

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

IP Search Tools

Espacenet, the European Patent Register, TMview, TMclass, Designview, eSearch Plus, eSearch Case Law, EuroLocarno, TMclass and EUIPO Registry



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Espacenet, the European Patent Register, TMview, TMclass, Designview, eSearch Plus, eSearch Case Law, EuroLocarno and EUIPO Registry

Table of contents

Content	Slide	Page
Introduction		4
About IP Search Tools		5
IP Search Tools	1	6
INTRODUCTION		
1 Introduction		9
Slides	2 – 11	11
ESPACENET		
2 Espacenet		33
Slides	12 – 59	36
3 Espacenet exercises		133
Slides	60 – 69	136
THE EUROPEAN PATENT REGISTER		
4 The European Patent Register		157
Slides	70 – 106	160
5 European Patent Register exercises		235
Slides	107 – 116	238
INFORMATION SOURCES AND TOOLS FOR TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS		
6 TMview, TMclass, Designview, eSearch Plus, eSearch Case Law, EuroLocarno and EUIPO Registry		259
Slides	117 – 135	262
Terms of use		300
Imprint		301

Introduction

Intellectual property reaches into everyone's daily lives. A basic awareness and understanding of IP is therefore essential for today's university students, who are the engineers, researchers, lawyers, politicians and managers of tomorrow.

It is vital that students become acquainted with elementary aspects of IP, so that they can benefit from it fully in whatever career they eventually pursue. Students and universities should be aware too of how they can utilise the incomparable wealth of technical and commercial information to be found in IP documentation, and understand the need for universities to convert their research into IP rights, manage their IP portfolios and engage in technology transfer to industrial partners for value creation and the benefit of society as a whole.

Last but not least, students and universities should be aware of the consequences of failing to protect IP assets correctly, including the risk of reverse engineering, blatant copying and even industrial espionage.

This is where the IP Teaching Kit comes in. Produced by the European Patent Academy in association with the Academy of the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO), the IPTK is a collection of materials – including PowerPoint slides, speaking notes and background information – which can be used to put together lectures and presentations on all kinds of IP, including patents, utility models, designs, trade marks, copyright, trade secrets and know-how. The materials can be tailored to the background of the students (science or engineering, business or law), their knowledge of the topic, the time available and their learning objectives.

IP Search Tools is the next part of the kit following on from the IP Basics and IP Advanced. It contains the tools and information you need to deliver more in-depth lectures on the main aspects of searching for information about patents, trade marks and designs.

With the IP Teaching Kit you have at your disposal an extensive set of freely accessible, professional teaching materials which represents one of the most comprehensive IP teaching resources in the world.

About IP Search Tools

IP Search Tools is part of the IPTK. It has been designed for teachers of students with little prior knowledge of searching for information about intellectual property (IP) rights, in order to provide them with advanced teaching material about the Espacenet and European Patent Register databases, as well as about TMview, TMclass, Designview, eSearch Plus, eSeach Case Law, EuroLocarno and EUIPO Registry.

In addition to the main presentations, IP Search Tools contains exercises on searching for patent information in Espacenet and the European Patent Register.

IP Search Tools consists of ready-made PowerPoint slides with speaking notes and additional background information. The speaking notes can be read out as they stand. The background information provides additional details which will help you prepare for the more advanced questions that students might have. It is not intended for this information to be included in the lecture.

For online access to the extensive IPTK collection, plus updates and further learning opportunities, go to www.epo.org/learning-events/materials/kit.html where you will also find a tutorial for teachers and lecturers.

Slide 1

IP Search Tools

This presentation consists of a brief introduction to IP search tools and why they are so useful.



IP Search Tools

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

1 Introduction

Introduction

List of slides

Slide 2	Introduction
Slide 3	Back to basics: what do we mean by IP?
Slide 4	Where can IP be created?
Slide 5	Intellectual property and "ideas"
Slide 6	How can IP be protected?
Slide 7	What rights do you get from your IPRs?
Slide 8	The publication deal
Slide 9	Why is there a requirement for publication?
Slide 10	Why search?
Slide 11	Last but not least ...

Slide 2
Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Slide 3

Back to basics: what do we mean by IP?

Back to basics: what do we mean by IP?

- Intellectual property is the product of imagination and creativity.

Let's start from the beginning.

In this short introduction, we will be talking generally about intellectual property, or IP. We'll also be talking about intellectual property *rights*, intellectual property rights *information*, and how and why to search in IPR databases.

What is intellectual property exactly? Well, it is the product of imagination and creativity.

To put it even more simply, it all starts with "*ideas*".

Slide 4

Where can IP be created?

IP can be generated in art (think Mona Lisa), aesthetics (think of the shape of the Eiffel tower), commerce (think Virgin Atlantic) and technology (think Smartphone).

Where can IP be created?

- Intellectual property can be a product of the imagination in:
 - artistic fields
 - aesthetic fields
 - commercial fields
 - technical fields

IP is the product of the mind, of creativity.

It can be created by the minds of artists, sculptors and composers.

It can be created by the minds of businessmen and women.

It can be created by the minds of inventors, engineers, scientists, innovators and entrepreneurs.

Slide 5

Intellectual property and “ideas”

This is illustrated by a Chinese proverb which goes:

Two men each have an egg. They exchange eggs. Each has one egg.

Two men each have an idea. They exchange ideas. They each have two ideas.

The two men can each use the two ideas because they are in each of the men’s minds. Neither of them are prevented from doing so.

However, if the ideas are written down or recorded in some way, then there exists a means to protect those ideas, and the relevant intellectual property right could prevent one man from using the other man’s idea.

Intellectual property and "ideas"

- Intellectual property is the result of "ideas".
- "Ideas" themselves cannot be protected.
- But if you can embody them (by recording, writing down, describing, etc.) they might become protectable.

But "ideas" by themselves are not sufficient to promote progress, to stimulate others or to make money.

These "ideas" need to be embodied and protected in order to realise their full value.

But just how do you protect your IP?

Slide 6

How can IP be protected?

To protect IP you first need to embody it, by recording it in some way.

If the formal and legal requirements for grant are satisfied then you will become the owner of an intellectual property right (IPR). The procedures to follow and the exact rights the IPR provides may differ in different countries.

How can IP be protected?

- Ideas can be protected by a whole range of IPRs.
- The type of IPR will be different depending on the idea.

Ideas can be protected by a whole range of IPRs. If an embodied idea has a technical nature – in other words, if it is a new and inventive technical solution with an industrial application – then a patent is what is required. If we are talking about the specific appearance of a product, it would be a registered design. Trade marks, meanwhile, protect signs, and copyright protects artistic works.

The procedures involved in obtaining the IPRs, the laws concerned and the terms of protection will differ from country to country.

Slide 7

What rights do you get from your IPRs?

IPRs are a legal construct in that, as the owner, you have certain rights in respect of the IP you own.

But these rights are rather strange in that they do not explicitly allow you to use your IP in a positive way. Rather, you are allowed to stop someone else from using them.

IPRs are what are known as exclusionary rights.

What rights do you get from your IPRs?

- Exclusionary rights
- The right to prevent others from using your intellectual property

Once you've got your intellectual property rights, what can you do with them?

The answer is, you can prevent others from using your IP. For example, you can stop them from copying your IP for commercial gain or selling products that contain it. This makes them what we call “exclusionary rights”.

However, if you do give someone permission to use your IP for commercial purposes, you would normally do so on a *quid pro quo* basis, that is on your own terms. That is the basis of licensing, which is a topic in its own right.

Slide 8

The publication deal

We have said that IP has to be embodied and registered in order for IPRs to be granted.

These embodiments and registrations are then on permanent record at IP offices around the world.

These records are made available for public access. Indeed, in exchange for the legal IPRs, the owners or originators agree to the substance of their IP being made public.

The publication deal

- In exchange for the legal rights obtained through registration, owners agree to the substance of their IP being made public.

In exchange for the right to prevent a third party from using the owner's IP without permission, the would-be owner has to agree to the substance of his IP being published. So, once registered, it is on permanent record at IP offices round the world.

Slide 9

Why is there a requirement for publication?

The publication of IPR registrations is made for a number of good reasons.

One reason is as a warning. The grant of an IPR allows the owner to stop by use of legal means anyone who tries to use the IPR without their permission.

It is only fair that the public should know what IP is protected so that they do not happen upon the same idea and start to exploit it. If they did they would be infringing and the owner could sue them.

It is also a public service to announce what ideas have been protected as IPRs, if only to inform the public about the way R&D money and corporate investments have been used.

Why is there a requirement for publication?

- Reasons why IPRs are published:
 - Warning
 - Fairness
 - Public duty

There are a number of reasons why there is a requirement for publication.

Firstly, publication acts as a warning. It clearly establishes the substance and ownership of the IP.

Secondly, in fairness, the grant of an IP right means that there is something else that the public cannot do, so it's only fair to describe what that something is. Moreover, if for example a patent application is rejected or a patent is not valid anymore, others can make use of the published technology.

Thirdly, it is the public duty of the granting authority to inform the public about what IP rights are being protected.

This information can all be searched and found in IP office databases around the world.

Slide 10
Why search?

Why search?

- To find out what others are doing
- New "ideas"
- Freedom to operate
- Enforcement

Why would you want to search these databases? There are a number of good reasons.

The first and obvious answer is to take advantage of the public duty obligation of IP offices, which is to enable you to find out about the ownership and legal status of IPRs.

Secondly, comparing your IP with published IPRs may stimulate you to come up with new "ideas" for products, brands and business models.

A knowledge of the scope of IP protection helps you avoid infringing other people's IPRs, and may also give you an insight into where and when there may be business opportunities outside the limits of the protected IP.

And of course, a complete understanding of your own IP will help you a great deal if and when it comes to enforcing it against infringers.

Slide 11

Last but not least ...

For more information see IP Teaching Kit - IP Advanced I, slide 34, Solutions found in patent documents, pages 76–77.

Last but not least

- Because it's there!

But most of all, you should search IP information because it's there!

2 Espacenet

Espacenet

List of slides

Slide 12	Espacenet
Slide 13	Espacenet: the original idea
Slide 14	Who are the potential users?
Slide 15	The structure of patent documents
Slide 16	The front page
Slide 17	The description
Slide 18	The drawings
Slide 19	The claims
Slide 20	The search report
Slide 21	Technology-specific: biochemistry
Slide 22	Technology-specific: civil engineering
Slide 23	Technology-specific: aerospace
Slide 24	Technology-specific: transport
Slide 25	Technology-specific: ICT
Slide 26	Legal status
Slide 27	Legal status: validity
Slide 28	Legal status: procedural
Slide 29	Commercial relevance: technological impact (I)
Slide 30	Commercial relevance: technological impact (II)
Slide 31	Commercial relevance: movers and shakers
Slide 32	Espacenet landing page
Slide 33	Smart search
Slide 34	Advanced search
Slide 35	CPC classification search
Slide 36	CPC classification search by keywords (I)
Slide 37	CPC classification search by keywords (II)
Slide 38	CPC classification search: use classification in search
Slide 39	CPC classification search by symbol (I)
Slide 40	CPC classification search by symbol (II)
Slide 41	CPC classification
Slide 42	Navigation (I)
Slide 43	Navigation (II)
Slide 44	Saving and downloading (I)
Slide 45	Saving and downloading (II)
Slide 46	Saving and downloading (III)
Slide 47	Saving and downloading (IV)
Slide 48	Saving and downloading (V)
Slide 49	Saving and downloading (VI)
Slide 50	Saving and downloading (VII)
Slide 51	Saving and downloading (VIII)
Slide 52	Communication and sharing (I)
Slide 53	Communication and sharing (II)
Slide 54	Communication and sharing (III)
Slide 55	Communication and sharing (IV)
Slide 56	Settings (I)
Slide 57	Settings (II)
Slide 58	Enable pop-ups
Slide 59	Resources

Slide 12
Espacenet



This presentation is all about searching patents with Espacenet, the EPO's worldwide patents database.

Slide 13

Espacenet: the original idea

Espacenet was developed in the mid-1990s in response to the growth of the internet and the move towards uploading searchable patent documents to easily accessible sites.

The early movers were the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO) and IBM.

The European Patent Office developed an internet-based service known initially by its project name, Distributed Patent System (DIPS). This became Espacenet. Espacenet is a registered trade mark of the European Patent Organisation.

The original idea of Espacenet was a network of servers located in the national offices of the European Patent Convention (EPC) contracting states, and at the EPO. Each office would upload its own most recent publications (the last 24 months), and in addition the EPO would also upload the worldwide (patent) database, which at that time had around 40 million patent documents from all over the world.

This system was designed around interoperability. In other words, each server could communicate with all the other servers. The graphical user interfaces (GUIs), one for each national server and localised to the national language, have the same layout.

Espacenet: the original idea

- European/worldwide patent information on the internet
- Showcase for all participating national patent offices
- Own-language interface
- For intelligent non-experts
- User-friendly
- Raises awareness
- Does not replace professional services

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

13

The original ideas behind Espacenet were

- to provide an internet platform for the EPO to display its own patent documents and those in the worldwide database and for the national offices to display their patent documents
- to create initial access to patents for users in the member states, in their own language
- to create access to patents for users who are not patent experts
- to provide user-friendly access and
- to raise awareness of patents as a source of technical information.

Espacenet was not, however, intended to replace professional services such as those provided by patent agents.

Slide 14

Who are the potential users?

Who are the potential users?

- Scientists
- Engineers
- Lawyers
- Economists/business administrators
- Historians

Various kinds of information can be extracted from published patent documents. This information can be technical, scientific, legal or commercial in nature, so it is of interest to a wide range of potential users, including scientists, engineers, lawyers, economists and historians.

Slide 15

The structure of patent documents

As mentioned in the introduction, published patent documents have a specific structure irrespective of the patent office which issued them. This structure is agreed by international convention.

In general, throughout this module we will be concerned with a particular type of patent publication, called a patent application publication.

This is usually the first publication arising from the patent procedure, and it is published relatively early during the procedure. Consequently, the application publication usually contains the widest scope of the inventor's ideas and is therefore the most valuable in terms of technical content.

The structure of patent documents

- Front page
- Bibliographic data
- Title
- Abstract
- Description
- Drawings
- Claims
- Search report



All published patent documents have a specific structure irrespective of the patent office which issued them.

With Espacenet it is possible to search specifically in the front page bibliographic data and the front page title and abstract.

Where the Espacenet database contains full-text searchable documents, it is also possible to search the description and claims.

It is not possible to search diagrams or search reports. These sections are displayed when a patent record is retrieved.

The different sections will be defined and explained in the following slides.

Slide 16

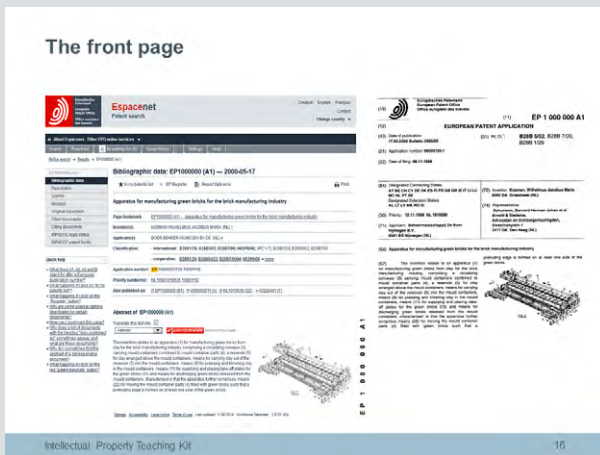
The front page

The front page contains the bibliographic information which is specific to a given invention and a given patent document.

The typical format for publication numbers is cc.xxxxxxxxxx.kc, where cc is the country code (e.g. FR for France, DE for Germany, etc.), xxxxxxxxxxxx is a sequential numerical string, and kc means kind code. Patent applications are usually given the kind code An, where n= 1,2,3,8 or 9.

Application numbers can contain country codes, implicit filing date information, and sometimes check digits.

The patent classifications that can be searched are those of the International Patent Classification scheme and the Cooperative Patent Classification scheme.



On the front page, the searchable fields are the title, the abstract, the inventor and the applicant. The publication number – which is a sequential number assigned to the publication by the patent office – is also searchable, as is the application number – a sequential number given by the patent office as a patent application is filed – and the priority number, which is the application number given by the office of first filing.

Publication data and patent classifications can also be searched.

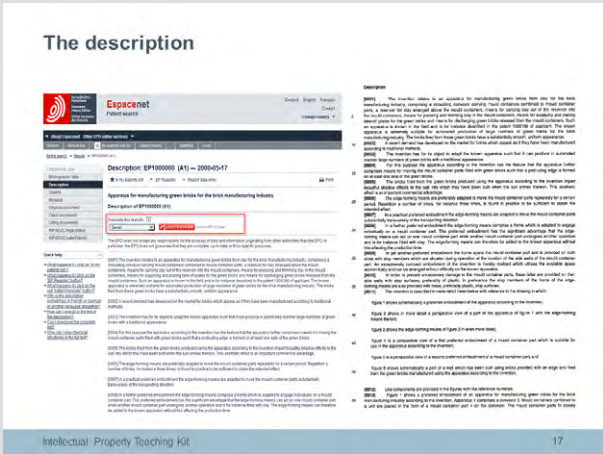
Slide 17

The description

In patent terminology the description is meant to be an enabling disclosure.

The requirements placed on the description (clarity and completeness) mean that the outsider, who is a person skilled in the art, meaning someone who is familiar with the technology areas, can understand the invention from the description and be able to build it, embody it or use it successfully himself (but without infringing the patent owner's rights, of course).

The person skilled in the art is assumed to have full, up-to-date knowledge of his technical or scientific field, but to have no imagination or creativity to develop that field further. This person is a legal fiction, and has no counterpart in reality, but is a useful concept to test certain patentability criteria, as we shall see when we come to discuss patent claims.

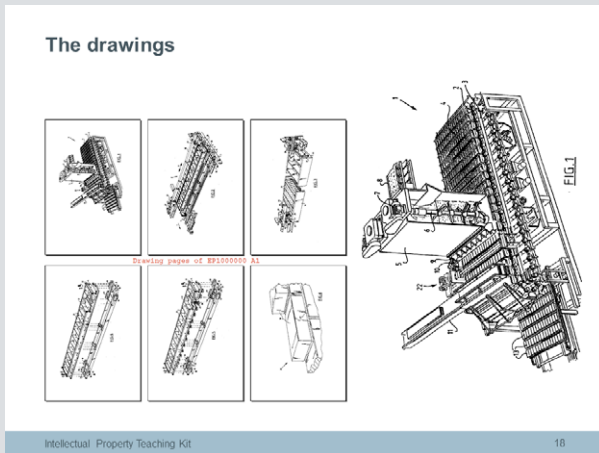


The description is the most important section from the technological point of view. It has to be clear and sufficiently complete for an outsider to be able to reproduce the invention. This is rather similar to the requirements for scientific publications in the conventional literature.

Slide 18

The drawings

In some fields these graphics are absolutely vital. They can be used for a quick comparison of the invention with related or similar inventions. They also help give the reader an idea of the invention if the text of the patent document is not in a language he understands.



Very often, as in conventional scientific literature, patents contain diagrams or other graphics concerned with the invention. The graphics can be diagrams (engineering drawings), molecular structures, circuit diagrams, photographs, diffraction patterns, spectra, graphs, charts, gene sequences and so on.

Espacenet displays patent diagrams in two ways. One is the mosaic view, which groups all the diagrams on a single page. The original document view allows all of the pages of a document including the diagrams to be displayed in PDF format.

Slide 19

The claims

You can translate the text of the claims using Patent Translate.

The relationship between the independent and dependent claims can be visualised using the claim tree function.

The claims

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 19

The claims define the legal scope of the patent. They define the area of technology for which patent protection is requested.

In any given patent application, the allowable sets of claims are for a product, a process involving the product, or an application of the technology.

The first claim in any of the above sets is called an independent claim. All other claims which refer to the independent claim are called dependent claims.

Slide 20

The search report

When carrying out a search the examiner may find that there is prior art which challenges the novelty or inventiveness of the current patent application, in which case you will see an “X” or a “Y” in the "category" column of the search report.

Alternatively, if the examiner finds no material to challenge the application, he cites the closest relevant prior art and denotes this with an "A".

The search report

Cited documents - EP1000000 (A1) - 2000-05-17

Documents cited in the search report:

- 1. Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks
- 2. Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks
- 3. Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks
- 4. Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks
- 5. Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks
- 6. Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks
- 7. Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks
- 8. Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks
- 9. Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks
- 10. Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks

1. Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks

Inventor: Apolican

Applicant: Apolican

...corresponds to documents cited in the search report, found in the "Original document" view

The search report is a document produced by the patent examiner after he or she has carried out a patentability search. In it the examiner compares the current patent application with previously published material known in the patent world as “prior art”.

Slide 21

Technology-specific: biochemistry

Patents provide intellectual property protection for inventions which use or cause technical effects.

In principle, all areas of technology are capable of being protected by patents, although there are some exceptions.

Technology-specific: biochemistry

Bibliographic data: US2010136531 (A1) — 2010-06-03

★ In my patents list 27 Requests Report data error Print

NUCLEIC ACID DETECTION USING LATERAL FLOW METHODS

Page bookmark: [US2010136531 \(A1\)](#) — [NUCLEIC ACID DETECTION USING LATERAL FLOW METHODS](#)

Inventor(s): GARTHWAITE ANI [AU], MYERS PHILIP A [AU], SADEK CHRISTINE M [AU]

Applicant(s): TEGUSA INTERNAT PVT LTD [AU] 1

Classification: International: C12Q1/68

Application number: **US2010136531 (A1)** **US2010136531 (A1)** **US2010136531 (A1)** **US2010136531 (A1)** **US2010136531 (A1)**

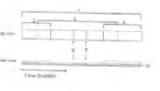
Priority number(s): **US2010136531 (A1)** **US2010136531 (A1)** **US2010136531 (A1)** **US2010136531 (A1)** **US2010136531 (A1)**

Also published as: [US2010136531 \(A1\)](#) [US2010136531 \(A1\)](#) [US2010136531 \(A1\)](#) [US2010136531 \(A1\)](#) [US2010136531 \(A1\)](#)

Abstract of US2010136531 (A1)

Translate this text into:

Methods and kits for use in detecting a target nucleic acid in a sample are disclosed. In one particular application, the methods and kits allow for the detection of an undesirable microorganism (e.g., *Listeria*, *Salmonella* or *Enterobacteriaceae*) in food or present on a food preparation surface.



Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 21

The next few slides show patent applications from different technological areas.

This is a patent from the biotech area.

Slide 22

Technology-specific: civil engineering

Technology-specific: civil engineering

Bibliographic data: CN1152058 (A) — 1997-06-18

My patents list
 My groups
 Report data error
 Print

Super-long span suspension bridge

Page bookmarks
 CN1152058 (A) - Super-long span suspension bridge

Inventors: FUCHAO KANGATA [JP], MASAHITO HIGEMITA [JP], SHUNZO NAKABARA [JP]

Applicant: NISSANCAI KOGYO KK. [JP]

Classification:
 - **International:** E02D19/00; E02D11/00; E02D11/02; E02D26/00; IPC1 F; E02D11/02
 - **Cooperative:** E02D11/02

Application number: CN1995122429 19951010

Priority number(s): JP1995291831 19951016

Also published as:
 CN1000648 (A1)
 CN1000649 (B1)
 CN200111716 (A1)
 US0594739 (A1)
 US6242896 (13)

Abstract not available for CN1152058 (A)

Abstract of corresponding document: EP0160420 (A1)

Translate this text into:
 Abstract
 Summary
 Patent
 Abstract

As a countermeasure against storms for very long, particularly super-long span suspension bridges with the center span (1) extending 2,000 m or more, there is provided a super-long span suspension bridge which can be improved of its shock and dynamic load resistance performance by applying a mass to a portion of the girders (2), in a suspension bridge with the center span (1) extending 2,000 m or more, (3) in a suspension bridge with the center span (1) extending 2,000 m or more, (4) a mass distribution member (12) capable of temporarily carrying a predetermined amount of additional load is provided on either side (10) of the center span (1) for a distance equal to 1/3 of the maximum of the center span (1) so that a mass weighing 30% or less of the weight of the girder (2) is temporarily applied to the mass distribution member (12) in the girders on the windward side when the bridge is subjected to a storm, and cross-roads (13) are provided east of a part thereof from either side of the center span section at a distance equal to 1/3 to 1/2 of the center span (1).

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 Last updated: 08/04/2016
 [Worldwide Database](#)
 8.8.23
 [Help](#)

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 22

This is a patent application from the civil engineering field. It concerns the damping of deck vibrations in super-long suspension bridges.

Slide 23

Technology-specific: aerospace

Slide 24

Technology-specific: transport

Technology-specific: transport

Bibliographic data: GB2085383 (A) — 1982-04-28

★ in my patents list • [FR languages](#) [Report data error](#) [Print](#)

A railway vehicle having a tiltable body

Page bookmark: [GB2085383 \(A\) — A railway vehicle having a tiltable body](#)

Inventor(s):

Applicant(s): AUTOMATIK DOBERINGER KOMPENSAT 2

Classification:

- International: [B02J 1/00](#); [B61D 1/00](#); [B61F 3/16](#); [B61F 5/02](#); [B61F 5/02](#); [B61F 5/02](#); [B61F 5/02](#)
- Cooperative: [B61D 1/00](#); [B61D 1/00](#); [B61F 3/16](#); [B61F 5/02](#); [B61F 5/02](#); [B61F 5/02](#); [B61F 5/02](#)

Application number: [EP00059959](#) 11910026

Priority number(s): [BE 1990009073](#) 11900033; [US 1978019660](#) 19741033

Also published as: [GB2085383 \(B\)](#); [US 5974773 \(A\)](#)

Abstract of GB2085383 (A)

Translate this text into: **pdf/html/rtf** [Download to PDF and print](#)

Abstract **pdf/html/rtf** [Download to PDF and print](#)

The vehicle body (1) is tilted in a curve by raising its side (3) facing away from the centre of curvature. Unlike the side of the body facing towards the centre of curvature, which remains substantially unaffected and at a predetermined level, the vehicle side facing the outside of the curve (3) and the corresponding region of the body to be raised. The tilting, which is performed by hydraulic cylinders, may be in conjunction with radial displacement of the wheel axles. The vehicle, which may be an articulated street vehicle, may be propelled by wheel-associated hydraulic motors.

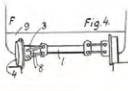


Fig. 4

This is a patent in the field of transport technology. It is for a tilting train where the wheels remain in contact with a flat or cambered track, but the train body tilts towards the centre of the bend, enabling the train to travel faster around the curve.

Slide 25

Technology-specific: ICT

Slide 26
Legal status

Legal status

EP1000000 (A1)

Bibliographic data: EP1000000 (A1) — 2000-05-17

★ In my patents list EP Register Report data error Print

Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks for the brick manufacturing industry

Page bookmark: EP1000000 (A1) - Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks for the brick manufacturing industry

Inventors: KOSMAN WILHELMUS JACOBUS MARIA [NL] ±

Applicants: BOEER BEHEER NUNENGEN BV DE [NL] ±

Classification: International: **B28B1/29**; **B28B6/02**; **B28B7/00**; **H02P6/04** (IPC1: F); B28B1/29; B28B6/02; B28B7/00

+ cooperate with: **B28B1/29**; **B28B6/02**; **B28B7/00**; **H02P6/04** + more

Application number: 9606003729-19661108

Priority number(s): NL19991010536-19991112

Also published as: EP1000000 (A1) US6909011 (A) NL1010536 (C2) + EP232441 (L)

Abstract of EP1000000 (A1)

Quick help

- What does A1, A2, A3 and B stand for after a European publication number?
- What happens if I click on "In my patents list"?
- What happens if I click on the "Database" button?
- Why are some sidebar options disabled for you?

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 2/6

Patent documents are not only about the substance of the invention, the technology embedded in a patent application. They are also concerned with legal issues such as ownership, legal status and validity, and whether or not a patent has been granted or is still pending.

A patent is a legal title.

It is possible to link from a European patent publication in Espacenet to the corresponding record in the European Patent Register.

Slide 27

Legal status: validity

Legal status: validity

EP1000000 (A1) **INPADOC legal status: EP1000000 (A1) — 2000-05-17**

★ In my patents list • EP Register | Report data error Print

Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks for the brick manufacturing industry
 The EPO does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy of data and information originating from other authorities than the EPO, in particular, the EPO does not guarantee that they are complete, up-to-date or fit for specific purposes.

Legal status of EP1000000 (A1) 2000-05-17 EP1000000 (B1) 2003-02-12

EP	F	9920729 A (Patent of invention)
Event date:	20000517	
Event code:	AK	
Code Expl.:	* DESIGNATED CONTRACTING STATES:	
KI OR CORRS SR PAT.:	A1	
DESIGNATED COUNTR.:	AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GR GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE	
Event date:	20000517	
Event code:	AX	
Code Expl.:	* EXTENSION OF THE EUROPEAN PATENT TO	
FURTHER INFORMATION:	ALL TLV MK RO SI	

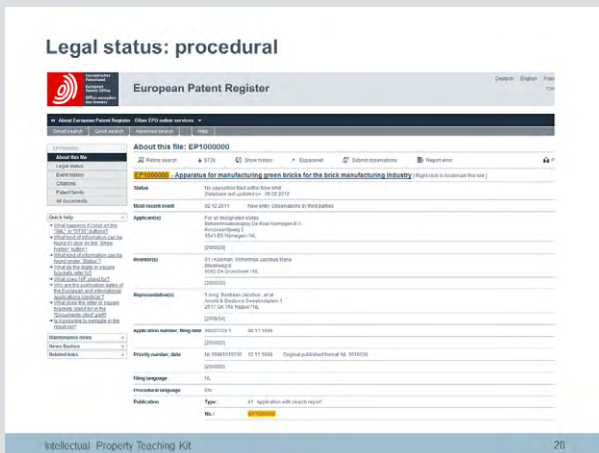
Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 27

Within Espacenet it is possible to investigate the legal status of a patent application or granted patent. In this case we're looking at the legal status of EP1000000, and we can see the part of the record which shows the designated states and the extension states, during the early life of this patent application.

Slide 28

Legal status: procedural

More turbulent procedures may include dramatic stages such as opposition, appeal, revocation or limitation. Most patents end their lives by lapsing (fees not paid) or expiry (reaching the maximum lifetime).



Going back to the European Patent Register from Espacenet we can look up the procedural status of this patent application.

In the "About this file" view we can see the relevant bibliographic information. The European Patent Register only shows information about a European patent application once it has been published.

After that we can look up the procedural status to see what stage the application has reached. A simple procedure would consist of search, examination and grant.

Slide 29

Commercial relevance: technological impact (I)

Commercial relevance: technological impact (I)

Bibliographic data: US4800159 (A) — 1989-01-24

[In my patents list](#) [IP Register](#) [Report data error](#) [Print](#)

Process for amplifying, detecting, and/or cloning nucleic acid sequences

Page no: 1-10

Page no: 1-10

Inventors: MULLIS KARY B [US]; FOLCH-HENRIK A [US]; NEUBAUER HUBERT [DE]; HOLM GUNDEL T [US]; SAKI BANDEALI K [US]; SCHAF STORVEN J [US];

Applicant: Cetus Corp [US]

Classification: International: C12Q1/68; (IPC1-7): C07H21/04; C12N1/500; C12P19/04

Application number: US198900159A; 198900159

Priority number(s): US198900159A; 198900159

Also published as: US4800159A; US4800159A

Abstract of US4800159 (A)

Retrieve this text file: [PDF](#)

[Abstract](#) [Full text](#)

The present invention is directed to a process for amplifying and detecting any target nucleic acid sequence contained in a nucleic acid or mixture thereof. The process comprises treating separate complementary strands of the nucleic acid with a molar excess of two oligonucleotide primers, employing the primers to form complementary primer extension products which act as templates for synthesizing the desired nucleic acid sequence, and detecting the sequence so amplified. The steps of the reaction may be carried out in parallel or simultaneously and can be repeated as often as desired. In addition, a specific nucleic acid sequence may be cloned into a vector by using primers to amplify the sequence which contain restriction sites on their non-complementary ends, and a nucleic acid fragment may be prepared from an existing shorter fragment using the amplification process.

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 29

Kary Mullis is a scientist who received the Nobel prize for Chemistry for contributions to the developments of methods within DNA-based chemistry. Mullis shared the award with Michael Smith. Mullis' half of the award was for his invention of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method.

This slide shows one of Mullis' early patent applications, published in 1989 for a "Process for amplifying, detecting and/or cloning nucleic acid sequences" and having the number US4800159. This turned out to be a significant invention, forming as it did the basis for commercial PCR technology.

You can get a good idea of how important a particular invention is by finding out how many later patent applications cite it.

Slide 30

Commercial relevance: technological impact (II)

Commercial relevance: technological impact (II)

Citing documents: US4800159 (A) — 1989-01-24

248 (2010)

839 (May 2012)

980 (Nov 2012)

1 269 (Oct 2014)

1 329 (May 2015)

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 30

US4800159 turned out to be a blockbuster for Mullis. This is the “citing documents” list for that patent. It shows the citations made by later-filed patent applications.

By 2010, US4800159 had been cited 248 times, by May 2012, 839 times, by November 2012, 980 times, by October 2014, 1 239 times and by May 2015, 1 329 times.

A simple citation analysis like this is all you need to identify blockbuster patents.

Slide 31

Commercial relevance: movers and shakers

Commercial relevance: movers and shakers

Bibliographic data: US4800159 (A) — 1989-01-24

★ In my patents list EP Register Report data error Print

Process for amplifying, detecting, and/or cloning nucleic acid sequences

Page bookmark: [US4800159 \(A\) - Process for amplifying, detecting, and/or cloning nucleic acid sequences](#)

Inventor(s): [MULLIS KARY B \[US\]](#); [ERLICH HENRY A \[US\]](#); [ARRHEIM NORMAN \[US\]](#); [HORN GLENN T \[US\]](#); [SAIRO RANDALL K \[US\]](#); [SCHARF STEPHEN J \[US\]](#) +

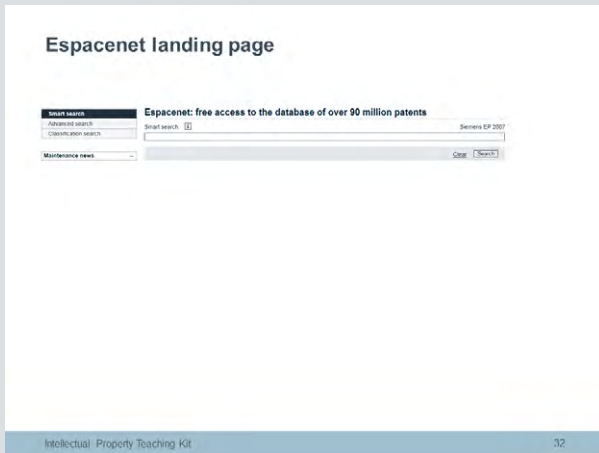
Applicant(s): [CETUS CORP \[US\]](#) +

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 31

Espacenet can also be used to find information about movers and shakers, in other words active inventors and applicants.

If we take our previous inventor, Kary Mullis, not only was US4800159 a blockbuster, and not only did he become a Nobel Laureate, but he also became a prolific inventor. A simple search for Kary Mullis as inventor not only delivers an impressive list of patent applications, but looking into that list also reveals that Mullis has worked for (and set up) a number of different organisations.

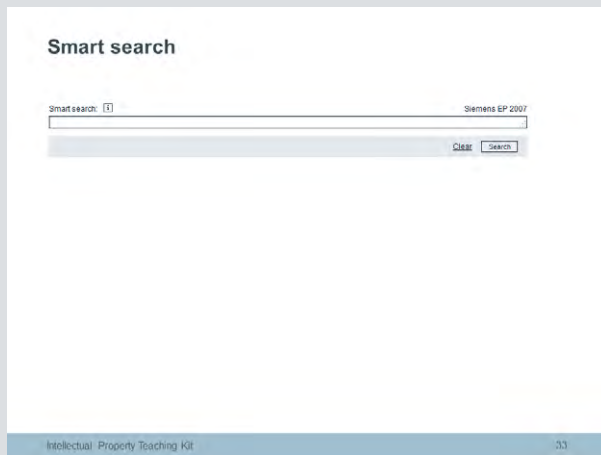
Slide 32
Espacenet landing page



Let's return to Espacenet and look at the search options available to users.

On the landing page at <http://worldwide.espacenet.com> we see the “smart search” field.

Slide 33
Smart search



The smart search option offers two types of search method. The first is what you could call “smart search for dummies”. You just simply add terms to the box, like you would in Google, and generally you will get a result.

However, smart search also offers a “smart search for experts”, where you can compose a complicated “command-line” search using field identifiers, truncations and Boolean and proximity operators, to execute sophisticated search statements.

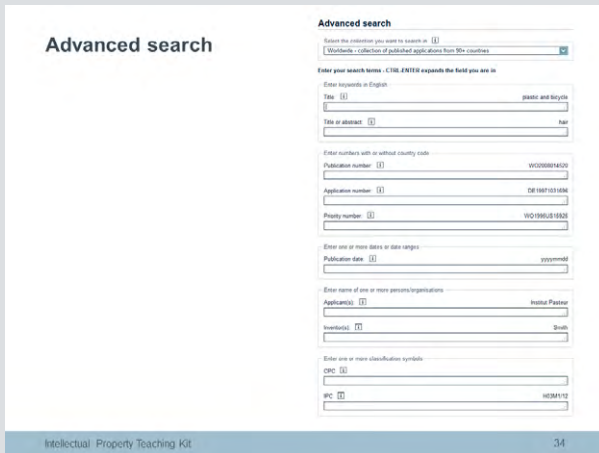
Slide 34

Advanced search

Tip

If you type [cc], i.e. a country code, in square brackets into the applicant and/or inventor fields, Espacenet will retrieve patent documents for the corresponding applicant and/or inventor nationalities.

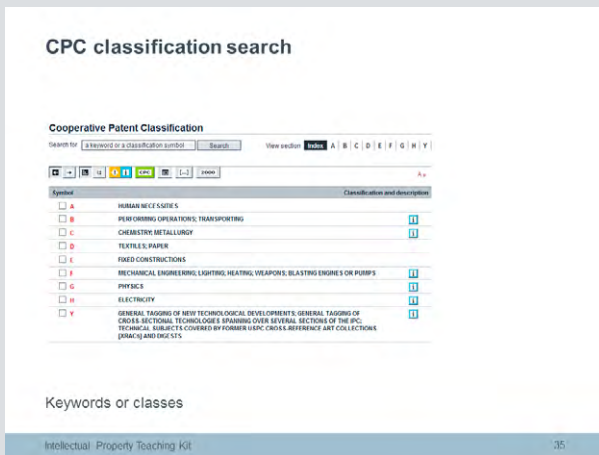
This is useful if you want a rough count of the number of inventions filed by inventors and/or applicants of a particular nationality. It is not 100% exact, but it is a handy guide.



In the advanced search mask, each field is labelled with the allowed input. Like fields are grouped together. This makes it easy to construct a complicated search without having to learn "command line" syntax.

Slide 35

CPC classification search



The huge numbers of patents in the world are classified to make it easier for patent offices to search and examine. Most of the world's collection is available in Espacenet, so it's obvious that some kind of classification "handle" should be available to help users.

Espacenet has chosen to use the new Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) scheme. This is a joint project between the EPO and the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Slide 36

CPC classification search by keywords (I)

CPC classification search by keywords (I)

Cooperative Patent Classification

Search for: Search

View section: [Index](#) | [A](#) | [B](#) | [C](#) | [D](#) | [E](#) | [F](#) | [G](#) | [H](#) | [Y](#)

[Home](#) [Help](#) [CPC](#) [IPC](#) [Xref](#) [A+](#)

Symbol	Classification and description	
<input type="checkbox"/> A	HUMAN NECESSITIES	D
<input type="checkbox"/> B	PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING	D I
<input type="checkbox"/> C	CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY	D I
<input type="checkbox"/> D	TEXTILES; PAPER	D
<input type="checkbox"/> E	FIXED CONSTRUCTIONS	D
<input type="checkbox"/> F	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; LIGHTING; HEATING; WEAPONS; BLASTING ENGINES OR PUMPS	D I
<input type="checkbox"/> G	PHYSICS	D I
<input type="checkbox"/> H	ELECTRICITY	D I
<input type="checkbox"/> Y	GENERAL TAGGING OF NEW TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS; GENERAL TAGGING OF CROSS-SECTIONAL TECHNOLOGIES SPANNING OVER SEVERAL SECTIONS OF THE IPC; TECHNICAL SUBJECTS COVERED BY FORMER USPC CROSS-REFERENCE ART COLLECTIONS (DISC.) AND SUBJECTS	D I

You can use keywords to search the CPC. In this case we have used “polypeptide antibody”.

Slide 37

CPC classification search by keywords (II)

CPC classification search by keywords (II)

Cooperative Patent Classification

Search for: polypeptide antibody

View section | Index | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | Y

Symbol	Classification and description
★	<input type="checkbox"/> C07K 16/00 Immunoglobulins [Ig], e.g. monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies (antibodies with enzymatic activity, e.g. abzymes G01N 33/5072)
★	<input type="checkbox"/> C07K 231/00 Immunoglobulins specific features
★	<input type="checkbox"/> A61K 39/00 Medicinal preparations containing antigens or antibodies (materials for immunosassay G01N 33/55)
★	<input type="checkbox"/> C07K 14/00 Peptides having more than 20 amino acids; Gastrins; Somatostatins; Melanotropins; Derivatives thereof
★	<input type="checkbox"/> G01H 33/00 Investigating or analysing materials by specific methods not covered by the preceding groups
★	<input type="checkbox"/> C07K 231/00 Fusion polypeptide
★	<input type="checkbox"/> A61K 47/00 Medicinal preparations characterised by the non active ingredients used, e.g. carriers, inert additives
★	<input type="checkbox"/> A61K 45/00 Medicinal preparations containing active ingredients not provided for in groups A61K 31/00 to A61K 41/00
★	<input type="checkbox"/> A61K 38/00 Medicinal preparations containing peptides (peptides containing beta-lactam rings A61K 31/00 ; cyclic dipeptides not having in their molecule any other peptide link than those which form their ring, e.g. piperazine-2,6-diones, A61K 31/00 ; ester alkaloids of the cyclic peptide type A61K 31/00 ; containing macromolecular compounds having statistically distributed amino acid units A61K 31/74 ; medicinal preparations containing antigens or antibodies A61K 39/00 ; medicinal preparations characterised by the non-active ingredients, e.g. peptides as drug carriers, A61K 47/00)

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 37

Our search shows us that the most relevant CPC classification is C07K 16/00.

Slide 38

CPC classification search: use classification in search

CPC classification search: use classification in search

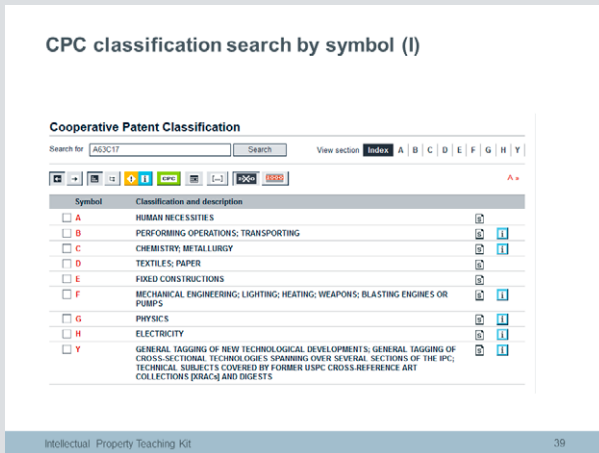
The screenshot displays a search interface for CPC classifications. On the left, a 'Selected classifications' box shows 'C07K16/109' with a 'flow' dropdown and 'Clear', 'Find patents', and 'Copy to search form' buttons. The main list on the right shows various classification codes and descriptions, with 'C07K 16/109' checked and highlighted in red. The description for this code is 'Hepatitis C virus, hepatitis G virus'. Other codes include C07K 16/001 (Immunoglobulins (Igs)), C07K 16/002 (from eggs), C07K 16/004 (virus-like), C07K 16/005 (from serum), C07K 16/006 (purification, fragmentation), C07K 16/007 (against material from viruses), C07K 16/008 (from DNA viruses), C07K 16/009 (Hepadnaviridae, e.g. hepatitis B virus), C07K 16/010 (Flavoviridae, e.g. hepatitis A virus), C07K 16/011 (Herpesviridae, e.g. pseudorabies virus, Eastern-Equine encephalomyelitis virus), C07K 16/012 (Herpesviridae, e.g. herpes simplex virus), C07K 16/013 (Cytomegalovirus), C07K 16/014 (from RNA viruses, e.g. hepatitis E virus), C07K 16/015 (Picornaviridae, e.g. hepatitis A virus), C07K 16/016 (Orthomyxoviridae, e.g. influenza virus), C07K 16/017 (Paramyxoviridae, e.g. respiratory syncytial virus), C07K 16/018 (Retroviridae, e.g. human immunodeficiency virus), C07K 16/019 (Lentiviridae, e.g. HIV, HTLV), C07K 16/020 (Iridoviridae, e.g. p17, p24), C07K 16/021 (Invertebrates, e.g. gp41, gp110, gp120, gp130, gp150, gp160, CD4 binding site), C07K 16/022 (Immunoglobulin proteins, e.g. IgG, IgM, IgE), C07K 16/023 (Dipicolinate, e.g. Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus aureus), C07K 16/024 (against material from bacteria), and C07K 16/025 (from Gram-negative bacterial).

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 30

We can drill down into the classification and find the classification for polypeptide antibodies against hepatitis C virus and hepatitis G virus. We can then copy the relevant classification symbol – C07K 16/109 – into the advanced search mask and search further, refining our search with additional terms if need be.

Slide 39

CPC classification search by symbol (I)

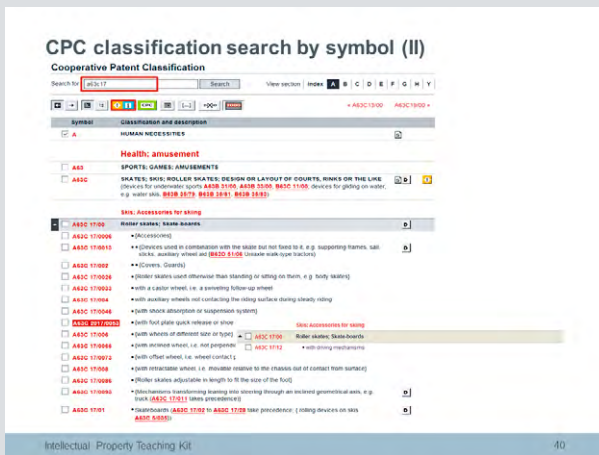


We can use the classification search in the inverse way, for example if we know a classification term but we don't know what it means.

Let's say we come across a reference to A63C17, and all we know is that it is something to do with a technology.

Slide 40

CPC classification search by symbol (II)



We input A63C17 into the CPC search box and, sure enough, we find that this classification corresponds to skates, skis, roller skates, etc. And we can drill down into the classification to find the technology subset which really interests us, which is self-propelled skateboards or roller skates – A63C17/12 – “with driving mechanisms”.

Slide 41
CPC classification

GPC classification

- Keywords or classes
- "Concept search"
- Prepare offline (not in Espacenet document databases)
- Principle:
 - Find most appropriate classifications
 - Copy (into advanced search mask)
 - Refine search with keywords (do not repeat)
 - Other search terms

The take-home message from the classification search is that you can search with either keywords or symbols to find the "right" classification symbol. This is known as a "concept" search.


We then copy this into the advanced search mask.

We can then refine the search using additional new keywords or other search terms.

Slide 42
Navigation (I)

Navigation (I)

Breadcrumb navigation



Click [Search](#) to refine search
 Can always use the browser "back" button (but not to refine search)

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 42

The purpose of Espacenet is to help you find patent documents. However, a given document may be retrieved in a number of ways: in a hitlist as a result of a search, in a list of family documents, in a list of citing documents, or in a list of cited documents.

In order for you to be able to retrace the steps you took to reach a particular document, Espacenet shows the "breadcrumb trail" – think Hansel and Gretel – so that you can go back to an earlier point in your session or even back to the beginning. It's more sophisticated than the browser Back button.

Slide 43
Navigation (II)

Navigation (II)

Breadcrumb navigation

Previous – Next (for all sections of document)

The screenshot shows the Espacenet interface for patent WO 201106640 (A2). Red arrows point to the breadcrumb navigation at the top, the 'Previous' and 'Next' buttons in the 'Bibliographic data' section, and the 'Open in European Patent Register' link at the bottom right.

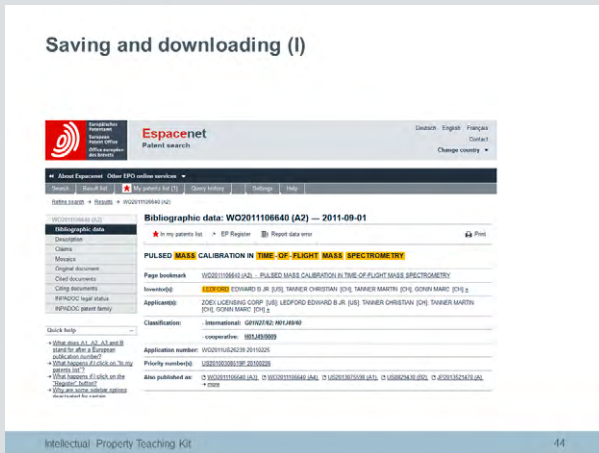
Open in European Patent Register

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 43

If you do generate a list of documents in Espacenet, let's say a hitlist from a search, another useful navigation feature is the "Next/Previous" option. Obviously, this means you can jump forwards or backwards to the neighbouring document in the list. However, that's not all. Let's say you are looking at a description in a particular document. You can use Next/Previous to navigate the list at the description level. And this works at all levels of the document, backwards and forwards throughout the entire list.

Slide 44

Saving and downloading (I)



Espacenet allows you to save and download entire documents, or front pages, to read later.

Just click on the star symbol to add documents to the "My patents list". It will turn from black to red when activated.

Then open the "My patents list" by clicking on "My patents list" in the toolbar.

You'll see a list of documents you have saved. To select a document for download, just tick the check-box at the left-hand end of the title bar.

Slide 45

Saving and downloading (II)

Saving and downloading (II)

The screenshot shows the Espacenet search results page for the query "ION DEPLETION TIME OF FLUID MASS SPECTROMETRY". The search results are displayed in a table format. The "Export (CSV)" button is highlighted with a red box. The table contains the following data:

Inventor	Applicant	CPC	IPC	Publication info	Priority date
★ GARDNER MICHAEL J (US)	AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC (US)	H01L49/00 H01L59/00	H01L49/00 H01L59/00	US2010060049(A)	2010-09-06
★ SILVER MATTHEW D (US)	ILLUMINATION ENGINEERING INC (US)	G01N31/00 G01N33/00	G01N31/00 G01N33/00	US2013016001(A)	2013-08-02
★ TRANDER SCOTT (CA)	FLUOROP CANADA INC (CA)	H01L49/00 H01L59/00	H01L49/00 H01L59/00	US2011184077(A)	2011-08-04
★	PHOSPHOR CORP	H01L49/00 H01L59/00	H01L49/00 H01L59/00	US2010020006(P)	2010-08-02

You can also export the result list.

Slide 46

Saving and downloading (III)

"My patents list" can cache up to 500 documents, but the caching is cookie-based and is specific to the computer you are using. Storage is time-limited up to one year, but each time you revisit "My patents list" the clock is re-started.

Saving and downloading (III)

The screenshot shows the Espacenet search results page for the query "select all (3/21)". The page displays a table of patent entries with the following columns: Invention, Applicant, IPC Class, IPC Class, Publication Info, and Priority Date. Red boxes highlight the "select all (3/21)" checkbox, the "Download cases" button, and the checkboxes for individual patent entries.

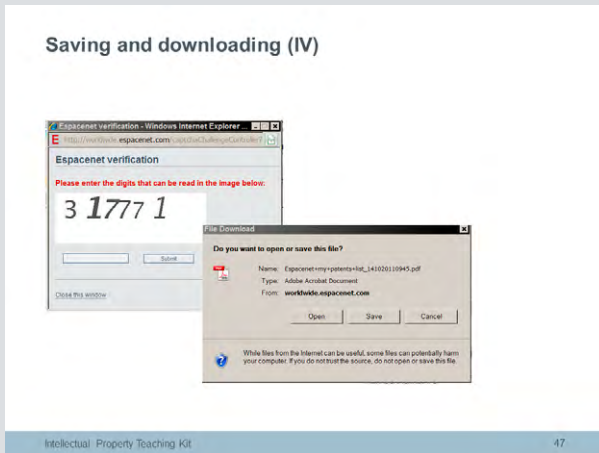
Invention	Applicant	IPC Class	IPC Class	Publication Info	Priority Date
Method for determining the position of a mobile device	Apple Inc.	H04W	H04W	US 2010/0100000 A1	2010-04-08
Method for determining the position of a mobile device	Apple Inc.	H04W	H04W	US 2010/0100000 A1	2010-04-08
Method for determining the position of a mobile device	Apple Inc.	H04W	H04W	US 2010/0100000 A1	2010-04-08
Method for determining the position of a mobile device	Apple Inc.	H04W	H04W	US 2010/0100000 A1	2010-04-08
Method for determining the position of a mobile device	Apple Inc.	H04W	H04W	US 2010/0100000 A1	2010-04-08
Method for determining the position of a mobile device	Apple Inc.	H04W	H04W	US 2010/0100000 A1	2010-04-08
Method for determining the position of a mobile device	Apple Inc.	H04W	H04W	US 2010/0100000 A1	2010-04-08
Method for determining the position of a mobile device	Apple Inc.	H04W	H04W	US 2010/0100000 A1	2010-04-08
Method for determining the position of a mobile device	Apple Inc.	H04W	H04W	US 2010/0100000 A1	2010-04-08
Method for determining the position of a mobile device	Apple Inc.	H04W	H04W	US 2010/0100000 A1	2010-04-08

You can also tick the "select all" box and all documents will be selected for download.

Slide 47

Saving and downloading (IV)

Saving and downloading (IV)



Clicking the "Download" option prompts a captcha challenge.

Slide 48

Saving and downloading (V)

Saving and downloading (V)



Espacenet my patents list on 10-10-2014 17:13

5 items in my patents list
Displaying selected publications

Publication	Title	Page
WO/2011/08841(A2)	POLYMERIZATION CATALYST	12
US/2013/0210141	COMPOSITIONS OF POLYMERIZATION	12
US/2014/138038(A1)	RESOLUTION AND MISS RANGEL PERFORMANCE	12
US/2014/0000000(A)	US/2014/0000000(A)	12
US/2014/0000000(A)	MULTIPLE-STEP CRYSTALLIZATION	12

Successful completion of the captcha challenge opens a PDF file with a table of contents and a table with the titles of the documents you have downloaded.

Slide 49

Saving and downloading (VI)

Saving and downloading (VI)

Result list

Select all Compact Export (CSV / XLS) **Download covers** Print

Approximately 849 results found in the worldwide database for **EPM's Title and Ref ID**, and for **Figures and Ref ID's** and for **Abstracts and Ref ID's** using chart search

Sort by **Relevance** Sort order **Descending**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IPC Class. No.	IPC Class. Title	IPC Class. No.	IPC Class. Title	Publication info.	Priority date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B23K 0101	MANUFACTURING A TRANSFER MASS	G01P 008	MASS SPECTROMETRY	US20111134 (A1)	2012-05-14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B23K 0101	MANUFACTURING A TRANSFER MASS	G01P 008	MASS SPECTROMETRY	US20111134 (A1)	2012-05-14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B23K 0101	MANUFACTURING A TRANSFER MASS	G01P 008	MASS SPECTROMETRY	US20111134 (A1)	2012-05-14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B23K 0101	MANUFACTURING A TRANSFER MASS	G01P 008	MASS SPECTROMETRY	US20111134 (A1)	2012-05-14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B23K 0101	MANUFACTURING A TRANSFER MASS	G01P 008	MASS SPECTROMETRY	US20111134 (A1)	2012-05-14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B23K 0101	MANUFACTURING A TRANSFER MASS	G01P 008	MASS SPECTROMETRY	US20111134 (A1)	2012-05-14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B23K 0101	MANUFACTURING A TRANSFER MASS	G01P 008	MASS SPECTROMETRY	US20111134 (A1)	2012-05-14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B23K 0101	MANUFACTURING A TRANSFER MASS	G01P 008	MASS SPECTROMETRY	US20111134 (A1)	2012-05-14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B23K 0101	MANUFACTURING A TRANSFER MASS	G01P 008	MASS SPECTROMETRY	US20111134 (A1)	2012-05-14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B23K 0101	MANUFACTURING A TRANSFER MASS	G01P 008	MASS SPECTROMETRY	US20111134 (A1)	2012-05-14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B23K 0101	MANUFACTURING A TRANSFER MASS	G01P 008	MASS SPECTROMETRY	US20111134 (A1)	2012-05-14

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 49

From the results list, you can also choose to download just the front pages – or “covers” – from a list of documents.

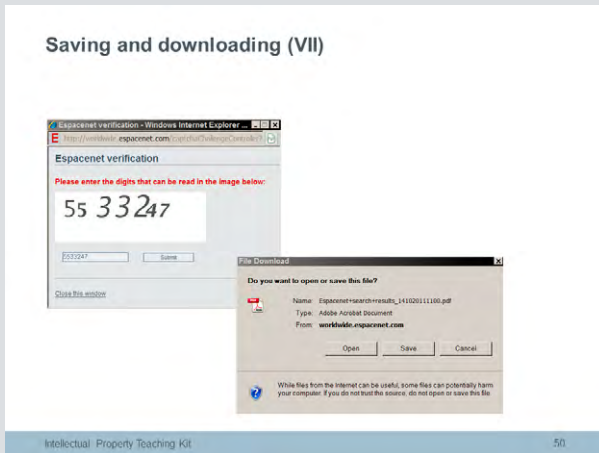
Check the tick-boxes for the documents you are interested in.

Click on "Download covers".

Slide 50

Saving and downloading (VII)

Saving and downloading (VII)



This is the captcha challenge for downloading front pages or covers.

Slide 51

Saving and downloading (VIII)

Saving and downloading (VIII)



Espacenet search results on 10-10-2014 17:10

Approximately 314 results found in the Worldwide database for:
[blue line and fat in ital] and fat in Right) and fat in many and fat in specifically using Titout
rights

Displaying selected publications:

Publication	Title	Page
EP02414092(A1)	Manufacture of Swedish cornish	1
EP02414091(A1)	Production of Swedish cornish	2
CA2030282(A)	EC OJOF Journal Chromatography System	1
EP02414093(A1)	Manufacture of Swedish cornish	1

At this stage you'll be shown a small PDF, with a table of contents and a table of titles.

Clicking on the table of contents will open the selected front page.

Slide 52

Communication and sharing (I)

Communication and sharing (I)

The screenshot shows the Espacenet search results interface. At the top, there is a search bar and navigation options. Below the search bar, there is a section titled 'Result list ID' which is highlighted with a red box. The search results are displayed in a table format, with columns for 'Inventor', 'Applicant', 'IPC Class', 'IPC Class', 'Publication info', and 'Priority date'. The first result is for 'COMMUNICATIONS OF NETWORKS CONTAINING SELF-ORGANIZING DEVICES'. The second result is for 'RESOLUTION AND MASS RANGE PERFORMANCE IN DISTANCE OF FLIGHT MASS SPECTROMETER WITH A MULTICOMPARTMENTAL PLANE CARRIER DETECTOR'. The third result is for 'LC-GC OF ALKYL CHROMATOGRAPHY CHROMATOGRAMS FROM GC FLIGHT ANALYSIS METHOD FOR IDENTIFICATION OF DIFFERENT ISOMERS'. The fourth result is for 'MULTIPLE REFLECTION TIME OF FLIGHT MASS ANALYZERS'. The bottom of the page shows 'Intellectual Property Teaching Kit' and the page number '52'.

In order to obtain a hit list in Espacenet, you must first carry out a search. The search will consist of a number of search statements. Now, this search may be important to you, but you don't want to have to remember it or even repeat the search at regular intervals. But what if you nevertheless want to keep up-to-date with that search?

The answer is RSS. If you carry out a successful search and you want to be updated when new documents conforming to that search enter the Espacenet database, then simply set up an RSS feed by clicking the RSS button towards the top left-hand corner of the search result screen.

You will then be informed each time a relevant document enters the database.

Slide 53

Communication and sharing (II)

Communication and sharing (II)

Subscribe to this feed using

Always use Live Bookmarks to subscribe to feeds.

Espacenet search results - time of flight mass spectrometry Smart search

200 results found in the Worldwide database. Only the first 100 results are displayed.

Characterization of SiO₂ thin films containing self-assembled monolayers
24 Aug 2014 00:00

RESOLUTION AND MASS RANGE PERFORMANCE IN DISTANCE-OF-FLIGHT MASS SPECTROMETRY WITH A MULTICHANNEL FOCAL-PLANE CAMERA DETECTOR
23 May 2014 00:00

LC-QToF Liquid Chromatography-Qualitative Time-Of-Flight analysis method for discriminating isomerism of different esters
21 May 2014 00:00

MULTIPLE REFLECTION TIME-OF-FLIGHT MASS ANALYZER
23 May 2014 00:00

A KIT FOR LC-MS CHEMOTAXONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WILD TYPE LESPEDEZA SP.
26 March 2014 00:00

TIME-OF-FLIGHT SECONDARY ION MASS SPECTROMETRY AND ANALYSIS APPARATUS
08 April 2014 00:00

TIME-OF-FLIGHT MASS SPECTROMETRY
17 March 2014 00:00

TRANSIENT LEVEL DATA ACQUISITION AND PEAK CORRECTION FOR TIME-OF-FLIGHT MASS SPECTROMETRY
24 April 2014 00:00

CLEANING SHEET-CARRYING MEMBER WITH A CLEANING FUNCTION AND METHOD OF CLEANING SUBSTRATE PROCESSING EQUIPMENT
03 April 2014 00:00

METHODS OF SOURCE ATTRIBUTION FOR CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS
27 March 2014 00:00

Synthesis method of alpha-cyan-6-hydroxycinnamic acids modified silicon-containing matrix
26 March 2014 00:00

This is an example of an RSS feed set up from an Espacenet search result list.

Slide 54

Communication and sharing (III)

Communication and sharing (III)

The screenshot shows a search results interface. At the top, there is a 'Result list' header. Below it, there are search filters and a toolbar. The 'Export XLS' button is highlighted with a red box. The main content area displays a list of search results, each with a title, applicant information, IPC codes, publication information, and priority date.

IPC	IPC	Publication info	Priority date
IPC: B22J 11/00	IPC: C10J 1/09	US2014236879 (A1)	2012-03-08
IPC: B22J 11/00	IPC: C10J 1/09	US2014236879 (A1)	2014-04-24
IPC: C22F 1/00	IPC: C22F 1/00	US2014236879 (A1)	2014-04-24
IPC: C22F 1/00	IPC: C22F 1/00	US2014236879 (A1)	2014-04-24

You may also want to share your search results with others. The simplest way to do this is to click the Export XLS option from the toolbar.

This creates an Excel table from the HTML result list. The table includes the main bibliographic elements shown in the result list. But the most important thing is that the publication numbers are exported as live URL links, so that if you send this list to someone else (as an attachment maybe) the recipient can access the same documents as you did when you first performed your search.

As it is an Excel table, you can manipulate and sort it using standard Excel functions.

Slide 55

Communication and sharing (IV)

Communication and sharing (IV)

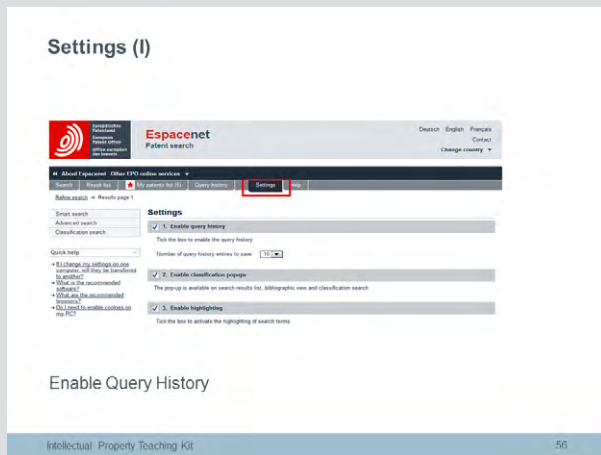
Pub. No.	Pub. No.	Pub. No.	Pub. No.	Pub. No.	Pub. No.	Pub. No.	Pub. No.	Pub. No.	Pub. No.
2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000
2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000
2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000	2016000000

Export to Excel – Can use Excel functions

Links Preserved

This is what an export from Espacenet to an Excel table looks like.

Slide 56
Settings (I)



The settings menu allows you to customise your Espacenet interface.

We recommend that you tick the “Enable query history” option, so that up to 50 of your query histories will be stored.

If you tick “Enable classification pop-ups”, you will get mouse-over tool tips which show additional classification information when the cursor is over a classification symbol in, say, a bibliographic view.

If you want search terms to be highlighted, tick the “Enable highlighting” box.

Slide 57
Settings (II)

Settings (II)

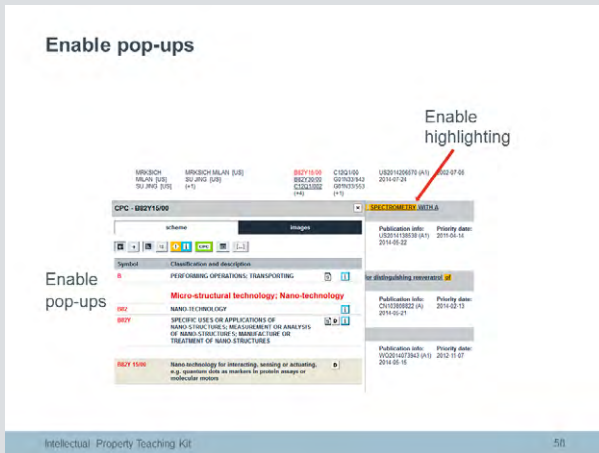
Query history

1. Drossel ölm "brack sea salt"
Drossel ölm "brack sea salt" Smart search
12 results found in the Worldwide database on Thu, 13 Oct 2011 19:20
2. smartcrystal
smartcrystal Smart search
Approximately 1581 results found in the Worldwide database on Thu, 13 Oct 2011 19:24
3. "smart crystal"
"smart crystal" Smart search
Approximately 252 results found in the Worldwide database on Thu, 13 Oct 2011 19:26
4. smart
smart Smart search
Approximately 1054 results found in the Worldwide database on Thu, 13 Oct 2011 19:37
5. haken soft toy
haken soft toy Smart search
0 results found in the Worldwide database on Thu, 13 Oct 2011 20:09
6. haken soft toy
haken soft toy Smart search
0 results found in the Worldwide database on Thu, 13 Oct 2011 20:09
7. haken med. device
haken med. device Smart search
0 results found in the Worldwide database on Thu, 13 Oct 2011 20:10

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 57

If you have chosen to save your query histories, they will be displayed in a list like this.

Slide 58
Enable pop-ups



If you have enabled classification pop-ups in your settings menu, when you hover over or click on a classification symbol on screen, the corresponding pop-up with additional classification information appears.

Slide 59

Resources

For easy access to Espacenet, bookmark the Espacenet homepage at <http://worldwide.espacenet.com>.

Espacenet also has a quick help function, help files, a help index and an interactive Espacenet assistant.

There is also a helpdesk at espacenet@epo.org.

Resources

<http://worldwide.espacenet.com>

Espacenet

espacenet@epo.org

Espacenet helpdesk

3 Espacenet exercises

Espacenet exercises

List of slides

Slide 60	Espacenet exercises
Slide 61	Exercise 1
Slide 62	Exercise 2
Slide 63	Exercise 3
Slide 64	Exercise 4
Slide 65	Exercise 5
Slide 66	Exercise 6
Slide 67	Exercise 7
Slide 68	Exercise 8
Slide 69	Exercise 9

Slide 60
Espacenet exercises

ESPACENET EXERCISES

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

60

This presentation contains a number of exercises which will help you practice searching for patents with Espacenet.

Slide 61

Exercise 1

Ask the students to use Espacenet to find the answers to the questions on the slide.

How would you find EP1000000?

Answer: Type EP1000000 into the smart search option.

What is the title of this patent?

Answer: Apparatus for manufacturing green bricks for the brick manufacturing industry

How many simple family members does it have?

Answer: Four - EP1000000 (B1) US6093011 (A)
NL1010536 (C2) AT232441 (T)

Exercise 1

- How would you find EP1000000 in Espacenet?
- What is the title of this patent?
- How many simple family members does it have?

How would you find patent number EP1000000 in Espacenet?

What is the title of this patent?

How many simple family members does it have?

Slide 62

Exercise 2

Answer: Type "Farnsworth cathode ray tube 1950" in the search box of the smart search option.

Exercise 2

- How would you use the smart search option to find patents in the field of cathode ray tubes published in 1950 with Philo T. Farnsworth as the inventor or applicant?

How would you use the smart search option to find patents in the field of cathode ray tubes published in 1950 with Philo T. Farnsworth as the inventor or applicant?

Slide 63

Exercise 3

Answer: Type "Einstein" and "Szilard" into the inventor field in the advanced search option. Espacenet will deliver a short list of patents concerned with refrigeration.

Exercise 3

- Albert Einstein and Leo Szilard were friends and colleagues. Albert was known for his theoretical work on relativity, the photoelectric effect and the kinetic theory of matter. Leo was an experimental physicist who conceived nuclear chain reactions, the electron microscope, the linear accelerator and the cyclotron.
- Leo and Albert worked together on inventions in a completely different field. What was that field?

Albert Einstein and Leo Szilard were friends and colleagues. Albert was known for his theoretical work on relativity, the photoelectric effect and the kinetic theory of matter. Leo was an experimental physicist who conceived nuclear chain reactions, the electron microscope, the linear accelerator and the cyclotron.

Leo and Albert worked together on inventions in a completely different field. What was that field? How would you use Espacenet to find out?

Slide 64

Exercise 4

How many of Ann Lambrechts' patent applications can you find in Espacenet?

Answer: Search for "Lambrechts Ann" (using the quotes) as inventor.

Which company does she currently work for?

Answer: BEKAERT SA NV

Each of her patents covers a different specific invention. What is the main technology in her portfolio of inventions?

Answer: Steel fibre reinforcement for cement

Can you find other inventors working in the same field?

Answer: Search using keywords such as steel fibre reinforcement cement and view the names of the inventors in other companies. Alternatively, as most of Ann Lambrechts' patents are classified in E04C5/012 (CPC), you can use that classification as a search term (in the smart search mask or the CPC field in advanced search) to find similar inventions from other inventors.

Can you find other companies working in the same field?

Answer: Search using keywords such as steel fibre reinforcement cement and view the names of other companies (applicants). Alternatively, as most of Ann Lambrechts' patents are classified in E04C5/012 (CPC), you can use that classification as a search term (in smart search or the CPC field in advanced search) to find similar inventions from other companies.

Exercise 4

Ann Lambrechts is an award-winning inventor.

- How many of her patent applications can you find in Espacenet?
- Which company does she currently work for?
- Each of her patents covers a different specific invention. What is the main technology in her portfolio of inventions?
- Can you find other inventors working in the same field?
- Can you find other companies working in the same field?

Ann Lambrechts is an award-winning inventor.

How many of her patent applications can you find in Espacenet?

Which company does she currently work for?

Each of her patents covers a different specific invention. What is the main technology in her portfolio of inventions?

Can you find other inventors working in the same field?

Can you find other companies working in the same field?

Slide 65

Exercise 5

Imagine you need to look for computer-controlled ABS by means of microprocessors. How would you find suitable patent classifications?

Answer: In the CPC search box in the classification search option use “ABS” and “microprocessor” as keywords. Take the most relevant classification, which is B60T8/00.

How would you find out how many patents in this technology the following companies have?

- Citroën
- Mitsubishi
- Volkswagen
- Nissan

Answer: Copy B60T8/00 to the advanced search mask and then successively search for the different manufacturers as "applicant".

Exercise 5

Imagine you need to look for computer-controlled ABS by means of microprocessors.

- How would you find suitable patent classifications?

- How would you find out how many patents the following companies have in this technology?
 - Citroën
 - Mitsubishi
 - Volkswagen
 - Nissan

Imagine you need to look for computer-controlled ABS by means of microprocessors.

How would you find suitable patent classifications?

How many patents in this technology do the following companies have?

- Citroën
- Mitsubishi
- Volkswagen
- Nissan

Slide 66

Exercise 6

Answer: Use "fibre reinforced materials" as a keyword search in the CPC classification search and find B32B5/00. Copy this to the advanced search screen with the "exact" option and then refine the search with "carbon" and "aircraft" as keywords in the "Title or abstract" field.

Exercise 6

Imagine that you are looking for continuous carbon fibre reinforced materials used in aircraft construction. How would you develop a search strategy using classifications and keywords?

Imagine that you are looking for continuous carbon fibre reinforced materials used in aircraft construction. How would you develop a search strategy using classifications and keywords?

Slide 67

Exercise 7

Borealis is a chemical company providing plastics materials to the infrastructure, automotive and advanced packaging markets. One of its technology platforms is Borstar®.

Which polymeric and copolymeric materials are in the Borstar® product range?

Answer: Polyethylene and polypropylene (can be found using Google).

How would you find out how many European patents Borealis has applied for for the copolymeric materials?

Answer: Search Borealis as applicant and polyethylene and polypropylene and copolymer as keywords.

Exercise 7

Borealis is a chemical company providing plastics materials to the infrastructure, automotive and advanced packaging markets. One of its technology platforms is Borstar®.

- Which polymeric and copolymeric materials are in the Borstar® product range?
- How would you find out how many European patents Borealis has applied for for the copolymeric materials?

Borealis is a chemical company providing plastics materials to the infrastructure, automotive and advanced packaging markets. One of its technology platforms is Borstar®.

Which polymeric and copolymeric materials are in the Borstar® product range?

How would you find out how many European patents Borealis has applied for for the copolymeric materials?

Slide 68

Exercise 8

Answer: Search the CPC with "drive by wire throttle", find F02D11/00, expand and find F02D11/105. Copy to advanced search and add "Toyota" as applicant.

Exercise 8

In today's cars, the connection between the throttle pedal and the engine is made by electrical signals travelling through wires. The pedal sensor gauges how far the driver is pressing the throttle pedal and sends signals to the engine's control computer, which determines how much to open the throttle based on input from a variety of sensors, choosing a setting that will achieve the lowest exhaust emissions, the best fuel efficiency and good engine response. In 2010, Toyota had to recall many of its products because of a failure of the on-board drive-by-wire system.

- How would you find the relevant Toyota patents?

In today's cars, the connection between the throttle pedal and the engine is made by electrical signals travelling through wires. The pedal sensor gauges how far the driver is pressing the throttle pedal and sends signals to the engine's control computer, which determines how much to open the throttle based on input from a variety of sensors, choosing a setting that will achieve the lowest exhaust emissions, the best fuel efficiency and good engine response. In 2010, Toyota had to recall many of its products because of a failure of the on-board drive-by-wire system.

How would you find the relevant Toyota patents?

Slide 69

Exercise 9

Answer: The best starting point is to search with "metadichlorobenzene" as a keyword, then try the variations of "meta dichlorobenzene" and "1,3 dichlorobenzene".

Exercise 9

- 1,2 dichlorobenzene (*ortho*-DCB) and 1,4 dichlorobenzene (*para*-DCB) are the favoured reaction products in the chlorination of chlorobenzene. What patented methods are there for the production of 1,3 dichlorobenzene (*meta*-DCB)?

1,2 dichlorobenzene (*ortho*-DCB) and 1,4 dichlorobenzene (*para*-DCB) are the favoured reaction products in the chlorination of chlorobenzene. How would you find patented methods for the production of 1,3 dichlorobenzene (*meta*-DCB)?

4 The European Patent Register

The European Patent Register

List of slides

Slide 70	The European Patent Register
Slide 71	Content
Slide 72	About the European Patent Register
Slide 73	Access and availability
Slide 74	Additional features
Slide 75	Secure access via https://register.epo.org
Slide 76	Quick search (animated slide)
Slide 77	Advanced search (I) (animated slide)
Slide 78	Advanced search (II) (animated slide)
Slide 79	Smart search (animated slide)
Slide 80	Smart search field identifiers (I)
Slide 81	Smart search field identifiers (II) (animated slide)
Slide 82	The results list (animated slide)
Slide 83	About this file (animated slide)
Slide 84	Legal status (animated slide)
Slide 85	Event history
Slide 86	Citations
Slide 87	Patent family (animated slide)
Slide 88	All documents = online file inspection (animated slide)
Slide 89	Monitoring files with Register Alert
Slide 90	Accessing Register Alert (I)
Slide 91	Accessing Register Alert (II) (animated slide)
Slide 92	Accessing Register Alert (III) (animated slide)
Slide 93	Setting up an account in Register Alert
Slide 94	Logged in to Register Alert with username and password (animated slide)
Slide 95	Changing your Register Alert password (animated slide)
Slide 96	Monitored applications in Register Alert (animated slide)
Slide 97	Selecting applications to monitor in Register Alert (I) (animated slide)
Slide 98	Selecting applications to monitor in Register Alert (II) (animated slide)
Slide 99	Working with the list of monitored applications in Register Alert (animated slide)
Slide 100	Register Alert preferences – table settings (animated slide)
Slide 101	Register Alert preferences – notification
Slide 102	Register Alert preferences – monitoring profiles (animated slide)
Slide 103	Register Alert – notifications (animated slide)
Slide 104	Need help?
Slide 105	Quick quiz (I)
Slide 106	Quick quiz (II)

Slide 70

The European Patent Register

THE EUROPEAN PATENT REGISTER

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

70

This presentation is about the European Patent Register.

Slide 71
Content

Content

- About the European Patent Register
- Access
- Search options
- Results list
- Data views
- Monitoring files with Register Alert
- Quick quiz

The European Patent Register is one of the European Patent Office's online patent information products.

By the end of the presentation you will know what the European Patent Register is, how to access it and what the different search options are for retrieving patent documents you are interested in.

You will also know what the results list looks like and what information is contained in each of the different sections of the Register.

Last but not least, you will know how to monitor selected patent documents using the Register Alert service.

At the end there will be a short quiz to test your knowledge.

Slide 72

About the European Patent Register

Article 127 of the European Patent Convention reads as follows:

“The European Patent Office shall keep a European Patent Register, in which the particulars specified in the Implementing Regulations shall be recorded. No entry shall be made in the European Patent Register before the publication of the European patent application. The European Patent Register shall be open to public inspection.”

The European Patent Office is therefore legally obliged to keep a European Patent Register. The information on the patent applications in the Register is available to the public once the application has been published.

You can use the European Patent Register to

- find out what stage in the procedure a European patent application has reached
- see if a European patent application has been granted, or will be granted soon
- check whether any oppositions to a European patent have been filed or if there are any appeals
- read the correspondence between the EPO and the patent applicant/attorney.

About the European Patent Register

The European Patent Register provides free online access to

- legal status information
- procedural status information

relating to

- EP applications
- PCT applications

at the EPO during the European phase



The European Patent Register is the place where the European Patent Office stores all the publicly available information it has on European patent applications as they pass through the grant procedure. It is a free internet service that contains legal and procedural status information on EP and Euro-PCT patent documents during the European phase.

You can use the Register to find out what stage in the procedure a European patent application has reached, see if a European patent application has been granted, or will be granted soon, and check whether any oppositions to a European patent have been filed or if there are any appeals. This is what is known as procedural status information.

In addition, you can see the stage the application has reached in the procedure, for example if it has been granted or if anyone has opposed it. This is what we call legal status information.

Slide 73

Access and availability

Access and availability

- Available 24/7
- **Secure** access (<https://register.epo.org>)
- Information available only **after publication** of the patent application

The European Patent Register is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, via a secure access system indicated by the "s" in the URL "https". Information on individual patent applications only becomes available when the application is published.

Slide 74

Additional features

For more information about third-party observations, see Article 115 of the European Patent Convention, which reads as follows:

“(1) Following the publication of the European patent application, any person may present observations concerning the patentability of the invention in respect of which the application has been filed. Such observations must be filed in writing and must include a statement of the grounds on which they are based. That person shall not be a party to the proceedings before the European Patent Office.

(2) The observations referred to in paragraph 1 shall be communicated to the applicant for or proprietor of the patent who may comment on them.”

Additional features

- Legal status information in the post-grant/national phase, including direct links to a number of national registers
- Access to public correspondence between the EPO and the patent applicant/attorney
- Direct access to the SIPO, KIPO, JPO and US file wrappers
- Links to appeal decisions
- Third-party observations
- Links to document sources (Espacenet, Publication Server)
- Possibility to follow progress of applications through different stages of the procedure

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

74

In addition to this the European Patent Register offers a number of other features.

It provides legal status information in the post-grant or national phase. This is what we call the INPADOC legal status information. On top of this, it also provides easy access to the legal status information of a patent document in a selected designated state via a direct link to the national patent register of that state.

You can access, print and download all the public documents in the file, including all the correspondence between the EPO and the applicant/attorney.

Via the Global Dossier service you can access the Chinese dossier content for the file of Chinese family members of an EP application. Since 15 April 2015 the EPO has extended its Global Dossier service to include data from the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean

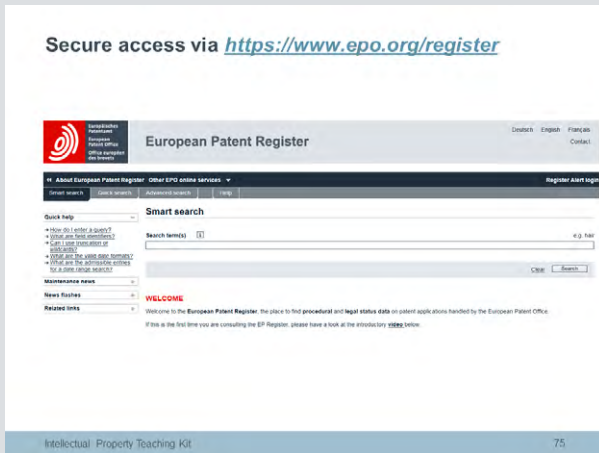
Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) and, since 26 June 2015, from the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

The Register also provides direct links to appeal decisions, Espacenet and the Publication Server, and the option to monitor the progress of selected applications via the Register Alert service, which is accessible within the Register.

An online form is available for submitting third-party observations from the Register.

Slide 75

Secure access via <https://register.epo.org>



To access the European Patent Register direct, simply enter the URL <https://register.epo.org> in your internet browser.

The landing page contains useful information about the Register service, plus all the latest updates.

Slide 76

Quick search (animated slide)

Quick search

Smart search Quick search Advanced search

Quick search

Enter numbers with or without country code

Publication number e.g. EP1883031

Application number e.g. EP20070010825

Enter one or more dates or date ranges

Filing date e.g. 20070919

Clear Search

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 76

The European Patent Register offers three different search options.

If you know the EP application or publication number or filing date, you can use the quick search option.

The example in the file uses publication number EP2383063.

You will then have immediate access to a file.

Slide 77

Advanced search (I) (animated slide)

Advanced search (I)

Smart search
Quick search
Advanced search

Advanced search

Enter numbers with or without country code

Publication number

Application number

Priority number

Enter one or more dates (and/or date range for publication date)

Filing date

Publication date

Priority date

Date of grant

Enter the name of one or more persons or organisations

Applicants

Inventors

Representative

Opponent

Enter one or more classification symbols

IPC Classification (IPC)

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 77

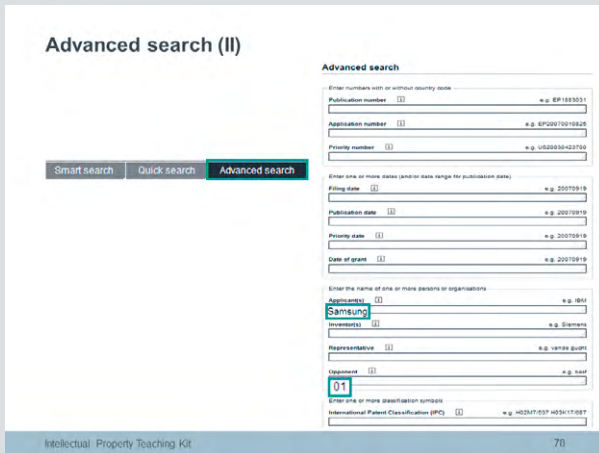
The advanced search option allows you to search using twelve different criteria.

In the example on the slide, the user has entered the filing date "2010 2012", which covers the period from 1 January 2010 till 31 December 2012, the applicant name Knowles and the IPC class H04R1.

You cannot, however, search the Register using the ECLA European Classification system or the CPC Cooperative Patent Classification system.

Slide 78

Advanced search (II)

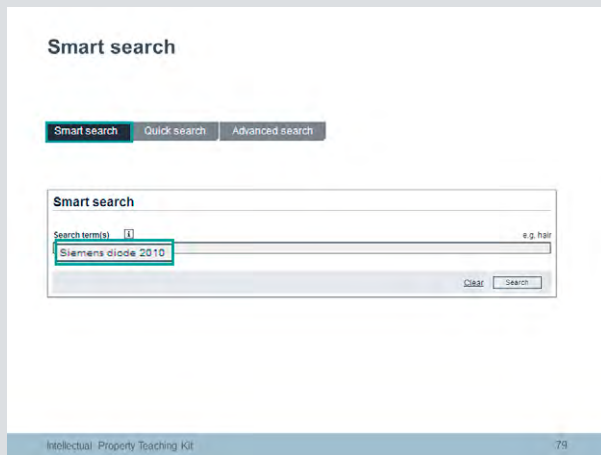


You can also search for the representative or an opponent, something which is not possible in Espacenet.

To search for the opponents relating to a particular applicant, you just need to add “01” in the Opponent search field.

Slide 79

Smart search (animated slide)



With the smart search option you can enter either a single search term or multiple terms.

Our example shows the search terms "Siemens" "diode" and "2010".

The system will make a free interpretation of the terms you have entered.

You can also use the Boolean operators AND, OR and NOT, and you can type in the number of a patent document.

Slide 80

Smart search field identifiers (I)

Smart search field identifiers (I)

Field identifiers

The following table lists the field identifiers together with a definition and an example of how to use them.

Field identifier	Description	Examples
in	inventor	in:cauld
pa	applicant	pa:merck
re	representative	re:van de gucht
op	opponent	op:baif
s	site	s:"mouse trap"
ap	EPWO application number	ap:4992013729
pn	EPWO publication number	pn:499100000
pt	priority number	pt:4992095194792
ft	filing date	ft:20100525
cd	publication date	cd:20100113
int	priority date	int:19990107
ic	international classification	ic:A61K35/08
ia	inventor and applicant	ia:Smith
inv	inventor, applicant, opponent, representative	inv:Boyi
nl	file number, applicant, opponent and representative	nl:microscope lens
num	EPWO application number, EPWO publication number and priority number	num:ap1000000 or num:pn200711773F

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

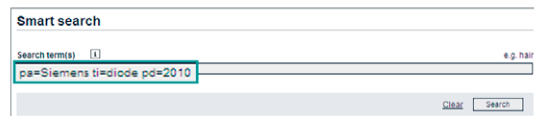
80

Alternatively, you can formulate your search using field identifiers. This table shows the smart search field identifiers.

Slide 81

Smart search field identifiers (II) (animated slide)

Smart search field identifiers (II)



The screenshot shows a search interface titled "Smart search". It features a search input field containing the query "pa=Siemens ti=diode pd=2010". Above the input field, there is a label "Search terms(s)" with a count of "(1)" and a placeholder "e.g. hair". Below the input field, there are two buttons: "Clear" and "Search".

If we use field identifiers in the previous example it looks like this.

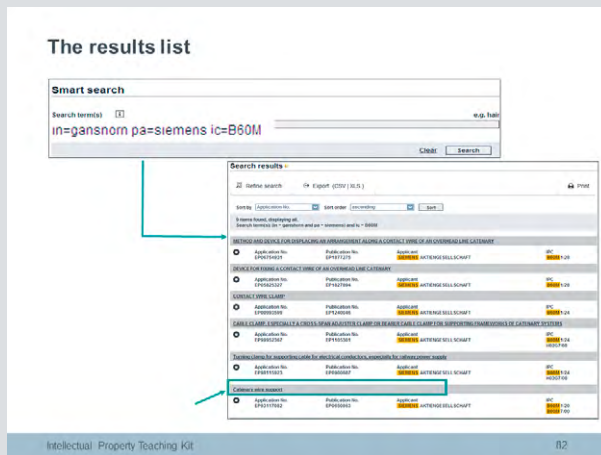
The applicant – "pa" in the list of field identifiers – is Siemens.

The title – "ti" – is diode.

The publication date – "pd" – is 2010.

Slide 82

The results list (animated slide)



Here is a sample search in the smart search field. The inventor's name is Ganshorn, the applicant Siemens, and the international classification B60M.

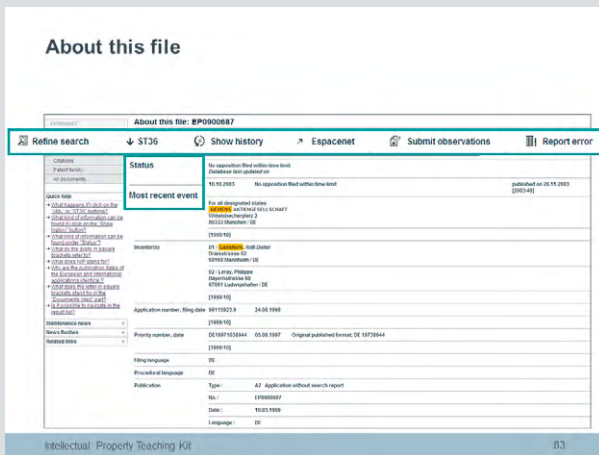
As you can see, you will get a list of results with a minimum set of bibliographic data, comprising the title of the application, the application number, the publication number, the applicant and the IPC. All you have to do is click on the title of a file to access it.

If your search produces only one hit you will have immediate access to the file.

For results lists containing up to 200 hits, you can sort the list according to application number, publication number, applicant or IPC.

Slide 83

About this file (animated slide)



The "About this file" section contains the most important bibliographic data relating to an application. It also contains information on the current status of the application and the most recent event.

Links to the board of appeal decisions and the publication server can be accessed from this section too.

The top bar offers you the possibility to refine your search as well as to download the information from this section in ST.36 format.

You can click on the "Show history" button to view changes to the application, for example a change of inventor.

The "Espacenet" link opens this application in Espacenet and the "Third-party observations" link gives you direct access to the online form where you can submit your observations. If you encounter an error in the file you can report it by clicking the "Report error" link.

Slide 84

Legal status (animated slide)

Legal status

Legal status: EP0900687

Designated contracting states: * BE * CH * DE * ES * FR * GB * GR * IT * LI * LU * NL * PT * SE * SI * SK * TR * UA * CY * CZ * DK * EE * FI * HU * IE * IS * JP * KR * PL * RO * RU * SD * SG * TW * VN * ZA

Examination procedure: 14.04.2002 File for printing paid

Opposition procedure: 02.08.2003 No opposition filed within time limit SUBMITTED BY

Event description: DESIGATED CONTRACTING STATES

Designated States: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI

Switzerland (CH) is highlighted in the designated states list, and a red arrow points from it to the 'National phase' section.

The "Legal status" view shows the most important legal events in the European procedure, plus any information available to the European Patent Office on the fate of the European patent once it becomes the responsibility of the designated states following grant.

Hyperlinks from the European Patent Register to the national registers make it easy to find out the legal status in the national phase of a granted European patent straight from that country's patent register. The example shown here is Switzerland.

Slide 85
Event history

Event history

Event history	22.01.1989	Publication in section 1 EP Bulletin	published on 10.03.1989 (198916)
	20.08.2000	Renewal fee	
	13.10.2000	Request for examination filed	published on 29.11.2000 (200046)
	27.10.2000	Definitive list of amendments	published on 13.12.2000 (200046)
	27.10.2000	Change of invention status	
	31.08.2001	Renewal fee	
	04.12.2001	Examination report or reply	
	07.12.2001	First examination report	published on 23.01.2002 (200204)
	06.03.2002	Examination report or reply	
	12.04.2002	Communication of intention to grant	
	20.05.2002	Communication of intention to grant	
	26.05.2002	Communication of intention to grant a patent	
	02.09.2002	Renewal fee	
	27.09.2002	Communication of intention to grant a patent	
	16.10.2002	(E) granted grant	published on 04.12.2002 (200246)
	10.10.2003	No opposition filed within time limit	published on 26.11.2003 (200348)

The "Event history" view shows all the significant occurrences during the lifetime of a patent application, from filing through to search, examination, grant and beyond, in chronological order.

Slide 86

Citations

A list of the documents found during the patentability search for the European patent application or cited by the applicant is displayed under Citations.

The citations are grouped by origin (cited in "Search", "Examination" or "By applicant") and by type ("Patent literature" or "Non-patent literature").

More information about citations can be found in the European Patent Register Help section:

<https://register.epo.org/help?lng=en&topic=citations>

Citations

EP0900687

22 Refine search 5738 8/20/2011 Submit observations Report error Print

Cited in Search

Type:	Patent literature
Publication No.:	EP2032213 (A)
Type:	Patent literature
Publication No.:	EP2032210 (A)
Type:	Patent literature
Publication No.:	EP2032249 (A)
Type:	Patent literature
Publication No.:	EP2032212 (A)

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 166

The "Citations" section displays a list of the documents either found during the patentability search for the European patent application or cited by the applicant.

Slide 87

Patent family (animated slide)

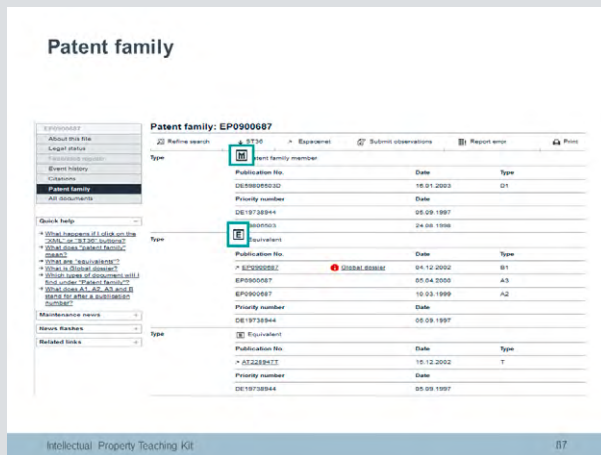
Generally speaking, a patent family is a group of patents which, like a family, are all related to each other, in this case by way of the priority or priorities of a particular patent document.

In the European Patent Register you will find four types of document listed with a letter code:

- D stands for divisional: the application has been divided out of the one that you are currently looking at.
- E stands for equivalent: this document has exactly the same priorities as the one you are currently viewing.
- M stands for patent family member: this document is related to the one you are currently viewing by way of at least one priority.
- P stands for earlier application: this is the case when you are viewing the divisional application and can see the original application as a patent family member.

More information about patent families can be found in the European Patent Register Help section:

<https://register.epo.org/help?topic=patentfamily&lng=en>



All the patent applications coming from a single invention or a group of related inventions are grouped together and displayed in the "Patent family" view.

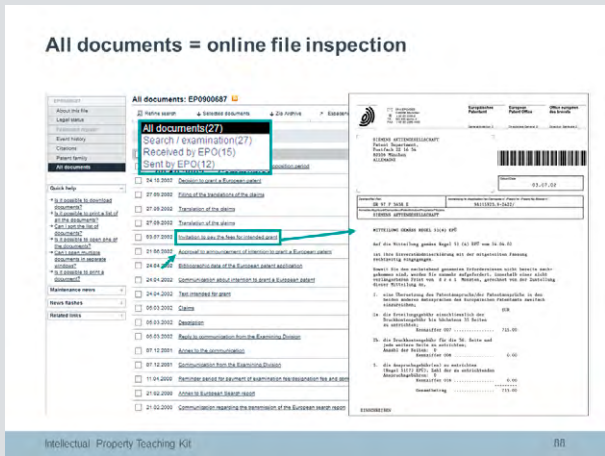
"M"-type documents are also known as "extended family" or "INPADOC patent family" documents in Espacenet. They are patent documents linked by at least one priority.

"E"-type documents are also known as "equivalents" or "Also published as" documents in Espacenet. They are patent documents which have all the priorities in common.

Slide 88

All documents = online file inspection (animated slide)

All documents = online file inspection



In addition to this, the "All documents" tab gives you access to online file inspection, which contains all the documents in the public part of a file. These comprise mainly the correspondence between the European Patent Office and the patent applicant or attorney.

Slide 89

Monitoring files with Register Alert

Monitoring files with Register Alert

- Monitors changes to data on up to **1 000 files**
- Sends an e-mail notification to up to **five e-mail address** when a change occurs to selected applications in the Register
- Users can
 - select which changes trigger a notification
 - customise the notification (content)
 - import and export lists of documents

The European Patent Register also has an integrated Register Alert service which allows users to monitor changes to selected patent applications in the Register. You can monitor up to 1 000 files of your choice per account.

As part of the service you can choose to have Register Alert send you and up to four other addressees an automatic e-mail every time a change occurs to one of your selected files in the European Patent Register.

You can also define the events you would like to be informed about, customise the notification, and import or export a list of the patent applications you are interested in.

Slide 90
Accessing Register Alert (I)

Accessing Register Alert (I)

- Secure environment
- Free of charge
- Access via username and password

The Register Alert service offers a secure environment with access via a username and password. It is free of charge.

Slide 91
Accessing Register Alert (II) (animated slide)

Accessing Register Alert (II)



To access the Register Alert service just click on the login button in the top right-hand corner of the European Patent Register screen.

Slide 92

Accessing Register Alert (III) (animated slide)

Accessing Register Alert (III)

Log in to Register Alert

Username: password login

Password:

→ [Enrol for a username and password](#)

Clear Login

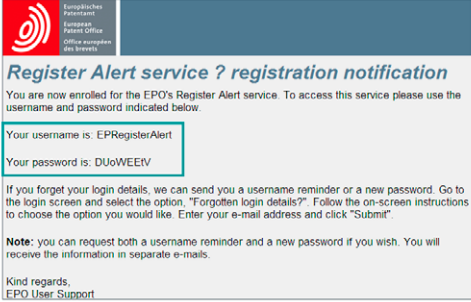
To log in simply enter your username and password.

If you are new to the Register Alert service, you will first have to enrol for a username and password.

Slide 93

Setting up an account in Register Alert

Setting up an account in Register Alert

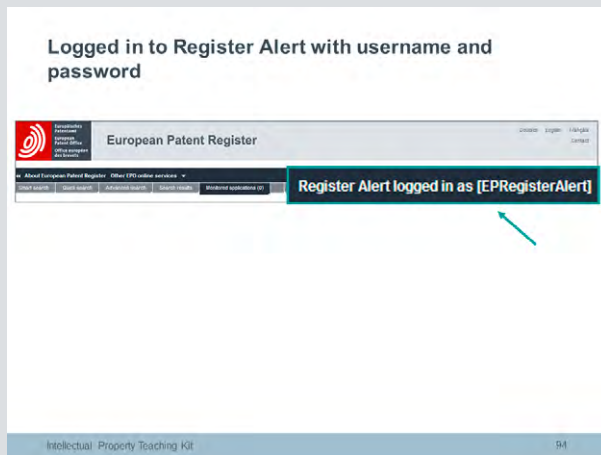


The screenshot shows an email notification from the EPO. At the top left is the EPO logo and text: 'Bundespatentamt', 'European Patent Office', and 'Office européen des brevets'. The main heading is 'Register Alert service ? registration notification'. Below this, it states: 'You are now enrolled for the EPO's Register Alert service. To access this service please use the username and password indicated below.' Two lines of text are highlighted with a blue box: 'Your username is: EPRegisterAlert' and 'Your password is: DUoWEEeV'. A paragraph follows: 'If you forget your login details, we can send you a username reminder or a new password. Go to the login screen and select the option, "Forgotten login details?". Follow the on-screen instructions to choose the option you would like. Enter your e-mail address and click "Submit".' A 'Note' states: 'Note: you can request both a username reminder and a new password if you wish. You will receive the information in separate e-mails.' The email ends with 'Kind regards, EPO User Support'. At the bottom of the page, it says 'Intellectual Property Teaching Kit' on the left and '93' on the right.

When you enrol for Register Alert you will be sent an automatic e-mail containing the username you have chosen for your Register Alert account and your password.

Slide 94

Logged in to Register Alert with username and password (animated slide)



Then all you have to do is log in with your username and password. The login button in the top right-hand corner of the European Patent Register screen will now display "Register Alert logged in as [your username]".

Slide 95

Changing your Register Alert password (animated slide)

Changing your Register Alert password

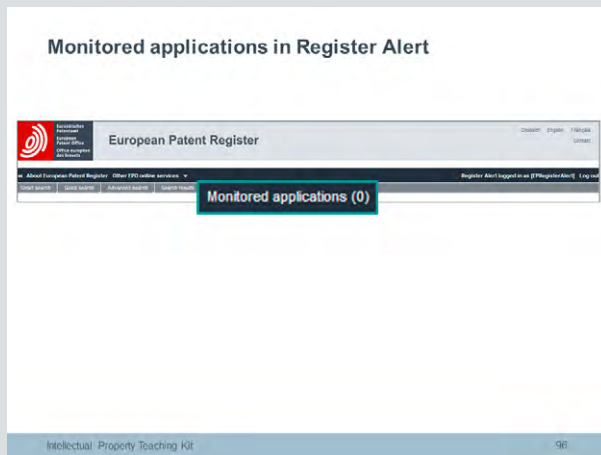
Edit user details	
New password	<input type="text"/>
Confirm new password	<input type="text"/>
Title *	<input type="text"/>
First Name *	<input type="text"/>
Last Name *	<input type="text"/>
Company *	<input type="text"/>

You can change your password by clicking on the "Register Alert logged in as [your username]" link. Just enter your new password and confirm it.

You cannot change your username.

Slide 96

Monitored applications in Register Alert (animated slide)



When you log in, a new tab called "Monitored applications" will appear, containing a figure in brackets. This figure is the number of applications you are monitoring. The first time you log in the number "0" will be displayed, as your list of monitored applications is empty.

Slide 97

Selecting applications to monitor in Register Alert (I) (animated slide)

Selecting applications to monitor in Register Alert (I)

Search results

Refine search Print

2,238 items found, displaying 1 to 20.
Search terms: 1st in amino acid 1st word

<input type="checkbox"/>	BIODIVERS OBTENUE A PARTIR DE UN ACIDE AMINO ET/OU POLYPEPTIDE COMPRENANT UN...			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Application No. EP1429583	Publication No. WO201516249	Applicant	IPC
<input type="checkbox"/>	PROCEDE D'EXTRACTION D'UN ACIDE AMINO ET/OU POLYPEPTIDE A PARTIR D'UN...			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Application No. EP1429582	Publication No. WO201516248	Applicant	IPC
<input type="checkbox"/>	METHODE DE DETECTION DE SEQUENCES AMINO ET/OU POLYPEPTIDIQUES ET/OU DE...			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Application No. EP1429581	Publication No. WO201516247	Applicant	IPC
<input type="checkbox"/>	PROCEDE D'EXTRACTION D'UN ACIDE AMINO ET/OU POLYPEPTIDE A PARTIR D'UN...			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Application No. EP1429580	Publication No. WO201516246	Applicant	IPC
<input type="checkbox"/>	PROCEDE D'EXTRACTION D'UN ACIDE AMINO ET/OU POLYPEPTIDE A PARTIR D'UN...			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Application No. EP1429579	Publication No. WO201516245	Applicant	IPC



You have to be logged in

To select the files from the European Patent Register results list that you want to monitor, you first need to log in to the Register Alert service.

Slide 98

Selecting applications to monitor in Register Alert (II) (animated slide)

Selecting applications to monitor in Register Alert (II)

AMINO ACID	SEQUENCES DIRECTED AGAINST IL-17A, IL-17F AND/OR IL-17A/F AND POLYPEPTIDES COMPRISING THE SAME		
	Application No.	Publication No.	Applicant
<input type="radio"/>	EP12726593	WO2012166219	...

BLACK – NOT MONITORED

AMINO ACID	SEQUENCES DIRECTED AGAINST IL-17A, IL-17F AND/OR IL-17A/F AND POLYPEPTIDES COMPRISING THE SAME		
	Application No.	Publication No.	Applicant
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	EP12726593	WO2012166219	...

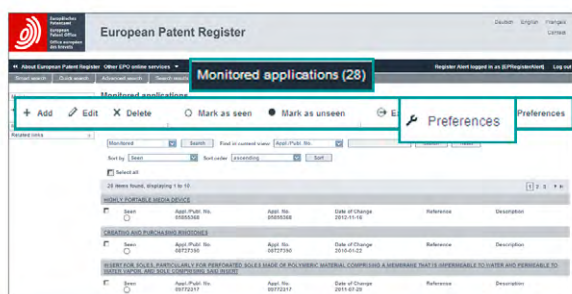
GREEN – MONITORED

If you want to monitor a particular application, click on the black circle next to it. The circle will turn green, meaning that this file has been added to your list of monitored applications.

Slide 99

**Working with the list of monitored applications in Register Alert
(animated slide)**

Working with the list of monitored applications in Register Alert



Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

99

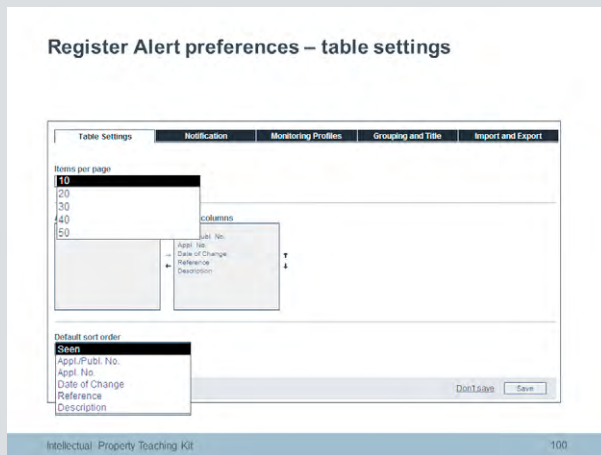
To access the list of applications you are monitoring simply click the "Monitored applications" tab.

At the top of the list there are options for adding files to the list, deleting them, or editing them by changing the file reference or description. If you wish to mark a selected file as seen or unseen just click the "Mark as seen" or "Mark as unseen" links. The "Export" link lets you make a back-up of your list of monitored files, while with the "Import" link you can import files from an external list. To customise your profile just click on "Preferences".

Slide 100

Register Alert preferences – table settings (animated slide)

Register Alert preferences – table settings



Under the "Table settings" tab you can set up the interface to suit your requirements. You can select the number of items to be displayed per page, add/remove information shown in your list of files and select the order in which the items are displayed.

Slide 101

Register Alert preferences – notification

Register Alert preferences – notification

Preferences

Table Settings Notification Monitoring Profiles Grouping and Title Import and Export

e-mail notification:
Your primary e-mail address is null. This address can be set or modified by clicking on "Logged in as [xxxx]".
You can have e-mail notifications sent to up to four additional addresses. Each e-mail address will receive notifications.

e-mail address 1 : psamohu@epo.org

e-mail address 2

e-mail address 3

e-mail address 4

e-mail address 5

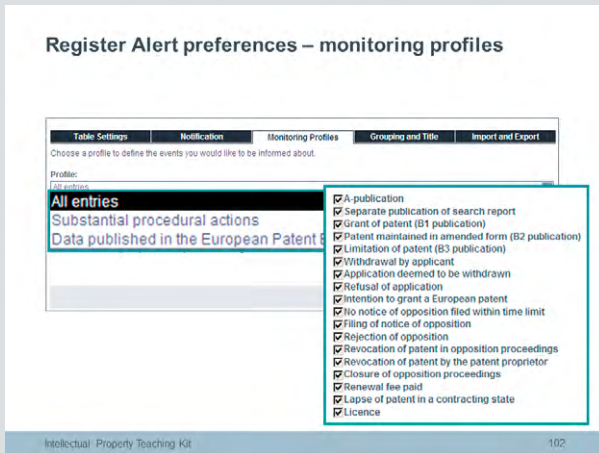
Don't save Save

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit 101

Under the "Notification" tab you can decide if you wish to receive e-mail notifications about changes to the files you are monitoring. You can set up an e-mail alert function for up to five different e-mail addresses.

Slide 102

Register Alert preferences – monitoring profiles (animated slide)



Under the "Monitoring profiles" tab you can define which procedural events will trigger an alert for you. These can be either every entry in the European Patent Register, or specific substantial procedural actions such as "grant of patent", "refusal of application", "renewal fee paid", and so on, or entries as they are published in the European Patent Bulletin.

Slide 103

Register Alert – notifications (animated slide)

Register Alert – notifications



European Patent Register - Monitored Applications

Dear subscriber,
This message is to inform you that a change has occurred in respect of one or more items on the list of applications monitored by European Patent Register. To see the latest Online European Patent Register data for the application(s) concerned, simply click on the relevant Appl./Publ. No.

INSERT FOR SOLES, PARTICULARLY FOR PERFORATED SOLES MADE OF POLYMERIC MATERIAL COMPRISING A MEMBRANE THAT IS IMPERMEABLE TO WATER AND PERMEABLE TO WATER VAPOR, AND SOLE COMPRISING SAID INSERT

Appl./Publ. No.	Appl. No.	Reference	Date of change	Event
09772317	09772317		2014-06-24	New entry: Renewal fee paid

(The order in which events occurring on the same date are listed has no significance.)

This e-mail alert is subject to the [EPO Online Services legal notices](#).

Please note that e-mails have no legal validity in proceedings under either the EPC or PCT. Read more under [www.epo.org/service-support/contact-us/disclaimer](#).

Please do not reply to this automatically generated e-mail. Visit [www.epo.org/contact](#) for ways to contact us if you have any questions on this or any other subject.

European Patent Office
[www.epo.org](#)

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

103

Every time there is an event change in the European Patent Register for one of the applications you are monitoring, you will receive an e-mail alert giving details of the change.

To see the latest European Patent Register data for the application concerned, simply click on the application/publication number link.

Slide 104

Need help?

The following online help is available:

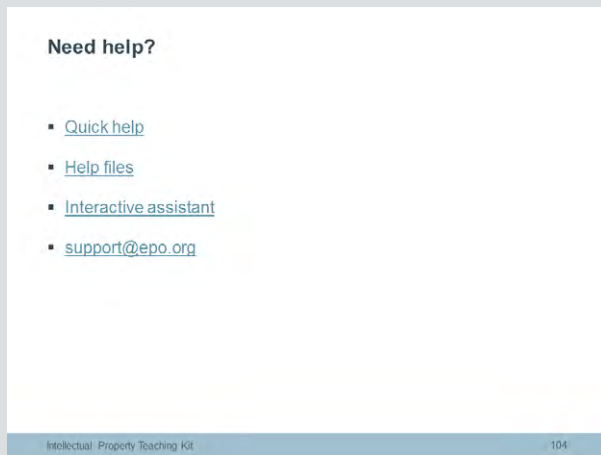
– EP Register Assistant interactive e-learning module

<http://application.epo.org/wbt/register/assistant.php?lg=en>

– Help files, FAQs, quick help

<https://register.epo.org>

– Helpdesk at *support@epo.org*



There is a lot of online help available for EP Register users, including a quick help, help files, a help index and an interactive EP Register assistant.

There is also a helpdesk at *support@epo.org*.

Slide 105

Quick quiz (I)

Answers

1. Yes.
2. False - it is available 24/7.
3. Advanced search or smart search.
4. Select the "Legal status" section and click on the hyperlinked countries.
5. Yes.
6. Yes. You just need to be logged in to Register Alert.
7. Yes. It can send e-mails to up to five different e-mail addresses.

Quick quiz (I)

1. Can you use the European Patent Register to find out whether a patent was (or will be) granted for a European patent application?
2. The European Patent Register is only available from Monday to Friday. True or false?
3. Which type of search option should you use to look for applications from a specific company?
4. How can you get direct access to the legal status of an EP patent in the national phase?
5. Is access to the Register Alert service secure?
6. Can you add files that you want to monitor to your list at any time?
7. Is it possible to set up Register Alert to send messages to more than one e-mail address?

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

105

1. Can you use the European Patent Register to find out whether a patent was or will be granted for a European patent application?
2. The European Patent Register is only available from Monday to Friday. True or false?
3. What type of search should you use to look for applications from a specific company?
4. How can you get direct access to the legal status of an EP patent in the national phase?
5. Is access to the Register Alert service secure?
6. Can you add files that you want to monitor to your list at any time?
7. Is it possible to set up Register Alert to send messages to more than one e-mail address?

Slide 106

Quick quiz (II)

Answers

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False

Quick quiz (II)

True or false?

1. The European Patent Office makes all the publicly available procedural and legal status information about European patent applications available via the European Patent Register.
2. You have to pay a fee to use the Register.
3. The Register allows you to see correspondence between the applicant and a number of patent offices.
4. Hyperlinks from the European Patent Register to the national registers let you to find out the legal status of a patent in the national phase quickly and easily.
5. With Register Alert you can monitor a maximum of 100 applications.

1. The European Patent Office makes all the publicly available procedural and legal status information about European patent applications available via the European Patent Register. True or false?
2. You have to pay a fee to use the Register. True or false?
3. The Register allows you to see correspondence between the applicant and a number of patent offices. True or false?
4. Hyperlinks from the European Patent Register to the national registers let you find out the legal status of a patent in the national phase quickly and easily. True or false?
5. With Register Alert you can monitor a maximum of 100 applications. True or false?

5 European Patent Register exercises

European Patent Register exercises

List of slides

Slide 107	European Patent Register exercises
Slide 108	Exercise 1
Slide 109	Exercise 2
Slide 110	Exercise 3
Slide 111	Exercise 4
Slide 112	Exercise 5
Slide 113	Exercise 6
Slide 114	Exercise 7
Slide 115	Exercise 8
Slide 116	Exercise 9

Slide 107

European Patent Register exercises

EUROPEAN PATENT REGISTER EXERCISES

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

107

This presentation comprises nine exercises to test your knowledge of the European Patent Register.

Slide 108

Exercise 1

Go to www.epo.org/law-practice/legal-texts/html/epc/2010/e/ma1.html

Answers

(a) Article 127

(b) Article 128

Exercise 1

Which articles in the European Patent Convention (EPC) cover:

- (a) The European Patent Register?
- (b) File inspection?

(Clue: look in www.epo.org)

Which articles in the European Patent Convention cover:

- (a) The European Patent Register?
- (b) File inspection?

Slide 109

Exercise 2

Answers

- (a) Example: In the smart search option enter philips 2012 smith.
- (b) Register Alert login → Enrol for a username and password.
- (c) Register Alert → Preferences → Monitoring profile → Substantial procedural actions → List of events → Check all.

Exercise 2

- How would you devise a search in the European Patent Register to produce a result list of 10-20 recently published European patent applications?
- How would you set up a Register Alert account to monitor all the applications in this list?
- How would you set up the monitoring profile to cover all substantial procedural actions relating to these applications?

- (a) How would you devise a search in the European Patent Register to produce a result list of 10-20 recently published European patent applications?
- (b) How would you set up a Register Alert account to monitor all the applications in this list?
- (c) How would you set up the monitoring profile to cover all substantial procedural actions relating to these applications?

Slide 110

Exercise 3

Answers

(a) Smart search → EP2383063.

(b) Have a look at the Legal Status section
(see http://www.epo.org/searching/free/register/documentation/data-coverage_de.html).
As of March 2014 there are 27 deep links.

(c) Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Exercise 3

- What would you do to find patent document EP2383063?
- How many deep links are there to national patent office registers?
- Which countries do the registers belong to?

(a) What would you do to find patent document EP2383063?

(b) How would you find out how many deep links there are to national patent office registers?

(c) Which countries do the registers belong to?

Slide 111

Exercise 4

Answers

- (a) Smart search → EP925003.
Legal Status section → Click on CH deep link. As of March 2013 it is valid until 31.07.2013.
- (b) Login to Register Alert → Add.

Exercise 4

- Is European patent 925003 still valid in Switzerland? How would you find out?
- How would you add it to your list of monitored applications?

(a) Is European patent 925003 still valid in Switzerland? How would you find out?

(b) How would you add it to your list of monitored applications?

Slide 112

Exercise 5

Answers

- (a) Smart search → EP0829417 → Designated contracting states: DE, GB, FR, IT.
- (b) About this file → Lapsed in all the designated contracting states.

Exercise 5

- What were the designated states when EP0829417 was granted?
- In which countries is EP0829417 still valid?

- (a) How would you find out the designated states when EP0829417 was granted?
- (b) How would you find the countries in which EP0829417 is still valid?

Slide 113

Exercise 6

Answers

- (a) Smart search → EP1147985.
- (b) Legal Status section → Click on the corresponding hyperlinks.
- (c) Legal Status section → INPADOC data section.

Exercise 6

- Find patent document EP1147985
- What is the legal status of this European patent application in Spain? France? The United Kingdom? The Netherlands?
- What is the INPADOC legal status of the patent in Austria? Belgium? Switzerland? Denmark? Finland? Luxembourg? Portugal?

- (a) How would you find patent document EP1147985?
- (b) How would you find the legal status of this European patent application in Spain? France? The United Kingdom? The Netherlands?
- (c) What is the INPADOC legal status of the patent in Austria? Belgium? Switzerland? Denmark? Finland? Luxembourg? Portugal?

Slide 114

Exercise 7

Answer

Advanced search → Applicant = Siemens → Opponent = 01.

Exercise 7

How many opposition procedures are currently running against applications filed by Siemens?

How would you find out how many opposition procedures are currently running against applications filed by Siemens?

Slide 115

Exercise 8

Answer

Advanced search → Applicant = Boeing → Opponent = Airbus.

Exercise 8

How many patent applications filed by Boeing are being opposed by Airbus?

How many patent applications filed by Boeing are being opposed by Airbus?

Slide 116

Exercise 9

Answers

- (a) Smart search → EP0401739
- (b) About this file → Opposition
- (c) About this file → Opponent = Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft
- (d) About this file → Patent granted on 24.11.1993 → Opposition filed by Hoechst AG on 23.08.1994.
Answer: 9 months. Information also in "All documents" section.
- (e) About this file → Opposition → 04.09.1995: Opposition rejected - patent maintained.
Information also in All documents → Opposition.
- (f) About this file → Appeal following opposition.
Information also in All documents → Appeal.
- (g) About this file: Appeal rejected.

Exercise 9

- Find patent document EP0401739.
- What procedure took place?
- Who was the opponent?
- How long after granting was the opposition filed?
- What was the outcome of the opposition?
- What happened afterwards?
- What was the outcome?

Use the European Patent Register to answer the following questions:

- (a) Explain how you would find patent document EP0401739.
- (b) What procedure took place?
- (c) Who was the opponent?
- (d) How long after the grant of the patent was the opposition filed?
- (e) What was the outcome of the opposition?
- (f) What happened afterwards?
- (g) What was the outcome?

6 TMview, TMclass,
Designview, eSearch
Plus, eSearch Case Law,
EuroLocarno and EUIPO
Registry

TMview, TMclass, Designview, eSearch Plus and EUIPO Registry List of slides

Slide 117	Information sources and tools for trade marks and designs
Slide 118	List of tools and sources
Slide 119	Searching for trade marks
Slide 120	Searching using TMview
Slide 121	TMview: quick search and advanced search functions
Slide 122	TMview: search results
Slide 123	TMclass
Slide 124	TMclass: features
Slide 125	TMclass: main functions
Slide 126	Searching using Designview
Slide 127	Designview search formats: “List” mode and “Gallery” mode
Slide 128	eSearch Plus
Slide 129	eSearch Plus: advanced search
Slide 130	The EUTM Register
Slide 131	Extract from the EUTM Bulletin
Slide 132	The RCD Register
Slide 133	Extract from the RCD Bulletin
Slide 134	EuroLocarno
Slide 135	eSearch Case Law

Slide 117

Information sources and tools for trade marks and designs



Information sources and tools for trade marks and designs

Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

This presentation looks at the sources and tools available for obtaining information about trade marks and designs.

Slide 118

List of tools and sources

TMview is an online tool which can be used to search for trade marks which enjoy protection inside and outside the EU. All EU countries have implemented the tool. Outside the EU, more and more non-EU countries are joining the European Union. It can be used to find trade marks registered at national, EU and international level. In this presentation we will look at how to use the different search options in TMview.

TMclass helps users to classify goods and services for which protection is sought under their trade marks. From TMclass, the terms (i.e. descriptions of goods and services) that appear in the classification databases of the participating offices, can be accessed. The one-stop classification gateway to the Harmonised Database applied in the EU and databases worldwide.

DesignView, as its name suggests, can be used to search for designs from participating EU and non-EU National Offices. A few remaining EU countries are expected to complete the integration of Designview by the end of 2015.

eSearch Plus is a search engine that allows users to browse through all EUIPO resources. It is particularly useful for looking up European Union trade marks and registered Community designs.

eSearch Case Law consist on a collection of EUIPO decisions, judgments of the General Court, Court of Justice and national courts.

EuroLocarno contains the classification and terms for indications of products in each of the official EU languages.

Finally, we will also find out about the trade mark and design registers which are kept at Union European Union level by the EUIPO.

List of tools and sources

- **Public databases**
 - for trade marks
 - TMview
 - TMclass
 - for designs
 - Designview
 - for EUTMs and RCDs
 - eSearch Plus
- **EUIPO Registry**
 - EUTM Register
 - RCD Register

Here is a list of the various information sources and tools available for trade marks and designs.

Slide 119

Searching for trade marks

Searching for existing trade marks on the market can be useful for several reasons.

Imagine, for example, a company which has several ideas for a trade mark for certain goods and services. The company could file an application and get a registration with a trade mark office without checking which signs are already registered in the trade mark register. Of course, it is entirely possible that no problems occur during the application and registration process. However, it could also be that another company files an opposition against the registration of the trade mark, because of identity/similarity between the marks and between the goods and services. To avoid these types of situation, the company could have checked which trade marks were already registered for those goods and services, and could have chosen a different mark.

Searching for trade marks can also be useful once you have registered your mark. You can check whether competitors are in the process of registering similar or identical trade marks. If so, you can take the necessary steps to try and stop the registration by introducing an opposition procedure.

The fact that an identical or similar trade mark exists is not necessarily a problem. Problems arise only when peaceful coexistence of the trade marks on the market is not possible. This might be the case, for instance, if an identical trade mark is already registered for identical goods and services or an identical or similar sign is already registered for identical or similar goods and services and there is a likelihood of confusion between the two.

Some **problems** may arise when searching for trade marks within the EU. The information you are looking for is not always available and, even if it is, there are multiple sources, formats and languages to deal with. The information may or may not be free of charge. As a consequence, it can be quite difficult to work out if a trade mark is still available within the EU as a whole or within the territory of certain member states.

Searching for trade marks

- Why search for existing trade marks?
 - To maintain peaceful coexistence on the market
 - To protect your own trade marks against similar marks
- Why might it be difficult?
 - Different sources and formats
 - Different languages
 - Some signs may not be registered

By searching for existing trade marks, you can spot potential conflicts that might slow down or put an end to the registration process for your own mark, or lead to invalidity of the mark after registration.

Searching the different databases can also be useful once you have your trade mark registration, as it allows you to keep track of similar or identical marks for similar or identical goods and services.

Searching for trade marks is not always straightforward, because of the different sources and formats involved, the different languages and the fact that not all signs are registered.

Slide 120

Searching using TMview

TMview is an online consultation tool allowing any Internet user to search, free of charge, the trade marks of all participating official trade mark Offices. It is multilingual and easy-to-use, and gives access to trade mark applications and registrations of the participating official trade mark offices in a single place. It gathers together all the information from the databases of the national trade mark offices, the EUIPO and WIPO. You can use it to check the availability of your idea for a trade mark, and to check the goods and services that are already protected by your competitors' trade marks. It is an essential tool for IP professionals, market researchers and end users in general.

You can use it to view any trade mark in the EU and from participating non-EU offices. All the trade marks are visible, whether they are registered at national, EU, non-EU or international level. At the time of writing, the database contains almost 26 million trade marks.

TMview is available in many different EU and non-EU languages. It is updated daily by the participating offices, a list of which can be found under "Trade mark offices". Those offices already involved in the project are indicated by a green tick, which means that they have already made their data available in TMview. The offices that are expected to join the project are also mentioned.

TMview offers quick search and advanced search options. It allows you to:

- Check the availability of your idea for a trade mark name.
- Inspect the goods and services protected by your competitors' trade marks.
- Receive updates on selected trade marks for: Change of status, change of name and end of opposition period.

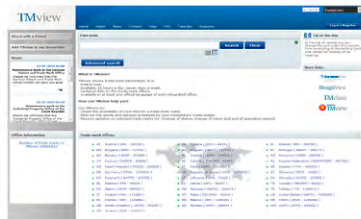
Moreover TMview is:

- Free of charge.
- Available 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Updated daily by the trade mark offices.
- Available in at least one official language of each integrated office.

Nowadays, TMview is continuing to grow. It now provides access to more than 35 million trade marks from 51 IP offices across the world, including all the EU IP Offices. With the joining of Japan, four of the TM5 group of the world's largest IP offices already have their data included. EUIPO is also working to encourage China to take part in order to make it five out of five.

Searching using TMview

- All information in **one search tool**:
 - information from national offices, EUIPO and WIPO
 - trade marks registered at national, EU and international level
 - in many EU languages
- Two search formats:
 - quick search
 - advanced search



Intellectual Property Teaching Kit

120

TMview solves the problems mentioned on the previous slide, because it incorporates all the information about registered trade marks at national, EU, non-EU (for the corresponding participating offices) and international level in one search tool.

It contains information from the national offices on national registered trade marks, from the EUIPO on registered European Union trade marks, and from WIPO on trade marks registered at international level.

TMview is available in many official EU and non-EU languages, making it user-friendly all over Europe and increasingly also in non-EU countries.

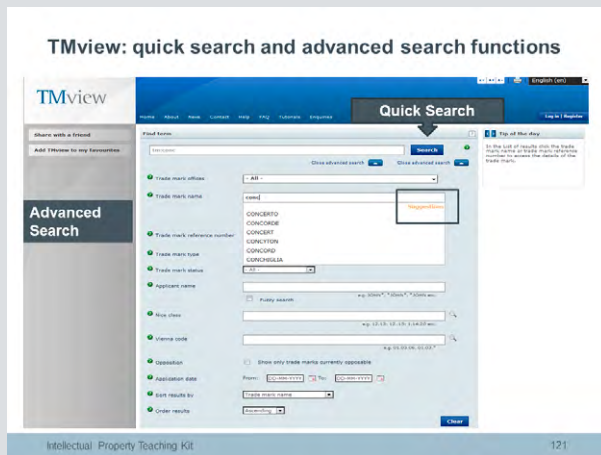
You can see some of the features of the database on the screenshot of the homepage shown here, for example the participating offices and the two search formats.

Slide 121

TMview: quick search and advanced search functions

On the TMview home page the default setting is for the quick (or basic) search function. When you search for trade mark names, the quick search function retrieves all trade marks which match the search term. When you perform a search, the search engine will suggest names.

The advanced search function offers many more search criteria, which can be used separately or together. They include reference number, status and type. You can refine your search by using different filters, which results in greater accuracy. For instance, you can select specific participating offices or limit the search by indicating a specific trade mark status or type. There is also a fuzzy search function to look for similar trade marks and applicant names.



The default setting on the TMview homepage is for the **quick search** function. You can use this to search for specific trade mark names. The search engine will even suggest possible names as you type.

The slide shows the **advanced search** function. You can use the advanced search if you want to limit the number of search results and perform more specific searches by adding more relevant criteria, including trade mark office, type and status.

There is also a fuzzy search option which retrieves names and trade marks similar to what you are searching for.

Slide 122

TMview: search results

Searches in TMview generate a list containing all the trade marks that match your search criteria. The results can be ordered by each of the main criteria. You can expand the type of information shown in the result list by adding columns under the “View/Hide columns” tab. These columns include, for example, graphical representation and information about the opposition period.

Each item offers a link to a report sheet with all the basic facts about the mark, including the goods and services involved and data on the owner and representative, as well as information regarding the trade mark registration and life cycle.

The tab navigation system is a convenient way to open and keep different reports simultaneously. The reports can then be printed or exported to different formats.

You can keep track of changes to trade marks thanks to an alert system (“Create alert”) that sends e-mails to registered users automatically when changes to the selected trade marks occur. This means that you do not have to check the database every day for new status updates. All you have to do is select one or more trade marks of interest and set up an alert for any change in name or status, or for when the opposition period is about to expire.

TMview: search results

- List of search results
 - add other preferences
- Link to report sheet with all basic facts
- Tab navigation system
- Create alert system
 - receive updates for certain trade marks

When you carry out a search in TMview, you get a list of search results. For each trade mark that matches your searched term, you will find details such as the trade mark name, office, status, type and applicant name. You can change the settings to add other preferences, for example the graphic representation of the mark if you are searching for figurative marks.

Each individual result contains a link to a report sheet with an overview of all the basic information about the mark.

The tab navigation system allows easy access to all the different results.

You can use the “Create alert” function to get updates on selected trade marks, for example when a deadline for opposition is approaching.

Slide 123

TMclass

TMclass brings together the classification databases (Goods and Services descriptions or terms) of each Participating (Trade Mark) Office (PO) to facilitate the process of classifying your Goods & Services. This classification is a necessary step when applying for a trade mark, whether an international trade mark, a European Union trade mark which gives you trade mark protection in all the EU states, or country specific trade mark.

When you search for a classification term in TMclass, you will see in which Participating Office databases that term appears. If the term doesn't appear in an Participating Office database it doesn't mean that the term will necessarily be rejected by the Participating Office . However the application procedure in a Participating Office may take longer, if you choose a term that is not part of the database of that Participating Office because it can not be classified automatically and has to be revised by an examiner.

If you choose terms from more than one class you may be required to pay extra fees. For example, in the EUIPO, the registration fee includes the possibility to choose from 3 classes, whereas in the UK office (UKIPO) each additional class has a small fee. Check with the Participating Office where you are registering your trade mark.

Since 1957 there have been a series of initiatives to unite the way that different offices and countries classify Goods and Services for the purpose of trade mark registration. Among these initiatives are the Nice Classification, the Trilateral agreement and the Harmonization project.

TMclass highlights the classification differences that remain between the Participating Offices and will remain a valid stand alone tool on European level, always open to any new office to join.

At the moment more than half of the National Offices and the EUIPO (EU agency for trade marks and designs) provide data for TMclass. Soon WIPO (World Intellectual Property Office) will also incorporate its databases.

TMclass

- A free online tool for use in **searching for and classifying goods and services** – information which is needed when registering a trade mark.
- The **central point** from which to access terms that appear in the classification databases of the participating offices.

In the previous slides we have seen how to conduct an EU-wide search for trade marks. We will now look at TMclass, a search tool designed to help applicants search for and classify goods and services.

When you apply for a trade mark registration, you have to describe - or classify - the goods and services involved and put them into specific classes. Each trade mark office has its own list of accepted terms. Using these terms will make registration run more smoothly, which will speed up the process. TMclass makes it easier for you to find these terms.

Slide 124

TMclass: features

The slide shows the homepage of the TMclass database.

The lower part of the slide lists all the participating offices, with related information and direct links to their websites. The participating offices are national trade mark offices and the EUIPO. They include not only the national offices of the EU member states, but also the national offices of Switzerland, the US and Japan.

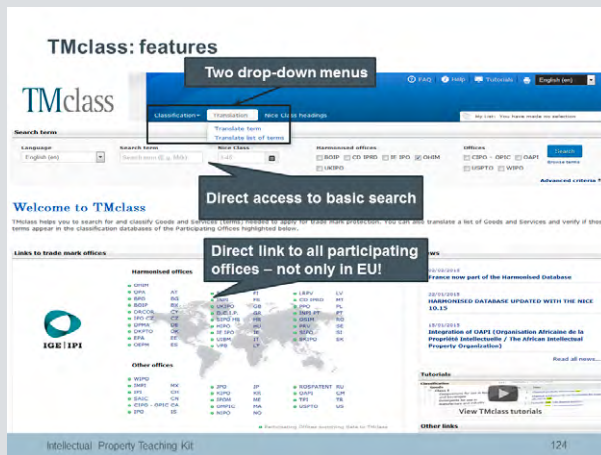
The participating offices also include the so-called “harmonised offices”. These offices have harmonised their classification practices and present a single list of terms to the user.

In the upper part of the slide, the four main functions of TMclass are contained in two drop-down menus:

- Classification (“Search term” and “Verify list of terms”)
- Translation (“Translate term” and “Translate list of terms”)

Another feature is the “My List” option. Users can select classification terms in any of the main functions. The selected terms are added to “My List”. They can then be exported to an electronic classification process if needed to complete a trade mark application procedure.

The advantage of TMclass is that applicants only have to go to one central point to look up goods and services in the different offices. The translation functions are useful for applicants wishing to file with offices that use different working languages. You can build up an accepted list of goods and services in one language, then translate the list and finally check the acceptance of the translations by the offices using that language.



TMclass has four main functions, accessible via two drop-down menus. They relate to the classification and translation of terms.

The home page also has a list of all the participating offices, with links to their websites.

The My List function allows users to select and save favourite terms for use in trade mark applications.

Slide 125

TMclass: main functions

The four main functions referred to on the previous slide are as follows:

1. **Search term.** This function can be used to search for descriptions of goods and services (terms) and to find out which class they belong to. It is available in the languages of the different participating offices. The “Search term” function is particularly useful if you are not sure how best to describe the goods and services. This function can be accessed direct from the TMclass homepage.
2. **Verify list of terms.** Using this function, applicants can check if a list of goods and services in a given language appears in the database of a participating trade mark office with the same working language. This function is useful if you have a trade mark registration in one participating office and want to register the trade mark in another participating office using the same language.
3. **Translate term.** For any word typed in, a user can find goods and services classification terms that contain that word, and the translations of those terms in the selected language. This function is particularly useful if you want to obtain trade mark protection in another country with an office using a different language.
4. **Translate list of terms.** This option allows you to find equivalent terms in another working language for a given list of goods and services descriptions (terms). You can use this function if you have a list of terms in one language and want to obtain trade mark protection in another country using another working language.

TMclass: main functions

- Search term
- Verify list of terms
- Translate term
- Translate list of terms

This slide shows the four main functions referred to on the previous slide.

The “Search term” function is the default function when you access the TMclass website. It is very useful if you do not know how best to describe your goods and services. It allows you to find classification terms and their corresponding classes.

The “Verify list of terms” function is especially useful if you have a trade mark registration in one office and want to obtain protection in another office using the same working language. You can use it to verify if a list of terms appears in the database of another participating office.

The “Translate term” function can be used to translate a term into another language.

You can use the “Translate list of terms” function to translate your list of terms into the language of the country in which you want to obtain trade mark protection.

Slide 126

Searching using Designview

Designview is a centralized access point to view the registered design information held by any of the participating National Offices, in a unique presentation format, independently of which office the data is coming from.

Designview is like TMview, but for registered designs rather than trade marks. It gathers together information on the designs registered at national, regional and international level. It contains information from the national offices of various EU member states, the EUIPO and participating non-EU offices.

The design search tool is based on the data of the registers of the participating offices, the WIPO and the EUIPO. Therefore, the accuracy of the data contained in Designview is the sole responsibility of the participating official Offices or organization providing it. Thus, in principle, Designview reflects with certainty the design registers of the participating Offices or Organizations at the moment of consultation.

- Details on designs such as legal status, representations of designs, owner, representative etc.
- Links to the EUIPO and national databases
- Possibility to print and download documents
- First hand information from the official design registers

Designview is an online consultation tool allowing any Internet user to search, free of charge, the designs of all participating offices, including the EUIPO and National Offices. It is multilingual and easy-to-use tool, and gives access to design applications and registrations provided by the participating offices through a single and unique platform. Each office owns the content it makes available and is responsible for its daily update.

You can use Designview to:

- Check the existing designs across Europe
- Check market tendencies
- Obtain easy access to post-registration services in harmonized way
- Help users to check the novelty of a design
- In legal administrative and legal processes, for example to help customs in their procedures judges in case of conflict between parties
- Assist Offices, for example to carry out in-depth examination or to help examiners to check earlier priority rights

Designview is free to use, is updated daily and allows users to search for designs in all the official EU languages.

Nowadays, Designview is the first public sector database of designs with a global reach. It shows not just what design is protected and where it is protected, but also what stage a filing is at. The benefits to users of having this information available, free of charge, are very great. In fact, the mind-range of the Cost Benefit Analysis was €104 million based on the searched carried out during 2014 alone. Usage continues to grow with searches in the year to October up by 25% compared to the previous year.

The Finnish and the German IP offices are expected to join Designview in the near future, at which point all the EU IP Offices will be on board –with the recent integration of design data from China, the United States and Canada, Designview now provides access to more than 9 million designs from 46 Offices, including those accessible via ASEAN Designview. The database is available in 40 languages including Chinese.

Searching using Designview

- Central access point for information on designs from:
 - national offices in the EU
 - EUIPO
- EU-wide search
 - national designs
 - RCDs
- All official EU languages
- Similar to TMview



Designview is the design equivalent to TMview. It contains information about registered designs from all the participating offices. Available in all the official EU languages, it offers an EU-wide search of the databases of the participating national offices and the EUIPO. Users can access information about national designs and registered Community designs in one search.

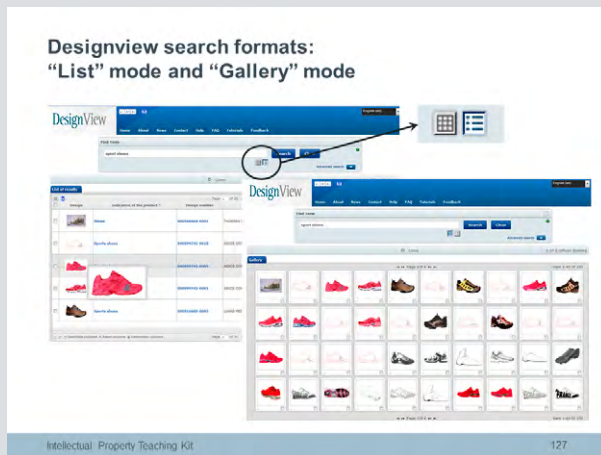
Slide 127

Designview search formats: “List” mode and “Gallery” mode

Designview is very user-friendly. Search results can be displayed in two different formats – List mode and Gallery mode - and users can switch between the two formats by selecting the relevant icon in the “Find term” section.

“List” mode is similar to the one used in TMview. All the search results are ordered in a list, with information such as the indication of the product, the design number, the owner’s name and the status of the design. To see a larger view of the design, all you have to do is mouse-over the design itself.

“Gallery” mode allows you to produce, visualise, select and compare the representations submitted with a design application.



This slide shows the two different search modes available in Designview.

In the example on the slide, the search term that was entered was “sport shoes”. The search results are the same for both list mode and gallery mode, but the format in which they are shown can be customised by the user.

The first screenshot shows the list mode. The second one shows the results in a gallery, which makes visual comparison much easier.

Slide 128

eSearch Plus

eSearch Plus is an integrated search tool for all EUIPO resources. It is especially useful for searching for European Union trade marks and registered Community designs. Users can search for details of owners and representatives, publications and related case law, including decisions by the EUIPO and the courts of the EU.

While TMview and Designview offer information on trade marks and designs registered with other participating offices at national level, eSearch Plus provides information on EUTMs and RCDs originating from the EUIPO only.

The database has two search options: basic and advanced.

All you have to do is enter the term you are interested in and click on the Search button. eSearch Plus retrieves information on both trade marks and designs.

Click on a specific trade mark or design to see more detailed information about it.

eSearch Plus

- Integrated tool to search all EUIPO resources

- Community trade marks
- registered Community designs
- owners
- representatives
- publications
- related case law

➔ <https://euipo.europa.eu/eSearch/>



The databases we have seen so far gather information from a wide range of sources, including the EUIPO, national offices within and outside the EU, and WIPO.

The eSearch Plus database is different in that you can use it to search data in the Registry of the EUIPO only. It contains information about European Union trade marks and registered Community designs, whether they are currently registered, expired or still at the application stage.

With the basic search function you can access information on trade marks, designs, owners and representatives. The advanced search function lets you search for specific publications and related case law.

Slide 129

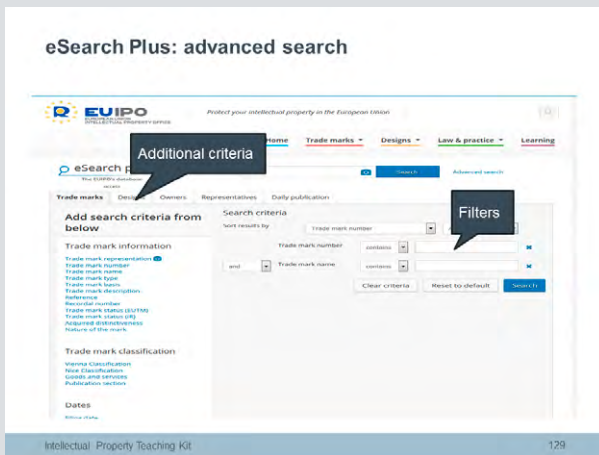
eSearch Plus: advanced search

The advanced search option is a customisable search engine designed for searching more specific criteria.

You can use it to search for either trade marks or designs by clicking on the appropriate tab.

The slide shows the criteria available when you click on the trade marks tab. The most frequently used criteria are trade mark name, number and type, and owner name.

Some criteria have additional options or filters. For instance, it is possible to select the trade mark basis. You can then indicate whether the mark is a EUTM (direct application with the EUIPO), a EUTM on which an international application is based or an international registration designating the EU. Other filters include type of mark and status.



This slide shows the “advanced search” section of eSearch Plus. You can select what you want to search for by clicking on one of the tabs at the top of the page.

In this example, the “Trade marks” tab has been selected. The standard search criteria are shown, as well as the additional criteria that can be selected. You can limit your search by adding more search criteria and by using the filters.

Slide 130

The EUTM Register

The information sources we have already looked at in this presentation could be described as public databases, i.e. they help to make information public by allowing users to search for specific trade marks and registered designs.

We are now going to find out about the trade mark and design registers, in which data is kept on specific trade marks and registered designs.

According to the EUTM Regulation, European Union trade marks must be registered (Recital 7 preamble and Article 6 EUTMR). They are kept in a register, so that it is possible to keep track of the property rights they represent. The EUTM Register is maintained and updated by the EUIPO. It is a database containing details of all EUTM applications and registrations (Article 87 EUTMR).

Entries in the Register include data about the EUTM (application) itself. This information is available as from the date of filing of the application. It includes reproduction of the mark, the list of goods and services, the name and address of the applicant and representative and the date of filing. It is published in all the official languages of the EU at the date on which the application was filed.

Other entries are called “recordals”, in other words data about the “life” of the EUTM subsequent to its filing. Any changes to the information for whatever reason will lead to a recordal. Examples include:

- corrections of errors
- changes in name and/or address of proprietors and/or representatives
- transfers of EUTMs
- licences

Some of these recordals – e.g. changes of address and/or name - can be done online by proprietors and applicants themselves.

The EUTM Bulletin

The EUTM Register is available for consultation via the EUTM Bulletin. Everything that is in the Register is also published in the Bulletin, but not the other way around. The Bulletin contains more information.

You can also access publications in the Bulletin via the eSearch Plus database, where entries for specific trade marks are visible within the Search results.

Have a look at the EUTM Bulletin. Each item in the Bulletin is preceded by an INID code (Internationally agreed Numbers for the Identification of (bibliographic) Data). The definitions of the INID codes are included in the Vademecum to the European Union Trade Mark Bulletin.

The EUTM Register

- Different from public databases
- To keep track of EUTM applications and registered EUTMs
- Entries:
 - about EUTM(A) itself
 - recordals
- Easily searched through the eSearch bulletin system from the EUIPO website

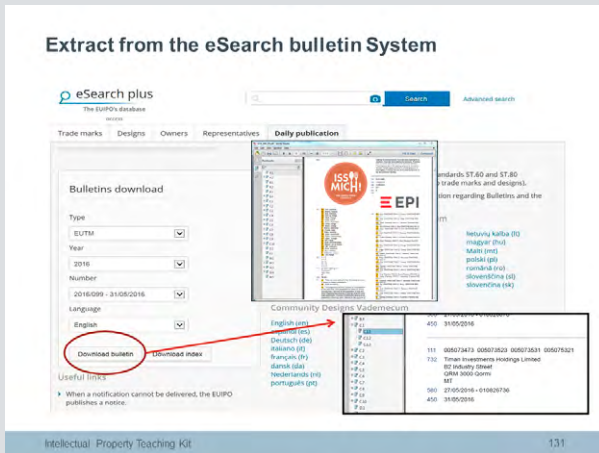
The databases we have looked at so far are used to make information public. The EUTM Register, on the other hand, is a part of the actual EUTM system. It contains details of all trade mark applications made to and registered by the EUIPO.

Entries in the Register cover the EUTMs themselves and information about their subsequent life, including transfers of ownership and licences. This kind of information is known as a “recordal”.

The EUTM Register is published in full in the EUTM Bulletin.

Slide 131

Extract from the eSearch bulletin System



This slide shows an extract taken from the EUTM eSearch bulletin system. The Bulletins can be viewed only in .pdf format. The screenshots are from the downloaded .pdf (opened with Adobe Acrobat Reader). Through the “Daily publication” somebody has easily access to the EUTM bulletins.

Slide 132

The RCD Register

The Community Designs Register is the design equivalent of the EUTM Register. Under Article 48 CDR, a Community design is registered if the requirements of application have been fulfilled and to the extent that the application has not been refused. This registration is included in the RCD Register, which is kept by the EUIPO and is open to public inspection (Article 72 CDR). Once it has been registered, the RCD is published in the Community Designs Bulletin (Article 49 CDR).

The Register contains information about the design itself, including the date of filing and registration, the file number, the representation of the design, and so on. Changes to the data, such as changes of ownership or representative, renewals, and transfer of ownership, must also be included.

The RCD Bulletin

The Register is accessible via the RCD Bulletin published by the EUIPO. The Bulletin contains entries from the Register which are open to public inspection, plus additional information prescribed by the CDR and its Implementing Regulation. The Bulletin thus contains more information than the Register.

The Bulletin consists of four parts:

- Part A: Registrations of Community Designs
- Part B: Entries in the Register subsequent to Registration
- Part C: Renewals and Information on Expired Registrations
- Part D: Restitutio in Integrum

Publications in the RCD Bulletin can be searched in the eSearch Plus database in the section “Daily publications”, under “Advanced search”. You can also search by publication date or publication section in the “Designs” section of the “Advanced search”.

For easy access to the Bulletin and the relevant legal texts, go to the Designs section of the EUIPO website at <https://oami.europa.eu/eSearch/#advanced/bulletins>.

The RCD Register

- Registration of Community designs by EUIPO
- Information about:
 - design itself
 - amendments
- Published in eSearch Plus Design Bulletin

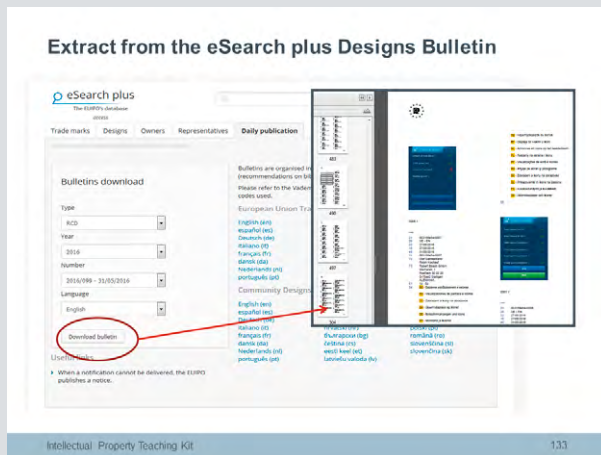
The Community Designs Register is similar to the EUTM Register. It too is maintained and updated by the EUIPO. It contains information about the designs themselves, amendments and corrections to this information, and new entries concerning the life of a design.

All entries in the RCD Register are published in the eSearch Plus Design Bulletin.

Slide 133

Extract from the RCD Bulletin

This slide shows an excerpt from part A.1 of the RCD Bulletin, concerning registrations of Community designs without a request for deferment.



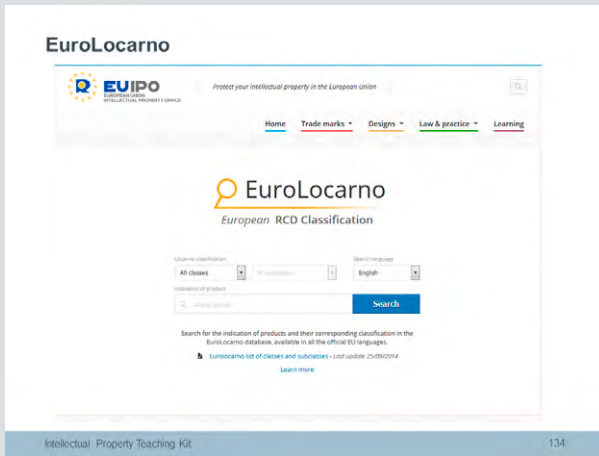
The slide contains an excerpt from the RCD Bulletin which is accessed through the eSearch Plus.

It shows the publication of a design registration in a .pdf document that you can easily download. The information includes the date of filing of the application, which is also the date of entry into the Register. It also contains the indication of the product and a representation of the design. Through the “Daily publication” somebody has easily access to the RCD bulletin

Slide 134

EuroLocarno

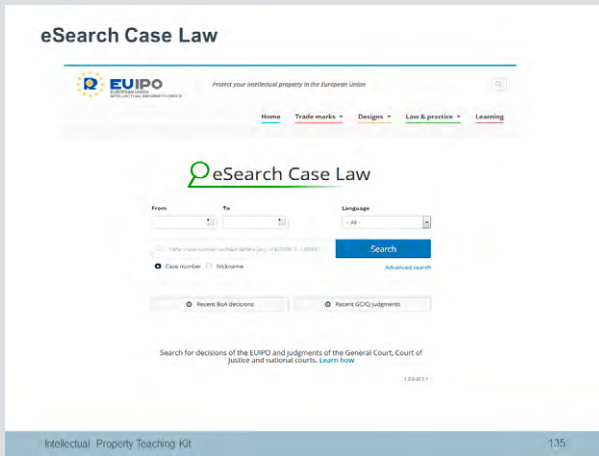
EuroLocarno contains the classification and terms for indications of products in each of the official EU languages



Slide 135

eSearch Case Law

eSearch Case Law consist on a collection of EUIPO decisions, judgments of the General Court, Court of Justice and national courts.



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