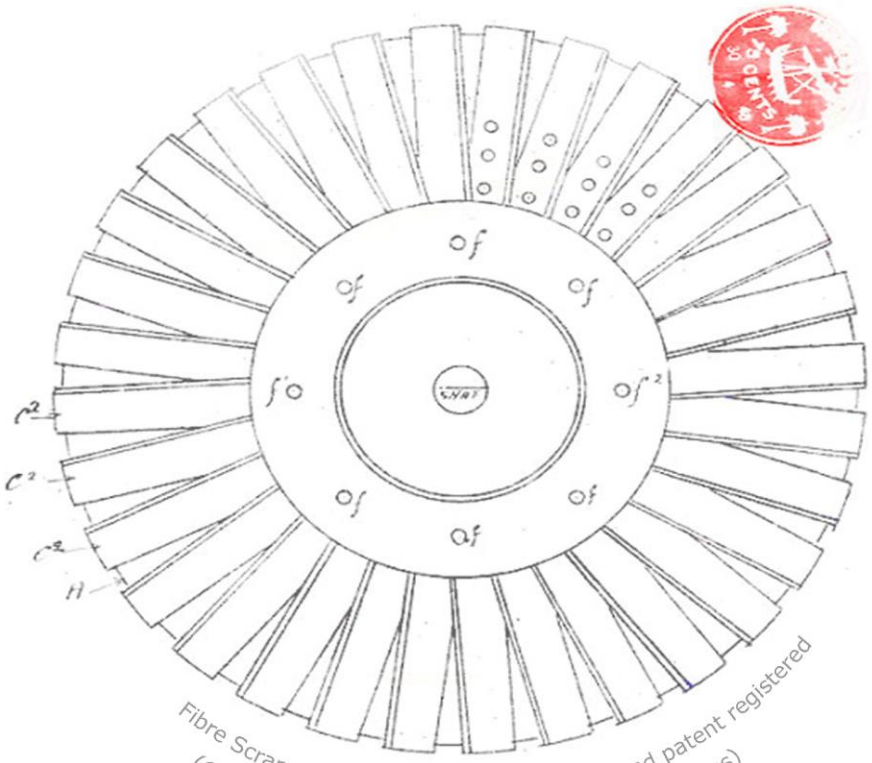
Mauritius Research Council

A Guide to Patent Searching



Fibre Scraper Machine by L Humbert - Second patent registered in Mauritius on the 1st May 1948
(Courtesy of the Industrial Property Office, Mauritius)

Disclaimer

This booklet prepared by the Mauritius Research Council (MRC) is intended to provide basic information in relation to patents and should not be taken as legal advice or as a substitute for any of the official texts to which reference has been made. Examples of searches conducted online using the free patent searching facility offered through the European Patent Office (EPO) website, and the accompanying illustrations, are provided for reference only and do not constitute any endorsement/affiliation of the MRC with the EPO. Readers are advised to seek professional legal advice when dealing with specific situations or matters.

We have, as far as possible, ensured that the contents of this booklet are accurate. Kindly advise us of any errors or omissions at the address below, so that we can rectify these when updating. We also welcome your comments and suggestions on how to enhance the booklet.

An online version of this booklet, with any updates and amendments, will be available at http://www.mrc.org.mu/Patent.htm

Mauritius Research Council
La Maison de Carné
Royal Road
Rose-Hill
Mauritius
Email: mrc@intnet.mu

Table of Contents

Foreword

The Mauritius Research Council (MRC) is the apex organisation for the promotion and co-ordination of national investment in research. It acts as the central body that advises the Government of Mauritius on Science and Technology (S&T) issues, and influences the direction of innovation by funding research in areas of national priority.

This booklet has been prepared as a follow-up to the Workshop on Patent Searching and Drafting of Patent Claims, organised by the MRC with the support of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), on October 20 - 21, 2005.

The objectives of this workshop were to (i) sensitise a wide audience on the importance of patents, the various techniques available for patent searching and the critical elements involved in the drafting of successful patent claims, and (ii) impart the skills and provide hands-on training/exercises to participants in patent searching and the drafting of patent claims.

This publication, which includes step-wise instructions accompanied by numerous illustrations, builds upon the examples used during the workshop and in keeping with a user-friendly style, further consolidates the public understanding of IPR. It is hoped that readers will find the booklet useful in providing general guidance on patent searching, with emphasis on the use of free online patent databases hosted on the websites of major patent offices, and will appreciate the rationale for developing a structured approach for the location and retrieval of patent information.

This booklet will be made freely available to all stakeholders in print form and on the MRC website.

The MRC wishes to acknowledge the support and valued comments of Mr José-Luís Herce-Vigil (Deputy Director and Head, Industrial Property Information Services, WIPO), during the preparation of this booklet.

Dr A Suddhoo
Executive Director
Mauritius Research Council

January 2007

Acknowledgement

The Council would like to thank the Industrial Property (IP) Office of Mauritius for their contribution in providing information on patent searching and for permission to reproduce (i) the diagram from the second patent filed in Mauritius, (ii) "Guidelines to Applicants for the Grant of a patent" and (iii) "Application for grant of a patent".

A guide to patent searching

The purpose of this booklet is to initiate users to the techniques of searching for patent applications and patent-related information, principally through free patent databases on the Internet. The booklet aims to provide information that will assist users in developing a structured approach for constructing a good patent search. Although the guidelines provided in this manual are designed to help the user search and retrieve patent-related information through ***esp@cenet*** (the online patent database hosted by the European Patent Office), the general approach developed here can be applied when searching through other free patent databases on the Internet.

Why search patents?

An inventor's first question is usually "Can I patent my invention?". To answer this question, there are a few preliminary requirements which need to be satisfied. In addition to being new and commercially useful, the invention must represent an inventive step in relation to relevant prior art (i.e., technology that already exists in the field of the invention).

With over 56 million patents worldwide and millions of printed publications, there is a possibility that some reference, or combination of references, may render the inventive step obvious or anticipated, and therefore unpatentable. Searching for patent information can help uncover any prior art that is likely to preclude granting of a patent and is recognised as an essential part of the inventor's homework prior to investing in a patent application. The following section highlights other ways in which patent searching can be useful.

How can patent searching help you?

Patent databases are the first information sources to consult when dealing with new technology. Over 80% of the information contained in recent patent literature is not published elsewhere. For example, if you find yourself in one of the following situations, this is how patent searching can help you:

- The inventor: you will be aware of relevant prior art in your technology and avoid duplicating an existing patented device, process or technique.

- The entrepreneur: you will be able to monitor your competitors' new product patents, assess market trends in emerging technologies and identify potential partners.

- The researcher: you can review new and pending patents in your field, track research progress worldwide, find solutions to your research problems and generate new ideas.

It is important, however, to recognise that searching free patent databases on the Internet only acts as a starting point for more extensive searches, which will need to be undertaken through professional services in case an invention appears to be patentable (e.g., potentially valuable technical information is also found in scientific journals, research publications, company reports, national patent information resources, etc).

1. What are patent applications and patents?

1.1 Patent Applications

Patent applications are the first publication of new ideas and, in most cases, appear before organizations/companies present their products to the public or launch them on the market.

1.2 Patents

Patents are legal titles which protect technical inventions for a limited period (normally 20 years). A patent allows its owner to exclude others from exploiting the invention in the territory for which it has been granted. Patents are always published, so that in return for the exclusivity granted to the owner, the public can benefit from the information they contain. For a more detailed explanation on patents, users are advised to consult the booklet on 'Basics of Intellectual Property Rights' produced earlier by the MRC.

1.3 What does a patent document look like?

A patent document usually consists of:

- A first page comprising basic 'bibliographic' information, such as the title of the invention, the name of the inventor, the application number and date, etc.
- A detailed description of the invention, indicating how it is constructed, how it is used and what benefits it brings compared with what already exists
- Claims which define the scope of the legal protection
- Drawings
- In some cases, a search report, which lists the documents found by a patent office when considering the patentability of the invention.

Interesting features of patent documents:

- They provide coverage of inventions that are essentially new and have not been disclosed to the public earlier
- They are presented in a format which is increasingly being adopted worldwide and allows relatively easy searching
- The technology is categorised mostly following a single international classification system
- They include user-friendly cross-references between documents

2. Websites

The Internet contains several websites, with databases that hold information on published patent applications and patents that have been granted. Some websites allow the user to place orders for a specific search. These websites are either free or provide information on a paying basis. The following are examples of these websites:

1. http://ep.espacenet.com - The English version of the European Patent Office (EPO) website which is linked to patent databases around the world. This website allows you to conduct searches free of charge.

2. http://www.uspto.gov - The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) website contains patents filed in the United States. This website allows you to conduct searches free of charge. Please note that to access images in the USPTO website, the *tiff* software has to be downloaded. This software can be downloaded freely from the following websites:
    i. http://www.alternatiff.com/
    ii. http://www.internetiff.com/

3. http://www.surfip.gov.sg - The SurfIP Portal, a project of the Intellectual Property Office of Singapore (IPOS), was developed to serve the IP community as a One-Stop first-stop portal for intellectual property information. SurfIP has both member and non-member-based services. This website requires registration of users under one of its two schemes: SurfIP Associate Membership Plan (Free) and Premium Membership Plan (Paying).

4. http://pk2id.delhi.nic.in - A free website hosted by the Government of India. It allows patent searches to be carried out in its EPIDOS (European Patent Information and Document Service) database.

5. http://www.patscan.ca/ - PATEX is a full-service research firm providing the intellectual property community with professional patent and trademark search services on a paying basis.

6. http://www.ipic.moc.go.th/search5.html - The Industrial Property Information Center of Thailand allows you to use their Retrieval System to search for patent applications, which has been published by the Department of Intellectual Property in Thailand. This a free service offered by the Thai government.

7. http://www.delphion.com/ - Delphion provides access to several patent collections. Access is available to Unlimited and Premier subscribers on a per-use cost basis.

For the purpose of this guide, examples of patent searching will be shown using the European Patent Office website (***esp@cenet***), http://ep.espacenet.com.

3. European Patent Office

The ***esp@cenet*** website:

- contains over 54 million patent documents worldwide. These are primarily published patent applications and patents which have been granted
- indicates patent families which inform you of the countries where a patent application has been filed
- gives information on the legal status of documents – this allows you to determine whether specific inventions are currently protected or not and, if so, the countries where this protection applies.

3.1 Language

The ***esp@cenet*** website allow searches to be carried out in English, French, Spanish or German. However, whereas all abstracts will be displayed in English, original documents will generally be in the official language of the country in which the patent application was first filed.

To access the ***esp@cenet*** website through another language, go to the homepage http://www.espacenet.com and select the language of your choice.

3.2 Software required

In ***esp@cenet***, images of full documents are available in Portable Document Format (PDF). To be able to view these images, Acrobat® Reader has to be installed on your computer. This software can be downloaded free of charge from the Adobe website: http://www.adobe.com.

3.3 The databases

The European Patent Office website allows searches to be carried out in three databases namely:

1. ***Worldwide***, which covers patent applications and patents from around the world. This database currently contains patent applications and granted patents from 72 countries and regions.
2. ***EP – esp@cenet***, which contains all the patent applications and granted patents published by the European Patent Office during the last two years.
3. ***WIPO – esp@cenet,*** containing patent documents which have been published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) during the last two years.

Note: Patent applications and patents published by the Industrial Property Office of Mauritius are not found in the ***esp@cenet*** database. For information on how to search for patents filed in Mauritius, refer to section 6.

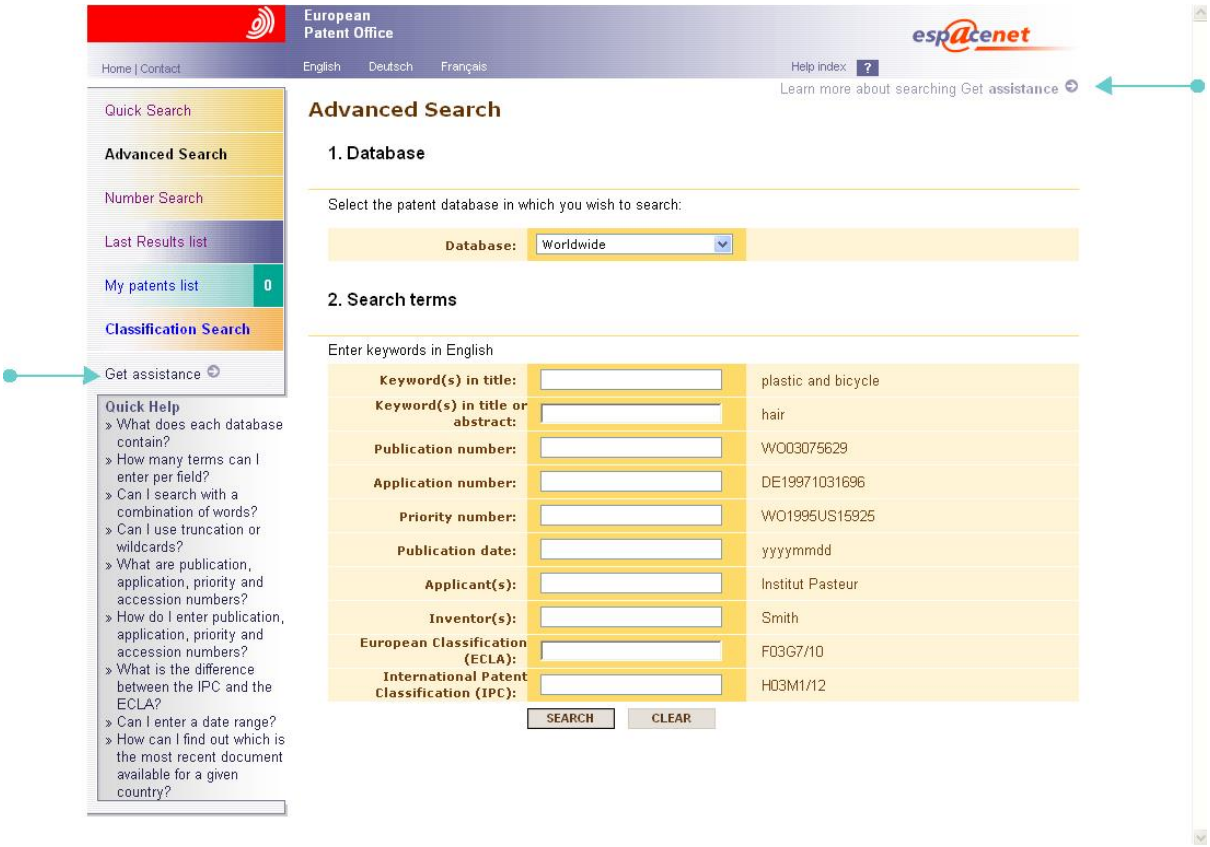
3.4 Interactive tutorial

The ***esp@cenet*** website contains an interactive tutorial, which provides you with a crash course on how to use the website, as well as exercises to test your knowledge.

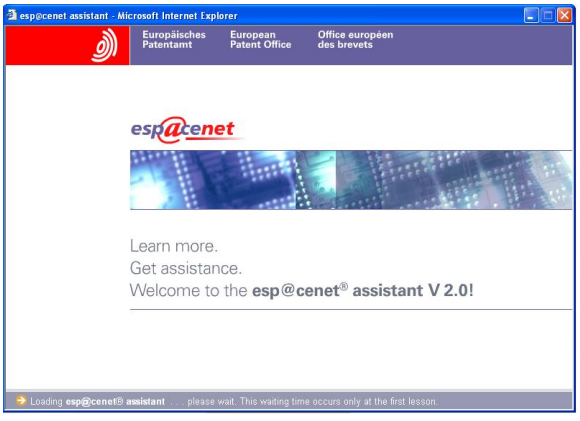
The tutorial can be accessed by following the steps below:

1. Log on to the ***esp@cenet*** website: http://ep.espacenet.com
2. On the left hand side of the screen a number of search options will appear. Click on either **Quick Search** or **Advanced Search**.
3. A new window will appear.
   a. On the top right hand side of the screen, there is a note Learn more about searching Get **assistance**.
   b. On the left hand side, there are several option with the last one being Get **assistance**.

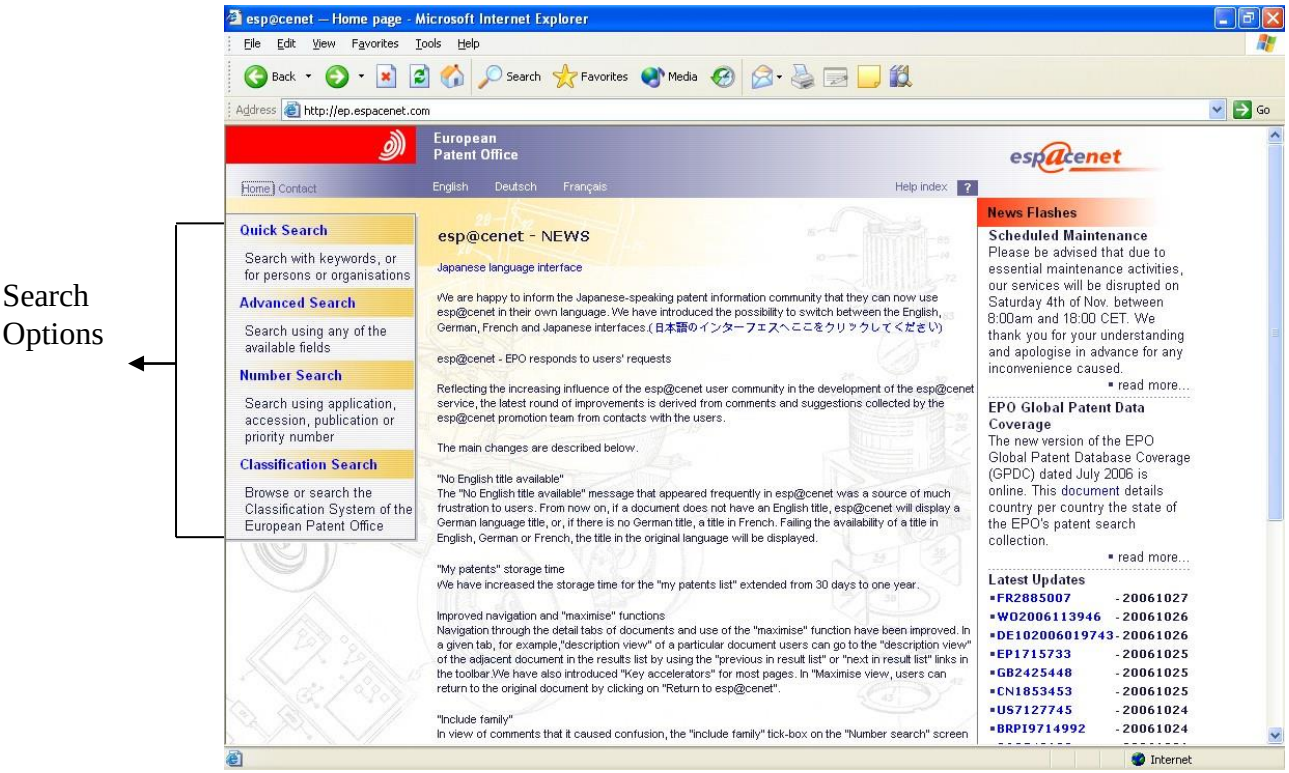
   Click on Get Assistance.



4. You will be redirected to the ***esp@cenet*** assistant and can begin the tutorial.



4. Search Options in *esp@cenet*



Quick Search allows the user to search the database through keywords in the title or abstract of the patent document, or for persons and organizations. It is recommended to use "Quick Search" only if a specific patent is needed.

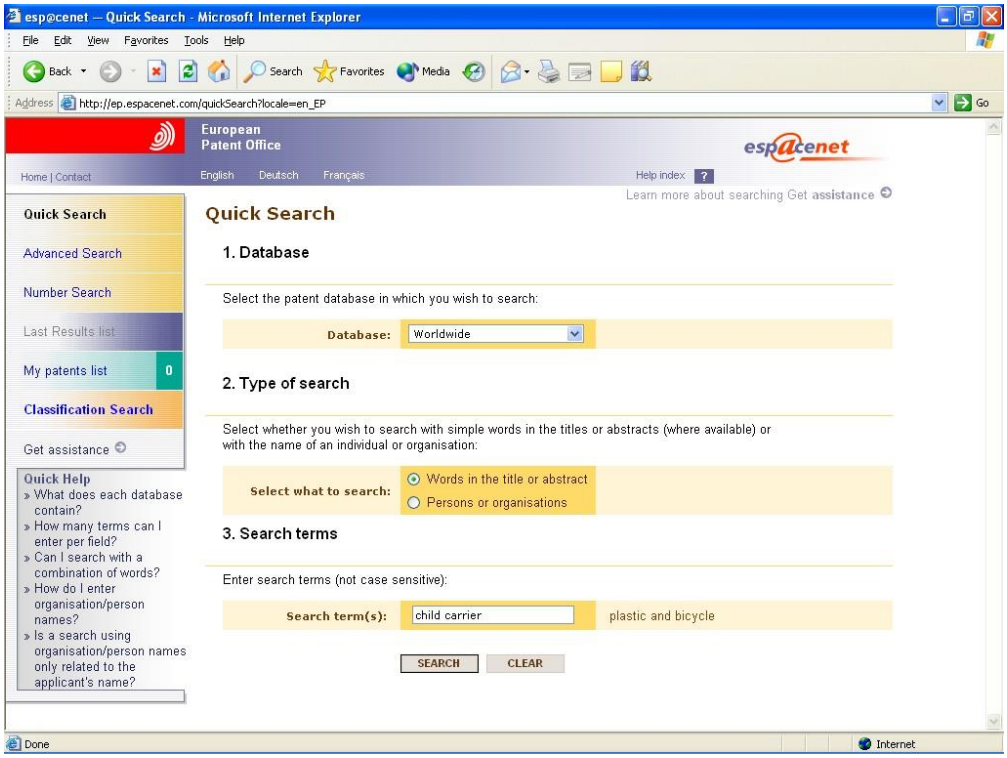
Advanced Search allows the user to conduct a more extensive search by using various fields, which can be used either singularly or in different combinations.

Number Search allows the user to conduct a search using the application, accession, publication or priority number.

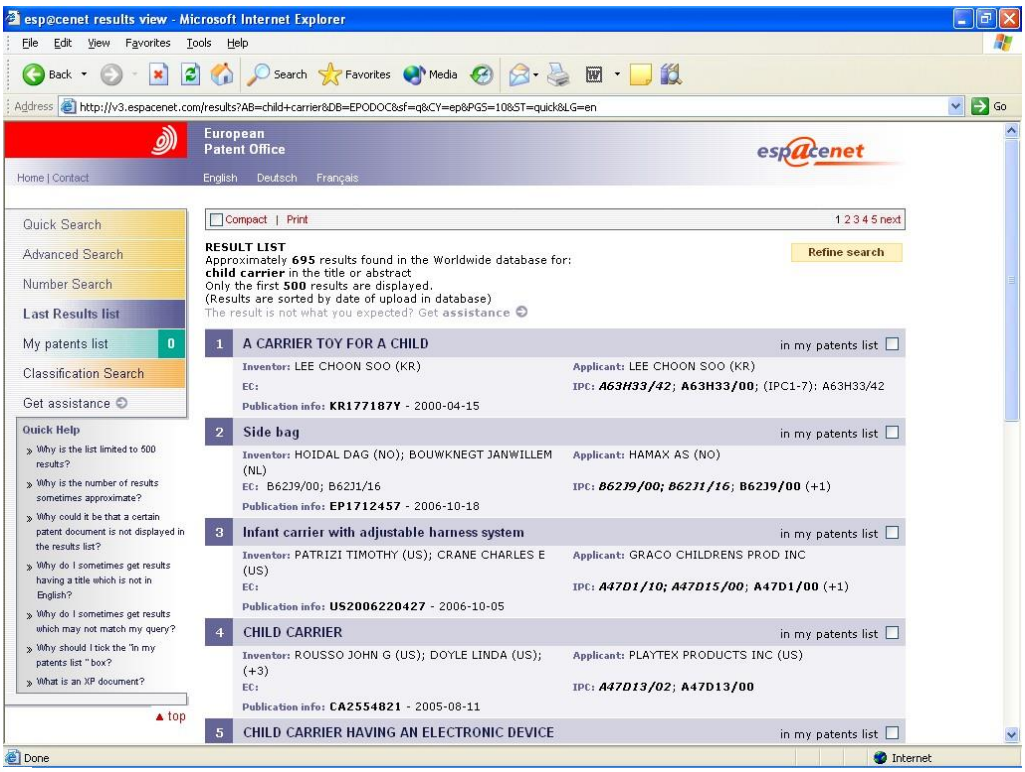
Classification Search allows the user to browse or search the Classification System of the European Patent Office.

4.1 Quick Search

Quick Search can be used if you are looking for a keyword, an inventor or a company.



For example, if a quick search is requested for patents relating to a child carrier, the result list is as follows:

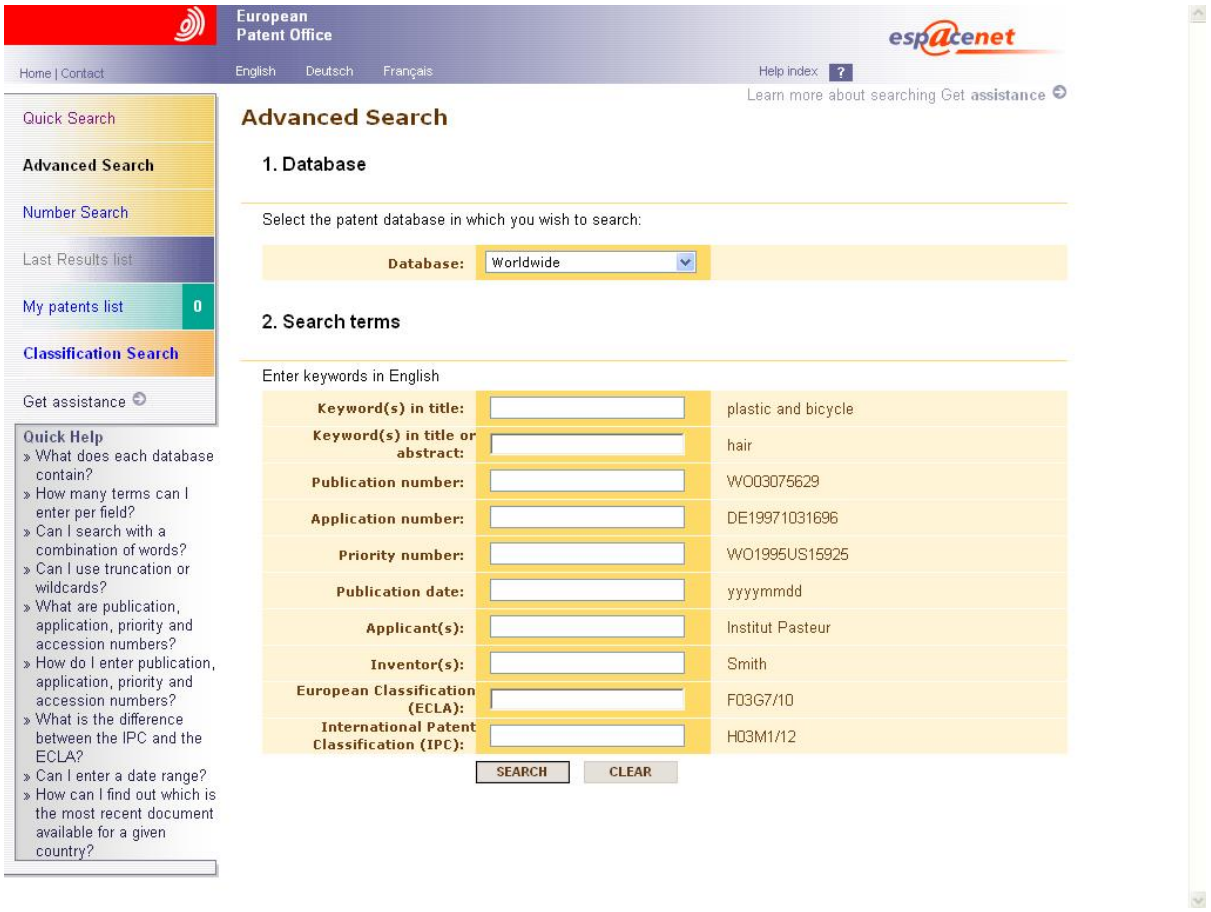


Note By clicking on the document, you have the possibility of accessing the full text.

4.2 Advanced Search

Advanced search enables the user to carry out further searches based on one or more criteria. It is recommended that an advanced search be used as a first step so as to be able to refine the search, during subsequent searches.

1. Click on **Advanced Search**.



2. This search option has two sections:

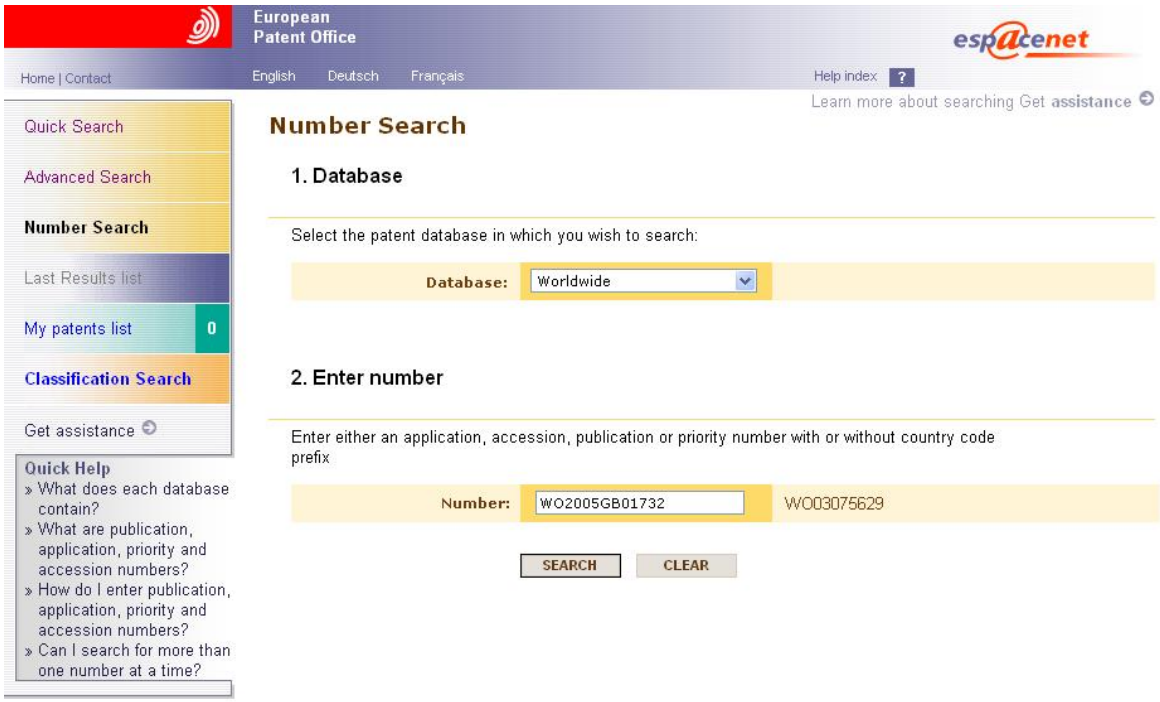
    1. **Database**, which offers the possibility of selecting the patent database, the user wants to search through. Refer to Section 3.3 The Databases.
    2. **Search terms**, which allows the user to search the database through a number of options such as Keywords, Publication number, Application number, Priority Number, Publication date, Applicant, Inventor, European Classification (ECLA) and International Patent Classification (IPC).

More details on how to use the advanced search can be found in Section 5, Searching for patent information through Advanced Search – a structured approach.

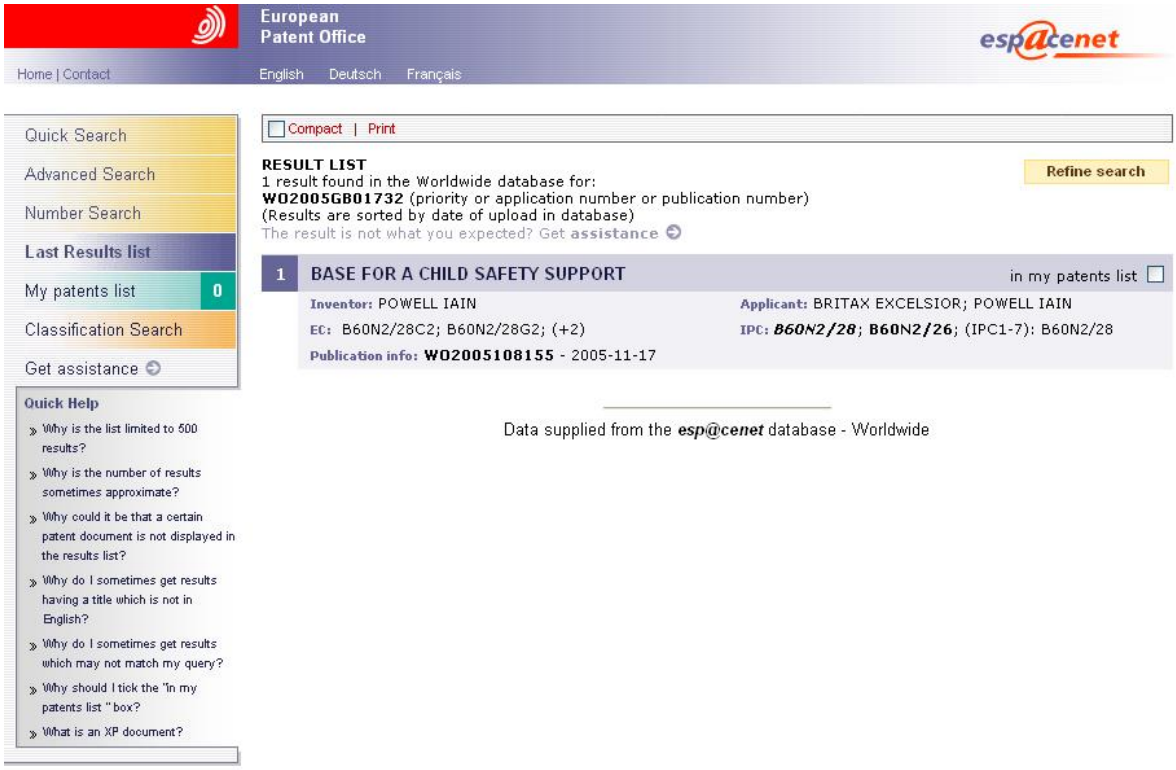
4.3 Number Search

A quick way to get a patent document when you know the publication, application, or priority number is to use the Number search.

For example if you have identified the publication number WO2005GB01732 as corresponding to the base for child safety support, you can directly type the publication number



and get more details of the patent.



4.4 Classification Search

If you are interested in finding all the patent publications in particular technical area, you may also try the Classification Search Feature. You can enter words or classification symbols.

The window below appears for classification search: -

5. Searching for patent information through Advanced Search – a structured approach

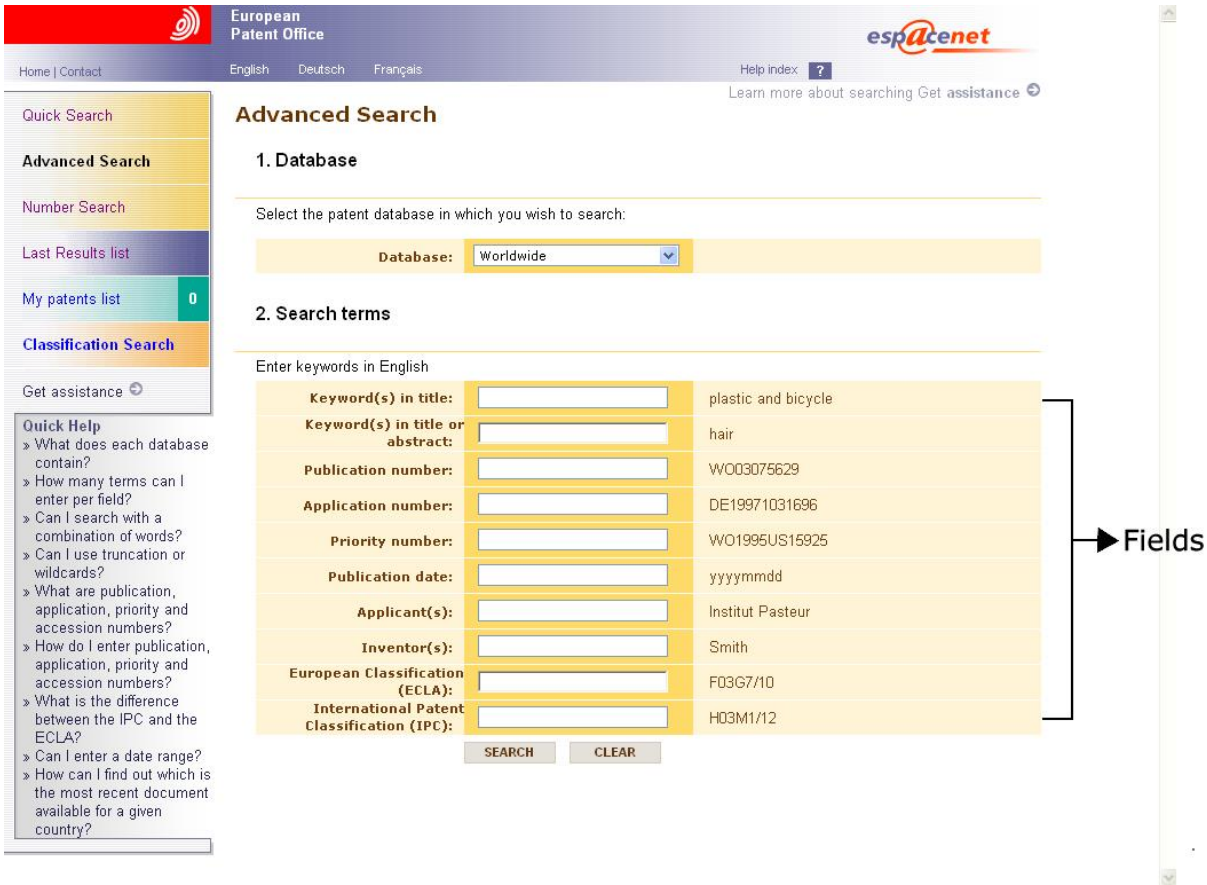
With a constantly growing amount of information on patents being generated worldwide, it is useful to adopt a structured approach when conducting a search. Depending on your specific needs, some of the following factors may be considered to help you decide how to initiate and make best use of the freely available patent databases:

- The aim of your search
- The type of invention you have made, or are in the process of developing
- What is specific about your invention and the intended scope of its claims
- How much time you have to conduct searches

Scenario

For a better understanding of how different types of searches can generate different results, we will assume, as an example, that we are searching for a child carrier that can be fitted on a bicycle.

The search window (as shown in the picture below) allows the user to enter different criteria to initiate a search. Once you have typed in your data, click on the SEARCH button found at the bottom of the window. Note that the CLEAR button will erase all data that has been keyed in the fields.



5.1 Searching with words or phrases in titles and abstracts

The simplest search is by a single or two-word term that is most likely to appear in the title of the patent/s or patent application/s you are looking for.
For example, in this case, the most appropriate two-word term would be **child carrier**.

This search displays 223 results with patents containing the word **child carrier** in the title.

However, this does not display all the patents covering child carrier. This is because some inventors do not use the word **child carrier** in the title of their invention. To ensure that all the patents related to **child carrier** are displayed, it is advised that the search be carried out in the abstracts as well.

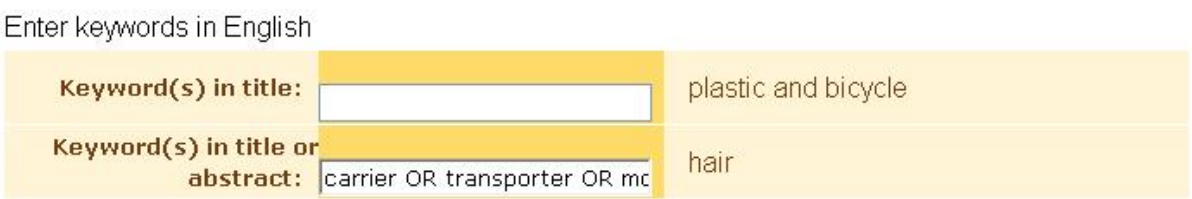
If we search for **child carrier** as the **Keyword(s) in title or abstract** field,

696 results will be displayed compared to the 223 results obtained when searching by title only. This gives a more indicative idea of the number of patent applications and granted patents dealing with child carriers.

5.1.1 Broadening searches: using the OR operator

Again not all inventors will use the term **carrier**. Some might use terms like **transporter**, **mover** or **hauler**. To take into account all these possibilities, it is more appropriate to extend your search.

For this purpose the Boolean operator **OR** can be used. The **OR** operator finds patent applications and patents that match at least one of the terms in the search criteria. For example, carrier can be termed as transporter or mover. Therefore, when entering your search query, you may use **carrier OR transporter OR move**. Note that the **OR** operator can be used to link up to 4 terms.



The results will display all the patent applications and patents containing either the word **carrier** or **transporter** or **mover** in the title or abstract.

Please note that only single words can be used with the **OR** operator. If you try to use a combined term, e.g. **child carrier OR child transporter OR child mover**,

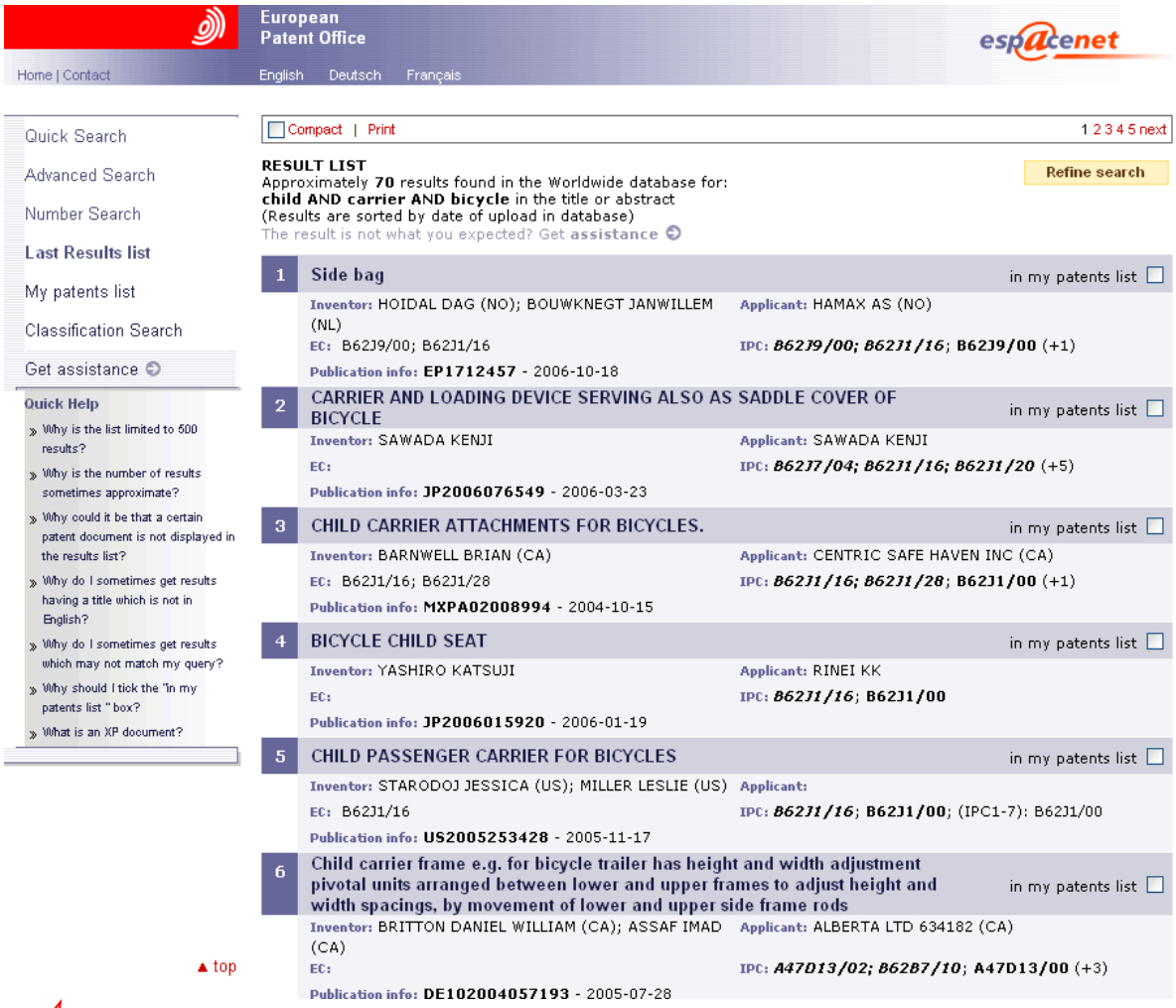
an error message as shown below will be displayed:

This type search can be carried out by properly phrasing the query. This issue will be addressed in Section 5.1.4 Combining operators.

5.1.2 Refining your search: using the AND operator

The **AND** operator will find all patent documents that match the terms specified in the query. For example, you can specify that the carrier is for a child and is fitted on a bicycle. Therefore, the key words would be: **child**, **carrier** and **bicycle**. Consequently, the search query will be **child AND carrier AND bicycle.**

This will display a total of 70 results.



Note

(1) The default operator for the title and abstract fields is **AND**. Therefore, when you use the term **child carrier bicycle**, it is equivalent to **child AND carrier AND bicycle**.

(2) Only a maximum of four terms can be used with the **AND** operator. For example, a search query **child AND carrier AND bicycle AND fitted** will yield 4 results. However, a search query **child AND carrier AND bicycle AND fitted AND stroller** will generate an error message.

5.1.3 Excluding terms from searches: using the NOT operator

If you have used a term that has more than one possible meaning in a query, you may generate results that match your search terms but are not necessarily relevant to your intended search.

To exclude such non-relevant patents or patent applications from a search, you can use the **NOT** modifier. Suppose you want to search for a patent for a carrier but not one that is used as a trailer. Your query will be **carrier NOT trailer**

The following results will be displayed.

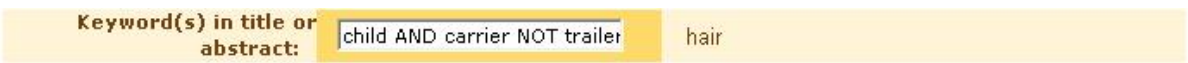
Only single words can be used with the **NOT** operator. If you try to use a two-word term, e.g. **child carrier NOT trailer**, you will get an error message. To enable the search for a child carrier, which is not a trailer, the search query has to be rephrased. This issue will be addressed in the next section.

5.1.4 Combining operators

To make even better use of the Boolean operators, you can use parentheses to nest query terms within other query terms. When using **AND**, **OR** and **NOT** within the same search query, you have to make use of brackets.

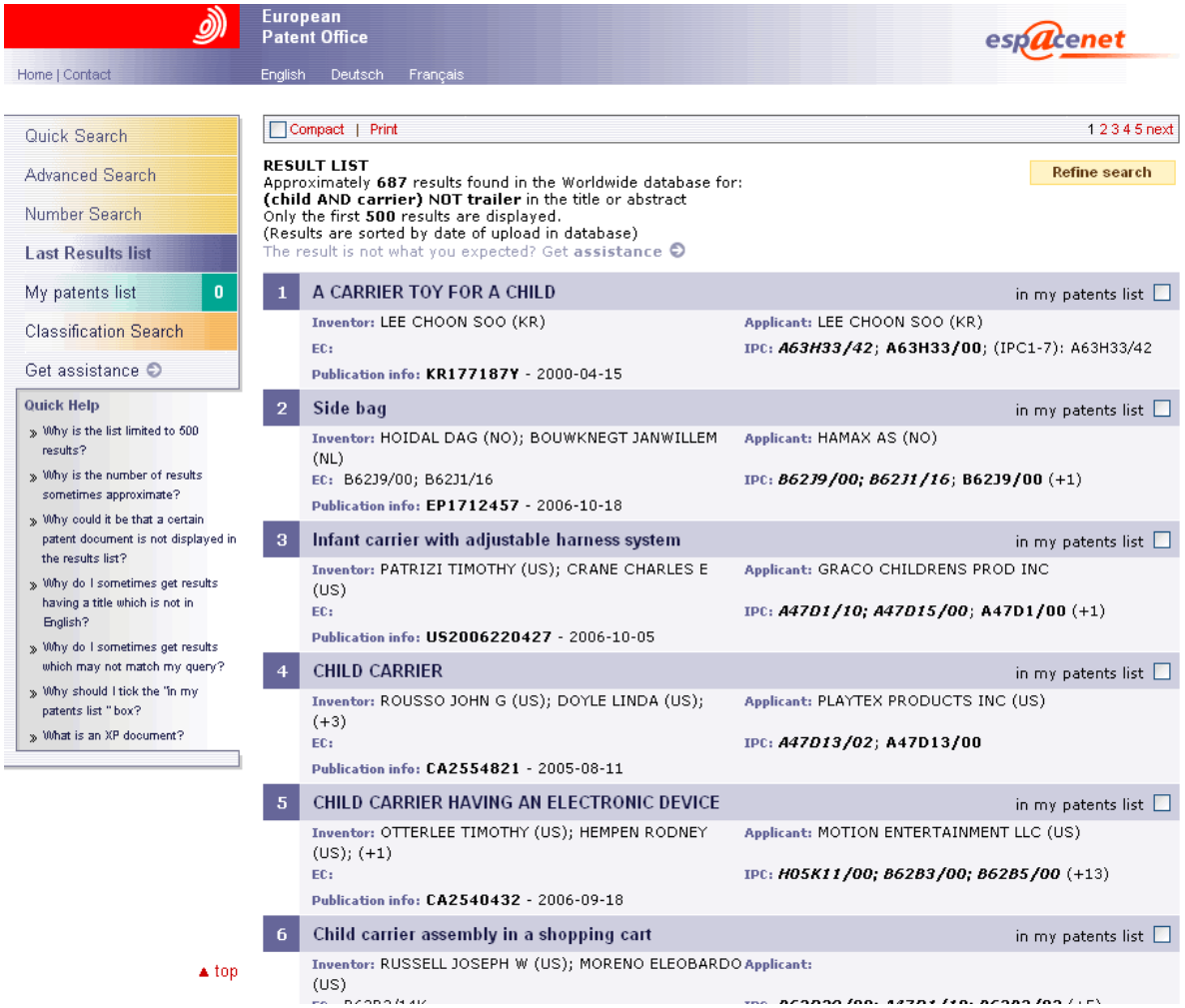
The following examples will illustrate the combined use of these operators.

Example 1: Let's go back to the example that was used in Section 5.1.3. When searching for a child carrier, which is not a trailer, the initial query, **child carrier NOT trailer**, gave an error message. If you make use of a combination of operators and rephrase the query to **child AND carrier NOT trailer**,



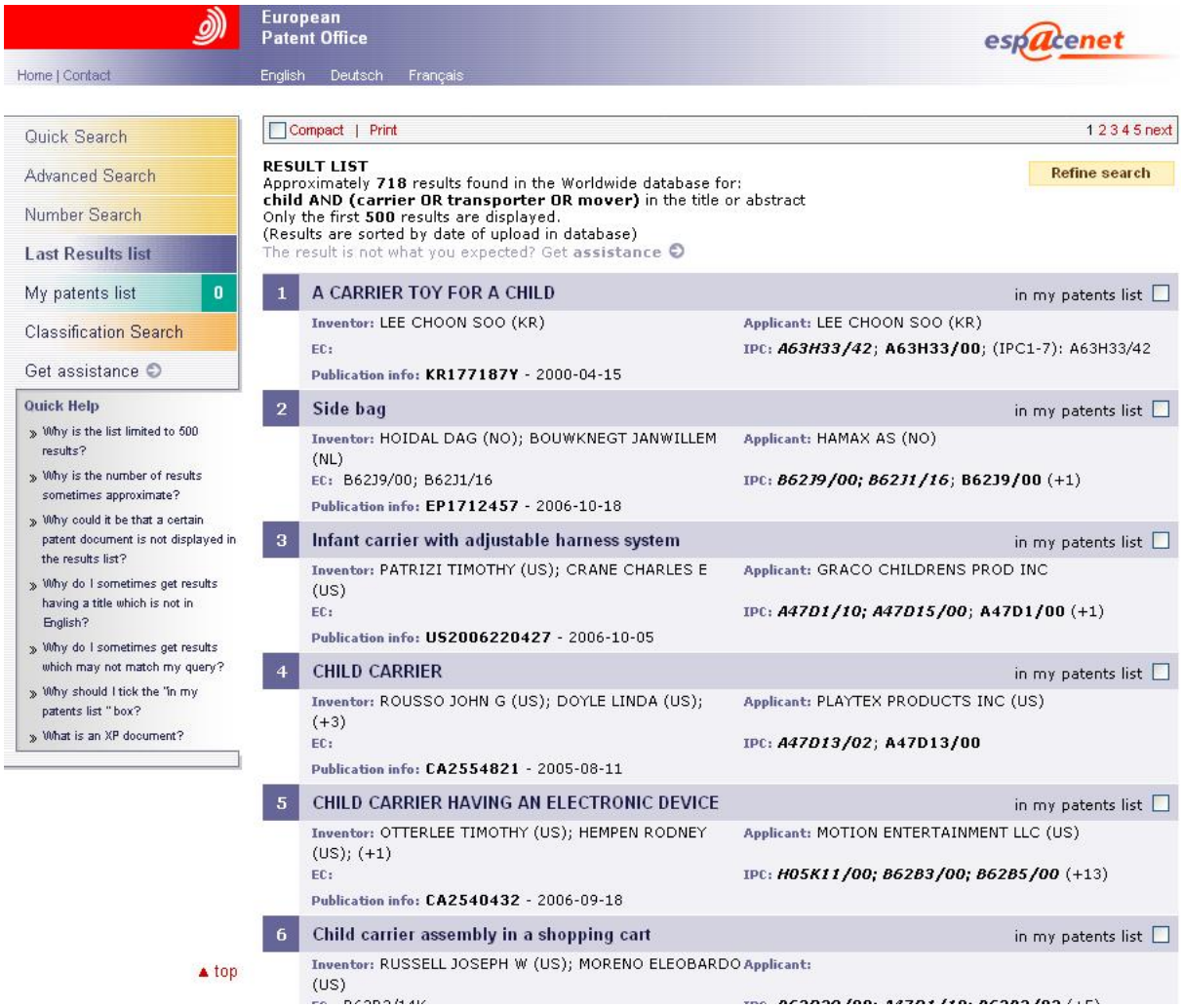
you will get still get an error message. However, if you use brackets and search for **(child AND carrier) NOT trailer**

you will get 687 results.



Example 2: Let's look at the example that was given in Section 5.1.1 where the query **child carrier OR child transporter OR child mover** generated an error message. Making use of a combination of operators and brackets the query should have been phrased as **child AND (carrier OR transporter OR mover)**.

This will give approximately 718 results.



Example 3: Suppose you are searching for a child carrier that is used with a bicycle but is not a trailer. Your query will be **(child AND carrier AND bicycle) NOT trailer**

This search will generate 64 results.

Example 4: You can search for a child carrier or transporter, but is not a trailer. The query will have to be structured as **(child AND (carrier OR transporter)) NOT trailer**.

700 results will be displayed.

Compact | Print 1 2 3 4 5 next

RESULT LIST
Approximately **700** results found in the Worldwide database for:
(child AND (carrier OR transporter)) NOT trailer in the title or abstract
Only the first **500** results are displayed.
(Results are sorted by date of upload in database)
The result is not what you expected? Get **assistance**

Refine search

1 A CARRIER TOY FOR A CHILD — in my patents list

Inventor: LEE CHOON SOO (KR)
Applicant: LEE CHOON SOO (KR)
EC:
IPC: ***A63H33/42***; **A63H33/00**; (IPC1-7): A63H33/42
Publication info: **KR177187Y** - 2000-04-15

2 Side bag — in my patents list

Inventor: HOIDAL DAG (NO); BOUWKNEGT JANWILLEM (NL)
Applicant: HAMAX AS (NO)
EC: B62J9/00; B62J1/16
IPC: ***B62J9/00***; ***B62J1/16***; **B62J9/00** (+1)
Publication info: **EP1712457** - 2006-10-18

3 Infant carrier with adjustable harness system — in my patents list

Inventor: PATRIZI TIMOTHY (US); CRANE CHARLES E (US)
Applicant: GRACO CHILDRENS PROD INC
EC:
IPC: ***A47D1/10***; ***A47D15/00***; **A47D1/00** (+1)
Publication info: **US2006220427** - 2006-10-05

4 CHILD CARRIER — in my patents list

Inventor: ROUSSO JOHN G (US); DOYLE LINDA (US); (+3)
Applicant: PLAYTEX PRODUCTS INC (US)
EC:
IPC: ***A47D13/02***; **A47D13/00**
Publication info: **CA2554821** - 2005-08-11

5 CHILD CARRIER HAVING AN ELECTRONIC DEVICE — in my patents list

Inventor: OTTERLEE TIMOTHY (US); HEMPEN RODNEY (US); (+1)
Applicant: MOTION ENTERTAINMENT LLC (US)
EC:
IPC: ***H05K11/00***; ***B62B3/00***; ***B62B5/00*** (+13)
Publication info: **CA2540432** - 2006-09-18

6 Child carrier assembly in a shopping cart — in my patents list

Inventor: RUSSELL JOSEPH W (US); MORENO ELEOBARDO (US)
Applicant:

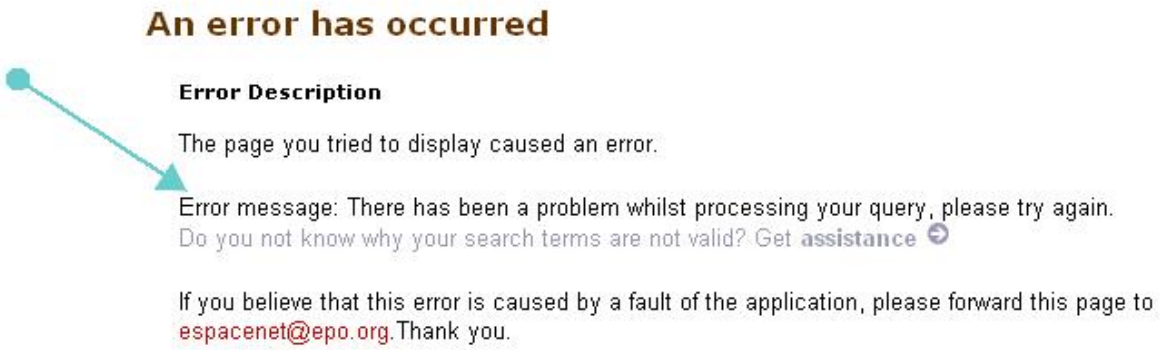
Note

(1) No more than four search terms may be entered in each search field. For example, the query **(child AND (carrier OR mover OR transporter)) NOT trailer** will yield an error message.

(2) If you use the operators/modifiers in the wrong sequence or without making use of brackets, an error message will be displayed.

The following error message is displayed if there is no use of brackets:

Or alternatively you might get the following error message, if there is improper use of brackets.



Use of " " to find an exact phrase

You may carry out a more focused search by entering an exact phrase. The advantage is that this type of search will generate results that match the words in the same order as you have entered in your query.

To search for a complete phrase, enclose your search terms within quotation marks, e.g., "snowboard boots", "bubble jet printer", or "wind generator".

Making use of wildcards

By using wildcards in your search, you can extend the range of possible results to include various endings or the plural form of the search term being entered. Another advantage of using wildcards is that it can help in the initial stages of a search, where the exact spelling of the search term is uncertain.

In ***esp@cenet*** you have a choice of using three types of wildcards when searching for patent documents:

- ***** for a character string of varying length
- **?** for one or no character
- **#** for a single character

A wildcard should only be entered at the end of a word or as part of a word. Inserting a number or letter after a wildcard will invalidate the search.

Examples to illustrate the use of wildcards

We will start off with a single word without making use of the wildcards.
Example, if you use the word **child** in your query:

you will get a total of 25,967 results.

Using wildcard *

The use of * allows for variations in word endings, without restricting the characters and how often they may appear.

Here, the word being searched is not spelt out in full and terminates with *.

***** then indicates "any" and searching is carried out for words that start with the same characters, but can have any other endings.

Note

The ***** wildcard must be preceded by at least three characters. For instance, if you search for **to***, an error message will be displayed.

If you use **child***, **the query will include zero (0) or more characters** after the alphabet "d".

43,451 results will be displayed as compared to 25,967 result obtained when the query was for **child** only. This is because the query for **child*** generates all patents and patent applications containing words such as child, children, childhood, child's, children's, childbirth, etc.

Using wildcard ?

Using the **?** as wildcard enables **zero (0) or one character** to be added to the word you have entered. This type of wildcard is generally used to ensure that the search includes the plural form of the word entered.

Note The **?** wildcard must be preceded by at least two characters.

We will use the same example as before.

If you perform a search using **child?**

26,216 results will be displayed as opposed to 25,967 results obtained when **child** is used in the query. When using **child?** all patents containing the word *child* or *child's* are displayed.

Please note that when there is a word that uses apostrophe (‘), this is not considered as a character. A query using the wild card **?** will consider **’s** as being one single character. For example, **mum’s** consists of only 4 characters and is the same as **mums**.

Using wildcard #

Making use of **#** in your query will **add a single character** after the word.

Make sure that you have at least two characters preceding the **#** wildcard for this to work.

Note The **#** wildcard can also be repeated up to three times. This enables searches to be made on a specified word, including up to three characters.

For example if we use **child#**,

only 350 results will be displayed. The results consist of all patents and patent applications with the word **child’s**

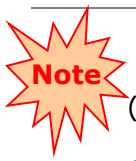
If we use **child###**,

18,755 results will be displayed. The results consist of all documents with the word **children**

5.1.6 Combining wildcards and operators/modifiers

Wildcards can be used more than once in a query. For example, when searching for a child carrier for a bicycle, to ensure that we obtain results that relate to child's carriers for bicycles, we can use **child* carrier? bicycle#** or **child* AND carrier? AND bicycle#**.

You can also use queries such as **(child* AND carrier?) NOT bicycle#**



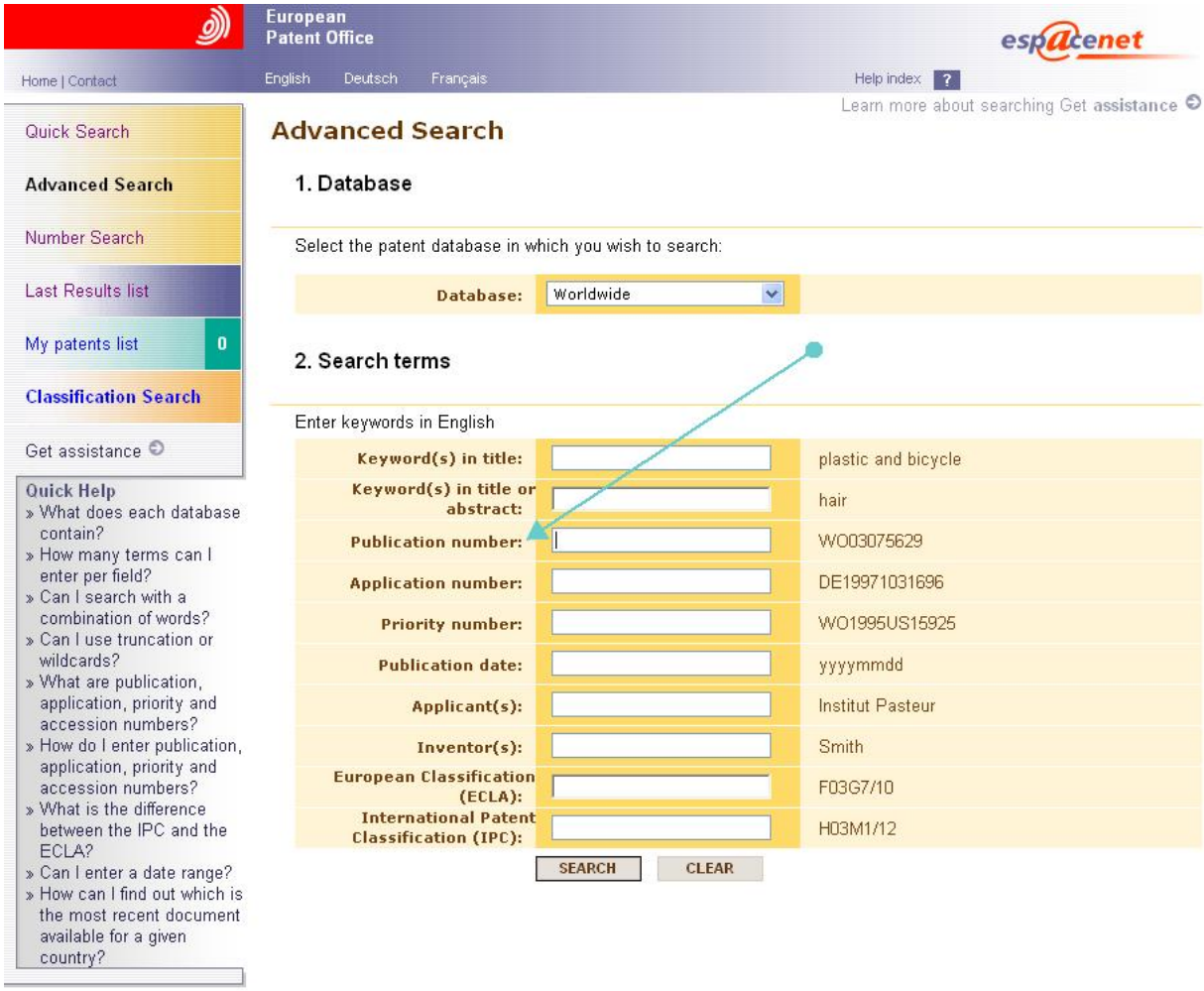
(1) Use of the * wildcard can significantly increase the time taken for a search to be performed.
(2) Wildcards cannot be followed by just one alphanumeric character. For example, **car?r** is not allowed.

5.2 Search through Publication number

The **Publication number** field allows you to perform a search for a patent provided you know the number assigned to it on its publication. The publication number is assigned when the patent application is published.

The publication number consists of a two-letter country code (e.g., JP) and the number of the publication (e.g., 2301278), making the complete publication number JP2301278. This number is unique and clearly identifies a patent document.

Refer to **Appendix A** for a list of countries and their respective codes.



For example, suppose that when you were looking for information on the child carrier for bicycles, you came across an article indicating the publication number of an existing patent as US2005253428. You can enter the reference in the publication number field:

This will give one result, which corresponds to the required patent.

Compact | Print

RESULT LIST
1 result found in the Worldwide database for:
US2005253428 as the publication number
(Results are sorted by date of upload in database)
The result is not what you expected? Get **assistance**

Refine search

1 CHILD PASSENGER CARRIER FOR BICYCLES in my patents list

Inventor: STARODOJ JESSICA (US); MILLER LESLIE (US) **Applicant:**

EC: B62J1/16 **IPC:** ***B62J1/16***; **B62J1/00**; (IPC1-7): B62J1/00

Publication info: **US2005253428** - 2005-11-17

Data supplied from the ***esp@cenet*** database - Worldwide

When you click on the result shown, the patent details will be shown:

In my patents list | Print Return to result list | 1/1

CHILD PASSENGER CARRIER FOR BICYCLES

Bibliographic data | Description | Claims | Mosaics | Original document | INPADOC legal status

Publication number: US2005253428
Publication date: 2005-11-17
Inventor: STARODOJ JESSICA (US); MILLER LESLIE (US)
Applicant:
Classification:
- international: ***B62J1/16;*** **B62J1/00;** (IPC1-7): B62J1/00
- european: B62J1/16
Application number: US20050161165 20050725
Priority number(s): US20050161165 20050725; US20030613778 20030702

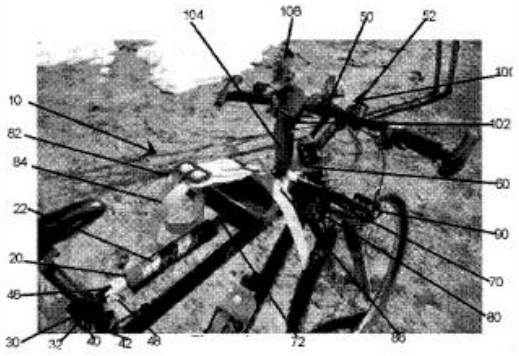
Also published as:
US2005001460 (A1)

View INPADOC patent family

Report a data error here

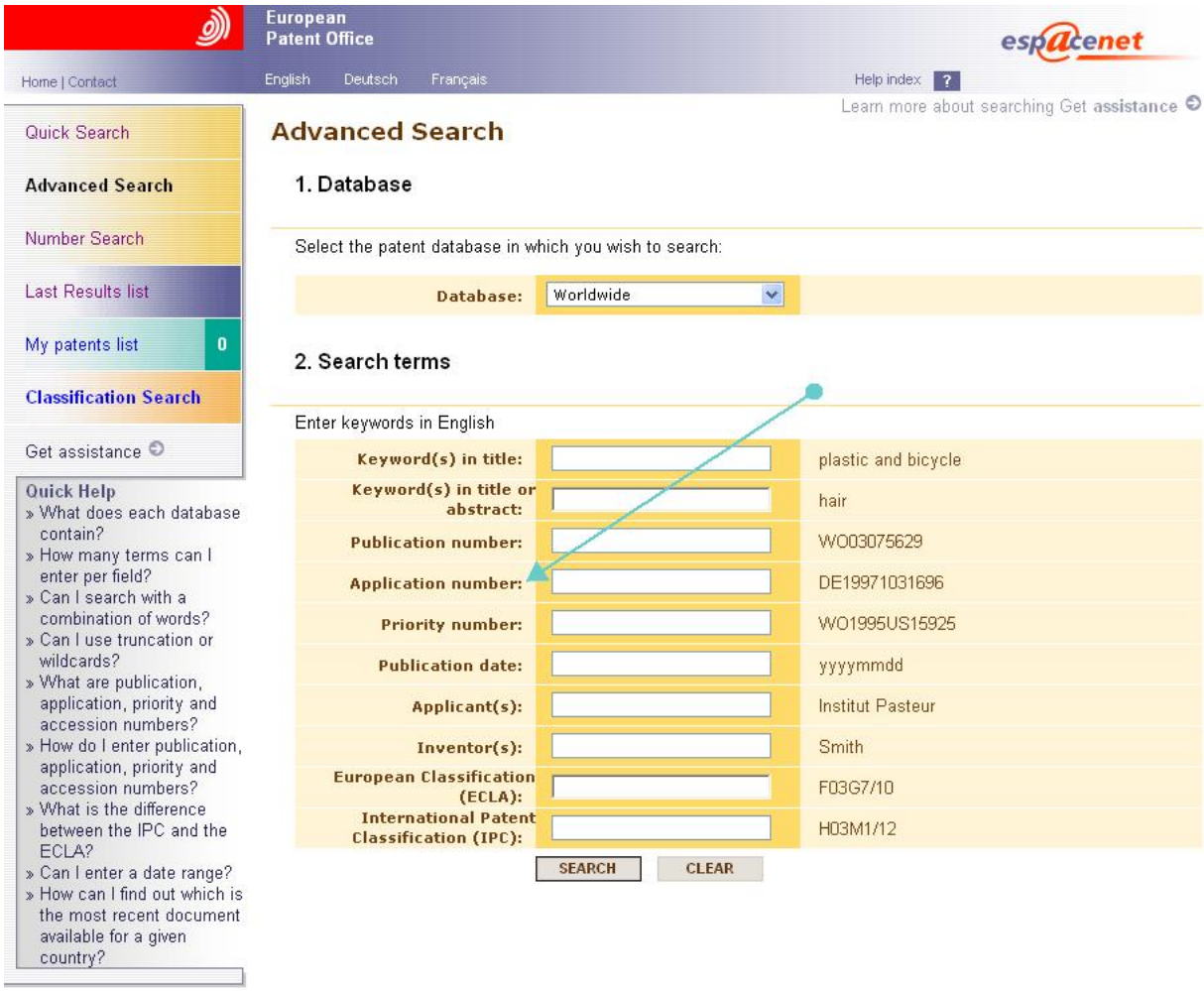
Abstract of **US2005253428**

A safe child passenger system that can be mounted on bicycles of differing sizes and designs. The system is able to be mounted to bicycles regardless of the size or placement of their top tube or even if there is no top tube present. The system of the present invention is attached to a bicycle by engagement between the handlebar stem of the bicycle and the seat post of the bicycle. The child passenger system attaches to a bicycle through a quick release engagement mechanism. This enables the system to be easily and quickly attached and removed.



Data supplied from the ***esp@cenet*** database - Worldwide

5.3 Search through Application number



This field allows you to search for a patent if you know the **Application number** of the patent. The application number is obtained when the patent claim is filed.

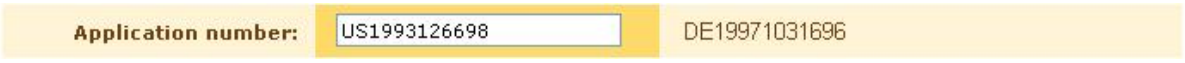
The application number is made up of a two-letter country code, the year of filing, and the serial number of the application. Note that the year of filing is always specified using four digits, e.g., 2005, 1999, ...

This means that application numbers always begin in the following way:

- JP2003...
- AT1909...
- WO2000…

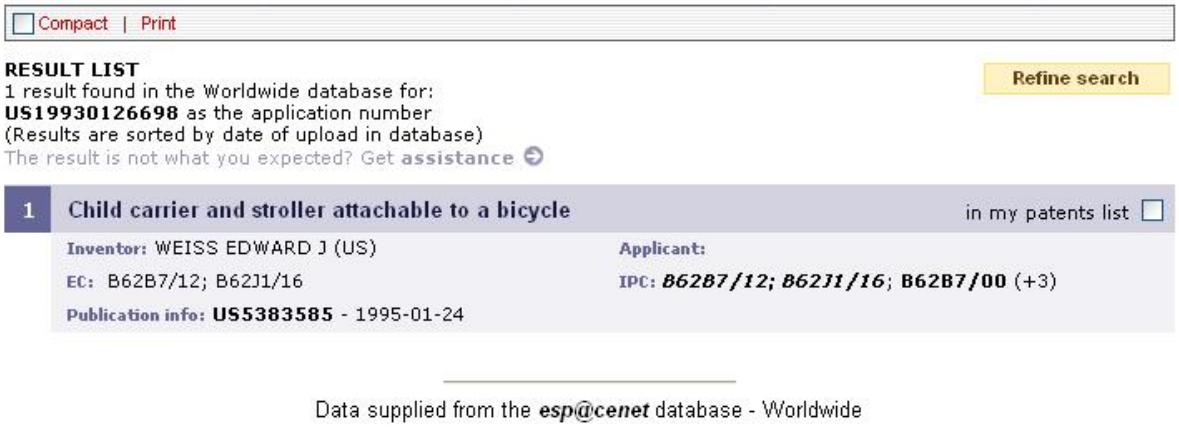
The serial number is based on a **maximum of seven digits**. If the serial number following the country code and the year of filing involves less than seven digits, the blank positions after the year of filing may be substituted by zeros.

For example, if we try searching for a patent by entering the application number US1993126698 or US19930126698:



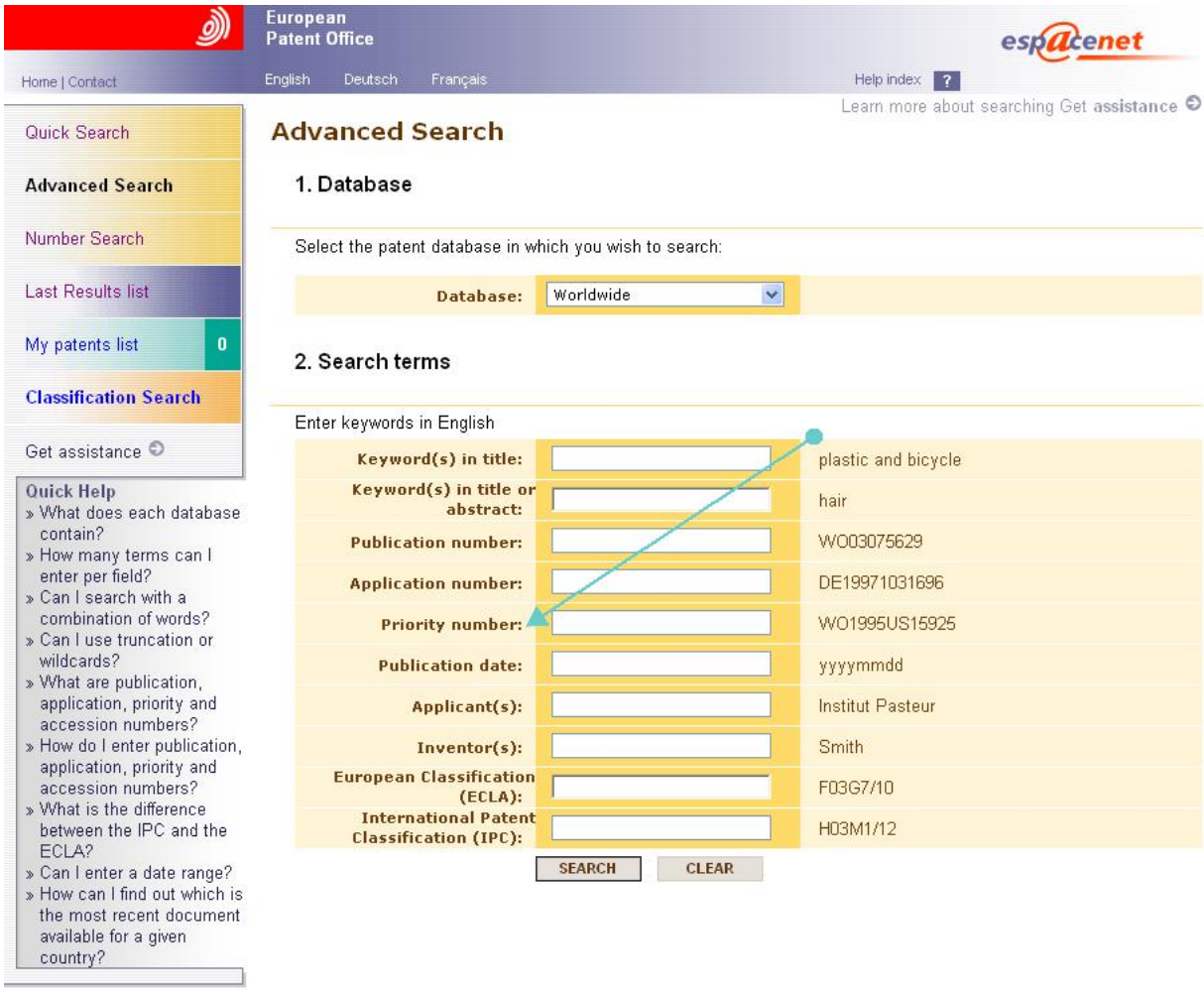
or

the result will be identical for both queries.



Refer to **Appendix A** for a list of countries and their respective codes.

5.4 Search through Priority number



The **Priority number** is the number of the application in respect to which priority is claimed. In line with the right to retain priority of a first application made in a member state of the Paris Convention, a subsequent application filed in another member state within the following twelve months can use the date of the first application as the effective one. Priority numbers are represented in a similar way as application numbers, with a two-letter country code, the year of filing, and the seven-digit serial number of the application. Note that a patent document can have more than one priority number.

There are also priority numbers containing letters after the year, e.g., WO2001US46442.

There are instances where an additional kind code appears at the end of the serial number, e.g., ES20020000690U. These codes give information on the type of the document being viewed – for instance, whether we are looking at utility models, translated documents, re-issued patents, etc. Please be aware that the kind codes A, B and C, are usually not indicated. When conducting a search using the priority number, the complete number including the kind code (except A, B or C) should be entered.

Note

You can read more on how these kind codes are applied at the following website http://www.wipo.int/scit/en

Often, several documents are found to have a common priority number – this is because they are grouped under the same patent family. Consequently, conducting a search with the priority number will enable the entire patent family to be displayed.

For example if the priority number is CN20030113504 20030106

The results will contain all the patents belonging to the same patent family.

5.5 Search through Publication date

The **Publication date** corresponds to the date on which a patent application was first published. The date is expressed using eight digits comprising the year, month and day. In ***esp@cenet*** the date can be used in the formats 20030107 (yyyymmdd) or 07/01/2003 (dd/mm/yyyy).

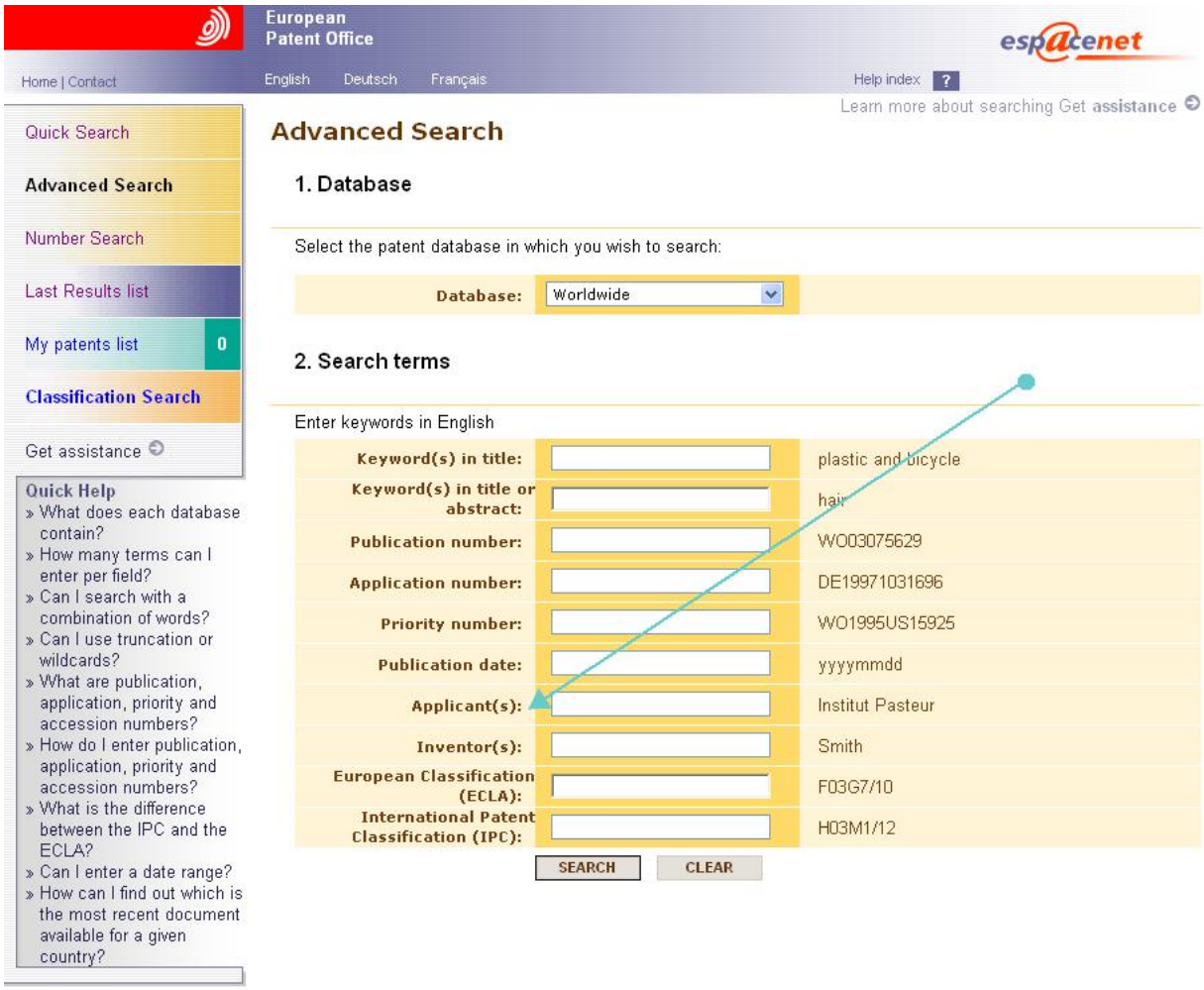
Entering a date in the **Publication date** search field will return documents which were published for the first time on exactly that day.

In this field you can use the **OR** operator. You can also search for a period of two, three or four days by entering one date after the next in the field, each one separated by a blank.

For example, if you know a patent has been published on either 12 April 2004 or 12 May 2004, your query can be in the form:

This will display all patents that were published on either 12 April or 12 May 2004.

5.6 Search through Applicant



The **Applicant** is the patent holder registered on the date the application was filed. The **Applicant** field enables you to search for the registered applicant of a patent. The applicant can be a person, or the company or organization for which the person works.

Remember that searching directly using acronyms and abbreviations may not always produce the appropriate results.

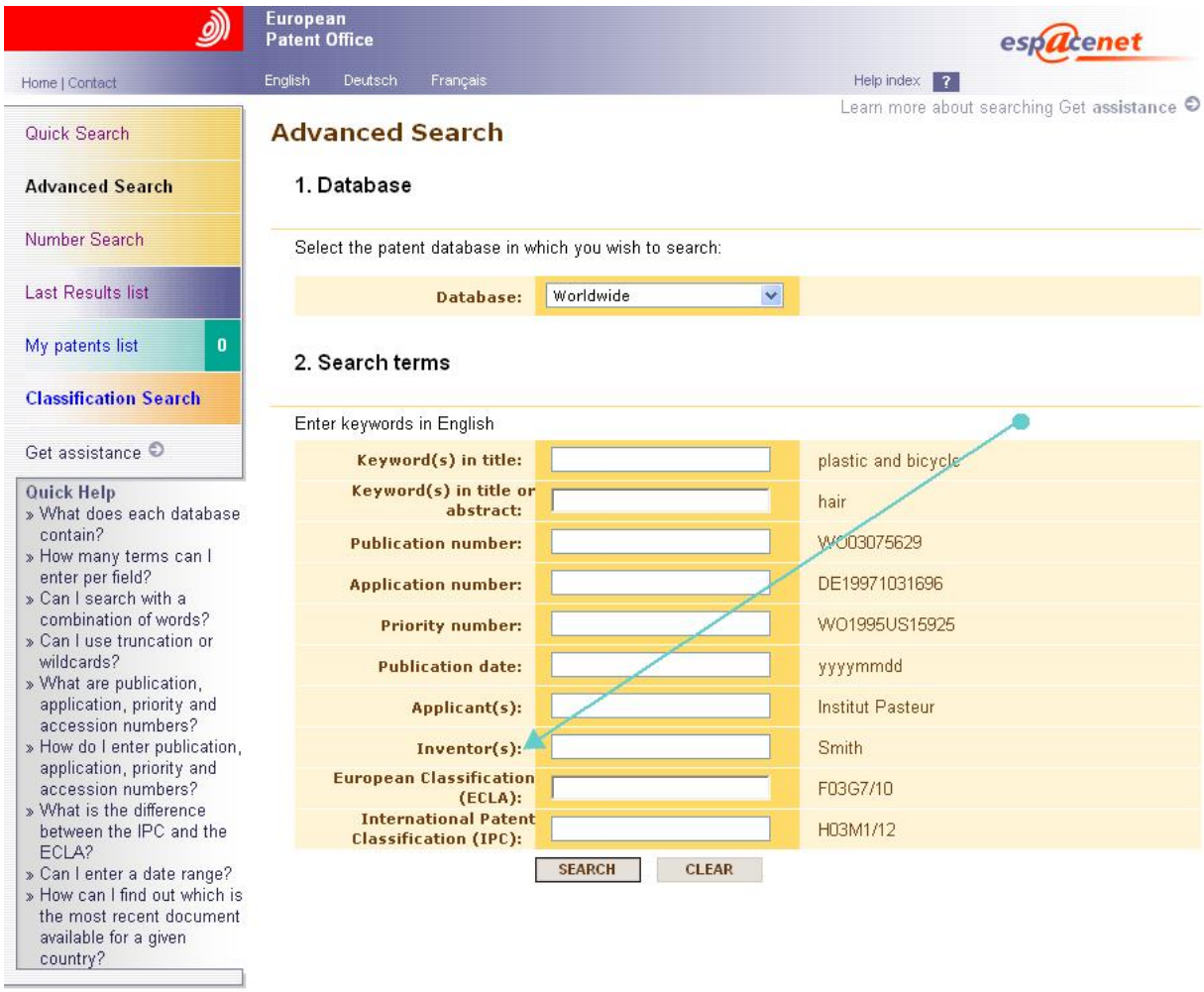
For example, if you search for patents from NEC, you should include Nippon Electric Company in the **Applicant** field. This will ensure that a wider search is performed, covering possible changes involving the applicant. In this particular example, Nippon Electric Company officially became NEC Corporation in 1983 – since it owns numerous patents granted prior to 1983, a search should make use of both names.

To retrieve all variants as far as may be possible, use wildcards (refer to section 4.1.4) and alternative spellings when searching for the applicant.

Do keep in mind the possibility that patents may have been sold to others at some stage afterwards, and that the current holder of a patent will have consequently changed.

5.7 Search through Inventor

If you want to find out whether a particular person has filed a patent, or if you already know the name of the inventor, you can use the **Inventor** field.



The **Inventor** field relates to the person (or persons) who has made the invention and is registered as the inventor of the patent.

The names appear as the surname first, followed by the forename(s). Abbreviations are often used for the applicant's first name, with the middle name (also commonly abbreviated) being placed afterwards.

You can conduct a general search for a single name e.g., Biro,

generating 1,245 results

or, carry out a more accurate search by inserting the full name using quotes, e.g., "Laszlo Jozsef Biro" (inventor of the modern ballpoint pen),

generating 6 results

Compact | Print

RESULT LIST
6 results found in the Worldwide database for:
"Laszlo Jozsef Biro" as the inventor
(Results are sorted by date of upload in database)
The result is not what you expected? Get **assistance**

Refine search

1	**WRITING PASTE**	in my patents list
	Inventor: BIRO LASZLO JOZSEF	**Applicant:** EVERSHARP INC; LUIS LANG; (+3)
	EC:	**IPC:**
	Publication info: **CA461082** - 1949-11-15	
2	**WRITING INSTRUMENT**	in my patents list
	Inventor: BIRO LASZLO JOZSEF	**Applicant:** ETERPEN SA FINACIERA; TWOCO CORP; (+1)
	EC:	**IPC:**
	Publication info: **CA455514** - 1949-03-29	
3	**WRITING INSTRUMENT**	in my patents list
	Inventor: BIRO LASZLO JOZSEF	**Applicant:** HENRY GEORGE MARTIN; EVERSHARP INC; (+2)
	EC:	**IPC:**
	Publication info: **CA453838** - 1949-01-04	
4	**FOUNTAIN PEN**	in my patents list
	Inventor: BIRO LASZLO JOZSEF	**Applicant:** ETERPEN SA FINANCIERA
	EC:	**IPC:**
	Publication info: **CA448869** - 1948-06-01	
5	**FOUNTAIN PEN**	in my patents list
	Inventor: BIRO LASZLO JOZSEF	**Applicant:** BIRO LASZLO JOZSEF
	EC:	**IPC:**
	Publication info: **CA414364** - 1943-08-03	
6	**FOUNTAIN PEN**	in my patents list
	Inventor: BIRO LASZLO JOZSEF	**Applicant:** BIRO LASZLO JOZSEF
	EC:	**IPC:**
	Publication info: **CA414363** - 1943-08-03	

In the **Inventor** field, the **AND** operator can be used for cases involving two inventors, e.g., **Yannas AND Burke** (inventors of synthetic skin) or **(Ioannis AND Yannas) AND (John AND Burke)**.

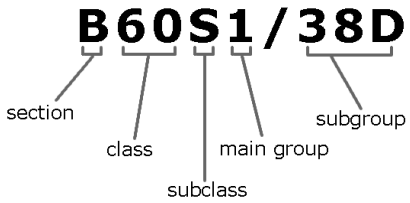
5.8 Search through International Patent Classification (IPC)

The International Patent Classification (IPC) is a hierarchical classification system applied to published patent documents, in which technology is divided into sections, classes, subclasses and groups. The IPC, which is administered by WIPO, is specifically designed for patent information and is periodically updated (every five years). It is used by almost all the patenting authorities as a common classification for published patents. First published in 1968, the current 8th edition of the IPC (operational since the beginning of January 2006) provides coverage of technology classified into eight sections and approximately 70,000 subdivisions. The eight sections in the IPC are as follows:

A	Human necessities
B	Performing operations; Transporting
C	Chemistry, Metallurgy
D	Textiles; Paper
E	Fixed constructions
F	Mechanical engineering; Lighting; Heating; Weapons; Blasting
G	Physics
H	Electricity

The IPC code is indicated on the front page of a patent document, usually accompanied by a numbered superscript that identifies the IPC edition used in the classification.

Example of how to read an IPC code:



B	: Performing operations; Transporting
B60	: Vehicles in general
B60S	: Servicing, cleaning, repairing, supporting, lifting, or manoeuvring of vehicles, not otherwise provided for
B60S1	: Cleaning of vehicles
B60S1/38	: Wiper blades
B60S1/38D	: Means for or measures taken for influencing the aerodynamic quality of wiper blades

In this example, the IPC code B60S1/38D has been used to classify a patent application with the title of 'Flat-blade wiper blade arm comprising an aerodynamic baffle'

Note

1. Avoid using wildcards as the code is made up of symbols that are indexed at different levels.
2. IPC symbols printed with a blank after the fourth letter or digit must be entered in the search field in ***esp@cenet*** without any blanks.

Importantly, in the 8th edition of the IPC it is now possible to use one code to search relevant patent information covering years prior to 1968. However, remember that there can be considerable variation in the way classification codes are assigned (e.g., at the level of the subgroup), which may influence the precision of a search based on the IPC.

To make your search more precise, you can combine the use of the **International Patent Classification (IPC)** field with other fields.

5.9 Search through European Classification (ECLA)

The EPO makes use of the European Classification (ECLA) system to help its examiners carry out prior-art searches in relation to patent applications. The ECLA represents an extension of the IPC (see Section 5.8) and with 132,200 subdivisions, offers the possibility to further narrow down a search. The main advantage of the ECLA is that this system is frequently revised, and therefore searching can be conducted using the latest codes even when looking for older patent documents.

If you have already identified the ECLA of a patent, you can enter this into the **European Classification (ECLA)** field to search for other patents under the same family (patents that share a common priority number).

For example, if we search for **B62J1/16**

the following results will be generated:

If you had earlier used the **Keywords in title or abstract (in English)** field to make a search on **child carrier bicycle**, you would have obtained the following results:

Compact | Print 1 2 3 4 5 next

RESULT LIST
Approximately **70** results found in the Worldwide database for:
child carrier bicycle in the title or abstract
(Results are sorted by date of upload in database)
The result is not what you expected? Get **assistance**

Refine search

1	**Side bag**	in my patents list
	Inventor: HOIDAL DAG (NO); BOUWKNEGT JANWILLEM (NL)	**Applicant:** HAMAX AS (NO)
	EC: B62J9/00; B62J1/16	**IPC:** ***B62J9/00; B62J1/16***; **B62J9/00** (+1)
	Publication info: **EP1712457** - 2006-10-18	
2	**CARRIER AND LOADING DEVICE SERVING ALSO AS SADDLE COVER OF BICYCLE**	in my patents list
	Inventor: SAWADA KENJI	**Applicant:** SAWADA KENJI
	EC:	**IPC:** ***B62J7/04; B62J1/16; B62J1/20*** (+5)
	Publication info: **JP2006076549** - 2006-03-23	
3	**CHILD CARRIER ATTACHMENTS FOR BICYCLES.**	in my patents list
	Inventor: BARNWELL BRIAN (CA)	**Applicant:** CENTRIC SAFE HAVEN INC (CA)
	EC: B62J1/16; B62J1/28	**IPC:** ***B62J1/16; B62J1/28***; **B62J1/00** (+1)
	Publication info: **MXPA02008994** - 2004-10-15	
4	**BICYCLE CHILD SEAT**	in my patents list
	Inventor: YASHIRO KATSUJI	**Applicant:** RINEI KK
	EC:	**IPC:** ***B62J1/16***; **B62J1/00**
	Publication info: **JP2006015920** - 2006-01-19	
5	**CHILD PASSENGER CARRIER FOR BICYCLES**	in my patents list
	Inventor: STARODOJ JESSICA (US); MILLER LESLIE (US)	**Applicant:**
	EC: B62J1/16	**IPC:** ***B62J1/16***; **B62J1/00**; (IPC1-7): B62J1/00
	Publication info: **US2005253428** - 2005-11-17	
6	**Child carrier frame e.g. for bicycle trailer has height and width adjustment pivotal units arranged between lower and upper frames to adjust height and width spacings, by movement of lower and upper side frame rods**	in my patents list
	Inventor: BRITTON DANIEL WILLIAM (CA); ASSAF IMAD (CA)	**Applicant:** ALBERTA LTD 634182 (CA)
	EC:	**IPC:** ***A47D13/02; B62B7/10***; **A47D13/00** (+3)
	Publication info: **DE102004057193** - 2005-07-28	

On verifying the front page (also called bibliographic record) of the first result, you can then make use of the EC that has been listed (in this example, B62J1/16) and refine your search for patents of related inventions.

To optimize your search, you can use the ECLA field in combination with other fields. By entering search terms in the fields corresponding to **Keywords in title or abstract (in English)** and **European Classification (ECLA)**

the search will return:

Compact | Print 1 2 3 next

RESULT LIST
29 results found in the Worldwide database for:
B62J1/16 as the European Classification AND **bicycle child carrier** in the title or abstract
(Results are sorted by date of upload in database)
The result is not what you expected? Get **assistance**

Refine search

1 Side bag in my patents list

Inventor: HOIDAL DAG (NO); BOUWKNEGT JANWILLEM (NL)
Applicant: HAMAX AS (NO)
EC: B62J9/00; B62J1/16
IPC: ***B62J9/00; B62J1/16***; **B62J9/00** (+1)
Publication info: **EP1712457** - 2006-10-18

2 CHILD CARRIER ATTACHMENTS FOR BICYCLES. in my patents list

Inventor: BARNWELL BRIAN (CA)
Applicant: CENTRIC SAFE HAVEN INC (CA)
EC: B62J1/16; B62J1/28
IPC: ***B62J1/16; B62J1/28***; **B62J1/00** (+1)
Publication info: **MXPA02008994** - 2004-10-15

3 CHILD PASSENGER CARRIER FOR BICYCLES in my patents list

Inventor: STARODOJ JESSICA (US); MILLER LESLIE (US)
Applicant:
EC: B62J1/16
IPC: ***B62J1/16***; **B62J1/00**; (IPC1-7): B62J1/00
Publication info: **US2005253428** - 2005-11-17

4 CHILD CARRIER ATTACHMENTS FOR BICYCLES in my patents list

Inventor: BARNWELL BRIAN (CA); BACK TERENCE (CA); (+1)
Applicant: CENTRIC SAFE HAVEN INC (CA)
EC: B62J1/16; B62J1/28; (+1)
IPC: ***B62J1/16; B62J1/28; B62J7/06*** (+5)
Publication info: **CA2340537** - 2001-09-14

5 MULTI-ROLE PUSHCHAIR in my patents list

Inventor: LONGLEY TIMOTHY JOHN RICHARD (GB)
Applicant: LONGLEY TIMOTHY JOHN RICHARD (GB)
EC: B60N2/28B2T; B60N2/28F; (+4)
IPC: ***B60N2/28; B62B7/08; B62J1/16*** (+5)
Publication info: **WO0166403** - 2001-09-13

6 FASTENING DEVICE FOR LUGGAGE CARRIER/CHILD SEAT ON A BICYCLE in my patents list

Inventor: MOELLER STAALE (NO); ABRY EMIL (NO)
Applicant: ABRY IND DESIGN AS (NO); MOELLER STAALE (NO); (+1)
EC: B62J1/16; B62J7/04
IPC: ***B62J1/16; B62J7/04***; **B62J1/00** (+3)
Publication info: **WO0132498** - 2001-05-10

6. Searching for a patent application or a patent in Mauritius

Until 2002, legislation in Mauritius relating to patents was covered by The Patent Act (R/L 4/135 – 22 May 1875). This has now been replaced by The Patents, Industrial Designs and Trademarks Act 2002 (Act No 25 of 2002), which is in line with international norms and which follows the international commitments taken by the State, within the World Trade Organization.

The Industrial Property Office is responsible for granting patents in Mauritius. The first patent application was filed in 1946. Since then, a few hundreds of patents have been granted.

Affiliations/Associations

Mauritius is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and party to the Paris and Berne Conventions for the protection of industrial property and the Universal Copyright Convention. Mauritius also has an observer status in the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO).

Patent searching in Mauritius

The Industrial Property Office in Mauritius does not have at present an online database. All patent applications and patents that have been granted in Mauritius (to applicants/inventors of Mauritian or other citizenship) are available as hard copies at this Office.

To consult patent documents, a request should initially be submitted to the Controller of the Industrial Property Office at the following address:

Industrial Property Office
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Cooperation
International Trade Division
7th Floor, Moorgate House
Sir William Newton Street
Port Louis
Mauritius

Tel: +230 210 8917/18
Fax: +230 213 7285
Email: trademark@intnet.mu

The Controller will assign an officer from the IP Office to help you with your search. The patent document can be viewed or copies can be made available for the price of Rs 100 per page.

Appendix A

Country Codes

Country codes consist of two letters indicating the country or organization where the patent application was filed or granted. The list of countries covered by ***esp@cenet*** in its worldwide database is shown below.

Country Code	Country/Organization
AP	African Regional Industrial Property Organization
AR	Argentina
AT	Austria
AU	Australia
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
BR	Brazil
CA	Canada
CH	Switzerland
CN	China
CS	Czechoslovakia (up to 1993)
CU	Cuba
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DD	Germany, excluding the territory that, prior to 3 October 1990, constituted the Federal Republic of Germany
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EA	Eurasian Patent Organization
EE	Estonia
EG	Egypt
EP	European Patent Office
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
GB	United Kingdom
GR	Greece
HK	Hong Kong
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IL	Israel
IN	India
IT	Italy
JP	Japan
KE	Kenya
KR	Republic of Korea
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg

Country Code	Country/Organization
LV	Latvia
MC	Monaco
MD	Republic of Moldova
MN	Mongolia
MT	Malta
MW	Malawi
MX	Mexico
MY	Malaysia
NC	New Caledonia
NL	Netherlands
NO	Norway
NZ	New Zealand
OA	African Intellectual Property Organization
PH	Philippines
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
RU	Russian Federation
SE	Sweden
SG	Singapore
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
SU	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
TJ	Tajikistan
TR	Turkey
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
TW	Taiwan
US	United States of America
VN	Vietnam
WO	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
YU	Yugoslavia
ZA	South Africa
ZM	Zambia
ZW	Zimbabwe

Appendix B

Application Form – Industrial Property Office Mauritius

Guidelines No. 1 of 2004 (Patent)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND REGIONAL COOPERATION
THE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OFFICE
7th Floor, Moorgate House
Sir William Newton Street
Port Louis

Guidelines to Applicants for the Grant of a Patent

1. Any application for the grant of a patent shall be made on the prescribed form (Second Schedule) in accordance with Section 14 of the Patents, Industrial Designs & Trademarks Act 2002 and Regulation 10.

2. The application shall be filed in **triplicate** and shall also:

(a) indicate each applicant's name, address, nationality and residence;
(b) indicate the name and address of the inventor or a statement showing the entitlement to the invention by the applicant;
(c) indicate the name and address of the approved agent, where appropriate;
(d) contain a description of the invention;
(e) state the claims;
(f) include any drawings that may be relevant for the purpose of the application; and
(g) contain an abstract of the invention.

3. A declaration claiming **priority** shall be made at the time of filing the application and the applicant shall clearly indicate:

(a) the date of filing and the reference number of the earlier application;
(b) the symbol of the International Patent Classification which has been allocated to the earlier application;
(c) the country in which the earlier application was filed or, where the earlier application is a regional or an international application, the country or countries for which it was filed; and
(d) where the earlier application is a regional or international application, the national industrial property office of the country with which it was filed and submit a certified copy of the earlier application **within a period of 3 months** of the date of the application.

4. The applicant is advised to contact this office regarding the fees to be paid as prescribed in the Government Gazette No. 34 under Government Notice No. 45 of 2004.

5. The attention of applicants is drawn to Section 49 of the Act which provides that where an applicant's ordinary residence or principal place of business is outside Mauritius, he shall be represented by a legal practitioner resident and practising in Mauritius or an approved agent.

6. A Power of Attorney appointing an approved agent or legal practitioner shall be registered with the Registrar General and shall be filed together with the application or **within two months** from its filing date.

For any additional information, you may contact this office on Tel Nos.: 210 8917/18/20

THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

THE INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OFFICE
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

THE PATENTS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TRADEMARKS ACT 2002
(regulation 10)

APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF A PATENT

To: The Controller
The Industrial Property Office
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade & Regional Cooperation
Port Louis

Please submit this Form (**in triplicate**) together with the appropriate fee.

Applicant's or Agent's File reference: .....

THE APPLICANT(S) REQUEST(S) THE GRANT OF A PATENT IN RESPECT OF THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS:

1. TITLE OF INVENTION

.....

.....

2. DATA CONCERNING APPLICANT/S

FULL NAME OF EACH APPLICANT (underline surnames)	ADDRESS/TELEPHONE/ FAX/E-MAIL	NATIONALITY	RESIDENCE

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the Country/State of its incorporation:

.....

3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information is contained in Supplemental Box * (at annex). Yes ☐ No ☐

4. INVENTOR

(a) Applicant is the inventor Yes ☐ No ☐

(b) If the applicant is not the inventor:

Name of inventor: .....

Address of inventor: .....

A statement justifying the applicant's right to the patent is enclosed. Yes ☐ No ☐

(c) The inventor does not wish to be named in the patent in accordance with section 13(6) of the Patents, Industrial Designs and Trademarks Act 2002.

A declaration to that effect is enclosed ☐
OR will be filed by ..... (date)

---

5. AGENT (if you have one)

Name of agent .....

"Address for service" in Mauritius to which all correspondence should be sent
.....

.....

Name and telephone number of person to contact in Mauritius

.....

---

6. PRIORITY CLAIM (if any)

The priority of an earlier application is claimed as follows:
Country (if the earlier application is a regional or international application, indicate the office with which it is filed)
.....

Filing date: ..... **Application Number: .....**

The priority of more than one earlier application is claimed: Yes ☐ No ☐
The data are indicated in the supplemental box * (at annex)

The certified copy of the earlier application is enclosed: Yes ☐ No ☐

If No, it will be furnished by ..... (date)

7. DIVISIONAL APPLICATION

Filing date ..... Priority date .....

The benefit of the initial application is claimed in as much as the subject-matter of the present application is contained in the initial application identified below

Initial Application No: .....

Date of filing of initial application: .....

---

8. DISCLOSURES TO BE DISREGARDED FOR PRIOR ART PURPOSES:

(a) Disclosure was due to acts of applicant or his predecessor in title ☐

Date of disclosure: .....

(b) Disclosure was due to abuse or rights of applicant or his predecessor in title ☐

Date of disclosure: .....

A statement specifying full particulars of the disclosure accompanies this Form Yes ☐ No ☐

If No, the statement should be filed **within one month** from the filing of the application.

---

9. Enter the **number of sheets** for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form:-

Description ☐

Claim(s) ☐

Abstract ☐

Drawing(s) ☐

10. If you are filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents	☐
Translations of priority documents	☐
Statement of inventorship and right to grant a patent	☐
Result of search and examination	☐
Any other documents (please specify)	☐

.....

.....

11. ..... Signature:.....
(Date) (**Applicant/Agent)

** Use this box for any additional information to be furnished*
***Delete whichever is not applicable.*

STATEMENT OF INVENTORSHIP AND OF RIGHT TO GRANT A PATENT

1. Your Reference: .....

2. Patent Application Number (if you know it) .....

3. FULL Name of each applicant (underline surnames)

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Title of Invention

.....

.....

.....

5. State how the applicant(s) derived the right to be granted a patent from the inventors (e.g assignment)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. FULL Name and address of the inventor

.....

.....

.....

7. We believe that the abovenamed person(s) is/are the inventor(s) of the mention referred to in the above application.

Date:..... .....

Applicant(s)

Appendix C

Useful links with information on patents and other areas of IP

The Internet has a growing number of websites with information on patents. The following list is provided as an example – remember that you can access many more websites through the various search engines available on the Internet.

Patents and Intellectual Property (The British Library)
http://www.bl.uk/collections/patents.html

Patent Cafe Magazine
http://www.cafezine.com

Patent.Info
http://www.patentinfo.net/index.html

Derwent – Thomson Scientific
http://www.derwent.co.uk

IP Australia Online Services
https://pericles.ipaustralia.gov.au/ols/ecentre/content/olsPatentPublications.jsp

WIPO Guide to Intellectual Property Worldwide
http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/ipworldwide/index.html

Patent Information Services for Developing Countries
http://www.wipo.int/patentscope/en/data/developing_countries.html

Commission on Intellectual Property Rights
http://www.iprcommission.org

The UK Patent Office – Glossary of terms used with patents
http://www.patent.gov.uk/patent/glossary/index.htm

Appendix D

Patent Offices and other Intellectual Property Offices worldwide

The following list is provided as an example – you can get more detailed information through the various search engines available on the Internet.

Organization	Website
Australian Patent Office	http://www.ipaustralia.gov.au
Institut National de la Propriété Industrielle	http://www.inpi.fr
The Danish Patent and Trademark Office (DKPTO)	http://www.dkpto.dk/
Directorate Patent Indonesia	http://home.iptek.net.id
The PATLIB network - the network of patent information centres comprising the national patent offices of each member state and all regional patent information centres in Europe	http://patlib.european-patent-office.org/directory/overview.pl
State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO)	http://www.cpo.cn.net/
The UK Patent Office	http://www.patent.gov.uk
European Patent Office	http://www.european-patent-office.org/index.en.php
National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland (NBPR)	http://www.prh.fi/en.html
African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO)	http://www.aripo.org/
Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks	http://patentoffice.nic.in