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Patent Searching Basics

EECS Senior Project Class (Merat)
November 16, 2005

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Librarian: Engineering, Math, & Statistics

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Office: Kelvin Smith Library 201-H

Office: Nord Hall 507

http://library.case.edu/ksl/engineering/

U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8

"The Congress shall have the power to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries."

Agenda

- **Patents @ CASE (ILLiad & TTO)**
- **Why search for patents**
- **What is a patent in the U.S.**
- **Patent terminology**
- **USPTO searching**
- **Internet searching for patents**
- **Library databases with patents**

Legal Disclaimer (USPTO)

The preparation of an application for patent & the conducting of the proceedings in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to obtain the patent is an undertaking requiring the knowledge of patent laws, as well as knowledge of the scientific or technical matters involved in the particular invention.

Search Disclaimer

- The Kelvin Smith Library staff are not equipped to do a thorough patent search in order for someone to decide if they should apply for a patent.
- The best we can do is assist you in your research, and maybe find a similar item that is already under patent protection.

Interlibrary Loan ILLiad

http://library.case.edu/ksl/services/ill/

- Web-based, real-time tracking system that sends you automated notices about your orders.
- KSL provides ILLiad service to the faculty, students, and staff of:
  - The College of Arts and Sciences
  - The Case School of Engineering
  - The Weatherhead School of Management
  - Case general administration
- NOTE: ILLiad services are also provided to departments that are supported by their home libraries: Health Sciences Library, the Law Library, or the MSASS Harris Library.

Technology Transfer Office @ CASE

- Leads the commercialization of ideas developed by people at Case through licensing to existing businesses or starting new enterprises…
- …complying with relevant policies and regulations to protect the institution and its researchers.

➢ http://ora.ra.case.edu/techtransfer/

Why Search for Patents?

- Research of new and innovative technologies.
- Competitive intelligence.
- Obtaining background on technologies not covered in the journal literature.
  - Studies have shown that up to 80% of all patents contain new information not published elsewhere.

➢ A majority of published literature is from academia, since corporations have to protect their interests ($).

Uses of Patent Research

- **Patentability Searches -** A preliminary search to assess novelty of an invention.
- **Research and Development -** Evaluate the state of the art of a technology, in order to develop new or improve upon existing products & processes.
- **Technical Solutions -** Solve specific problems, locate sources of expertise, & identify alternate technology.
- **Economic Trends -** Survey markets, monitor & forecast activities of competitors or industries.
- **Financial Risk -** Avoid duplicating costly research; judge an alleged innovation prior to venturing capital.

Uses of Patent Research (cont.)

- **Legal Status -** Conduct infringement or opposition proceedings; identify licensing opportunities.
- **Historical Data -** Study a time period, the history of technology & social changes.
- **Marketing Resources -** Compile mailing lists & databases; locate the addresses of inventors or manufacturers.
- **Genealogical Research -** Research & document family ancestors & accomplishments.
- **General Information -** Satisfy lifelong learning & curiosity.

Typical Examples of Questions

- **Searching for a known patent**
  - **”**I cannot identify this object and there is some weird number on the side that says "US #,###,###“.”
  - "My relative invented an item for his employer in the 1970's. Can you help me find this patent?“
- **Inventors looking for patentability**
  - "I have an idea for an invention that I want to patent.”
- **Technology Search**
  - "I am trying to come up with something new in my field, and want to make sure I am not reinventing the wheel.”
- **Historical purposes**
  - "I am tracing the history of ???, and I want to look at the history of its development."

Some Searching Trivia

- Patent examiners at the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office spend about 12 hours investigating each patent application to determine whether the invention is patentable.
- The examiner consults an average of 38 databases containing patent & non-patent literature to determine whether the invention has ever before been described.

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Timeline

- 1802 - Separate official in the Dept. of State who became known as “Superintendent of Patents”
- 1836 - Reorganized the Patent Office and designated a “Commissioner of Patents”
- 1849 - Transferred to the Dept. of Interior
- 1925 - Transferred to the Dept. of Commerce
- 1975 - Change to the Patent & Trademark Office
- 2000 - Changed name to the USPTO

USPTO Authority

- Administers the patent laws as they relate to the granting of patents for inventions, & performs other duties relating to patents.
- Examines applications for patents to determine if the applicants are entitled to patents under the law, & grants the appropriate patents.
- Publishes issued patents, at 18 months from the earliest filing date, and various publications concerning patents.
- Records assignments of patents.

USPTO Authority (cont.)

- Maintains a search room for the use of the public to examine issued patents & records.
- Supplies copies of records & other papers.
- Similar functions are performed with respect to the registration of trademarks.

➢ The USPTO has no jurisdiction over questions of infringement and the enforcement of patents.

USPTO Structure

- Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property & Director of the United States Patent & Trademark Office.
- Examining applications for patents is divided among a number of examining technology centers (TC), each TC having jurisdiction over certain assigned fields of technology. Each TC is headed by group directors & staffed by examiners & support staff.

USPTO Structure (cont.)

- The examiners review applications for patents & determine whether patents can be granted.
- The examiners also identify applications that claim the same invention & may initiate proceedings, known as interferences, to determine who was the first inventor.
- Over 6,500 employees, of whom about half are examiners and others with technical & legal training.
- 350,000 patent applications per year.
- Five million pieces of mail each year.

Sometimes Confused - Copyright

- Copyright is a form of protection provided to the authors of “original works of authorship” including literary, dramatic, musical, artistic, & certain other intellectual works, both published & unpublished.
- The 1976 Copyright Act generally gives the owner of copyright the exclusive right to reproduce the copyrighted work, to prepare derivative works, to distribute copies of the copyrighted work, to perform the copyrighted work publicly, or to display the copyrighted work publicly.

➢ See Karen Oye (KSL Head of Customer Service) for questions about copyright.

Sometimes Confused - Trademarks

- Trademark is a word, name, symbol, or device that is used in trade with goods to indicate the source of the goods & to distinguish them from the goods of others.
- A servicemark is the same as a trademark except that it identifies & distinguishes the source of a service rather than a product.
- Trademark rights may be used to prevent others from using a confusingly similar mark, but not to prevent others from making the same goods or from selling the same goods or services under a clearly different mark.

What is a Patent in the U.S.?

- Grant of a property right to the inventor, issued by the USPTO
- Term is generally 20 years from the date of application in the U.S., if maintenance fees are paid
- Effective only within the U.S., the U.S. territories, and the U.S. possessions

Rights Granted by Patents

- Right conferred by the patent grant is in the language of the statute & of the grant itself.
- What is granted is NOT the right to make, use, offer for sale, sell or import, but the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, selling or importing the invention.
- Once a patent is issued, the patentee must enforce the patent without aid of the USPTO.

Types of Patents in U.S.

- **Utility patents**
  - Functional or structural novelty
  - 20 years from filing
- **Design patents** (**example**)
  - Ornamental design
  - 14 years from issue
- **Plant patents** (**example**)
  - Varieties of plants
  - 20 years from filing

What Can Be Patented in the U.S.

- "Any new & useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new & useful improvement," subject to the conditions and requirements of the law.
  - "Process" is defined by law as a process, act or method, & primarily includes industrial or technical processes.
  - "Manufacture" refers to articles that are made, & includes all manufactured articles.
  - "Composition of matter" relates to chemical compositions & may include mixtures of ingredients as well as new chemical compounds.

➢ These classes of subject matter taken together include practically everything that is made by man & the processes for making the products.

Requirement of “Useful”

- Condition that the subject matter has a **USEFUL** purpose.
- Also includes operativeness, that is, a machine which will not operate to perform the intended purpose would not be called useful, & therefore would not be granted a patent.

Requirement of "New"

- No patent granted, if:
  - Described in publication anywhere in the world, or if it was known or used by others in this country before the date that the applicant made his/her invention.
  - Described in publication anywhere, or has been in public use or on sale in this country more than **one year** before the date on which an application for patent is filed in this country.

Requirement of “New” (cont.)

- If the inventor describes the invention in a printed publication or uses the invention publicly, or places it on sale, he/she must apply for a patent before **one year** has gone by, otherwise any right to a patent will be lost.
- The inventor must file on the date of public use or disclosure, however, in order to preserve patent rights in many foreign countries.

New = “Novelty”

- Even if the subject matter sought to be patented is not exactly shown by the prior art, & involves one or more differences over the most nearly similar thing already known, a patent may still be refused if the differences would be **obvious**.
- The subject matter sought to be patented must be **sufficiently different** from what has been used or described before that it may be said to be **nonobvious** to a person having ordinary skill in the area of technology related to the invention. For example, the substitution of one color for another, or changes in size, are ordinarily not patentable.

What Can Not Be Patented in the U.S.

- The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 excludes the patenting of inventions useful solely in the utilization of special nuclear material or atomic energy in an atomic weapon.
- A patent cannot be obtained upon a mere idea or suggestion. A complete description of the actual machine or other subject matter for which a patent is sought is required.
- Courts have held that the laws of nature, physical phenomena, & abstract ideas are not patentable subject matter.

US006849223B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Dean et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,849,223 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Feb. 1, 2005**

Title

(54) **FABRICATION OF A POLYMERIC PROSTHETIC IMPLANT**

(75) Inventors: **David Dean**, Shaker Heights, OH (US); **Malcolm Cooke**, Richfield, OH (US)

(73) Assignee: **Case Western Reserve University**, Cleveland, OH (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 372 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/127,019**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 19, 2002**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2002/0171178 A1 Nov. 21, 2002

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/284,803, filed on Apr. 19, 2001.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **B29C 35/08**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **264/400**; 264/401; 264/482; 264/494; 156/272.8; 156/273.5; 156/275.5; 156/298; 156/303.1; 156/379.8

(58) **Field of Search** 264/400, 401, 264/482, 494; 156/272.8, 273.5, 275.5, 298, 303.1, 379.8

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,996,010 A * 2/1991 Modrek 264/401
6,071,982 A 6/2000 Wise et al.
6,124,373 A * 9/2000 Peter et al. .....
6,261,493 B1 7/2001 Gaylo et al.
2004/0054372 A1 * 3/2004 Corden et al. .....

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

International Search Report dated Aug. 30, 2002.

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Stefan Staicovici
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Calfee, Halter & Griswold LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Processes for fabricating a customized, three-dimensional, bioerodable, polymeric prosthetic implant are provided. In a highly preferred embodiment, the prosthetic implant has a ...rous network. The method employs a sterolithography ... solution comprising chains of one or more ... a photoinitiator, ... a highly preferred embodiment, the solution comprises poly (propylene) fumarate (PPF) and a solvent for controlling the viscosity of the solution. During the fabrication process, the solution is placed in a container in the stereolithography instrument. The ... build platen for supporting ... layers of the polymeric prosthetic implant that are formed when successive layers of the solution are exposed to UV light. ... UV light energy is ... selected portions of each layer of the solution to produce a pattern of cross-linked and non-cross-linked polymeric regions corresponding to a cross-sectional image of the three-dimensional CAD image.

15 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

Patent Number and Issued Date

Inventors

Assignee

Filing Date

Field of Search

References Cited

Major Parts of a U.S. Patent

- The Disclosure
  - Drawings (as needed for clarity)
  - Background of the Invention
  - Brief Summary of the Invention
  - Detailed Description of the Invention
  - Claim(s)

- Example, look at US 6,701,872
- And these 6505576, 6557495, 6651591, and 6701872

Non-Provisional Application for a Patent

- Includes:
  - A written document which comprises a specification (description & claims), & an oath or declaration.
  - Drawing, if necessary.
  - Filing, search, & examination fees.

➢ Specification must conclude with a **claim or claims** particularly pointing out & distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention.

Provisional Application for a Patent

- Designed to provide a lower cost first patent filing & to give U.S. applicants parity with foreign applicants.
- Claims & oath or declaration are NOT required.
- Provides the means to establish an early effective filing date in a patent application & permits the term “Patent Pending” to be applied in connection with the invention.
- May not be filed for design inventions.
- Are **NOT** examined on their merits.
- Will become abandoned by the operation of law 12 months from its filing date.

Publication of Applications

- Required by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 for most plant & utility patent applications filed on or after November 29, 2000.
- An applicant may request that the application not be published, but only if the invention has not been & will not be the subject of an application filed in a foreign country that requires publication **18 months** after filing or under the Patent Cooperation Treaty. Publication occurs after the expiration of an 18-month period following the earliest effective filing date or priority date.
- Following publication, the application for patent is no longer held in confidence by the Office & any member of the public may request access to the entire file history of the application.
- As a result of publication, an applicant may assert provisional rights.

Patent & Trademark Depository Libraries (PTDL)

- A library designated by the USPTO to receive & house copies of U.S. patents & patent & trademark materials, to make them freely available to the public, & to actively disseminate patent & trademark information.
- Includes: Utility, Design, Plant & Reissue Patents, Reexamination Certificates, Statutory Invention Registrations, Post-issue patent status information, The Official Gazette of the USPTO (both patent & trademark sections), & all PTO search tools, indices & directories.

Local Patent & Trademark Depository Libraries

- Akron-Summit County Public Library

  http://akronlibrary.org/

  http://akronlibrary.org/main-st.html#patent

- Cleveland Public Library

  http://www.cpl.org/

  http://www.cpl.org/sdi-government-documents.asp

Kind Codes & USPTO

- On January 2, 2001, the USPTO began printing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Standard ST.16 codes on each of its published patent documents.
- Codes include a letter, and in many cases a number, used to distinguish the kind of patent document & the level of publication.

➢ http://www.uspto.gov/web/forms/kindcodesum.html

Kind Codes on U.S. Patents

Summary of USPTO Kind Codes (No Longer Used As of January 2, 2001)		
WIPO ST.16 Kind Codes	**Kind of Document**	**Comments**
A	Patent	Replaced by B1 or B2
P	Plant Patent	Replaced by P2 or P3
B1, B2, B3…	Reexamination Certificate	Replaced by C1, C2, C3…

Kind Codes on U.S. Patents

Summary of USPTO Kind Codes (Used on Documents Published Beginning January 2, 2001)		
WIPO ST.16 Kind Codes	**Kind of Document**	**Comments**
A1	Patent Application Publication	Pre-grant publication available March 2001
A2	Patent Application Publication (Republication)	Pre-grant publication available March 2001
A9	Patent Application Publication (Corrected Publication)	Pre-grant publication available March 2001
B1	Patent	No previously published pre-grant publication
B2	Patent	Having a previously published pre-grant publication and available March 2001
C1, C2, C3…	Reexamination Certificate	Previously used codes B1 and B2 are now used for granted Patents
E	Reissue Patent	No change
H	Statutory Invention Registration (SIR)	No change
P1	Plant Patent Application Publication	Pre-grant publication available March 2001
P2	Plant Patent	No previously published pre-grant publication
P3	Plant Patent	Having a previously published pre-grant publication and available March 2001
P4	Plant Patent Application Publication (Republication)	Pre-grant publication available after March 2001
P9	Plant Patent Application Publication (Corrected Publication)	Pre-grant publication available March 2001
S	Design Patent	No change

Simple Searches First: Have a # and need the patent

1. Proceed to http://www.uspto.gov.
2. Click on "Patents Search".
3. Select "Patent Number Search".

- Try 1,264,523

Reminder:

Patents from 1790 through 1975 are searchable only by Patent Number & Current U.S. Classification.

Simple Searches First: Have some information about the patent

1. http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html
2. Select “Quick Search”.

- Try “animal” AND “ear protectors” in “All Fields”

- Lets explore all of the other fields

Searching with More Control

1. http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html
2. Select “Advanced Search”.
3. Works the same as “Simple Search” but allows the user to add more search terms

- AN/Case (1623 patents)
- Click on “D507,875” (AN=Case Logic)
- AN/Case and AN/university and AC/Cleveland

Problems with Keyword Searching

- Vague or unfamiliar terminology
  - Especially patent titles
- Obsolete or trademark names unknown or confused
  - “Xerox”, “LP”, “hi-fi”
- Synonyms
- **Patents from pre-1976 are searchable only by patent # or current U.S. classification.**

Problems with Keyword Searching

- Foreign spellings (especially British)
  - "Tire" versus "tyre"
  - "Color" versus "colour"
- Context of Terminology
  - Words have different meanings in different fields
- Spelling errors
- Abbreviations or acronyms

The 7-Step Strategy for Patent Searching

1. Index to the U.S. Patent Classification

http://www.uspto.gov/web/patents/classification/uspcindex/indextouspc.htm

Begin with this alphabetical subject index to the Manual of Classification. Look for common terms describing the invention & its function, effect, end-product, structure, & use. Note class & subclass numbers.

2. Manual of Classification

http://www.uspto.gov/web/patents/classification/

Locate class & subclass numbers in the Manual. Note where the terms fall within the US Patent Classification System. Scan the entire class schedule, paying attention to the dot indent. Revise search strategy as needed.

3. Classification Definitions

http://www.uspto.gov/web/patents/classification/

Read the definitions to establish the scope of class(es) & subclass(es) relevant to the search. The definitions include important search notes & suggestions for further searching.

The 7-Step Strategy for Patent Searching (cont.)

4. Browse Patent Titles and Abstracts

http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html

Check if you are on the right path; retrieve & browse through titles of patents & published applications in the given class & subclass. Or redirect the search: retrieve lists of patents & published applications containing applicable keywords; note their class & subclass numbers & go back to Step 2. USPTO databases on the Web include the full-text of patents from 1976 & images (searchable only by class or number) from 1790 to the current week, plus published applications from 2001 to present.

5. Retrieve Subclass Listing

http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html

Once you have identified the relevant classes & subclasses, obtain a list of all patent numbers granted from 1790 to the present & all published applications from 2001 to the present for every class & subclass to be searched.

The 7-Step Strategy for Patent Searching (cont.)

6. Official Gazette - Patent Section

http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/com/sol/og/index.html

Go to the Gazette & look for exemplary claim(s) & a representative drawing for all patents on the list(s) to eliminate patents unrelated to the invention. For published applications, view the complete document online (http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html).

7. Complete Patent Document

http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html

Search the complete text & drawing(s) of closely related patents to determine how different they are from the invention. (Years of coverage vary with format).

- http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/ptdl/step7.htm

Classification Example (Class/Subclass)

Potato Chips = 426/637

Class 426: FOOD OR EDIBLE MATERIAL: PROCESSES COMPOSITIONS, & PRODUCTS

637 Potato

This subclass is indented under subclass 615. Subject matter involving material derived from an edible tuber, i.e., white potato, sweet potato & yam.

615 Plant material is basic ingredient other than extract, starch or protein

Index to the U.S. Patent Classification

http://www.uspto.gov/web/patents/classification/uspcindex/indextouspc.htm

1. Proceed to http://www.uspto.gov.
2. Click on “Patents”.
3. Under the heading “Guides” select “Guidance, tools and manuals”.
4. Under the heading “Tools & Manuals", select “U.S. Patent Classification (USPC) Index”.
5. Perform your keyword search or browse alphabetical list.
6. Look at search results & click on promising entries.
7. Once you have identified a promising entry, click on the subclass number (or class, if there is no subclass number) to see the entry in the class schedule for your class number. If the subclass number is followed by a "+" sign, it is expandable.

Manual of Classification

http://www.uspto.gov/web/patents/classification/

8. Remember that the number of dots in an entry determines the place in the hierarchy. Find the most specific category for your invention.
9. Click on the number to go to the Manual of Classification.
10. Does this describe your invention? If not, go back & search again. Additionally, there may be several relevant categories you need to search.

Browse Patent Titles & Abstracts

11. Click on the “P” icon to conduct a search.
12. Open patent documents. To see the entire patent image, click on the “Images” link. You may have to download & install a TIFF viewer in order to view patent images. See http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/plugins/tiff.htm.
13. To print, use the print icon in your browser plug-in. You must print **a single page at a time**.

Lets Try One

- Go to USPC
- Try Apparel (Class 2)
- Explore the subclasses.
- Look at “Footwear”. Click on “896+” to see more.

Try this one – Koosh Ball

- How do you describe it?
- How should it be classified? Is it a toy? Is it a keychain? Is it an ornament? What type of material is it? What is the function? The shape?

Generally spherical object with floppy filaments to promote sure capture

US 4,756,529; July 12, 1988

An amusement device which has a substantially spherical configuration, & which is formed from a large plurality of floppy, elastomeric filaments that radiate in a dense, bushy manner from a central core region. The filaments are sufficiently floppy to collapse on impact, thus to absorb enough energy to avoid any tendency to bounce. They are also sufficiently dense & floppy that they tend to quickly thread their way between the fingers of a user on contact with the hand. These features promote sure & quick capture of the device during the act of catching.

Example of a Subscription Service: Delphion

https://www.delphion.com

- Advanced Search Features
- Search multiple granting organizations
- Download full PDF documents

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

http://www.wipo.int/

- Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.
- One of the 16 specialized agencies of the United Nations system of organizations.
- It administers 23 international treaties dealing with different aspects of intellectual property protection.
- The Organization counts 182 nations as member states.

How can a patent be obtained worldwide?

- NO “world patents” or “international patents” exist.
- An application for a patent must be filed, & a patent shall be granted & enforced, in each country in which you seek patent protection for your invention, in accordance with the law of that country.
- In some regions, a regional patent office, for example, the European Patent Office (EPO) accepts regional patent applications, or grants patents, which have the same effect as applications filed, or patents granted, in the member States of that region.
- Further, any resident or national of a Contracting State of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) may file an international application under the PCT.
- A single international patent application has the same effect as national applications filed in each designated Contracting State of the PCT.

➢ http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/database/search-adv.jsp

European Patent Office

http://www.european-patent-office.org/

- Grants European patents for the contracting states to the European Patent Convention (EPC).
- Executive arm of the European Patent Organisation, an intergovernmental body set up under the EPC, whose members are the EPC contracting states.
- Receives over 178,000 patent applications annually.
- Published over one million patent applications.
- Staff of nearly 6,000.

espa@cenet
http://www.espacenet.com/

- More than 50 million patent documents, most of which are patent applications, not granted patents.
- Over 70 different countries and regions.
  - 1.5+ million facsimiles of Japanese utility models
  - 1+ million facsimiles of Australian patents
  - Over 207,000 Russian patents from 1970 onwards
  - 1+ million non-patent literature (XP) documents

http://ep.espacenet.com

Give it a try - esp@cenet

➢Quick Search – “mp3”

- From results list, click on the title to view the full details
- “Original Document” from the patent view is a full PDF version

Give it a try - esp@cenet

- Advanced Search
- Title: “game device and game program”
- Applicant: “Nintendo”
- Publication date: “20050616”

- Notice result: JP2005152509 and “Also published as: USUS2005119050 (A1)”

➢ Repeat as # SEARCH with “Including Family”

Give it a try - esp@cenet

- Try a classification search
- Click on title to drill down further
- Click on “show notes” to see more information
- Click in box & “copy” to move to search form

Japan Patent Office

http://www.jpo.go.jp/index.htm

- Industrial Property Digital Library (IPDL) offers the public access to IP Gazettes of the JPO free of charge through the Internet.

- http://www.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/homepg_e.ipdl
  - (1976 onward)

Japanese Emperor Year

Emperor	Western Years	Japanese Emperor Year	Conversion Factor
Taisho	1912-1926	01-15	Western Year - 11
Showa	1926-1989	01-64	Western Year - 25
Heisei	1989-2000	01-12	Western Year - 88

Other Patent Web Sites

- PAT2PDF to download complete PDFs of US patents. Patent #s must be known.
- FreePatentsOnline provides an alternative to the various country-sponsored websites for access to US and EP patents. It includes searching capabilities and free download of PDF patents. Patents are branded with its web address, and web pages are ad-sponsored.
- Wacky Patent of the Month

REMINDER: KSL Resources

- **Patents Research Guide**

  http://library.case.edu/ksl/research/subjects/patents/index.html

- **Research Databases**

  http://library.case.edu/databases/rdbindex.aspx

SciFinder Scholar (Chemical Abstracts)

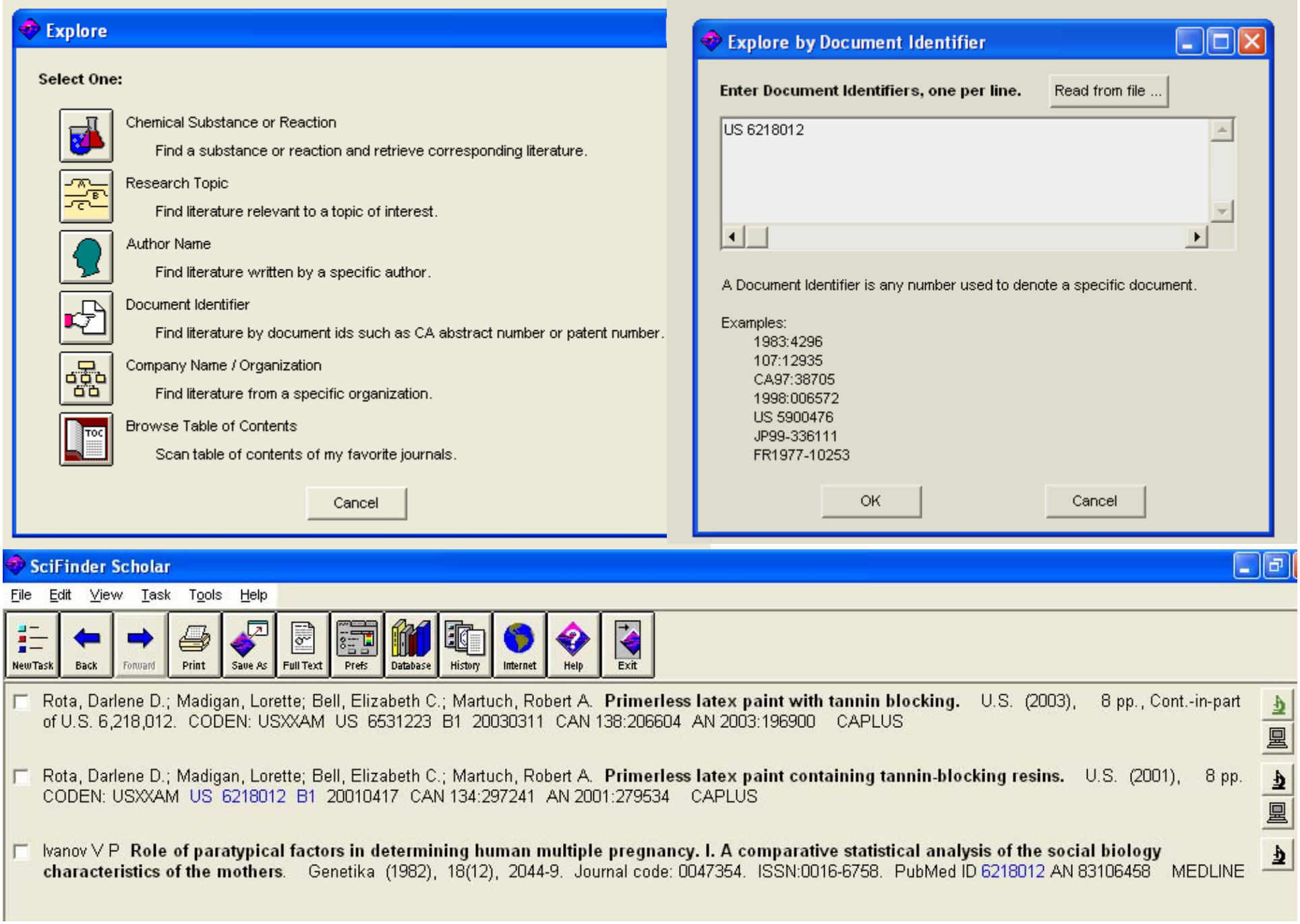
- CAS database content created by scientists
- References from over 9,500 currently published journals & patent information from more than 50 active patent issuing authorities
- Coverage back to 1900
- Latest scientific breakthroughs almost as soon as they are published with references added daily & some patent information as recent as two days ago
- Complete coverage of chemistry & the life sciences including biochemistry, biology, pharmacology, medicine, & related disciplines
- World's largest collection of organic & inorganic substance information

SciFinder Scholar

- Requires download to computer
- Already installed in KSL, Nord Computer Lab, & Engineering Reading Room

- If problems with installation, contact:
  - Bill Claspy, Chemistry Librarian
  - 368-3595 or wpc@case.edu

Warning:
Limited # of Users


Explore
Select One:
Chemical Substance or Reaction
Find a substance or reaction and retrieve corresponding literature.
Research Topic
Find literature relevant to a topic of interest.
Author Name
Find literature written by a specific author.
Document Identifier
Find literature by document ids such as CA abstract number or patent number.
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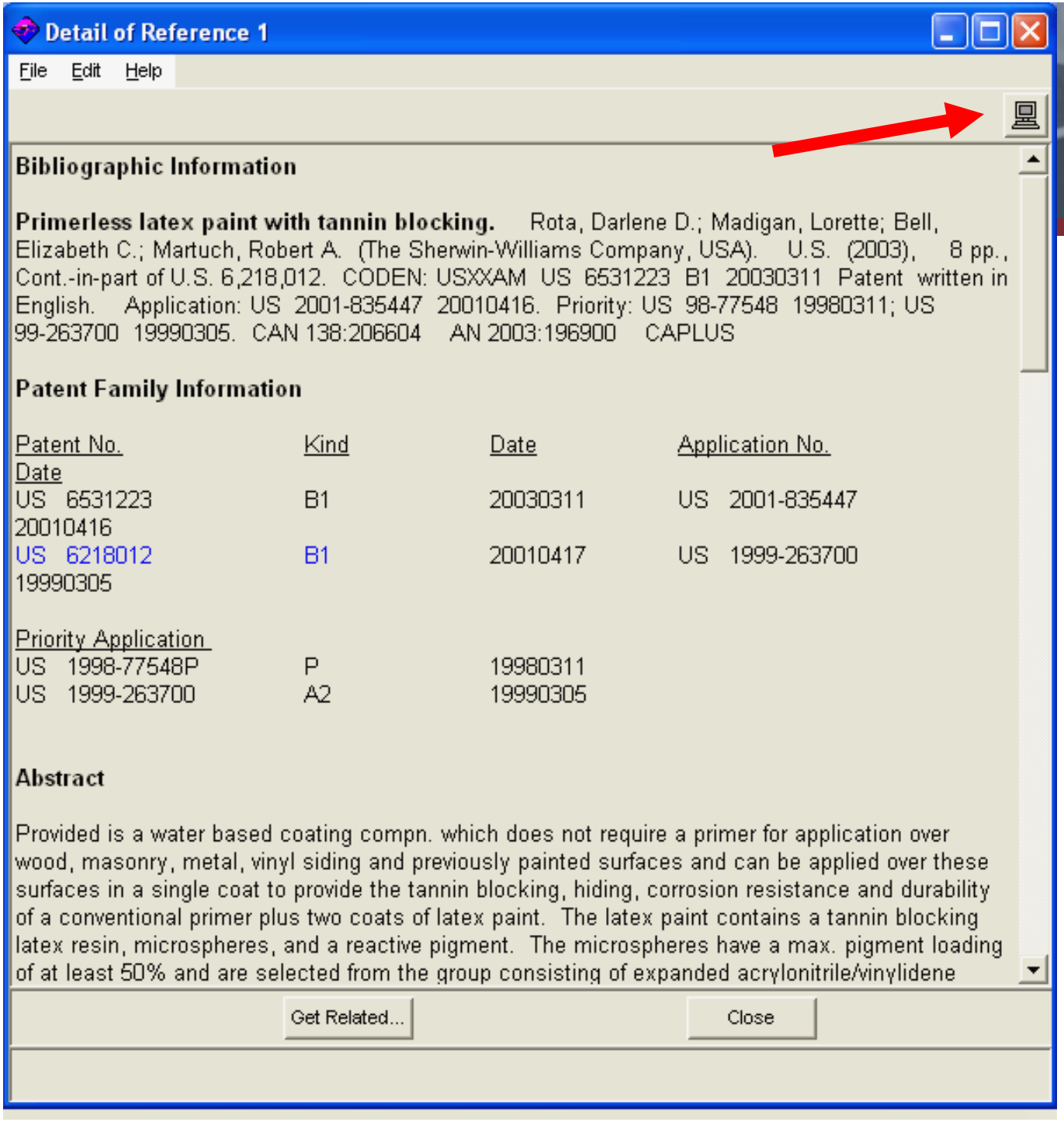

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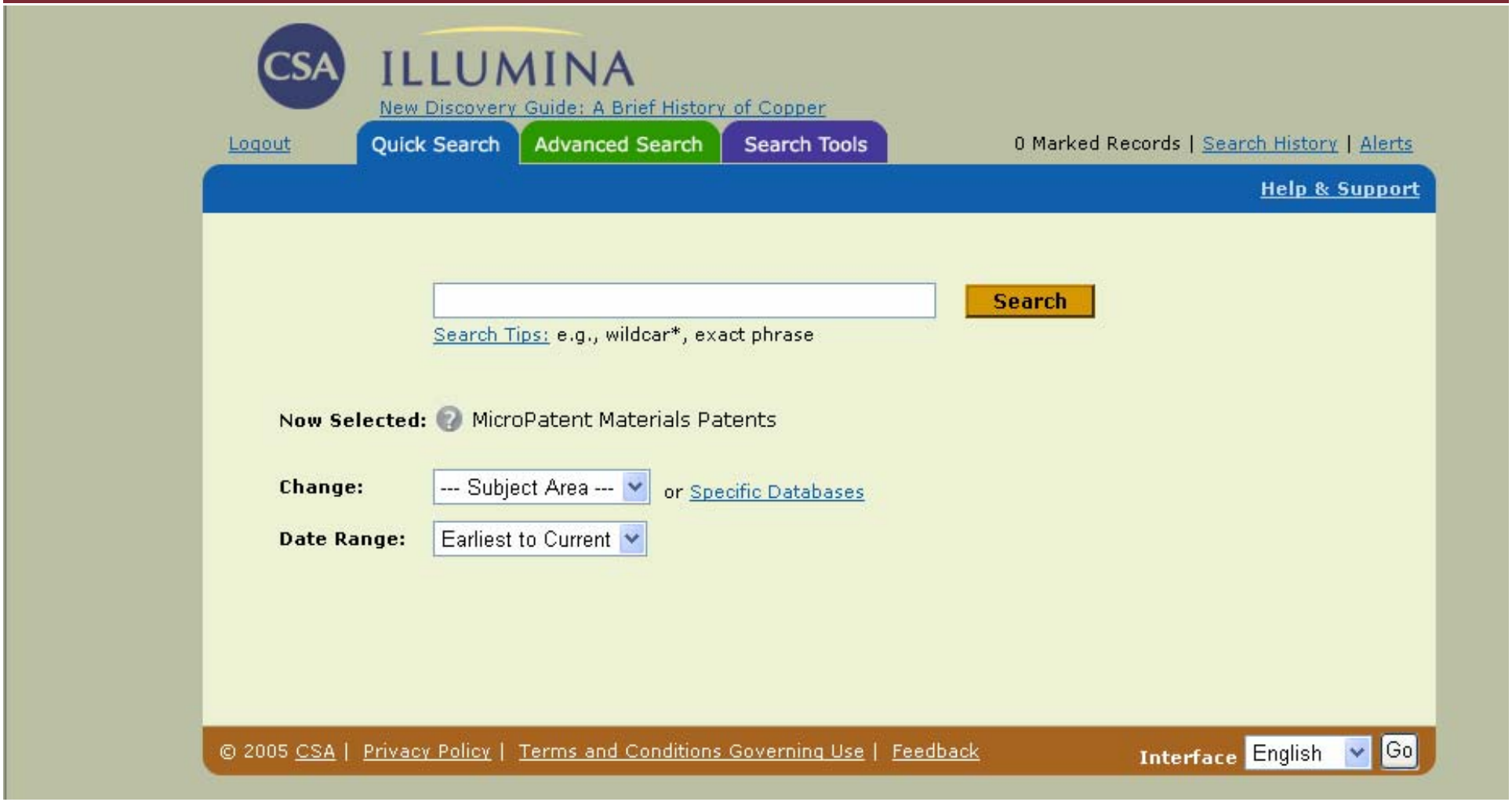

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