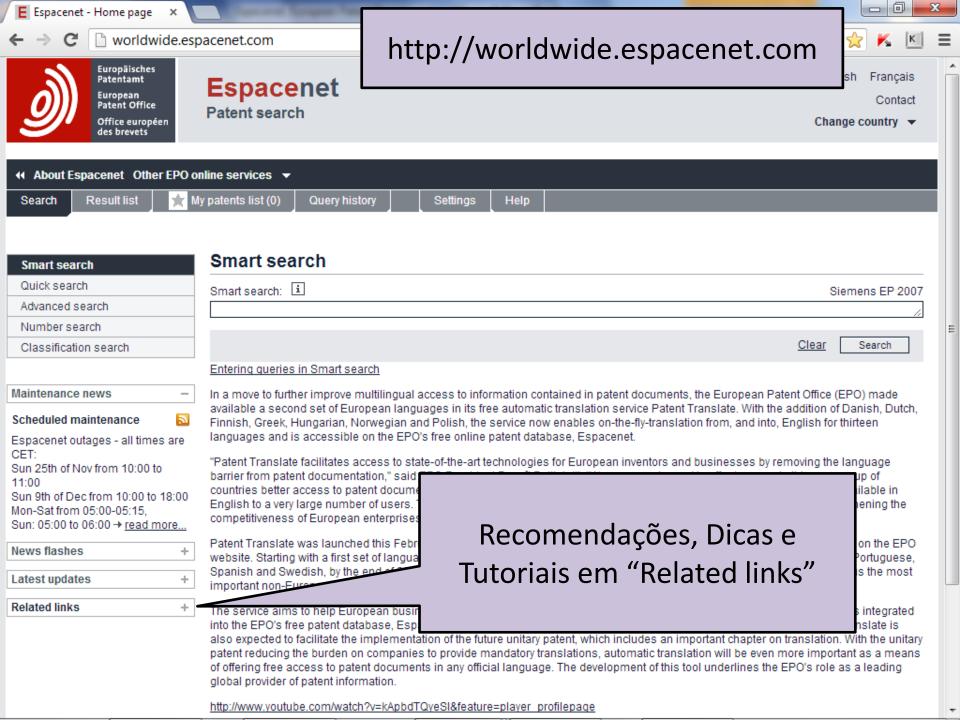
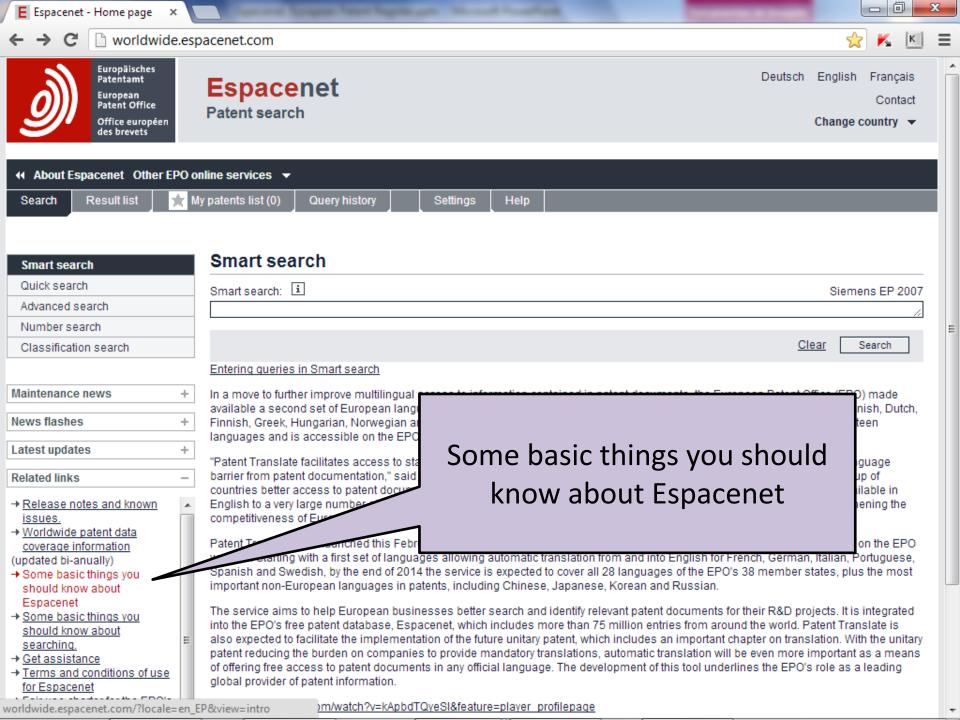
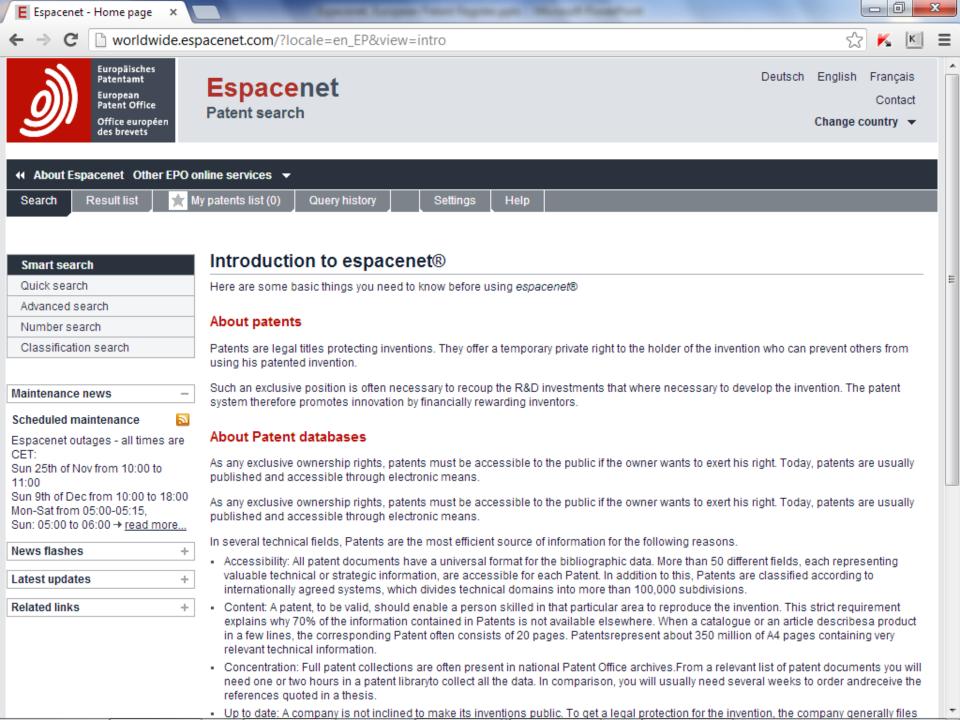
Espacenet, European Patent Register worldwide.espacenet.com

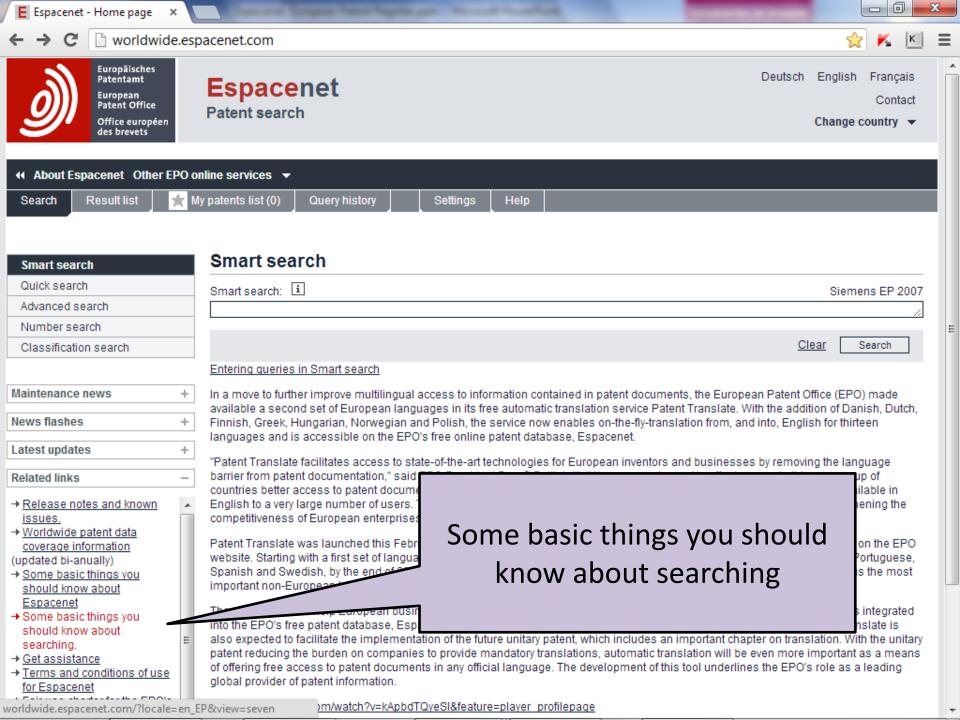


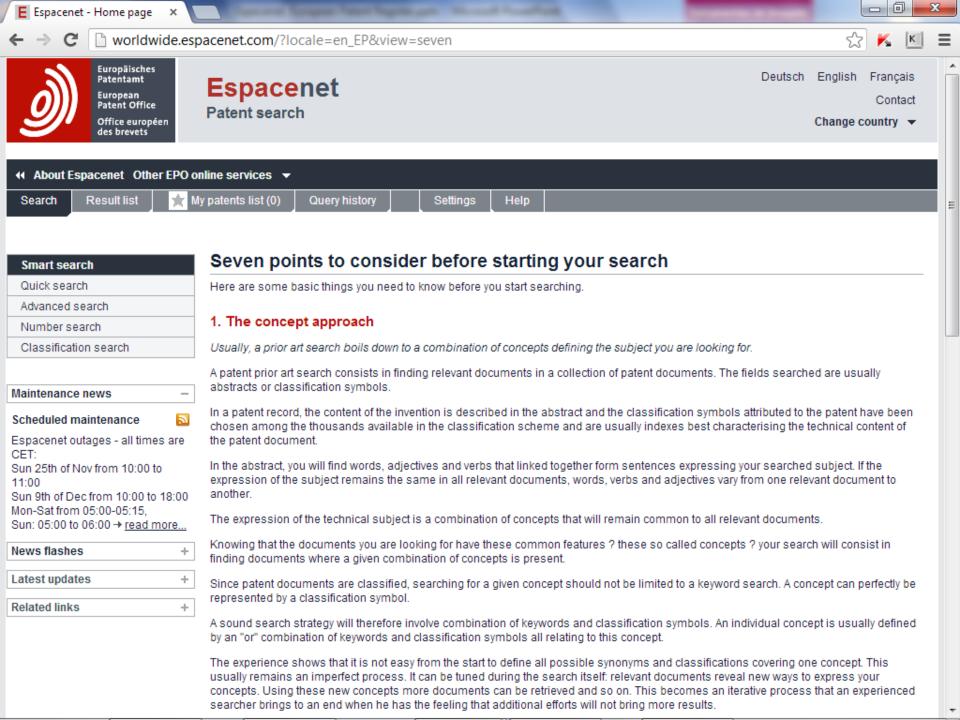




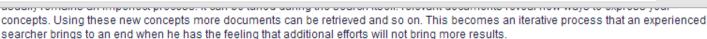


E Espacenet - Home page ×	
← ⇒ C 🗋 worldwide.es	pacenet.com/?locale=en_EP&view=intro
	system therefore promotes innovation by imancially rewarding inventors.
Scheduled maintenance	No and But and detail and a
Espacenet outages - all times are CET:	About Patent databases As any exclusive ownership rights, patents must be accessible to the public if the owner wants to exert his right. Today, patents are usually
Sun 25th of Nov from 10:00 to 11:00 Sun 9th of Dec from 10:00 to 18:00	published and accessible through electronic means.
Mon-Sat from 05:00-05:15, Sun: 05:00 to 06:00 → read more	As any exclusive ownership rights, patents must be accessible to the public if the owner wants to exert his right. Today, patents are usually published and accessible through electronic means.
News flashes +	In several technical fields, Patents are the most efficient source of information for the following reasons.
Latest updates +	 Accessibility: All patent documents have a universal format for the bibliographic data. More than 50 different fields, each representing valuable technical or strategic information, are accessible for each Patent. In addition to this, Patents are classified according to internationally agreed systems, which divides technical domains into more than 100,000 subdivisions.
Related links +	 Content: A patent, to be valid, should enable a person skilled in that particular area to reproduce the invention. This strict requirement explains why 70% of the information contained in Patents is not available elsewhere. When a catalogue or an article describes a product in a few lines, the corresponding Patent often consists of 20 pages. Patentsrepresent about 350 million of A4 pages containing very relevant technical information.
	 Concentration: Full patent collections are often present in national Patent Office archives. From a relevant list of patent documents you will need one or two hours in a patent libraryto collect all the data. In comparison, you will usually need several weeks to order andreceive the references quoted in a thesis.
	 Up to date: A company is not inclined to make its inventions public. To get a legal protection for the invention, the company generally files the Patent Application at the earliest possible stage. Patent Applications are normally published 18 months after their first filing date and therefore very often represent the first published information available. In other words newly published Patents are the most up-to-date information available in a specific field.
	About Coverage and Content
	Do not expect to cover the whole state-of-the-art by searching in national Patents only.
	Databases available on espa@cenet® have also some limitations in the number and the quality of fields accessible that should be considered when drawing conclusions from the result of a search.
	Commercial patent databases usually offer extra value, by the number of fields you can access, and due to the content of the abstract that has been rewritten to facilitate easieraccess to the document by keyword searches.
	To sum up, a patent database user should always be aware of the content of the database he is using and know the limitations of the fields.
	About Classification
	Patents are classified according to various classification schemes covering all possible technical domains. When conducting a search, it is essential to systematically use this tool that offers an objective criteria to access relevant documents. Keywords are much more subjective as there are many words to describe a same concept.
	Sitemap Accessibility Legal notice Terms of use Last updated: 24.09.2012 Worldwide Database 5.7.44.2; 92p





worldwide.espacenet.com/?locale=en_EP&view=seven



2. The more, the easiest

The easiness of a prior art search is proportional to the number of documents relevant to your subject that are contained in the searched collection.

If there are hundreds of documents relating to your searched subject in the databases the chances were very high that even using a clumsy combination of keywords you would find a relevant document. It is quite simple to understand why. Hundreds of relevant documents mean that there are almost hundred different abstracts in the database that describe more or less the same invention. Chances are therefore very high that all possible keywords one would think of are used in some of these abstracts. In other words, if you ask 100 people to describe this invention in a few sentences, you are sure to be able to retrieve at least one of these descriptions using your own combination of keywords.

Consequently, one can say that a search is difficult when the number of documents in the database corresponding to your subject is low. This is usually the case in real life: none or very few relevant documents relating to your subject exist. In such a case the iterative concept approach exposed previously is extremely powerful and should yield these few documents.

3. Think lateral

To get out of a search dead end try to think lateral to find new concepts defining your subject.

To retrieve additional concepts possibly covering the invention, you sometimes have to think lateral: exploring multiple possibilities and approaches instead of pursuing a single approach.

4. The limits of the concept approach

When a subject cannot be expressed in a "normal" sentence, the concept approach is not applicable or can only be applicable in presence of good indexing schemes.

It would be wrong to present the concept approach as "the" universal search strategy.

5. I found nothing

Absence of evidence is no evidence of absence

Even experienced searchers cope with cases where no relevant results have been obtained. This does not mean that no relevant document exists or can be found. The above maxim is well known among archaeologists: if you do not find remains of an old temple, it does not mean that the temple did not exist or cannot be found elsewhere.

In patent searches such phenomena happen quite often and for various reasons:

- A searcher may not have used the winning combination; a common case among novice searchers.
- Some fields you are using like the classification are absent from certain patent records. This can be the case in databases covering
 collections that have not be classified for instance.









To get out of a search dead end try to think lateral to find new concepts defining your subject.

To retrieve additional concepts possibly covering the invention, you sometimes have to think lateral: exploring multiple possibilities and approaches instead of pursuing a single approach.

4. The limits of the concept approach

When a subject cannot be expressed in a "normal" sentence, the concept approach is not applicable or can only be applicable in presence of good indexing schemes.

It would be wrong to present the concept approach as "the" universal search strategy.

5. I found nothing

Absence of evidence is no evidence of absence

Even experienced searchers cope with cases where no relevant results have been obtained. This does not mean that no relevant document exists or can be found. The above maxim is well known among archaeologists; if you do not find remains of an old temple, it does not mean that the temple did not exist or cannot be found elsewhere.

In patent searches such phenomena happen quite often and for various reasons:

- A searcher may not have used the winning combination; a common case among novice searchers.
- Some fields you are using like the classification are absent from certain patent records. This can be the case in databases covering collections that have not be classified for instance.

Use the Web to its full extent.

Specific patent searches are sometimes best conducted using both the information available on the Web and in patent databases.

One often overlooks combined information that can be obtained from the World Wide Web and from patent sources. Patents or inventors are often mentioned in texts found on the Internet giving precious indications to be able to continue the search in patent databases.

7. Use the right tools

Using free patent search tools is not necessarily more cost effective than using fee based databases.

This last principle belongs to common sense. But many discussions with patent professionals often reveal that free tools are sometimes too blindly trusted. This is due to the incorrect impression that free services offer as much information if not more than commercial databases. Users need to be clearly informed on the limitations of free products. For instance, abstracts in espacenet, are not always available when they are present in some well-known commercial databases. In addition, even if you push free systems to their limits being aware of their strengths and of their weaknesses you will often spend much more time finding results than by using fee based tools. The costs of a patent professional spending 2 hours on a free system are often higher than the costs - working and database costs added together - of such a professional spending 15 minutes on a fee based system.

Sitemap Accessibility Legal notice Terms of use Last updated: 24.09.2012 Worldwide Database 5.7.44.2; 92p

