking on **Default**, you can restore the default settings of *TotalPatent One*®.

You can select any supported search object from a list of separately editable search field items (see [Guided Object Search](#) on page 20). The list displays the most commonly used search fields by default to help you find what you are most likely looking for. The search objects you fill in will be added to the query box as query elements. To ensure the best readability of search queries, valid objects are displayed in bold, and valid operators (AND/OR/NOT) in blue.

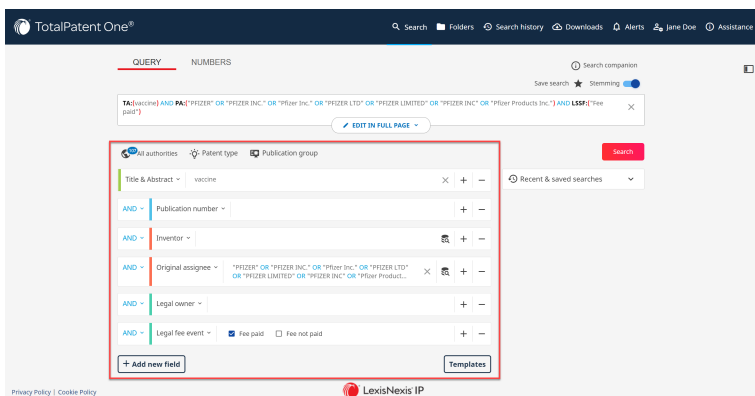
Alternatively, you can add entries in the command line directly to build your query (see [Command Line Search and Query Syntax](#) on page 28). Enter a search alias, add a colon and the opening parenthesis, and then the closing parenthesis will be automatically added. The command line query is synchronized to objects. You can also create a nested query by adding additional parentheses in the command line. If you wish to focus on the command line search, choose the **Edit in full page** option to expand the query box.

Guided Object Search

The data model of *TotalPatent One*® contains a large number of search objects. Search objects represent different types of patent-related data in the database. Each of these search objects has a search alias which is a shortened code that you can use in your search queries to retrieve specific types of data from the database. You can use the search aliases in the guided object search mode or in command line search mode (see [Command Line Search and Query Syntax](#) on page 28).

If you use the guided object search option, you do not need to know the search syntax to be able to create syntactically correct queries, as the objects that you select (and combine) will appear in the query box as already syntactically correct query elements.

For example, the query `PA: (Johnson & Johnson)` searches for documents the original assignee of which is "Johnson & Johnson". The search alias in this case is "PA". The search object list of *TotalPatent One*® contains the search fields most commonly used by patent researchers. Select the search fields relevant to your search from the search object library below the query box. The fields and categories you add to your search page as objects are retained as your personal settings even if you log out from *TotalPatent One*® and then back in again.



Click on **Add new field** to see the full list of available search objects and add them to the search page.

Available search object categories:

- Authority
- Citation
- Classification (Lookup tool available for the following fields: CPC, IPC)
- Corporate Affiliation (Lookup tool available)



Note: The data is populated by the LexisNexis® directory of corporate affiliations, the interface will show how many patents are registered for the parent company and each of its subsidiaries. As patents can be assigned on corporate level as well as to an affiliate company or both, the numbers do not necessary add up. For example: In 2017 the company "Philips Lighting" applied for 18 patents in CPC category H01L2924 (semiconductors) in the US. A corporate affiliation search will find 28 more documents in the same category assigned to the corporation.

- Date
- Function
- Legal Status (Predefined options available)



Note: Some legal event information is not visible in the document view, only in the original data from the authority. By extracting the information and storing it in the database *TotalPatent One*® can be used to search for this information. For example you can search for `LSDSC: (Request for extension)`.

- Name (Lookup tool available for the following fields: Ultimate Owner, Original Assignee, Standardized Assignee, Normalized Assignee, Current Assignee, Inventor)
- Number
- Pharmaceuticals
- Text
- Type
- Saved search (Search within the results of a saved query `QUERY ()` .)



Note: For a detailed and full list of search fields, see [Appendix IV: All Search Fields in Alphabetical Order](#) on page 130


TEXT SEARCH	CLASSIFICATION	NAME	LEGAL STATUS
TI Title	CPC CPC	UO Ultimate Owner	LSS Legal status
AB Abstract	CPCM CPC Main	PAA All assignees	LSDSC Event description
TA Title & Abstract	CPCF CPC Further	PA Original assignee	LSD Legal event code
TAC Title, Abstract & Claims	CPCV CPC Value	PAALL Original assignee & address	LSPF Legal fee event
CLM Claims	IPC IPC	PAS Standardized assignee	LSSOP Opposition/Litigation
CLM1 First claim	IPC Main	PASALL Standardized assignee & address	LSSO Legal owner
CLM2 Independent claims	IPC Further	PAN Normalized assignee	LSSOS Standardized owner
CLM3 Exemplary claims	ECLA ECLA	PANALL Normalized assignee & address	LSSON Normalized owner
TCC Total claims count	ECLAM ECLA Main	PANALL Normalized assignee & address	LSED Legal event date
DDC Description	ECLAF ECLA Further	PACU Current assignee	- show less
DSDTD Detailed description	USC US Class	PACUALL Current assignee & address	FUNCTION
DSDDR Drawings description	USCM US Main class	PACUALL Current assignee & address	FOLDER Folder
FT Full text	USCF US Further class	PACUS Normalized current assignee	ANNOTATION Annotation
	LOC Locarno	PACUN Normalized current assignee	PHARMACEUTICALS
	IPC JP FI Class	IN Inventor	OEI Orange Book active ingredient
	IPC JP FI Class	INALL Inventor & address	OBP Orange Book product
	IPC JP FI Class	AG Attorney	OSA Orange Book applicant
	IPC JP FI Class	AGALL Attorney & address	OECC Orange Book exclusivity code
	IPC JP FI Class	EXM Examiner	OBAT Orange Book application type
	IPC JP FI Class	EXMU Examiner department	OSAN Orange Book application number
	IPC JP FI Class	CA Corporate Affiliation	SPCN SPC number
	IPC JP FI Class	- show less	SPCI SPC information
	IPC JP FI Class		- show less
	IPC JP FI Class	CITATION	
	IPC JP FI Class	CTN Citation number	
	IPC JP FI Class	CTC Citation Authority	
	IPC JP FI Class	CTO Citation origin code	
	IPC JP FI Class	CTR Citation relevance	
	IPC JP FI Class	FCN Cited-Forward publication number	
	IPC JP FI Class	FCTC Forward citation Authority	
	IPC JP FI Class	NPC Non-patent Lit. citations/Citation Ref numbers	
	IPC JP FI Class	NPCD Non-patent citation origin	
	IPC JP FI Class	NPCR Non-patent citation reference	
	IPC JP FI Class	BCC Backward citations count	
	IPC JP FI Class	FCC Forward citations count	
	IPC JP FI Class	NPEC Non-Patent citations count	
	IPC JP FI Class	- show less	

Filed
 Granted
 Cased

or [Appendix V: All Search Fields by Category](#) on page 143.

By default, all entered objects will be added to the query with an AND operator. You can manually select from the following 3 different operators: AND, OR, NOT.

AND ^	Description v
AND	AND Operator
OR	OR Operator
NOT	NOT Operator

 **Caution:** If you use multiple operators (AND/OR/NOT) in your query, use additional parentheses to define the levels of enclosure of the query elements, as shown in the image below:

```
((TI:(metal) AND AB:(metal)) OR (TI:(plastic) AND AB:(plastic)))
```

Parentheses are forbidden characters except for using them to separate query elements. For more information on forbidden characters, see [Reserved Words, Special Characters and Punctuation in Search Queries](#) on page 50. Without parentheses, any text will be treated as a full text object (you can also search for full text objects using the alias `FT: ()`), such as the term "gold" in the example below:

```
TI:(copper) AND gold AND TI:(silver)
```

In this example, the results will include documents with the terms "copper" AND "silver" in the title, AND the term "gold" anywhere in the document.



Note: Narrow down your search by adding more search terms to your query. For example, you can get more precise results if you use the following combination of search fields: `AC:JP AND PA:("SONY CORP")`. The results of this query will show all of Sony's patents published by the JPO.

Guided Name Search

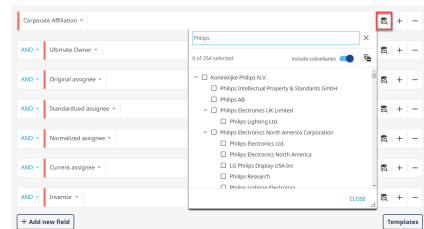
The guided name search is a variant of the guided object search for name objects. You can execute this search in the entire database or in a user folder/folder structure.

To open the name selector, click on the lookup tool icon on the right side of the name object text box (see *Examples* in the table below). The names offered in the name selector are automatically retrieved from the database, so you can select the correct name(s) before executing your query.

Available name search objects with alias	Name selection options	Examples
------------------------------------------	------------------------	----------

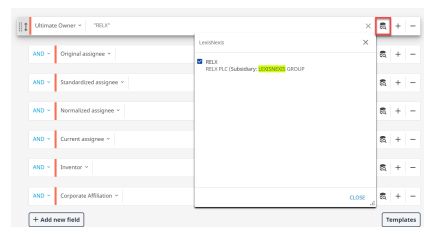
Corporate affiliation CA: ()

When you enter the name you want to search for in the text box, you can choose to include/exclude subsidiaries from the query. You can also choose to expand/collapse the hierarchy for more detailed/simpler view.



Ultimate owner UO: ("")

When you enter the name you want to search for in the text box, you can select the items from the list that you want to include in your search.



Original assignee PA: ()

Standardized assignee PAS: ()

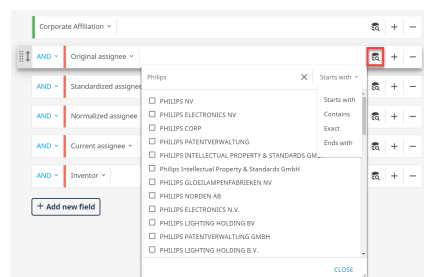
Normalized assignee PAN: ()

Current assignee PACU: ()

Inventor IN: ()


When you enter the name you want to search for in the text box, you can choose from four different options in the drop-down list on the right:

- **Starts with** - Results start with the name/word that you entered in the text box.
- **Contains** - Results contain the name/word that you entered in the text box.
- **Exact** - Results match the name/word that you entered in the text box.
- **Ends with** - Results end with the name/word that you entered in the text box.



When you have the name(s) you were looking for, add it/them to the query box by checking in the box in front of each name. You can remove a previously selected name by unselecting the check-box in front of it.

Click on Close to finalize your selection and close the lookup tool.

 Note: The All assignees PAA: () object is a free text object and has no name selector.

Guided Date Search

The guided date search is a variant of the guided object search for date objects. You can execute this search in the entire database or in a user folder/folder structure.

To open the date selector, click in the date object text box.

Available date search objects with alias

Publication Date PD: ()
 Application Date AD: ()
 Priority Date PRD: ()
 Document Insertion Time DIT: ()

Date selection options

- **Last 7 days** - Selects the last 7 days as a date range, including today.
- **Month to date** - Selects the current month as a date range, including today.
- **Year to date** - Selects the current year as a date range, including today.
- **Previous month** - Selects the previous month as a date range.
- **Date is** - Select a single day from the calendar. You can browse through the calendar via the arrow keys. *Alternatively*, enter the date directly in the text box above the calendar, and click on the green marker to validate it.
- **Dates before** - Select a single date from the calendar as the boundary for all documents dating before and including the selected date. *Alternatively*, enter the date directly in the text box above the calendar, and click on the green marker to validate it.
- **Dates after** - Select a single date from the calendar as the boundary for all documents dating after and including the selected date.

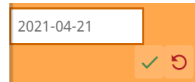
Examples

The examples show the date selector interface in three states:

- Initial state:** The date selector is open, showing options like 'Last 7 days', 'Month to date', 'Year to date', 'Previous month', 'Date is', 'Dates before', 'Dates after', and 'Dates range'. The 'Last 7 days' option is selected.
- Calendar view:** The calendar is displayed for April 2021. The 'Date is' option is selected, and the date '2021-04-21' is highlighted with a green marker.
- Final selection:** The 'Dates before' option is selected, and the date '2021-04-21' is highlighted with a green marker.

Available date search objects with alias
Examples

Alternatively, enter the date directly in the text box above the calendar, and click on the green marker to validate it.



- **Dates range** - Select two dates from the calendars as the boundaries for all documents dating between and including the selected dates.

Alternatively, enter the date directly in the text box above the calendar, and click on the green marker to validate it.



Click on **OK** on the date selector tab to add your selected date or date range to the query box.



Note: One document can have multiple priority dates due to for example provisional applications. So when you are searching for documents based on priority dates, your results list will possibly display dates that are outside the query specifications. The results list shows only the earliest priority date for each document. If you open the original PDF, you can see that the priority date you are specifically searching for is part of the array of priority information in the document.

Guided CPC/IPC Search

The guided CPC/IPC search is a variant of the guided object search for the CPC and IPC objects. You can execute this search in the entire database or in a user folder/folder structure.

To open the classification category selector, click on the lookup tool icon on the right side of the name object text box (see *Examples* in the table below). The categories offered in the selector are automatically retrieved from the database, so you can select the correct category IDs before executing your query.

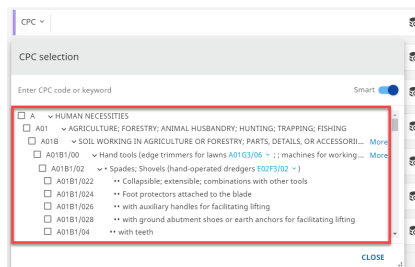
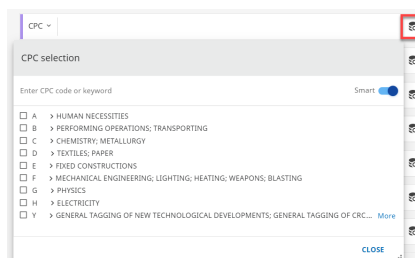
Available search objects with Category selection options

Examples

CPC CPC: ()

IPC IPC: ()

You can choose sections, classes, subclasses, groups and subgroups from the list (A-H and Y for CPC; A-H for IPC).



Click on Close to finalize your selection and close the lookup tool.

Object Search Keyboard Actions

In guided object search, you can choose to list and fill in the objects from the object list, or you can just type the aliases for each object directly in the query box. For example, if you type the alias **TI**: (), you will see that the referred object immediately appears in your object list under the query box. The same applies to the operators **AND**, **OR** and **NOT**.

Keyboard Entry

TI:(iron)

- AND or and
- OR or or
- NOT or not

Result

Corresponding object: **TI:(iron)**

Corresponding operator:

- AND
- OR
- NOT

Any text typed directly in the search box followed by *Enter*, e.g., "Titanium alloy".

Text is searched as full-text search (**FT**: (Titanium alloy)).

Backspace

Deletes the object.



Caution: If you use multiple operators (AND/OR/NOT) in your query, use additional parentheses to define the levels of enclosure of the query elements, as shown in the image below:

((TI:(metal) AND AB:(metal)) OR (TI:(plastic) AND AB:(plastic)))

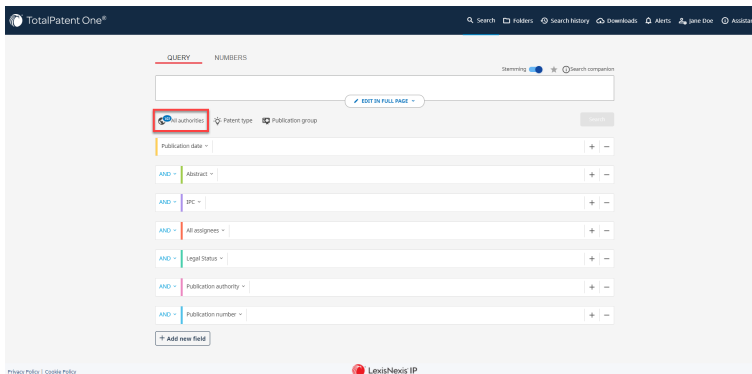
Parentheses are forbidden characters except for using them to separate query elements. For more information on forbidden characters, see [Reserved Words, Special Characters and Punctuation in Search Queries](#) on page 50. Without parentheses, any text will be treated as a full text object (you can also search for full text objects using the alias `FT: ()`), such as the term "gold" in the example below:

TI:(copper) AND gold AND TI:(silver)


In this example, the results will include documents with the terms "copper" AND "silver" in the title, AND the term "gold" anywhere in the document.


Authority Selection


By default, *TotalPatent One*® searches in our entire database when you submit a search query. You can narrow down your search based on relevance to the patent-issuing authority or the geographical region of authorities. You can preselect these options on the **Authority selection** tab.



- To preselect your preferred authorities, click on the **All authorities** option on the search page.
- When the **Authority selection** box opens, select from the list (corresponding to the official UN short name list) the authorities you want to include in your search query.

 **Tip:** If you want to exclude only a few authorities from your query, use **All** to select all authorities, and then individually unselect the ones you want to exclude.

- Click **OK** to save your changes for the query.  **Note:** Your selection will be visible below the search box. The setting will be remembered the next time you log in.

 **Caution:** For *Lexis Advance* users, five authorities are available by default: EP, GB, JP, US and WO. They can select/deselect one or more from the five available authorities.

[Data coverage](#)

Regions: EU EPC NA LA EA ASEAN

All authorities

Major authorities, full text

All

CA CN DE EP FR GB JP KR RU US WO

Other authorities, full text

All

AR AT AU BE BG BR CH CU CZ DO DK DZ EA EE ES FI GR HR IE IL IN IS IT KZ LT LU MA MC MX NL NO NZ OA PL PT RO RS SE SI SU TN TR TW UA UY

Other authorities, bibliographic information and abstracts

All

AM AP BA BN BO BY CL CO CR CS CY DO EC EG GC GE GT HK HN HU ID JO KE KG LB LV MD ME MN MT MW MY NE PA PE PH PY SG SK SM SV TH TJ TT UZ VE VN YU ZA ZM ZW

[CANCEL](#) [OK](#)

Command Line Search and Query Syntax

If you are familiar with the relevant search syntax and experienced in using more complex queries, you can build your own query without the assistance provided by the guided object search. Building your own query provides more possibilities and options than the guided object search. Experienced users can create and execute their own searches based on the correct query syntax. The main syntax elements are:

- **Field search** - `Field:` The optional name or alias of the database field to search (for example: "title" or "TI"). The use of `FIELD:` is optional, you can also search in all fields by omitting the field definition. The use of a colon (:) after `FIELD:` is mandatory, as well as the parentheses (). Examples:
 - `TI:(antenna)`, searches in all titles (TI) for the term "antenna".
 - `CLM:(radio)`, searches in all claims (CLM) for the term "radio".
 - `waves` searches the complete database for the search term "waves" (simple text search without `FIELD:` definition).
- **Combine operators** - `AND/OR/NOT/NEAR/PRE` operators; optional commands to combine multiple queries.
 - You can introduce Boolean operators (`AND`, `OR`, `NOT`) between fields. For example `TI:(antenna) AND AB:(radio)` searches all titles (TI) for the term "Antenna" AND all abstracts (AB) for the term "Radio". You can add as many fields as required to your query.
 - You can introduce Boolean or proximity operators between search words. Example: `TI:(antenna AND radio)`: searches for titles containing "antenna" AND "radio".

Publication number	Title	PDF
1 US590346A	Antenna cap for computer device utilizing a radio card	
2 US5991864A	Power connectors, antenna connectors and telephone line connectors for computer devices utilizing radio	
3 CA2161675A1	MULTIPLE ANTENNA SELECTION AND ANTENNA CAP FOR COMPUTER DEVICES UTILIZING RADIO AND MODEM CARDS	

- Nesting search terms using multiple operators can be very useful, make sure you put the brackets () in the correct position: `EXM:(Smith) AND (TI:(medical*) OR (TI:bone*))`: searches for an examiner called "Smith" who examined patents containing "medical" or "bone" in the title.

Publication number	Title	PDF
1 US9999381B2	Device for performing at least one medical function	
2 US10040940B2	Bone glue modified asphalt	
3 US9987398B2	Pattern transfer device for mass transfer of micro-patterns onto medical devices	
4 US9775931B2	Liquefaction of bone matrix	

- **Multiple language search** - `LANGUAGE_CODE` is an optional parameter to select a particular language to search in another language than the default English (for example "FR" for French). `LANGUAGE_CODE` can only be used in combination with a `FIELD:` command. Example: `TI.FR:(magnétique)`: searches in all French (FR) document titles (TI) for the term "magnétique". The field definition should always be followed by a colon (:), the language can be omitted.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Publication number	Title	PDF
<input type="checkbox"/>	FR3029643A1 1	METHOD FOR LOCATING AT LEAST ONE OBJECT MOVING <u>MAGNETIC</u> , AND SYSTEM THEREOF	
<input type="checkbox"/>	FR3030067A1 2	<u>MAGNETIC</u> HINGE FOR EYEGLASSES	
<input type="checkbox"/>	FR3025878A3 3	METHOD FOR MEASURING PATH FOR A <u>MAGNETIC</u> SENSOR AND SENSOR	

The result list shows all documents that contain the French term "magnétique" in the original (French) title. As titles in the results list are translated to your preferred language the results show the English "magnetic". Test the difference yourself by trying for example `TI.EN:(magnetic)` (search in all English (EN) document titles (TI) for the term "magnetic". This will result in a completely different set and not include the records found using the French.

- **Case operator** - `TRUECASE` These are optional commands to filter results on capitalization or plurality. Example: `TI:(TRUECASE(ANTENNA))` : searches in all titles (TI) for the term "ANTENNA" in all capitals.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Publication number	Title	PDF
<input type="checkbox"/>	US857152A 1	SUPPORT FOR CROWN OR <u>ANTENNA</u> WIRES FOR ELECTRIC MASTS.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	US918255A 2	<u>ANTENNA</u> FOR WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	US919115A 3	<u>ANTENNA</u> FOR WIRELESS-TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.	

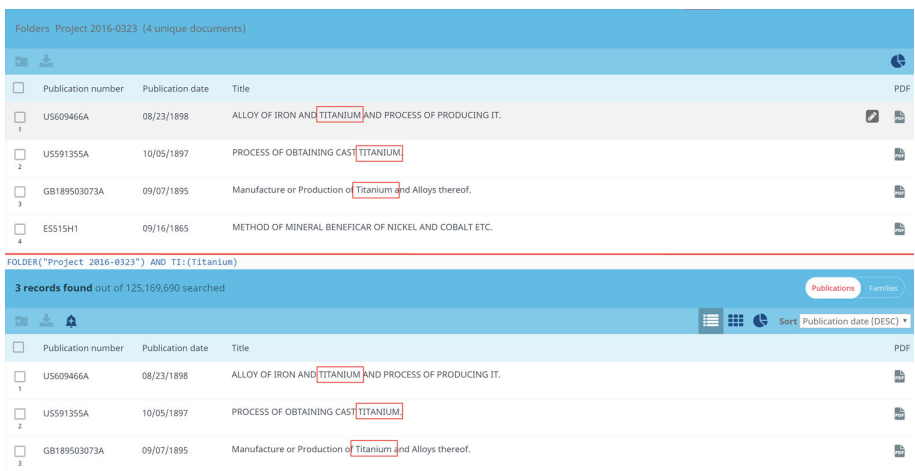


Note: Not supported in combination with the fuzzy matching operator (~).

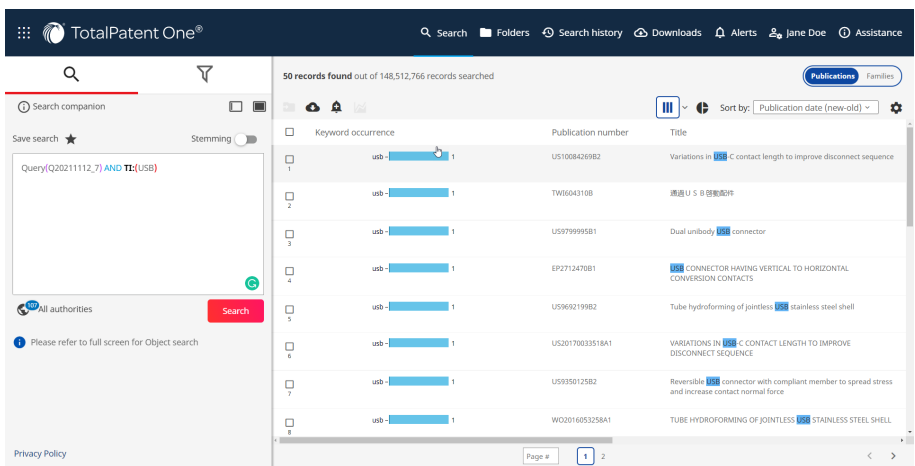
- **Wild card and/or fuzzy matching** - `~/*/%/?` - Search terms can contain wildcards and/or fuzzy or phrase matching parameters operators. The use of `WILDCARDS` is optional. Example: `TI:(aluminum~1)` : searches in all document titles (TI) for terms like (~1) aluminum. This is a useful addition to the search when you do not know the correct spelling, or to avoid differences between for instance US and UK English, in this case the command will add/replace 1 letter when applicable. It will return all documents with the term "aluminum" AND "aluminium".

Save search ★	Stemming <input type="checkbox"/>	Save search ★	Stemming <input type="checkbox"/>	Save search ★	Stemming <input type="checkbox"/>
TI:(aluminium)	103,359 records found	TI:(aluminum)	354,703 records found	TI:(aluminum~1)	457,597 records found
	<input type="button" value="Search"/>		<input type="button" value="Search"/>		<input type="button" value="Search"/>

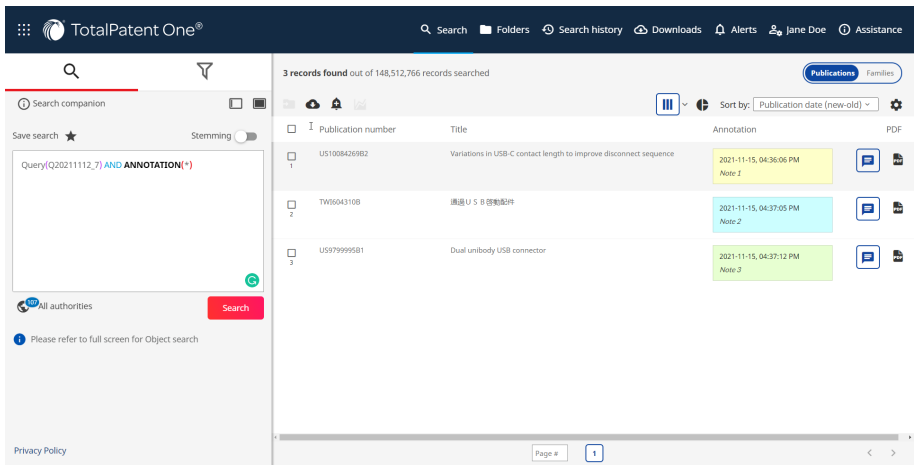
- **Folder search** - `FOLDER` is an optional parameter to narrow down your search to a specific user folder or folder structure. If this option is omitted, the search will include the entire database. Folder search syntax does not require a colon (:). If your folder name contains spaces, put it in double-quotes ("") so the spaces will not be interpreted as "AND" in your query. If your folder name consists of a single word without spaces, double quotes are not required. Folder search is case-insensitive, e.g. `FOLDER(Pharmacology)` and `FOLDER(pharmacology)` both search in the folder "Pharmacology". Folder search example combined with a different search field: `FOLDER("Project 2016-0323") AND TI:(titanium)` : searches in the folder "Project 2016-0323" for all document titles (TI) containing the term "titanium".



- **Saved query search** - `QUERY ()` is an optional parameter to narrow your search to a previously saved search.

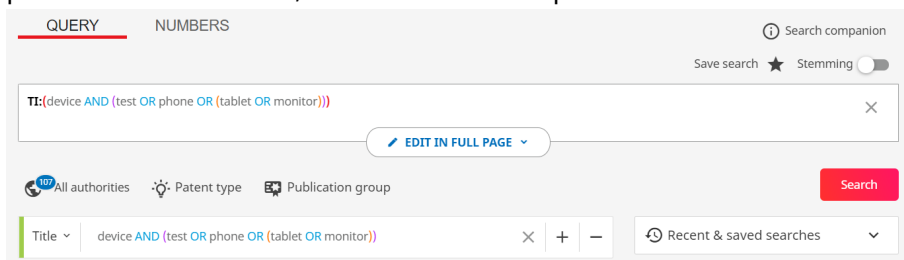


- **Annotation search** - `ANNOTATION` is an optional parameter to search only documents with annotations. Users can add annotations to documents. Combining this search with folder search can be useful. (see: [Manage Annotations](#) on page 94). Annotation search syntax does not require a colon (:). Annotation search example: `ANNOTATION (*)` searches for all (*) documents with an annotation.



Parentheses in Query Structure

When you are using command line search, you can identify paired parentheses based on automatically added color (red, purple, orange) to easily see query structure. If more than 3 levels of nested parentheses are added, the colors will be repeated.



Command Line Text Search

While the object search option allows you search in a user-friendly way, if you prefer to build your own search queries, you can use a syntax based command line search.

To create a simple free text search, click on the **Edit in full page** option. Type your search term in the search box and click **Search**.

titanium			
#	Publication Number	Title	PDF
1.	US901362A	PROCESS OF TREATING IRON AND STEEL.	
2.	US1740679A	T.; SAID BOBCHEBS ASSIGNOB TO SAID STIMSON	
3.	US383863A	MAGNETIC SEPARATOR.	

Titanium			
#	Publication Number	Title	PDF
1.	US901362A	PROCESS OF TREATING IRON AND STEEL.	
2.	US1740679A	T.; SAID BOBCHEBS ASSIGNOB TO SAID STIMSON	
3.	US383863A	MAGNETIC SEPARATOR.	

In this example, the results will include all documents with the term **Titanium** anywhere in the text. This type of search is case-insensitive and uses the term as entered.

Examples:

- **Titanium** and **titanium** will give the same amount of results.
- **Titanium** and **Titan** will not give the same results.

Caution: You can add multiple keywords to a single search, but spaces between keywords are interpreted as an AND operator unless you use double quotes ("") surrounding the keywords.

Search with Object Aliases

Adding a field name to your search allows you to specify your query. The query syntax for a field search is `[OBJECT]:("search term")`. So-called *aliases* have been added to the database to replace the technical field names. A colon (:) should follow the search field alias in the query. Double quotes (") are used to search for a text string with spaces.

Stemming


TotalPatent One® uses a gentle stemming algorithm designed to remove suffixes from words to reduce them to their root form. The stemming algorithm retrieves results based on the following logic:

Query name	Last date updated	Results	Query	Search language	Authority	Stemming
<input type="checkbox"/> Q20200423_53	April 23 2020, 12:17 PM	22171	TB(Car)	eng	US	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Q20200423_52	April 23 2020, 12:17 PM	6969	TB(Cars)	eng	US	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Q20200423_50	April 23 2020, 12:17 PM	57698	TB(Cars)	eng	US	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Q20200423_49	April 23 2020, 12:17 PM	57698	TB(Car)	eng	US	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Query	Result
TI: (Car) Stemming=ON	57498 results including titles with 'car' & 'cars', but also titles with 'car-axle', 'bumper-car' etc.
TI: (Cars) Stemming=ON	57498 results including titles with 'car' & 'cars', but also titles with 'car-axle', 'bumper-car' etc.
TI: (Car) Stemming=OFF	22171 results, only titles with the word 'car'.
TI: (Cars) Stemming=OFF	6969 results, only titles with the word 'cars'.

Command Line Date Search




You can search for a single date and also for date ranges.

 Note: Since date searches can retrieve a significant number of results, you may want to limit your search for example by authority (in the examples below, we used the Peruvian patent authority).

- **Single date:** PD: (2015-08-08) . Searches all documents with a publication date (PD) of "2015-08-08". The date format YYYY-MM-DD is mandatory. The result are two documents published exactly on the 8th of August 2015.




Publication date	Publication number	Title	PDF
08/08/2015	PE1064201SA1	NEW DERIVATIVES THIENOPYRIMIDINE, A PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM	
08/08/2015	PE1095201SA1	DEVICE FOR ADAPTING THE POSITION OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR TO THE LOCATION OF THE DRUM IMPELLER A DIRECT PROPULSION INSTALLATION TRANSPORTADORA FOR A TAPE	

- **Dates before:** PD: [* to 2015-08-08] . Searches all documents with a publication date (PD) before and including "2015-08-08". The date format YYYY-MM-DD is mandatory, the square brackets [] are mandatory for date ranges. The results are all documents including the two published on the 8th of August 2015. You can also use the smaller than or equal to sign (<=); PD: <=2015-08-08 to obtain the same results.

Publication date	Publication number	Title	PDF
08/08/2015	PE1064201SA1	NEW DERIVATIVES THIENOPYRIMIDINE, A PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM	
08/08/2015	PE1095201SA1	DEVICE FOR ADAPTING THE POSITION OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR TO THE LOCATION OF THE DRUM IMPELLER A DIRECT PROPULSION INSTALLATION TRANSPORTADORA FOR A TAPE	
08/07/2015	PE1090201SA1	ARYL AND HETEROARYL FUSED LACTAMS	

To exclude the two documents on the 8th of August just use the smaller than sign (<): PD: (<2015-08-08) .

- **Dates after:** PD: [2015-08-08 to *] . Searches all documents with a publication date (PD) after and including "2015-08-08". The date format YYYY-MM-DD is mandatory, the square brackets [] are mandatory for date ranges. The results are all documents including and since the two published on the 8th of August 2015. You can also use the larger than or equal to sign (>=); PD: (>=2015-08-08) to obtain the same results.

Publication date	Publication number	Title	PDF
08/08/2015	PE1064201SA1	NEW DERIVATIVES THIENOPYRIMIDINE, A PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM	
08/08/2015	PE1095201SA1	DEVICE FOR ADAPTING THE POSITION OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR TO THE LOCATION OF THE DRUM IMPELLER A DIRECT PROPULSION INSTALLATION TRANSPORTADORA FOR A TAPE	
08/09/2015	PE1058201SA1	COLLECTOR COMPOSITIONS MIXED	

To exclude the two documents on the 8th of August just use the larger than sign (>); PD: (>2015-08-08) .

- Dates between:** PD: [2015-08-08 to 2015-08-09]. Searches all documents with a publication date (PD) between and including "2015-08-08" and "2015-08-09". The date format YYYY-MM-DD is mandatory, the square brackets [] are mandatory for date ranges. The results are all documents published on the 8th or 9th of August 2015.

	Application number	Title	PDF
08/08/2015	10642015A1	NEW DERIVATIVES THIENOPYRIMIDINE, A PROCESS FOR THEIR PREPARATION AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM	
08/08/2015	10952015A1	DEVICE FOR ADAPTING THE POSITION OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR TO THE LOCATION OF THE DRUM IMPELLER A DIRECT PROPULSION INSTALLATION TRASPORTADORA FOR A TAPE	
08/09/2015	10682015A1	COLLECTOR COMPOSITIONS MIXED	
08/09/2015	11742015A1	USE OF WEAK INORGANIC ACIDS, OR OXYGENATED POLYOXYGENACIDS, THEIR DERIVATIVES, WASTE AND SOLID WASTE TO ENHANCE THE RECOVERY OF COPPER AND/OR THE CONCENTRATION OF COPPER IN THE LEACHING PROCESS OR BIOLEACHING COPPER MINERALS	

Combined Search Aliases

To enable searching in multiple fields at the same time we have added additional search aliases. They can be used as any other search alias in the field position.

Alias	Description
FT: ()	Searches 'Title' or 'Abstract' or 'Claims' or 'Description'.
TAC: ()	Searches 'Title' or 'Abstract' or 'Claims'.
TA: ()	Searches 'Title' or 'Abstract'.

Address Search

For most of the legal persona the *TotalPatent One*® database also contains address information. You can search for addresses using an `ALL` addition to the search alias:

Alias	Description
INALL: ()	Searches 'Inventor' names and addresses
PAALL: ()	Searches 'Original assignee' names and addresses
PANALL: ()	Searches 'Normalized assignee' names and addresses
PACUALL: ()	Searches 'Current assignee' names and addresses
AGALL: ()	Searches Attorney/Registered Agent' names and addresses

Execute a Number Search

Search publication and application numbers with the Number Search option. Patent authorities have their own number formats which have changed over time to meet new requirements. As the LexisNexis® database contains numbers from all over the world, starting from the first ever registered patent, the amount of variations in numbers is significant. For an overview of the number variations of the largest authorities, refer to the *Number Search Companion* in the list of support documents of *TotalPatent One*®.

Enter manually or paste publication or application numbers in the query box. *Alternatively*, you can directly upload a number list to the application as a CSV file. In both cases, the results can be viewed in a results list and exported directly. For more information on uploading CSV files in *TotalPatent One*®, see [Prepare and Upload a CSV File](#) on page 34.

Execute a number search by following the steps below:

- Select the Numbers tab to execute a number search.
- Type, paste, or upload (as a CSV file) your search criteria in the search box. For example, you have received a list of publication numbers in an email: EP3040745A1, EP3037445A1, EP3037563A1, RU258853C2.

- Ⓡ Remember: The list of numbers entered, pasted, or uploaded (as a CSV file) must meet the search syntax requirements. Separate each number from the others by a comma.
- Ⓡ Remember: To avoid long-running queries, add only one batch of 4500 (or less) numbers at a time to the list of numbers entered, pasted, or uploaded (as a CSV file).

3. If you entered your query, click on the Check availability option to start the search.

The retrieved documents can be exported directly (see [Export Search Query Results](#) on page 61), or saved to a folder (see [Create/Delete a Document Folder](#) on page 88). If you have any document numbers that do not have a match in the database, you can copy the non-matching numbers for future reference, or edit them directly and run another search. The **Include non-matching numbers in export** option allows you to export the non-matching numbers for later analysis.

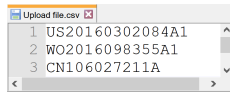
Prepare and Upload a CSV File

You can directly upload your list of publication or application numbers as a CSV file. The results can be viewed in the result list or exported directly. To meet search syntax requirement, you can use *Notepad++* or *Microsoft Excel* (see the next section) to prepare the upload file. You can use for example the following formats to upload your number list: CSV, Excel, and Word.

- Prepare your list of PIDs in a single CSV file. A PID consists of the following elements: [Authority code] [Number] [Kind code]. Example: [GB] [2249734] [A]. Store each PID on a separate line, as below:

The kind code is optional. The following number element separator characters are removed from the search: space, tab, comma (,), semicolon (;), forward slash (/) or pipe (|).

2. Select the Numbers tab on the main search page, and click on "browse" to upload a CSV file from your local drive.
3. At the top of the popup screen you can use the option **Upload a CSV file**.

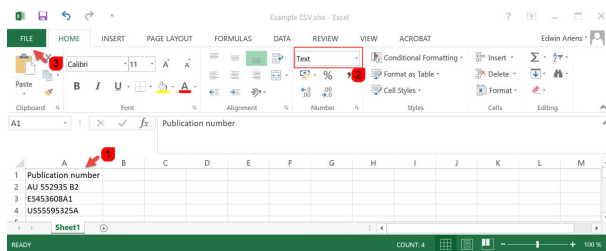


Click **browse** to select your CSV.

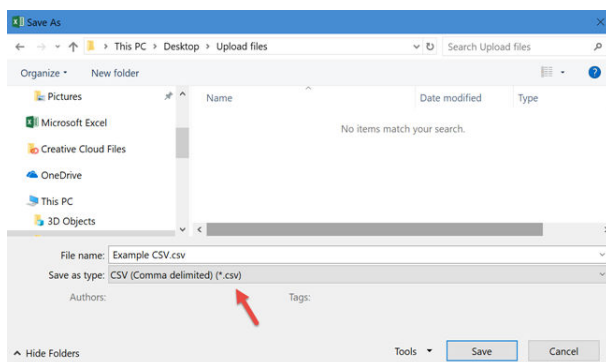
4. Select the type of export you prefer (CSV, Excel, PDF) and what fields to include. You can choose the same options as when you export your search results.
5. Click OK to start your export. The CSV file is not stored for later retrieval and the upload is not stored in history.

You can save your results to a folder or download them (see [Export Search Query Results](#) on page 61).

1. To prepare the CSV all publication numbers must be put in a single Excel column, the first cell can contain the phrase "Publication Number" but this is not mandatory. Try to cleanup the numbers as good as possible. The system cannot handle PID number element separator characters like: space, tab, comma(,), semicolon (;), or pipe (|). So remove all foreign characters before importing like the spaces in the first number in the example.



2. Select the column and mark all cells as "Text".
3. Use **File > Save as** to save the file as a CSV file, make sure to mark the file type as CSV.



- ⓘ Caution: The number of characters that can be parsed in the query box for `PN: ()` queries is 65,000 (see [Appendix I: Limitations in the Application on page 122](#)). Including kind codes, depending on the number format, you can upload approximately 5,000 publication numbers in a single CSV file. Without kind codes (2 characters per number), you can upload more. The number of results that can be displayed in the results list is (the first) 10,000 documents. If you have large input files, divide them into smaller and manageable batches.

Search by Standardized Numbers

Patent publication numbers (**PN**), application numbers (**AN**), and priority numbers (**PRN**) are standardized in the *TotalPatent One*® database. Number standardization makes it possible to always retrieve the relevant documents from various authorities (using different number formats) and from different time periods (numbering rules may change over time).

A list of numbers can only be uploaded directly into the application if it complies with the search syntax requirements. For example, the US application number `14/199,939` will be stored in our database as `AN:(14199939)` (the number standardization removes all special characters and spaces). To upload a list of standardized numbers, follow the steps below:

1. Open your list of application numbers `14/307,226`, `14/199,939`, `14/199,661`, `2013-139308`.
2. To standardize the numbers, remove all special characters and spaces: `14307226`, `14199939`, `14199661`, `2013139308`.
3. Select and copy these cells/this list.
4. Open the search page of *TotalPatent One*®.
5. Type the field code for application numbers (`AN: ()`) in the query box .
6. Paste the copied application numbers in between the quotes: `AN:(14307226, 14199939, 14199661, 2013139308)`

! Caution: The number of characters that can be parsed in the query box is 65,000 (see [Appendix I: Limitations in the Application on page 122](#)).

R Remember: To avoid long-running queries, add only one batch of 4500 (or less) numbers at a time to the list of numbers entered, pasted, or uploaded (as a CSV file).

7. Click **Search** and review your results:

The screenshot shows the TotalPatent One search interface. The search bar contains the query `AN:(14307226, 14199939, 14199661, 2013139308)`. The search results table displays 15 results out of 144,921,177 searched. The results are sorted by publication date (new-old). The table columns are Publication number, Publication date, Title, and PDF. The results include:

Publication number	Publication date	Title	PDF
US10188378B2	2019-01-29	Microanchor	
JP6211834B2	2017-10-11	Holder for portable electronic equipment	
US9720658B2	2017-08-01	Utilizing user devices for backing up and retrieving data in a distributed backup system	
EP3045940A1	2016-07-20	Ophthalmic lens comprising an anti-reflective coating designed for scotopic conditions	
EP3040745A1	2016-07-06	Ophthalmic lens comprising an anti-reflective coating designed for scotopic conditions	
EP3037454A1	2016-06-29	Process for producing polypropylene	
EP3037563A1	2016-06-29	Aluminum solder alloy free of Si primary particles and method for their preparation	

You can save your results to a folder or download them (see [Export Search Query Results](#) on page 61).

As a consequence of number standardization, multiple documents from different authorities may be stored in the database under the same number. For example, the results list displays three different documents (line 8 to 10 in the image below) with the same standardized application number `2013139308`. The first one was issued by the Japanese authority (`JP2015011694A`), and the other two by the Russian authority (`RU2588538C2` and `RU2013139308A`).

Publication date	Title	Publication number	PDF
01/19/2015	HOLDER FOR PORTABLE ELECTRONIC APPLIANCE	JP2015011694A	
03/10/2015	SUBSTITUTE FOOD PRODUCTS AND METHODS OF MANUFACTURING FOOD PRODUCTS	RU2013139308A	
06/27/2016	SUBSTITUTES OF FOOD PRODUCTS AND METHODS OF PRODUCING SUBSTITUTES OF FOOD PRODUCTS	RU2588538C2	

The documents issued by the Russian authority refer to food products, and the one issued by the Japanese authority refers to an electronic product, but as they have the same standardized number, all of them are displayed. To avoid such scenarios, specify your search with additional information.

For example, if you know the authority code of a document you are looking for, add it as a filter to your query.

Number Search by Authority

You can specify your number search to focus on documents from a given authority.

For example, if you have a list of priority numbers, but you only want to retrieve patents from a specific authority, e.g. USPTO, follow the steps below:

1. Open your list of priority numbers: 102011003478, 1020140048812, 10 2014 208 187, 10-2013-0051306.
2. To standardize the numbers, remove all special characters and spaces: 102011003478, 1020140048812, 102014208187, 1020130051306.
3. Select and copy this list.
4. Open the search page of *TotalPatent One*®.
5. Type the field code for the US authority (`PC:(US)`) and the field code for priority number in the query box (`AND PRN:()`).
6. Paste the copied priority numbers in between the brackets: `PC:(US) AND PRN:(102011003478, 1020140048812, 102014208187, 1020130051306)`
 - ⚠ Caution: The number of characters that can be parsed in the query box is 65,000 (see [Appendix I: Limitations in the Application on page 122](#)).
 - 🕒 Remember: To avoid long-running queries, add only one batch of 4500 (or less) numbers at a time to the list of numbers entered, pasted, or uploaded (as a CSV file).
7. Click **Search** and review your results:

The screenshot displays the TotalPatent One search results page. The search query entered is `PC:(US) AND PRN:(102011003478, 1020140048812, 102014208187, 1020130051306)`. The interface shows 14 results found out of 144,921,177 searched. The results are displayed in a table with columns for Publication number, Publication date, Title, and PDF. The first few results are:

Publication number	Publication date	Title	PDF
US20200347399A1	2020-11-05	METHOD FOR PROMOTING AN INCREASE IN PLANT BIOMASS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND DROUGHT RESISTANCE	
US10647988B2	2020-05-12	Method for promoting an increase in plant biomass, productivity and drought resistance	
US10413586B2	2019-09-17	Antiviral agent comprising recombinant mistletoe lectins	
US20180085430A1	2018-03-29	ANTIVIRAL AGENT COMPRISING RECOMBINANT MISTLETOE LECTINS	
US9839669B2	2017-12-12	Antiviral agent comprising recombinant mistletoe lectins	
US9573296B2	2017-02-21	Method for simultaneously cutting a multiplicity of slices of particularly uniform thickness from a workpiece	
US9535502B2	2017-01-03	Haptic panel and display apparatus having the same	


You can save your results to a folder or download them (see [Export Search Query Results](#) on page 61).

For more specific results (e.g. to retrieve documents from both USPTO and WIPO), you can combine search fields in your query as follows: `(PC:(US) OR PC:(WO)) AND PRN:()`

4 Advanced Search Options

Classification Search

Patent classification systems are designed to mark and retrieve documents according to their technical content. It allows you to search for patents and applications describing similar inventions and enables searching in alphanumeric language. *TotalPatent One*® supports CPC, IPC, US Class, FI, F-term and Locarno classification search.

 Note: CPC replaced US Class in 2015, both classification systems are only available for searches in historical data.

All classification systems are based on a similar principle: a hierarchical structure to classify subjects in groups containing subgroups containing subgroups etc. Each of the classification systems has its own structure and uses its own terms for each level.

CPC Classification

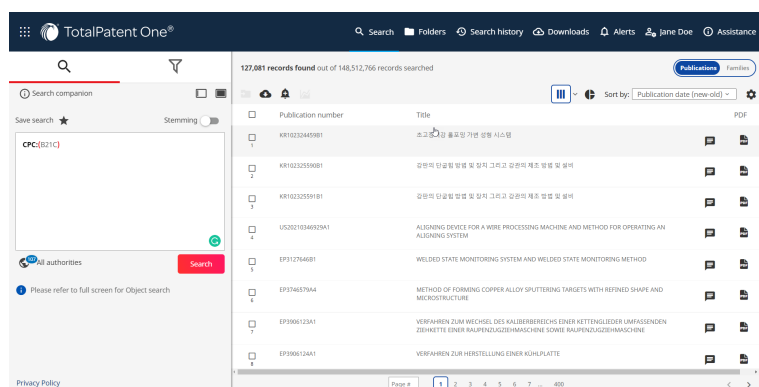
The CPC classification is devised and maintained by a partnership of EPO and USPTO. The structure of the CPC Classification contains:

- Section
 - Class
 - Subclass
 - Main Group
 - Subgroup

By providing the classification number up to a certain level you will search at that particular level including all underlying levels, you are not required to provide a wild card. You can search for a CPC classification category using the command `CPC: ()`.

For example:

- `CPC: (B)` searches all documents that are CPC classified within the B section '*Performing operations;transporting*'.
- `CPC: (B21C)` will result only in documents CPC classified in subclass B21C '*Manufacture of metal sheets, wire, rods, tubes or profiles (...)*'.



All spaces are deleted automatically from the query when placed between quotes (`CPC: ("B21C")`) and the query is case insensitive. Wildcards at the start are not allowed so you cannot search for: `CPC: (*21C)`. The minimum input is the section level, the maximum input is at subgroup level.

The CPC is not strictly hierarchical; at subgroup level it uses indentation to determine if a subgroup is a direct child of the mainline subclass or of another subclass. Let us for example take the same main group B21C1 as the example above:

B21C1/00	<i>Manufacture of metal sheets, metal wire, metal rods, metal tubes by drawing</i> The mainline subclass of B21C1
B21C1/003	• <i>Drawing materials of special alloys (...)</i> Single dot indentation, a child of mainline subclass B21C1/00
B21C1/006	• <i>Using vibratory energy</i> Single dot indentation, a child of mainline subclass B21C1/00
B21C1/02	• <i>Drawing material metal wire or like flexible metallic material by drawing (...)</i> Single dot indentation, a child of mainline subclass B21C1/00
B21C1/04	•• <i>With two or more dies operating in series</i> Double dot indentation, a child of subclass B21C1/02
B21C1/06	••• <i>In which the material slips on drums</i> Triple dot indentation, a child of subclass B21C1/04
B21C1/08	••• <i>In which the material does not slip on drums</i> Triple dot indentation, a child of subclass B21C1/04
B21C1/10	•••• <i>With accumulation of material between consecutively-arranged dies</i> Quadruple dot indentation, a child of subclass B21C1/08

The subgroups are not independent due to the use of indentation nodes (•). Some nodes are direct child nodes (dependent) of the mainline subgroup, and some are a specification of another node. They are coded like the mainline subgroup, without clear distinction, which makes searching in this structure more complicated than in a strictly hierarchical structure.

To ensure precise results, add the plus sign to your query to include all specifications at the sub level that you are investigating. Examples:

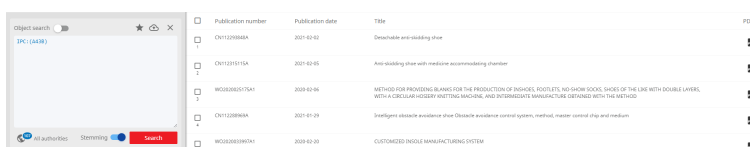
- `CPC: (B21C1/00)` will give you only the documents that have exactly this subgroup classification: *'Manufacture of metal sheets, metal wire, metal rods, metal tubes by drawing'*.
- `CPC: (B21C1/006)` will give you only the documents that have exactly this subgroup classification: *'Manufacture of metal sheets, metal wire, metal rods, metal tubes by drawing using vibratory energy'*.
- `CPC: (B21C1/00) +` will give you the full document expansion of the B21C1/00 subgroup including all child nodes: (`CPC: (B21C1/00)`, `CPC: (B21C1/003)`, ..., `CPC: (B21C1/34)`).

IPC Classification

The IPC classification is maintained by WIPO, and is structurally very similar to the CPC classification system in that neither applies a strict hierarchy to the sub-level nodes. You can search for an IPC classification category using the command `IPC: ()`.

For example:

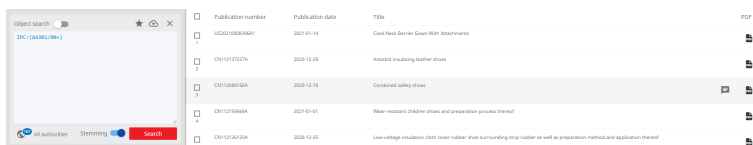
- `IPC: (A)` searches all documents that are CPC classified within the A section *'Human necessities'*.
- `IPC: (A43B)` will result only in documents CPC classified in subclass A43B *'Characteristics Features of Footwear (...)'*.



Publication number	Publication date	Title	PDF
CH1120888A	2001-02-02	Disposable anti-slip shoe	
CH1131515A	2001-02-05	Anti-slip shoe with medicine accumulating chamber	
WO02060175A1	2002-02-06	METHOD FOR PRODUCING AND APPLYING THE PRODUCTION OF RUBBER, LEATHER, SKIN, LEATHER, LACE OF THE SHOE WITH DOUBLE LAYER, WITH A CIRCULAR HEATING MACHINE, AND INTERMEDIATE MANUFACTURE DEFINED WITH THE METHOD	
CH1120888A	2001-02-02	Intelligent elastic resistance shoe (elastic resistance control system, method, means control slip and medium)	
WO02060175A1	2002-02-06	CUSTOMIZED NEEDLE MANUFACTURING SYSTEM	

For your convenience, all spaces are deleted automatically from the query when placed between quotes (`IPC: ("A 43B")`) and the query is case insensitive. Wildcards at the start are not allowed so you cannot search for: `IPC: (*43B)` . The minimum input is the section level, the maximum input is at subgroup level.

The IPC is not strictly hierarchical at subgroup level. Like for CPC the subgroup can be expanded using the + sign.



Publication number	Publication date	Title	PDF
US20100830641	2011-01-14	Cool Neck Barrier Gown With Headbands	
CM1121721X	2010-12-29	Attended enclosing leather shoes	
CM11208915A	2010-12-10	Combined safety shoes	
CM11215666A	2011-01-01	Water-resistant children shoes and preparation process thereof	
CM11214015A	2010-12-24	Low-voltage insulation cloth cover rubber shoe surrounding strip rubber shoe preparation method and application thereof	

FI Classification

The FI classification system by the Japanese authority is more or less an extension of the IPC class. Take for example FI class `G06F9/00` '*Arrangements for programme control, e.g. control unit (...)*', which is exactly the same as the corresponding IPC class. Where it differs is at the subgroup level. FI class uses extension and file symbols added to the subgroup code rather than replacing the subgroup code:

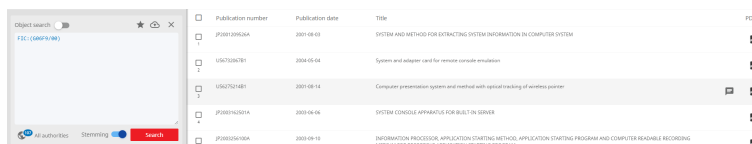
1. The extension symbol is added after the subgroup separated by a comma. FI class `G06F9/00,101` further specifies class `G06F9/00` with the additional extension symbol `101` referring to '*consoles*'.
2. The file discrimination symbol for example: `G06F9/00,101A` further specifies the document to be an '*Operation in general*'. File discrimination symbols are:
 - A - Operations in general
 - B - Inputting guidance for automatic operation
 - C - Continuous operating status display
 - Z - Others.

Indentation is also used at the extension symbol level `G06F9/00,310A` •• refers to '*operation controls*' for consoles' The double dots show this extension is an indirect child of the class `G06F9/00`; it is, in fact, a child of extension `101` '*consoles*'.

You can search for an FI classification category using the command `FIC: ()` .

By providing the classification number up to a certain level you will search at that particular level including all underlying levels, you are not required to provide a wild card. For your convenience, all spaces are deleted automatically from the query when placed between quotes (`FIC: ("G 06")`) and the query is case insensitive. Wildcards at the start are not allowed so you cannot search for: `FIC: (*G)` . The minimum input is the section level, the maximum input is at subgroup level, extension and file discrimination symbols cannot be included. Examples:

- `FIC: (G)` searches all documents that are FI classified within the G section '*Physics electric digital data processing*'.
- `FIC: (G06F9/00)` searches all documents that are FI classified within the `G06F9/00` subgroup '*Arrangements for programme control, e.g. control unit (...)*'.



Publication number	Publication date	Title	PDF
JP58110952A	2011-06-01	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR EXTRACTING SYSTEM INFORMATION IN COMPUTER SYSTEM	
US201026781	2010-05-04	System and adapter card for remote console emulation	
US20102481	2011-08-14	Computer presentation system and method with replicating of wireless pointer	
JP58116201A	2011-06-16	SYSTEM CONSOLE APPARATUS FOR BUILT-IN SERVER	
JP58102610A	2011-06-11	INFORMATION PROCESSING APPLICATION STARTING METHOD, APPLICATION STARTING PROGRAM AND COMPUTER READABLE RECORDING MEDIUM FOR RECORDING APPLICATION STARTING PROGRAM	

- `FIC: (G06F9/00,101)` is not allowed, this will generate an error as this is a subgroup extension.

FI Facet Codes

FI Facet codes are a set of three-letter alphabetic codes which also complement the FI classification, and used in combination with the FI classification to search patent data. A facet code generally starts with the first letter of the IPC/FI class that it is considered related to a specific domain of technology. General facets not associated with a specific IPC begin with the letter "Z". For example, ZAB (Environmental protection technology) or ZCC (Combinatorial chemistry related technology). You can search for an FI Facet code using the command `FICFA: ()`.

Publication number	Publication date	Title	PDF
WO/2015/02941	2015-01-29	BIOPHASEC CELLULITE METHODS FOR PRODUCING SHAPE AND USE OF SAME	
US/2009/02782	2011-02-02	Complex molecule	
WO/2012/04241	2012-02-27	PORTABLE CARBON DIOXIDE ADSORPTION SYSTEM	
JP2007193204	2007-12-05	Method and device for detecting a defect of an impregnation sheet	
US/2010/04882	2010-10-05	Mixed metal large crystal molecular sieve catalyst compositions, catalytic articles, systems and methods	

F-Term Classification

Like the FI classification, F-term is a system maintained by the Japanese authority, in this case it is a completely independent classification system based on: a theme code, a view point (material, operation, purpose, etc.) and a figure (subdividing the view point).

You can search for an F-term classification category using the command `FTC: ()`.

By providing the classification number up to a certain level you will search at that particular level including all underlying levels, you are not required to provide a wild card. For your convenience, all spaces are deleted automatically from the query when placed between quotes (`FTC: ("2B 003")`) and the query is case insensitive. Wild cards at the start are not allowed so you cannot search for: `FTC:*B`. The minimum input is the theme code, the maximum input is the figure. Examples:

- `FTC: (2B003)` searches all documents that are F-term classified within the '*Artificial fish reefs*' theme code.
- `FTC: (2B003/AA)` searches all documents that are F-term classified within the '*Artificial fish reefs*' theme code, within the `AA` '*Installation configurations*' view point.
- `FTC: (2B003/AA01)` searches all documents that are F-term classified within the '*Artificial fish reefs*' theme code, within the `AA` '*Installation configurations*' view point belonging to the figure `01` '*Sunken installation configurations*'.

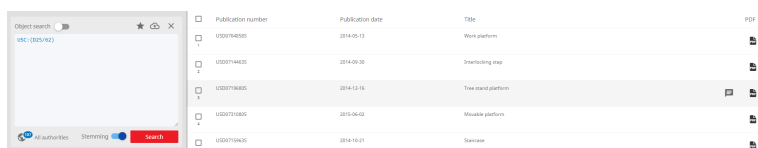
Publication number	Publication date	Title	PDF
JP201104600A	2012-10-25	SLAG MOLDED BODY	
JP201104600A	2012-11-01	BLOCK FOR ADJUSTING ORGANISM AND MANUFACTURING METHOD FOR THE SAME	
JP201104600A	2012-11-01	BLOCK FOR WATER PURIFICATION AND MANUFACTURING METHOD FOR THE SAME	
JP201104600A	2012-11-01	BLOCK FOR WATER PURIFICATION AND MANUFACTURING METHOD FOR THE SAME	
JP201104600A	2012-11-01	BRANDED CELL FOR ELECTRIC DOUBLE-LAYERED CAPACITOR, AND METHOD FOR CREATING BRANCHED-WATER BEGGED BED-CONG THE SAME, AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING ELECTROLYTE IN BRANCHED-WATER BEGGED	
JP20080882	2010-07-01	Artificial substrate measurement device	

US Classification

US class is made redundant by CPC, however it can be searched when looking for historical data, US codes are presented in formats very similar to CPC and IPC classes, e.g. `D25/69`. You can search for a US classification category using the command `USC: ()`.

By providing the classification number up to a certain level you will search at that particular level including all underlying levels, you are not required to provide a wild card. Examples:

- `USC: (D25)` searches all documents that are US classified within the D25 class '*Building units and construction elements*'.
- `USC: (D25/62)` searches all documents that are US classified within the D25/62 subgroup '*Stair, ladder, scaffold, or similar support*'.



Publication number	Publication date	Title	PDF
US0719485	2014-05-13	Work platform	
US0719485	2014-05-06	Unfastening mechanism	
US0719485	2014-12-16	Tree stand platform	
US0719485	2014-08-12	Mobile platform	
US0719485	2014-10-21	Seawater	

US class also uses indentation similar to CPC and IPC. As this class is replaced by CPC indentation, expansion (using the + sign) is not implemented.

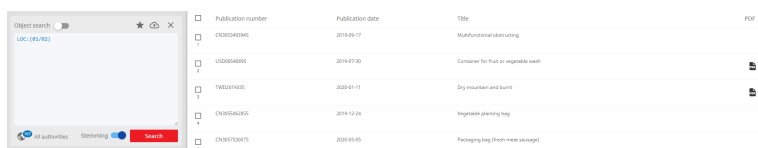
Locarno Classification

The Locarno classification started in 1968 is a straightforward hierarchical classification system, maintained by the Locarno Committee of Experts. Today it contains 32 classes and 219 subclasses you can use for searching. The lowest level of the Locarno system is an alphabetical list of goods, within each subclass. Searching on the serial numbers of these goods is not possible.

You can search for a Locarno classification category using the command `LOC: ()`.

By providing the classification number up to a certain level you will search at that particular level including all underlying levels. You are not required to provide a wild card. Example:

- `LOC: (01*)` searches all documents that are Locarno classified within the 01 class 'Foodstuffs'.
- `LOC: (01/02)` searches all documents that are Locarno classified within the 01-02 sub class 'Fruit and vegetables'.



Publication number	Publication date	Title	PDF
CN3034836	2019-09-17	Multifunctional blanching	
US0554855	2019-07-30	Container for fruit or vegetable wash	
TW0291925	2020-01-11	Dry mountain and earth	
CN105526255	2019-12-24	Vegetable peeling bag	
CN101758875	2020-05-05	Peeling bag (fresh meat sausage)	

Phrase Matching

TotalPatent One® supports exact phrase matching, it returns documents that contain only terms that exactly match the search query. The operator is the double quote (").

Example: `TI: ("particle accelerator")` will not find documents that contain the terms "particle" OR "accelerator" in the title, nor will it find documents that contain the terms "particle" AND "accelerator" separately. It will find only documents that contain the complete phrase "particle accelerator" and will omit documents with the phrases like "particle beam accelerator".

Publication number	Title	PDF
KR1020190031464A	A Method for Machining a Cell Unit of a <u>Particle Accelerator</u> and the Cell Unit Machined by the Same	
CN109474366A	Applied to the <u>particle accelerator</u> synchronous timing trigger system and method	
CN109587927A	<u>Particle accelerator</u> in the vacuum chamber of the vacuum drying system and method	

Stemming is not used by *TotalPatent One*® in combination with phrase matching.

Wildcards

TotalPatent One® supports the use of wildcards in search terms. Wildcards are characters that substitute for any other characters or a character range in a search term. You can use them if you wish to specify only part of a search term.

TotalPatent One® supports the following 3 wildcard character types:

1. One-or-more wild card - Use the asterisk sign (*) to substitute one or more characters anywhere in the search term.

Examples:

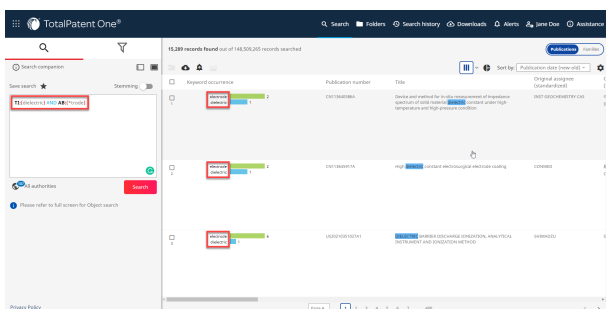
- **TI: (pr*)** finds all documents in the database with search term variations in their title that start with "pr" (e.g. preparation, producing and primary).

#	Publication Number	Title	PDF
1.	EP3037439A1	Method for the preparation of aminomethylated bead polymers f...	
2.	EP3037445A1	Process for producing polypropylene	
3.	EP3037563A1	Aluminium solder alloy free of Si primary particles and method fo...	

- **TI: (pr*g)** finds all documents in the database with search term variations in their title that start with "pr" and end with "g" (such as producing and processing).

#	Publication Number	Title	PDF
1.	EP3037445A1	Process for producing polypropylene	
2.	EP3037781A1	INFORMATION PROCESSING DEVICE, INFORMATION PROCESSING ...	
3.	RU2587828C1	METHOD FOR PRODUCING KVASS	

- Avoid using wildcards as a prefix (e.g. *trode) where possible, as it can lead to long response times. If you wish to use it, use it at the end of your query in combination with another search field and the AND operator. Example: **TI:(Dielectric) AND AB:(*trode)** finds all documents in the database that contain the word "Dielectric" in their title, AND all abstracts in the database that contain words ending with "trode" (e.g. Electrode).



2. Zero-or-one wild card - Use the percent sign (%) to substitute zero or one character anywhere in the search term.

Examples:

- **Neo%** finds search term variations that start with "neo" plus 0 or 1 added character (e.g. neo, neon), but not neolithic as it requires more than one substituted character.
- **%eon** finds search term variations that end with "eon" plus 0 or 1 added character (e.g. eon, aeon and neon).
- **n%on** finds search term variations that start with "n" end with "eon" plus 0 or 1 added character in-between (e.g. non, neon and noon).

3. Add-one wild card - Use the question mark (?) to substitute only one character anywhere in the search term.

Examples:

- **TI: (Wo?d)** finds all documents in the database with search term variations in their title that start with "wo" end with "d" plus 1 added character in-between (e.g. wood and word).

#	Publication Number	Title	PDF
1.	CN105690519A	Environment-friendly <u>wood</u> preservative	
2.	CN105538422A	<u>Wood</u> chipper automatic feeding device	
3.	CN104999278A	<u>Word</u> bending machine	

- **TI: (Wo??d)** finds all documents in the database with search term variations in their title that start with "wo" end with "d" plus 2 added characters in between (e.g. wound and world).

	Publication number	Title	PDF
1	IN683DELP2013A	<u>WOUND</u> OR SKIN TREATMENT DEVICES AND METHODS	
2	IN9216CHENP2013A	MASSIVE SIMULTANEOUS REMOTE DIGITAL PRESENCE <u>WORLD</u>	
3	IN3865DEL2014A	A <u>WOUND</u> INDUCIBLE EXPRESSION CONSTRUCT AND A METHOD OF ITS PREPARATION	

You can use wildcards also in application or publication number searches in *TotalPatent One*®. However, you can use them only in combination with a search alias (e.g. `PN: , PRN: or AN:`).

Wildcard Rules for Different Languages

We have set out clear syntax rules for queries with wildcards, regarding:

- different languages,
- different search fields, and
- different use of wildcards.

Wildcard queries in *TotalPatent One*® can consist of any of the following character combinations:

- [*] in any position (left, internal, right)
- [?] in any position (left, internal, right)
- [%] in any position (left, internal, right)
- [?] combined with [*]
- [%] combined with [*]
- [?] combined with [%]
- [?] and [%] combined with [*]

Note that if you do not meet the wildcard search criteria, for example, if you add less than 3 characters before or after the wildcard, the wildcard character will be removed from your query, and a literal search with only the added characters will be executed. For example, if you use `TI.DE: (ai*)` in your query, you will get results for `TI.DE: ("ai")`.

The requirements provided in the tables below are applicable for each type of wildcard on its own or in combination with other wildcards.

Languages	Search Fields	Left-hand Truncation	Internal Truncation	Right-hand Truncation
	Example	FT:(*immune)	FT:(imm*ne)	FT:(immune*)
English	Title, Abstract, Claims, Description	YES (min. 3 characters after the wildcard)	YES (min. 3 characters after or before the wildcard)	YES (min. 3 characters before the wildcard)
French				
German				
Russian	Name fields (Inventor, Assignee, Address etc.)	NO	NO	YES (min. 3 characters before the wildcard)
Spanish				
Portuguese				
Finnish				
Swedish				
Turkish				

Languages	Search Fields	Left-hand Truncation	Trunca-	Internal Truncation	Right-hand Truncation	Trunca-
Chinese	Title, Abstract, Claims, Description	NO		NO	NO	
Chinese traditional						
Japanese	Name fields (Inventor, Assignee, Address etc.)	YES (min. 2 characters after the wildcard)		NO	YES (min. 2 characters before the wildcard)	
Korean	Title, Abstract, Claims, Description	NO		YES (min. 2 characters after or before the wildcard)	YES (min. 2 characters before the wildcard)	
	Name fields (Inventor, Assignee, Address etc.)	NO		YES (min. 2 characters after or before the wildcard)	YES (min. 2 characters before the wildcard)	
Other languages	Title, Abstract, Claims, Description	NO		NO	YES (min. 3 characters before the wildcard)	
	Name fields (Inventor, Assignee, Address etc.)	NO		NO	YES (min. 3 characters before the wildcard)	

Fuzzy Matching

TotalPatent One® supports "fuzzy" or appropriate string matching. Use fuzzy matching if you are not sure of the correct spelling of a keyword, and you will get documents that contain terms similar to the search term. The allowed edit distance range for fuzzy matching is 0-2 characters.

Fuzzy matching is achieved using the tilde (~) in the query syntax. The search term is expanded out to a number of closely spelled similar terms (based on edit distance). This means that often misspelled words can be retrieved.

Example: TI: (accommodate~) will find all documents with search term variations in the title on the often misspelled word "accommodate" (such as accomodate).


Publication number	Publication date	Title	PDF
WO201609596A1	06/16/2016	ACCOMMODATIVE CURVATURE-CHANGING INTRACOLLAR LENSES	PDF
US2016016395A1	06/09/2016	SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE THAT ACCOMMODATES THERMAL EXPANSION OF AN ENCAPSULANT	PDF
US2016015128A1	06/09/2016	PROJECTILE AND BARREL INTENDED TO ACCOMMODATE SUCH A PROJECTILE	PDF

The edit distance of 2 characters means that this is the maximum number of characters that the search can apply to exactly match the string you are searching for. In our example "acommodate" requires one insertion (c) to match with the search term "accommodate". But "accommodates" will also be part of the search results, it requires 1 insert (s) at the end. As well as "accommodative", requiring 2 character deletions ("i" and "v"). Since the term "accommodation" requires three character changes to match the query term, "accommodation" will not be found within the edit distance of 2 characters.

You can reduce the edit distance of your fuzzy matching by adding the exact edit distance to your query. For example: Accommodate~1 will replace only 1 character.

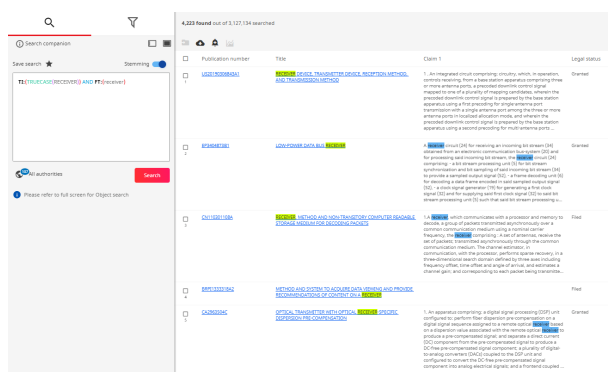
TRUECASE Operator

The truecase operator (TRUECASE) is used before the search term to filter the results on capitalization.

Operator	Result
TRUECASE	<p>TI: (TRUECASE (Antenna)) will find all titles that contain "Antenna" written with a capital, but not "ANTENNA" or "antenna").</p> <p>TI: (TRUECASE (ANTENNA)) : The operator will find only titles that contain "ANTENNA" in all capitals.</p> <p>TI: (TRUECASE (antenna)) : The operator will find only titles that contain "antenna" in lower case.</p> <p> Note: Not supported in combination with the fuzzy matching operator (~).</p>

TRUECASE Highlighting




If you use the TRUECASE operator in any text fields (TI, AB, CLM, CLM1, CLMI, CLME, TAC, DSC, TACD, TA, DSCDT, DSCDR), the keywords you use it with will be highlighted in the results list and in the document view. In case you search for the same keyword in the same query in different letter cases (e.g. TI: (TRUECASE (RECEIVER)) and FT: (receiver)), the words will be highlighted in different colors in the results list.



Boolean Operators

Use Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT) to combine multiple search terms in one query.

Operator	Alias	Result
AND	&&	Using the AND operator to find documents that contain both of the words or phrases linked by the AND. Example: TI: (antenna AND radio) will find all documents whose title contains "antenna" and "radio".

Publication number	Title	PDF
ES40301A1	A system of automobile or other vehicle provided with a detachable antenna for radio telegraphic station is transportable.	
FR375602A	Automobile or other vehicle with removable antenna assembly for mobile radio base station telegraphic movable	
FR430637A	Device to increase the wavelength of the used antennas in radio telegraphy	

You can also use the alias TI: (antenna && radio).

Operator	Alias	Result
OR		Use the OR connector to find documents that contain either or both of the words or phrases linked by OR . The OR connector is useful to link search words that are synonyms, antonyms, alternative spellings, or abbreviations. Example: TI:(antenna OR radio) will find all documents whose title contains "antenna" or "radio".

Publication number	Title	PDF
AU2016203383A1 1	Method of antenna manufacture	
AU2016203242A1 2	A modular radio frequency identification tagging method	
AU2016100564A4 3	Electronic device with tunable hybrid antennas	

You can also use the alias **TI:(antenna || radio)**.

Operator	Alias	Result
NOT	!	Use the NOT connector to find documents in which a search word or phrase is to be excluded. Example: TI:(antenna NOT radio) will find all documents whose title contains "antenna" minus the documents whose title contains "radio".

Publication number	Title	PDF
AU2016203383A1 1	Method of antenna manufacture	
AU2016100564A4 2	Electronic device with tunable hybrid antennas	
CN105704745A 3	Mobile terminal antenna transmit-receive state control method and device	

You can also use the alias **TI:(antenna ! radio)**.

You can use multiple Boolean operators in one query, while possible it is easy to lose track of the operator range and precedence. The operator range is determined by the use of parentheses (). For the operator preference *TotalPatent One*® uses the following logic, OR has precedence, then NOT, then AND. For example the query **TI:(chocolate OR strawberry AND cake)**:

Query	Number of results
TI:(chocolate OR strawberry AND cake)	527
TI:(chocolate AND cake)	418
TI:(strawberry AND cake)	112
TI:(chocolate AND strawberry AND cake)	3

Search history (4 queries)							
Query name	Last date updated	Results	Query	Search language	Authority	Stemming	
Q20200420_4	April 20 2020, 11:13 AM	3	TI:(chocolate AND strawberry AND cake)	eng	All		
Q20200420_3	April 20 2020, 11:13 AM	112	TI:(strawberry AND cake)	eng	All		
Q20200420_2	April 20 2020, 11:13 AM	418	TI:(chocolate AND cake)	eng	All		
Q20200420_1	April 20 2020, 11:12 AM	527	TI:(chocolate OR strawberry AND cake)	eng	All		

As can be observed from these results the OR operator has precedence. The query that is executed gives you all documents with "chocolate" OR "strawberry" AND "cake" in the title. There are 3 documents with "chocolate" AND "strawberry" AND "cake".

Tip: Instead of nesting complicated queries using Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT) you can also create two individual queries and use the **Compare queries** functionality instead (see [Compare Queries](#) on page 86).

- ⚠ Caution: You can add multiple keywords to a single search, but spaces between keywords are interpreted as an AND operator unless you use double quotes (") surrounding the keywords.
- ⚠ Caution: Be advised to use wild-card, fuzzy or Boolean operators with restriction, too many in a single query will cause serious delays in the response time. Best practice is to split over-complicated queries and combine the results via the history page.

Proximity Operators

Proximity operators (`NEARn` , `NEARs` , `PREn`) - used to combine multiple search terms in one query.

Operator	Result
NEARn	Use the <code>NEARn</code> connector to find documents with search words that appear within n words of each other. The value of <code>n</code> can be any number from 0 up to 255. Use <code>NEARn</code> to join words and phrases that express parts of a single idea or to join closely associated ideas. Words or phrases linked by <code>NEARn</code> must be in the same field (a specific part of a document). Either word may appear first. Multiple <code>NEARn</code> clauses may be chained together. Example: <code>TI:(radio NEAR2 antenna)</code> will find all documents whose title contains "radio" AND "antenna" that are maximally two positions apart. It will find: " <i>radio frequency antenna</i> ", and " <i>antenna, radio</i> " but not: "radio communication equipment hybrid antenna", which is four positions apart.

TI: (Radio NEAR2 Antenna)

Publication number	Title	PDF
1 JP2018078577A	FEEDBACK METHOD AND DEVICE EFFICIENT IN MULTIPLE ANTENNA SUPPORT RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM	
2 JP2018060551A	SEMICONDUCTOR STORAGE DEVICE INCLUDING RADIO ANTENNA	
3 JP2018098759A	ANTENNA STRUCTURE AND RADIO COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT WITH THE SAME	

TI: (Radio NEAR4 Antenna)

Publication number	Title	PDF
1 JP2018078577A	FEEDBACK METHOD AND DEVICE EFFICIENT IN MULTIPLE ANTENNA SUPPORT RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM	
2 JP2018060551A	SEMICONDUCTOR STORAGE DEVICE INCLUDING RADIO ANTENNA	
3 JP2019004344A	The antenna device, and, a radio communication device	
4 JP2017201699A	SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE, ANTENNA SWITCH CIRCUIT, AND RADIO COMMUNICATION DEVICE	

Proximity requests can only be done within the same object, make sure you use the parentheses () correctly.

NEARs	Use the <code>NEARs</code> connector to find documents with search words that appear within the same sentence. You may also use <code>NEARs</code> when you wish a close relationship between words without specifying an exact proximity. Either word may appear first. Example: <code>TAC:(antenna NEARs radio)</code> will find all documents whose title, abstract or claims contain the search words "radio" AND "antenna" in the same sentence.
-------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Abstract

In some embodiments of the present invention, a system for managing resource usage in a distributed antenna system is provided. The system may include a plurality of digital remote units (DRU) configured to transmit and receive wireless electrical signals. A digital access unit (DAU) is configured to communicate with at least one DRU and to at least one of a plurality of signal resources, and for determining DRU power DRU from one first of the plurality and to one of the plurality of signal resources from the same DRU of the plurality DRU to the same signal of another signal resource among the plurality of signal resources.

Claims

1. A system for managing resource usage in a distributed antenna system, the system comprising: A plurality of digital remote units are configured to transmit and receive wireless resources. A plurality of sectors each configured to transmit and receive wireless resources. A plurality of digital access units each configured to communicate with at least one of the digital remote units, and each digital access unit is coupled to at least one of the plurality of sectors, and the processor is configured to determine and change the first power, first of signals from a digital remote unit in the plurality of digital remote units to and sectors in the plurality of sectors. The second power from the digital remote unit to the signal second of the plurality of sectors, wherein changing at least one of the first power and second power comprises switching the resource from the first sector to the second sector provided in the first sector and the second sector.

Proximity requests can only be done within the same object, make sure you use the parentheses () correctly.

Operator Result



Note: As you can see in the example above, keywords are individually highlighted, in this case "Radio" and "Antenna". Highlighting does not take proximity operators (NEARn, NEARs, PREn) into account.

PREn

Use the `PREn` connector to find documents in which the first search word precedes the second by not more than the stated number of words. As with `NEARn`, both words must be in the same field and appear within `n` words of each other. The value of `n` can be any number from 0 up to 255. Example: `TI:(radio PRE3 antenna)` will find all documents whose title contains "radio" AND "antenna" where radio is the first word and they are maximally three positions apart. It will find: "Radio antenna" but not "Antenna for radio", nor will it find "radio" without "antenna".

#	Publication Number	Title	PDF
1.	IN3385KOLNP2015A	A RADIO ANTENNA ALIGNMENT TOOL	
2.	CN103166214B	High power radio frequency antenna lightning protection device	
3.	JP5937269B2	A short-range wireless communication (NFC) coil, a radio antenna	

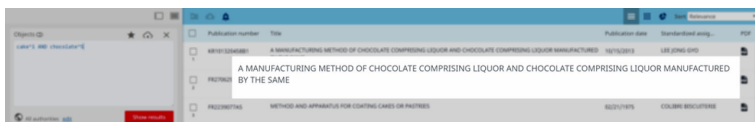
Proximity requests can only be done within the same object, make sure you use the parentheses () correctly.

Boost Operator

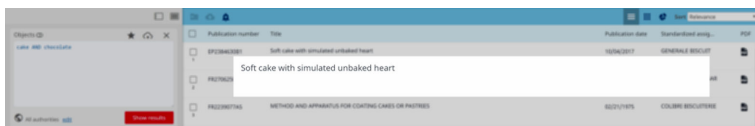
To boost a search term, use the caret (^) operator to give more value to a certain term compared to another.

Boosting allows you to control the relevance of a document

In some queries one keyword is more important than the other. In that case you would like the results that contain the more relevant keyword at the top of the result list. This can be achieved by boosting. The syntax for keyword boosting is `^n` where `n` represents a number indicating the relevance of one keyword compared to another. For example, `cake^1 AND chocolate^5` searches documents where the terms "cake" AND "chocolate" occur in the full text, the results are sorted based on the most occurrences of "chocolate".



Without the boost operator, `cake AND chocolate` you will retrieve the same number of results. The relevance is now determined equally on both keywords leading to a different sorting order.



Please keep in mind stemming is used by TotalPatent One independent of phrase matching, this means in this example the plural forms "cakes" and "chocolates" are also part of the result. Boosting is supported for phrases as well.

Publication number	Title	Publication date	Standardized assignee	PDF
DE1276695D1	MICROWAVE OVEN	08/06/1987	MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC	
DE303446D1	MICROWAVE OVEN	07/03/1980	LITTON SYSTEMS	
DE304218D1	MICROWAVE OVEN	12/14/1980	MICROWAVE OVENS	



Note:

Document relevance is calculated based on:

- keyword occurrence per document - thirteen occurrences are more relevant than one.
- occurrence in the whole document set - a keyword occurring in 20.000 documents is less relevant than a keyword occurring in only four documents.
- document length - one occurrence in a short document can be equally relevant as five occurrences in a long document.
- section of the document - a keyword in a title will be more relevant than a keyword in a description.

The result list is sorted according a weighted total score of all of these. Therefore it is not possible to fully predict the relevance sorting order beforehand. Boosting a keyword helps, but expanding and/or filtering your query helps even more.

ATLEASTn Operator

The `ATLEASTn` operator allows you to limit your search results to documents in which your query keyword occurs *at least* `n` number of times in the entire document. The value of `n` can be any number from 2 up to 255.

Example: `ATLEAST5 (switch)` searches documents where the term "switch" occurs at least five times.

Abstract
The invention relates to a double nozzle switch (1) and to a method for switching high-voltage currents for a pole. The double nozzle switch (1) comprises at least one first contact (2) comprising at least one first and at least one second stationary contact piece (3 4) and at least one first movable bridge contact piece (5) via which an electric contact is established between the at least one first and the at least one second stationary contact piece (3 4) in the switched-on state. The double nozzle switch (1) additionally comprises at least one second contact (6) comprising at least one third and at least one fourth stationary contact piece (7 8) and at least one second movable bridge contact piece (9) via which an electric contact is established between the at least one third and the at least one fourth stationary contact piece (7 8) in the switched-on state. The at least one first and the at least one second contact (2 6) are electrically connected in parallel.

The function is limited to a single keyword, and can only be used as a full text search (title, abstract, claims and description).

Reserved Words, Special Characters and Punctuation in Search Queries

Reserved Words

The query syntax uses certain English words that can also occur in the document text. When you want to search for these words you can only do so by putting them in double quotes ("").

Reserved word	Used for
---------------	----------

AND	Used in Boolean queries to combine two search terms, use "and" for literal text. Example: <code>TI: ("device and method of use")</code> .
-----	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

OR	Used in Boolean queries for either of two search terms, use "or" for literal text. Example: <code>TI: ("repressing or removing")</code> .
----	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

NOT	Used in Boolean queries to exclude a search terms use, "not" for literal text. Example: <code>TI: ("is qualified or not")</code> .
-----	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Reserved word	Used for
TRUECASE	Used in queries where the capitalization of the words is important, use "truecase" for literal text. Example: <code>TAC: ("truecase")</code> .
NEAR	Used in proximity queries to find two terms near each other, use "near" for literal text. Example: <code>TI: ("far and near light integrated module")</code> .
PRE	Used in search term order queries where one term precedes another. As pre only occurs in English as a preposition (like prefabricated) it seems an unlikely problem. However a large number of documents do contain different spelling of these words. Prefabricated, for example, occurs in titles as pre-fabricated and pre -fabricated as well. Stemming will solve most of these issues, when stemming is turned off use literal quotes. Example: <code>TI: ("pre fabricated building block")</code> .
ALERT	Used in Alert queries, use "alert" instead, Example: <code>TI: ("alert signal")</code> .
FOLDER	Used in Folder queries: <code>FOLDER("folder_name")</code> , use "folder" instead, Example: <code>TI: ("folder management")</code> .

Reserved Characters/Special Characters

Certain characters have a specific and exclusive function in the query syntax. They are reserved for those particular functions, and cannot be used in queries for any other purpose. Do not use in your search query the following characters reserved by *TotalPatent One*®: `: + - () { } [] / \ = & | > < ! ^ " ~ * ? %`

See a few examples below for the use of reserved characters:

- The minus sign (-) is interpreted as a NOT command.
- The column (:) is reserved to mark the end of a field name (like `TI:` or `AB:`).
- The following characters are interpreted as wildcards which you can use to substitute a character or a range of characters in your query: `~ * ? %`

If your search with a query that contains such characters, the reserved function of the given characters will be executed, or alternatively, you will receive an error message.

Terms and names, such as International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) chemical names, mathematical formulas, hyphenated words, and others may contain special characters (e.g. hyphens, brackets, commas etc.) separately or in combination. In *TotalPatent One*®, you can search for these by using proximity operators and wildcards.

Chemical Name	Example Query	User Action
indole-3-acetonitrile-2-S-β-D-glucopyranoside	<code>(indole acetone pre1 nitrile pre4 glucopyranoside)</code>	Use the proximity operator 'PRE'. To calculate the distance between search terms, count them and exclude special characters.
indole-3-acetonitrile-4-methoxy-2-S-β-D-glucopyranoside N-methoxy-indole-3-acetonitrile-2-S-β-D-glucopyranoside	<code>((Indole acetone pre1 nitrile near1 methoxy pre4 glucopyranoside</code>	Use both proximity operators 'NEAR' and 'PRE' together to find synonyms of a chemical name or similar chemical names.
N-[2-fluoro-6-(5-methyl-2-pyrimidin-2-yl-7,8-dihydro-5H-pyrido[4,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)-4-pyridyl]methanesulfonamide	<code>(Methyl methane*) NEAR17 ("fluoro-6-(5-methyl" pre17 methane*)</code>	Use both proximity operators and wildcards. Note: when searching for chemical names with parentheses or square brackets, you

Chemical Name	Example Query	User Action
		should use proximity operators or put the chemical name in double quotes.
Terms with Special Characters	Example Query	User Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> anti-cancer anti - cancer anti- cancer anti -cancer anti cancer 	<code>(anti PRE1 cancer)</code>	Use proximity operators to find all variations of your compound search expression.
Gretsch-Unitas	<code>PA: (Gretsch PRE0</code> <code>Unitas)</code> <code>PA: (Gretsch NEAR0</code> <code>Unitas)</code>	Use proximity operators to find all variations of your compound search names.

Punctuation

Even though punctuation, characters such as `. , ' ;`, are not reserved, do not use them in your query. The system may retrieve unwanted results by interpreting punctuation as the start of a new search term. A comma is only allowed in text fields, NOT in number fields.

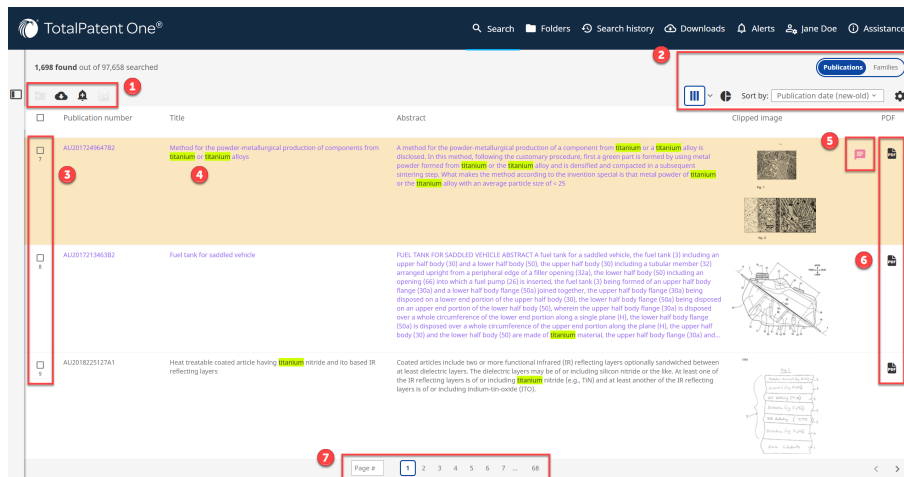
Escape a Reserved Character

You can use the backslash (`\`) as an escape character to escape a reserved character in your query. For example, in the query `TI: (apple|pear brandy)` the pipe (`|`) character is reserved, so this query will be invalid, but `TI: (apple\|pear brandy)` will give you results, as the backslash (`\`) indicates to the system that the following character - in this case, the pipe (`|`) - must be interpreted as text and not as a reserved character. You can also remove the reserved character from your query to get results. You cannot use the escape character in "exact phrase" queries (see [Phrase Matching](#) on page 42).

5 Results Page Options

Results Page Overview

After the execution of a search, the results page opens up from the right side of the search page. Here, you can find all the documents that comply with your search criteria. The application offers you a number of functionalities to review and manage your results as you prefer.



1. Results list action buttons. For more information, see [Results List Actions](#) on page 53.
2. Results page view options. For more information, see [Results Page View Options](#) on page 54.
3. Click in the checkbox to select/unselect a document. You can select documents to execute a results list action.
4. To open a document in the document view, click on the (underlined) publication number or title of the document. For more information on, see [Document View Elements](#) on page 67. See your search terms highlighted in the title, abstract, claims, and descriptions columns. For more information on highlighting, see [Keyword Occurrence and Highlighting](#) on page 58 and [Highlighting in Document View](#) on page 79.
5. Add annotations to a document. For more information, see [Manage Annotations](#) on page 94.
6. Open the original PDF document in a new browser window. For more information, see [Document View Elements](#) on page 67.
7. Enter your preferred results list page number in the text box, and press *Enter*. Alternatively, click on the preferred page number to jump to that page.

Results List Actions



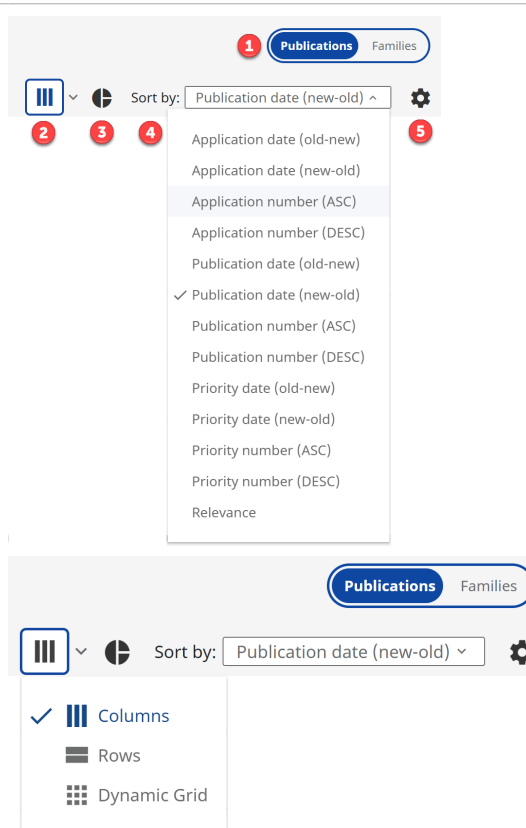
1. Save your results in your existing or newly created user folders for future reference after selecting them from the results list. For more information, see [Create/Delete a Document Folder](#) on page 88.
2. Download your results in a number of file formats individually or in batches after selecting them from the results list. For more information, see [Export Search Query Results](#) on page 61.

- Set alerts based on your search query or based on the documents you select from the results list to automatically receive notifications whenever there is a relevant update in the database. For more information, see [Alert Creation Overview](#) on page 97.
- Export to *PatentSight*® (for subscribers only). *PatentSight*® evaluates all the selected documents from the results list to separate high-value patents from low-value ones, does competitor portfolio analysis, and/or identifies opportunities and threats. Up to 50,000 documents can be included in a single export file. When you select this option, the application will ask you to select the *PatentSight*® server that is closest to your location to ensure you will connect to the correct server. For more information, see [PatentSight Servers](#) on page 14.
- See the number of documents you have already selected from the results list.

Results Page View Options

You can choose your preferred arrangement of your results after running a search.

- Select the **Publications** view to see individual documents in your results list. Select the **Families** view to see only one representative publication from each family (patent family and family type). Under **Preferences**, you can select your preferred family type, and add further customization.
- Select your preferred view mode from the drop-down: **Columns**, **Rows**, or **Dynamic Grid**. For more information, see [Results List View Modes and View Settings](#) on page 55.
- See the graphical filters. You can filter on documents from different authorities and assignees in your results list by selecting a specific graph element. For more information, see [Graphical Filters](#) on page 59.
- To sort your results, click on the drop-down list, and select your preferred option. In the **Publications** view, you can sort them based on application date, application number, publication date, publication number, priority date, priority number, or relevance. In the **Families** view, you can sort them based on application date or priority date.
- Click on the gear icon to change your current view mode settings. For example, if you have selected the **Columns** view mode, the corresponding settings panel will open when you click on the gear icon. For more information, see [Results List View Modes and View Settings](#) on page 55.



Note:

The amount of results that can be displayed is limited to 10,000, in the rare occasion more results are valid additional search criteria must be added to narrow down the search. Although only the first 10,000 records are displayed additional documents are not lost. Narrowing down the search will always use the full results set not just the top 10,000 displayed. Ex-

ample: a search on `AC:(JP)` will give you all documents in the database produced by the Japanese authority, as there are over 24 million documents it is unrealistic to view them one by one. The amount of results per page is controlled via the [User Preferences](#) on page 13 . When you select a maximum number of records per page the scrolling is turned off, instead a navigation bar appears to allow you to browse through the results.



Note:

Document relevance is calculated based on:

- keyword occurrence per document - thirteen occurrences are more relevant than one.
- occurrence in the whole document set - a keyword occurring in 20.000 documents is less relevant than a keyword occurring in only four documents.
- document length - one occurrence in a short document can be equally relevant as five occurrences in a long document.
- section of the document - a keyword in a title will be more relevant than a keyword in a description.

The result list is sorted according a weighted total score of all of these. Therefore it is not possible to fully predict the relevance sorting order beforehand. Boosting a keyword helps, but expanding and/or filtering your query helps even more.

Results List View Modes and View Settings

On the view settings panel of the results page, you can select your preferred options for displaying your search results list, e.g., the displayed result fields, or the number of displayed documents per page.

Setting Options

Select/deselect fields by clicking in the box in front, to display them in your results list. Drag and drop fields to change their order.

You can choose from the following fields:

- Publication number (default, not optional)
- Publication date
- Title
- Abstract
- Claim 1
- Claims count
- Application number
- Application date
- Priority number
- Priority date
- Legal status
- Litigation/Opposition
- Inventors
- Current assignee (standardized)
- Original assignee (standardized)
- Ultimate owner
- IPC
- CPC
- US Class
- FI
- F-terms
- Locarno

Columns View Settings Panel

Setting Options

- Backward citations count
- Forward citations count
- Pharmaceuticals
- Clipped image

Display keyword occurrence - Switch on the toggle to see where and how often your search query terms occur in your results list. For more information, see [Keyword Occurrence and Highlighting on page 58](#).

Results per page - Select the number of results displayed per page. The option All will show all your results in one page and allows infinite scrolling.

Click **Apply** to apply your selection.

Columns View Settings Panel

Column view settings

Please select here the preferred fields to display and change the order in which they appear in the results list by dragging them up or down. The fields located at the top of this list are displayed to the far left in the column view, if selected.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Publication number	⇅
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Clipped image	⇅
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Title	⇅
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Abstract	⇅
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Claim 1	⇅
<input type="checkbox"/>	Publication date	⇅
<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal status	⇅
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pharmaceuticals	⇅

Display keyword occurrence

Keyword color legend

- Title
- Abstract
- Claims
- Description

Results per page

Set the number of results per page for all of the following pages: Results list (only the column view), Alerts, Search history, Saved searches, Downloads and Folders

CANCEL

APPLY

Setting Options

Select/deselect fields by clicking in the box in front, to display them in your results list. Drag and drop fields to change their order.

You can choose from the following fields:

- Number of claims
- Number of forward citations
- Number of backward citations
- Application number and date
- Priority number and date
- Original assignee (standardized)
- Current assignee (standardized)
- Inventor
- Ultimate owner
- IPC
- CPC

Rows View Settings Panel

Setting Options

- US Class
- FI
- F-terms
- Locarno
- Abstract
- Claim 1
- All images
- Clipped image

Display keyword occurrence - Switch on the toggle to see where and how often your search query terms occur in your results list. For more information, see [Keyword Occurrence and Highlighting on page 58](#).

Results per page - Select the number of results displayed per page. The option All will show all your results in one page and allows infinite scrolling.

Click **Apply** to apply your selection.

Rows View Settings Panel

Row view settings

Select the fields you want to view in the results list.

Display counts section

- Number of Claims
- Number of forward citations
- Number of backward citations

Display bibliographic information

- Application number and date
- Priority number and date
- Original assignee (standardized)
- Current assignee (standardized)
- Inventor
- Ultimate owner

Display classification section

- IPC
- CPC
- FI
- F-terms
- Locarno

Display text section

- Abstract
- Claim 1

Display images

- All images
- Clipped image

Display annotations

Display keyword occurrence

Keyword color legend	Title	
	Abstract	■
	Claims	■
	Description	■

Results per page

Set the number of results per page for the results list rows view

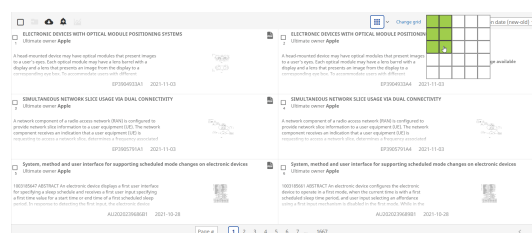
[CANCEL](#) [APPLY](#)

Setting Options

In the grid view, the following result fields can be displayed for your results: Publication number, Publication date, Title, Ultimate Owner, Abstract, and Clipped image (if available). You can determine how many documents you want to see on one page (up to 25).

Click on the **Change grid** option and select as many tiles as the number of document you want to display at the same time.

Dynamic Grid View Settings



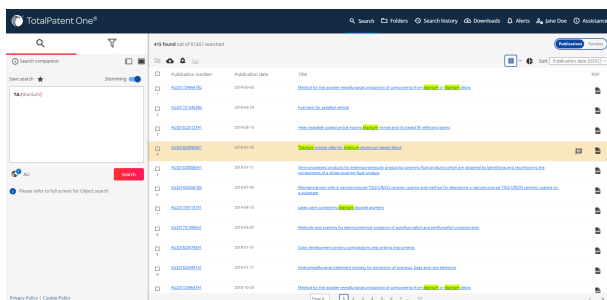
Setting Options

Dynamic Grid View Settings

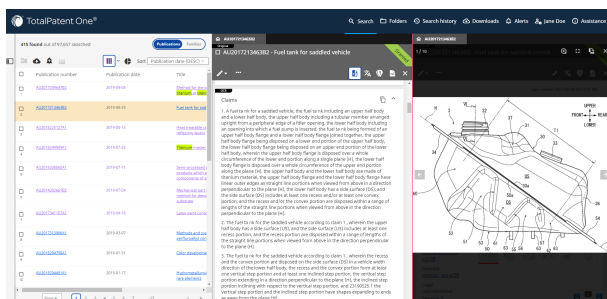
! Caution: The information shown will be dynamically adapted to your screen. The clipped image will always be visible, the text elements might not be displayed in a 5x5 grid. Select the grid size suitable for your screen resolution.

Display Results Together with Search Page or Document View

The **combined search page and results page display setting** allows you to review your results while keeping the used search query in sight. *Alternatively*, expand the results list to full size, if you need more space to display your results. In this case, the search page will not be closed, but reduced to a narrow bar on the left side of the screen.



The **combined results page and (simple or side-by-side) document view display setting** allows you to review the chosen document while keeping the results list in sight.



Keyword Occurrence and Highlighting

The **keyword occurrence** counter is an optional feature of the results list. The keywords counter shows how many times a keyword is used in the different sections (*Title, Abstract, Claims, Description*) of a document. It also shows the different forms of the keywords that result from stemming. For more information, see [Stemming](#) on page 120.

You can display the counter in the results list by switching on the **Display keyword occurrence** toggle under [User Preferences](#) on page 13. The counter cannot be used in combination with boosting operators and relevance sorting, as document relevance sorting relies on more complex metrics. Hover your cursor over one of the bars in the **Keyword occurrence** counter to open a popup window that shows the exact number of matches in each document section for your current query.



The screenshot displays a search results page with a graphical filter on the left. The filter shows a bar chart for the term 'frequency' with a count of 12. The main results list shows columns for Title, Abstract, Claims, and Description. A document view on the right shows the same search terms highlighted in the text.

You can see your search query terms highlighted (color coded by term, stemming ignored) in the *Title*, *Abstract*, *Claims*, and *Description* columns in the results list, and in the same sections in the document view. For more information, see [Highlighting in Document View](#) on page 79.

Graphical Filters

Graphical filters can be used to filter the results list after you executed a search, or to filter documents stored in a folder.

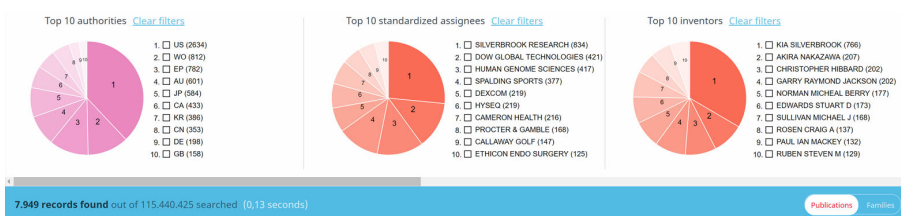
Use the graphical filters to filter your results based on the top 10 matches for the following filters:

- authorities,
- standardized assignees,
- inventors,
- CPC classes,
- IPC classes,
- priority years,
- publication years,
- or application years.

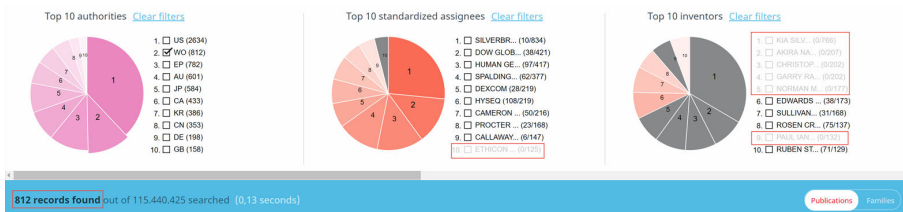
Graphical filters are not available in family mode.



To activate the graphical filters, use the button at the top of your result list. The filters tab opens above the list of search results.

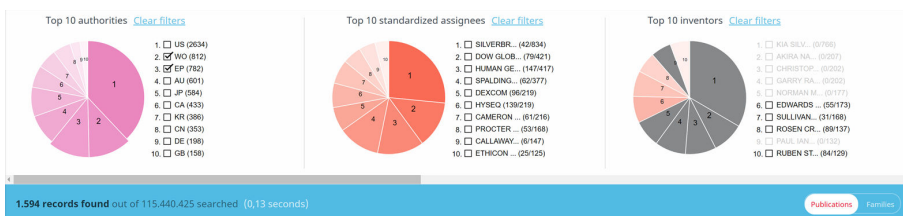


By default, no filters are selected, both filters display the top 10 as occurring in the 7949 records in this example. When for example the results contain just five authorities or standardized assignees, you will see a top five. The numbers in the pie-chart correspond with the position in the top 10. As you can see, most documents have a US origin. When you select an authority you immediately see the results, for example when we select only the WIPO documents via the WO selection box (or by clicking on the corresponding slice in the pie-chart) you see the graph and result list change:



As there are only 812 WIPO documents, the filtered result list will no longer show the query result of 7949 records, but the filtered result of 812 instead. The other two graphs are updated to reflect only the documents that are part of the filtered results. As you can see, the top 10 standardized assignees and inventors are no longer valid: some of them are not present in the filtered result as they are not mentioned in the WIPO documents. These names and categories are grayed out in the graph; the top 10 authorities, inventors and 10 standardized assignees are static attributes of your original query and will not be updated based on your filter. Items that are grayed out can no longer be selected since they are no longer part of your result list.

The authority graph is not grayed out, the selected authority (WO) sticks out. The focus remains on the authority graph as the starting point of your filter. This allows you to add another authority to the filter set. For example the EPO via the EP selection box:



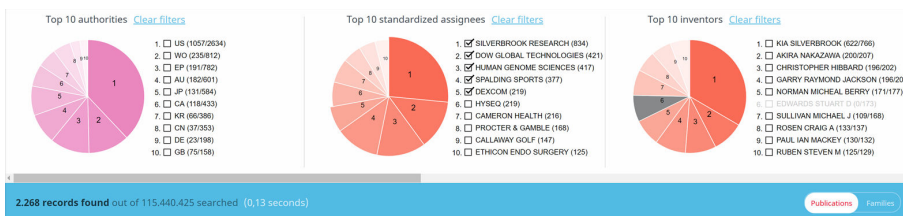
As you can see the 782 EPO documents are now included in the results. Keep in mind you are filtering the results, not actually changing the query. To clear all filters in a graph click on the **Clear filter** link. Clearing both graphs will always bring you back to the original search results.

You can download your graphical filter settings for future reference. To do this, select individual filters or use the "Select all" option, and click on the **Download filters** button. The download will start immediately. Save the filters as PNG image(s) in a ZIP file to a location of your choice.

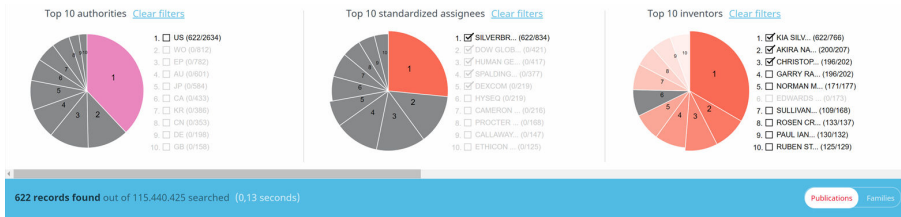
You can remove filters by deselecting them, or by clicking on the **Clear filter** option above each graph. To clear the filters for all graphs, apply the **Clear filter** option on each graph individually.

Apply Multiple Filters

You can use a combination of filters. It doesn't matter which of the two graphs you use first. When we clear all filters in the example and first select the top five standardized assignees, the focus will be on the standardized assignee graph:



There are 2286 documents in the filtered result list in our example. When you now select the top 3 inventors you will see the result of both filters:



In this example 622 documents, out of the original query result (7949 records) meet all filter criteria, all of them are from the USPTO.

Note: As you can apply multiple filters consequently, to avoid confusion, our advice is to use a one-step or a two-step filter and store the results in a folder for further analysis.

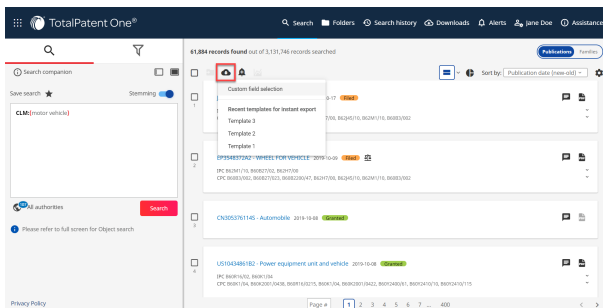
Export Search Query Results

TotalPatent One® allows you to export documents found in your search query for further analysis. You can choose to:

- export a selection of the available fields per document to a CSV or Excel file, or
- export a selection of the available fields to a Word or PDF file in the language of publication or the user interface display language, or
- export a compilation of the first page of the documents in PDF format. In most cases the first page contains all the relevant bibliographical information, or
- export a selection of the available fields to an XML file of your choice.

Create an Export File


To export your search results, begin with selecting the documents (by checking in the box) from the results list that you wish to include in your export file.




After selecting the relevant documents, click on the **Export** option above the results list to open the drop-down menu. From the list, select the **Custom field selection** option to export settings window.

On the **File format & handling** tab, you can select the export file format, range, language, the number of exported files, the option to include images, and you can add a file name before starting the export. The **Field selection** tab allows you to clearly see and easily select the preferred search fields for your export file. For the complete list of exportable fields, see [Appendix VI: All Export Fields](#) on page 156. You can adjust their order (drag and drop) on the right side of the window, where you can also see a summary of your own export option selections. The fields will be exported in the same order as they are displayed in the field selector. You can find the list of your already exported file(s) on the **Downloads** page.


The application stores your export settings, so you can find the same selection next time you open the export settings window. The name of your currently used export template is displayed in the header of the export settings window. If you change the settings of the selected template, an asterisk (*) will appear next to the template name, and you must click on the **Update template** button to save the changes.


 Note: You can include a hyperlink to the documents in the Word or PDF export, allowing you to access *TotalPatent One*® directly from the export file. Select the export field **PDF Link**.

 Export the document data to a CSV file (**CSV**). For each of the documents the selected fields are copied to a single to CSV file. This option will open the field selector, you are able to (un)select:


- **All** option - check in the box to select all fields.
- A selection of fields - (un)select any available field via the check box in front.
- **Selected documents**- this check box will only select the fields currently available as columns in the result list.

Clipped images cannot be exported in CSV format.

 Export the document data to an Excel file (**Excel**). For each of the documents the selected fields are copied to a single Excel file. The same field selection options can be applied to CSV files, however clipped images can only be exported to an Excel file.


 Export and ZIP the selected documents as Word files in the original language of publication (**Word - Original document**). For each of the documents a Word file is generated

containing the text in the original language of publication. The documents are combined in a single ZIP file.

 Note: The export is generated and does not contain the original documents. However, the export always includes all selected documents.




Export and ZIP the selected documents as Word files in the display language of the application (**PDF - Custom language**). For each of the documents a Word file is generated containing the text in the language displayed in the application. Like in the application's document view this can be the original language of publication, or (when available) the equivalent text or the machine translated text. The documents are combined in a single ZIP file.

 Note: The export is generated and does not contain the original documents. However, the export always includes all selected documents. Remember when you export your documents in one of the supported Asian languages your machine needs to have an Asian font installed to be able to open the document, for example <https://www.google.com/get/noto/>.




Export (when available) the first pages of the selected documents to a single PDF (**PDF - First page only**). For each of the documents the first page of the original document is copied to a single PDF file. Therefore, the language will always be that of the original language of publication.

 Attention: Not all authorities deliver a PDF for all documents types, the data is sent as XML input and added to our database. If there is no original PDF this document be omitted.




Export and ZIP (when available) the original PDF documents as delivered by the authority (**PDF - Original document**). The documents are combined in a single ZIP file.


 Attention: Not all authorities deliver a PDF for all documents types, the data is sent as XML input and added to our database. If there is no original PDF this document be omitted.




Export and ZIP the selected documents as PDFs in the display language of the application (**PDF - Custom language**). For each of the documents a PDF file is generated containing the text in the language displayed in the application. Like in the application's document view this can be the original language of publication, or (when available) the equivalent text or the machine translated text. This always is the complete set of selected documents, even if there is no original PDF delivered by the authority. The documents are combined in a single ZIP file.

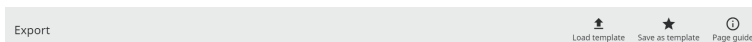
 Note: The export is generated and does not contain the original documents. However, the export always includes all selected documents.

Choose the export type you prefer and click **OK** to start. The number of complete documents exportable at a time depends on the output file format.

 Note: The export packages are stored on the server and automatically deleted after 1 month.

 Attention: Certain search fields (e.g. abstract, description) can retrieve extensive data. *TotalPatent One*® itself does not cut data from these fields to create an export file, but certain tools/file formats do. For example, Microsoft Excel limits the number of characters in a cell to a maximum of 32,767.

Save/Load Export Templates



The top bar of the **Export** settings window contains the option to save your export settings as a template. After saving a template (see the previous section), you can access it each time you create a new export file and do not need to manually reproduce your selections.

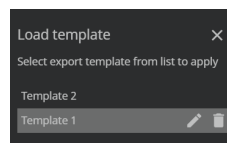
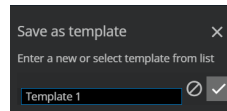
Save/Load Template

1. Make sure that your preferred export settings options are selected.
2. Click on **Save as template**.
3. Enter a new template name.
4. Click on the check mark to confirm your template name.

The created export template will be default as long as you remain logged in.

At the next login, you can reselect your previously saved templates by choosing the **Load template** option in the tab header.

Examples

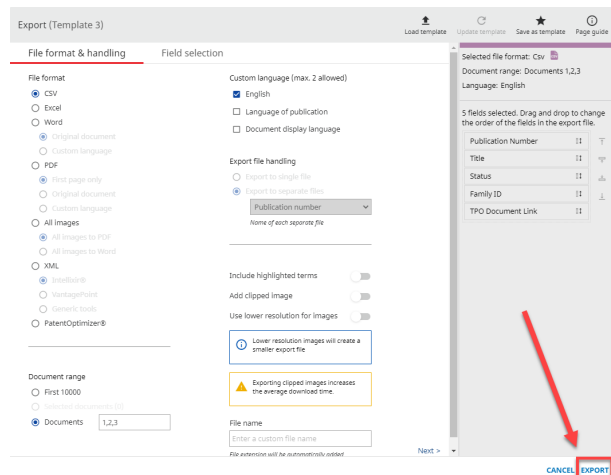


Download an Export File

Download Export Files Directly

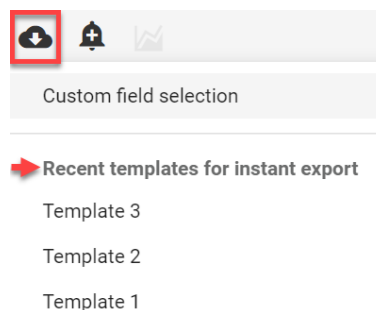
You can download export files to your local computer directly from the results page.

After you click **Export** on the export settings window, (along with a system notification on the top of your screen) a download indication box will appear on the right side of your screen once your export process is done. This way, you can continue your workflow without the need to navigate to the **Downloads** page to download the file.



If you want to create an export file based on your saved templates and want to skip the export settings window, select your preferred template from under the **Recent templates for instant export** option in the drop-down menu on the results list page.

After you click on a template, a download indication box will appear on the right side of your screen once your export process is done. This way, you can continue your workflow without

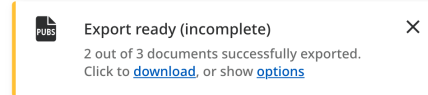
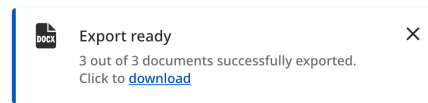


the need to navigate to the **Downloads** page to download the file.

Available direct export messages

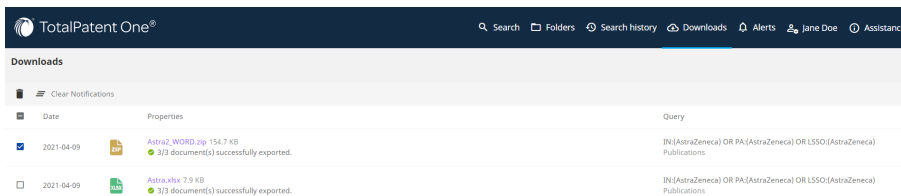
- If your export is *ready*, click on **Click to download** in the pop-up box to access the file.
- If your export *failed* (red line), you have the option to rerun your export process.
- If your export is *partially ready/incomplete* (yellow line), you can either download it as it is, or click on “options” and see which documents failed, and then select the ones you want to download.

Examples




Download Export Files From the Downloads Page

Alternatively, navigate to the **Downloads** page where you can find the list of your export files.



If your export file contains a substantial amount of data, a progress bar will be displayed. Wait for the export to be completed.

- To save an export file, click on the hyperlink (in the **Properties** column, and save the export to a location of your choice.
- To delete an export file, select the file to be deleted and click on the **Delete exports** button.

 Note: The export packages are stored on the server and automatically deleted after 1 month.

Export File Content Summary Sheet

Your downloaded export Word and PDF file packages contain a PDF file named *Table of Contents*. Your downloaded Excel file contains a tab named *Cover Sheet*. These function as a summary of the contents of your exported data. You can use these as a reference when you share or review your exported data. The PDF file named *Table of Contents* contains links to all the documents exported to

the same .zip file, allowing you to open each document separately through its own link, and read them in the preferred order.

Table of Contents for exported Word/PDF file packages

Cover Sheet for exported Excel files

TotalPatent One®

Report created:

2021-04-09 12:05:20 PM

Number of publications:

3

Exported fields:

Claims, Authority, Normalized Assignee, Standardized Assignee, Original Assignee, Current Assignee

Search Strategy

Search query:

IN:(AstraZeneca) OR PA:(AstraZeneca) OR LSSO:(AstraZeneca)

Authorities:

All

Search language(s):

English

Sorted by:

Publication date (DESC)

List of contents:

[BRPI0920756A2_English](#) 2019-09-24 ISOQUINOLINONA DERIVATIVE

[BRPI1301266A2_English](#) 2019-09-24 INHALER

[US20190282570A1_English](#) 2019-09-19 Use of c-Met Inhibitors to Treat Cancers Harboring MET Mutations

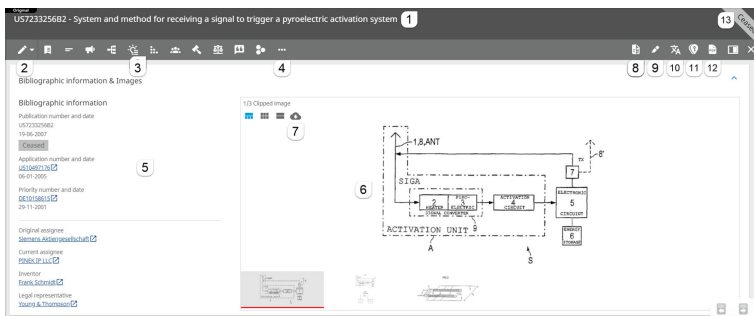
	A	B
1		
2	TotalPatent One®	
3		
4	Report created	2021-04-09 12:04:50 PM
5	Number of publications	3
6	Exported fields	Claims Authority Normalized Assignee Standardized Assignee Original Assignee Current Assignee
7		Search Strategy
8	Search query	IN:(AstraZeneca) OR PA:(AstraZeneca) OR LSSO:(AstraZeneca)
9	Authorities	All
10	Search language(s)	English
11	Sorted by	Publication date (DESC)
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		

6 Document View Options

Document View Elements

The way the information is presented in patent documents may vary due to the formal requirements of the different authorities and time periods. In *TotalPatent One*®, the document view allows you to view all the relevant information regarding a document, in a structured and standardized layout.

The document view has its own set of navigation and function buttons:



- 1 . Title of the patent document
- 2 . Customize document view
- 3 . Patent document section reference icons
- 4 . Collapse/Expand sections
- 5 . Bibliographical information section
- 6 . The first image of the document in the image viewer
- 7 . Image export option
- 8 . Side-by-side view
- 9 . Customize highlighting
- 10 . Select language
- 11 . KWIC
- 12 . Download PDF
- 13 . Legal status of the patent document

Header Icon Description



Click on the **Customize publication** option to customize your document view, so you will only see the information relevant to your research, or change the order of items. Your customization is stored by the application. You can also save your customized document view as a template, and use the saved views for different research goals. You can quickly switch between your saved templates, add a template name before saving, and store a maximum of 10 templates at a time.

Save as template ×

Enter a new name or select an existing template from the list below.

Template 1

Header Icon Description

Customize sections

1 Select the sections that you would like to be displayed and ordered in the document view.

- All
- Bibliographic information & Images
- Abstract
- Claims
- Families
- Description
- Classifications
- Persons
- Legal information
- Litigation/Opposition
- Pharmaceuticals
- Citations
- Similar documents

[Restore default selection and order](#)

2 Drag selected sections to change the order in which they appear in the document view.

Bibliographic information & Images	↑↓
Abstract	↑↓
Claims	↑↓
Families	↑↓
Description	↑↓
Classifications	↑↓
Persons	↑↓
Legal information	↑↓
Litigation/Opposition	↑↓
Pharmaceuticals	↑↓
Citations	↑↓
Similar documents	↑↓

Display unselected sections

Unselected sections will be collapsed and placed in default order at the bottom of the document view.

CANCEL APPLY

Load template

Select a template from the list below to apply to the current export settings.

- FTO search
- Patentability search
- Validity search
- Chemical
- Biomechanical
- Pharma
- Biotechnology - PDF
- Novelty

Unselected sections will be collapsed and placed in default order at the bottom of the document view if you check **Display unselected sections** in the settings. Otherwise, the unselected sections will be removed from the document view completely. Your saved document customization will apply to documents opened from the result list as well as documents opened in folders. The settings are kept in the system memory for each user, and can be changed at any time via the action button in the menu bar.



Go to the **Bibliographic information** section to see all relevant number, date, name and status information, and the full list of images that the document contains.

Bibliographic information & Images

Publication number and date
AU2020239686B1
2021-10-28
Granted

Application number and date
AU2020239686
2020-09-23

Priority number and date
US3923214
2020-05-11

Ultimate owner
Apple

Original assignee
Apple, Inc.

Current assignee
Apple, Inc.

Inventor
CROWLEY, Matthew W.

Legal representative
FPA Patent Attorneys Pty Ltd

The status of a document can be:

- **Granted** - the patent application is granted on the publication date of this document.
- **Ceased** - the patent expired due to non-payment of the renewal fee.
- **Filed** - the patent application is filed at the authority, and no further information is available.

If you click on a hyperlink under any item in the **Bibliographic information** section, a new search will be run searching for all documents related to that specific item:

1. Ultimate owner: this link starts a new search based on the indicated ultimate owner: `UO: ("xxxxxxx")`.
2. Application number and date: this link starts a new search based on the indicated application number: `AN: (xxxxxxx)`.

Header Icon	Description
	3. Priority number and date: this link starts a new search based on the indicated priority number: PRN : (xxxxxxx) .
	4. Current assignee: this link starts a new search based on the indicated current assignee(s): PACU : (xxxxxxx) .
	5. Original assignee: this link starts a new search based on the indicated original assignee(s): PA : (xxxxxxx) .
	6. Inventor: this link starts a new search based on the indicated inventor(s): IN : (xxxxxxx) .
	7. Legal representative: this link starts a new query based on the indicated legal representative: AG : (xxxxxxx) .



Go to the **Abstract** section to see the abstract of the document.

Machine translated

Abstract

A method and a recording medium for providing a location-based service using motion, recognition are provided to detect at least one physical change indicated by, movement of a terminal, and to, provide service information associated with a particular, point of interest based on operation information mapped to a specific point of interest.

When translations are available the translated abstract is used marked by an orange border. You can choose to show the original language of publication via the User Preferences.



Go to the **Claims** section to see all claims made by this document. As claims can be extensive, the number of displayed characters is limited. You can manually modify the percentage of the displayed claim texts. See [Appendix I: Limitations in the Application](#) on page 122.

Claims Language of publication ▾

1. 1. An interconnect structure located on a semiconductor substrate within a dielectric material positioned atop the semiconductor substrate, the interconnect structure comprising: an opening within the dielectric material, the opening including a bottom, a top, and a sidewall, wherein the opening comprises an electrically conductive material extending from the bottom to the top, and contacting the sidewall; a first layer located on the sidewall of the opening, wherein the first layer is made from a material comprising titanium oxide or titanium silicon oxide; a second layer located between the first layer and the electrically conductive material; wherein the second layer is made from a material selected from the group consisting of Ta, Co, Ru, TaTi, CoTi, and RuTi; and a third layer located along a top surface of the electrically conductive material, wherein the third layer is made from a material selected from the group consisting of TiXO b, TiXSi a O b, XO b, and XSi a O b, wherein X is Mn, Al, Sn, In, or Zr.

2. 2. The interconnect structure of claim 1, further comprising: a fourth layer located between the first layer and the second layer, wherein the fourth layer is made from a material selected from the group consisting of TiXO b, TiXSi a O b, XO b, and XSi a O b, wherein X is Mn, Al, Sn, In, or Zr.

3. 3. The structure of claim 2, further comprising: a fifth layer located between the second layer and the electrically conductive material, wherein the fifth layer is made from a material comprising titanium and copper.

4. 4. The interconnect structure of claim 1, further comprising: a dielectric capping layer located on a top surface of the dielectric material, and in direct contact with the first layer, the second layer, and the third layer.

5. 5. The interconnect structure of claim 4, further comprising: a copper wire located at the bottom of the opening and in direct contact with the conductive material.

Total of 100% of claims loaded.

As claims can be extensive, the number of displayed characters is limited. You can manually modify the percentage of the displayed claim texts. See [Appendix I: Limitations in the Application](#) on page 122. When the claims section is larger this is indicated at the bottom showing you the percentage of the claims loaded. You can manually load more, just click on the **Load more** button until you reach 100%. When translations are available the translated claims are used marked by an orange border. You can choose to show the original language of publication via the User Preferences.



Go to the **Family** section to see all family relations of the currently reviewed document. To open a related document click on the relevant document number. For each family, all priority claims are added to the table. The counters at the top of each column represent the number of family members for each family. For more information about the different families please refer to [Family](#) on page 111. You can easily review selected family members in results list mode. Select them from the **Family** section in the document view and click on the **Display in a list** option.

Header Icon Description

This will open a new browser tab where the selected documents are presented with all the functionality of the results list.

Extended (16) Priority date/cn	Complete (16) Priority date/cn	Main (3) Priority date/cn	Domestic (1) Priority date/cn	Publication number	Application number	Title	Status
2017-07-07 DE162017115301 US162017115301 US162017115301 US162017115301	2017-07-07 DE162017115301 US162017115301 US162017115301	2017-07-07 DE162017115301 US162017115301 US162017115301	2017-07-07	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TW621968556	TW107122872	NOVEL PEPTIDES AND COMBINATION OF PEPTIDES FOR USE IN IMMUNOTHERAPY AGAINST LUNG CANCER, INCLUDING NSCLC, SCLC AND OTHER CANCERS	Open
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WO20190323641	WOEP18067979	NOVEL PEPTIDES AND COMBINATION OF PEPTIDES FOR USE IN IMMUNOTHERAPY AGAINST LUNG CANCER, INCLUDING NSCLC, SCLC AND OTHER CANCERS	Open
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AB113332421	ABP180101897	PEPTIDES AND COMBINATIONS OF PEPTIDES FOR USE IN IMMUNOTHERAPY AGAINST LUNG CANCER, INCLUDING NSCLC, THE SCLC AND OTHER CANCERS	Open
				<input type="checkbox"/> US16387123	US16387123	Peptides and combination of peptides for use in immunotherapy against lung cancer, including NSCLC, SCLC and other cancers	Open
				<input type="checkbox"/> US20190486073	US16387123	NOVEL PEPTIDES AND COMBINATION OF PEPTIDES FOR USE IN IMMUNOTHERAPY AGAINST LUNG CANCER, INCLUDING NSCLC, SCLC AND OTHER CANCERS	Open
				<input type="checkbox"/> US20190483141	US16388305	NOVEL PEPTIDES AND COMBINATION OF PEPTIDES FOR USE IN IMMUNOTHERAPY AGAINST LUNG CANCER, INCLUDING NSCLC, SCLC AND OTHER CANCERS	Open

There is a limitation of 1000 documents that can be displayed in the family table, see [Appendix I: Limitations in the Application](#) on page 122 for more information on application limitations. There are a number of actions available:

1. The INPADOC button links to the corresponding family in Espacenet.

INPADOC

2. Click on the Create family report button to create a report for this family for future reference.



The reports can be created per family type, in different formats (Excel, Word, CSV, PDF), languages and including links to *TotalPatentOne*® or the original documents (PDF). Reports are stored in the Downloads page.

3. You can download the family table directly via the **Download family table** button to an Excel file.



Go to the **Description** section to see the full description of the invention. As descriptions can be extensive, the number of displayed characters is limited. You can manually modify the percentage of the displayed description texts. See [Appendix I: Limitations in the Application](#) on page 122.

Description

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation application claiming priority under 35 U.S.C. § 120 to co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/018,337, filed on Feb. 8, 2016, which claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/114,194, filed on Feb. 10, 2015. The entire content of each of these applications is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE TECHNOLOGY

Field of Technology

[0002] The present disclosure relates to methods for producing titanium and titanium alloy articles. In particular, certain non-limiting aspects of the present disclosure relate to methods including producing a hydrogenated titanium or titanium alloy, deforming (working) the titanium or titanium alloy, and subsequently dehydrogenating the material to reduce the hydrogen content of an article. In certain non-limiting embodiments of the method of the present disclosure, the method provides a titanium or titanium alloy article having an ultra-fine α -phase particle size, e.g., an average α -phase particle size of less than 10 microns in the largest dimension.

Description of the Background of the Technology

[0003] Titanium alloys are used in a variety of applications for their advantageous balance of material properties including strength, ductility, modulus, and temperature capability. For example, Ti-6Al-4V alloy (also denoted "Ti-6-4 alloy", having a composition specified in UNS R56400) is a commercial alloy that is widely used in the aerospace and biomedical industries.

[0004] Titanium has two allotropic forms: a "high temperature" beta (" β ") phase, which has a body centered cubic ("bcc") crystal structure; and a "low temperature" alpha (" α ") phase, which has a hexagonal close packed ("hcp") crystal structure. The temperature at which the α -phase transforms completely into the β -phase as a titanium alloy is heated is known as the β -transus temperature (or simply, " β -transus" or " T_β "). Conventional processing of cast ingots of titanium alloy to form billets or other mill products generally involves a combination of deformation steps above and below the β -transus depending on the desired structure and material property requirements for a given application.

[0005] A finer α -phase particle size can result in higher tensile properties, improved fatigue strength, and improved abrasion resistance for the titanium alloy article. The conventional approach to achieving a finer α -phase particle size in titanium alloy articles usually involves managing complicated thermo-mechanical processes, for example, cold churning from the β -phase field followed by relatively large amounts of hot working or strain in the α/β phase region and possibly a post-deformation anneal in the α -phase region to enhance particle refinement. In particular, to achieve the finest α -phase particle size, hot working at very low, and perhaps marginally practical, temperatures and using relatively low, controlled strain rates is required. However, there are manufacturing limits to what can be achieved with this conventional approach, due to increased forging loads, lower process yields due to cracking, and lack of or limits of material ductility at these temperatures. The conventional approach may also be limited by an increase in hardness in the α -phase under certain processing conditions such as low temperature, over-heat treatments. This phenomenon is known as " α -phase hardening."

Total of 100% of description loaded.

When a document description is larger this is indicated at the bottom showing you the percentage of the description loaded. You can manually load more, just

Header Icon Description

click on the **Load more** button until you reach 100%. When translations are available the translated description is used marked by an orange border. You can choose to show the original language of publication via the User Preferences.



Go to the **Classifications** section to see the classification numbers from all available classification systems (where applicable).

Classifications

IPC	CPC	US Class	ECLA	ICO
C09C1/36	C01P2006/60	106/436	C09C1/36	M01P6:60
C09C1/36	C09C1/36	106/439		
		106/443		



Go to the **Persons** section to see all relevant (standardized and normalized) names, such as the Assignee(s), Inventor(s) and Legal representative(s). If you click on a name here, a new search is started providing you with all documents related to that name.

Persons

Ultimate Owner

Original

[Apple](#)

Original Assignees

Original

[Apple Inc.](#)
One Apple Park Way, Cupertino CA 95014, United States of America, US

Standardized

[APPLE](#)

Normalized

[APPLE](#)

Current Assignees

Original

[Apple Inc.](#)
One Apple Park Way, Cupertino CA 95014, United States of America

Standardized

[APPLE](#)

Normalized

[APPLE](#)

Inventor(s)

Original

[MARIC, Ivan S.](#)
San Francisco, California, United States of America, US

[ZIMMERMAN, Aidan N.](#)
Sunnyvale, California, United States of America, US

[CRAMER, David R.](#)
Los Gatos, California, United States of America, US

[FEINBERG, Zechariah D.](#)
San Francisco, California, United States of America, US

[RESNICK, Samuel A.](#)
San Francisco, California, United States of America, US

Legal representative(s)

Original

[Simmons & Simmons](#)
City Point One Ropemaker Street, London EC2Y 9SS,
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
GB

Standardized

Normalized



Go to the **Legal** section to see the legal status, the history of ownership in a timeline, the designated states information, the payment status, and the (US) litigation information of the document. You can also see the post-issuance and INPADOC information of the document (if available) displayed on separate tabs under this section.

Header Icon Description

Legal information

Standardized Post issuance INPADOC

Legal status

Event	Date	Description
Granted	2012-07-04	GRANTED
Filed	2003-03-03	FILED

Designated states

Date	Event code	Description
2020-05-22	PGFP	ANNUAL FEE PAID TO NATIONAL OFFICE [ANNOUNCED FROM NATIONAL OFFICE TO EPO], ES, 18
2020-03-25	AK	DESIGNATED CONTRACTING STATES, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SK, TR
2020-03-25	AX	REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EUROPEAN PATENT, LT, LV
2020-03-24	PGFP	ANNUAL FEE PAID TO NATIONAL OFFICE [ANNOUNCED FROM NATIONAL OFFICE TO EPO], DK, 18
2020-03-24	PGFP	ANNUAL FEE PAID TO NATIONAL OFFICE [ANNOUNCED FROM NATIONAL OFFICE TO EPO], LU, 18
2020-03-23	PGFP	ANNUAL FEE PAID TO NATIONAL OFFICE [ANNOUNCED FROM NATIONAL OFFICE TO EPO], SE

Legal status

Event	Date	Description
Granted	2015-02-24	GRANTED
Filed	2010-12-01	FILED

Designated states

Date	Event code	Description
2020-05-22	PGFP	ANNUAL FEE PAID TO NATIONAL OFFICE [ANNOUNCED FROM NATIONAL OFFICE TO EPO], ES, 18
2020-03-25	AK	DESIGNATED CONTRACTING STATES, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SK, TR
2020-03-25	AX	REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EUROPEAN PATENT, LT, LV
2020-03-24	PGFP	ANNUAL FEE PAID TO NATIONAL OFFICE [ANNOUNCED FROM NATIONAL OFFICE TO EPO], DK, 18
2020-03-24	PGFP	ANNUAL FEE PAID TO NATIONAL OFFICE [ANNOUNCED FROM NATIONAL OFFICE TO EPO], LU, 18
2020-03-23	PGFP	ANNUAL FEE PAID TO NATIONAL OFFICE [ANNOUNCED FROM NATIONAL OFFICE TO EPO], SE

Ownership

LABORATORIES INCUBATION
LABORATORIES INCUBATION
LABORATORIES INCUBATION
LABORATORIES INCUBATION

Payment status

Date	Status	Event code	Description
2018-08-23	Fee paid	M1551	PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE FEE, 4TH YEAR, LARGE ENTITY.

Legal information

Standardized Post issuance INPADOC

Date	Legal event	Additional details
2020-07-07	Daily Assignment: CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNOR FROM TECHPHARMA LICENSING AG TO TECHPHARMA LICENSING AG PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 052984 FRAME 0805. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST.	Assignee: YPSOMED AG Assignor: TECHPHARMA LICENSING AC Execution date: 2020-06-17
2020-06-18	Daily Assignment: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).	Assignee: YPSOMED AG Assignor: TECHPHARMA LICENSING AC Execution date: 2020-06-17

Legal information

Standardized Post issuance INPADOC

Date	Event code	Legal event	Additional details
2020-06-18	AS	ASSIGNMENT	New owner: YPSOMED AG, SWITZERLAND Additional information: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST; ASSIGNOR: TECHPHARMA LICENSING AG; REEL FRAME: 052984/0805 Effective date: 2020-06-17
2017-12-19	MAFP	MAINTENANCE FEE PAYMENT	Additional information: PAYMENT OF MAINTENANCE FEE, 4TH YEAR, LARGE ENTITY (ORIGINAL EVENT CODE: M1551) Fee payment year: 4
2014-06-04	STCF	INFORMATION ON STATUS: PATENT GRANT	Additional information: PATENTED CASE



Go to the **Litigation/Opposition** section to see docket information from the **CourtLink®** database which is the largest collection of US federal, state, and local court records. It contains patent litigation cases at all court levels including Federal District Court, Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and the US Supreme Court, as well as USPTO PTAB cases and ITC cases.

Litigation/Opposition

Load Courtlink®

Click on the **Load Courtlink®** option to display relevant CourtLink® information:

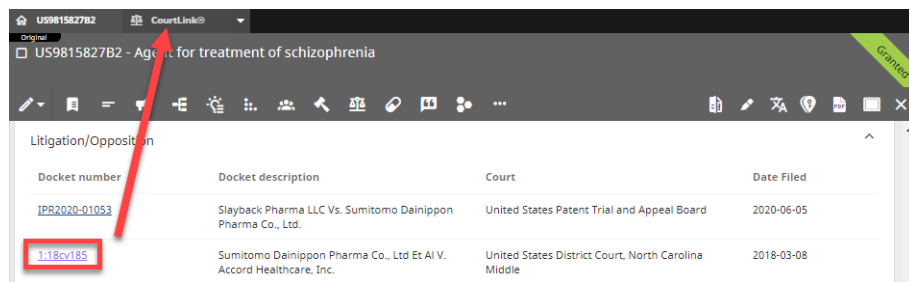
- Docket number
- Docket description
- Court name
- Filing date

Litigation/Opposition

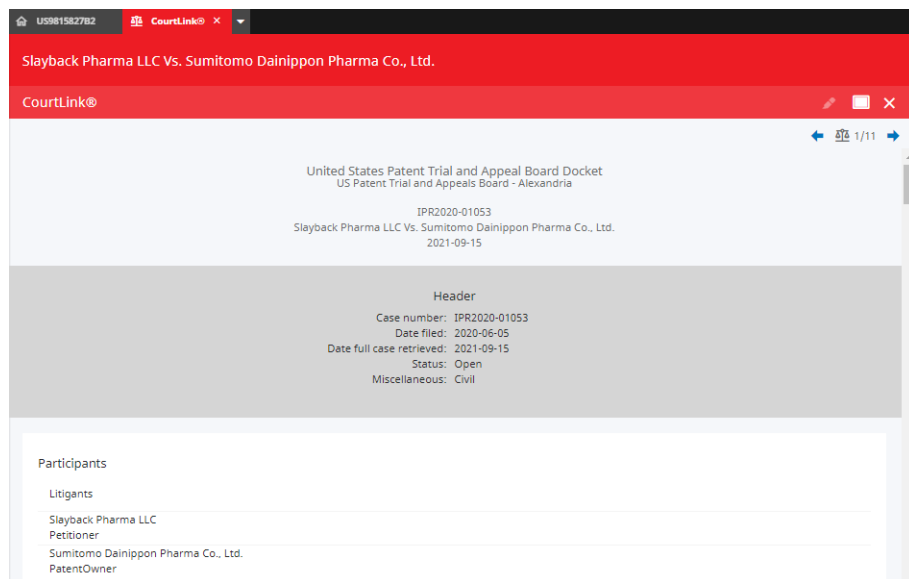
Docket number	Docket description	Court	Date Filed
IPR2020-01053	Slayback Pharma LLC Vs. Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co., Ltd.	United States Patent Trial and Appeal Board	2020-06-05
1:18cv185	Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co., Ltd Et Al V. Accord Healthcare, Inc.	United States District Court, North Carolina Middle	2018-03-08
2:18cv14787	Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co., Ltd. Et Al V. Alkem Laboratories Limited	US District Court for the District of New Jersey	2018-10-09
1:18cv256	Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co., Ltd. Et Al V. Amneal Pharmaceuticals, Llc	US District Court for the District of Delaware	2018-02-13

1. Click on the docket number:

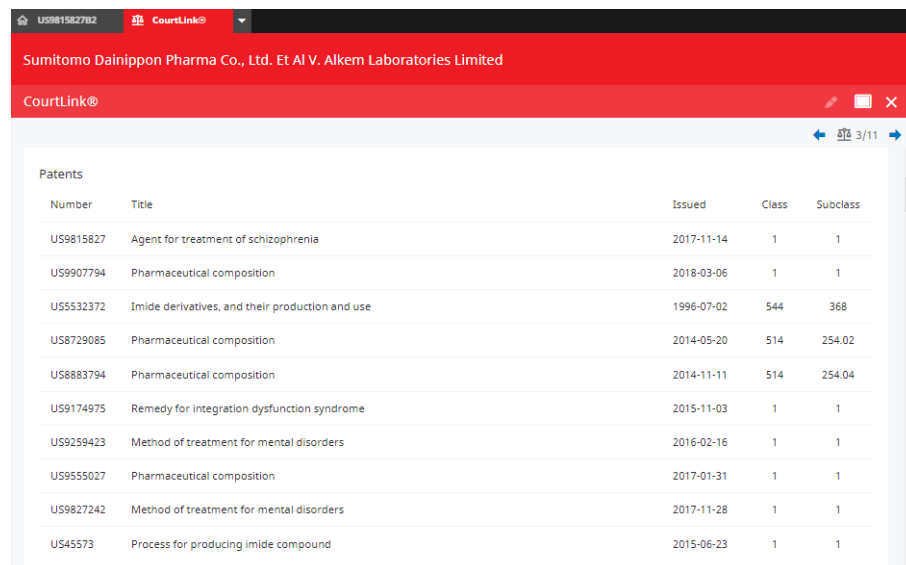
Header Icon Description



2. This opens the Courtlink based US litigation docket information in a new tab:



Patents that have not been litigated in the US do not have CourtLink®-related data. To find US documents with litigation data, you can use for example the following query: `LSSOP: (no) AND PC: (US)`. This searches the litigation field for docket numbers "no" and limits the results to USPTO documents.



Header Icon Description

For a quick overview of the related patents, we have added the **Patents** information section to the CourtLink® tab to list all patents asserted in the same litigation case. The **Class** and **Subclass** represent USPC classification codes, as provided by CourtLink®. The value "1" for the **Class** and **Subclass** in the example above indicates that no USPC class is available. Due to the USPTO's switch to CPC, not all documents have a USPC class. You can print the CourtLink® litigation data from your browser. Make sure that the document view is set to full view, because this is how you can use the print function of your browser.



Go to the **Pharmaceuticals** section to see Orange Book or SPC information, respectively (if available). Orange Book is a list of safe and effective drug products admitted to the US market by the United States Food and Drug Administration. Supplementary protection certificates (SPC) are an intellectual property right serving as an extension to a patent right, within the European Union.

Product	Type	Active Ingredient	Applicant	Application No.	Application Type	Approval Date	Patent Expiry Date	Patent usage code	Exclusivity Code	Exclusivity Date	D
NOCLOX FLEXYLOCH	DSON	IBIGLIN ASPART RECOMBINANT	NORDESK	020986	N New drug Application (NDA)	2019-10-31	2026-07-17				D
LEBERIR FLEXYLOCH	RX	IBIGLIN DETERMIN RECOMBINANT	NORDESK	021536	N New drug Application (NDA)	2019-10-31	2026-07-17				D
TRESIBA	RX	IBIGLIN DEGLUCOSE	NORDESK	203314	N New drug Application (NDA)	2015-09-25	2026-07-17	NCE NPP	2020-09-25	2019-12-16	S
TRESIBA	RX	IBIGLIN DEGLUCOSE	NORDESK	203314	N New drug Application (NDA)	2015-09-25	2026-07-17	NCE NPP	2020-09-25	2019-12-16	S
SAVENDA	RX	LIRAGLUTIDE RECOMBINANT	NORDESK	206321	N New drug Application (NDA)	2014-12-23	2026-07-17				S
XULTOPHY 100/1.6	RX	IBIGLIN DEGLUCOSE	NORDESK	208583	N New drug Application (NDA)	2016-11-21	2026-07-17	NCE NC			S

Publication date	SPC number	Authority	Product information	SPC date(s)
2016-09-27	2012/051	IE	PRODUCT NAME: DABIGATRAN ETEKELATE AND THE SALTS THEREOF; ESPECIALLY DABIGATRAN ETEKELATE-MESILATE; REGISTRATION NO/DATE: EU/1/08/442/009-014-20110801	Filing date: 2012-12-12
2016-06-01	5024-2012	SK	PRODUCT NAME: DABIGATRAN ETEKELAT; REGISTRATION NO/DATE: EU/1/08/442/009-014-20110801	Filing date: 2012-12-12
2016-05-15	54/2012	AT	PRODUCT NAME: DABIGATRAN ETEKELAT UND SEINE SALZE; INSBESONDERE DABIGATRAN ETEKELAT-MESILAT; REGISTRATION NO/DATE: EU/1/08/442/001-01/108/442/009-20030319	Effective date: 2016-05-15 Expiry date: 2023-05-15 Filing date: 2012-12-12
2016-05-11	12/0078	FR	PRODUCT NAME: DABIGATRAN ETEKELATE ET SES SELS ET PARTICULIERSMENT LE DABIGATRAN ETEKELATE-MESILATE; REGISTRATION NO/DATE: EU/1/08/442/009-20110801	Filing date: 2012-12-12
2016-05-09	CA-2012-00504	DK	PRODUCT NAME: DABIGATRAN ETEKELAT O/S SALTENE DERAF; SAERLIGT DABIGATRAN ETEKELAT-MESILAT; REG. NO/DATE: EU/1/08/442/009-014-20080319	Expiry date: 2023-05-15 Filing date: 2012-12-12
2016-04-25	PA2012021	LT	PRODUCT NAME: DABIGATRAN ETEKELATUM, MESILATUM; REGISTRATION NO/DATE: EU/1/08/442/009-014-20110801	Effective date: 2016-04-25 Expiry date: 2023-05-15 Filing date: 2012-12-12
2016-04-20	SPC/GB/13/002	GB	PRODUCT NAME: DABIGATRAN ETEKELATE AND THE SALTS THEREOF; ESPECIALLY DABIGATRAN ETEKELATE-MESILATE; REGISTERED: UK EU/1/08/442/009-014-20110803; UK EU/1/08/442/012-20110803; UK EU/1/08/442/011-20110803; UK EU/1/08/442/012-20110803; UK EU/1/08/442/011-20110803	Filing date: 2012-12-12

You can create a report of the Orange Book or SPC information from the currently viewed document in Excel, CSV, Word, or PDF format by clicking on the **Create pharmaceuticals report**.

Create pharmaceuticals report Page guide

Report format

- Excel
- CSV
- Word
- PDF

Linking options

- Link to document view
- Link to original PDF document
- None

Language preference

- Original document
- Display language

CANCEL OK



Go to the **Citations** section to see all cited documents including **Non-patent literature**. The related documents can be opened directly by selecting the Publication number. The related documents can also be saved in a work folder using the **Copy to folder** button. You can easily review selected citations of a document in results list mode. Select them from the Citations section in the document view and click on the **Display in a list** option. This will open a new browser tab where the selected documents are presented with all the functionality of the results list.

Header Icon Description

Citation type	Publication number	Citation relevance	Citation origin	Publication date	Title	Original standardized assignee
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EP1750888A1			2007-03-07		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WO2009111502A1			2009-09-11		
<input type="checkbox"/>	WO2009153992A1			2009-12-23		
<input type="checkbox"/>	WO2011089921A1			2011-07-28		
<input type="checkbox"/>	WO2010164071A2			2010-02-27		
<input type="checkbox"/>	WO2008018033A2			2008-03-04		

Citations include the Non-patent literature section. If a non-patent literature document is available in Scopus® (Elsevier's database of abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature), you can see the number of Scopus citations displayed in the *Non-patent literature* section of document view after each non-patent literature record. The Scopus® count shows how many times a non-patent literature document has been cited in the scientific world, and indicates the impact of the document. Users of TotalPatent One® can open the Scopus® link to view the details of a non-patent literature document if it is available in the Scopus® database without the need for a Scopus® ID.

Non-patent literature

J. K. N. JONES ET AL: "The Structure of the Type VIII Pneumococcus Specific Polysaccharide 1a,b", JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, vol. 79, no. 11, 1 June 1957 (1957-06-01), pages 2787-2793, XP055151920, ISSN: 0002-7863, DOI: 10.1021/ja01568a033 cited in the application **41 Citations in Scopus**

M. YANO ET AL: "Characterization of Gene Use and Efficacy of Mouse Monoclonal Antibodies to Streptococcus pneumoniae Serotype 8", CLINICAL AND VACCINE IMMUNOLOGY, vol. 18, no. 1, 10 November 2010 (2010-11-10), pages 59-66, XP055175118, ISSN: 1556-6811, DOI: 10.1128/CVI.00368-10 & Q. Chang ET AL: "Structure-Function Relationships for Human Antibodies to Pneumococcal Capsular Polysaccharide from Transgenic Mice with Human Immunoglobulin Loci", Infection and Immunity, vol. 70, no. 9, 1 September 2002 (2002-09-01), pages 4977-4986, XP055176312, ISSN: 0019-9567, DOI: 10.1128/IAI.70.9.4977-4986.2002 & R. Fleuridor ET AL: "A Cryptococcal Capsular Polysaccharide Mimotope Prolongs the Survival of Mice with Cryptococcus neoformans Infection", The Journal of Immunology, vol. 166, no. 2, 15 January 2001 (2001-01-15), pages 1087-1096, XP055176340, ISSN: 0022-1767, DOI: 10.4049/jimmunol.166.2.1087 **7 Citations in Scopus**

ALONSODEVELASCO E ET AL: "STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE: VIRULENCE FACTORS, PATHOGENESIS, AND VACCINES", MICROBIOLOGICAL REVIEWS, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC, US, vol. 59, no. 4, 1 December 1995 (1995-12-01), pages 591-603, XP000946788, ISSN: 0146-0749 **278 Citations in Scopus**

Add `AND NPSC:(exists())` to your query to filter for documents that have an external link to Scopus®.

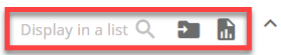


Go to the **Similar documents** section to see documents similar to the currently viewed one, based on title and abstract matches (not based on application numbers or family relations). The 10 most similar documents are displayed in the list. Family members are automatically excluded as these are already shown in the family section. To enhance performance the section is show on demand, meaning you will have to click the button: **Load similar publications**. You have the option to individually select the similar documents relevant to you, and choose from the following options:

- create a report,
- move them to a designated folder,
- display them in a results list for a more detailed review (this option opens a new browser tab).

Header Icon **Description**

Similar documents



The similarity check is done by matching this document to all documents in the database. Only the title and abstract text are matched, resulting in a score. The 10 highest-scoring documents are displayed here.

All

Aerodynamically Efficient Lightweight Vertical Take-Off And Landing Aircraft With Pivoting Rotors And Stowing Rotor Blades

Publication number [US20200164993A1](#)

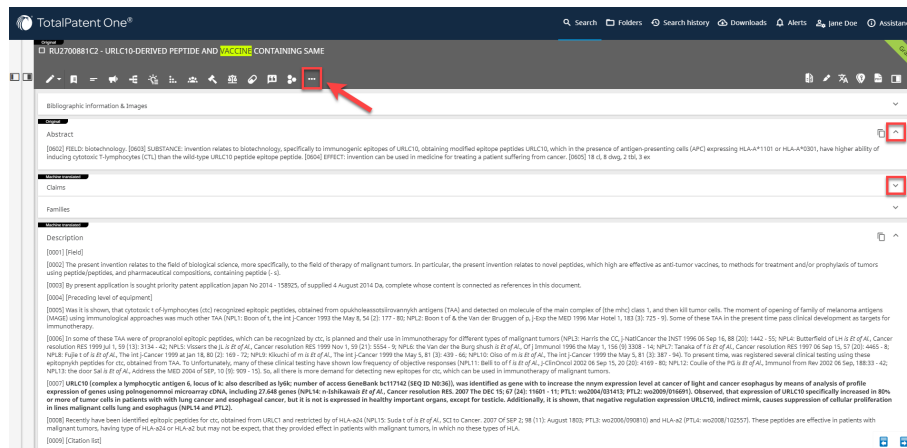
Publication date [2020-05-28](#)

Application date [2019-10-08](#)

An aerial vehicle adapted for vertical takeoff and landing using a set of wing mounted thrust producing elements and a set of tail mounted rotors for takeoff and landing. An aerial vehicle which is adapted to vertical takeoff with the rotors in a rotated, take-off attitude then transitions to a horizontal flight path, with the rotors rotated to a typical horizontal configuration. The aerial vehicle uses different configurations of its wing mounted rotors and propellers to reduce drag in all flight modes.

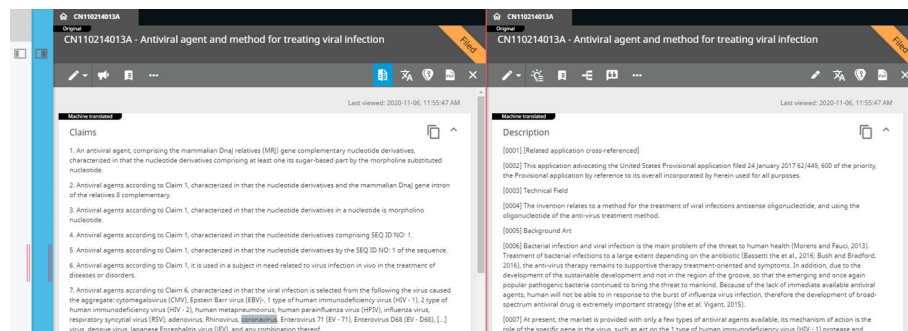


The **Expand/collapse all** button allows you to expand all sections of the document view, or collapse them, and keep open only the preferred ones. In the half-size side-by-side view, the entire section view menu is displayed as a drop-down list.



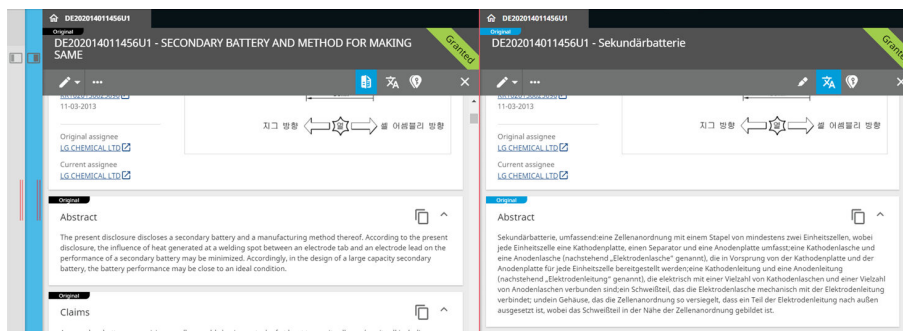
Click on the **Side-by-side view** option to open the same document in two separate tabs to:

1. Compare different sections of the same document (e.g. claims vs. description)

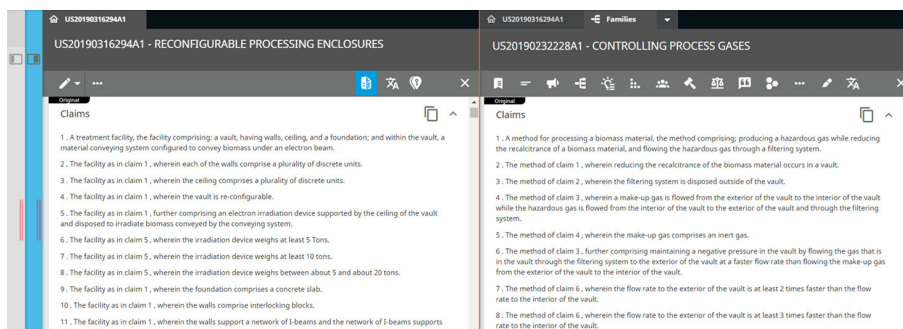


2. Compare different language versions of the same document (original language vs. English translation)

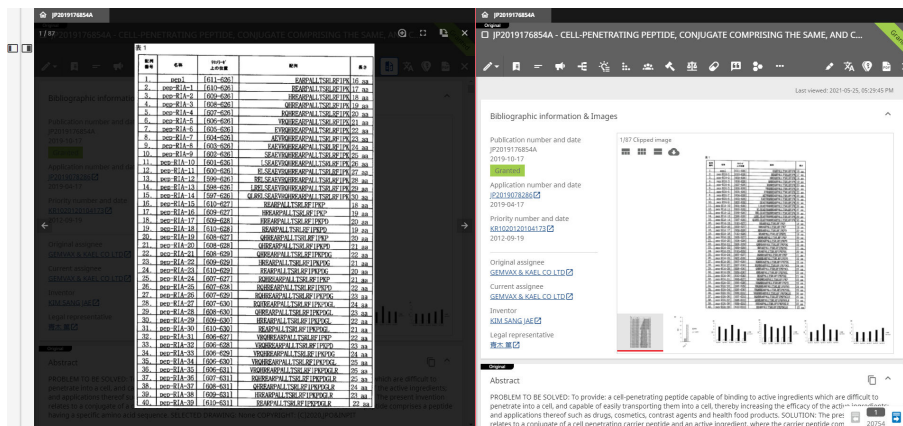
Header Icon Description



3. Compare different documents in the same patent family, or other referenced documents.



4. Review the images and the text of a document in side-by-side view.



All action buttons (except for **Highlighting**) are available on both tabs. Depending on your screen size, you might have to access these through the **Expand/collapse all** button:



Exit the **Side-by-side view** option by closing one of the document view tabs.



Click on the **Highlighting** option to add keywords that you wish to highlight in the displayed text. These keywords are independent of the search query keywords. For more information, see [Highlighting in Document View](#) on page 79.

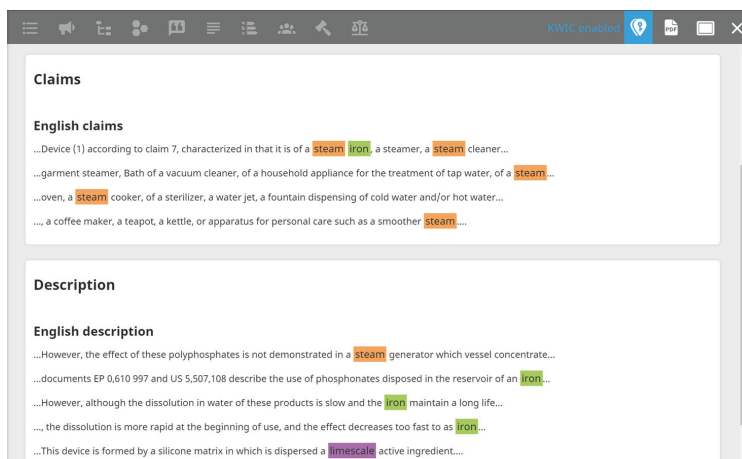


Click on the **Select language** option to choose your document display language.

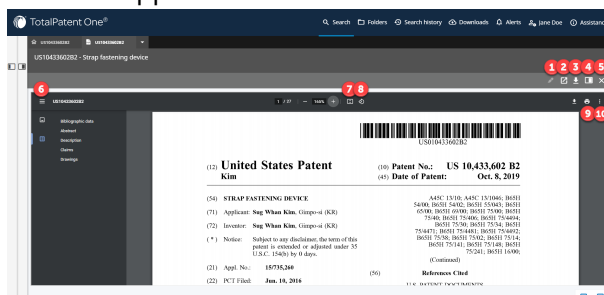
Header Icon Description



Click on the **Toggle keyword in context** option to open the Keyword In Context view (KWIC). **KWIC** or keyword in context provides an alternative document view with a larger emphasis on the keywords in your search. Per document section (Title, Abstract, Claims, Description) the text is broken down into parts or lines. Each line contains the keyword(s) and the context where this keyword is found. This way you can quickly scan if the keyword is used in the right context for your research.



Click on the **Open PDF** option to open the original PDF document (if available) on a new in-app tab.



Find below the description for the PDF view functionalities:

1. Highlight search terms.
2. Open the PDF in another browser window.
3. Download the PDF directly.
4. Minimize the document (this will open the results list on the left).
5. Close the PDF.
6. Overview of and bookmarks to the different sections of the PDF.
7. Adjust to page size.
8. Rotate the PDF view counterclockwise.
9. Print the PDF.
10. Other options: Two-page view and Annotations.



The **Copy** button allows you to copy the full text of a section to your clipboard.



Click on the **Maximize document** option to open a document in full document view.



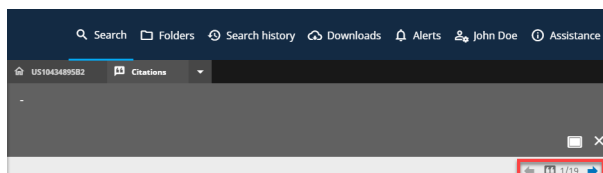
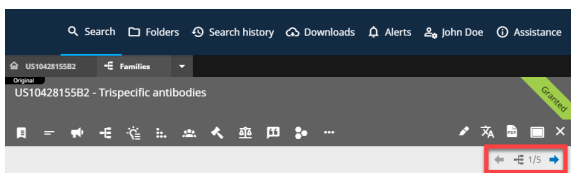
Click on the **Minimize document** option to return to half-size view to see the document and your results list.

Header Icon Description

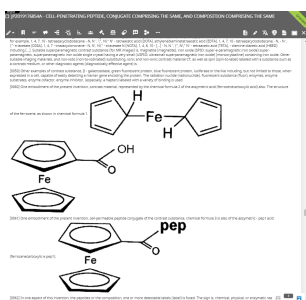


Click on the **Close document** option to close the document view.

Review document references without needing to go back to the main tab to open the next/previous document. You can easily navigate through the documents listed in a reference section (such as **Family, Citations, CourtLink®** or **Similar documents**) of different documents in just one tab by clicking the arrows representing next/previous. The icon between the arrows is different for each section.

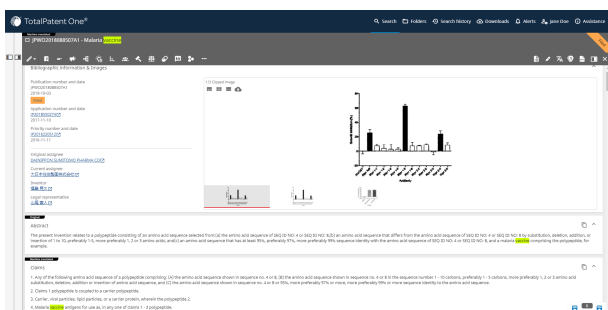


You can see the inline images in the body of the document, along with the relating text. This way, you can more conveniently review documents, without the need to stop your workflow and refer to the image viewer at the top of the document view.



Highlighting in Document View

TotalPatent One® uses highlighting to mark your search terms in the document view. This feature can be useful in the case of especially long patent document sections, as it indicates where and how often a particular search term you used in your query is used in the reviewed document(s).



For example, if you search for *vaccine* in the title, abstract and claims (TAC: (vaccine)), and you open the document view, you can find the word *vaccine* highlighted every time it occurs in the title, abstract, or claims. It is not highlighted in other data objects (e.g. description) as these are not defined in the query. If you switch on **Stemming**, you can find additional highlighted keywords (e.g. the plural form *vaccines*). For more information, see [Stemming](#) on page 120.

Highlighting is available for text objects, classification codes, and persons. For more information, see the table below.

Text objects:	Classification codes:	Persons:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abstract (AB:) Description (DSC:) Claim (CLM:) Full text: title, abstract, claim and description (FT:) Title (TI:) Title or abstract (TA:) Title or abstract or claim (TAC:) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperative patent Classification (CPC:) International Patent Classification (IPC:) US Class (USC:) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventor (IN:) Assignee (PA:)

Highlighting and Language Settings

Highlighting is available for machine translated and original language text objects. The results are strongly dependent on the language settings. For example, the German term *Kraftwagen*, in the query TI.DE:(Kraftwagen) , will be highlighted only if your **User interface display language** is set to **Language of publication**. If you display your results in one language (e.g. in English), terms in other languages will *not* be highlighted.

TI.DE:(Kraftwagen); Display language: Lan- TI.DE:(Kraftwagen); Display language: English
 guage of publication

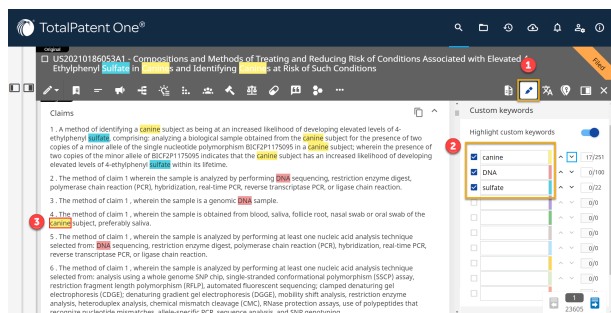


Similar effects can occur when If you use multiple **Search language(s)** for words that occur in both languages and synonyms. For example, the English term *Biscuit*, in the query TI:(Biscuit) , occurs in both English and French documents, and depending on the available translations, French titles containing *Biscuit* will be displayed in English as *Biscuit* or *Cookie*. Both results are correct, but only titles that contain the term *Biscuit* will be highlighted.

TI:(Biscuit); Search languages: English and TI:(Biscuit); Search languages: English and
 French, result translated to "Cookie" French, result translated to "Biscuit"



Highlight Custom Keywords



To add your own keywords (separately from the query keywords) to highlight in the document view, follow the steps below:

1. Click on the **Highlighting** icon in the document view.
2. Add the keywords (max. 10) that you want to highlight in the entire document. You can include/exclude keywords by clicking in the checkbox in front of the keywords.
3. Use the up and down arrows next to your custom keyword to navigate to the next and previous occurrences of that keyword in the text. The active keyword is highlighted with a red border.

You have option to highlight/not highlight your custom keywords by clicking on the toggle **Highlight custom keywords**.

The search query you used for the current search is displayed below the list of custom keywords. You have the option to highlight/not highlight your search query keywords by clicking on the toggle **Highlight search query keywords**.

View Images in Document View

You can either review the images of a document in the image viewer of the **Bibliographic information & Images** section in the documentation view, or you can open them in full size by clicking on one of them.

Image Viewer in Document View

Bibliographic information & Images ^

Publication number and date
AU2019362080A1
2021-05-20
Filed

Application number and date
AU2019362080 [link]
2019-10-19

Priority number and date
US62748115 [link]
2018-10-19

Original assignee
[Regents of the University of Minnesota](#) [link]

Current assignee
[Regents of the University of Minnesota](#) [link]

Inventor
[HERING, Bernhard J.](#) [link]

Legal representative
[Pizeys Patent and Trade Mark Attorneys Pty Ltd](#) [link]

1/28 Clipped image

1 2 3 4

Group #	Streptozotocin	Regimen	Islet transplant
1	+	+	+
2	+	+	-
3	+	-	+
4	+	-	-
5	-	-	-

[0433] For group 1, blood glucose levels are expected to become normal immediately after

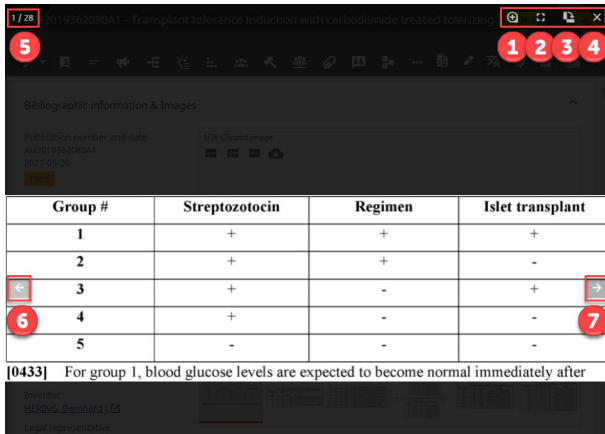
By default, the first image of a document is displayed in the image viewer. Below the first image, you can see the thumbnails of the other pictures, if available (max. 6 can be displayed at a time). See any image in the viewer by selecting one from the row of thumbnails. The currently viewed image is displayed as gray and underlined (red) in the thumbnail row.

You select the following image action buttons (listed from left to right) above the images in the viewer:

1. Standard view (default)
2. Grid view: Enlarges all images and displays them in a grid.
3. List view: Maximizes all images and displays them in a list.
4. Export all images from the document.

Open Full-Size Image

To view an image in full size, click on the image in the document view.



The following action options are available in this view:

1. Zoom in/out.
2. Turn on/off full screen mode.
3. Rotate image.
4. Close the image view (or press ESC).
5. The image counter (in this case the 1st of 28 images).
6. Open the previous image.
7. Open the next image.

7 Search History

Search History Page Overview

The **Search history** page contains an overview of all your previously run or saved queries (see [Save a Search Query](#) on page 85). On this page, you can find the following types of data stored for each query:

Query name	Last date updated	Results	Query	Search language	Authority	Stemming
Q20210928_2	2021-09-28, 05:56:59 PM	1263	TI(copper) AND gold AND TI (silver)	eng	All	

- Query name** - The name of the query can be used for a narrow search using the saved query results as the document set instead of the full database using the `QUERY ()` command. The system automatically assigns a name for each run or saved query (the name starts with the letter "Q" for not saved queries, and with the letters "SQ" for saved ones).

Search history query names

Query name	Last date updated	Results	Query	Search language	Authority	Stemming
Q20210928_2	2021-09-28, 05:56:59 PM	1263	TI(copper) AND gold AND TI (silver)	eng	All	
Q20210928_1	2021-09-28, 10:10:30 AM	1302832	TI(metal) AND AR(metal) OR TI(elastic)	eng	All	

Saved search query names

Query name	Last date updated	Results	Query	Search language	Authority	Stemming
SQ2021082705340	2021-09-07, 10:43:27 AM	160495	TI(engine)	eng	US	
SQ2021082511347	2021-08-27, 11:53:10 AM	6761	TI,DC(kraftwagen)	eng	All	

- Last date updated** - The date when the search was run for the last time.
- Results** - The number of results from the last time the query was run.
- Query** - The query syntax used for the search.
- Search language** - The search language of the specific search.
- Authority** - The authorities selected for the search.
- Stemming** - The check mark indicates if **Stemming** was on when the search was run.

You can filter the history page using the filter box in the top right corner. This is a basic text search in the **Query name** and **Query** columns.

Like the search results, the history list is controlled by the **Results per page** setting option under **User Preferences**. For more information, see [User Preferences](#) on page 13.

Search history actions

Query name	Last date updated	Results	Query	Search language	Authority	Stemming
Q20210928_2	2021-09-28, 10:12:29 AM	1263	TI(copper) AND gold AND TI (silver)	eng	All	
Q20210928_1	2021-09-28, 10:10:30 AM	1302832	TI(metal) AND AR(metal) OR TI(elastic)	eng	All	

Saved search actions

Query name	Last date updated	Results	Query	Search language	Authority	Stemming
SQ2021082705340	2021-09-07, 10:43:27 AM	160495	TI(engine)	eng	US	
SQ2021082511347	2021-08-27, 11:53:10 AM	6761	TI,DC(kraftwagen)	eng	All	

- You can save any query for later use by clicking on the **Save search** option above the query box on the main page. This will open the **Create new saved search** wizard:

Create new saved search ⓘ


Saved search name

Folder name

[CANCEL](#) [OK](#)

Enter a meaningful name and select or add a new saved search folder. The name cannot contain spaces or characters that are part of the query syntax: + - = & | > < ! () { } [] ^ " ~ * ? % : / \ . Each folder name must be unique. Click **OK** to save the search.

You can also copy or move saved searches to other folders. Open a saved search folder, click on the folder icon, and choose either the **Move to saved search folder** or the **Copy to saved search folder** option.

 Remember: The maximum amount of saved searches per folder is 100.

2. You can combine the search results of multiple queries. Select each query via the checkbox in front of the query name and click the **Combine queries** button.

3. You can compare the search results of two queries. Select each query via the checkbox in front of the query name and click the **Compare queries** button.

4. You can delete multiple queries at once. Select the queries you no longer need and click the **Delete queries** button.

5. You can download the search result list in a comprehensive report for future reference. When you execute a large number of queries it is hard to keep track. Select the queries you need for future reference and click the **Download history** button. Select the file format of your preference, the download will start immediately.


6. Re-run a query. Clicking on the query name will execute the same query again and will give you the same results, *unless*:

- New documents are uploaded that match the search criteria.
- You have changed your family settings. The query history does not save the family settings used. When for example:
 - You have executed a query in domestic family mode, only the earliest document of that family is displayed in the result list.
 - You change your preferred family mode to complete family, another document might qualify as the earliest document and therefore the re-run will show this document.

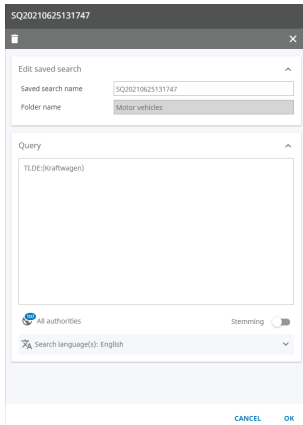
If you re-run it a saved query, the result count will not be updated, only the status and content of the documents that already were listed among your results.


7. Create alerts. Alerts are notifications to check and notify on a regular basis if a change in the database has occurred in relation to a search query. See [Create Alerts in Publications Mode](#) on page 97.

8. Delete a query from the history.


 Note: Search history is not cleared automatically.

9. By clicking on the icon, you open the settings panel to edit the query. Here, you can change the name, the query itself, the authority selection, the search language and switch stemming on and off. Click **OK** to save your changes.



 Note: Consider copying and pasting the query to the query box on the main page, and creating a new saved search based on the results.

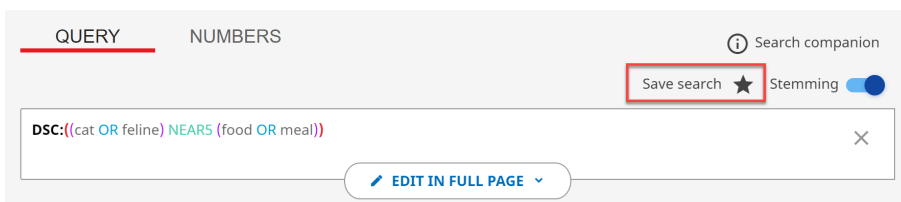
10. Update the result count of the saved query. Use this option after you have changed the settings of the saved search.

 Tip: The search history is stored in the system for a period of one year. We recommend saving the queries you want to re-use as saved searches, so you can add meaningful names to your queries and find them more easily later on.

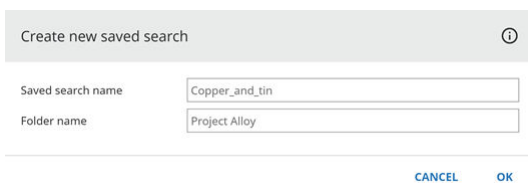
Save a Search Query

You can save your search queries in designated folders for later use.

Save a Search Query From the Query Box

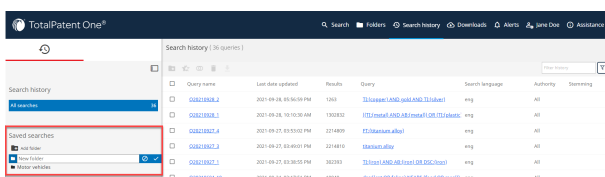


You can save any query to a folder for later use by clicking on the **Save search** option above the query box on the main page. This will open the **Create new saved search** wizard:




Enter a meaningful name and select or add a new saved search folder. The name cannot contain spaces or characters that are part of the query syntax: + - = & | > < ! () { } [] ^ " ~ * ? % : / \ . Each folder name must be unique. Click **OK** to save the search.

Create a Saved Search Folder



You can find the saved search folders on the left side panel of the **Search history** page. Create new folders for your saved searches by clicking on the **Add folder** option. The number of folders is not limited, but each folder name must be unique.

You can also copy or move saved searches to other folders. Open a saved search folder, click on the folder icon, and choose either the **Move to saved search folder** or the **Copy to saved search folder** option.

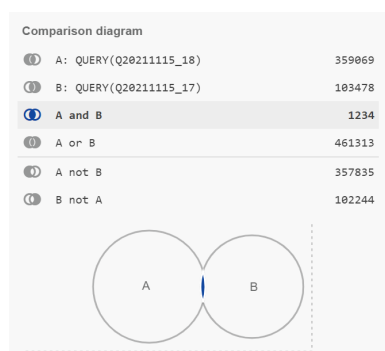
 Remember: The maximum amount of saved searches per folder is 100.

Compare Queries

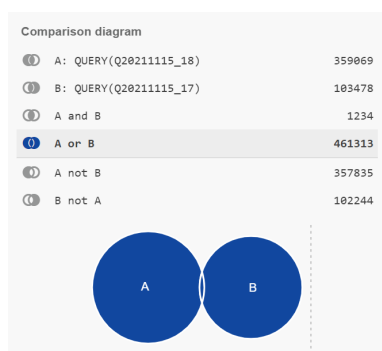
You can select a maximum of 2 queries at a time from your search history or your saved queries to compare their results. This option will run a new search with both of the compared queries. The Venn-diagrams, which you can see on the left side panel on the **Search history** page, help to visualize the all possible combinations of the results of the selected queries.

You can choose to see documents that are among the results of both queries (AND), or the results of only one of the queries (OR), or you can exclude the results of one of the queries from the results of the other query (NOT). After selecting the two queries from the history page, click on the **Compare queries** option. Select the operator you are interested in from the list or by clicking on the area of interest in the diagram itself.

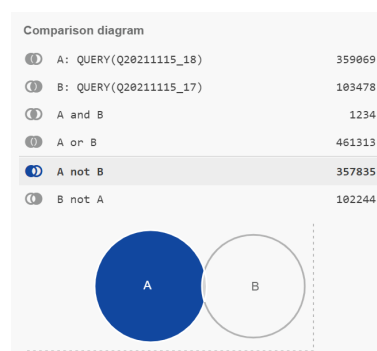
AND





OR



NOT



 **Caution:** A query comparison creates and executes a new query. You can add additional criteria, for example add `AND PD:[2017-01-01 to *]` to the query if you are interested in documents published later than 2016. Take care this removes the comparison diagram.

 **Tip:** The compared queries are stored together as a newly created third query on the **Search history** page.

Compare or Combine and Stemming

You can apply stemming only per query. If you compare or combine two queries, the system will apply stemming (on/off) based on the following schema:

Query A	Query B	Combined or Compared queries
Stemming ON	Stemming ON	Stemming ON for both queries
Stemming ON	Stemming OFF	Stemming ON for both queries.
Stemming OFF	Stemming OFF	Stemming OFF for both queries


Export Search History

You can download your search history as a comprehensive report.

1. On the **Search history** page, select the queries you want to include in your report. This will activate the **Download history** button.
2. Select the download format and save the file in a location of your preference. You can choose from the following formats: CSV, Excel, Word, PDF.

You can find the following information in the exported report:

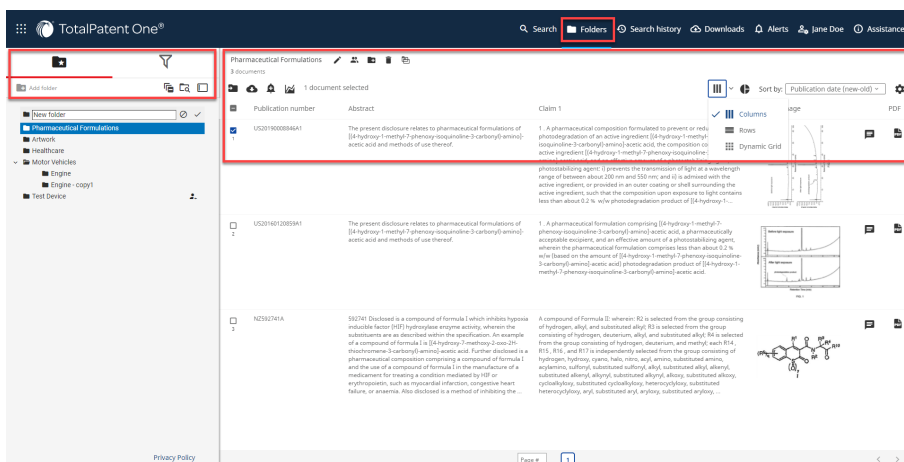
- **Query name** - The name of the query.
- **Last Updated** - The recorded time of the last query execution.
- **Result** - The number of results retrieved using these settings.
- **Query** - The query syntax used.
- **Search Language** - The language used to execute the query (see [User Preferences](#) on page 13).
- **Authority** - The active authorities selected before the query was executed (see [Authority Selection](#) on page 27).

-  Remember: As our database is constantly updated, executing a query specified in this report at a later stage may lead to additional results.

8 Folders Page Options

Folder Page Overview

You can create your own user folders to keep and organize your search results for further analysis. Review, search, and export folders, and add annotations to documents within a folder on the **Folders** page.



On the left side of the page, you can find the search and filters panel with your saved folders. For more information on how to search in folders, see [Search in Document Folders/Folder Structures](#) on page 90.

On the right side of the page, you can find your saved documents in the selected folder. With the options available here, you can analyze and manage the documents in your folders the same way you can in the results list. For more information on customization, see [Results Page View Options](#) on page 54.

Create/Delete a Document Folder

Create a Document Folder

To create a new **folder**, follow the steps below:

1. Select the Add folder option on the **Folders** tab.
2. Enter the new folder name.
3. Click on the check mark to complete the folder creation process.

To create a **subfolder**, follow the steps below:

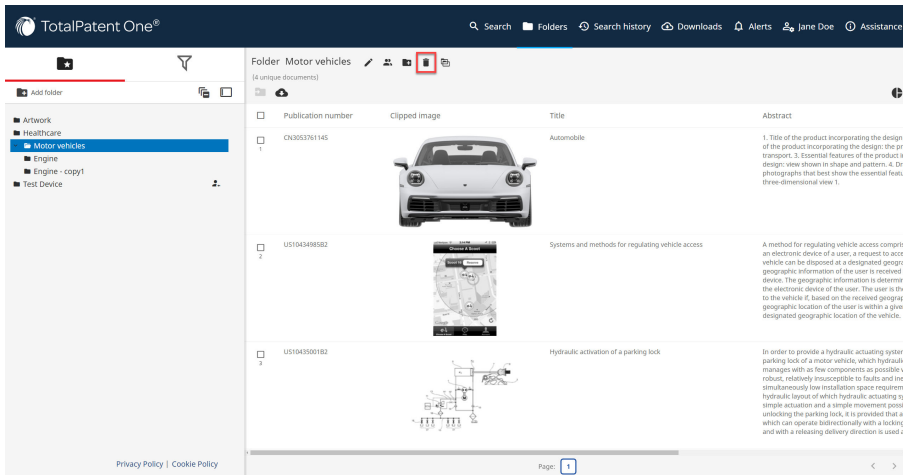
1. Select the existing main folder to which you want to add the subfolder, on the **Folders** tab.
2. Click on the **Add subfolder** icon next to the folder name.
3. Enter the new subfolder name.
4. Click on the check mark to complete the subfolder creation process.

Alternatively, copy any folder (main or subfolders) to create a new one by selecting an existing folder and clicking on the **Copy folder** icon above the list of documents.

R Remember: Searches executed on the **Folder** page only search the documents in your existing document folders, and *not* the full database. To always keep the results up-to-date, rerun your queries from the **Recent & saved searches** box or your **Search history**.

Delete a Document Folder

You can delete your document folders on the **Folders** page.



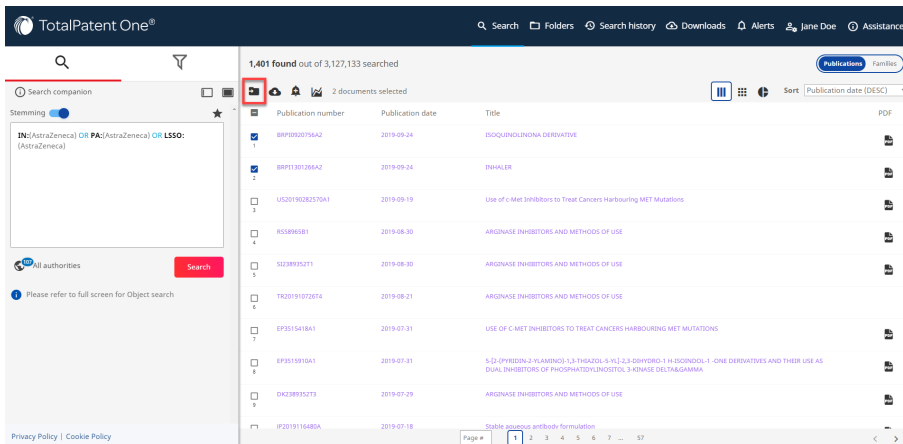
To delete a document folder, follow the steps below:

1. Select the folder you want to delete.
2. Click on the Delete folder icon above the list of documents.
3. When the popup window appears, click on OK to confirm the deletion of the folder.

Add/Delete Documents

Add Documents to a Folder

You can add documents to your existing or newly created folders on the results list page, after you executed a search query.

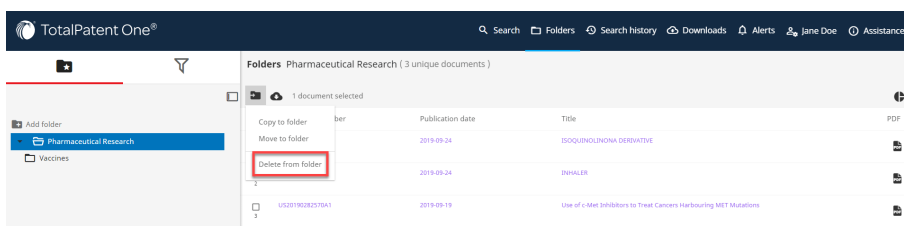


1. Select the relevant documents by checking in the box in front of the documents.
2. Click on the **Folder actions** button.
3. Select or add the target folder you want to save the selected files to and click on **MOVE**.

Note: The number of documents you can save in a folder is limited to 50,000.

Delete Documents From a Folder

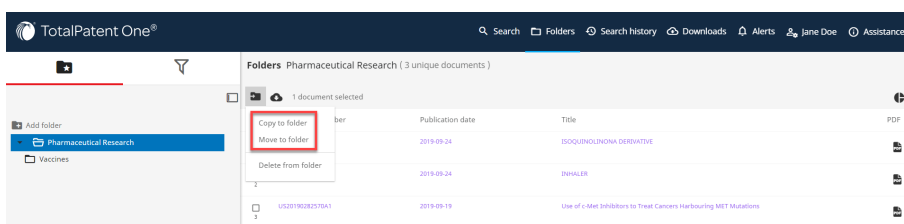
You can delete files from one folder to another directly from the Folder page.



1. Select the relevant documents by checking in the box in front of them.
2. Click on the **Folder actions** button.
3. Select **Delete from folder** to delete the selected documents from the folder.

Copy/Move Documents Between Folders

You can copy or move files from one folder to another directly from the Folder page.



1. Select the relevant documents by checking in the box in front of them.
2. Click on the **Folder actions** button.
3. Select **Copy to folder** to copy (have a copy in each folder) or **Move to folder** to move (relocate your only copy) the selected document(s) to another folder.
4. Select the target folder you want to copy or move the selected files to and click on **COPY** or **MOVE**.

Search in Document Folders/Folder Structures

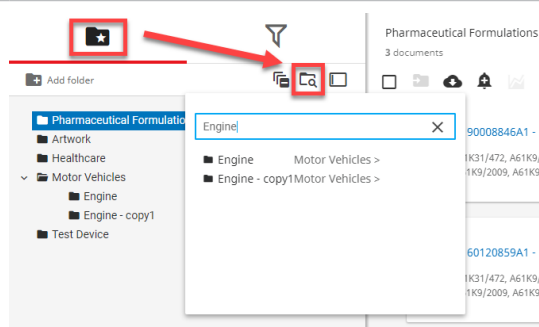
Folder Search from the Folders Page

You can search for and in folders directly from the **Folders** page. To do this, use the folders and filters panel on the left.

Folders and Filters Panel

The **Folders** tab allows your to create folders and search for specific folder names. To search for a folder, click on the folder search icon, type in the folder name you want to find, and select the relevant one from the offered options.

Examples



Folders and Filters Panel

The **Filters** tab panel allows you to filter your documents within a specific folder.

In front of the free text box, you can select the preferred filter type from the drop-down menu.

If you want to filter your results based on CPC/IPC information, you can click on the **Additional information** icon next to each offered category to see the respective classification category tree.

Examples

The top screenshot shows the 'Clear filters' panel with a search box and a list of filter categories. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Folder Physics' panel with a list of CPC and IPC codes and a detailed view of a patent document snippet.

Folder Search from the Search Page

After executing a search query, you can store your results in a specified folder, for future use. If your user account has saved folders, you can search those folders from the main query box, just as you can search the entire database.

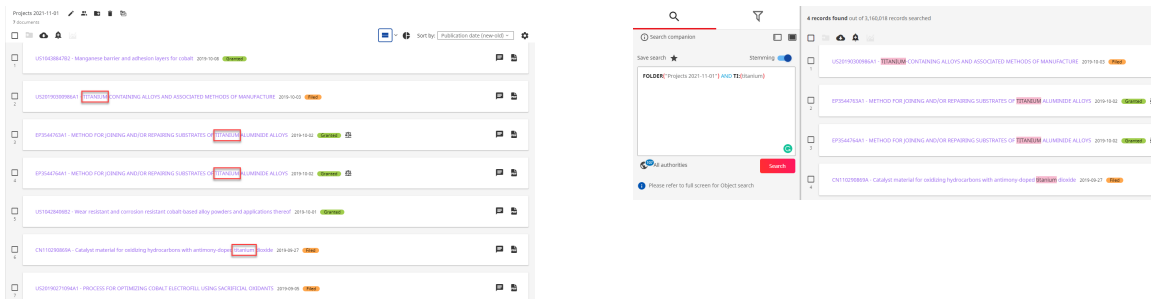
The screenshot shows the search page with the 'Folder' search field and the 'Engines' dropdown menu.

Use the **FOLDER** search field to narrow down your search to one of your specific user folders or folder structures. To create your query quickly, use the lookup tool for this field. To open the lookup tool, click on the icon on the right, and start typing a folder name. Select the name you want to search for from the offered list.

Alternatively, use the **FOLDER()** alias to create a command line search. The folder search syntax does not require a colon (:). If your folder name contains spaces, put it in double-quotes ("") so the spaces will not be interpreted as "AND" in your query. Entering quotation marks (") manually is the best way to ensure that they are not formatted or stylized ("). Formatted or stylized characters are interpreted as different characters in the search, and as a result, the query will fail. If your folder name consists of a single word without spaces, double quotes are not required.

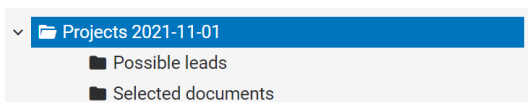
Folder search is case-insensitive, e.g. `FOLDER("Possible leads")` and `FOLDER("possible leads")` both search in the folder "Possible leads".

Folder search example combined with a different search field: `FOLDER("Projects 2021-11-01") AND TI:(titanium)` : searches in the folder "Projects 2021-11-01" for all document titles (TI) containing the term "titanium".



Folder Structure Search from the Search Page

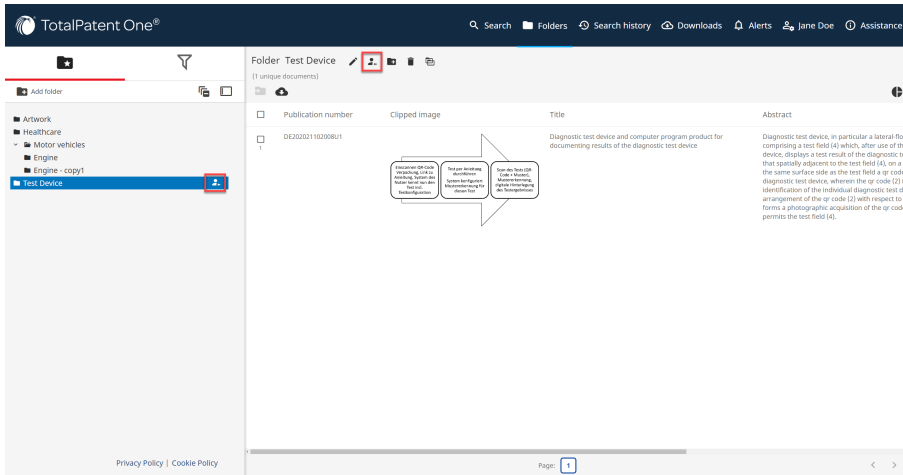
You can include folder structure in your command line query. See the image below as an example:



- To search documents in the top-level folder "Projects 2021-11-01", use the following syntax: `FOLDER("Projects 2021-11-01")`.
- To search documents in the top-level folder "Projects 2021-11-01" and all of its subfolders, use forward slashes in your query to enclose the top-level folder name, and add a wild card after the closing slash, e.g. `FOLDER("/Projects 2021-11-01/*")`. For correct search syntax, make sure the double quotes (") enclose the whole command.
- To search documents only in the subfolder "Selected documents" of the top-level folder "Projects 2021-11-01", use the following syntax: `FOLDER("/Projects 2021-11-01/Selected documents")` OR `FOLDER("Selected documents")`.
- To search documents in all the subfolders of the top-level folder "Projects 2021-11-01", excluding the top-level folder itself, use the following syntax: `FOLDER("/Projects 2021-11-01/*")`.


Share Document Folder


Folders can be shared with other *TotalPatent One*® users. Users receiving a shared folder can review, export, copy, and move the documents from the shared folder to another folder, but they cannot add/delete documents to/from the shared folder. In order to gain full control of the documents in a received shared folder, copy all the documents from the shared folder to your own folder.



1. To share a folder, select the relevant folder.
2. Click on the **Share folder** button.
3. Enter a valid email address.
4. Click **Add**. Repeat this step for all users you want to share your folder with.
5. Review the information. If it is correct, click **SHARE**.

A shared folder is marked by the following folder icon:

 **Caution:** This step is the only opportunity to revoke sharing a folder. Once the folder is shared, it appears as a new folder in the other user's folder list, until they manually delete the folder.

 **Tip:** To revoke an already shared folder, copy all the documents in that folder to a new folder, and delete the shared folder. This way, the other user(s) no longer receive(s) updates when you add/delete documents to/from the shared folder.

Once you shared a folder, an email is sent to the recipient user containing a link to *TotalPatent One*®. The recipient user can use the link and log in to add the shared folder to their own folders page.

Share folder: 20180301

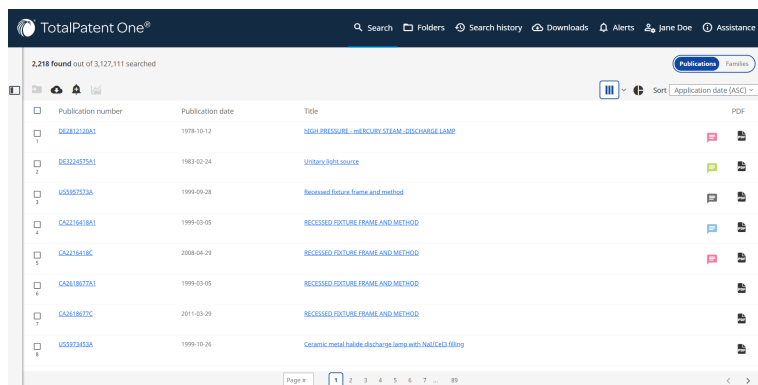
Dear TotalPatent One® user, SusanB has shared a folder with you. Below is an activation link.

<http://www.totalpatentone.com/api/control?sharedfolder=5ad5f080a244e12bde2443c1>

9 Annotations

Manage Annotations

Annotations are explanatory notes that you can add to each document in your results list. Annotations allows you to mark specific documents for future reference.



Create an annotation by selecting a document and clicking on the following button:



Note for US10157597B1 ✖

Publication title Tremolo locking device

Note date 2019-02-26

Further investigation

Note color

[CANCEL](#) [SAVE](#)

When the annotation settings pop-up window opens, you can do the following:

- Enter the annotation text (a maximum of 500 characters).
- Choose one of the six optional annotation colors.
- Click **SAVE** to save your changes. You will see the annotation icon in the color of your choice in your results list.


The following are automatically provided by the system:

- The annotation name is automatically generated.
- The document title is automatically displayed (the title of the document the annotation is attached to).
- The annotation date is automatically generated.

Edit Existing Annotations

You can edit your existing annotations in the following ways:

- Edit the annotation text in the text box.
- Change the color by selecting any of the available colors.

- Delete the annotation by clicking on the following button: 
- Save your changes by clicking on **SAVE**.

Note for CA2216418C

Do you want to delete the annotation?

Publication title	RECESSED FI		CANCEL	OK
Note date	2021-04-22			

Philips

Note color

CANCEL SAVE


Annotations in Families Mode

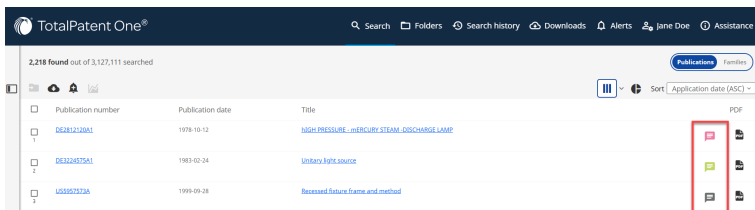
Annotations can only be attached to individual documents, and not all of them are visible in **Families** mode, because the results list displays only one document from a family in **Families** mode. If you are searching for annotations, switch to **Publications** mode.

If you add an annotation to a document in **Families** mode, the annotation will only be visible if you keep the same family settings in your user preferences.

Execute Annotation Search

Search annotation texts by using the operator `ANNOTATION`.

 Note: You can use wildcards for your annotation search. For example, the `ANNOTATION (*)` query retrieves all documents you added an annotation to.




The screenshot shows the TotalPatent One interface with a search results table. The table has columns for Publication number, Publication date, and Title. The results are sorted by Application date (ASC). A red box highlights the annotation search icon in the right sidebar.

Publication number	Publication date	Title
DE41212041	1978-10-12	NON-PRESSURE...RECURVE STEAM...COOLING LAMP
DE32287561	1983-02-24	Unitary light source
US392713A	1939-09-28	Recessed fixture frame and method

You can use annotation search in combination with other search objects. For example, the `ANNOTATION(further*) AND TI:(inhibitor)` query searches within the annotated documents for phrases starting with "further" AND titles (TI) containing "inhibitor":

Note for CN109012211A



Publication title	A reverse osmosis scale inhibitor and its preparation process
Note date	2019-02-26

Further investigation

Note color

CANCEL SAVE

- Ⓜ Remember: You can use special characters in the annotation text, but you cannot use them in an annotation search. See [Reserved Words, Special Characters and Punctuation in Search Queries](#) on page 50 for an overview of all reserved characters.

Export Annotations

Annotations are added as your personal fields to the document. They can be exported like any other document field. Just add the field **Annotation** to the **Custom field selection** in the export (see [Export Search Query Results](#) on page 61).

10 Alerts

Alert Creation Overview


If you set alerts, you will receive notifications (in the application and optionally in email) if there is a change in the results of a specific query in your search history (e.g. new documents, new family member), or if the documents selected for the alert are updated (e.g. legal status changes, citation updates, assignee updates).

You can create query-based or selection-based alerts from the **results list page** as follows:

1. Click on the **Create alert** button.
2. To create a query-based alert, select the **Create alert based on query** option from the drop-down list. To include the filters applied in the result list, select the option **Create alert based on query (include filters)**.
3. To create a selection-based alert, choose the **Create alert based on selection** option from the drop-down list, after selecting one or more documents in the results list. The query for the alert is based on document numbers. You can also choose to monitor specific attributes of patent documents, e.g. ownership (assignee) or legal status.

Alternatively, you can create query-based alerts from the **Search history page** as follows:

1. Select the query you want to use from your search history list.
2. Move your cursor over a list item to see the action options on the right end of the row.
3. Click on the **Create alert** button.

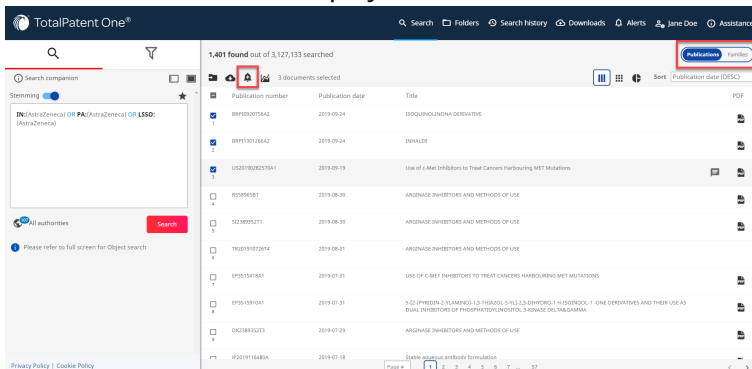
 Remember: The entries in the query history are stored including the filters you applied. If you create an alert based on a search history entry, it will also include these filters.

All options will open the alert wizard.

The new or changed documents are included as an attachment in the format of your choice (Excel, PDF or Word).

Create Alerts in Publications Mode

The **Publications** view displays individual documents.



The screenshot shows the TotalPatent One interface in Publications mode. The top navigation bar includes 'Search', 'Folders', 'Search history', 'Downloads', 'Alerts', 'Jane Doe', and 'Assistance'. The main content area displays a table of search results with columns for 'Publication number', 'Publication date', and 'Title'. A 'Publications' button is highlighted in the top right corner. The search criteria on the left include 'AstraZeneca OR PA/AstraZeneca OR L550: AstraZeneca'.

Publication number	Publication date	Title
881920176A2	2018-09-24	ISOUQUOLINONA DERIVATIVE
881130126A2	2018-09-24	INHIBITOR
US20190282533A1	2018-09-19	Use of c-Met Inhibitors to Treat Cancers Harboring MET Mutations
R03085851	2018-08-30	ARIZONAZ INHIBITORS AND METHODS OF USE
S223920211	2018-08-30	ARIZONAZ INHIBITORS AND METHODS OF USE
TR20191072914	2018-08-21	ARIZONAZ INHIBITORS AND METHODS OF USE
EP2015488A1	2018-07-01	USE OF c-MET INHIBITORS TO TREAT CANCERS HARBOURING MET MUTATIONS
EP2013103A1	2018-07-01	5-(2-((PHENYL(2-FLUOROPHENYL)IMINO)AMINO)ETHYL)HYDROXY-1-HYDROXYMETHYL-1-ONE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR USE AS SMALL MOLECULE INHIBITORS OF PROTEASOMEDOMAINS, INHIBITORS OF GSK-3BETA
US2018031037B2	2018-07-26	ARIZONAZ INHIBITORS AND METHODS OF USE
JP2019116485A	2018-07-18	Stable aqueous antibody formulation

Query-Based Alerts in Publications Mode

Monitor - Select the event you want to monitor. Enter the Client ID if required. You have the following two options:

1. "Alert me when there are new publications." - Notifies you of new documents that match your query.
2. "Alert me when there are new or updated publications." - Notifies you of both new and updated documents that match your query.

Query - The query text box contains the query used to create the alert. You can edit the query here, e.g. by adding filters, turning stemming on/off, or changing the scope of authorities. You can also change the search language at this point. However, if you modify the query, you cannot monitor the results of the changed query until the next time the alert is active. For always relevant results, make your changes on the search page before creating an alert.

Schedule - You can enter a name for the alert, or check the automatic one created by the application. You can set the regularity (also an end date) and exact hour of receiving your notifications. The alert schedule determines when you want to receive an alert. Choose a specific date or a generic period. Monthly on the first day at 0:00 will give you the results of the previous month independent of the amount of days in that month.

Email options - You can send alert results to any email address, mind you our privacy policy dictates you will have to inform the recipient when alerts are sent to any other email address than your own. Email addresses are validated before you can save the alert.

You can choose to receive your email notification information in either of the following ways:

- Body of email
- Attachment
- Body of email and attachment

Under **Document format**, you can select your preferred file format of alert email attachments:

- Excel
- PDF (to ZIP file)
- PDF (in 1 document)
- Word (to ZIP file)
- Word (in 1 document)

If you click on **Edit fields** next to the document format selection drop-down, the **Custom field selection** window will open up. Here, you can select which default fields you would like to add to your alert export, include addresses, add clipped images, and change field display order.

Turn on the **Avoid empty reports** switch to avoid receiving a notification if no changes occurred during the alert schedule period.

Click on **SAVE** to finalize your selection.

! Caution: As the alert emails are sent by a system, some companies email policies will automatically sent alert emails to your spam folder. Also be aware some queries and alert intervals might lead to the email to become too large for your mail server to accept.

Email Template for Query-Based Alerts in Publications Mode

The notification in the body of the email contains a detailed summary of the changes for the period defined in the alert settings. The alert email templates of *TotalPatent One*® ensure the best readability of alert emails.

TotalPatent One® New Alert
Alert date: December 23, 2020

New / Updated documents were found based on the query monitored by this alert.

Alert name: Alert 20200504155852

Alert Type: Query Based - Publications Sections monitored: Any changes
Time period for this alert: December 22 2020, 12:00 AM through December 23 2020, 12:00 AM
Alert recurrence: DAILY Update My Alert
Username: um user PA186296577

Alert Query:
CLM:(coronavirus and detection)

Results:
This alert run found [25 results](#).
Details of the results can be found in the attachment of this email or below.

Table of contents (25 results found)

Publication Number	Change Type	Publication Title	Publication Date
CN1118502700	New Publication / Sections Updated (Persons, Classification)	Method and device for detecting novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2	2020-12-22
CN1115209468	New Publication / Sections Updated (Persons, Classification)	Isolated novel coronavirus monoclonal antibody or antigen binding portion thereof	2020-12-22
KR102020074162A	Sections Updated (Classification)	CRISPR effector system based diagnostics	2020-06-24

New/Updated Publications

Change Type: New Publication / Sections Updated (Persons, Classification)

Publication Number: [CN1115209468](#) (document view)

Title: Isolated novel coronavirus monoclonal antibody or antigen binding portion thereof

Inventor: 朱凤才 - 张舒 - 潘红基 - 李浦欣 - 郭嘉祥 - 王祥鑫

Original Assignee: 江苏省疾病预防控制中心(江苏省公共卫生研究院)

Current Assignee: 江苏省疾病预防控制中心(江苏省公共卫生研究院)

Application Number: 202010468939 CN202010468939

Application Date: 2020-05-28

Publication No: CN111620946B

Abstract:
The invention discloses a separated novel coronavirus monoclonal antibody or an antigen binding portion thereof, wherein the monoclonal antibody specifically binds to a novel coronavirus S protein. The monoclonal antibody of the present invention comprises a heavy chain variable region having SEQ ID NO. 1 - 3 amino acid sequences and a light chain variable region having SEQ ID NO. 5 - 7 amino acid sequences. The monoclonal antibody can be used for detecting the existence of a novel coronavirus. In addition, the monoclonal antibody has neutralizing activity and can be used for developing drugs for preventing or treating novel coronavirus infection.

First Claim:
1. The CDR2 of the heavy chain variable region comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1 or a conservative modified form thereof; CDR3 of the light chain variable region comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5 or a conservative modified form thereof; CDR1 comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1 or conservative modified form thereof, and the CDR3 of the light chain variable region comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 5 or a conservative modified form thereof; and the CDR3 of the light chain variable region comprises the amino acid sequence as shown SEQ ID NO. 1 and CDR3 sequence shown SEQ ID NO. 1 or conservative modified forms thereof.

Document:
[Show original document \(pdf\)](#)

Selection-Based Alerts in Publications Mode

A selection-based alert differs from a query-based alert as it is always only monitoring changes to specific existing documents.

Monitor - Select **Any changes** to monitor the whole document for changes or select specific sections to monitor. When selecting **New/updated family member** you are required to select a family type.

Selected publications - This section contains the publication numbers the alert is based on. As you can see the underlying query is a `PN: ()` search. You are not allowed to add additional publication numbers once the alert is active so make sure you have selected the correct documents.

For the other sections, see the explanation in the above table on query-based alerts.

Click **SAVE** to finalize your selection.

Create new alert

Monitor

Select which document section to monitor.

Any changes

Sections to monitor

Legal status

Citations (patent literature)

Citations (non-patent literature)

Persons

Classifications

New/updated family member

Domestic

Main

Complete

Extended

Client ID

Selected publications

PN:(US20190282570A1,BRP10920756A2)

Email Template for Selection-Based Alerts in Publications Mode

The notification in the body of the email contains a detailed summary of the changes for the period defined in the alert settings. The alert email templates of *TotalPatent One*® ensure the best readability of alert emails.

TotalPatent One®
New Alert

Alert date: December 25, 2020

Changes have occurred in the documents monitored by this alert.

Alert name: Alert 20190402110411

Alert type: Document Based - Publications

Alert recurrence: DAILY

Username: urn:user:PA182834710

Documents monitored: CN109553691A,CN109536439A...

Sections monitored: LEGAL STATUS, CITATIONS(PATENT LITERATURE), CITATIONS(NON-PATENT LITERATURE), PERSONS, CLASSIFICATIONS, New/Updated family member (EXTENDED)

Time period for this alert: December 24 2020, 01:00 PM through December 25 2020, 01:00 PM

[Update My Alert](#)

Results:
 This alert run found **1 result**.
 Details of the results can be found in the attachment of this email or below.

Table of contents (1 result found)

Publication Number (Monitored)	Change Type	Publication Number	Publication Title	Publication Date
CN109553691A	New family member	PL2771368T3	Sposób generowania osuszonej celulozy i materiału zawierającego celulozę i wyprodukowane tym sposobem, umożliwiające ponowne печnienie, produkty z celulozy	2020-12-14

New/Updated Family

Publication Number(s) Monitored: CN109553691A

Change Type: New family member

Publication Number: PL2771368T3 (document view)

Title: Sposób generowania osuszonej celulozy i materiału zawierającego celulozę i wyprodukowane tym sposobem, umożliwiające ponowne печnienie, produkty z celulozy

Inventor: FISCHER DAGMAR - FISCHER, DAGMAR - MÜLLER ASTRID - MÜLLER, ASTRID - HESSLER NADINE - HESSLER, Nadine

Original Assignee: JENACELL GMBH - Jenacell GmbH

Current Assignee: JENACELL GMBH - Jenacell GmbH

Application Number: 12791082, PL12791082

Application Date: 2012-10-19

Publication No: PL2771368T3

Abstract:
 The aim of the invention is to dry cellulose and cellulose-containing materials in the shortest possible time and with the lowest possible technical costs, without disruptive stress on the cellulose and without loss of stability and efficacy of any additive substances, for example medicaments, and to reswell it as required almost completely to the original structure and consistency. According to the invention for the purpose of drying and obtaining the swellability with almost complete reconstitution of the cellulose structure and consistency the dried cellulose to be prepared or the cellulose-containing material is subjected to the adsorbent effect of a moisture binder, in particular an osmotically and/or hygroscopically effective solution and then dried regardless of any structural change to the material.

First Claim:
 A method for generating dried bacterially synthesized nanocellulose non-woven sheets (non-woven BNC sheets), wherein the non-woven BNC sheet is subjected to the adsorbing influence of a humidity binder and subsequently to its adsorbing influence it is dried, wherein as humidity binder an osmotically and/or hygroscopically effective solution is used, characterized in that the humidity binding solution is used in a concentration of osmotically active and/or hygroscopic substances of 0.01 % up to the saturation concentration and that the non-woven BNC sheet to be subjected to the adsorbing influence of the humidity binding solution is immersed into the humidity binding solution or the humidity binding solution is sprayed, dropped, brushed or poured onto it.

Document:
[Show original document \(pdf\)](#)

Create Alerts in Families Mode

The **Families** view displays only one representative document from each family (family and family type). You can capture new inventions without having to read repetitive equivalents.

The screenshot shows the TotalPatent One search interface. At the top, it indicates '216 found out of 3,127,133 searched'. Below this, there is a search companion sidebar on the left and a main results table. The results table has columns for 'Publication number', 'Publication date', and 'Title'. A 'Families' button is highlighted in the top right corner of the results area, indicating the current view mode.

Query-Based Alerts in Families Mode

Monitor - Select the family type you want to monitor. Enter the Client ID if required. You have the following four options:

- Domestic
- Main
- Complete
- Extended

Query - The query text box contains the query used to create the alert. You can edit the query here, e.g. by adding filters, turning stemming on/off, or changing the scope of authorities. You can also change the search language at this point. However, if you modify the query, you cannot monitor the results of the changed query until the next time the alert is active. For always relevant results, make your changes on the search page before creating an alert.

Schedule - The alert schedule determines when you want to receive an alert. Choose a specific date or a generic period. Monthly on the first day at 0:00 will give you the results of the previous month independent of the amount of days in that month.

Email options - You can send alert results to any email address, mind you our privacy policy dictates you will have to inform the recipient when alerts are sent to any other email address than your own. Email addresses are validated before you can save the alert.

You can choose to receive your email notification information in either of the following ways:

- Body of email
- Attachment
- Body of email and attachment


Under Document format, you can select your preferred file format of alert email attachments:

- Excel
- PDF (to ZIP file)
- PDF (in 1 document)
- Word (to ZIP file)
- Word (in 1 document)

If you click on **Edit fields** next to the document format selection drop-down, the **Custom field selection** window will open up. Here, you can select which default fields you would like to add to your alert export, include addresses, add clipped images, and change field display order.

Turn on the **Avoid empty reports** switch to avoid receiving a notification if no changes occurred during the alert schedule period.

Click on **SAVE** to finalize your selection.

 **Caution:** As the alert emails are sent by a system, some companies email policies will automatically send alert emails to your spam folder. Also be

Create new alert ⓘ

Monitor ^


Alert me when there are new inventions


Family type Domestic
 Main
 Complete
 Extended

Client ID

Query ^

Tl:((Antenna NEAR2 Radio)) AND PC:(US)

 All authorities Stemming

 Search language(s): English v

Schedule ^

Name of alert

Recurrence Time

End date (optional)

Email options ^


Send results by email

Send to
If you have requested that another contact receives alerts you must ensure that you have notified the individual concerned that you have made this request on their behalf. For more information please see [Privacy Policy](#)

Display results in

Document format [Edit fields](#)
Limited to 10,000 publications

Avoid empty reports

 In case the email exceeds the 9.9 Mb limit than the alert results will be available under the alert results tab of this particular alert

Custom field selection Excel ⓘ

1 Select the fields that you would like to export

All Current result list

Publication Number

Status

Abstract

Application/Filing Date

Application Number


Priority Date

Description

Normalized Assignee

Include addresses wherever applicable

Add clipped image

 Exporting clipped images increases the average download time.

2 Change the order of selected fields

Publication Number	⋮
Abstract	⋮
Application/Filing Date	⋮
Original Assignee	⋮
Publication Date	⋮
Title	⋮
PDF Link	⋮
TPO Document Link	⋮

Drag and drop fields to change the order in the export file.

[Cancel](#) [Ok](#)

aware some queries and alert intervals might lead to the email to become too large for your mail server to accept.

Email Template for Query-Based Alerts in Families Mode

The notification in the body of the email contains a detailed summary of the changes for the period defined in the alert settings. The alert email templates of *TotalPatent One*® ensure the best readability of alert emails.

Alert name: Alert 20170719180757

Alert Type: Query Based - Family
Alert recurrence: MONTHLY
Username: um:userPA185745992
Client ID: A12345

Family Type to capture new inventions: Domestic; Family
Time period for this alert: March 1 2020, 12:00 AM till April 1 2020, 12:00 AM
[Update My Alert](#)

Alert Query:
 PAK:"APPLE" TAC:(computer or desktop or panel) PD:[2017-01-01 TO 2017-07-19]

Results:
 This alert ran found 4 results.
 Details of the results can be found in the attachment of this email or viewed in the Alert result list [here](#).

Table of Contents (4 results found)

Publication Number	Publication Title	Publication Date
AU2017100328A4	User interface for loyalty accounts and private label accounts	2017-04-20
AU201610202984	Message user interfaces for captured and transmittal of media and location	2017-05-15
US20170194196A1	Flexible BTLE TDS Frame Format for Bi-Directional Service Discovery	2017-06-08
US20170011395A1	MULTI-PATH COMMUNICATION OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE SECURE ELEMENT DATA FOR ONLINE PAYMENTS	2017-01-12

Selection-Based Alerts in Families Mode

A selection-based alert differs from a query-based alert as it is always only monitoring changes to specific existing documents.

Monitor - Select

- **Any changes** to monitor any family change.
- **New family member added** to monitor only new members to the family
- **Family sections to monitor** to monitor specific family sections.

For each selection you will have to select the family type. For the other sections, see the explanation in the above table on query-based alerts. Click **SAVE** to finalize your selection.

Monitor

Select which document section to monitor:

Any changes
 New family member added
 Family members section to monitor

Legal status
 Citations (patent literature)
 Citations (non-patent literature)
 Persons
 Classifications

Family type

Domestic
 Main
 Complete
 Extended

Client ID

Selected publications

PN:(WO2012010878A1,US20120122843A1,US9388203B2)

Email Template for Selection-Based Alerts in Families Mode

The notification in the body of the email contains a detailed summary of the changes for the period defined in the alert settings. The alert email templates of *TotalPatent One*® ensure the best readability of alert emails.

New Alert
Alert date: January 26, 2021

Changes have occurred in the families monitored by this alert.

Alert name: Alert 20210105141004

Alert Type: Document Based - Family **24 Families monitored**
IN202047052454A,WO2019214681A1...

Alert recurrence: DAILY

Username: um:user:PA186296577 **Family Type monitored:** EXTENDED Family
Sections monitored: Any changes [EXTENDED]
Time period for this alert: January 25 2021, 03:00 PM through January 26 2021, 03:00 PM
[Update My Alert](#)

Results:
This alert run found **11 results**.
Details of the results can be found in the attachment of this email or below.

Table of contents (11 results found)

Publication Number (Monitored)	Change Type	Publication Number	Publication Title	Publication Date
WO2019215075A1	Updated family member (Other section)	CN112135821A	1H - indazole 3 β carboxamide compounds as glycogen synthase kinase -3 - inhibitors	2020-12-25
WO2019215244A1	Updated family member (Other section)	CA3097982A1	TETRAZOLE CONTAINING APOPTOSIS SIGNAL-REGULATING KINASE 1 INHIBITORS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF	2019-11-07
WO2019215075A1	Updated family member (Other section)	CA3094896A1	1H-INDAZOLE-3-CARBOXAMIDE COMPOUNDS AS GLYCOGEN SYNTHASE KINASE 3 BETA INHIBITORS	2019-11-14

New/Updated Family

Publication Number(s) Monitored: [IN202047052239A](#)

Change Type: Updated family member (Other section)

Publication Number: [KR1020210008367A](#) (document view)

Title: ANTI-DLL3 ANTIBODIES AND USES THEREOF

Inventor: 윤 동환 · 강우 휘 · 김민욱(주)

Original Assignee: 패인스 테라퓨틱스 인코포레이티드

Current Assignee: 패인스 테라퓨틱스 인코포레이티드

Application Number: 1020207034344 KR1020207034344

Application Date: 2019-04-30

Publication No: KR1020210008367A

Abstract:
Anti-DLL3 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, anti-CD47 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, and anti-CD47/DLL3 bispecific antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof are described. Also described are nucleic acids encoding the antibodies, compositions comprising the antibodies, and methods of producing the antibodies and using the antibodies for treating or preventing diseases, such as cancer and/or associated complications.

First Claim:
1. An isolated anti-DLL3 monoclonal antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof comprising a heavy chain complementarity determining region 1 (HCDR1), HCDR2, HCDR3, a light chain complementarity determining region 1 (LCDR1), LCDR2, and LCDR3, having the polypeptide sequences of: a. SEQ ID Nos: 25, 26, 27, 61, 62 and 63, respectively; b. SEQ ID Nos: 28, 29, 30, 64, 65 and 66, respectively; c. SEQ ID Nos: 31, 32, 33, 67, 68 and 69, respectively; d. SEQ ID Nos: 34, 35, 36, 70, 71 and 72, respectively; e. SEQ ID Nos: 37, 38, 39, 73, 74 and 75, respectively; f. SEQ ID Nos: 40, 41, 42, 76, 77 and 78, respectively; g. SEQ ID Nos: 43, 44, 45, 79, 80 and 81, respectively; h. SEQ ID Nos: 46, 47, 48, 82, 83 and 84, respectively; i. SEQ ID Nos: 49, 50, 51, 85, 86 and 87, respectively; j. SEQ ID Nos: 52, 53, 54, 88, 89 and 90, respectively; k. SEQ ID Nos: 55, 56, 57, 91, 92 and 93, respectively; or l. SEQ ID Nos: 58, 59, 60, 94, 95 and 96, respectively; wherein the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof specifically binds DLL3, preferably human DLL3.

Document:
[Show original document \(.pdf\)](#)

Manage Existing Alerts on Alerts Page

You can manage your existing alerts on the **Alerts** page. You can check the status of your alerts, and execute, pause, change and delete them there.

List of Alerts

Via the **Alerts** page you can manage your existing alerts. You can check the status of the alerts, execute alerts, change and delete alerts and pause (or run) alerts.

The screenshot shows the Alerts page with a table of alerts and a detailed view of an alert. The table has columns for Alert Name, Status, Recurrence, Next scheduled run, Query, Warning, Language, and a status icon. The detailed view shows the alert's name, status, and a list of results with columns for Rank, Start date, End date, Matches, and Actions. Red circles highlight the status icon in the table and the 'Start alert' button in the detailed view.

The **Alerts** page contains a table with all your alerts, also alerts that are not automatically sent to an email recipient. The alerts are listed in the order of creation. In addition to all relevant information about the alert settings, the table contains a status column that shows if an alert is active. A number of actions are available for each alert, the action buttons appear when you select an alert with your mouse pointer.

Alerts that have the status **Failed** in the results table are quarantined. This happens when an alert query is no longer valid after a new release. You can modify the alert to match the new search requirements, or delete the alert when no longer required. Re-running the alert retrieves all the documents from the period during which the alert failed.



Click on the **Stop alert** button to deactivate the alert.



Click on the **Start alert** button to restart a deactivated alert.



Click on the **Run alert** button to test an alert when it is created or changed. This button is active only if you set the email notification option. The alert results table will not be updated for such a manual run.



Note: An alert cannot be edited as long as it is running. If you want to edit an alert, wait for it to retrieve results.



Click on the **Delete alert** button to delete an alert. This action also deletes the history of the alert. To keep the alert history stop the alert instead. When no longer required you can delete the alert at a later stage.

Alert Results Tab

By clicking on an alert you will open the results table. This table contains all instances when an alert was triggered while active. When an alert batch contains results you can directly:



The **Search** button is used to use the alert result for a new query. The result list opens and you can browse through the documents using the document view.



The **download** button is used to directly download the results. You are not able to choose the fields or the type of file as this is part of the alert settings. The icon will show if an Excel, PDF or Word file is attached to this alert batch to be downloaded. When you prefer another format use the export button (and change the default setting in the alert settings).



The **Export** button used to create an export file of the alert results, just like you create an export file from the results page. In this case you are allowed to choose fields and file format. See [Export Search Query Results](#) on page 61 for more information.

Alert runs without results will end-up in the history table to show the alert has been successfully triggered. These empty reports will not be sent to your email when you use the option **Avoid empty reports** in the alert settings. Manual runs via the **Run alert** button will not update the results table as they are intended for testing purposes only.

Alert Settings Tab

Under alert **Settings**, you can review, change and update the alert parameters. For query-based alerts, an updated query will not update the results of an already existing alert. For document-based (selection-based) alerts, you cannot add new publication numbers to an existing alert. If you need to include new documents, create a new alert based on a new selection. Always click on **SAVE** to finalize your change.

For more information on each alert setting, see the [Create Alerts in Publications Mode](#) on page 97 section.



Note: If you update your alert query, the new query must comply with search syntax rules. The **SAVE** button is not activated until you enter a valid query. Update the query, and then click outside the query box to start the validation.

Unsubscribe from Alert Emails

Use the alert manager page if you receive alert email notifications from another *TotalPatent One*® user, and want to manage the received alerts or unsubscribe from notifications not relevant to you.

Your Alert Subscriptions

Simone Brand

Name	Client ID	Status	Type	Recurrence	Query	Creator	Email subscription
Frozen yoghurt	Dark	Active	Publication (selection)	Daily	PatentNumber~(AU594280),BRL...	Kristen Wood	Subscribed
Ice cream sandwich	Jensen	Active	Family (query)	Weekly	Tag~("Clustering/Similar_to_Centr...	Frank Damen	Subscribed
Cupcake		Stopped	Publication (selection)	Daily		Frank Damen	Unsubscribed
Gingerbread		Active	Publication (query)	Daily	TACD@Prevent" or curb" or suppre...	Frank Damen	Subscribed

11 Glossary

Abstract

The patent abstract is a brief summary of the invention and its use.

```
The search alias for the abstract is AB:() .
```

Alerts

You can set alerts to notify you when there is a change in a query in your history, or when individual documents are updated.

The system automatically keeps you up to date when new content is added to our data collection. For example, when new documents match the query, new family members are added, the legal status of a document is changed, citing information is updated or there is a change in assignee(s) etc.

Application

An application is a filed request pending at a patent authority for the patent prosecution of the invention described and claimed by that application. Once published the filed application remains online regardless of whether it is subsequently granted, denied or withdrawn.

Upon filing applications receive a number that starts with the two-letter authority code.

```
The search alias for application authority is "AC:()".
```

For more information, see the following entries:

- [Application Date on page 106](#)
- [Application Number on page 106](#)

Application Date

The application date is the date a patent application is filed at the authority, also known as the filing date.

```
The search alias for application date is "AD:()".
```

Application Number

The application number is the number assigned to a patent application when it is filed at the authority.

TotalPatent One® standardizes the raw application numbers as delivered by suppliers in a standardized format close to the format currently used by the authority. By default, the tool searches in this [Standardized Numbers](#) on page 118.

```
The search alias for application number is "AN:()".
```

Assignee

The patent assignee is the person the patent was assigned to (granted). The original assignee of a patent is the legal person who applied for a patent, also known as the "applicant" for some authorities. The assignment of a patent can change over time, e.g. through sale or donation. The current assignee of a patent is the entity currently holding the property rights to a patent.



Note: Not all authorities keep track of changes in ownership.

The search alias for assignee is "PA:()".
The search alias for current assignee is "PACU:()".

For more information, see the following entries:

- [Original Assignee on page 117](#)
- [Standardized Assignee on page 118](#)
- [Normalized Assignee on page 116](#)
- [Current Assignee on page 109](#)

Authority

A patent authority is the organization processes a patent application for their designated geographical area (country or region). A full list of all IP offices and their jurisdiction can be found on the World Intellectual Property Organization ([WIPO](#)) website.

TotalPatent One® contains patent information from 100+ authorities. You can rank your preferred authorities in the user preferences.

Country	Authority	Code
Canada	Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO)	CA
China	State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO)	CN
France	Institut National de la Propriete Industrielle (INPI)	FR
Germany	Deutsche Patent- und Markenamt (DPMA)	DE
Japan	Japanese Patent Office (JPO)	JP
Korea	Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO)	KR
UK	United Kingdom Intellectual Property Office (UK-IPO)	GB
US	United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	US
	European Patent Office (EPO)	EP
	World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO)	WO

List of authorities that you can rank as your preferred authority

As authority code *TotalPatent One*® uses the recommended two-letter code determined in Annex K of the PCT Applicant's Guide (see [WIPO/PCT](#) for a complete list of authority codes).

The search alias for authority is "PC:()".

Citations

A backward citation is a reference to a relevant older document found in the public domain during the examination of a patent application by the examiner. These can be reported by the applicant in the application itself, or by the patent examiner in the search report. Both patent documents and non-patent literature documents can be cited. Non-patent documents may contain external Scopus® links.

A forward citation is when a granted patent is cited by later filed patents. A citation to a patent is identified by describing the source and typically contains information about the journal, the author, the location and dates, and sometimes an internal ID number assigned by the examiner.

Depending on the authority, citations are classified based on their relevance. For example, an EPO X citation is considered of the highest possible relevance. Some authorities include a code to identify the source of the citation.

TotalPatent One® standardizes the raw citation numbers delivered by suppliers to a number format as used by the patent offices. By default, the application searches for the standardized format of numbers.

```
The search alias for cited authority "CTC:()".
The search alias for citation number "CTN:()".

The search alias for NPL citation "NPC:()".
The search alias for NPL citation origin "NPCO:()".
```

Claims

Claims are the part of a patent that define the legally protected scope of an invention. The first (or main) claim defines the invention in its broadest form by including its essential technical features. Additional features of the invention are defined by further claims. All claims together describe the full scope of protection of the document.

```
The search alias for all claims is "CLM:()".
The search alias for first claim statements is "CLM1:()".
```

For more information, see the following entries:

- [Exemplary Claim on page 110](#)
- [Independent Claim on page 112](#)

Classification

A patent classification is a system designed to alphanumerically correlate patents according to their technical content. It allows you to search for patents and applications describing similar inventions and enables searching in alphanumeric language.

Technology progresses continuously, causing the administrative bodies of the classification systems to adapt and create new classes when necessary. In such cases, patent offices will retrospectively re-classify back file documents. When documents are re-classified we do not keep the historical classification numbers in our database. We only show the most recent classification information as delivered by the responsible authority.

Classification systems are adhered to across regions, there are multiple ones in use including the following:

Classification system	Administrative authority	Search alias
CPC - Cooperative Patent Classification	EPO & USPTO	CPC
FI - File Index	JPO	FIC
F-term	JPO	FTC
IPC - International Patent Classification	WIPO	IPC
Locarno	Locarno Committee of Experts / published via WIPO	LOC
US Class (replaced by CPC)	USPTO	USC

Supported classification systems

```
The search alias for CPC classification is "CPC:()".
The search alias for IPC classification is "IPC:()".
The search alias for Locarno classification is "LOC:()".
The search alias for FI classification is "FIC:()".
The search alias for F-term classification is "FTC:()".
The search alias for US classification is "USC:()".
```


For more information, see the following entries:

- [Further Classification on page 112](#)
- [Main Classification on page 115](#)


Complete Family

Publication number	EP 100 A2	EP 100 A3	EP 100 B1	Domestic family	Main family	Complete family
Application number	EP 001	EP 001	EP 001			
Priority number						
Relatedpub number						
Publication number	DE 200 A1	DE 200 B1		Domestic family		
Application number	DE 002	DE 002				
Priority number	EP 001	EP 001				
Relatedpub number						
Publication number	JP 300 A	JP 350 B		Domestic family	Main family	
Application number	JP 003	JP 003				
Priority number	EP 001 / US 005	EP 001 / US 005				
Relatedpub number						
Publication number	CN 400 A	CN 400 B		Domestic family		
Application number	CN 004	CN 004				
Priority number	EP 001 / US 005	EP 001 / US 005				
Relatedpub number						
Publication number	US 500 A1	US 550 B1	EP 550 C1	Domestic family	Main family	
Application number	US 005	US 005	US 005			
Priority number						
Relatedpub number	US 006	US 006	US 006			

The complete family consists of a set of documents filed in multiple countries that are directly or indirectly linked to one root document. The family relation is based on the priority numbers. Each complete family consists of one or more main families.

The relation between the documents in the example is as follows:

- A shared application/priority number EP 001 between EP100..., DE 200..., JP 300... and CN 400...
- A shared application/priority number US 005 between JP 300..., CN 400... and US 500...

 Note: The family definitions in *TotalPatent One*® is different from the definitions used by EPO/ INPADOC. As each vendor/authority determines their own family relations, families cannot be compared between vendors/authorities, not even if they share a common name.

Current Assignee

The current assignee of a patent is the legal person who currently holds the property rights to a patent according to the input received from the authority. This may or may not be the original assignee. The assignment of a patent can change over time; as a patent is considered property, it can be traded as such.

The search alias for current assignee is "PACU:()".

Description


The description is a detailed technical disclosure (possibly containing figures), a part of the patent specification.

The search alias for the description is DSC:() .

Domestic Family

Publication number	EP 100 A2	EP 100 A3	EP 100 B1	Domestic family
Application number	EP 001	EP 001	EP 001	
Priority number				
Related pub number				
Publication number	DE 200 A1	DE 200 B1		Domestic family
Application number	DE 002	DE 002		
Priority number	EP 001	EP 001		
Related pub number				

The domestic family consists of all subsequent publications of the same application within the same authority. The family relation is based on the application number. The above example shows two domestic families.

 Note: The family definitions in *TotalPatent One*® is different from the definitions used by EPO/INPADOC. As each vendor/authority determines their own family relations, families cannot be compared between vendors/authorities, not even if they share a common name.

Equivalent

An equivalent is defined as a document that has exactly the same priorities as another document. Since there are many patent authorities, the same invention can be the subject of a number of patents worldwide. Also some authorities require the application to be filled in multiple languages, for example the EPO requires patent applications to be filed in English, French and German. These are also equivalents.

There are two reasons you will find equivalent document information in *TotalPatent One*®:

1. When no translation in English exists of a document (in Norwegian, for example), but an equivalent document with the same priorities filed in English at the USPTO does exist *TotalPatent One*® will show the equivalent information in the document view.
2. When (for example) a Chinese patent is not yet translated (see [Machine Translation](#) on page 114), and an equivalent document filed at EPO is available in English, *TotalPatent One*® will display the equivalent English information in the document view.

When the information displayed in the document view originates from an equivalent source it will be clearly marked as equivalent.

Exemplary Claim

An exemplary claim or embodiment is a specific type of claim, but not necessarily an example limiting the scope of that claim. For example a patent document can contain information on a new pesticide used in the cultivation of cabbages. The exemplary claim could make a claim for use of that pesticide used when growing cauliflower. The example of the use in combination with cauliflower does not limit the scope of the main claim; that it is useful for all types of cabbage.

The search alias for exemplary claims is "CLME:()".


Extended Family

Publication number	EP 100 A2	EP 100 A3	EP 100 B1				
Application number	EP 001	EP 001	EP 001	Domestic family	Main family		
Priority number							
Related pub number							
Publication number	DE 200 A1	DE 200 B1		Domestic family			
Application number	DE 002	DE 002					
Priority number	EP 001	EP 001					
Related pub number							
Publication number	JP 300 A	JP 350 B		Domestic family		Complete family	
Application number	JP 003	JP 003			Main family		
Priority number	EP 001 / US 005	EP 001 / US 005					
Related pub number							
Publication number	CN 400 A	CN 400 B		Domestic family			Extended family
Application number	CN 004	CN 004					
Priority number	EP 001 / US 005	EP 001 / US 005					
Related pub number							
Publication number	US 500 A1	US 550 B1	EP 550 C1	Domestic family	Main family		
Application number	US 005	US 005	US 005				
Priority number							
Related pub number	US 006	US 006	US 006				
Publication number	US 600 A1			Domestic family	Main family	Complete family	
Application number	US 006						
Priority number							
Related pub number	US 007						
Publication number	US 700 A1			Domestic family	Main family	Complete family	
Application number	US 007						
Priority number							
Related pub number							

The extended family consists of a set of patent documents filed in multiple countries that are directly or indirectly linked to one root document. Like the complete family, the relation is based on a shared priority number extended with other related documents, such as a continuation-in-part or divisional. As you can see in the example above each extended family consists of one or more main families, in this case there are five. The relation between the documents in the example is as follows:

- A shared application/priority number EP 001 between EP100..., DE 200..., JP 300... and CN 400...
- A shared application/priority number US 005 between JP 300..., CN 400... and US 500...
- A shared related pub number/application number US 006 between US 500... and US 600 A1
- A shared related pub number/application number US 007 between US 600 A1 and US 700 A1

Even though document US 700 A1 is not related to EP 100 A2 via any shared number in the documents, they are indirectly linked and part of one and the same extended family (via documents US 600 A1, US 500..., CN 400... (and JP 300...)).

 Note: The family definitions in *TotalPatent One*® is different from the definitions used by EPO/INPADOC. As each vendor/authority determines their own family relations, families cannot be compared between vendors/authorities, not even if they share a common name.

Family

LexisNexis® defines a family as a set of related patent applications or granted patents to protect a single invention made by common inventor(s).

However, there are no globally accepted rules to define a family of patents. Patent database vendors can apply different sets of rules to construct families, and each is based on the concept of shared reference numbers. In *TotalPatent One*®, there are 4 types of families defined:

- **Domestic Family** on page 109
- **Main Family** on page 116
- **Complete Family** on page 109

- **Extended Family on page 111**



Note: The family definitions in *TotalPatent One*® is different from the definitions used by EPO/INPADOC. As each vendor/authority determines their own family relations, families cannot be compared between vendors/authorities, not even if they share a common name.

In *TotalPatent One*®, each (extended) family receives a Family ID. This Family ID covers all types of related family (domestic, main, complete and extended) and can be used to search (save and export) all family members at once. The Family ID can be found in the XML export of a document.

```
<patent-family date-changed="20070429">
<complete-family family-id="5611312">
```

The search alias for Family IDs is "FID:".

Filing Date

See [Application Date](#) on page 106.

Further Classification

Other relevant classes are marked as further classification.

```
The search alias for further CPC classification is "CPCF:()".
The search alias for further IPC classification is "IPCF:()".
The search alias for further USC classification is "USCF:()".
The search alias for further FI classification is "FICF:()".
```

Independent Claim

An independent claim is a claim that does not refer to (i.e. is not "dependent" on) any other claim.

The search alias for independent claims is "CLMI:()".

Inventor

An inventor is a person named in the patent document, it connotes having contributed to the creation of the invention.

The search alias for inventor is "IN:()".

Kind Code

During the prosecution of a patent application a number of documents are published (e.g. the application, a search report, the publication etc.) To distinguish between the types of documents the document kind code is included in the document number. Each authority is entitled to use their own kind codes but most follow the same basic WIPO recommendations of a letter code for the group of documents followed by a one digit numerical code describing the type of document.

EP A	Definition	EP B	Definition
A1	European patent application published with European search report.	B1	European patent specification (granted patent).
A2	European patent application published without European search report (search report not available at publication date).	B2	New European patent specification (amended specification after opposition procedure).

EP A	Definition	EP B	Definition
A3	Separate publication of European search report.	B3	European patent specification (after limitation procedure).
A4	Supplementary search report.		
A8	Corrected title page of A document (i.e. A1 or A2 document).	B8	Corrected title page of B document (i.e. B1 or B2 document).
A9	Complete reprint of A document (i.e. A1, A2 or A3 document).	B9	Complete reprint of B document (i.e. B1 or B2 document).

EPO kind code examples

Kind code can also be referred to as "Publication Kind".

The search alias for kind code is "PK:()".

Language Code

The language code is a two-letter code according to the ISO639-1 standard to be used in search queries to determine the search language. As some authorities allow applications in multiple languages it can happen that documents in our database are in a different language from the language spoken in that country. For example, the Swedish PRV office accepts filings where: "The description, claims and abstract of a patent application must be written in Swedish or English. Text other than description, claims and abstract may be written in Swedish, English, Danish or Norwegian, German or French". This can explain anomalies in the data where you find unexpected results from a query that includes the language code. When interested in a specific authority, always include the authority code as well.

The default language for the search results in *TotalPatent One*® is English (EN). When no original (human translated) version of the document exists in English, we use machine translation for a number of languages (see table below). When no translation is available the English equivalent document information is used. Both machine translated and equivalent items are clearly marked in the document view. The result is a near complete coverage of items search-able in English.

EXAMPLE: A search for all documents that contain the English word "Titanium" in their abstract (AB.EN: (Titanium)) will show a mix of; original, human translated, machine translated and equivalent documents, all containing "Titanium" in their abstract. The first line shows a Japanese document. When you open this document you'll see the machine translated English title and equivalent abstract. Without the equivalent you would not have found this result.

The image displays two screenshots of the TotalPatent One search results interface. The top screenshot shows a search for "Titanium" with a list of results. The first result is highlighted, showing a Japanese patent (JP200608541) with a machine-translated English title and abstract. The abstract describes a device for chemically processing a workpiece for turbomachinery, mentioning a titanium surface. The bottom screenshot shows a search for "Protective covering for optical fiber cable" with a list of results. The first result is highlighted, showing a Japanese patent (JP200715073) with an equivalent English title and abstract. The abstract describes a fiber optic cable with a core of primary coated optical fibers and an inner layer of acrylate material.

In addition to machine translation to English, machine translation is also available in Chinese and Japanese. For these languages, *TotalPatent One*® translates the title, abstract and first claim.

Code	Language	Target Languages
DE	German	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
EN	English	ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
ES	Spanish	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
FR	French	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
IT	Italian	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
JA	Japanese	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
KO	Korean	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
NL	Dutch	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
PT	Portuguese	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
RU	Russian	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
SE	Swedish	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
ZH	Chinese	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim
ZT	Traditional Chinese	EN: full text, ZH, JP title, abstract and first claim

Machine translation overview

For a complete list of languages and authorities refer to [Appendix III: Language Codes](#) on page 129.

Legal Representative

Patent prosecution is a highly specialized task in which most applicants utilize a patent attorney or registered patent agent. They are referred to as the legal representative.

The search alias for legal representative is "AG:()".

LexisNexis®

LexisNexis® is a leading global provider of content-enabled work flow solutions designed specifically for professionals in the legal, risk management, corporate, government, law enforcement, accounting, and academic markets. LexisNexis originally pioneered online information with its Lexis® and Nexis® services. LexisNexis® is part of RELX Group and serves customers in more than 175 countries with more than 10,000 employees worldwide.

Machine Translation

When a document is published by a patent office and is added to our database often only a version in the original language is available. In order to be able to do cross-authority searching in a single language documents need to be translated. In *TotalPatent One*® we translate title, abstract, claims and description into English.

TotalPatent One® clearly marks all machine translations to distinguish them from the original text or available human translation. When the patent office publishes a translated version of the document we will upload this translation to the database.

- ⚠ Caution: Machine-translated texts (may contain mistranslations, omissions or additions) cannot be considered equal to human-translated texts, and must not be used for legal purposes.
- ⚠ Attention: LexisNexis® and/or affiliates shall not be liable in respect of any losses, direct, indirect or consequential, arising out of your interpretation of our machine translations. This dis-

claimer shall not limit our liabilities in any way that is not permitted under applicable law; or exclude any of our liabilities that may not be excluded under applicable law.

Main Classification


Most classification systems define the main classification as the most suitable classification for the invention to be identified by the patent office.

```
The search alias for CPC main classification is "CPCM:()".  
The search alias for IPC main classification is "IPCM:()".  
The search alias for USC main classification is "USCM:()".  
The search alias for FI main classification is "FICM:()".
```

Main Family

Publication number	EP 100 A2	EP 100 A3	EP 100 B1	Domestic family	Main family
Application number	EP 001	EP 001	EP 001		
Priority number					
Related pub number					
Publication number	DE 200 A1	DE 200 B1		Domestic family	Main family
Application number	DE 002	DE 002			
Priority number	EP 001	EP 001			
Related pub number					
Publication number	JP 300 A	JP 350 B		Domestic family	Main family
Application number	JP 003	JP 003			
Priority number	EP 001 / US 005	EP 001 / US 005			
Related pub number					
Publication number	CN 400 A	CN 400 B		Domestic family	Main family
Application number	CN 004	CN 004			
Priority number	EP 001 / US 005	EP 001 / US 005			
Related pub number					


The main family consists of a set of documents filed in multiple countries to protect a single invention by a common inventor(s). In a main family all documents have exactly the same priority or combination of priorities. For documents without a priority number (first filing), the application number is read as the priority number. In the example above there are two main families. The first group has a shared application / priority number (EP 001) and the second group has a shared combination of priority numbers (EP 001 and US 005). Even though they share a priority number (EP 001) these documents do not belong to one and the same main family. As you can see each main family consists of one or more domestic families, in this example there are four.

 Note: The family definitions in *TotalPatent One*® is different from the definitions used by EPO/INPADOC. As each vendor/authority determines their own family relations, families cannot be compared between vendors/authorities, not even if they share a common name.

Normalized Assignee

Through a semi-automated selection process, the Standardized names are grouped based on the highest-level company name.

Example: The Standardized names IBM CORPORATION, IBM DEUTSCHLAND INTERNATIONAL BUERO MASCHINEN, and INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES are grouped under the normalized name **IBM**.

 Note: Name standardization and normalization is available for Latin-based alphabets only.

The search alias for normalized assignee is "PAN:()".

Object Search

An object in a database is a data structure to store or reference data. An object search is a specific query targeting only specific object(s), for example a search on document titles (`TI: ()`) or Inventor(s) (`IN: ()`), etc.

When we refer to an object search in this manual we mean the guided search using predefined objects, you can select an object from a list and include it in your query. Multiple objects can be selected separated by operators (AND/OR/NOT) to build a more complex search. This way, a user does not require in-depth knowledge of the search syntax.

OCR

Text elements in the document view marked as "OCR" (optical character recognition) are created using the following automated process: the originally published document is only available as an image which is scanned, and the machine-readable text is created from the scanned document. As the OCR-method is not fully reliable, make sure that you carefully examine the original text of the document. *TotalPatent One*® applies OCR to be able to use text search queries.

Original Assignee

The original assignee of a patent is the legal person who the property rights were granted to for the first time. This may or may not be the inventor (who is the person who made the discovery) and/or the current holder of the property rights.

The search alias for original assignee is "PA:()".

Orange Book

Orange Book is a list of safe and effective drug products admitted to the US market by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

Paris Convention

To solve the conflicts of receiving several applications (by different authorities from different inventors) for the same or similar patents at the same time, the "Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property" of 1883 agreed upon a system of priority patent filing, which is still in force.

The Paris Convention defined priority right in the following paragraphs:

- *Article 4A* : "Any person who has duly filed an application for a patent, or for the registration of a utility model, or of an industrial design, or of a trademark, in one of the countries of the Union, or his successor in title, shall enjoy, for the purpose of filing in the other countries, a right of priority during the periods hereinafter fixed."
- *Article 4B*: "Consequently, any subsequent filing in any of the other countries of the Union before the expiration of the periods referred to above shall not be invalidated by reason of any acts accomplished in the interval, in particular, another filing, the publication or exploitation of the invention, the putting on sale of copies of the design, or the use of the mark, and such acts cannot give rise to any third-party right or any right of personal possession."

Priority

The right to claim priority gives the inventor the chance to apply for a patent on the same invention in multiple countries that ratified the Paris convention. The assignee of an application filed at a member state has the right to file the same invention at other member states during the 12 month period after the first application date. A useful thing, as it obviates the need to file the application with all patent authorities at the same time. The rights obtained if the application is granted will start at the filing date of the first filing, i.e. the priority document.

For more information, see the following entries:

- [Priority Date on page 117](#)
- [Priority Number on page 118](#)
- [Paris Convention on page 117](#)

Priority Date

The priority date is the first filing date of an application at any member of the Paris Convention that has priority over other filings.



Note: One document can have multiple priority dates due to for example provisional applications. So when you are searching for documents based on priority dates, your results list will possibly display dates that are outside the query specifications. The results list shows only the earliest priority date for each document. If you open the original PDF, you can see that the priority date you are specifically searching for is part of the array of priority information in the document.

The search alias for priority date is "PRD:()".

Priority Number

The priority number is the number of the application in respect of which priority is claimed, i.e. it is the same as the application number of the claimed priority document.

TotalPatent One® standardizes the raw priority numbers as delivered by suppliers in a standardized format close to the format currently used by the authority. By default, the tool searches in this [Standardized Numbers](#) on page 118.

The search alias for priority number is "PRN:()".

Publication Kind

See [Kind Code](#) on page 112 .

The search alias for publication kind is "PK:()".

Standardized Assignee

No general rules exist for the entry of names into patent documents, so the same company (or personal) name can exist in various forms in terms of spelling. For this reason, assignee searches may return incomplete result sets. To ensure you find the documents you seek, *TotalPatent One*® groups documents by assignee name using the following two levels of grouping:

1. The standardized name - names corrected for variations in spelling, punctuation, diacritics, legal entities, and so forth.
2. The normalized name - names grouped on the highest level company name.

To standardize assignees, *TotalPatent One*® begins with the original assignee names, exactly as they were published. For each name, *TotalPatent One*® applies a set of rules to reduce the number of variations.

Example: The names International Business Machines Corporation, International Business Machines Corp., INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP., ARMONK, NY, USA, and INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP., ARMONK, N.Y. (V.ST.A.) are standardized to **INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES**.



Note: Name standardization and normalization is available for Latin-based alphabets only.

The search alias for standardized assignee is "PAS:()".



Note: Phrase searching applies stemming to find results for e.g., misspelled words. For more information on stemming, see [Stemming](#) on page 120.

Standardized Numbers

Each patent authority has their own unique way of numbering documents. The number format is defined by each patent authority and can also change over time. To index and search in this collection of data and create family relations, we normalize the raw numbers to a standardized format.

The standardized number formats are created to resemble the original format as closely as possible.

TotalPatent One® displays the already standardized numbers, and the raw data is present in the original documents.


The standardization of numbers requires the removal of foreign characters (such as: / , . - _) and spaces.

Number standardization applies to:

- publication numbers
- citation numbers
- application numbers
- priority numbers

Example: a document coming from SIPO contains a priority number of the French authority, and the priority information in the original document reads: 10/03752 2010.09.21 FR. In the same family, a document exists by the USPTO, in which case the priority information reads: FR.....10 03752. To create family relations between these documents, we standardize both instances of the same number, in this case to: FR10003752 (authority code, two-letter year code, six-digit serial number).

Raw Data



US009740330B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Lewis

(10) Patent No.: **US 9,740,330 B2**
(45) Date of Patent: *Aug. 22, 2017

(54) **TOUCH SENSOR**

(71) Applicant: **Atmel Corporation**, San Jose, CA (US)

(72) Inventor: **Lowry D. Lewis**, Raleigh, NC (US)

(73) Assignee: **Atmel Corporation**, San Jose, CA (US)

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

(21) Appl. No.: **15/294,922**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

8,217,015 B2	7/2012	Philipp
8,502,796 B1	8/2013	Yilmaz
9,478,189 B2	10/2016	Lewis
2010/0045532 A1	2/2010	Yilmaz et al.
2010/0258360 A1	10/2010	Yilmaz
2010/0301879 A1*	12/2010	Philipp
2012/0048095 A1*	2/2012	Makovetsky
2013/0100038 A1	4/2013	Yilmaz et al.

G06F 3/03547
324.679
G06F 3/044
341.33

(19) 中华人民共和国国家知识产权局

(12) 发明专利



(10) 授权公告号 CN 102412872 B
(45) 授权公告日 2015.08.05

(21) 申请号 201110280604.0 W0 2010066799 A2, 2010.06.17, 全文.

(22) 申请日 2011.09.21 审查员 柯石

(30) 优先权数据
10/03752 2010.09.21 FR
10/03754 2010.09.21 FR
1151552 2011.02.25 FR



US008811894B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Cordier

(10) Patent No.: **US 8,811,894 B2**
(45) Date of Patent: *Aug. 19, 2014

(54) **NFC CARD FOR HANDBELD DEVICE**

(75) Inventor: **Nicolas Cordier**, Lagny (FR)

(73) Assignee: **INSIDE Secure**, Aix-en-Provence Cedex (FR)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 144 days.
This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/232,546**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 14, 2011**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**
US 2012/0071088 A1 Mar. 22, 2012

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**
Sep. 21, 2010 (FR) 10/03752
Sep. 21, 2010 (FR) 10/03754

(56) **References Cited**
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,453,740 A	9/1995	Lindell
5,750,583 A	4/1998	Katzenberg et al.
7,698,770 B2	8/2006	Charat et al.
7,206,268 B1	6/2008	Lindell
7,541,170 B2	6/2009	Schmalzer et al.
7,991,434 B2*	8/2011	Yee et al.
8,192,223 B2*	6/2012	Lindell et al.
8,200,152 B2*	6/2012	Watanabe et al.

(continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE	10200901041 A1	1/2009
EP	1 327 222 B1	7/2003

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Search Report issued Mar. 23, 2011 in FR Application No. 1003752; Written Opinion.

(Continued)

Primary Examiner—Andrew Wendell
Assistant Examiner—Maryann Schmalzer
(73) Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Panitch Schwarze Belisario & Nadel LLP

Standardized Number (including the authority code)

Bibliographic information

Publication **US9740330B2** 08/22/2017
Application **US15294922** 10/17/2016
Priority **US15294922** 10/17/2016

Current assignee **ATMEL**
Inventor **Lowry D. Lewis**
Legal representative **Fish & Richardson P.C.**

Status **Granted**

Bibliographic information

Publication **CN102412872B** 09/28/2016
Application **CN201110281066** 09/21/2011
Priority **FR10003752** 09/21/2010

Current assignee **英赛基库尔公司**
Inventor **N-科尔迪耶**
Legal representative **北京市中咨律师事务所 11247 (刘斌)**

Status **Granted**

Bibliographic information

Publication **US8811894B2** 08/19/2014
Application **US13232346** 09/14/2011
Priority **FR10003752** 09/21/2010

Current assignee **INSIDE SECURE**
Inventor **Nicolas Cordier**
Legal representative **Panitch Schwarze Belisario & Nadel LLP**

Status **Granted**

Raw Data

Standardized Number (including the authority code)

Stemming

For grammatical reasons, documents are going to use different forms of a word, such as *organize*, *organizes*, and *organizing*, or *slow*, *slowly*, and *slowness*. In *TotalPatent One*®, when you search for any form of a word and switch on stemming, your query will return results including other forms of the same term.

The purpose of the stemming functionality is to reduce a word to its base form. For example: *be* is the base form of *am*, *are*, and *is*, and *car* is the base form of *cars*, *car's*, *cars'*. An example sentence such as *The boy's cars are different colors*. will be reduced to *The boy car be differ color*.

By default, *TotalPatent One*® supports stemming for English and German.

SPC

Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPC) are an intellectual property right serving as an extension to an existing patent right, granted by the European Union.

Title

The name of the invention.

The search alias for the title is TI:().

TotalPatent One®

TotalPatent One® is a patent search software created for patent researchers by LexisNexis®. With its fast and easy-to-use interface, *TotalPatent One*® provides users with comprehensive, up-to-date and relevant results from the largest online collection of enhanced first-level patent data.

Ultimate Owner

The ultimate owner is the legal person who ultimately benefits from owning the rights to a patent.

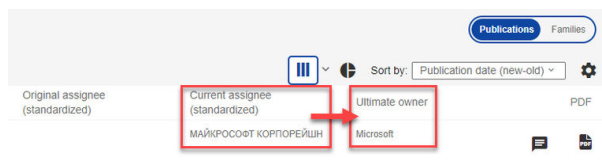
The search alias for ultimate owner is "UO:("")".

The UO information will help you to overcome the following search challenges:

Owner Search Challenges

- Finding the owner in case of ambiguous naming or misspellings.
- Finding the owner in case of translation issues: when patent offices adapt or translate original company names to their local languages, it can lead to mistakes. For example, some translations are simply the phonetical equivalents of the original company name in the local language.
- Finding the owner in case of mergers and acquisitions: a patent may now be owned by an entity due to a corporate merger or

Examples



Owner Search Challenges

acquisition. Successful mergers and acquisitions are studied by our researchers to assign patents to their correct ultimate beneficiary.

- Finding the owner in corporate structures: a patent might be owned by a subsidiary, but the commercial power lies with the parent company.
- Finding the owner if similar names are used by multiple distinct companies.

Examples

Original assignee (standardized) SKYPE → Current assignee (standardized) Microsoft → Ultimate owner Microsoft

Original assignee (standardized) FUJI OIL → Current assignee (standardized) 不二油株式会社 (Fujioil Co., Ltd.) → Ultimate owner FUJI OIL HOLDINGS

- Finding the owner in case of company name changes: the applicant's name (registered by the patent office) may not exist anymore, so the patents registered under the original name must be assigned to the current owner.
- Finding the owner in case of patent transactions: individual patents tracked and assigned to the company that ultimately buys it.

Original assignee (standardized) INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES → Current assignee (standardized) 인티내셔널 비지네스 머신즈 코포레이션 (International Business Machines Corporation) → Ultimate owner Alibaba Group

Appendices

Appendix I: Limitations in the Application

TotalPatent One® applies limitations on the number of documents and characters with respect to search/query, display, export/download, upload, and saved files, to ensure quick response time.

1. Document search - No limit
All queries search the complete collection of documents, due to our advanced search technology no limit is required.
2. Query box character limitation - 32.000/65.000.
To avoid delays caused by massive queries, the amount of characters in the query box is limited to 32.000 characters, except for publication number queries (PN:) that are limited to 65.000 characters.
3. Query box word/number limitation - 3000/5000
The amount of words in the query box is limited to 3000 that includes operators like AND/OR/NOT, except for publication number queries (PN:) that are limited to roughly 5000 numbers (depending on the number length).
4. Publication number queries - 4500 numbers.
Long lists of publication numbers can cause serious delays, users are advised to split their query into multiple batches.
5. Result display - 10.000 records
Only the first 10.000 records are displayed, this does not mean a query disregards the rest of the results. At the top of your results list you see the total number of documents found. As a result of this behavior, changing the sorting order of a result list containing more than 10.000 records can show a different set of documents. The first 10.000 records that match are likely to be different in this new sorting order. To avoid this reduce the total number of results to a more manageable amount by adding additional criteria to your search.
6. Claims display - Batches of 15.000 characters.
As claims can be very extensive, the display limits the total amount of characters, over 15.000 the statement is truncated. When you browse through the claims you can experience a slight delay before the rest of the text is displayed.
7. Description display - Batches of 15.000 characters
Same as claims, descriptions can be very extensive.
8. Family display - 1000 records. Families can be very extensive, especially the extended family. The display in the document view is limited to 1000 records. This is sufficient for 99.9998% of the families in our database, however when the counter displayed in the top of the table is 1000 please be aware it might be more. You can download the complete set via the export function.
9. Save to folder - 10.000 documents at once
Folders are intended for users to temporarily save a set of documents for future reference, not to create a new personal data collection. It is advised to add documents to folders after an extensive search.
10. Folder size - 50.000 documents per sub folder
Unless you need to keep the results of a specific search query (run at a specific time), we recommend that instead of using folder search you rerun your queries from the **Recent & saved searches** box or your **Search history** to always keep the results up-to-date.
11. Saved searches - searches are saved in folders, folder named should be unique. The maximum amount of saved searches per folder is 100.
12. CSV upload
The number of keys in a single CSV file is limited to 5000.

13 . Document export - see table below

The document export is limited. Large downloads can take a long time to complete depending on among other things the speed of your connection, freezing resources etc. To avoid this we limit the amount of documents in a single export to a manageable size.



Note: The export packages are stored on the server and automatically deleted after 1 month.





Attention: Certain search fields (e.g. abstract, description) can retrieve extensive data. *TotalPatent One*® itself does not cut data from these fields to create an export file, but certain tools/file formats do. For example, Microsoft Excel limits the number of characters in a cell to a maximum of 32,767.

Export file format	Max. number of exportable documents per file
CSV	10.000 documents
Excel	10.000 documents
Word	10.000 documents
XML	10.000 documents
PDF - Original document	500 documents
PDF - First page only	1.500 documents
PDF - Custom language	1.500 documents
PatentOptimizer®	10.000 documents
PatentSight®	50.000 documents

Appendix II: Available Authorities and Languages

This table contains an overview of all authorities currently available in the database, and the languages available for the different document sections. In cases where a document does not have a published English translation, *TotalPatent One*® applies machine translation.

 Caution: Machine-translated texts (may contain mistranslations, omissions or additions) cannot be considered equal to human-translated texts, and must not be used for legal purposes.

 Note: For the latest version of this list of available authorities and languages, always refer to the current version of the user manual to *TotalPatent One*®.

Code	Description	Title	Abstract	Description	Claim
AP	African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO)	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)
AR	Argentina	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)
AT	Austria	English (EN) German (DE)	English (EN) German (DE)	English (EN) German (DE)	English (EN) German (DE)
AU	Australia	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)
BE	Belgium	English (EN) Dutch (NL) French (FR) German (DE)	English (EN) Dutch (NL) French (FR) German (DE)	English (EN) Dutch (NL) French (FR) German (DE)	English (EN) Dutch (NL) French (FR) German (DE)
BG	Bulgaria	Bulgarian (BG) English (EN)	Bulgarian (BG) English (EN)	Bulgarian (BG)	Bulgarian (BG)
BO	Bosnia and Herzegovina	English (EN) Bosnian (BS)	English (EN) Bosnian (BS)		
BR	Brazil	English (EN) Portuguese (PT)	English (EN) Portuguese (PT)	English (EN) Portuguese (PT)	English (EN) Portuguese (PT)
CA	Canada	English (EN) French (FR)	English (EN) French (FR)	English (EN) French (FR)	English (EN) French (FR)
CH	Switzerland	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE) Italian (IT)	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE) Italian (IT)	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE) Italian (IT)	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE) Italian (IT)
CN	China	Chinese (CN) English (EN)	Chinese (CN) English (EN)	Chinese (CN) English (EN)	Chinese (CN) English (EN)
CO	Colombia	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)		
CR	Costa Rica	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)		
CS	Czechoslovakia (up to 1993)	Czech (CS) English (EN)	Czech (CS) English (EN)		
CU	Cuba	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)
CY	Cyprus	English (EN) Greek (EL)	English (EN)		
CZ	Czech Republic	Czech (CS) English (EN)	Czech (CS) English (EN)	Czech (CS) English (EN)	Czech (CS) English (EN)

Code	Description	Title	Abstract	Description	Claim
DD	German Democratic Republic	English (EN) German (DE)	English (EN) German (DE)	English (EN) German (DE)	English (EN) German (DE)
DE	Germany	English (EN) German (DE)	English (EN) German (DE)	English (EN) German (DE)	English (EN) German (DE)
DK	Denmark	Danish (DA) English (EN)	Danish (DA) English (EN)	Danish (DA) English (EN)	Danish (DA) English (EN)
DO	Dominican Republic	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)		
DZ	Algeria	English (EN) French (FR)	English (EN)		
EA	Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO)	English (EN) Russian (RU)	English (EN) Russian (RU)	English (EN) Russian (RU)	English (EN) Russian (RU)
EC	Ecuador	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)		
EE	Estonia	English (EN) Estonian (ET)	English (EN) Estonian (ET)	English (EN) Estonian (ET)	English (EN) Estonian (ET)
EG	Egypt	Arabic (AR) English (EN) French (FR)	English (EN)		
EP	European Patent Office (EPO)	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE)	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE)	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE)	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE)
ES	Spain	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)
FI	Finland	English (EN) Finnish (FI) Swedish (SV)	English (EN) Finnish (FI) Swedish (SV)	English (EN) Finnish (FI) Swedish (SV)	English (EN) Finnish (FI) Swedish (SV)
FR	France	English (EN) French (FR)	English (EN) French (FR)	English (EN) French (FR)	English (EN) French (FR)
GB	United Kingdom	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)
GT	Guatemala	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)		
HK	Hong Kong	English (EN) Chinese (ZH)	English (EN)		
HN	Honduras	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)		
HR	Croatia	English (EN) Croatian (HR)	English (EN) Croatian (HR)	English (EN)	English (EN)
HU	Hungary	English (EN) Hungarian (HU)	English (EN) Hungarian (HU)	Hungarian (HU)	Hungarian (HU)
ID	Indonesia	Indonesian (ID)	English (EN)		
IE	Ireland	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)
IL	Israel	English (EN) Hebrew (HE)	English (EN)		
IS	Iceland	English (EN) Icelandic (IS)	English (EN)		

Code	Description	Title	Abstract	Description	Claim
IT	Italy	English (EN) Italian (IT)	English (EN) Italian (IT)	English (EN) Italian (IT)	English (EN) Italian (IT)
JP	Japan	English (EN) Japanese (JP)	English (EN) Japanese (JP)	English (EN) Japanese (JP)	English (EN) Japanese (JP)
KE	Kenya	English (EN)	English (EN)		
KR	Korea (South)	English (EN) Korean (KO)	English (EN) Korean (KO)	English (EN) Korean (KO)	English (EN) Korean (KO)
KZ	Kazakhstan	English (EN)	English (EN)		
LT	Lithuania	English (EN) Lithuanian (LT)	English (EN) Lithuanian (LT)	Lithuanian (LT)	Lithuanian (LT)
LU	Luxembourg	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE)	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE)	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE)	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE)
LV	Latvia	English (EN) Latvian (LV)	English (EN) Latvian (LV)		
MA	Morocco	Arabic (AR) English (EN) French (FR)	Arabic (AR) English (EN) French (FR)		
MC	Monaco	English (EN) French (FR)	English (EN) French (FR)	English (EN) French (FR)	English (EN) French (FR)
MD	Republic of Moldova	English (EN) Moldavian (MO) Romanian (RO) Russian (RU)	English (EN) Moldavian (MO) Romanian (RO) Russian (RU)	English (EN)	
ME	Montenegro	English (EN)	English (EN)		
MN	Mongolia	English (EN)	English (EN)		
MT	Malta	English (EN)	English (EN)		
MW	Malawi	English (EN)	English (EN)		
MX	Mexico	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)
MY	Malaysia	English (EN)	English (EN)		
NI	Nicaragua	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)		
NL	The Netherlands	English (EN) Dutch (NL)	English (EN) Dutch (NL)	English (EN) Dutch (NL)	English (EN) Dutch (NL)
NO	Norway	English (EN) Norwegian (NO)	English (EN) Norwegian (NO)	English (EN) Norwegian (NO)	English (EN) Norwegian (NO)
NZ	New Zealand	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)
OA	African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)
PA	Panama	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)		
PE	Peru	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)		
PH	Philippines	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)		

Code	Description	Title	Abstract	Description	Claim
PL	Poland	English (EN) Polish (PL)	English (EN) Polish (PL)	English (EN) Polish (PL)	English (EN) Polish (PL)
PT	Portugal	English (EN) French (FR) German (DE) Portuguese (PT)	English (EN) Portuguese (PT)	English (EN) Portuguese (PT)	English (EN) Portuguese (PT)
RO	Romania	English (EN) French (FR) Romanian (RO)	English (EN) Romanian (RO)	English (EN) Romanian (RO)	English (EN) Romanian (RO)
RS	Serbia	English (EN)	English (EN)		
RU	Russia	English (EN) Russian (RU)	English (EN) Russian (RU)	English (EN) Russian (RU)	English (EN) Russian (RU)
SE	Sweden	English (EN) Swedish (SV)	English (EN) Swedish (SV)	English (EN) Swedish (SV)	English (EN) Swedish (SV)
SG	Singapore	English (EN)	English (EN)		
SL	Slovenia	English (EN) Slovenian (SL)	English (EN) Slovenian (SL)	English (EN) Slovenian (SL)	English (EN) Slovenian (SL)
SK	Slovakia	English (EN) Slovak (SK)	English (EN) Slovak (SK)	English (EN) Slovak (SK)	English (EN) Slovak (SK)
SM	San Marino	English (EN) Italian (IT)	English (EN) Italian (IT)		
SU	Soviet Union	English (EN) Russian (RU)	English (EN) Russian (RU)	English (EN) Russian (RU)	English (EN) Russian (RU)
SV	El Salvador	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)		
TH	Thailand	English (EN)	English (EN)		
TJ	Tajikistan	English (EN)	English (EN)		
TN	Tunisia	Arabic (AR) English (EN) French (FR)	Arabic (AR) English (EN) French (FR)		
TR	Turkey	English (EN) Turkish (TR)	English (EN) Turkish (TR)	English (EN)	English (EN)
TW	Taiwan	English (EN) Chinese (ZT)	English (EN) Chinese (TW)	English (EN) Chinese (TW)	English (EN) Chinese (TW)
UA	Ukraine	English (EN) Russian (RU) Ukrainian (UK)	English (EN) Russian (RU) Ukrainian (UK)	English (EN) Russian (RU) Ukrainian (UK)	English (EN) Russian (RU) Ukrainian (UK)
US	United States of America	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)
UY	Uruguay	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)	English (EN) Spanish (ES)
WO	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Chinese (CN) English (EN) French (FR) German (DE) Japanese (JA) Korean (KO) Portuguese (PT)	Chinese (CN) English (EN) French (FR) German (DE) Japanese (JA) Korean (KO) Portuguese (PT)	Chinese (CN) English (EN) French (FR) German (DE) Japanese (JA) Korean (KO) Portuguese (PT)	Chinese (CN) English (EN) French (FR) German (DE) Japanese (JA) Korean (KO) Portuguese (PT)

Code	Description	Title	Abstract	Description	Claim
		Russian (RU)	Russian (RU)	Russian (RU)	Russian (RU)
		Spanish (ES)	Spanish (ES)	Spanish (ES)	Spanish (ES)
YU	Yugoslavia	English (EN)	English (EN)		
		Croatian (HR)	Croatian (HR)		
		Serbian (SR)	Serbian (SR)		
ZA	South Africa	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)	English (EN)
ZM	Zambia	English (EN)	English (EN)		
ZW	Zimbabwe	English (EN)	English (EN)		

Available authorities and languages

Appendix III: Language Codes

The table below lists all available language codes currently present in the database of *TotalPatent One*®.


Code	Language	Code	Language
AR	Arabic	KO	Korean
BG	Bulgarian	LT	Lithuanian
BS	Bosnian	LV	Latvian
CS	Czech	MO	Moldavian (prior to 2015)
DA	Danish	NL	Dutch
DE	German	NO	Norwegian
EN	English	PL	Polish
ES	Spanish	PT	Portuguese
ET	Estonian	RO	Romanian
FI	Finnish	RU	Russian
FR	French	SV	Swedish
EL	Greek	SL	Slovenian
HE	Hebrew	SK	Slovak
HU	Hungarian	SR	Serbian
HR	Croatian	TR	Turkish
ID	Indonesian	UK	Ukrainian
IS	Icelandic	ZH	Chinese
IT	Italian	ZT	Chinese traditional
JA	Japanese		

Language codes



Note: For the latest version of this list of available authorities and languages, always refer to the current version of the user manual to *TotalPatent One*®.

Appendix IV: All Search Fields in Alphabetical Order

 Tip: If you want to search for all the documents that have any information relating to a specific search field, use the function operator EXISTS() instead of a particular query term. For example, `AG:EXISTS()` will retrieve all the documents from the database that contain an attorney name.


Search Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
Abstract	AB:()	Searches keywords in abstracts, English or machine translated	AB: (Collapsible PRE0 bicycle PRE0 frame)
Abstract per language	AB.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in abstracts in the specified language	AB.FR: (atière PRE0 plastique PRE0 renforcée) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
All Assignees	PAA:()	Searches the assignee name in all assignee types: Original (applicant), Current (current owner), Normalized, Standardized, Corporate Affiliation, and Ultimate Owner. The assignee is the person the patent right is granted to.	PAA: (Nokia)
Annotation	ANNOTATION()	Searches documents with specified annotations added by the user.	ANNOTATION(annotation to search) ANNOTATION(*) searches the documents to which the user has added annotations. Note: Annotation search syntax does not require a colon (:).
Application Authority	AC:()	Searches for document(s) which are filed in specified Authorities	AC: (US)
Application Date	AD:(date); [Range]	AD: Searches for documents with the specified filing date or one in the specified time range. Use the YYYY-MM-DD date format.	For the same date: AD: (2006-11-30) For a date range: AD: [2006-11-30 TO 2019-01-01] Before a date: AD: [* TO 2019-01-01] or AD: (<2019-01-01) After a date: AD: [2017-01-01 to *] or AD: (>2017-01-01)
Application Number	AN:()	Searches for document(s) having specified Application Number(s) with or without authority code. The (standardized) Application Number is a unique serial number issued by the patent authority. See Standardized Numbers on page 118.	AN: (07109321) Note: you can also search patent numbers by using the Number Search tab.

Search Field	TotalPatent One® Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
Attorney , Legal Representatives	AG:()	Searches attorney/legal representative name in all attorney/legal representatives	AG: (?Harrington & Smith?)
Attorney, Legal Representatives & Address	AGALL:()	Searches attorney/legal representative name and address of all attorney/legal representatives	"AGALL: ("Harrington & Smith" AND SHELTON) "
Backward Citation Count	BCC:()	Searches for documents with a specified number of backward citations	BCC: (<5)
Citation, Citation Number	CTN:()	Searches for documents having a specified patent number in their backward citation	CTN: (US20060088864)
Citation, Forward Citation Number	FCTN:()	Searches for documents having a specified patent number in their forward citation (without country code)	FCTN: (2015129917)
Citation Authority	CTC:()	Searches for documents having a specified country code in their backward citation	CTC: (US)
Citation Origin Code	CTO:()	Searches all Citation Origin Codes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - Originates from the search report • 1 - Was cited by the applicant • 2 - Was revealed during the examination phase • 3 - Was revealed during the opposition phase • 4 - Article 115 (Observation by third parties) • 5 - Research for future use, Other documents of interest • 6 - Was cited during international preliminary examination • 7 - Originates from International Search Report • 8 - Originates from Supplementary Search Report • 9 Pre search • 10 - Appealed • 11 - Filed opposition • E - Was cited by the examiner • N - Originates from the Non Patent Citation in the Search Report • O - Cited by other than examiner 	CTO: (E)
Citation Relevance Code	CTR:()	Searches for citation relevance codes (see: EPO website) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A - Documents defining the state of the art and not prejudicing nov- 	CTR: (X) searches documents containing a citation with relevance code X CTR: (X) AND CTR: (Y) searches documents containing a citation with rele-

Search Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
		<p>elty or inventive step (Technological background)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D - Documents cited in the application (denoted) • E - Potentially conflicting documents • L - Documents cited for other reasons • O - Documents which refer to a non-written disclosure • P - Intermediate documents • R - Referring to patent/utility filed on the same day relating to same invention • T - Documents relating to the theory or principle underlying the invention • X - Relevant document without inventive step on its own • Y - Relevant document without inventive step in combination with other documents 	<p>vance code X and a citation with relevance code Y, separately</p> <p><code>CTR: (X OR Y)</code> searches documents containing citations with either relevance code X OR Y</p> <p><code>CTR: (X AND Y)</code> searches documents containing citations with relevance codes X AND Y</p>
Claims	CLM:()	Searches keywords in claims, English or machine translated	<code>CLM: (television)</code>
Claims per language	CLM.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in claims in the specified language	<p><code>CLM.EN: (Collapsible PRE0 Bicycle PRE0 Frame)</code></p> <p>Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.</p>
Classification Further	FICF:()	Searches for the specified code in further Japanese FI codes	<p><code>FICF: (A63F7/02.320)</code></p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p><code>FICF: (A63*)</code> searches all of the patents having FIC further classification starting from the specified code.</p>
Classification Main	FICM:()	Searches for the specified code as the main Japanese FI code	<p><code>FICM: (A63F7/02.320)</code></p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p><code>FICM: (A63*)</code> searches all of the patents having FIC main classification starting from the specified code.</p>
Classification Search (CPC/IPC/FIC/FTC/USC/ECLA/LOC)	CLASS:()	Searches for the specified code in any of the classification types	<p><code>CLASS: (A61N1/00 OR 607/50 OR A61B5/0408D)</code></p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p><code>CLASS : (A*)</code> searches all of the patents having a specified code in any classification fields.</p>

Search Field	TotalPatent One® Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
Corporate Affiliation	CA:()	Searches for all the affiliated companies	IN: (Fitzgerald)
CPC	CPC:()	Searches for the specified code in all CPC classifications	<p>CPC: (A)</p> <p>CPC: (A01)</p> <p>CPC: (A01D)</p> <p>CPC: (A01D34/00)</p> <p>CPC: (A01D34/00+)</p> <p>CPC: (A01D34/01+)</p> <p>Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code, while the underlying levels are automatically covered.</p> <p>On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all sub-groups (referencing to EPO site).</p>
CPC Further	CPCF:()	Searches for the specified code in further CPC classifications	<p>CPCF: (A01D34/001)</p> <p>CPCF: (A01D34/01+)</p> <p>Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code, while the underlying levels are automatically covered.</p> <p>On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all sub-groups (referencing to EPO site).</p>
CPC Main	CPCM:()	Searches for the specified code as the main CPC classification	<p>CPCM: (A01D34/001)</p> <p>CPCM: (A01D34/01+)</p> <p>Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code, while the underlying levels are automatically covered.</p> <p>On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all sub-groups (referencing to EPO site).</p>
CPC value	CPCV:()	Searches CPC values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A - Additional I - Inventive 	CPCV: (A) OR CPCV: (I)
Current Assignee	PACU:()	Searches the assignee name in all Current Assignees (latest assignment). The current assignee of a patent is the person currently holding the patent rights.	PACU: (Medtronic)
Current Assignee & Address	PACUALL:()	Searches the assignee name and address of all Current Assignees (latest assignment)	PACU: (Medtronic AND Minneapolis)
Description	DSC:()	Searches keywords in the detailed description section of documents, English or machine translated	DSC: (Collapsible PRE0 Bicycle PRE0 Frame)

Search Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
Description per language	DSC.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in the detailed description section of documents in the specified language	DSC.ES: ("instrumento quirúrgico") Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
Designated States	DS:()	Searches for document(s) having specified countries as Designated States for filing	DS: (LV)
Detailed description	De- DSCDT:()	Searches keywords in the detailed description section of documents, English or machine translated	DSCDT: (rotatable PRE0 joint)
Document In- sertation Time	DIT:(date) DIT:[range]	Searches for patent documents inserted in the database on a specified date or within a specified time range	For the same date: DIT: (2021-03-01) For a date range: DIT: [2021-03-01 TO 2021-03-25] Before a date: DIT: [* TO 2021-02-28] After a date: DIT: [2021-03-02 TO *]
Drawings description	De- DSCDR:()	Searches keywords in the drawings description section of documents, English or machine translated	DSCDR: (terminal PRE0 velocity)
ECLA	ECLA:()	Searches for the specified code in all ECLA classifications	ECLA: (G06Q30/00C) For expansion the * wildcard is used. ECLA: (G*) searches all of the patents having ECLA classification starting from the specified code.
ECLA Further	ECLAF:()	Searches for the specified code in further ECLA classifications	ECLAF: (G06Q30/00C) For expansion the * wildcard is used. ECLAF: (G*) searches all of the patents having ECLA classification starting from the specified code.
ECLA Main	ECLAM:()	Searches for the specified code as the main ECLA classification	ECLAM: (G06Q30/00C) For expansion the * wildcard is used. ECLAM: (G*) searches all of the patents having ECLA classification starting from the specified code.
Examiner	EXM:()	Searches for examiner name in all examiners	EXM: (Klein near2 Jordan)
Examiner department	De- EXMU:(Art Unit)	Searches for art units in examiner departments	EXMU: (2913) EXMU: (36*)
Exemplary claims	CLME:()	Searches keywords in only the exemplary claims, English or machine translated	CLME: (Bicycle)


Search Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
Exemplary claims per language	CLME.XX:((XX = language code. See Appendix II)		<p>CLME.EN: (Bicycle)</p> <p>Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.</p>
First claim	CLM1:()	Searches keywords only in the first claims, English or machine translated	CLM1: (television)
First claim per language	CLM1.XX:((XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in only the first claims in the specified language	<p>CLM1.EN: (Collapsible Bicycle PRE0 Frame)</p> <p>Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.</p>
Folder	FOLDER()	Searches documents specifically in a folder or subfolder saved by the user.	<p>Example: If "Project 2016-0323" is the parent folder, and it has 2 subfolders, "Pharmacology" and "Immunology", you have the following options:</p> <p>FOLDER("Project 2016-0323") searches the documents saved in the specified parent folder, excluding its subfolders.</p> <p>FOLDER("/Project 2016-0323/*") searches the documents saved in all subfolders and their descendants, including the parent folder. Use wildcard "*" to represent all subfolders.</p> <p>FOLDER("/Project 2016-0323/Pharmacology") OR FOLDER(Immunology) searches the specified subfolder only.</p> <p> Note: Folder search syntax does not require a colon (:), and the search is case-insensitive. If your folder name contains spaces, put it in double-quotes (""). If your folder name consists of a single word without spaces, double quotes are not required.</p>
Forward Citation Authorities	FCTC:()	Searches for documents having a specified country code in their forward citation	FCTC: (US)
Forward Citation Count	FCC:()	Searches for documents with a specified number of forward citations	FCC: (>=50)

Search Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
Full-text	FT:()	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts OR claims OR descriptions, English or machine translated	FT: ("liquid crystal display" AND "light emitting diode" AND (circuit PRE0 board) AND pixel)
Full-text per language	FT.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts OR claims OR descriptions in the specified language	FT.ES: ("instrumento quirúrgico") Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
Independent Claims	CLMI:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in only independent claims, English or machine translated	CLMI: (television)
Independent Claims per language	CLMI.XX:()	Searches keywords in only independent claims in the specified language	CLMI.FR: (atière PRE0 plastique PRE0 renforcée) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
Inventor and Address	INALL:()	Searches inventor name and address of all inventors	INALL: (INALL: (Fitzgerald AND UK)
IPC Class	IPC:()	Searches for the specified code in all IPC classifications	IPC: (A) IPC: (A01) IPC: (A01D) IPC: (A01D34/00) IPC: (A01D34/00+) IPC: (A01D34/01+) Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code, while the underlying levels are automatically covered. On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all sub-groups (referencing to WIPO site).
IPC Further	IPCF:()	Searches for the specified code in further IPC classifications	IPCF: (A01D34/001) IPCF: (A01D34/01+) Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code, while the underlying levels are automatically covered. On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all sub-groups (referencing to WIPO site).
IPC Main	IPCM:()	Searches for the specified code as the main IPC classification	IPCM: (A01D34/001) IPCM: (A01D34/01+)

Search Field	TotalPatent One® Alias	TotalPatent One® Field	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
<p>Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code, while the underlying levels are automatically covered.</p> <p>On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all sub-groups (referencing to WIPO site).</p>				
Japanese class	FI	FIC:()	Searches for the specified code in all Japanese FI codes	<p>FIC: (A63F7/02.320)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p>FIC: (A63*) searches all of the patents having FIC classification starting from the specified code.</p>
Japanese FI Facet (complement to FI)		FICFA:()	Searches for FI Facet codes	<p>FICFA: (ZAB)</p> <p>ZAB: Environmental protection technology</p>
Japanese F term		FTC:()	Searches for the specified code in all Japanese F terms	<p>FTC: (2C333/AA11)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p>FTC: (2C*) searches all of the patents having FTC classification starting from the specified code.</p>
Legal Code	Event	LSCO:()	Searches EPO legal event codes as mentioned on the EPO site	LSCO: (pg25)
Legal Event Description		LSDSC:()	Searches legal descriptions for keywords (like ceased, lapsed, withdrawn)	<p>LSDSC: (OPPOSITION REJECTED) ;</p> <p>LSDSC: (Lapse)</p>
Legal Fee Event		LSSF:()	Performs a Boolean search for: "Fee paid" (yes/true) or "Fee not paid" (no/false)	<p>LSSF: (Fee Paid)</p> <p>LSSF: (yes)</p>
Legal Normalized Owner		LSSON:()	Searches for normalized names of current and previous owners of the patent, including the inventor	LSSON: (PHILIPS)
Legal Opponent/Litigation		LSSOP:()	Performs a free text search for all opposition data and US litigation data	"LSSOP: ("SMITH AND NEPHEW")"
Legal Owner		LSSO:()	Searches for names of current and previous owners of the patent, including the inventor	LSSO: (KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS NV)
Legal Standardized Owner		LSSOS:()	Searches for standardized names of current and previous owners of the patent, including the inventor	LSSOS: (KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS)
Legal Status		LSSS:()	Searches the general legal status of patents: "Filed", "Granted" or "Ceased"	LSSS: (Filed)
Locarno Classification		LOC:()	Searches for the specified code in all Locarno classifications	<p>LOC: (01/01)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p>LOC: (01*) searches all of the patents having Locarno classification starting from the specified code.</p>

Search Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
Non-patent Citation Origin	NPCO:(Numbers 1-7)	<p>Searches all Non-Patent Citation codes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - Originates from the search report 1 - Was cited by the applicant 2 - Was revealed during the examination phase 3 - Was revealed during the opposition phase 4 - Article 115 (Observation by third parties) 5 - Research for future use, Other documents of interest 6 - Was cited during international preliminary examination 7 - Originates from International Search Report 8 - Originates from Supplementary Search Report 9 Pre search 10 - Appealed 11 - Filed opposition E - Was cited by the examiner N - Originates from the Non Patent Citation in the Search Report O - Cited by other than examiner 	NPCO: (7)
Non-patent Citation Relevance	NPCR:(A, E, D, O, P, L, T, X or Y)	<p>Searches all Non-Patent citation Relevance codes (see: EPO website)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A - Documents defining the state of the art and not prejudicing novelty or inventive step (Technological background) D - Documents cited in the application (denoted) E - Potentially conflicting documents L - Documents cited for other reasons O - Documents which refer to a non-written disclosure P - Intermediate documents R - Referring to patent/utility filed on the same day relating to same invention T - Documents relating to the theory or principle underlying the invention 	NPCR: (Y)

Search Field	TotalPatent One® Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> X - Relevant document without inventive step on its own Y - Relevant document without inventive step in combination with other documents 	
Non-patent Lit. Citations/Citation Ref. Number	NPC:()	Searches for documents with a specified non-patent literature citation and/or with a specified non-patent literature citation reference number	NPC: (Journal of Biological Chemistry) NPC: (XP002956758)
Non-patent Literature Citation Count	NPCC:()	Searches for documents with a specified number of non-patent literature citations	NPCC: (5)
Normalized Assignee	PAN:()	Searches the assignee name in all Normalized Assignees (whose name has been normalized)	PAN: (IBM)
Normalized Assignee & Address	PANALL:()	Searches the assignee name and address of all Normalized Assignees (whose name has been normalized)	PANALL: (IBM AND US)
Normalized Current Assignee	PACUN:()	Searches the assignee name in all Normalized Current Assignees (Current Assignee whose name has been normalized)	PACUN: (IBM)
Orange Book Active Ingredient	OBI:()	Searches for specified active ingredients of Orange Book products	OBI: (amoxicillin)
Orange Book Applicant	OBA:()	Searches for specified Orange Book applicant names	OBA: (Sandoz)
Orange Book Application Number	OBAN:()	Searches for specified Orange Book application numbers	OBAN: (A083686)
Orange Book Application Type	OBAT:()	Searches for specified Orange Book application types: "A" or "N"	OBAT: (A) OBAT: (N)
Orange Book Exclusivity Code	OBEC:()	Searches for specified Orange Book product exclusivity codes	OBEC: (NCE) OBEC: (I*) searches documents with an OBEC code starting with 'I' OBEC: (I-2*) searches documents with an OBEC code starting with 'I-2'
Orange Book Product	OBP:()	Searches for specified Orange Book product names	OBP: (Venofer)
Original Assignee	PA:()	Searches the assignee name in all Original Assignees (Applicants) as published. The original assignee of a patent is the legal person who applied for the patent, also called "applicant" by some authorities.	PA: (Nokia)

Search Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
Original assignee & Address Information	PAALL:()	Searches the assignee name and address of all Original Assignees (Applicants)	PAALL:(Dayton, Ohio 45459)
Patent Type	PT:()	Searches for the following types of inventions: "Patent", "Utility model", or "Design"	PT:(design) AND PC:(US) PT:(patent) PT:(utility model) AND PC:(CN)
Priority Authority	PRC:()	Searches for document(s) having priorities in specified Authorities	PRC:(US)
Priority Date	PRD:(date); PRD:[Range]	Searches for documents with the specified earliest filing date or one in the specified time range. Use the YYYY-MM-DD date format.	For the same date: PRD:(2006-11-30) For a date range: PRD: [2006-11-30 TO 2019-01-01] Before a date: PRD: [* TO 2019-01-01] or AD: (<2019-01-01) After a date: PRD: [2017-01-01 to *] or AD: (>2017-01-01)
Priority Number	PRN:()	Searches for document(s) having specified Priority Number(s). The Priority Number is a unique serial number issued by the patent authority. See Priority Number on page 118.  Note: A priority query (PRN:) searches for all documents with the same priority number, as the original 1st filed document has no priority number, just an application number, it will not be included in the results. When you want to include the 1st filed document, you add the application number to your query. Use the following syntax: PRN: OR AN:	PRN:(DE10108261)
Publication Authority	PC:()	Searches for document(s) published in specified Authorities	PC:(US)
Publication Date	PD:(date); PD:[Range]	Searches for documents with the specified publication date or one in the specified time range	For the same date: PD:(2006-11-30) For a date range: PD: [2006-11-30 TO 2019-01-01] Before a date: PD: [* TO 2019-01-01] or AD: (<2019-01-01) After a date: PD: [2017-01-01 to *] or AD: (>2017-01-01)

Search Field	TotalPatent One® Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
Publication Group	PG:()	Searches for document with the status: "Grant" or "Application"	PG: (Application) AND TI: (toothbrush AND electrical)
Publication ID	PID:()	Searches for document(s) having specified Publication Number(s) with or without authority code. The Publication ID is a unique identification number consisting of the authority code, a serial number and a kind code (e.g. US6365495B2). These numbers are normalized in our database (spaces, commas etc. removed).	PID: (842548) PID: (US842548A) Note: You can also search patent numbers by using the Number Search tab.
Publication Kind	PK:()	Searches for documents with a specified publication kind code. The Publication Kind is a code indicating the class a patent belongs to.	PK: (A1)
Publication Number	PN:()	Searches for document(s) having specified Publication Number(s). The (standardized) Publication Number is a unique serial number issued by the patent authority (Publication ID without the authority and kind code). See Standardized Numbers on page 118.	PN: (US842548) PN: (US842548A) Note: you can also search patent numbers by using the Number Search tab.
SPC Information	SPCI:()	Searches for SPC information as free-text search	SPCI: (Pfizer)
SPC Number	SPCN:()	Searches for SPC numbers	SPCN: (122010000010) SPCN: (12 2010 000 01*)
Standardized Assignee	PAS:()	Searches the assignee name in all Standardized Assignees (whose name has been standardized)	PAS: (Samsung)
Standardized Assignee & Address	PASALL:()	Searches the assignee name and address of all Standardized Assignees (whose name has been standardized)	PASALL: (Samsung AND Korea)
Standardized Current Assignee	PACUS:()	Searches the assignee name in all Standardized Current Assignees (Current Assignee whose name has been normalized)	PACUS: (Samsung)
Title	TI:()	Searches keywords in titles, English or machine translated	TI: (Bolted-On PRE0 Propeller PRE0 Blade)
Title, Abstract, and Claims	TAC:()	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts OR claims, English or machine translated	TAC: (collapsible PRE0 bicycle PRE0 frame)
Title, Abstract or Claims per Language	TAC.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts OR claims in the specified language	TAC.FR: (atire PRE0 plastique PRE0 renforce) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.

Search Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
Title and Abstract	TA:()	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts, English or machine translated	TA: (collapsible PRE0 bicycle PRE0 frame)
Title or Abstract per Language	TA.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts in the specified language	TA.EN: (collapsible PRE0 bicycle PRE0 frame) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
Title per Language	TI.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in titles in the specified language	TI.EN: ((heat PRE0 radiation) AND ceramic) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
Total Claims Count	TCC:()	Searches the total number of claims a document has	TCC: (>=20)
Ultimate Owner	UO:("")	Searches for the ultimate beneficiary owning a patent	UO: ("RELX")
US Class	USC:()	Searches for the specified code in all US classifications	USC: (428/304) For expansion the * wildcard is used. USC: (4*) searches all of the patents having US Class classification starting from the specified code.
US Further Class	USCF:()	Searches for the specified code in further US classifications	USCF: (428/30*) For expansion the * wildcard is used. USCF: (4*) searches all of the patents having US Class further classification starting from the specified code.
US Main Class	USCM:()	Searches for the specified code as the main US classification	USCM: (428/30*) For expansion the * wildcard is used. USCM: (4*) searches all of the patents having US Class main classification starting from the specified code.

Appendix V: All Search Fields by Category



Tip: If you want to search for all the documents that have any information relating to a specific search field, use the function operator EXISTS() instead of a particular query term. For example, `AG:EXISTS()` will retrieve all the documents from the database that contain an attorney name.

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
Authority	Application Authority	AC:()	Searches for document(s) which are filed in specified Authorities	AC: (US)
	Designated States	DS:()	Searches for document(s) having specified countries as Designated States for filing	DS: (LV)
	Priority Authority	PRC:()	Searches for document(s) having priorities in specified Authorities	PRC: (US)
	Publication Authority	PC:()	Searches for document(s) published in specified Authorities	PC: (US)
Citation	Backward Citation Count	BCC:()	Searches for documents with a specified number of backward citations	BCC: (<5)
	Citation Authority	CTC:()	Searches for documents having a specified country code in their backward citation	CTC: (US)
	Citation Number	CTN:()	Searches for documents having a specified patent number in their backward citation	CTN: (US20060088864)
	Citation Origin Code	CTO:()	Searches all Citation Origin Codes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - Originates from the search report • 1 - Was cited by the applicant • 2 - Was revealed during the examination phase • 3 - Was revealed during the opposition phase • 4 - Article 115 (Observation by third parties) • 5 - Research for future use, Other documents of interest • 6 - Was cited during international preliminary examination • 7 - Originates from International Search Report • 8 - Originates from Supplementary Search Report • 9 Pre search • 10 - Appealed • 11 - Filed opposition • E - Was cited by the examiner 	CTO: (E)

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N - Originates from the Non Patent Citation in the Search Report O - Cited by other than examiner 	
Citation Relevance Code	CTR:()		<p>Searches for citation relevance codes (see: EPO website)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A - Documents defining the state of the art and not prejudicing novelty or inventive step (Technological background) D - Documents cited in the application (denoted) E - Potentially conflicting documents L - Documents cited for other reasons O - Documents which refer to a non-written disclosure P - Intermediate documents R - Referring to patent/utility filed on the same day relating to same invention T - Documents relating to the theory or principle underlying the invention X - Relevant document without inventive step on its own Y - Relevant document without inventive step in combination with other documents 	<p>CTR: (X) searches documents containing a citation with relevance code X</p> <p>CTR: (X) AND CTR: (Y) searches documents containing a citation with relevance code X and a citation with relevance code Y, separately</p> <p>CTR: (X OR Y) searches documents containing citations with either relevance code X OR Y</p> <p>CTR: (X AND Y) searches documents containing citations with relevance codes X AND Y</p>
Forward Citation Authorities	FCTC:()		Searches for documents having a specified country code in their forward citation	FCTC: (US)
Forward Citation Count	FCC:()		Searches for documents with a specified number of forward citations	FCC: (>=50)
Forward Citation Number	FCTN:()		Searches for documents having a specified patent number in their forward citation (without country code)	FCTN: (2015129917)
Non-patent Citation Origin	NPCO: (Numbers 1-7)		<p>Searches all Non-Patent Citation Origin codes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 - Originates from the search report 1 - Was cited by the applicant 	NPCO: (7)


Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 - Was revealed during the examination phase • 3 - Was revealed during the opposition phase • 4 - Article 115 (Observation by third parties) • 5 - Research for future use, Other documents of interest • 6 - Was cited during international preliminary examination • 7 - Originates from International Search Report • 8 - Originates from Supplementary Search Report • 9 Pre search • 10 - Appealed • 11 - Filed opposition • E - Was cited by the examiner • N - Originates from the Non Patent Citation in the Search Report • O - Cited by other than examiner 	
Non-patent Citation Relevance		NPCR:(A, E, D, O, P, L, T, X or Y)	<p>Searches all Non-Patent citation Relevance codes (see: EPO website)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A - Documents defining the state of the art and not prejudicing novelty or inventive step (Technological background) • D - Documents cited in the application (denoted) • E - Potentially conflicting documents • L - Documents cited for other reasons • O - Documents which refer to a non-written disclosure • P - Intermediate documents • R - Referring to patent/utility filed on the same day relating to same invention • T - Documents relating to the theory or principle underlying the invention • X - Relevant document without inventive step on its own 	NPCR: (Y)

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y - Relevant document without inventive step in combination with other documents 	
	Non-patent Lit. Citations/ Citation Ref. Number	NPC:()	Searches for documents with a specified non-patent literature citation and/or with a specified non-patent literature citation reference number	NPC: (Journal of Biological Chemistry) NPC: (XP002956758)
	Non-patent Literature Citation Count	NPCC:()	Searches for documents with a specified number of non-patent literature citations	NPCC: (5)
Classification	Classification FI Further	FICF:()	Searches for the specified code in further Japanese FI codes	FICF: (A63F7/02.320) For expansion the * wildcard is used. FICF: (A63*) searches all of the patents having FIC further classification starting from the specified code.
	Classification FI Main	FICM:()	Searches for the specified code as the main Japanese FI code	FICM: (A63F7/02.320) For expansion the * wildcard is used. FICM: (A63*) searches all of the patents having FIC main classification starting from the specified code.
	Classification Search (CPC/IPC/FIC/FTC/USC/ECLA/LOC)	CLASS:()	Searches for the specified code in any of the classification types	CLASS: (A61N1/00 OR 607/50 OR A61B5/0408D) For expansion the * wildcard is used. CLASS : (A*) searches all of the patents having a specified code in any classification fields.
	CPC	CPC:()	Searches for the specified code in all CPC classifications	CPC: (A) CPC: (A01) CPC: (A01D) CPC: (A01D34/00) CPC: (A01D34/00+) CPC: (A01D34/01+) <p>Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code, while the underlying levels are automatically covered.</p> <p>On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all subgroups (referencing to EPO site).</p>
	CPC Further	CPCF:()	Searches for the specified code in further CPC classifications	CPCF: (A01D34/001) CPCF: (A01D34/01+) <p>Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code, while the underlying levels are automatically covered.</p>

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
				On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all subgroups (referencing to EPO site).
CPC Main	CPCM:()		Searches for the specified code as the main CPC classification	<p>CPCM: (A01D34/001)</p> <p>CPCM: (A01D34/01+)</p> <p>Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code, while the underlying levels are automatically covered.</p> <p>On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all subgroups (referencing to EPO site).</p>
CPC Value	CPCV:()		Searches CPC values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A - Additional I - Inventive 	CPCV: (A) OR CPCV: (I)
ECLA	ECLA:()		Searches for the specified code in all ECLA classifications	<p>ECLA: (G06Q30/00C)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p>ECLA: (G*) searches all of the patents having ECLA classification starting from the specified code.</p>
ECLA Further	ECLAF:()		Searches for the specified code in further ECLA classifications	<p>ECLAF: (G06Q30/00C)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p>ECLAF: (G*) searches all of the patents having ECLA classification starting from the specified code.</p>
ECLA Main	ECLAM:()		Searches for the specified code as the main ECLA classification	<p>ECLAM: (G06Q30/00C)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p>ECLAM: (G*) searches all of the patents having ECLA classification starting from the specified code.</p>
IPC Class	IPC:()		Searches for the specified code in all IPC classifications	<p>IPC: (A)</p> <p>IPC: (A01)</p> <p>IPC: (A01D)</p> <p>IPC: (A01D34/00)</p> <p>IPC: (A01D34/00+)</p> <p>IPC: (A01D34/01+)</p> <p>Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code, while the underlying levels are automatically covered.</p> <p>On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all subgroups (referencing to WIPO site).</p>
IPC Further	IPCF:()		Searches for the specified code in further IPC classifications	<p>IPCF: (A01D34/001)</p> <p>IPCF: (A01D34/01+)</p> <p>Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code,</p>

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
				<p>while the underlying levels are automatically covered.</p> <p>On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all subgroups (referencing to WIPO site).</p>
IPC Main	IPCMain	IPCM:()	Searches for the specified code as the main IPC classification	<p>IPCM: (A01D34/001)</p> <p>IPCM: (A01D34/01+)</p> <p>Note: No wildcard needed on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd levels of the code, while the underlying levels are automatically covered.</p> <p>On the 4th and 5th levels of the code use the + wildcard to expand to all subgroups (referencing to WIPO site).</p>
Japanese FI class	FIC	FIC:()	Searches for the specified code in all Japanese FI codes	<p>FIC: (A63F7/02.320)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p>FIC: (A63*) searches all of the patents having FIC classification starting from the specified code.</p>
Japanese FI Facet (complement to FI)	FICFA	FICFA:()	Searches for FI Facet codes	<p>FICFA: (ZAB)</p> <p>ZAB: Environmental protection technology</p>
Japanese F term	FTC	FTC:()	Searches for the specified code in all Japanese F terms	<p>FTC: (2C333/AA11)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p>FTC: (2C*) searches all of the patents having FTC classification starting from the specified code.</p>
Locarno Classification	LOC	LOC:()	Searches for the specified code in all Locarno classifications	<p>LOC: (01/01)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p>LOC: (01*) searches all of the patents having Locarno classification starting from the specified code.</p>
US Class	USC	USC:()	Searches for the specified code in all US classifications	<p>USC: (428/304)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p>USC: (4*) searches all of the patents having US Class classification starting from the specified code.</p>
US Further Class	USCF	USCF:()	Searches for the specified code in further US classifications	<p>USCF: (428/30*)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p> <p>USCF: (4*) searches all of the patents having US Class further classification starting from the specified code.</p>
US Main Class	USCM	USCM:()	Searches for the specified code as the main US classification	<p>USCM: (428/30*)</p> <p>For expansion the * wildcard is used.</p>

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
				USCM: (4*) searches all of the patents having US Class main classification starting from the specified code.
Corporate Affiliation	Corporate Affiliation	CA:()	Searches for all the affiliated companies	IN: (Fitzgerald)
Date	Application Date	AD:(date); AD:[Range]	Searches for documents with the specified filing date or one in the specified time range	<p>For the same date: AD: (2006-11-30)</p> <p>For a date range: AD: [2006-11-30 TO 2019-01-01]</p> <p>Before a date: AD: [* TO 2019-01-01] or AD: (<2019-01-01)</p> <p>After a date: AD: [2017-01-01 to *] or AD: (>2017-01-01)</p>
Document Insertion Time		DIT:(date) DIT:[range]	Searches for patent documents inserted in the database on a specified date or within a specified time range	<p>For the same date: DIT: (2021-03-01)</p> <p>For a date range: DIT: [2021-03-01 TO 2021-03-25]</p> <p>Before a date: DIT: [* TO 2021-02-28]</p> <p>After a date: DIT: [2021-03-02 TO *]</p>
Priority Date		PRD:(date); PRD:[Range]	Searches for documents with the specified earliest filing date or one in the specified time range	<p>For the same date: PRD: (2006-11-30)</p> <p>For a date range: PRD: [2006-11-30 TO 2019-01-01]</p> <p>Before a date: PRD: [* TO 2019-01-01] or AD: (<2019-01-01)</p> <p>After a date: PRD: [2017-01-01 to *] or AD: (>2017-01-01)</p>
Publication Date		PD:(date); PD:[Range]	Searches for documents with the specified publication date or one in the specified time range	<p>For the same date: PD: (2006-11-30)</p> <p>For a date range: PD: [2006-11-30 TO 2019-01-01]</p> <p>Before a date: PD: [* TO 2019-01-01] or AD: (<2019-01-01)</p> <p>After a date:</p>

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
				PD: [2017-01-01 to *] or AD: (>2017-01-01)
Function	Annotation	ANNOTATION()	Searches documents with specified annotations added by the user.	<p>ANNOTATION(annotation to search)</p> <p>ANNOTATION(*) searches the documents to which the user has added annotations.</p> <p>Note: Annotation search syntax does not require a colon (:).</p>
	Folder	FOLDER()	Searches documents specifically in a folder or subfolder saved by the user.	<p>Example: If "Project 2016-0323" is the parent folder, and it has 2 subfolders, "Pharmacology" and "Immunology", you have the following options:</p> <p>FOLDER("Project 2016-0323") searches the documents saved in the specified parent folder, excluding its subfolders.</p> <p>FOLDER("/Project 2016-0323/*") searches the documents saved in all subfolders and their descendants, including the parent folder. Use wildcard "*" to represent all subfolders.</p> <p>FOLDER("/Project 2016-0323/Pharmacology") OR FOLDER(Immunology) searches the specified subfolder only.</p> <p> Note: Folder search syntax does not require a colon (:), and the search is case-insensitive. If your folder name contains spaces, put it in double-quotes (""). If your folder name consists of a single word without spaces, double quotes are not required.</p>
Legal Status	Legal Event Code	LSCO:()	Searches EPO legal event codes as mentioned on the EPO site	LSCO: (pg25)
	Legal Event Description	LSDSC:()	Searches legal descriptions for keywords (like ceased, lapsed, withdrawn)	LSDSC: (OPPOSITION REJECTED) ; LSDSC: (Lapse)
	Legal Fee Event	LSSF:()	Performs a Boolean search for: "Fee paid" (yes/true) or "Fee not paid" (no/ false)	LSSF: (Fee Paid) LSSF: (yes)

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
	Legal Normalized Owner	LSSON:()	Searches for normalized names of current and previous owners of the patent, including the inventor	LSSON: (PHILIPS)
	Legal Opponent/ Litigation	LSSOP:()	Performs a free text search for all opposition data and US litigation data	"LSSOP: ("SMITH AND NEPHEW") "
	Legal Owner	LSSO:()	Searches for names of current and previous owners of the patent, including the inventor	LSSO: (KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS NV)
	Legal Standardized Owner	LSSOS:()	Searches for standardized names of current and previous owners of the patent, including the inventor	LSSOS: (KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS)
	Legal Status	LSSS:()	Searches the general legal status of patents: "Filed", "Granted" or "Ceased"	LSSS: (Filed)
Name	Ultimate Owner	UO:("")	Searches for the ultimate beneficiary owning a patent	UO: ("RELX")
	All Assignees	PAA:()	Searches the assignee name in all assignee types: Original (applicant), Current (current owner), Normalized, Standardized, Corporate Affiliation, and Ultimate Owner	PAA: (Nokia)
	Attorney, Legal Representatives	AG:()	Searches attorney/legal representative name in all attorney/legal representatives	AG: (?Harrington & Smith?)
	Attorney, Legal Representatives & Address	AGALL:()	Searches attorney/legal representative name and address of all attorney/legal representatives	"AGALL: ("Harrington & Smith" AND SHELTON) "
	Current Assignee	PACU:()	Searches the assignee name in all Current Assignees (latest assignment)	PACU: (Medtronic)
	Current Assignee & Address	PACUALL:()	Searches the assignee name and address of all Current Assignees (latest assignment)	PACU: (Medtronic AND Minneapolis)
	Examiner	EXM:()	Searches for examiner name in all examiners	EXM: (Klein near2 Jordan)
	Examiner Department	EXMU:(Art Unit)	Searches for art units in examiner departments	EXMU: (2913) EXMU: (36*)
	Inventor and Address	INALL:()	Searches inventor name and address of all inventors	INALL: (INALL: (Fitzgerald AND UK)
	Normalized Assignee	PAN:()	Searches the assignee name in all Normalized Assignees (whose name has been normalized)	PAN: (IBM)

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
	Normalized Assignee & Address	PANALL:()	Searches the assignee name and address of all Normalized Assignees (whose name has been normalized)	PANALL: (IBM AND US)
	Normalized Current Assignee	PACUN:()	Searches the assignee name in all Normalized Current Assignees (Current Assignee whose name has been normalized)	PACUN: (IBM)
	Original Assignee	PA:()	Searches the assignee name in all Original Assignees (Applicants) as published	PA: (Nokia)
	Original Assignee & Address Information	PAALL:()	Searches the assignee name and address of all Original Assignees (Applicants)	PAALL: (Dayton, Ohio 45459)
	Standardized Assignee	PAS:()	Searches the assignee name in all Standardized Assignees (whose name has been standardized)	PAS: (Samsung)
	Standardized Assignee & Address	PASALL:()	Searches the assignee name and address of all Standardized Assignees (whose name has been standardized)	PASALL: (Samsung AND Korea)
	Standardized Current Assignee	PACUS:()	Searches the assignee name in all Standardized Current Assignees (Current Assignee whose name has been normalized)	PACUS: (Samsung)
Number	Application Number	AN:()	Searches for document(s) having specified Application Number(s) with or without Authority code	AN: (07109321) Note: you can also search patent numbers via the Number Search.
	Priority Number	PRN:()	Searches for document(s) having specified Priority Number(s)	PRN: (DE10108261)
	Publication ID	PID:()	Searches for document(s) having specified Publication Number(s) with or without Authority code	PID: (842548) PID: (US842548A) you can also search patent numbers via the Number Search.
	Publication Number	PN:()	Searches for document(s) having specified Publication Number(s)	PN: (US842548) PN: (US842548A) Note: you can also search patent numbers via the Number Search.
Pharmaceuticals	Orange Book Active Ingredient	OBI:()	Searches for specified active ingredients of Orange Book products	OBI: (amoxicillin)
	Orange Book Applicant	OBA:()	Searches for specified Orange Book applicant names	OBA: (Sandoz)
	Orange Book Application Number	OBAN:()	Searches for specified Orange Book application numbers	OBAN: (A083686)

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
	Orange Book Application Type	OBAT:()	Searches for specified Orange Book application types: "A" or "N"	OBAT: (A) OBAT: (N)
	Orange Book Exclusivity Code	OBEC:()	Searches for specified Orange Book product exclusivity codes	OBEC: (NCE) OBEC: (I*) searches documents with an OBEC code starting with 'I' OBEC: (I-2*) searches documents with an OBEC code starting with 'I-2'
	Orange Book Product	OBP:()	Searches for specified Orange Book product names	OBP: (Venofer)
	SPC Information	SPCI:()	Searches for SPC information as free-text search	SPCI: (Pfizer)
	SPC Number	SPCN:()	Searches for SPC numbers	SPCN: (122010000010) SPCN: (12 2010 000 01*)
Text	Abstract	AB:()	Searches keywords in abstracts, English or machine translated	AB: (Collapsible PRE0 bicycle PRE0 frame)
	Abstract per Language	AB.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in abstracts in the specified language	AB.FR: (atière PRE0 plastique PRE0 renforcée) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
	Claims	CLM:()	Searches keywords in claims, English or machine translated	CLM: (television)
	Claims per Language	CLM.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in claims in the specified language	CLM.EN: (Collapsible PRE0 Bicycle PRE0 Frame) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
	Description	DSC:()	Searches keywords in the detailed description section of documents, English or machine translated	DSC: (Collapsible PRE0 Bicycle PRE0 Frame)
	Description per language	DSC.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in the detailed description section of documents in the specified language	DSC.ES: ("instrumento quirúrgico") Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
	Detailed Description	DSCDT:()	Searches keywords in the detailed description section of documents, English or machine translated	DSCDT: (rotatable PRE0 joint)
	Drawings Description	DSCDR:()	Searches keywords in the drawings description section of documents, English or machine translated	DSCDR: (terminal PRE0 velocity)
	Exemplary Claims	CLME:()	Searches keywords in only the exemplary claims, English or machine translated	CLME: (Bicycle)
	Exemplary Claims per language	CLME.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)		CLME.EN: (Bicycle) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
	First Claim	CLM1:()	Searches keywords in only the first claims, English or machine translated	CLM1: (television)
	First Claim per Language	CLM1.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in only the first claims in the specified language	CLM1.EN: (Collapsible PRE0 Bicycle PRE0 Frame) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
	Full-text	FT:()	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts OR claims OR descriptions, English or machine translated	FT: ("liquid crystal display" AND "light emitting diode" AND (circuit PRE0 board) AND pixel)
	Full-text per language	FT.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts OR claims OR descriptions in the specified language	FT.ES: ("instrumento quirúrgico") Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
	Independent Claims	CLMI:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in only independent claims, English or machine translated	CLMI: (television)
	Independent Claims per language	CLMI.XX:()	Searches keywords in only independent claims in the specified language	CLMI.FR: (atière PRE0 plastique PRE0 renforcée) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the

Field Category	Searchable Field	TotalPatent One® Field Alias	Description	TotalPatent One® Examples
				user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
	Title	TI:()	Searches keywords in titles, English or machine translated	TI:(Bolted-On PRE0 Propeller PRE0 Blade)
	Title, Abstract, and Claims	TAC:()	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts OR claims, English or machine translated	TAC:(collapsible PRE0 bicycle PRE0 frame)
	Title, Abstract or Claims per Language	TAC.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts OR claims in the specified language	TAC.FR:(atire PRE0 plastique PRE0 renforce) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
	Title and Abstract	TA:()	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts, English or machine translated	TA:(collapsible PRE0 bicycle PRE0 frame)
	Title or Abstract per Language	TA.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in titles OR abstracts in the specified language	TA.EN:(collapsible PRE0 bicycle PRE0 frame) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
	Title per Language	TI.XX:() (XX = language code. See Appendix II)	Searches keywords in titles in the specified language	TI.EN:((heat PRE0 radiation) AND ceramic) Note: For searching in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, German or French, the user can omit the language code in the search query by adding the language as a search language under Preferences.
	Total Claims Count	TCC:()	Searches the total number of claims a document has	TCC:(>=20)
Type	Patent Type	PT:()	Searches for the following types of inventions: "Patent", "Utility model", or "Design"	PT:(design) AND PC:(US) PT:(patent) PT:(utility model) AND PC:(CN)
	Publication Group	PG:()	Searches for document with the status: "Grant" or "Application"	PG:(Application) AND TI:(toothbrush AND electrical)
	Publication Kind	PK:()	Searches for documents with a specified publication kind code	PK:(A1)

Appendix VI: All Export Fields

When you create export files, you can choose to export the following fields (in alphabetical order):

Name	Description
Abstract	Abstracts, a summary of the disclosure as contained in the description.
All Assignees	Original patent assignee and current patent holder names.
Annotation	Your own annotations added to the document.
Application Number	Standardized application numbers with authority code. See the <i>Glossary</i> for more information.
Application/Filing Date	Application dates (in US format YYYY-MM-DD).
Attorney/Registered Agent	Legal representative names.
Authority	Patent authority codes (ISO 3166-1, 2 letter code). See Appendix II: Available Authorities and Languages on page 124 .
Backward citations count	The total number of citations to older documents from this document.
Backward Patent Citations	Citations to older documents from this document.
Claims	Patent claims.
Complete Family Members	Complete family member IDs.
CPC	CPC classification.
CPC (Main)	CPC Main classification.
Current Assignee	The current patent holder.
Current Assignee (Standardized)	The name of the current patent holder corrected for variations in spelling, punctuation, diacritics, legal entities, etc.
Description	Description, describes the invention in detail.
Designated States	States where the patent is applied for. The search uses the authority codes (ISO 3166-1, 2 letter code). For more information, see Appendix II: Available Authorities and Languages on page 124 . The "Contracting" subcategory applies to states that have a contract with the EPO or WIPO. Contracting states in the WIPO data are called "National" states (some of them are grouped in regions: European, Eurasian, OAPI and ARIPO states).
Domestic Family Members	Domestic family member IDs.
Family ID	The ID of the family that the document belongs to.
FI	FI classification.
FI (Main)	FI Main classification.
First Claim	The first claim of the patent.
Forward citations count	The total number of citations in newer documents to this document.
Forward Patent Citations	Citations in newer documents to this document.
F TERMS	F term classification.
ECLA	ECLA classification.
ECLA (Main)	ECLA Main classification.
Examiner	Examiner names.
Extended Family Members	Extended family member IDs.
ICO	ICO classification.
Independent Claims	Claims that does not refer to (i.e. is not "dependent" on) any other claim.
Inventor	Inventors of the patented inventions.

Name	Description
IPC	IPC classification, these are IPC1 to 7 classifications, depending on the age of the document.
IPC (Main)	IPC Main classification.
Legal Status (INPADOC)	INPADOC legal status codes.
Legal Status (Post Issuance)	Post issuance legal status codes.
Legal Status (Standardized)	Standardized legal status codes.
Litigation/Opposition	Litigation/opposition information related to the patent.
Litigation/opposition indicator	Indicates if the document contains any litigation/opposition information.
Locarno	Locarno classification.
Main Family Members	Main family member IDs.
Normalized Assignee	Assignee names grouped on the highest level company name.
Number of Claims	The total number of claims a document has.
Orange Book	Orange Book product information.
Original Assignee	Original patent assignee names as published.
PCT Application	PCT application numbers.
PCT Publication	PCT publication numbers.
PDF Link	Link to the full original PDF document.
Pharmaceuticals Indicator	Indicates if the document contains any pharmaceutical information.
Priority Date	Priority dates.
Priority Number(s)	Priority numbers.
Publication Date	Document publication dates.
Publication Number	Document publication numbers. This fields is not optional, it is always included in the export file.
SPC	SPC information.
Standardized Assignee	Assignee names corrected for variations in spelling, punctuation, diacritics, legal entities, etc.
Status	Legal status (granted, ceased, filed).
Title	Document titles.
TPO Document Link	A link to the document that can be opened in <i>TotalPatent One</i> ®.
US Class	US Class classification.
US Class (Main)	US Class Main classification.
US Related Applications	Related US application numbers.
USPC	USPC classification.

Index

A

Abstract [106](#)
Add documents to folder [89](#)
Address search [33](#)
Alert [50](#)
Alert emails [104](#)
Alert options [103](#)
Alert results table [103](#)
Alert settings [103](#)
Alert status [103](#)
Alerts [97](#)
Annotation [95](#)
Annotation export [96](#)
Annotation search [95](#)
Annotations [94](#)
Application [106](#)
Application date [106](#)
Application number [106](#)
Assignee [23](#), [106](#)
ATLEAST [50](#)
Authority [13](#), [107](#), [124](#), [129](#)
Authority code [124](#)
Authority preselect [27](#)

B

Boolean operators [46](#), [49](#), [50](#)
Boost operator [49](#)

C

Change an alert [103](#)
Chemical names [50](#)
Citation [107](#)
Claims [108](#)
Classification [108](#)
Classification search [38](#)
Client ID [12](#)
Columns view [55](#)
Combine graphical filters [59](#)
Combine queries [83](#), [85](#)
Combined Aliases [33](#)
Compare [86](#)
Compare queries [83](#), [85](#), [86](#)
Complete family [109](#)
Copy documents to folder [90](#)
Corporate Affiliation [23](#)
CPC [26](#)
CPC search [38](#)
Create alerts [83](#), [85](#), [97](#), [100](#)

Create export [61](#)
CSV [156](#)
Current assignee [109](#)
Customize sections [67](#)

D

Date format [14](#), [15](#)
Date search [32](#)
Date separator [14](#)
Delete an alert [103](#)
Description [109](#)
Display language [14](#)
Document view [54](#), [58](#), [67](#)
Domestic family [109](#)
Download export file [64](#)
Download graphical filters [59](#)

E

email [11](#)
Equivalent [110](#)
Error messages [18](#)
Escape character [50](#)
Excel [156](#)
Exemplary claim [110](#)
Export [156](#)
Export annotation [96](#)
Export history [87](#)
Export patents [61](#)
Export templates [63](#)
Extended family [111](#)

F

Failed alert [103](#)
Family [13](#), [111](#)
Family ID [111](#)
Family member to display [13](#)
Family settings [13](#)
Family table [67](#)
FIC search [40](#)
FICFA search [41](#)
Filing date [112](#)
Find [54](#)
Folder search [90](#)
Folders [88](#)
FTC search [41](#)
Full images [81](#)
Further CPC [112](#)
Fuzzy matching [45](#)

G

Graphical filters [59](#)
 Guided date search [20, 24](#)
 Guided name search [23](#)
 Guided search [26](#)

H

Highlighting [79](#)
 History [83, 85, 87](#)

I

Images [81](#)
 Images in publication view [81](#)
 Independent claim [112](#)
 INPADOC [67](#)
 Inventor [112](#)
 IPC [26](#)
 IPC search [39](#)

K

Keyboard shortcuts [26](#)
 Keyword legend [13](#)
 Keyword occurrence [13, 58](#)
 Kind code [112](#)

L

Language [124, 129](#)
 Language code [113](#)
 Language settings [14](#)
 Legal representative [114](#)
 Legal information [67](#)
 LexisNexis [114](#)
 Limitations [122](#)
 LOC search [42](#)
 Lookup tool [23, 24, 26](#)

M

Machine translation [114](#)
 Main classification [115](#)
 Main family [116](#)
 Mathematical formulas [50](#)
 Most used fields [130](#)
 Move documents between folders [90](#)

N

Name search [23](#)
 Narrow search on authority [27](#)
 Normalized assignee [116](#)
 Notification [18](#)
 NPL [107](#)

Number format [15](#)
 Number Search [33](#)

O

Object search [20, 26, 116](#)
 OCR [116](#)
 Orange Book [67, 117](#)
 Original assignee [117](#)

P

Paris Convention [117](#)
 Password [11](#)
 PatentSight servers [14](#)
 Pause an alert [103](#)
 Pharmaceuticals [67](#)
 Phrase matching [42](#)
 Preferences [13](#)
 Prepare CSV [34](#)
 Priority [117](#)
 Priority date [117](#)
 Priority number [118](#)
 Proximity operators [48-50](#)
 Publication kind [112, 118](#)
 Publication display language [15](#)

Q

Query syntax [28](#)

R

Reserved characters [50](#)
 Reserved words [50](#)
 Result list preferences [13](#)
 Results List Actions [53](#)
 Results page [53, 54](#)
 Results page options [54](#)
 Retrieve application numbers [36](#)
 Retrieve numbers by authority [37](#)
 Retrieve priority numbers [36](#)
 Retrieve publication numbers [33, 36](#)
 Rotate images [81](#)
 Rows view [55](#)

S

Saved search [85](#)
 Search [19](#)
 Search history [83, 85](#)
 Search language [14](#)
 Search operators [49, 50](#)
 Share folder [92](#)
 Side-by-side view [58](#)
 Sign-in profile [11](#)

[Similar documents](#) [67](#)
[Simple search](#) [31](#)
[SPC](#) [67](#), [120](#)
[Special characters](#) [50](#)
[Spelling operators](#) [50](#)
[Standardized assignee](#) [118](#)
[Standardized number](#) [118](#)
[Stemming](#) [120](#)
[Supported languages](#) [129](#)

T

[Template](#) [67](#)
[Time format](#) [14](#)
[Title](#) [120](#)
[TotalPatent One](#) [120](#)
[Truecase operator](#) [46](#)

U

[Unsubscribe](#) [104](#)
[Upload CSV](#) [34](#)
[USC search](#) [41](#)
[User ID](#) [11](#)
[User interface language](#) [14](#)

V

[View settings](#) [55](#)

W

[Wildcards](#) [42](#)