Global Patent Index

User Manual
### GPI USER MANUAL REVISION SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.3| 2019/12  | - The format XLS is replaced with XLSX for the download of result lists – result list and additional information (including the query) are in two separate sheets  
  - The download limit is increased for result lists in XLSX, CSV and XML formats (5 000 to 10 000)  
  - A new XML element QUERY is added in the XML of result lists  
  - The simple statistics limit is increased (50 to 100)  
  - The collection of GPI full-text descriptions and claims is extended (full-text available for display and translation – not for search).  
  - **New coverage:**  
| 3.2| 2019/09  | **Introduction of CPC international as of week 36/2019** – see notes in Search with classification and Search with combination sets  
  - Renaming of search criteria:  
    - CSCPC “combination set (CPC)” changes to CSET “C-Set”  
    - CSBSC “combination set base symbol (CPC)” changes to CSBS “C-Set base symbol”  
    - CSCAD “CSCPC assignment date” changes to CSAD “C-Set assignment date”  
  - **New search criteria:**  
    - CPCAO “CPC assigning office”  
    - CSAO “C-Set assigning office”  
    - CPCV “CPC version” |
| 3.1| 2019/01  | **Download limit increased for result lists (1 500 to 5 000)** – see Limitations |
| 3.0| 2018/12  | **Changes for INPADOC legal status:**  
  - New criterion EVCA “Event category”  
  - Renaming of criteria EVC “Event code” to EVCO and EVT “Event text” to EVDE “Event description”  
  - INPADOC legal status display  
  - See also EVCA index content, Search with legal events. |
| 2.9| 2018/06  | - All inventor and applicant names are searchable, including e.g. Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Russian names – see Search with names.  
  - Columns “Inventor (original)” and “Applicant (original)” are available for addition in the result list, e.g. to see names in Asian languages (original format) – see Result list content customisation.  
  - Parameters “Applicant country of residence”, “Inventor country of residence” and “Priority country” are added in the simple statistics – see Simple statistics.  
  - Change of the default proximity operator used when searching for expressions (+1w replaced by /1w between the words of an expression) – see e.g. query examples in Search with names.  
  - Stop words are no longer used at indexing time. |
| 2.8| 2017/12  | - Database update calendar for 2018 (Annex 5)  
  - Free trial information available on the EPO website |
| 2.7| 2017/03  | - Download limitation for the GPI free trial version. See section Limitations |
| 2.6| 2016/12  | - Access to full documents: See sections Document box, Download and Limitations  
  - Legal status new search criteria EVED “date of event legal effect” and EVOW “owner mentioned in the event record”: See description in Annex 1 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2016/06</td>
<td>- New section Regular monitoring&lt;br&gt;- Definition of “Exchange” (for DOCD and INPADOC data) added in Glossary&lt;br&gt;- WITH operator usage limit: see notes in Comparison of AND and WITH operators and Limitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2016/05</td>
<td>- New wildcard “?” – see section “Query syntax”&lt;br&gt;- New operator “WITH” – see section “Query syntax” and Annex 2&lt;br&gt;- New search criteria added: OPP (opponent), THP (third party), DFE (date of first exchange), IPCAD, CPCAD, CNOAD, CSCAD, CSNAD (classification symbol assignment dates) – see Annex 1&lt;br&gt;- New feature “Database weekly content” on Help menu – see section “Database content and update”&lt;br&gt;- Application/family search filter limit increased from 10 000 to 1 000 000 – see section “Query box”&lt;br&gt;- Clarification of the usage of ISG “is granted” – see ISG in Annex 1&lt;br&gt;- New section “Limitations”&lt;br&gt;- CPC parameter added in the statistics – see section “Cross-reference”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2015/07</td>
<td>- Link to EPO Global Dossier added for JP, KR and US applications (see red links in section “Document box”).&lt;br&gt;- New search criteria added: FAMID “Simple family ID” (see section “Simple patent family”) and WBIB “Bibliographic data of the current week” (see section “Regular monitoring”).&lt;br&gt;- Modification of existing criteria: For ISR (is representative), PRA (active indicator) and ISG (is granted), the accepted values are now YES or NO and no longer Y or N.&lt;br&gt;- New section “Simple patent family” added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2015/03</td>
<td>- User interface based on HTML5 instead of Adobe Flash Player (see section 1.3).&lt;br&gt;- New section “Statistics window” added, including a description of the new “Simple statistics” and “Cross-reference” features.&lt;br&gt;- Links to European Patent Register, PATENTSCOPE and Global Dossier for EP, WO and CN applications (see red links in section 5.3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2014/04</td>
<td>- Patent citations now include one applicant name per citation. New search criterion CAPP “cited applicant” added to “SIMPLE SEARCH/Citation”. Modified sections:&lt;br&gt;  - 8.6 “Search with applicants/inventors”&lt;br&gt;  - 8.7 “Search with patent/NPL citations”&lt;br&gt;  - Annexes 1 and 4&lt;br&gt;- Citations raised during an appeal procedure now available. New search criteria (CPAPL, CNAPL) and document fields added. Modified sections:&lt;br&gt;  - 8.7 “Search with patent/NPL citations”&lt;br&gt;  - Annexes 1 and 4&lt;br&gt;- Combination sets added. New category “Combination set” added to “DETAILED SEARCH”. Modified sections:&lt;br&gt;  - New section 8.4 “Search with combination sets”&lt;br&gt;  - Annexes 1 and 4&lt;br&gt;- Result lists can be sorted by Publication and Application. Modified section:&lt;br&gt;  - 5.2 “Result list box”&lt;br&gt;- New search criterion DLELS “Date of last exchange (legal status)” added to “DETAILED SEARCH/Other”. Modified sections:&lt;br&gt;  - 8.9 “Regular monitoring searches”&lt;br&gt;  - 12 “Database content and update”&lt;br&gt;  - Annexes 1 and 3&lt;br&gt;- New search criterion DAD “Date of addition (DOCDB)” added to “DETAILED SEARCH/Other”. Modified sections:&lt;br&gt;  - Annexes 1 and 3&lt;br&gt;- Text (titles, abstracts) in all languages is searchable. Exceptions: Chinese, Japanese. Modified sections:&lt;br&gt;  - 8.5 “Search with titles/abstracts”&lt;br&gt;  - Annexes 1 and 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2013/10</td>
<td>Full document rebuild (combination of former GPI and user interface user manuals, including new functionalities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2011/01</td>
<td>Document creation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Global Patent Index (GPI) is one of the databases available in the Patent information services for experts user interface (UI), accessible at this link.

Offering enhanced searches in the EPO's patent information services, it comprises:

- **DOCDB**, the EPO's worldwide bibliographic data collection, also used in Espacenet.
- **INPADOC**, the EPO's worldwide legal status data collection, also used in PATSTAT.

As such it complements Espacenet.

1.1. GPI KEY VALUE PROPOSITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Run timely and detailed searches in the EPO's worldwide data collections</th>
<th>See Database content and update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Perform regular monitoring of newly added patent documents</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Focus on relevant data by customisable display and download</td>
<td>See User preferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Run data quality assessment to measure potential risk of incomplete search result sets</td>
<td>See Completeness assessment searches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2. PREREQUISITES

Before starting to use GPI, you will need:

- A valid username and password, available from the EPO.
- Basic skills in Boolean language (see the Query syntax section, which contains multiple sample queries).
- An HTML5-compatible internet browser.
- A recommended minimum screen resolution of 1366 x 768.
1.1. SECURITY

The use of HTTPS, combining the regular HTTP protocol with the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol, means that all communications between your computer and the GPI server are encrypted in both directions.

1.1. CONTACT POINT

For assistance on all matters relating to GPI (e.g. subscription process, database content, UI features, anomaly reports) please contact our support team at support@epo.org.

**Notes:**

- You are reminded of your acceptance of the terms and conditions at this link. It is essential that you read these terms and conditions in order to use GPI correctly.

- The queries shown in this document are sample queries only.

- The quality of the display of the images (first page images, embedded images in descriptions and claims, scanned pages of descriptions, claims, search reports and drawings) varies depending on the internet browser you use. Please contact our support team at support@epo.org for more information on this matter.

- The search history is stored locally in your internet browser and may be lost, for example in the case of a browser update or browser cache reset.
2. **RUN YOUR FIRST SEARCH**

1. Launch **Patent information services for experts**, available at [this link](#).

2. Identify yourself with the username and password provided by the EPO, and click **Global Patent Index** in the list of databases in the **Welcome window**. You can obtain a free temporary username and password by registering for a free trial at [this link](#).

3. The **Search window** is now displayed. In the **Query box**, you can type in a query manually or copy and paste it, e.g.

   ```
   WORD= "laser beam" and IPC = G11B or H01L and APD>=2010
   ```

   This query will search for all publications having the expression "laser beam" in their titles or abstracts (criterion **WORD**), limited to IPC subclasses G11B or H01L (criterion **IPC** - all editions/versions), and filed from 1 January 2010 onwards (criterion **APD** - Application date).

   Then click the **Search** button to run your first search:

![Query box with search criteria](image)

4. Once the search result is displayed you can click the **Result** button to go to the **Result window**:

![Result window](image)

5. The result list and documents are now displayed and ready for browsing, running **statistics** and **downloading** in multiple formats.

You can **customise** the result list and document content.
3. **WELCOME WINDOW**

When you use GPI for the first time or if the application has been updated (e.g. new search criteria or UI feature added or bug fixed), the following message appears:

```
Application loading. Please wait...
```

Once the application has finished loading, the **Welcome** window appears and enables you to:

- Select the UI language in the top right-hand corner:

![Language selection options]

- Identify yourself by entering the username and password you have been provided with by the EPO.

**Before login:**

```
Step 1 - User identification

Username: PLG
Password: ********

Get username and password

Log In
```

Click **Get username and password** if, for example, you want a free trial.

**After login:**

```
Step 1 - User identification

Identified as: PLG

Log out

User account preferences
```

Click **User account preferences** if, for example, you want to change your password.
• Select the GPI database:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database name</th>
<th>Database edition</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EP full-text search</td>
<td>EPAB 2018/17</td>
<td>info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP Bulletin search</td>
<td>BULL 2018/17</td>
<td>info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Patent Index</td>
<td>GPI 2018/17</td>
<td>info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATSTAT Online</td>
<td>PATSTAT 2018 Spring</td>
<td>info</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATSTAT Online</td>
<td>PATSTAT 2017 Autumn</td>
<td>info</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the **Database edition** column, the latest available edition is numerically displayed in YYYY/WW form, signifying the year (four digits) and GPI update week (two digits), e.g. 2018/17.

**Note**: The database is updated every Friday at 12.00 hrs CET, which means that in GPI the week starts on Friday at 12.00 hrs CET.

When you click the GPI database, the **Search window** appears.
4. SEARCH WINDOW

Once you have logged in and selected the GPI database in the Welcome window, the Search window is displayed. It has four boxes with the following functions:

- **Criteria box:** Navigate the list of search criteria to identify and select the criteria you need for your searches.

- **Index box:** Browse the contents of the database for a search criterion selected in the Criteria box, e.g. for identifying possible variations of an applicant/proprietor's name or a title/abstract keyword.

- **Query box:** Create queries, run searches, save/load queries.

- **History box:** Browse your search history and re-use history entries in your queries. The history content is also used for saving queries.

You can adjust the proportions of the boxes by dragging the horizontal and vertical dividers (dividers are the dark lines between the boxes - e.g. there is a vertical divider between the Query and History boxes which can be dragged up and down to resize them).

Boxes can also be minimised and maximised by clicking the minimise/maximise button (located in the top right-hand corner of each box) or by double-clicking the box top toolbar.
4.1. CRITERIA BOX

The GPI search criteria are described in detail in Annex 1.

Each criterion has a code and a name. For example, the code WORD stands for all title/abstract words in all languages.

1 Use buttons to display the criteria list in alphabetical order or by pre-defined categories, e.g. Publication in SIMPLE SEARCH.

2 Open/close a category by clicking the arrow or double-clicking the category name.

3 Select (one click) a criterion to see the content of its corresponding index, or move the selected search field to the Query box by dragging & dropping or double-clicking. You can also enter criteria manually in the Query box.

You can mix criteria from the EASY SEARCH, SIMPLE SEARCH and DETAILED SEARCH categories in your query. Example:

WORD = "laser beam" and IPC = G11B and WBIB = YES
4.2. INDEX BOX

An index reflects the database content for the data corresponding to a search criterion. It does not reflect the database content limited to the current search.

Example 1 – Index APP for applicant/proprietor names

The APP index contains all the applicant/proprietor names (standardised by the EPO and/or as provided by patent authorities) of all the patent documents stored in the GPI database.

The **Go to** box enables quick and easy index scrolling. The index content helps you to check the availability, spellings and formats of the data you want to search for, e.g.:

- To identify possible variations of an applicant/proprietor’s name or title/abstract keyword.
- To check the indexing format of classification symbols and dates.

You can move selected index terms to the **Query box** by:

- Dragging and dropping one or more selected terms.
- Double-clicking them.
Example 2 – Index EVCA for INPADOC legal event categories

The EVCA index contains the event categories A to Z in the language of the UI (German in this example):

![Index EVCA](image)

See also INPADOC legal status display example and Search with legal events.

The origin of categories is essentially the WIPO standard ST.27 “Exchange of Patent Legal Status Data” available at this link.
4.3. QUERY BOX

The Query box enables you to create queries, run searches and save/load queries. See the Query syntax and Search features sections, which contain multiple sample queries.

- **Query edit zone.** The text of a query can be:
  - Entered manually.
  - Dragged from the list of search criteria and dropped.
  - Dragged from an index and dropped.
  - Dragged from the search history and dropped.
  - Loaded from a user query file.
  - Pasted from an external application.

- **Search button.** Equivalent to pressing Enter on your keyboard.

- **Search results.** The content depends on the selected search filter and the amount of data found (see also item 6 below).

- **Go to result list button.** Opens the Result window.

- **Delete current query button.**

- **Search filters** drop-down list. The filtering mechanism works as follows:
  - **Family filter** is selected (default). If a DOCDB simple family has multiple publications matching the search, then:
    - In the case of a family representative, only its oldest publication is included in the result list.
    - Otherwise, the oldest publication of all the family members is included.
  - **Application filter** is selected. If a patent application has multiple publications matching the search, only the oldest one is included in the result list.
  - **No filter** is selected. All publications matching the search are included in the result list.
**Note**: If your search returns more than 1 000 000 documents, the search filter dropdown list is disabled and all publications matching the search are included in the result list.

**Save/load queries** button. Queries listed in the History box can be saved locally (with or without comments) for future use (see section Save/load queries).

**Operator** toolbar. Arithmetic and Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT/ANDNOT – no button for the WITH operator) and wildcards that you need for your queries are displayed in this bar.

**Proximity search** button. Searches for titles, abstracts, inventor/applicant names, and references to NPL (non-patent literature) citations are possible with proximity operators with the following logic: *Search word1 up to a maximum of x word(s) apart from word2 in that order or whatever the order.*

Proximity operators can also be entered manually between two words as follows:

```
WORD = laser +1w beam
```

This query construction means "laser" up to a maximum of one word apart from "beam", in that order.

See also the Query syntax and Search features sections, which contain multiple sample queries.
4.4. HISTORY BOX

A query is added to the History box only if the associated search is successful, i.e. if there is no syntax error in the query.

The 100 most recent queries are stored locally in the search history. Stored queries are usually used for:

- Combining queries in the query edit zone, e.g.:

  IPC = A61K and $10

  $3 andnot $2

- Saving queries. History queries can be saved for future use (see Save/load queries section).

If your search returns zero documents, or an unexpectedly high number of documents, then the parsed query (i.e. the user query transformed into a query that is used by the search engine - see item 6 below) may help you understand if there is an error in the logic of the query.

**Note**: The search history is stored locally in your internet browser and may be lost, for example in the case of a browser update or browser cache reset.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Parsed query</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$4</td>
<td>GPI 2018/17</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>$48 andnot $47</td>
<td>(DFE_FOR_RANGE[2018...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3</td>
<td>GPI 2018/17</td>
<td>108 682 6...</td>
<td>pun=*</td>
<td>presenceField = PUND OR...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2</td>
<td>GPI 2018/17</td>
<td>3 543</td>
<td>WORD= &quot;laser beam&quot; and IPC = ...</td>
<td>(TIEN = laser /1W beam O...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1</td>
<td>GPI 2018/17</td>
<td>3 543</td>
<td>WORD= &quot;laser beam&quot; and IPC = ...</td>
<td>(TIEN = laser /1W beam O...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100</td>
<td>GPI 2018/17</td>
<td>6 164</td>
<td>WORD= &quot;laser beam&quot; and IPC = ...</td>
<td>(TIEN = laser /1W beam O...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$99</td>
<td>GPI 2018/17</td>
<td>242 524</td>
<td>csbsc=C08F</td>
<td>CSBSC = c08f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$98</td>
<td>GPI 2018/17</td>
<td>130 434</td>
<td>app=西松建設株式会社</td>
<td>APPD_WORD = 西松建設...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$97</td>
<td>GPI 2018/17</td>
<td>36 899</td>
<td>puc=jp and pud=201801 and app...</td>
<td>(PUC = jp) AND (PUD = 2...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$96</td>
<td>GPI 2018/17</td>
<td>39 453</td>
<td>puc=jp and pud=201801</td>
<td>(PUC = jp) AND (PUD = 2...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **ID** column. This is the history query number. As 100 of the most recent queries are stored, if the **History** box already contains 100 queries, the next new query stored is given the ID number $1 and the previous query number $1 is deleted.

2. **Database** column. Database identifier (current year and week number - the GPI week starts with the day/hour of the database update, i.e. Friday at 12.00 hrs CET).

3. **Result** column. The number of documents matching the search.

4. **Query** column. The query as built by you in the query edit zone.

5. **Parsed query** column. Your query as transformed by the parser for the search engine.

Context menu (right-click):

- **Append selected queries**. Add to the current query displayed in the query edit zone. The two queries are connected with a default Boolean operator defined in **User preferences / General**.

- **Replace selected queries**. Replace the current query displayed in the query edit zone with the selected query.

- **Delete selected queries**

- **Print selected queries**

- **Download selected queries**. Download the selected queries to a PDF file (see also **Download and print** section).
5. RESULT WINDOW

Once you have run a search successfully in the Search window, you can access the Result window. It has three boxes with the following functions:

- **Query box**: Refine your search without going back to the Search window.

- **Result list box**: Browse and download the result list matching your search. The result list content can be customised to focus on relevant data. Statistics can be run on the result set.

- **Document box**: Browse and download the currently displayed document (including bibliographic data, legal status data and full document when available). The bibliographic data fields can be customised and re-ordered to focus on relevant data.

You can adjust the proportions of the boxes by dragging the horizontal and vertical dividers (dividers are the dark lines between boxes - e.g. there is a horizontal divider between the Document box and the Query/Result list boxes which can be dragged left and right to resize them).

Boxes can also be minimised and maximised by clicking the minimise/maximise button (located in the top right-hand corner of each box) or by double-clicking the box top toolbar.
5.1. **QUERY BOX**

The features are identical to those of the *Query box* in the *Search window*. They allow you to refine your current search without going back to the *Search* window.

![Query Box Example](image)
5.2. RESULT LIST BOX

By default the result list includes one column only (Publication column).

All columns are described in Annex 3.

1 Navigation buttons. If your search returns more than 10 000 documents, only the first 10 000 will be included in the scrollable part of the result list.

2 Column headers. Click the arrow located to the right of a column header to trigger the sort feature (ascending, descending or no sort).

The sort feature is currently available for the following columns:

- Publication
- Publication date
- Application
- Application date
- Oldest priority date

Documents can be selected and displayed in the Document box:

- With the navigation buttons.
- With a simple mouse-click in the list.
- By drag and drop. Documents displayed in the Document box are tiled.
5.3. DOCUMENT BOX

Documents displayed in the UI comprise a set of sections, including data linked to the life of the patent:

- Bibliographic data (DOCDB)
- Description
- Claims
- Drawings
- Search report
- Legal status data (INPADOC)

See Annex 4 for a detailed description of the bibliographic data, the content of which can be customised by means of removing unnecessary fields and re-ordering relevant fields.

In the Document box, for example, you can:

- Navigate between documents in the result list using the Document box toolbar
- Navigate between the sections of a document using the Sections toolbar
- Inspect a section using the Section window toolbar and Section window

Example of a JP document with two sections displayed: bibliographic data in the right-hand window and a mosaic of drawings on the left.

Note: In GPI, bibliographic and legal status data are searchable, but the text of the descriptions and claims is not.
5.3.1. Document box toolbar

Tools for text

1. **Result list navigation** buttons. If your search returns more than 10,000 documents, only the first 10,000 will be included in the scrollable part of the result list.

2. **Text/Image** tools. The tools differ depending on the kind of data displayed.

   - **Text** (bibliographic or legal status data, descriptions, claims, search reports)
     - Hit navigation buttons: go to next/previous term searched (enabled for bibliographic and legal status data; always disabled for descriptions, claims and search reports, which are not searchable in GPI).
     - Translation button: activates the translation feature.
     - Find feature: enter a term to be looked for in the currently displayed text.

   - **Image** (scanned pages of first pages, descriptions, claims, search reports, or drawings)
     - Zoom buttons.
     - Page navigation buttons.
     - Rotate buttons.

3. **Arrange window** buttons (tile, cascade, minimise/maximise). A maximum of four windows (e.g. four sections of the same document) can be opened simultaneously.
### 5.3.2. Sections toolbar

1. **Biblio** to **Legal status** section buttons:
   - Where enabled (i.e. not greyed out), click the section you want to see in the current window, or
   - Click “+” to show the section in a new window.

2. **Original publication** button. Display the original publication in PDF format in a new window or tab of your internet browser. The meaning of “original publication” depends on the publishing authority:
   - For EP publications: the PDF file is a character-coded PDF/A file taken from the EPO product [EP full-text search](https://www.epo.org). It is also downloadable from the [European Publication Server](https://ep.espacenet.com).
   - For non-EP publications: the PDF file is created on-the-fly using the EPO web service [Open Patent Services](https://ops.epo.org) (OPS). It is also downloadable from Espacenet.

3. **Notes**:
   - For non-EP publications, an “original publication” is a set of scanned pages the content and quality of which may differ compared with what was actually published by the patent authority.
   - A number of additional sections, e.g. **Amendment** and **Revisions**, are sometimes present in the scanned pages of original publications. In such cases, GPI tries to merge the additional section(s) with the previous section(s) (Biblio, Description, Claims, Drawings or Search report). These additional sections are available as individual bookmarks in the PDF file of the “original publication”.
   - As the number of pages of a given section is not known in OPS, and as a section may start on a page where a different section ends, GPI always adds the first page of the next section at the end of the current displayed section. Therefore, for example, in some cases the last page of the **Description** section may include claims, but in other cases the last page of the **Description** section may contain claims only.
5.3.3. **Section window toolbar**

1. **Document identifier.** This is usually made up of the country code, publication number, kind code and publication date of the document selected in the result list.

2. **Original and text.** Images (scanned pages) of the original publications and text may be available and displayed:
   - **For documents not published by the EPO,** including Euro-PCT applications published by WIPO and not republished by the EPO:
     These items enable you to see the scanned pages of the original publication and the text (GPI bibliographic data, description and claims) of the selected section.
   - **For documents published by the EPO,** including Euro-PCT applications published by WIPO and republished by the EPO:
     These items are hidden (all EP publications are available in text format from EP0000001 onwards), except for European search reports, which are available in image (scanned pages) and text formats as of 2012 week 27.

3. **Source identifier (only for documents not published by the EPO)**
   - Should there be no data retrievable from OPS for the publication selected in the result list, GPI will try to retrieve the data of another publication of the same application. For example, the data of a B document may not be present, so GPI will try to retrieve and display the data of the associated A document. In this case, the source is the A document.
   - GPI will also display a source for EP documents corresponding to Euro-PCT applications published by WIPO and not republished by the EPO. In this case, as shown in the above screenshot, the source is a WO document.

4. **Arrange window** buttons (minimise/maximise, close). A maximum of four windows (e.g. four sections of the same document) can be opened simultaneously.
5.3.4. Section window

Documents displayed in the UI comprise a set of sections, including data linked to the life of the patent:

- **Searchable data**
  - Bibliographic data from the EPO’s worldwide bibliographic data collection (DOCDB), including, where available, title/abstract in multiple languages, classification symbols from multiple schemes, patent and NPL citations from multiple origins.
  - Legal status data from the EPO’s worldwide legal status data collection (INPADOC).

- **Data fetched on the fly, i.e. not searchable per se**
  - **Cited by** field (on-the-fly search to retrieve forward patent citations).
  - **Representative image** field (EPO web service OPS - the underlying image database contains a maximum of one image per simple family for the following countries: WO, EP, DE, FR, GB, CH and US).
  - **DOCDB simple family** field (on-the-fly search).
  - **INPADOC extended family** field (EPO web service OPS).
  - Full documents in the form of original publications (scanned pages) and text that is retrieved using the following EPO services:
    - EPO web service OPS for documents not published by the EPO. Detailed information about OPS is available at [this link](#) (see e.g. the FAQ section) and about the full-text coverage at [this link](#).
    - EP full-text search for documents published by the EPO. [EP full-text search](#) is one of the products available in [Patent information services for experts](#).
The links available in the **Biblio** section are

- **Red links** to external applications:
  - Publication field: link to Espacenet.
  - Application field:
    - PCT applications: link to WIPO PATENTSCOPE.
    - CN applications filed as of 2010/02/10, JP applications (patents and utility models) filed as of 2005/01/01, KR applications (patents and utility models) filed as of 2000/01/01 and US applications filed as of 2003/01/01: link to the Global Dossier.
  - Links to classification schemes (Espacenet for CPC, WIPO for IPC).

- **Blue links** to GPI documents, e.g. patent citations and family members.

**Note**: In the GPI database, numbers and applicant/proprietor/inventor names are available in various formats. At display level, priority is given to the most standardised format, known as DOCDB format. It is possible, therefore, that some searched data is not displayed.

Example: If you search **NUM = "A 000 041"**, "A 000 041" is in fact a number in original format. Its corresponding number in DOCDB format is IT BZ20010041 A. This searched number will be displayed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>IT BZ20010041 A1 20030227</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>IT BZ20010041 A 20010827</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See [Consistency of search results](#) for more details.
5.3.5. Full document display examples

Document not published by the EPO (data retrieved from OPS)

The Document box is maximised by clicking the minimise/maximise button located in the top right-hand corner, i.e. in this display mode the result list and query boxes are hidden.

The description (text) and the mosaic of drawings are selected and displayed.

Clicking the mosaic thumbnail displays the corresponding drawing in full size.

The description and mosaic windows are updated when you browse the search result list using the result list navigation buttons.

Detailed information about the full-text coverage at [this link](#).
Document published by the EPO (data retrieved from EP full-text search)

The description and claims sections are selected and displayed. The text retrieved from EP full-text search sometimes includes links to Espacenet for applicant citations, embedded images (e.g. chemical formulae), tables and links to drawings.

As per all EP B1 documents, the claims are available in the EPO’s three official languages (English, French and German), the claims in the language of the UI being displayed in first position.

The description and claims windows are updated when you browse the search result list using the result list navigation buttons.

The Document box is maximised by clicking the minimise/maximise button located in the top right-hand corner, i.e. in this display mode the result list and query boxes are hidden.
5.3.6. INPADOC legal status display example

As shown in this screen-shot of the German UI, event category names are in the language of the UI.

By default the list of legal events is sorted by event date descending (this default order is also used when downloading legal events, for example in PDF format). The list can be sorted ascending/descending by event date, category, code and title in the description.

Detailed information on event categories at this link (see PDF file “INPADOC classification scheme”).

See also EVCA index content (list of event categories) and Search with legal events.

The Document box is maximised by clicking the minimise/maximise button located in the top right-hand corner, i.e. in this display mode the result list and query boxes are hidden.
6. STATISTICS WINDOW

The statistics window appears when you click **Statistics** on the UI top toolbar. It has two boxes with the following functions:

- **My statistics box**: Navigate the list of searches and associated statistics that you have created.

- **Configure/view statistics box**: Create and visualise new statistics for the search selected in the **My statistics** box. Two types of statistics are available:
  
  - **Simple statistics**: the outcome is a simple table of the top 100 ranked items corresponding to the parameter that you have selected, e.g. applicants, CPC, F-terms, etc. (see example below).
  
  - **Cross-reference**: the outcome is a bubble chart for your selected parameters for the X and Y axis, e.g. top 20 IPC and top 20 Applicant.

You can adjust the proportions of the two boxes by dragging the horizontal divider (the dark line between the two boxes which can be dragged left and right to resize them).

The **Configure/view statistics** box can also be minimised and maximised by clicking the **minimise/maximise** button (located in the top right-hand corner) or by double-clicking the **Configure/view statistics** box top toolbar.
6.1. MY STATISTICS BOX

This box contains a list which may include the following items:

- Searches with result sets which have been or will be used to create and visualise statistics (most recent search at the top).
- For a given search, a list of statistics that you have created (most recent statistics at the top). Currently, GPI offers two types of statistics: simple statistics and cross-reference.
- Loaded files (statistics can be saved locally manually and loaded), which always appear at the bottom of the list as shown below:

![My statistics]

See [Configure/view statistics](#) for creating, visualising, saving and loading statistics.

Searches, statistics and loaded files can be deleted from the list by clicking the **Delete** icon.

Statistics are automatically saved server-side and are therefore accessible from different computers.

Statistics are kept server-side for 72 hours before being automatically deleted.
6.2. CONFIGURE/VIEW STATISTICS BOX

This box enables you to create Simple statistics or Cross-reference charts, and visualise and save/load them.

Example for Simple statistics: top 100 applicants/proprietors of your search result set

Example for Cross-reference: top 20 applicants/proprietors and top 20 IPC of your search result set
6.3. SIMPLE STATISTICS

You can use **Simple statistics** for the following purposes:

- To identify the most frequent classification symbols (IPC, CPC, F1 or F-terms) in your result set corresponding to a preliminary query based on title and abstract keywords. You can then select possible relevant symbols and append them automatically to your current query.

- To identify the most frequent applicants/proprietors or inventors in your result set.

![Diagram of Simple statistics](image)

1. **Query area.** Shows the query and search result used to compute the statistics.

2. **Statistics** button list. May be used as follows:

   - Click the button to run the selected statistics (the parameter used for the previous statistics calculation will then be re-used), or
   - Open the list to change the type of statistics, e.g. use **Simple statistics** instead of **Cross-reference**, and then click the **Parameters** button to select the parameter(s) which will apply to the selected statistics.
Parameters button. Each type of statistics (Simple statistics or Cross-reference) has its own set of parameters. When this button is clicked the following parameters show up for Simple statistics:

- IPC (all levels), CPC (all levels), FI (all levels)
- F-terms
- Applicant (or proprietor), Applicant (or proprietor) country of residence
- Cited applicant (i.e. applicants of cited patent documents)
- Inventor
- Inventor country of residence
- Publication office
- Priority country

Select the parameter you want to use (in the example: CPC subgroup) and click Calculate to run your simple statistics.

**Notes:**
- To compare the ranking of the CPC statistics in GPI with the ranking in the EPO CPC browser, select CPC group in the list of parameters.
- The top 100 applicant/proprietor and inventor names used are the standardised ones in DOCDB format and not the ones in DOCDBA or ORIGINAL format, e.g. not the ones with Chinese, Japanese or Korean character set.
4 **Simple statistics** outcome visualisation. Includes the top 100 items of the parameter you selected in 3. This list is calculated on the basis of the result set corresponding to the search selected in the **My statistics** box (it could be your most recent search or an older one – the selected search shows up in 1). Note that you can select each item on the list by clicking its checkbox and re-use it in your current query (see point 6 below). Also note that:

- If you run statistics using IPC, each classification symbol is a link to its description in WIPO IPC.

- If you run statistics using CPC, you can click a symbol on the list to see its description and hierarchy in the UI without going to the CPC classification, as shown in the following screenshot:

5 **Sort** icon. You can sort the content of a column in ascending or descending order by clicking the arrow located in the column header.

6 **Selected terms** area. You can select any item in the top 100 by clicking its checkbox. You can re-use the selected items in your current query by clicking the **Copy** button. Clicking the **Clear** button empties this area and unchecks all checkboxes.

7 **Save** button list. The following formats are available:

- **JSON**: JSON is a format frequently used in and between HTML applications. You can use this format e.g. for archiving statistics output which can be loaded and visualised later.
- **HTML**
- **CSV**
Load button. Use this button to load statistics (Simple statistics or Cross-reference) previously saved in JSON format.

Note that statistics are kept server-side for 72 hours. Should you want to keep statistics for more than 72 hours, you can save them in one of the proposed formats, e.g. JSON for visualising your statistics in the UI.

Print button.

Maximise/minimise button. Click this button to maximise or minimise your Configure/view statistics box. The box can also be maximised or minimised by double-clicking its toolbar.
6.1. CROSS-REFERENCE

You can use Cross-reference for the following purposes:

- To visualise technology trends over a number of years for the top 20 IPC or CPC subclasses.
- To visualise the activity of the top 20 applicants/proprietors over a number of years or in the top 20 IPC or CPC subclasses.

1 Query area. Shows the query and search result used to compute the statistics.

2 Statistics button list. May be used as follows:

- Click the button to run the selected statistics (the parameter used for the previous statistics calculation will then be re-used).
- Open the list to change the type of statistics, e.g. use Cross-reference instead of Simple statistics, and then click the Parameters button 3 to select the parameter(s) which will apply to the selected statistics.
Parameters button. Once clicked, the following parameters are shown:

Parameter 1 (X axis) and parameter 2 (Y axis) can be one of the following items:

- Date of priority
- Date of filing
- Date of publication
- IPC (subclass level)
- CPC (subclass level or Y02 area)
- Applicant (or proprietor)
- Inventor

**Note:** The top 20 applicant/proprietor and inventor names used are the standardised ones in DOCDB format and not the ones in DOCDBA or ORIGINAL format, e.g. not the ones with Chinese, Japanese or Korean character sets.

Select parameters 1 and 2 and click the **Calculate** button to run your cross-reference.

Note that parameters 1 (X axis) and 2 (Y axis) can be identical, e.g. IPC and IPC to spot associations of technical fields, or applicant and applicant to spot collaborations.
Cross-reference outcome visualisation. This is a bubble chart showing the top 20 items corresponding to the parameters you selected for the X and Y axes. You can modify the style of your chart using the display options located on the right-hand side of your screen.

Save button list. The following formats are available:

- JSON: JSON is a format frequently used in and between HTML applications. You can use this format e.g. for archiving statistics output which can be loaded and visualised later.
- PDF
- CSV

Load button. Load statistics (Simple statistics or Cross-reference) previously saved in JSON format.

Note that statistics are kept server-side for 72 hours. Should you want to keep statistics for more than 72 hours, you can save them in one of the proposed formats, e.g. JSON for visualising your statistics in the UI.

Print button.

Maximise/minimise button. Click this button to maximise or minimise your Configure/view statistics box. You can also maximise or minimise the box by double-clicking its toolbar.

In addition to bubble charts, the cross-reference outcome can also be a bar chart when selecting “none” for the Y axis:
7. UI TOP TOOLBAR

The top toolbar is visible in the Search, Result and Statistics windows. It provides access to the Download, Print and User preference functionalities, and navigation between the Welcome, Search, Result and Statistics windows:

1. Go to the Welcome window.

2. Menu:
   - Preferences: Set your user preferences, e.g. for customising the result list content and document content.
   - Download: Download e.g. your current result list or documents.
   - Print: Print e.g. your current result list.
   - Help:
     - Database help: Access the GPI factsheet to download this user manual.
     - Discussion forum: Access the forum to discuss the latest topics.
     - Database weekly content: Get an overview of the database content.
     - About: See the current version of Patent information services for experts.


8. QUERY SYNTAX

8.1. QUERY BASIC COMPONENTS

GPI queries are usually a combination of the following:

- **Search criteria codes**, e.g. *WORD* for titles and abstracts in all available languages.

- **Terms to be searched for**, e.g. abstract/title keywords, IPC/CPC symbols, applicant/inventor names, country codes, kind codes, publication dates, etc.

- **Boolean operators** to connect criteria and terms for a given criterion

  - **AND**
    
    Documents with "argon" and "purification" in their title or abstract (whatever the language):
    
    \[ \text{WORD} = \text{argon and purification} \]

  - **OR**

    Documents with "laser" and "beam" in their English title or abstract:
    
    \[ \text{TIEN or ABEN} = \text{laser and beam} \]

    Documents with "E coli" or "Escherichia coli" in their title or abstract (whatever the language):
    
    \[ \text{WORD} = "\text{E coli}" \text{ or } "\text{Escherichia coli}" \]

  - **NOT, ANDNOT**

    Documents without a publication date:
    
    \[ \text{not (PUD} = \ast) \]

    Documents with CPC A01B13/08 but not A01B13/12:
    
    \[ \text{CPC} = \text{A01B13/08 andnot A01B13/12} \]

    - identical to:
    
    \[ \text{CPC} = \text{A01B13/08 and not (CPC} = \text{A01B13/12)} \]

    Note the use of brackets when not used alone.

  - **WITH**

    Documents with the event code INTG (intention to grant) published in January 2016 in at least one of their legal events:
    
    \[ \text{EVCO} = \text{INTG with EVD} = 201601 \]

    See the [comparison of AND and WITH operators](#) and [Annex 2](#) to understand the added value of WITH in a number of cases.

The Boolean operators are available in the following languages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>and</th>
<th>andnot</th>
<th>or</th>
<th>with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>and</td>
<td>andnot</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>et</td>
<td>etsauf</td>
<td>ou</td>
<td>avec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>und</td>
<td>undnicht</td>
<td>oder</td>
<td>mit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• **Arithmetic operators**

  o **=** equal to
  Documents with "laser" in their title or abstract:
  \[ \text{WORD} = \text{laser} \]

  o **>** greater than, **>=** greater than or equal to
  Documents filed as of 2010/01/01:
  \[ \text{APD} >= 2010/01/01 \] (identical to \[ \text{APD} >= 2010 \])

  o **<** less than, **<=** less than or equal to
  Documents published before 1900/01/01:
  \[ \text{PUD} < 1900/01/01 \] (identical to \[ \text{PUD} < 1900, \text{PUD} < 01011900 \])

  o **[ ]** date range
  Documents published in the first half of 2010:
  \[ \text{PUD} [2010/01/01, 2010/06/30] \]
  Documents published between 1900 and 1920:
  \[ \text{PUD} [1900, 1920] \] - note that \[ \text{PUD}=[1900, 1920] \] is not correct syntax due to the presence of "=".

  o **( )** brackets to force the order of operations
  Documents about the "purification" ("Reinigung" in German) of "argon":
  \[ \text{WORD} = \text{argon and (purification or reinigung)} \]

• **Proximity operators**

  Documents where "argon" is up to a maximum of two words apart from "purification", whatever the order ("/" means whatever the order), e.g. "argon purification", "purification of argon":
  \[ \text{WORD} = \text{argon /2w purification} \]

  Documents where "nano" is one word apart from "particle" or "particles", in the same order ("+" means in the same order):
  \[ \text{WORD} = \text{nano +1w particle?} \]
• **Wildcards**

- ***(asterisk)*** stands for zero or more characters
  - Documents containing the words "particle", "particles":
    - \texttt{WORD = particle*}
  - Documents containing the words "dihydroxyphenyl", "trihydroxyphenyl":
    - \texttt{WORD = *hydroxyphenyl}
  - Documents containing the words "disaccharide", "disaccharides", "monosaccharide", "monosaccharides":
    - \texttt{WORD = *saccharide?}
  - Documents containing the words "hydroxydiphenyl", "hydroxycarbophenyl":
    - \texttt{WORD = hydroxy*phenyl}

- **# (hash)*** stands for one character
  - Documents containing the words "paralyse", "paralyze":
    - \texttt{WORD = paraly#e}

- **? (question mark)*** stands for zero or one character
  - Documents containing the words "particle", "particles":
    - \texttt{WORD = particle?}
  - Documents containing the words "color", "colors", "colour", "colours":
    - \texttt{WORD = colo?r?}

The number of wildcards is limited to five per term.

Truncations can be used for words and not for expressions delimited with double quotes. For example, \texttt{IPC = "A61K 49"} is not a correct query. The correct query is \texttt{IPC = "A61K 49"} which is identical to \texttt{IPC = A61K49}
• **String delimiters** " " (double quotes)

Double quotes cannot be used in combination with wildcards.

Examples: If an IPC symbol is copied from the first page of a patent document and pasted into the **Query box**, the symbol may be composed of two terms separated by white space, e.g. A61K 49/00.

In this case the query

\[ \text{IPC} = \text{A61K 49/00} \]

will be interpreted as

\[ \text{IPC} = \text{A61K OR IPC} = 49/00 \]

The above query will not return the expected result. This is due to

- the presence of white space between A61K and 49/00, and
- the use of the default operator OR between terms - see [User preferences / General](#) on setting the value of default operators.

The correct syntax should be

\[ \text{IPC} = "\text{A61K 49/00}" \]

which is equivalent to

\[ \text{IPC} = \text{A61K49/00} \]

In other words, use **string delimiters to search for expressions**.

Examples:

- \[ \text{WORD} = \text{nano particles} \]
  may be an incorrect query, whereas
  \[ \text{WORD} = "\text{nano particles}" \]
  would retrieve a more accurate result.

- \[ \text{INV} = \text{FROMONT GAELLE} \]
  may be an incorrect query, whereas
  \[ \text{INV} = "\text{FROMONT GAELLE}" \]
  would retrieve a more accurate result.
**Notes** - Hints for query syntax in GPI:

- Criteria, search terms and Boolean operators can be entered in upper or lower case.

- Searches for expressions are automatically transformed into proximity searches.

  Example:
  
  ```
  WORD = "nano particles"
  is transformed into
  WORD = nano /1w particles
  ```

- Wildcards cannot be used in combination with string delimiters (double quotes).

  Example:
  
  ```
  WORD = "laser beam"
  ```
  does not return the expected result (documents containing "laser beam" or "laser beams").
  
  The correct query is:
  
  ```
  WORD = laser +1w beam*
  ```

  The following queries are not correct (truncations can be used for words and not for expressions):
  
  ```
  WORD = "laser beam"*
  APP = "DELTA ELECTRONIC"*
  ```

- GPI queries are evaluated from left to right, and brackets must sometimes be used to force the order of operations.

  Example: you want to retrieve documents on the purification ("Reinigung" in German) of argon. If you enter:

  ```
  WORD = argon and purification or reinigung
  ```

  the real query used by the search engine would be (evaluation from left to right):

  ```
  WORD = (argon and purification) or reinigung
  ```

  GPI would return a surprisingly high number of results due to the missing brackets, and many documents would contain "Reinigung" but not in association with "argon".
  
  One correct query would be:

  ```
  WORD = argon and (purification or reinigung)
  ```

  Due to left-to-right evaluation, the following query would also be correct:

  ```
  WORD = purification or reinigung and argon
  ```
8.2. COMPARISON OF AND AND WITH OPERATORS

Patent documents include data fields which may contain single or multiple items, each item being more or less complex, depending on its nature.

The **WITH** operator produces more accurate search results compared with **AND** in the case of fields containing multiple complex items, e.g. **INPADOC legal status** and **CPC**.

The search criteria compatible with the **WITH** operator are listed in Annex 2. The following examples illustrate the differences between the **AND** and **WITH** operators in user queries.

**Example 1 - INPADOC legal status**

If present, this field usually contains multiple items, each item being a legal event which includes the following searchable data:

- date, e.g. 20160110 (criterion **EVD**)
- category, e.g. B (criterion **EVCA**)
- code, e.g. 18D (criterion **EVCO**)
- description, e.g. DEEMED TO BE WITHDRAWN (criterion **EVDE**)

**EVD=201810 AND EVCO=18D** retrieves publications for which there is a legal event published in October 2018 and also the code 18D for that event.

Because a single publication may be associated with several legal events, it is very likely that this query will also retrieve publications having a legal event or events published in October 2018 but not having the event code 18D for the particular events. Equally, legal events having the event code 18D but which were published on some date other than October 2018 will also be returned. This is a characteristic of the way in which the **AND** operator works.

In this case, **EVD=201810 WITH EVCO=18D** will make the search more accurate, i.e. all matching publications have the searched terms in at least one legal event.

**WITH** can also be used between different terms of the same search criterion:

**EVD=201810 WITH EVDE= "TRANSFER OF RIGHTS" WITH FUJITSU**
Example 2 - CPC

If present, this field usually contains multiple items, each item being a CPC including the following searchable data:

- CPC symbol, e.g. A61K9/0019 (criterion CPC)
- CPC assignment date, e.g. 2018.09.03 (criterion CPCAD)

CPC=A61K9 AND CPCAD=201809 retrieves publications for which there is a CPC symbol in group A61K9 and assigned in September 2018.

Because a single publication may be associated with several CPC symbols, it is very likely that this query will also retrieve publications having a CPC symbol or symbols in group A61K9 but not assigned in September 2018. Equally, CPC symbols not in group A61K9 but assigned in September 2018 will also be returned. This is a characteristic of the way in which the AND operator works.

In this case, CPC=A61K9 WITH CPCAD=201809 will make the search more accurate, i.e. all searched terms are present in at least one CPC symbol.

Note that the date of assignment of a CPC symbol (searchable with CPCAD) is not the date of the CPC scheme version displayed between brackets in GPI documents:

CPC
- C01B 31/043 (2013.01); B82Y 40/00 (2013.01); C01G 31/02 (2013.01); C01G 45/02 (2013.01); H01G 11/36 (2013.01); H01G 11/38 (2013.01); H01G 11/42 (2013.01); H01G 11/84 (2013.01)
Notes:

- **WITH** is designed to be efficient between search criteria of a given field, e.g. CPC symbols and CPC assignment dates, and not between search criteria of different fields.

- A search corresponding to a query including **WITH** between criteria not listed in **Annex 2** or between criteria of different fields will return 0.

- Unlike the **AND** and **OR** operators, the **WITH** operator is subject to a usage limit at search time. It is difficult to give a figure for this limit, but when it is reached the UI displays the following message:

  ![Error 8406](image)

  A search limit has been reached – please refine your query

  OK
9. SEARCH FEATURES

9.1. SEARCH WITH NUMBERS AND COUNTRY CODES

If you identify any criteria relevant for your searches that are not described in this section, see the list of GPI search criteria in Annex 1.

See Query syntax for information on essential query-building practices and more search examples.

**Note**: The queries shown in this document (criteria, operators and values) are sample queries only.

Most common search criteria

- **PUC PUN PUK**: Publication country, number and kind code.
- **APC APN APK**: Application country, number and kind code.
- **PRC PRN PRK**: Priority country, number and kind code.
- **NUM**: You can use this criterion if you are not sure whether a number is a priority or application or publication number.

Data indexing rules

Patent identifiers are usually composed of the following:

- Country code CC
- Number NB
- Kind code KC

At indexing time a patent identifier CCNBKC is split as follows:

NB
CC
CCNB
CCNBKC

and each individual term is a valid searchable term.

Example: In the case of publication EP1000000A1, the PUN index contains 1000000, EP, EP1000000 and EP1000000A1, and each term can be used in a query without right-truncation. The same rule applies to APN and PRN.
Query examples

**PUN = EP1000000**

Retrieves the EP1000000 A1 and B1 publications.

Note that the content of the result list depends on the selected *Search filter*:

- If search filter = “Family filter” or “Application filter”, the result list contains EP1000000A1 only.

**APN = CN201020242884 EP96401893 JP2003142886 US59025690**

Retrieves publications of the listed applications. Note that, in this example, white space can be used between numbers, assuming that the default operator between terms is set to "OR" in your *User preferences / General*.

**PUC = (FR or GB or DE or CH or AT) and PUK=B***

Retrieves all B documents (B, B1, B2, etc.) of the listed countries.

**NUM = "A 000 041"**

Use NUM if you are not sure whether a number is a priority, application or publication number. In this example, "A 000 041" is a number in original format, and its corresponding number in DOCDB format is IT BZ20010041 A.

The result of the above search will show up in the Italian publication as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication</th>
<th>IT BZ20010041 A1 20030227</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>IT BZ20010041 A 20010827</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See [Consistency of search results](#) for more details.

**PRN = US 59025690**

Does not retrieve the expected result due to the presence of white space between country and number, i.e. all white space in patent identifiers must be removed before running your search.
9.2. SEARCH WITH DATES

If you identify any criteria relevant for your searches that are not described in this section, see the list of GPI search criteria in Annex 1.

See Query syntax for information on essential query-building practices and more search examples.

**Note:** The queries shown in this document (criteria, operators and values) are sample queries only.

Most common search criteria

- **PUD:** Publication date
- **APD:** Application date
- **PRD:** Priority date
- **DATES:** All dates

Data indexing rules

Dates are usually formatted as follows: YYYYMMDD (Y=year M=month D=day).

For the publication date 20121231, the following terms appear in the PUD index (same principle for APD and PRD):

- 2012
- 201212
- 20121231

Search filter

A filter enables you to enter a date in multiple formats:

- YYYYMMDD or DDMMYYYY or YYYYMM
- YYYY/MM/DD or DD/MM/YYYY or YYYY/MM or MM/YYYY
- YYYY-MM-DD or DD-MM-YYYY or YYYY-MM or MM-YYYY
- YYYY.MM.DD or DD.MM.YYYY or YYYY.MM or MM.YYYY
Query examples

The following queries are equivalent:

- \( \text{PUD} = 2008 \)
- \( \text{PUD} = 2008^* \)
- \( \text{PUD} \geq 2008/01/01 \text{ and } \text{PUD} \leq 2008/12/31 \)
- \( \text{PUD} \left[ 2008-01-01, 2008-12-31 \right] \)

\( \text{PUD} \left[ 2000, 2010 \right] \text{ and } \text{PUC} = \left( \text{IT ES PT FR GR TR} \right) \text{ and } \text{IPC} = \text{C01B23} \)

Retrieves publications published in the range 2000-2010 for the listed countries in the IPC technical field C01B23.

\( \left( \text{PRD or APD} \right) \left[ 2000, 2010 \right] \text{ and } \text{APP} = \text{ABCD} \)

Retrieves publications filed in the range 2000-2010 for the applicant/proprietor ABCD.

**Notes:**

- A significant number of documents do not have dates at the time of indexing. Searching with NOT (\( \text{PUD} = ^* \)) will retrieve all documents having no publication date.

- A significant number of documents do not have the YYYYMMDD format, or have erroneous dates. For information, see the DCF “Date of Coming into Force” index content.

- When entering dates using the MMYYYY format, a separator must always be used between MM and YYYY (optional for YYYYMM format). Correct date formats include 12.2015, 201512 and 2015/12.
9.3. SEARCH WITH CLASSIFICATIONS

If you identify any criteria relevant for your searches that are not described in this section, see the list of GPI search criteria in Annex 1.

See Query syntax for information on essential query-building practices and more search examples.

See also Search with combination sets for advanced searches based on CPC.

![Note]: The queries shown in this document (criteria, operators and values) are sample queries only.

Most common search criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>Cumulates all IPC editions/versions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>Cumulates the CPC invention and additional information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNO</td>
<td>Cumulates the CPC invention and additional information assigned by patent authorities other than the USPTO and EPO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPFI JPFT</td>
<td>Retrieves Japanese publications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLAS</td>
<td>Cumulates all kinds of classification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data indexing rules

For IPC B66D 5/14, the following terms appear in the IPC index (same principle for all IPC-like data such as CPC, CNO and JPFI):

- B66 (sections are not indexed individually)
- B66D
- B66D0005 (group on 4 digits)
- B66D000514

Each individual term can be used in a query without right-truncation.

Search filter

A filter enables you to enter classification symbols in multiple formats. For example, the following queries are equivalent:

- CPC or CNO = A01B1/10
- CPC or CNO = "A01B 1/10"
- CPC or CNO = A01B000110
Query examples

CPC or IPC = A

Returns 0 documents because sections are not indexed individually.

CPC or IPC = A*

Retrieves all publications under CPC or IPC section A (note the use of a right truncation).

CPC or IPC = B66D1

Retrieves all publications of the CPC or IPC group B66D1.

CPC or CNO = B01D 2257/104

Does not retrieve the expected result due to the presence of white space between class and group, which is interpreted as a logical "or", assuming that the default operator between terms is set to "or" in your User preferences / General.

The correct query is CPC or CNO = B01D2257/104.

Also correct: CPC or CNO = "B01D 2257/104".

CPC = B01D with CPAO = EP

Retrieves all publications where a CPC symbol in the subclass B01D was assigned by the EPO.

Note the presence of the WITH operator between CPC and CPCAO to ensure that the search only returns documents having the symbol and the assigning office in the same CPC item – see Comparison of AND and WITH operators.
Notes:

- With the introduction of the “CPC international”, the criterion CPC can be used to search for patent documents available in GPI as of week 36/2019 and that are not necessarily classified by the EPO or the USPTO, i.e. for these documents the criterion CNO (CPC from national offices other than EPO and USPTO) is no longer necessary.

- The criterion CNO is still necessary to search for patent documents available in GPI before week 36/2019.

- The criterion CNO will no longer be necessary once all CPC symbols will be converted to CPC international in the data used by GPI at processing time (DOCDB backfile – date to be confirmed).

- The criterion CPCAO “CPC assigning office” can be used for documents added in GPI as of week 36/2019.

- The IPC and CPC hierarchy is not known in GPI. You cannot, for example, indicate that you want to search for CPC A01B13/08 (1 dot) and automatically include sub-levels A01B13/10 (2 dots) and A01B13/12 (3 dots).

- A significant number of documents do not have classification information at the time of indexing.
9.4. SEARCH WITH COMBINATION SETS

In patent documents, single classification symbols allocated by patent examiners classify technical features on their own, whereas linked symbols classify technical features "together" or "taken in combination". Combination sets (also called Combi-Sets or C-Sets) are ordered lists of linked CPC symbols created by patent examiners.

The meaning of a combination set varies according to the technical field:

- It can be compared to a cooking recipe, each ingredient (CPC symbol) being added to the recipe in sequence.
- It can link compounds and processes.
- It can be a layer amongst multiple layers, i.e. each layer is a combination set. Layer 1 (combination set 1) is the closest to the substrate, layer 2 being the next adjacent coating and so on.
- In some technical fields, the order of symbols does not matter.

A publication may contain multiple combination sets, and a symbol may have multiple occurrences in a given set. The first symbol of a combination set is called the base symbol.

For more information, see training material on combination sets at this link (Cooperative patent classification website).

If you identify any criteria relevant for your searches that are not described in this section, see the list of GPI search criteria in Annex 1.

See Query syntax for information on essential query-building practices and more search examples.

**Note**: The queries shown in this document (criteria, operators and values) are sample queries only.

**Most common search criteria**

- **CSET**: Combination set.
- **CSBS**: Combination set base symbol.
- **CSCNO**: Combination set assigned by patent authorities other than USPTO or EPO.
- **CSBSN**: Combination set base symbol assigned by patent authorities other than USPTO or EPO.

Data indexing rules and search filter: see Search with classifications.

**Note**: The meaning of the search operator tilde “~” applied e.g. to three symbols S1 S2 S3 is: I want to retrieve documents where at least one combination set includes at least one union of S1 S2 S3 among all possible unions of S1 S2 S3. See the examples on the next page.
Query examples

CSET or CSCNO = C09J123/0861 or C08L2666/06
Retrieves all publications including at least one of the listed symbols in their combination sets.

CSET or CSCNO = C09J and C08L
Retrieves all publications including all listed symbols in their combination sets.

CSET or CSCNO = "C10M173/00 C10M101/02 C10M107/02"
Retrieves all publications including all listed symbols, in the same order, in one of their combination sets.

CSET or CSCNO = "C10M173/00 C10M101/02 C10M107/02"~
Retrieves all publications including all listed symbols, whatever the order, in one of their combination sets. Note the presence of the tilde after the closing double quote.

CSBS or CSBSN = C09J or C08L
Retrieves all publications where the base symbol is one of the listed symbols.

Notes:

- With the introduction of the “CPC international”, the criterion CSET “C-Set” can be used to search for patent documents available in GPI as of week 36/2019 and that are not necessarily classified by the EPO or the USPTO, i.e. for these documents the criterion CSCNO (C-Set from national offices other than EPO and USPTO) is no longer necessary

- The criterion CSCNO is still necessary to search for patent documents available in GPI before week 36/2019

- The criterion CSCNO will no longer be necessary once all C-Set CPC symbols will be converted to CPC international in the data used by GPI at processing time (DOCDB backfile – date to be confirmed)

- The criterion CSAO “C-Set assigning office” can be used for documents added in GPI as of week 36/2019
9.5. SEARCH WITH TITLES/ABSTRACTS

If you identify any criteria relevant for your searches that are not described in this section, see the list of GPI search criteria in Annex 1.

See Query syntax for information on essential query-building practices and more search examples.

**Note**: The queries shown in this document (criteria, operators and values) are sample queries only.

**Most common search criteria**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIEN ABEN</td>
<td>Titles and abstracts in English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIDE ABDE</td>
<td>Titles and abstracts in German.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIFR ABFR</td>
<td>Titles and abstracts in French.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORD</td>
<td>Titles and abstracts in all languages except Chinese and Japanese. This may be useful if you want to include words in several languages. It would also make your queries shorter and easier to read.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data indexing rules**

All words of all titles/abstracts in all languages are indexed, except for titles/abstracts in Chinese or Japanese languages.

Word delimiters such as dot or hyphen are removed or replaced by empty spaces at indexing time (see the query examples on the next page).

The **WORD index** may help to identify possible variants of a term.
Query examples

WORD = argon and (reinigung or purification)
Retrieves documents related to the purification (or "Reinigung" in German) of argon, where these words are included in titles/abstracts of indexed languages.

WORD = "nano particles"
Retrieves documents containing this expression in their titles/abstracts for indexed languages. Note that the search for an expression is transformed into a proximity search with the following operator: WORD = nano /1w particles - meaning "nano" up to a maximum of one word apart from "particles", whatever the order.

WORD = nano +1w particle? would be more appropriate to retrieve the words "particle" and "particles".

WORD = argon /2w purification
Retrieves documents where "argon" is up to a maximum of two words apart from "purification", whatever the order (e.g. "argon purification", "purification of argon"):

WORD = x-rays
Does not retrieve the expected result because the hyphen is a word delimiter which is automatically replaced by an empty space. The corresponding (simplified) parsed query would be: WORD = x or rays

A correct query would be: WORD = “x-rays”

WORD = A.D.N
Retrieves documents containing ADN in their titles/abstracts (the dot is a word delimiter which is automatically removed).

Notes:

- Wildcards cannot be placed between string delimiters (quotes). For example, WORD = "laser beam?" does not return the expected result (documents containing "laser beam" or "laser beams"). The correct query would be WORD = laser +1w beam?

- A significant number of documents include titles/abstracts where white space is missing between words, so you might like to consider using right truncation in your terms. See also Index box.

- A significant number of documents do not have abstracts or titles at the time of indexing. For example, not (ABEN or TIEN) = * will retrieve all documents having no English abstract and no English title.
9.6. SEARCH WITH NAMES

If you identify any criteria relevant for your searches that are not described in this section, see the list of GPI search criteria in Annex 1.

See Query syntax for information on essential query-building practices.

Note: The queries shown in this document (criteria, operators and values) are sample queries only.

Most common search criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INV</td>
<td>Inventor names whatever their format (docdb, docdba, original) and language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APP</td>
<td>Applicant/proprietor names whatever their format (docdb, docdba, original) and language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPP</td>
<td>Cited applicants (name of applicants for cited patent).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPP</td>
<td>Opponent names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THP</td>
<td>Third party names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVOW</td>
<td>Owners mentioned in the legal event records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>Inventors, applicants/proprietors, cited applicants, opponents, third parties and owners mentioned in the legal event records (combines INV, APP, CAPP, OPP, THP and EVOW).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data indexing rules

Names are indexed by terms and expressions.

For example, the inventor "Fromont Gaëlle" appears in the INV index as follows:

```plaintext
fromont
fromont gaelle
gaelle
```

Word delimiters such as dot or hyphen are removed or replaced by empty spaces at indexing time (see the query examples on the next page).

The INV, APP, CAPP, OPP, THP and EVOW index may help to identify possible variants of a name.
Query examples

**APP** = dupont and pierre
Retrieves documents where the applicant/proprietor's names are for example "Dupont René" and "Gauthier Pierre".

**APP** = "dupont pierre"
Retrieves documents where applicant/proprietor's names include the expression "dupont pierre" or "pierre dupont".

Note that the search for an expression is transformed into a proximity search with the following operator: **APP** = dupont /1w pierre - meaning "dupont" one word apart from "pierre", whatever the order.

**INV** = KOSCO-VILBOIS
Does not retrieve the expected result, because the hyphen is a word delimiter which is replaced by an empty space. The corresponding (simplified) parsed query would be: **INV** = KOSCO or VILBOIS

A correct query would be: **INV** = "KOSCO-VILBOIS", which is equivalent to:
**INV** = “KOSCO VILBOIS”

**APP** = "UNIV KYOTO" or 国立大学法人京都大学
Retrieves documents where the applicant/proprietor is "UNIV KYOTO" or 国立大学法人京都大学 which is one of the Japanese names used in patent documents for the "University of Kyoto".
Notes:

- Wildcards cannot be placed between quotes.

- A significant number of documents do not have inventor or applicant/proprietor-related data (names, countries of residence) at the time of indexing.

- Inventor/applicant/proprietor's names are available in multiple formats (DOCDB, DOCDBA, ORIGINAL) and languages. We recommend using the criteria INV and APP, each of them cumulating all available formats and languages. For more details, see Consistency of search results.

- Inventor/applicant/proprietor's names in ORIGINAL format are sometimes in non-Latin character set such as Chinese, Japanese, Korean or Russian character sets. At display level in result lists and documents, priority is given to the most standardised format, known as DOCDB format which is always in Latin character set. It is possible, therefore, that some searched data is not displayed in documents.
  TIP: If you download a document in XML, you will see that it includes the terms included in your query.

- Inventor/applicant/proprietor's names in ORIGINAL format used at search time are the ones provided by patent authorities, i.e. GPI does not carry out automatic translation or language analysis at search time.
9.7. SEARCH WITH PATENT/NPL CITATIONS

If you identify any criteria relevant for your searches that are not described in this section, see the list of GPI search criteria in Annex 1.

See Query syntax for information on essential query building practices.

**Note**: The queries shown in this document (criteria, operators and values) are sample queries only.

**Most common search criteria**

- **CCAT**: Search categories of search reports, e.g. X, Y.
- **CPAT**: Patent citations whatever their origin.
- **CNPL**: Non-patent literature (NPL) citations whatever their origin.

See also CAPP, OPP and THP in Search with names to search for cited applicants, opponents and third parties.

**CPAT** and **CNPL** include more accurate search criteria for searching the following patent/NPL citation types:

- applicant
- search report
- international search report
- supplementary search report
- examination phase
- international preliminary examination phase
- opposition phase
- appeal phase
- third parties

**Data indexing rules**

Patent citations: same rules applied to all patent identifiers. See Search with numbers.

NPL citations: same rules applied to title/abstract terms. See Search with titles/abstracts.
Query examples

**CCAT** = (X Y) andnot (A D E I L O P T)

Retrieves documents containing only the categories Y or X in their search reports.

**CNPL** = "GYNAECOLOGICAL ONCOLOGY"

Retrieves documents containing the searched expression in at least one of their NPL citation fields, e.g. "EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF GYNAECOLOGICAL ONCOLOGY" in a search report. This query is automatically converted into a query containing proximity operators: CNPL = GYNAECOLOGICAL /1w ONCOLOGY

**CPAT** = EP1000000 AT232441 DE69905327 NL1010536 US6093011

Retrieves documents containing one or more of the listed citations in at least one of their patent citation fields, e.g. search report and/or applicant citation fields.

**Notes:**

- Searchable citations are backward citations, i.e. documents (patents or NPL references) that are usually older than the document in which they are cited.

- Non-searchable citations are forward citations, i.e. patent documents that are usually more recent than the document they are citing (see e.g. Cited by field in document EP2000000A1).

- Wildcards cannot be placed between string delimiters (quotes).

- The cited applicant retrieved with CAPP is the unique applicant available in citation data included in the EPO’s worldwide bibliographic data resource (DOCDB) and used at indexing time in GPI.

- DOCDB makes citation data available for the first publication of a given application, e.g. in the case of a European A3 document, citations of the search report are usually included in the A2 document.
9.8. SEARCH WITH LEGAL EVENTS

If you identify any criteria relevant for your searches that are not described in this section, see the list of GPI search criteria in Annex 1.

See Query syntax for information on essential query building practices.

Note: The queries shown in this document (criteria, operators and values) are sample queries only.

Most common search criteria

EVD: Date of the legal event (the date the event is made public by a patent authority, for example in a patent gazette or bulletin, and not necessarily the date of legal effect).

EVCA: Category of the legal event (event categories are groups of events of similar nature – detailed information on categories at this link; see PDF file “INPADOC classification scheme”). The origin of categories is essentially the WIPO standard ST.27 “Exchange of Patent Legal Status Data” available at this link.

EVCO: Code of the legal event.

EVDE: Description of the legal event (the event title and additional data in the event record). See INPADOC tables with coverage information and the full list of event codes and titles at this link.

See also EVOW in Search with names to search for owners mentioned in the legal event records.

Data indexing rules

- Event dates are in the format YYYYMMDD (Y=year M=month D=day). For the event date 20121231, the following terms appear in the EVD index:
  - 2012
  - 201212
  - 20121231

- Event categories are single characters in the range A to Z, e.g. category C for events related to “Application revival”. See EVCA index content.

- Event codes are indexed by words and expressions. For the event code "PG25 IT", the following terms appear in the EVCO index:
  - IT
  - PG25
  - PG25 IT

- Proximity searching is possible between words of an event description.
Query example

Retrieve granted patent documents (criterion ISG – is granted) with legal events published in the first quarter of 2018 (criterion EVD – event date) and related to “IP right cessation”, e.g. lapse or expiry, (criterion EVCA – event category), for the listed proprietors (criterion APP – applicant/proprietor, and EVOW – owner mentioned in the event record):

\[ \text{isg}=\text{yes and evd} [201801, 201803] \text{ with evca}=\text{h and app or evow}=\text{schering or sankyo} \]

Note the presence of the WITH operator between EVD and EVCA to ensure that the search only returns documents having the date and the category in the same legal event – see Comparison of AND and WITH operators.

The list of legal event categories is available at this link (see PDF file “INPADOC classification scheme”).

Notes:

- To date, the EPO has classified approximately 3,000 legal events used in INPADOC since 1997 in the categories A to Z (see EVCA index content), i.e. pre-1997 legal events are not classified. A search using the query \( \text{EVCO} = * \) andnot \( \text{EVCA} = * \) retrieves documents with at least one event (events always have codes) and with at least one event that has no category.

- Legal events used after 1997 in INPADOC and not classified are assigned under the category Z “Categorisation pending”. This category includes for example new legal events with new codes that may be subsequently classified by the EPO and assigned under a category A to Y. A search using the query \( \text{EVCA} = \text{Z} \) retrieves documents where there is at least one legal event that is not categorised under A to Y.

- Category N “Permanent termination” of WIPO standard ST.27 is not used by the EPO in the INPADOC classification scheme where termination-related legal events are covered in categories B “Application discontinuation” and H “IP right cessation”.

- Concerning the deliveries of legal events from patent authorities to the EPO and their availability in INPADOC, the coverage information can be analysed using the material produced by the EPO (see INPADOC tables at this link).

- Compared with legal events available in GPI, more up-to-date legal events may be found in registers of patent authorities. See the important information in the terms and conditions of use of data provided by the EPO at this link.

- All legal events relating to a given application are linked to all publications of that application, e.g. all legal events relating to application EP99203729 show up in publications EP1000000A1 and EP1000000B1.
9.9. COMPLETENESS ASSESSMENT SEARCHES

A completeness assessment involves evaluating whether the data is complete in terms of:

- Data collection coverage, i.e. evaluating the possible gaps (missing documents). There are no functions in GPI for performing this assessment. Tables available at this link ("Contents and coverage of the DOCDB bibliographic file" and "Contents and coverage of the INPADOC legal status file") may help you find possible gaps in the data, but they do not provide lists of missing documents in the data sets.

- Document content, i.e. evaluating possible missing bibliographic data. A number of simple searches can be carried out to analyse the GPI database content and, more specifically, to evaluate the set of documents that cannot be retrieved due to missing bibliographic data.

For example, GPI can help with the answers to the following questions:

- What documents do not have a publication date?
  
  \[
  \text{not (PUD = *)}
  \]

- What documents do not have a publication date for the countries I am searching?
  
  \[
  \text{PUC = (FR GB CH AT) andnot PUD = *}
  \]

- What documents published from 2000/01/01 onwards do not have an English abstract or English title for the countries I am interested in?
  
  \[
  \text{PUC = (FR GB CH AT) and PUD>=2000 andnot (ABEN or TIEN = *)}
  \]

- What documents published between 1990 and 2000 do not have an applicant/proprietor for the countries I am searching?
  
  \[
  \text{PUC = (FR GB CH AT) and PUD [1990, 2000] andnot APP = *}
  \]
9.10. CONSISTENCY OF SEARCH RESULTS

The results of some searches may not seem to match your queries, for example, if you are searching for a number, an applicant name or abstract words but some of the documents you have retrieved do not appear to contain your searched terms.

However, the search results are in fact correct because:

- GPI data is available in several formats (DOCDB, EPODOC, original, etc.) and in a document, priority is given to data available in DOCDB format because it is the most standardised format (displaying for example numbers and names in several different formats would not enhance readability).

- The simple family abstract in English language in not displayed in a document that already has its own English abstract but both abstracts are used at search time.

Example 1

**APP** = company

I want all documents containing "company" in their applicant/proprietor field, whatever the format of the applicant/proprietor name.

In this example, some documents appear not to contain the word "company" because the standardised form (DOCDB format) used to display an applicant/proprietor does not contain the word "company", although the same data in its original format does.

Example 2

**NUM** = "A 000 041"

I want all documents containing "A 000 041" in their publication or application or priority field, whatever the number format.

"A 000 041" is in fact a number in original format, and its corresponding number in DOCDB format is IT BZ20010041 A. This searched number will show up in the Italian document as follows:

- **Publication**
  
  IT BZ20010041 A1 20030227

- **Priority**
  
  IT BZ20010041 A 20010827

Example 3

**WORD** = "E-UTRAN"

The document TW 201410054 A is in the result list even if its title and abstract in English do not include "E-UTRAN". This document is retrieved thanks to the English abstract of the simple family representative US 2014036656 A1 which includes "E-UTRAN".

TIP: If you download the document in XML, you will see that it includes the terms included in your query.
9.11. DOCDB SIMPLE FAMILY

9.11.1. Definition

The DOCDB simple family is a concept that groups publications of similar technical content together on the basis of identical priority pictures. It is the outcome of a number of business rules mainly run automatically or applied manually for fine tuning.

In GPI, a DOCDB simple family comprises:

- All family members in the simple family, meaning all publications of all applications within the family.
- An indication of the family member which is the DOCDB-allocated family representative: where available, all publications of the family representative are shown in bold.
- An English-language abstract, where available within the family.

The DOCDB simple family is identical to the "Also published as" list displayed in Espacenet. It is not to be confused with the INPADOC extended family.

Example of a simple family with a family representative (in bold):

DE 202008002466 U1 20080529; DE 112009000938 A5 20110120;
EP 2291597 A2 20110309; WO 2009103281 A2 20090827;
WO 2009103281 A3 20091119; WO 2009103281 A4 20100107

Example of a simple family with no family representative (no bold):

ES 2009877 A6 19891016; FI 880536 A0 19880205; FI 880536 A 19880807;
IE 63171 B1 19950405; IE 880317 L 19880806; JP S63253088 A 19881020;
MX 10341 A 19931101; NO 880495 A 19880808; NO 880495 D0 19880204

Each publication listed in a family is a link to the corresponding document in GPI.

Simple families can be searched using the search criterion FAMID "Simple family ID". Example: WBIB=YES and STA=C andnot FAMID = 30000003 30000004 30000005

Note that simple family identifiers do not reflect possible movements in the family picture, i.e. if a publication becomes a new family member in an existing simple family, there will be no flag indicating that the family has changed.

Family representatives, family members and family identifiers are available as individual columns for the search result list.
9.11.2. DOCDB simple family representative

An application is suitable for becoming the DOCDB simple family representative if:

- It is the first application in a family that is part of the EPO search collection, i.e. part of all the major publishing countries and the countries that publish in one of the EPO’s official languages (English, French and German).

- It is the first application in a family that is in one of the EPO’s official languages.

- It has been formally published - “announcement in the gazette” or “laid open to the public” are not formal publications.

In GPI, publications which are DOCDB family representatives can be retrieved using the search criterion ISR “is representative”. Example:

```
PUC=EP and ISR=YES and WBIB=YES and STA=C
```

retrieves all new (STA=C) EP publications (PUC=EP) of the current week (WBIB=YES) which are representatives (ISR=YES).

**Notes:**

- As a significant number of simple families do not have family representatives, queries including ISR=YES will not retrieve families without family representatives.

- The above rules also apply in the case of simple families limited to one application, i.e. the publications in a simple family limited to one application are not necessarily seen as family representatives.
10. REGULAR MONITORING

10.1. BASIC PRINCIPLES

In addition to the search features for patent identifiers, classifications, title/abstract keywords, inventor/applicant names, citations and legal events, GPI gives you the opportunity to carry out regular monitoring searches using specific search criteria in combination with the usual bibliographic data and legal status criteria.

To set up and run regular monitoring with GPI you need to:

- Create an initial query, which will typically consist of two parts:
  - A filtering part for limiting the search scope to the desired time range.
  - A user-specific part including the data to be monitored, for example a combination of classification symbols, applicant names and/or legal event categories/codes.

  The two parts are usually connected in a query with the AND or WITH operator. See Query syntax for detailed information.

- Save the query using the GPI query saving and loading feature. See Save/load queries for more information.

- Load the query at the desired frequency, e.g. monthly, and adapt its content as necessary, e.g. if the filtering part contains a date which needs to be changed every month.

- Run the search.

- Analyse the search result.

⚠️ Note: The queries shown in this document (criteria, operators and values) are sample queries only.
10.2. WEEKLY MONITORING

As DOCDB and INPADOC data are exchanged and used by GPI on a weekly basis, one option is to carry out regular weekly monitoring.

Weekly monitoring can be done between one GPI database update, i.e. Friday just after 12.00 hrs CET, and the next.

Weekly monitoring queries typically consist of a filtering part and a user-specific part connected by the Boolean operator AND. The search criteria available for the filtering part are WBIB (bibliographic data of the current week) and STA (document status):

- **WBIB** = YES in a query is a filter that will automatically restrict the search scope to all publications exchanged in the current week. **WBIB** = YES is automatically replaced at search time with the current GPI week number. This value is visible, after running the search, in the **Parsed query** column of the Search history. It is also the value of the GPI database edition:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Parsed query</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$16</td>
<td>GPI 2018/17</td>
<td>127 705</td>
<td>wbib = yes and sta = c (WBIB = 201817) AND (STA = c)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

- All publications triggered for DOCDB data exchange in a given week will have one of the following two statuses:
  - **STA** = C (where C stands for "created"). All publications which are new (created) in DOCDB data are exchanged with status C. This does not necessarily mean that these publications are newly published. For example, in a given week, the data delivered to the EPO by a given patent authority might include backfile data.
  - **STA** = A (where A stands for "amended"). All publications which have been modified (amended) are exchanged with status A. This is the case, for example, for re-key operations (i.e. the publication reference itself has changed) and any bibliographic information amendments such as classification or reclassification activities.

**Notes:**
- STA can only be used in combination with WBIB.
- WBIB with or without STA can only be used for monitoring the current week and not previous weeks.
Sample query

Monitoring of the current week carried out on Friday, 27 May 2016 after 12.00 hrs CET (bibliographic data of the current week – criterion WBIB) to retrieve publications available for the first time in GPI (status C “Created” – criterion STA) in the specified technical areas (criterion IPC) for the specified applicants (applicant/proprietor names – criterion APP):

WBIB = YES and STA = C and IPC = G06F3 G06F17 and APP = "FACEBOOK INC" "APPLE INC" "LINKEDIN CORP" "EBAY INC"

Search result

The search result list includes publications published in the current week, e.g. DE and EP publications, but also older publications exchanged in the current week, both categories being available for the first time in GPI.

This situation is quite frequent due to the fact that patent authority deliveries sometimes also contain backfile data.
10.3. MONTHLY MONITORING

Monthly or quarterly monitoring queries typically consist of a filtering part and a user-specific part, usually connected with the AND or WITH operator. The search criteria which may be used for the filtering part include:

- **DFE** (date of first exchange). This is the date a publication is exchanged for the first time in DOCDB data. The date of first exchange is usually a Thursday, and a publication exchanged on that day will usually be available in GPI on the next day after the database update at 12.00 hrs CET – see Sample query 1.

- **EVD** (event date). This is usually the date a legal event is made public by a patent authority, for example in a patent gazette or bulletin – see Sample query 2.

**Notes:**

- The calculation of the DFE is carried out in the GPI processing line, i.e. it is not a date that is available in DOCDB, which does not record the whole exchange history of publications.

- The DFE should be used with caution, for the following reasons:
  - The calculation of the DFE is based on rules using the date of addition to DOCDB (criterion DAD) and the date of publication (criterion PUD). This means that publications without a publication date do not have a DFE.
  - The DFE cannot be used for publications exchanged before 2006 due to a change in the DOCDB data exchange rules in that year.
  - In a number of cases, the real date of first exchange may not be the one calculated.
Sample query 1

Monitoring of May 2016 carried out at the earliest on Friday, 27 May 2016 after 12.00 hrs CET to retrieve publications available for the first time in GPI (date of first exchange – criterion DFE) in the specified technical areas (criterion IPC) for the specified applicants/proprietors (applicant/proprietor names – criterion APP):

**DFE = 201605 and IPC = G06F3 G06F17 and APP = "FACEBOOK INC\" "APPLE INC\" \"LINKEDIN CORP\" \"EBAY INC\"**

Search result 1

The search result list includes publications published in May 2016 and publications published before May 2016, both categories being exchanged and available for the first time in GPI in May 2016, for the specified IPC and applicants/proprietors. This situation is quite frequent due to patent authority deliveries of frontfile data which sometimes contain backfile data.

**Notes:**

- The last Thursday of DOCDB data exchange in May being 26/05, the result list includes publications published at the latest on 26/05. As publications published between 27/05 and 31/05 are exchanged for the first time on the following Thursday, 02/06, the end of May publications are monitorable during the June monitoring with the filtering part DFE = 201606.

- Within the context of monthly monitoring based on dates of exchange, the earliest date of search is the Friday (after the GPI database update at 12.00 hrs CET) after the last Thursday of exchange in the month to be monitored.

- For quarterly monitoring, the query would use the date range operator (square brackets) as follows (example of 2016 Q1 monitoring):

**DFE [201601, 201603] and ...**
Sample query 2

Monitoring of May 2016 carried out in June to retrieve EP publications where there is a legal event published in May 2016 (event date – criterion EVD) for a communication of intention to grant "INTG" (event code – criterion EVCO) and for the specified applicants/proprietors (applicant/proprietor names – criterion APP):

\[ \text{EVD} = 201605 \text{ with EVCO} = \text{INTG and APP} = \text{"FACEBOOK INC" "APPLE INC" \ "LINKEDIN CORP" "EBAY INC"} \]

The WITH operator is used instead of AND for better search accuracy – see Comparison of AND and WITH operators.

As the event code INTG is used for EP publications only, the result list contains EP publications only, so it is not necessary to specify PUC=EP in the query.

As events are included in all the publications of a given application, you may wish to consider using the search filter “Application” (see search filters in the Query box) to get just one publication (the oldest) per application in your result list.

Search result 2

The search result list includes EP publications, whatever their publication date, where there is at least one legal event published in May with the specified event code for the specified applicants/proprietors.

Notes:

- As explained in Database content and update, there is a one-week delay between INPADOC data and DOCDB data.

- Due to the above difference and in order to capture all possible relevant legal events published up to and including the last day of a given month, there must be a weekend after the last day of the month to be monitored before the Friday when the search can be run at the earliest (after the GPI database update at 12.00 hrs CET).

- For quarterly monitoring, the query would use the date range operator (square brackets) as follows (example of 2016 Q1 monitoring):

\[ \text{EVD} [201601, 201603] \text{ with ...} \]
11. DATABASE CONTENT AND UPDATE

GPI is a cumulative database updated every Friday at 12.00 hrs CET. It includes:

- The EPO's worldwide patent bibliographic data collection (DOCDB).
- The EPO's worldwide legal status data collection (INPADOC).

The GPI database edition, which is visible in the list of databases in the Welcome window, reflects the week of DOCDB data exchange. For example, on Friday at 12.00 hrs in week 36 of 2019, the GPI database edition is 2019/36 and contains:

- DOCDB data exchanged in **week 36 of 2019**, e.g. EP documents published on Wednesday and DE documents published on Thursday are usually exchanged on Thursday and searchable in GPI on Friday at 12.00 hrs CET.

- INPADOC data exchanged in **week 35 of 2019**, e.g. legal events of EP documents published in week 35 are usually exchanged on Saturday in week 35 and searchable in GPI in week 36 on Friday at 12.00 hrs CET.

In other words, there is a one-week delay between INPADOC data and DOCDB data.

In DOCDB, a document (publication) is triggered for weekly exchange when:

- It has been added to the database, i.e. a new document is created ("new document" does not necessarily mean "newly published document").
- It has been removed from the database or withdrawn.
- It has been amended, i.e. modified:
  - Any bibliographic information relating to it has been modified, i.e. an existing document is amended. However, detailed information on the nature of the amendment within a document is not searchable per se.
  - It has been re-keyed, i.e. the publication reference itself has changed.

The weekly exchange can contain hundreds of thousands of documents due to re-keys or large amounts of backfile data deliveries to the EPO from other patent authorities.

In addition to weekly DOCDB data exchanges and GPI updates, the GPI database is also fully reprocessed twice a year using a full DOCDB data exchange (also known as a DOCDB data backfile).
As far as bibliographic data is concerned, an overview of the database content is displayed if you select **Database weekly content** in the **Help menu**:

```

Database weekly content

Year: 2018  Week: 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Documents created</th>
<th>Documents amended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CN</td>
<td>66 870</td>
<td>459 571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>13 367</td>
<td>59 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JP</td>
<td>9 414</td>
<td>33 625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KR</td>
<td>8 816</td>
<td>20 472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP</td>
<td>6 900</td>
<td>69 872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BR</td>
<td>4 988</td>
<td>8 913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO</td>
<td>4 026</td>
<td>37 475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RU</td>
<td>2 479</td>
<td>1 582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>1 703</td>
<td>10 078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL</td>
<td>1 610</td>
<td>1 468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>1 182</td>
<td>4 185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>1 179</td>
<td>5 758</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Close
```

In the above list:

- **Documents created** means publications added to the database for the first time.
- **Documents amended** means publications added to the database again following modification of their content.

This list may help you to understand unexpected search results due, for example, to an unusually low number of documents for a given country in a given week.
12. SAVE/LOAD QUERIES

If you have complex queries that you may want to frequently re-use, we recommend saving them locally and loading them as required. For more information, see Regular monitoring searches.

Queries can be saved/loaded using the **Save/load queries** button in the **Query box** of the **Search window** and the **Result window**:

```
DFE=2018/03 AND (APP = ("AUDI AG" "NOVARTIS AG" "LG DISPLAY CO LTD" "COMMISSARIAT A LENERGIE ATOMIQUE ET AUX ENERGIES ALTERNATIVES" "UNIV CALIFORNIA" "HONDA MOTOR CO LTD" "SCHAEFFLER TECHNOLOGIES AG" "NEC CORP" "HONEYWELL INT INC" "HOFFMANN LA ROCHE" "SEIKO EPSON CÖRP" "TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MFG CO LTD"))
```
12.1. SAVE QUERIES

1. The **Save query** tab lets you save history queries in a local file named query.QRY by default.

2. Search history (same content as the **History box** in the **Search window**).

3. Content of your query file showing queries that have been dragged and dropped from the search history. Saved queries may contain comments (see the context menu displayed when you right-click a query).
12.2. LOAD QUERIES

The Load query tab lets you open your query file and select the query to be loaded. When you click the Load query button, you can choose whether the selected query should overwrite the current one or whether it should be appended to the query in the query edit zone.

If it is appended, the default Boolean operator used for this function is the one selected in your User preferences/General.
13. USER PREFERENCES

The user preferences feature allows for several different kinds of settings that will be stored locally for your convenience:

- Layout of the user interface, e.g. width/height of the Criteria, Index, Query, History, Result list and Document boxes in the Search and Result windows.

- Options selected when a function is executed, e.g. selected format for downloads, query filename used when saving/loading queries.

- Settings defined in the user preferences available in the Preferences menu.

This section covers the features available in the Preferences menu located in the UI top toolbar.
13.1. GENERAL PREFERENCES

Located in the UI top toolbar, on the Preferences menu under General:

Auto-complete: As you gradually enter characters in the Query box, the UI displays a list of suggested terms for the search criterion you have entered. This list is built on the index content of the search criterion entered in your query.

A default operator between terms (set to "OR" by default) is used when terms of a query are separated by white space. If the query you enter in the Query box is for example:

WORD = argon purification

this will automatically be parsed by default at search time into

WORD = argon or purification

Assuming that you have changed the default value "OR" to "AND", the first query above will automatically be parsed at search time into:

WORD = argon and purification
13.2. RESULT LIST CONTENT CUSTOMISATION

Located in the UI top toolbar, on the Preferences menu under Result list content:

![Preferences - Result list content](image)

By default the result list contains a single Publication column, and you may decide to add and re-order additional relevant columns.

**Note**: You can define one customised layout for displaying the result list and a different one for downloads (see above, Content for display and Content for download/print tabs).
13.3. DOCUMENT CONTENT CUSTOMISATION

“Document” in this context means the bibliographic data associated with a publication. In other words, document content customisation has no impact on the display or download of legal status data, descriptions, claims, drawings or search reports.

Located in the UI top toolbar, on the Preferences menu under Document content:

By default, all bibliographic data are selected, but you can remove non-relevant items and re-order the relevant ones.

\[\textbf{Note}:\] You can define one customised layout for document display and a different one for downloads (see above, Content for display and Content for download/print tabs).
14. DOWNLOAD AND PRINT

14.1. OVERVIEW

“Document” in the context of a download means the bibliographic and legal status data associated with a publication. In other words, it does not mean the full document of a particular publication (the so-called “original publication”).

The download feature is accessible in the UI top toolbar and the download procedure starts with a data preparation process carried out on the server side. This process includes wrapping the data into a single zip file.

Once prepared, the data is available for a 24-hour download procedure.

The Download menu contains two options:

- **Prepare download.** Opens a pop-up window where you define the data, data format and data range used by the preparation process.

- **Download manager.** Opens a pop-up window which includes a list of prepared data ready for the download process, or data being prepared.

**Notes:**

- The performance of the result list download varies depending on the selected output format and on the amount of result list columns. For example, PDF and HTML formats may result in performance issues for big result lists with many columns, contrary to XLSX and CSV formats.

- For regular download of big result lists with many columns we would recommend to use **DOCBDB** (bulk data set in XML format).

- Bibliographic data and legal status data downloaded in XML are not strictly identical to the XML of the DOCDB and INPADOC bulk data products, i.e. the XML downloaded from GPI is not parse able with the DOCDB and INPADOC DTDs or schemas.
14.2. PREPARATION PROCESS

1 Downloadable data

- Search history
- Result list
- Document
- Original publication
- Chart

2 Download formats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PDF</th>
<th>RTF</th>
<th>XML</th>
<th>CSV</th>
<th>XLSX</th>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>JSON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Search history</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result list</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original pub.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charts</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Selection of bibliographic and/or legal status data.

4 Definition of download range. For example, select All to download all the entries on your current result list, or all their corresponding documents (bibliographic and/or legal status data). “Selection” means the currently selected and displayed document or the selected entries from the result list.
14.3. DOWNLOAD PROCESS

During the preparation process, the following window pops up in the bottom right-hand corner of the UI:

Once the preparation process terminates, the data is ready for download and the following window pops up (items in **bold grey** are links):

You can run multiple preparation processes first, and then download the corresponding files via the **Download manager**:

1. Click this icon to start the download process.
2. Click this icon to delete an item from the list.
3. Click this icon to stop the preparation process.
14.4. PRINT PROCESS

- **Printable data**
  - History queries
  - Result list
  - Document (i.e. bibliographic and legal status data; full documents are not printable)

- **Selection of bibliographic and/or legal status data**

- **Definition of print range**
15. TRANSLATION

Titles, abstracts, descriptions and claims of GPI documents can be translated using [patenttranslate]. Developed by the EPO in co-operation with Google, this service generates on-the-fly translations and is also used in Espacenet and the European Publication Server.

When you click the Translation button, the data is relayed to Patent Translate.
Before translation:

Select your target language from the list, and click the button:

![Translation interface]

After translation:

![Translation interface in French]

Hover over the translated text to display the original text.
## 16. LIMITATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boolean clauses</strong></td>
<td>10 240</td>
<td>For example, PUC=FR is one Boolean clause. The exact number of Boolean clauses is difficult to count because most criteria are combinations of low-level criteria. For example, PUN=EP3500000 results in two clauses: PUND=EP3500000 OR PUNE=EP3500000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Characters</strong></td>
<td>100 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wildcards per term</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Search</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Search filter</strong></td>
<td>1 000 000</td>
<td>The family/application search filter is automatically disabled if a search returns more than 1 000 000 publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Search history</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WITH and proximity operators</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following message may appear at search time for complex queries: A search limit has been reached – please refine your query</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result list</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scrollable length</strong></td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Download</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result list entries</strong></td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>For XLSX, CSV and XML formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 000</td>
<td>For PDF and HTML formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>These two limits apply to the full version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Documents¹</strong></td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td>This limit applies to the full version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Result list entries and documents</strong></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>This limit applies to the free trial version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original publications</strong>&lt;br&gt;(scanned pages in PDF files)</td>
<td>10/200</td>
<td>10 items at a time, 200 items per day for the full version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1/200</td>
<td>1 item at a time, 200 items per day for the free trial version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persistence</strong></td>
<td>24 hrs</td>
<td>Downloads are kept for 24 hours server-side and then deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persistence</strong></td>
<td>72 hrs</td>
<td>Charts are kept for 72 hours server-side and then deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User session</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persistence</strong></td>
<td>24 hrs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ “Document” means bibliographic and legal status data, i.e. it is not the original publication

Note: For regular download of big result lists with many columns we recommend to use DOCDB (EPO bulk data set in XML format)

Note: For original publications not published by the EPO the current limit is 100 pages. The PDF of original publications having more than 100 pages includes the first page only
17. TROUBLESHOOTING

In some circumstances you may see error messages, e.g. when running searches or browsing your search results. This may be due, for example, to issues related to the GPI server or to low or no connectivity.

If you get an error message, or if the UI does not operate as expected, we recommend the following:

1. Run your search again. If GPI still does not operate properly, follow up with step 2.

2. Reload the UI by pressing Ctrl + F5 on your keyboard. If GPI still does not operate properly, contact our support team at support@epo.org. We recommend that you send us a screenshot to help us analyse the problem as quickly as possible.

Note: You may have to repeat the login procedure if you are using GPI:

- During the database update on Friday at 12.00 hrs CET.
- During the update of other databases available in the UI on Wednesday at 14.00 hrs CET.

If you find data which are possibly incorrect or you experience unexpected UI performance, or if you wish to suggest any enhancements, please contact our support team at support@epo.org.
18. GLOSSARY

**Criterion** (plural = criteria): Represents searchable data. A criterion is identified by a code used in a **Boolean query** and a name. For example, CCAT is the code for "Citation category (search report)". See **Criteria box** and **Query box** sections.

**DOCDB**: The EPO's worldwide bibliographic data collection, which contains the bibliographic data of patent documents supplied to the EPO by over 90 countries (for more information on DOCDB content coverage follow this link). **DOCDB** data exchanged from DOCDB is available as raw data in XML format and is used as input data for GPI, Espacenet and PATSTAT.

**DOCDB simple family**: Also known as an Espacenet family. A concept that groups publications of similar technical content together on the basis of identical priority pictures. See **DOCDB simple family** section and follow this link for more information.

**Document**: A GPI document displayed in the UI is a set of data linked to the life of a patent. It includes:

- **Searchable data**
  - Bibliographic data from the EPO’s worldwide bibliographic data resource (DOCDB), including, where available, title/abstract in multiple languages, classification symbols from multiple schemes, citations.
  - Legal status data from the EPO’s worldwide legal status data resource (INPADOC).

- **Data fetched on the fly, i.e. not searchable per se**
  - "Cited by" field (on-the-fly search).
  - "Representative image" field (EPO web service OPS - the underlying image database contains a maximum of one image per DOCDB simple family for the following countries: WO, EP, DE, FR, GB, CH and US).
  - "DOCDB simple family" (on-the-fly search).
  - "INPADOC extended family" field (EPO web service OPS).
  - Full documents in the form of “original data” (scanned pages) or text that is retrieved using EPO web services.

**EP full-text search**: One of the products available in **Patent information services for experts**. Complementing the European Publication Server, it offers full-text search, download and statistics features. More information at this link.

**European Publication Server**: Legally authoritative source of patent applications and patent specifications published by the EPO. More information at this link.
Exchange (of DOCDB data): DOCDB data exchange means extracting publications from DOCDB and making these publications available to GPI for further data processing. This usually takes place on Thursdays, and publications exchanged on that day are usually searchable in GPI the next day, just after the database update carried out each Friday at 12.00 hrs CET.

Exchange (of INPADOC data): INPADOC data exchange means extracting legal status data from INPADOC and making this data available to GPI for further data processing. This usually takes place on Saturdays, and data exchanged on that day is usually searchable in GPI the next week, just after the database update carried out each Friday at 12.00 hrs CET.

GPI (Global Patent Index): One of the products available in Patent information services for experts.

Index: Underlying data structure created at data processing time and used at search time. There is one index per criterion. Index content can be displayed to check the presence, spelling and format of data. See Index box section.

INPADOC: The EPO's worldwide legal status data collection, containing the legal status data (legal events) of patent documents supplied to the EPO by over 50 patent authorities (national, regional including the EPO, and WIPO). A legal event usually includes the following:

- **Event date**: the date the event is made public by a patent authority, for example in a patent gazette or bulletin, and not necessarily the date of legal effect.
- **Event category**: event categories are groups of events of similar nature.
- **Event code**: identifier of a national, regional (including the EPO), or WIPO legal event. The codes are sometimes created by the EPO.
- **Event description**: the event title in English language and additional data in the event record, e.g. date of legal effect, new owner in the case of a change of ownership, number of the supplementary protection certificate (SPC).

See Search with legal events. More information at this link (entry point to the INPADOC product), this link (INPADOC content coverage and full list of legal event codes and titles) and this link (see PDF file “INPADOC classification scheme” for detailed information on legal event categories).

INPADOC extended family: See definition at this link.

OPS (Open Patent Services): One of the EPO's web services, designed for automated access to raw data extracted from the EPO's databases. For more information follow this link.

Patent information services for experts: Web application offering access to GPI and several other databases, with search, download and statistics functionalities via its UI, accessible at this link.

UI: User interface of Patent information services for experts, accessible at this link.
ANNEX 1

SEARCH CRITERIA DESCRIPTION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion code</th>
<th>Criterion name</th>
<th>Meaning / example / note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIND</td>
<td>All data</td>
<td>Includes all data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FIND = wind and energy and F03D7/00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATES</td>
<td>All kinds of dates</td>
<td>Priority, publication and application dates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Accepted date entry formats are YYYYMMDD and DDMMYYYY, with or without separator &quot;/&quot; or &quot;.-&quot; or &quot;-&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DATES=2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DATES&gt;=2008/01/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DATES [2000, 2010]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUM</td>
<td>All kinds of numbers</td>
<td>Includes priority, publication and application numbers, in all formats available (DOCDB, EPODOC, ORIGINAL).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Valid searchable terms for a patent identifier CCPNKC (country code + publication number + kind code) are PN, CC, CCPN, CCPNKC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NUM = &quot;EP 00 102 3744&quot; or CN20111440601 or DE102009018915A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NUM = EP20000120374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NUM = 00120374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NUM = DE or CH or AT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **WORD** | All title/abstract words in all languages | Includes title/abstract words for all languages except Japanese and Chinese. Titles/abstracts in Japanese and Chinese are not indexed but displayed (result list and documents) - see for example CN1546833.  
**WORD** = laser*/ /1w beam* : "laser" (or lasers, etc.) up to maximum 1 word apart from "beam" (or beams, etc.), whatever the order.  
**WORD** = "laser* beam**" is not a valid query (wildcards cannot be used between quotes)  
Solution: **WORD**= laser* and beam* - Or: **WORD** = laser* +1w beam*  
An expression search is automatically transformed into a proximity search as follows:  
**WORD** = "word1 word2" is transformed into **WORD** = word1 /1w word2  
Meaning: word1 up to a maximum of 1 word apart from word2, whatever the order. |
| **NAME** | All names | Includes inventors, applicants/proprietors, cited applicants, opponents, third parties and owners mentioned in legal event records.  
Complete names (expressions) and individual elements are indexed.  
**NAME** = "FROMONT GAELLE"  
**NAME** = FROMONT and GAELLE  
**NAME** = "fromont* gaelle*" is not a valid query (wildcards cannot be used between quotes).  
An expression search is automatically transformed into a proximity search as follows:  
**NAME** = "word1 word2" is transformed into **NAME** = word1 /1w word2  
Meaning: word1 up to a maximum of 1 word apart from word2, whatever the order. |
| **CLAS** | All kinds of classifications | Includes all classification schemes.  
**CLAS** = "A01 B1/02"  
**CLAS** = A01B1/02  
**CLAS** = A01B000102  
**CLAS** = X100* |
## CATEGORY "SIMPLE SEARCH"

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Searchable Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><strong>PUC</strong></td>
<td>Country code</td>
<td>Country code available for the publication in DOCDB format. PUC = CH or FR or DE or EP or GB or US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUN</strong></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Includes DOCDB and EPODOC formats. Valid searchable terms for a patent identifier CCPNKC (country code + publication number + kind code) are PN, CC, CCPN, CCPNKC. PUN = JP1922738C, PUN = JP1922738, PUN = 1922738, PUN = JP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUK</strong></td>
<td>Kind code</td>
<td>Kind code available for the publication in DOCDB format. PUK = B1 or B2 andnot (B8 or B9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUD</strong></td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Accepted date entry formats are YYYYMMDD, DDMMYYYY and YYYYMM, with or without separator &quot;/&quot; or &quot;.&quot; or &quot;.&quot;. Example of valid searchable terms: 20001231, 200012, 2000. The following queries have the same meaning: PUD = 2000, PUD [2000-01-01, 2000-12-31], PUD &gt;= 20000101 and PUD &lt;= 20001231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **APC** | Country code available for the application in DOCDB format.  
\[
APC = \text{CH or FR or DE or EP or GB or US}
\] |
| **APN** | Number  
Includes DOCDB, EPODOC and ORIGINAL formats.  
Valid searchable terms for a patent identifier CCANKC (country code + application number + kind code) are AN, CC, CCAN, CCANKC.  
\[
\begin{align*}
APN &= \text{AT19800902018T} \\
APN &= \text{AT19800902018} \\
APN &= \text{19800902018} \\
APN &= \text{AT}
\end{align*}
\] |
| **APK** | Kind code  
Kind code available for the application in DOCDB format. For reasons of standardisation, PCT applications are identified by kind code ‘W’.  
\[
APK = \text{W}
\] |
| **APD** | Date  
Accepted date entry formats are YYYYMMDD, DDMMYYYY and YYYYMM, with or without separator “/”, “-” or “.”  
The following queries have the same meaning:  
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{APD} &= 2000 \\
\text{APD} &= [2000-01-01, 2000-12-31] \\
\text{APD} &\geq 20000101 \text{ and APD} \leq 20001231
\end{align*}
\] |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PRC      | Country code | Country code available for the priority in DOCDB format.  
  
PUC = CH or FR or DE or EP or GB or US |
| PRN      | Number      | Includes DOCDB, EPODOC and ORIGINAL formats.  
  
Valid searchable terms for a patent identifier CCPNKC (country code + priority number + kind code) are PN, CC, CCPN, CCPNKC.  
  
PRN = "21842/79"  
PRN = JP or KR |
| PRK      | Kind code   | Kind code available for the priority in DOCDB format. PCT applications claimed as priorities are identified by kind code 'W'.  
  
PRK=W |
| PRD      | Date        | Accepted date entry formats are YYYYMMDD, DDMMYYYY and YYYYMM, with or without separator "/" or "," or "."  
  
  
The following queries have the same meaning:  
PRD = 2000  
PRD [2000-01-01, 2000-12-31]  
  
The following queries do not have the same meaning:  
PRD [20000101, 20001231]  
PRD >= 20000101 and PRD <= 20001231 |
| Classification | IPC 1-7 | IPC 8 classification symbols (strictly speaking, symbols corresponding to the reformed IPC, i.e. the IPC edition 8 does not exist as such).
Example of valid searchable terms for "B41M 5/26": B41, B41M, B41M0005, B41M000526. Note the group on four digits.
The following queries have the same meaning:
IC17=B41M5/26 or C08K11/00
IC17="B41M 5/26" or "C08K11/00"
IC17=B41M000526 or C08K001100 |
| IC17 | IPC 1-7 | IPC 1-7 classification symbols (main, further and additional).
Example of valid searchable terms for "B41M 5/26": B41, B41M, B41M0005, B41M000526. Note the group on four digits.
The following queries have the same meaning:
IC17=B41M5/26 or C08K11/00
IC17="B41M 5/26" or "C08K11/00"
IC17=B41M000526 or C08K001100 |
| IC8 | IPC 8 | IPC classification symbols of all editions/versions (editions 1 to 7 and subsequent editions/versions).
Example of valid searchable terms for "B41M 5/26": B41, B41M, B41M5 (or B41M0005 if taken from the IC8 index), B41M5/26 (or B41M000526 if taken from the IC8 index). Note the group on four digits.
The following queries have the same meaning:
IC8=C08K3/00 or C08L101/00
IC8="C08K 3/00" or "C08L 101/00"
IC8=C08K000300 or C08L010100 |
| IPC | IPC (all editions) | IPC classification symbols of all editions/versions (editions 1 to 7 and subsequent editions/versions).
Example of valid searchable terms for "B41M 5/26": B41, B41M, B41M5 (or B41M0005 if taken from the IPC index), B41M5/26 (or B41M000526 if taken from the IPC index). Note the group on four digits.
The following queries have the same meaning:
IC8=C08K3/00 or C08L101/00
IC8="C08K 3/00" or "C08L 101/00"
IC8=C08K000300 or C08L010100 |

The IPC hierarchy is not known in GPI. For example, you cannot indicate that you want to search for IPC A01B13/08 (one dot) and automatically include sub-levels A01B13/10 (two dots) and A01B13/12 (three dots).
| CPC | Cooperative Patent Classification | Includes CPC invention and additional information. Example of valid searchable terms for "A01B 1/246": A01, A01B, A01B1 (or A01B0001 if taken from the CPC index), A01B1/246 (or A01B0001246 if taken from the CPC index).

The following queries have the same meaning:

CPC="A01B 1/246"
CPC=A01B1/246
CPC=A01B0001246

The CPC hierarchy is not known in GPI. For example, you cannot indicate that you want to search for CPC A01B13/08 (one dot) and automatically include sub-levels A01B13/10 (two dots) and A01B13/12 (three dots). |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Inventor names (expressions and individual elements) in DOCDB, DOCDBA, and ORIGINAL formats.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| INV | Name | INV="GONIDEC PATRICK"
INV=GONIDEC and PATRICK
INV=GONIDEC /2w PATRICK
INV = DUPON"
INV = "fromont" gaelle** is not a valid query (wildcards cannot be used between quotes)
Solution: INV = fromont* and gaelle* - Or: INV = fromont* +1w gaelle*
An expression search is automatically transformed into a proximity search as follows:
INV = "word1 word2" is automatically transformed into INV = word1 /1w word2
Meaning: word1 up to a maximum of one word apart from word2, whatever the order. |
| INVC | Country of residence | INVC = IN |
|   |   |   |
|   |   | Applicant[proprietor names (expressions and individual elements) in DOCDB, DOCDBA, and ORIGINAL formats. |
| APP | Name | Examples:
  APP = HISPANOSUIZA or "HISPANO SUIZA"
  APP = fromont and gaelle
  APP = fromont +2w gaelle
APP = "fromont" gaelle** is not a valid query (wildcards cannot be used between quotes)
Solution: APP = fromont* and gaelle* - Or: APP = fromont* +1w gaelle*
An expression search is automatically transformed into a proximity search as follows:
APP = "word1 word2" is automatically transformed into APP = word1 /1w word2
Meaning: word1 up to a maximum of one word apart from word2, whatever the order. |
<p>| APPC | Country of residence | APPC = ES |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| TIDE  | German   | TIDE = Datenverarbeitungsanlage*  
See also recommendations for ABDE. |
| TIEN  | English  | not (TIEN = *)  
All documents without an English title.  
See also recommendations for ABEN. |
| TIFR  | French   | TIFR = MICRO +1w ONDE* andnot CUISSON  
See also recommendations for ABFR. |
### Abstract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Example Query</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABDE</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>(\text{not (ABDE = *) and PUK=A1 and PUC=DE and PUD[2000, 2010]})</td>
<td>German publication of kind A1 in the publication range 2000-2010 without a German abstract. (\text{ABDE} = \text{&quot;transparent&quot; Körper&quot;} ) is not a valid query (wildcards cannot be used between quotes). Solution: (\text{ABDE} = \text{transparent}^* ) and (\text{Körper}^<em>) - Or: (\text{ABDE} = \text{transparent}^</em> +1w \text{Körper}^*) An expression search is automatically transformed into a proximity search as follows: (\text{ABDE} = \text{&quot;word1 word2&quot;} ) is automatically transformed into (\text{ABDE} = \text{word1 }/1w \text{word2}) Meaning: word1 up to a maximum of one word apart from word2, whatever the order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABEN</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>(\text{ABEN = wind +2w generator})</td>
<td>Wind up to a maximum of two words apart from generator, in this order. (\text{ABEN} = \text{&quot;wind&quot; generator&quot;} ) is not a valid query (wildcards cannot be used between quotes). Solution: (\text{ABEN} = \text{wind}^* ) and (\text{generator}^<em>) - Or: (\text{ABEN} = \text{wind}^</em> +1w \text{generator}^*) An expression search is automatically transformed into a proximity search as follows: (\text{ABEN} = \text{&quot;word1 word2&quot;} ) is automatically transformed into (\text{ABEN} = \text{word1 }/1w \text{word2}) meaning: word1 up to a maximum of one word apart from word2, whatever the order To enhance search ability, the following rule is used at indexation time: if a publication has no English abstract, then the abstract of the simple family representative is used (or the first one found in the simple family members, if there is no representative).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABFR</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>(\text{ABFR = standard +3W communication andnot (&quot;RS 232&quot; or RS232)})</td>
<td>Standard up to a maximum of three words apart from communication, in this order, but not &quot;RS 232&quot; or RS232. (\text{ABFR} = \text{&quot;nano particule&quot;} ) is not a valid query (wildcards cannot be used between quotes). Solution: (\text{ABFR} = \text{nano and particule}^<em>) - Or: (\text{ABFR} = \text{nano }+1w \text{ particule}^</em>) An expression search is automatically transformed into a proximity search as follows: (\text{ABFR} = \text{&quot;word1 word2&quot;} ) is automatically transformed into (\text{ABFR} = \text{word1 }/1w \text{word2}) Meaning: word1 up to a maximum of one word apart from word2, whatever the order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| CIT      | Citation (patent + NPL) | Includes all kinds of patent and NPL citations.  
  CIT = (DERWENT or WPI)  
  Note that DOCDB usually makes citation data available for the first publication of a given application. For example, in the case of European A3 publications, citations of the search report show up in the A2 publication. |
| CAPP     | Cited applicant | Recommendations made for criterion APP “Applicant” and INV “Inventor” apply.  
  CAPP = "JOHN SACKER" |
| OPP      | Opponent      | Recommendations made for criterion APP “Applicant” and INV “Inventor” apply.  
  OPP = Caterpillar |
| THP      | Third party   | Recommendations made for criterion APP “Applicant” and INV “Inventor” apply.  
  THP = sabic |
### DOCDB simple family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAMID</th>
<th>Simple family ID</th>
<th>Unique key identifying DOCDB simple patent families.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>FAMID</strong> = 30000003 30000004 30000005 30000007 30000008 30000009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>More information about DOCDB simple patent families and family IDs can be found in the DOCDB user documentation (PDF file) available for download at <a href="#">this link</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISR</th>
<th>Is representative</th>
<th>Boolean values (“YES” and “NO”) in order to limit the scope of a search to DOCDB simple family representatives only.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>ISR= YES</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Note that the use of ISR= YES, as an additional filtering mechanism, does not retrieve DOCDB simple families without family representatives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAB</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
<th>Abstracts of DOCDB simple family representatives.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>See <strong>ABEN</strong></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>FABS</th>
<th>Abstract source</th>
<th><strong>FABS = PAJ</strong></th>
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</thead>
</table>
### INPADOC legal status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EVD</strong></td>
<td>Event date</td>
<td>Date of the event. It is usually the date the legal event is made public by a patent authority, for example in a patent gazette or bulletin. It is not necessarily the date of legal effect (see criterion <strong>EVED</strong>). There is a one-week delay between INPADOC data and DOCDB data, i.e. the GPI database updated on Friday at 12.00 hrs CET contains bibliographic data of the current week, and legal status data of the previous week. <strong>EVD</strong> = 20031231. The following queries have the same meaning: <strong>EVD</strong> = 2000 <strong>EVD</strong> [2000-01-01, 2000-12-31] The following queries do not have the same meaning: <strong>EVD</strong> [20000101, 20000630] <strong>EVD</strong> &gt;= 20000101 and <strong>EVD</strong> &lt;= 20000630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EVCA</strong></td>
<td>Event category</td>
<td>Category of the event. <strong>EVCA</strong> = K (category K “IP right revival” covers legal events related to the reinstatement or restoration of an IP right after its cessation – more information at <a href="#">this link</a> (see PDF file “INPADOC classification scheme” for detailed information on legal event categories A to Z).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EVC0</strong></td>
<td>Event code</td>
<td>Code of the event. <strong>EVC0</strong> = PG25 <strong>EVC0</strong> = &quot;PG25 AT&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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**Note**: With the introduction of the CPC International and due to the necessary de-duplication of CPC symbols, CPCFS should be used with caution.  

| CPCAD| CPC assignment date | Date of assignment of a CPC symbol to a patent document by a patent authority.  

**Note**: With the introduction of the CPC International and due to the necessary de-duplication of CPC symbols, CPCAD should be used with caution.  

| CPCAO| CPC assigning office | Patent authority (office) assigning a CPC symbol to a patent document.  

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<td>CPSR</td>
<td>Patent (search report)</td>
<td>See CPAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPIS</td>
<td>Patent (international search report)</td>
<td>See CPAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPSS</td>
<td>Patent (supplementary search report)</td>
<td>See CPAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPEP</td>
<td>Patent (examination)</td>
<td>See CPAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPPE</td>
<td>Patent (international preliminary examination)</td>
<td>See CPAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>See Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPOP</td>
<td>Patent (opposition)</td>
<td>CPAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPAP</td>
<td>Patent (appeal)</td>
<td>CPAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPTP</td>
<td>Patent (third parties)</td>
<td>CPAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNPL</td>
<td>NPL</td>
<td>CNPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNAP</td>
<td>NPL (applicant)</td>
<td>CNPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNSR</td>
<td>NPL (search report)</td>
<td>CNPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNIS</td>
<td>NPL (international search report)</td>
<td>CNPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNSS</td>
<td>NPL (supplementary search report)</td>
<td>CNPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNEP</td>
<td>NPL (examination)</td>
<td>CNPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNPE</td>
<td>NPL (international preliminary examination)</td>
<td>CNPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNOP</td>
<td>NPL (opposition)</td>
<td>CNPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNAP</td>
<td>NPL (appeal)</td>
<td>CNPL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNTP</td>
<td>NPL (third parties)</td>
<td>CNPL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-patent literature (NPL) citations whatever their origin.

Query-building rules are identical to those for abstracts and titles, e.g. proximity search can be used.

CNPL = Instrumentation and Astronomy
CNPL = "Instrumentation in Astronomy"
CNPL = Instrumentation +2w Astronomy

CNPL = Instrumentation and Astronomy
CNPL = "Instrumentation in Astronomy"
CNPL = Instrumentation +2w Astronomy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated state</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSP</td>
<td>Designated state (PCT)</td>
<td>DSP=OA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>Designated contracting state (EPC)</td>
<td>DCS=AT and BE and CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DXS</td>
<td>Designated extension state (EPC)</td>
<td>DXS=ME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVS</td>
<td>Designated validation state (EPC)</td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: to date, validation state information is not yet available in DOCDB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS</td>
<td>All designations</td>
<td>Includes PCT and EPC designations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **WBIB** | Bibliographic data of the current week | Boolean value “YES” for limiting search scope to documents of current week.  
*WBIB = YES and STA=C and CPC=H01B1* |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **DAD** | Date of addition (DOCDB)              | Date the publication was added to DOCDB (not the date it was added to GPI).  
*DAD = 2019/08* |
| **DFE** | Date of first exchange (DOCDB)        | Date the publication was exchanged for the first time, i.e. extracted from DOCDB and made available to GPI for further data processing. It is usually a Thursday.  
*DFE = 201908* – retrieves publications exchanged for the first time in August 2019 (monitoring of August carried out after the first Friday of September).  
**Note:**  
- The calculation of DFE is carried out in the GPI processing line, i.e. it is not a date available in DOCDB data, which does not record the whole exchange history of publications.  
- The calculation of DFE is based on rules using DAD and PUD. Therefore, publications without a publication date do not have a DFE.  
- DFE can be used for publications exchanged in DOCDB data after 2006 due to different DOCDB data exchange rules before and after 2006.  
- Even after 2006, there might be cases where the real date of first exchange is not the one calculated.  
DFE should therefore be used with caution. |
| **DLE** | Date of last exchange (DOCDB)         | Date the publication was last exchanged, i.e. extracted from DOCDB and made available to GPI for further data processing. It is usually a Thursday.  
*DLE = 20190829* |
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **DPE** | **Date of previous exchange (DOCDB)** | **Date the publication was previously exchanged, usually a Thursday.**
|   |   | **DPE = 20090205** |
| **STA** | **Document status** | **The publication has the status "created" or "amended":**
|   |   | • "Created" means the publication is new.
|   |   | • "Amended" means some data of the existing publication has changed.
|   |   | **STA may be used in combination with DLE and added to the current query for weekly patent monitoring:**
|   |   | **DLE = 20160107 and STA = C and CPC=H01B1**
|   |   | **DLE is the most recent date taken from the DLE index. STA can only be used in combination with the most recent DLE.** |
| **EVSTA** | **Event status** | **Status (C for "created" or A for "amended") of a legal event.**
|   |   | **EVSTA = C** |
| **DLELS** | **Date of last exchange (legal status)** | **Date legal status data was exchanged, i.e. extracted from INPADOC and made available to GPI for further data processing (not the date it was added to GPI).**
|   |   | **The use of DLELS can be compared with the use of DLE “date of last exchange (DOCDB)”: using the most recent date of the index, DLELS allows the search to be focused on the most recent legal events.**
|   |   | **There is a one-week delay between INPADOC data and DOCDB data, i.e. the GPI database updated on Friday at 12.00 hrs CET contains bibliographic data of the current week and legal status data of the previous week.**
<p>|   |   | <strong>DLELS = 20140101</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISG</th>
<th>Is granted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISG = YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boolean value indicating whether the publication is a granted patent or not, depending on the data found in DOCDB XML data. Value is "YES" when a publication contains the elements `printed-with-grant` or `not-printed-with-grant`:

- `printed-with-grant`:
  
  date of publication by printing or similar process of document on which grant has taken place on or before the said date

- `not-printed-with-grant`:
  
  date of making available to the public by viewing or copying on request of a document on which grant has taken place on or before the said date

In DOCDB XML data the above two elements are included in a parent element `dates-of-public-availability` which aims at categorising a publication. There are cases where the EPO cannot create content in this element, for example when there are unknown categories or missing publication dates in original bibliographic data.

In other words, as a non-negligible number of documents do not have this information at the time of indexation and as there might be granted patents not properly categorised, ISG should be used with caution.

More information about `dates-of-public-availability`, `printed-with-grant` and `not-printed-with-grant` can be found in the DOCDB user documentation available at this link.
ANNEX 2

WITH OPERATOR USAGE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field name</th>
<th>Relevant criteria</th>
<th>Query example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>PRC PRN PRK PRD</td>
<td>prc=us with prd=2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRXK PRA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant</td>
<td>APP APPC</td>
<td>app=dupont with appc=fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventor</td>
<td>INV INVC</td>
<td>inv=dupond with invc=fr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC 8 full level</td>
<td>IPC IC8 IPCAD ICFA ICFI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC 8 main group level</td>
<td>IPC IC8 IPCAD ICM ICMA ICMI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPC (source: list of assigning offices)</td>
<td>CPCA CPCI CPC CPCAD CPCAO CPCV</td>
<td>cpc=a61k with cpcao=EP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPC from national offices</td>
<td>CNO CNOAD CNOA CNOI CNOAD</td>
<td>cno=a61k with cnoad=201601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-Set (source: list of assigning offices)</td>
<td>CSET CSBS CSAD CSAO</td>
<td>cset=a61k with csao=EP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-Set from national offices</td>
<td>CSCNO CSBSN CSNAD</td>
<td>cscno=a61k with csnad=201601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Notes:

- **WITH** is designed to be efficient between search criteria of a given field, e.g. CPC symbols and related CPC assignment dates, and not between search criteria of different fields.

- A search corresponding to a query including **WITH** between criteria not listed above or between criteria of different fields will return 0.
Most of the data that can be included in the result list are also displayed in GPI documents and are described in Annex 4 "Document content description".

The following table describes data that are not fully or partially available as individual fields for display in GPI documents, or where clarification is required.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventor (DOCDBA)</td>
<td>Visible content when searching e.g. INVDA = *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventor (ORIGINAL)</td>
<td>Visible content when searching e.g. INVO = *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant (DOCDBA)</td>
<td>Visible content when searching e.g. APPDA = *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant (ORIGINAL)</td>
<td>Visible content when searching e.g. APPO = *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldest priority date</td>
<td>Visible content when searching e.g. PRD = 2013/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract source (EN)</td>
<td>Visible content when searching e.g. ABSEN = PAJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract source (DE)</td>
<td>Visible content when searching e.g. ABSDE = *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract source (FR)</td>
<td>Visible content when searching e.g. ABSFR = *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract source</td>
<td>Abstract source for abstracts that are not in EN DE FR (also not in Chinese, Japanese). Visible content when searching e.g. ABSXX = *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation category</td>
<td>Citation categories of all types of search reports. Visible content when searching e.g. CCAT = X or Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 The appearance of columns in the result list is a user preference - see Preferences menu, Result list content.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is granted</td>
<td>Boolean value indicating whether the publication is a granted patent or not, depending on the data found in DOCDB XML data. Value is &quot;YES&quot; when a publication contains the elements printed-with-grant or not-printed-with-grant:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• printed-with-grant: &quot;date of publication by printing or similar process of document on which grant has taken place on or before the said date&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• not-printed-with-grant: &quot;date of making available to the public by viewing or copying on request of a document on which grant has taken place on or before the said date&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In DOCDB XML data the above two elements are included in a parent element dates-of-public-availability which aims at categorising a publication. There are cases where the EPO cannot create content in this element, for example when there are unknown categories or missing publication dates in original bibliographic data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In other words, as a non-negligible number of documents do not have this information at time of indexation and as there might be granted patents not properly categorised, ISG should be used with caution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More information about dates-of-public-availability, printed-with-grant and not-printed-with-grant can be found in the DOCDB user documentation available at this link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boolean value (Y or N) indicating whether the document corresponds to the publication of an application or a granted patent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visible content when searching e.g. ISG = YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority active indicator</td>
<td>Introduced in DOCDB for reasons of DOCDB simple family building. Visible content when searching e.g. PRA = YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of addition (DOCDB)</td>
<td>Date the publication was added to DOCDB (not the date it was added to GPI). Visible content when searching e.g. DAD = 2000/07/31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Date of first exchange (DOCDB)** | Date the publication was exchanged for the first time, i.e. extracted from DOCDB and made available to GPI for further data processing. It is usually a Thursday. The dates of further possible exchanges are stored in “Date of last exchange (DOCDB)” – criterion DLE, and “Date of previous exchange (DOCDB)” – criterion DPE.  
Visible content when searching e.g. **DFE** = 201601.  
**Note:**  
- The calculation of DFE is carried out in the GPI processing line, i.e. it is not a date available in DOCDB data which does not record the whole exchange history of publications.  
- The calculation of DFE is based on rules using DAD and PUD. Therefore, publications without a publication date do not have a DFE.  
- DFE can be used for publications exchanged in DOCDB data after 2006 due to different DOCDB data exchange rules before 2006.  
- There can be a number of cases where the real date of first exchange in DOCDB data is not the one calculated.  
DFE should therefore be used with caution. |
| **Date of last exchange (DOCDB)** | Date the publication was last exchanged, i.e. extracted from DOCDB and made available to GPI for further data processing. It is usually a Thursday.  
Visible content when searching e.g. **DLE** = 2013.12.19 |
| **Date of previous exchange (DOCDB)** | Date the publication was previously exchanged, usually a Thursday.  
Visible content when searching e.g. **DPE** = 20130613 |
| **Document status** | Reason for exchange of the publication (values are C for "created", and A for "amended").  
Visible content when searching e.g. **STA** = C |
| **Is representative** | Boolean value (Y or N) indicating whether the publication is the DOCDB simple family representative or not.  
Visible content when searching e.g. **ISR** = YES  
Note that the use of ISR=YES, as an additional filtering mechanism, does not retrieve DOCDB simple families without family representatives. |
| INPADOC legal status | Include event dates, categories, codes and titles.  
| Visible content when searching e.g. EVCA = K |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Owner mentioned in the event record | Name included in the INPADOC legal event field “Owner name”.  
| Visible content when searching e.g. EVOW = SIEMENS |
| Date of last exchange (legal status) | Date legal status data was exchanged, i.e. extracted from the legal status database and made available to GPI for further data  
| processing (not the date legal status data was added to GPI).  
| Visible content when searching e.g. DLELS = 2018/06 |
| Simple family ID | All documents belong to a DOCDB simple family identified by a unique identifier (ID).  
| Note that not all DOCDB simple families have a family representative, even if the family is limited to a single application. |
ANNEX 4

DOCUMENT CONTENT DESCRIPTION

GPI documents displayed in the UI comprise the following sections:

- **Biblio** (mainly DOCDB bibliographic data)
- **Description**
- **Claims**
- **Drawings**
- **Search report**
- **Legal status** (INPADOC legal event data)

This Annex includes a description of fields available in section **Biblio**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field name</th>
<th>Meaning / Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title (EN)</td>
<td>Title in English language (DOCDBA format). Visible when searching e.g. TIEN = nano* +1w particle* Available as a column for search result list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title (DE)</td>
<td>Title in German language (DOCDBA format). Visible when searching e.g. TIDE = * Available as a column for search result list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title (FR)</td>
<td>Title in French language (DOCDBA format). Visible when searching e.g. TIFR = nano* +1W particule* Available as a column for search result list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Title in a language that is not FR EN DE (DOCDBA or ORIGINAL format). Visible when searching e.g. TIXX = polimerização +1W aniónica Available as a column for search result list (only titles that are indexed).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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3 Fields are visible where data is available, and provided they have not been removed in the [user preferences](#).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Publication data in DOCDB format including:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>• country code</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• publication number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• kind code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• publication date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• publication language (non-PCT documents only)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This field is always visible (all documents available in the database have a publication identifier), sometimes without publication date.

Examples:
- EP 0400192 B1 19950222 (DE)
- SI 20001 A 20000229
- IT CT20000020 U4

Link to the full document, if available, in Espacenet.

Available without publication language as a default column in the search result list. Publication language and date are available as individual columns for the search result list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preceding publication in same application</th>
<th>Date of preceding publication in same application.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visible when searching e.g. DPP = 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Available as a column for the search result list.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coming into force</th>
<th>Date of coming into force - &quot;Bekanntmachungstag&quot; of DE utility models. Also currently used by some documents in IT ES BG HU GR NL CH SI OA.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visible when searching e.g. DCF = 01/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Available as a column for the search result list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application</strong></td>
<td>Application data in DOCDB format including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• country code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• application number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• kind code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• application date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• filing language (PCT documents only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visible when searching e.g. <strong>APC = NO</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples:</td>
<td>NO 2007000277 W 20070803 (EN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RO 11775085 A 19850225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to:</td>
<td>• European Patent Register for EP applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• PATENTSCOPE for PCT applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Global Dossier for CN applications filed as of 2010/02/10, JP applications (patents and utility models) filed as of 2005/01/01, KR applications (patents and utility models) filed as of 2000/01/01 and US applications filed as of 2003/01/01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Available without filing language as a column for the search result list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Filing language and date available as individual columns for the search result list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority</strong></td>
<td>Priority data in DOCDB format including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• country code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• priority number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• kind code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• priority date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visible when searching e.g. <strong>PRC = US</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>• US 98046904 A 20041103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• EP 9700523 W 19970204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Available as a column for the search result list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority dates and oldest priority available as individual columns for the search result list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The disclosure describes a method for producing expansible coverings or coatings, having the ability to re-contract, for filling joints and cracks in facings, walls, ceilings and roofs of old and new structures, industrial surfaces, and structures embedded in the ground. This is done by using a coating agent which can be applied, with existing coating equipment with a brush, roller, or spatula, or by spraying or rolling, and then dried. The coating agent comprises an aqueous emulsion and/or ...
Image of a patent document first page accessed via the OPS web service. The underlying image database contains a maximum of one image per DOCDB simple family for the following countries: WO, EP, DE, FR, GB, CH and US. Once a document is published, it usually takes several weeks to produce representative images and make them available across OPS.

If a publication has no representative image, then the application tries to get the image of the family representative.

In that case, the family representative publication providing the image is displayed between square brackets above the image, and can be clicked to access the document in GPI:

Representative image

[origin:WO2012135683A1]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventor</th>
<th>Inventor data including:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• name (DOCDB format)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• country of residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visible when searching e.g. **INV = * and INVC = ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MARIANOWSKI LEONARD GEORGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MARIA DE FATIMA BUGALLO DAVIS (CU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inventor name and country of residence available as individual columns for the search result list.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicant</th>
<th>Applicant/proprietor data comprising:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• name (DOCDB format)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• country of residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visible when searching e.g. **APP = * and APPC = ***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Examples:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HONDA MOTOR CO LTD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MO ENERGETICHESKIJ INSTITUT (SU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applicant/proprietor name and country of residence available as individual columns for the search result list.</td>
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<th>IPC 1-7</th>
<th>Main classification displayed in bold; further and additional classification not displayed in bold. Symbols are links to the WIPO IPC web application.</th>
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<td>IPC 1-7 main and IPC 1-7 further/additional available as individual columns for the search result list.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| IPC 8 full level | Invention information displayed in bold; additional information not displayed in bold.  
All symbols in italics.  
Symbols are links to the WIPO IPC web application.  

Visible when searching e.g.  
ICFI = * and ICFA = *  
ICF = *  

Example:  
**A61K 31/55** (2006.01); **A61P 37/08** (2006.01); **C07D 487/14** (2006.01); **C07D 491/147** (2006.01);  

Invention and additional information available as individual columns for the search result list. |
|---|---|
| IPC 8 main group level | Invention information displayed in bold; additional information not displayed in bold.  
Symbols are links to the WIPO IPC web application.  

Visible when searching e.g.  
ICMI = * and ICMA = *  
ICM = *  

Example:  
**E01B 25/00** (2006.01); **E01B 7/00** (2006.01)  

Invention and additional information available as individual columns for the search result list. |
| CPC (source: list of assigning offices) | Cooperative Patent Classification assigned by CPC assigning offices; invention information displayed in bold, additional information not displayed in bold. **This field is visible for documents available in GPI as of week 36/2019, i.e. in the week of availability of CPC International in DOCDB.**  
Symbols are links to the EPO CPC web application.  

Visible when searching e.g. **CPC = ***  

Example (case of a simple family member with CPC symbols assigned by the EPO, KIPO and USPTO, i.e. the simple family includes at least EP, KR and US family members):  
CPC (source: EP KR US)  
**C09G 1/02** (2013.01 - EP US); **C09K 3/1436** (2013.01 - KR US); **C09K 3/1445** (2013.01 - EP KR)  

Invention information, additional information and assigning offices are available as individual columns for the search result list. |
| CPC | Cooperative Patent Classification assigned by the USPTO and EPO; invention information displayed in bold, additional information not displayed in bold. **This field is visible for documents available in GPI before week 36/2019, i.e. before the week of availability of CPC International in DOCDB.** It will be removed once all CPC symbols will be converted to CPC international in the data used by GPI at processing time (DOCDB backfile – date to be confirmed). Symbols are links to the EPO CPC web application. Visible when searching e.g. CPC = * Example:  
**F01D 5/084** (2013.01); **F01D 5/085** (2013.01); F05D 2260/2322 (2013.01); F05D 2260/60 (2013.01) Invention and additional information available as individual columns for the search result list. |
|---|---|
| C-Set (source: list of assigning offices) | Combination sets assigned by assigning offices. **This field is visible for documents available in GPI as of week 36/2019, i.e. in the week of availability of CPC International in DOCDB.** See Search with combination sets for more information and search examples. Visible when searching e.g. CSET = * Example (case of a simple family member with C-Sets assigned by the EPO, CNIPA and USPTO, i.e. the simple family includes at least EP, CN and US family members):  
C-Set (source: CN EP US)  
CN  
C08F 220/06 + C08F 2222/1013 + C08F 2222/1026  
EP US  
1. C08F 220/06 + C08F 2222/1013 + C08F 2222/108 + C08F 2222/1026  
2. A61L 15/60 + C08L 33/02 |
| C-Set | Combination sets assigned by the USPTO and EPO. **This field is visible for documents available in GPI before week 36/2019, i.e. before the week of availability of CPC International in DOCDB.** It will be removed once all C-Sets will be converted to CPC international in the data used by GPI at processing time (DOCDB backfile – date to be confirmed). See Search with combination sets for more information and search examples. Visible when searching e.g. CSET = * Example:  
1. H01L 2224/48091 + H01L 2924/00014  
2. H01L 2224/45147 + H01L 2924/00 |
| **CPC from national offices** | CPC assigned by patent authorities other than the USPTO or EPO. This field will be removed once all CPC symbols will be converted to CPC international in the data used by GPI at processing time (DOCDB backfile – date to be confirmed). Invention information displayed in bold; additional information not displayed in bold. Visible when searching e.g. **CNO = ***  
**Example:**  
**F24J 2/055** (2013.01); **F24J 2/4612** (2013.01); Y02E 10/44 (2013.01); Y02E 10/45 (2013.01)  
Invention and additional information available as individual columns for the search result list. |
| **C-Set from national offices** | Combination sets assigned by patent authorities other than the USPTO and EPO. This field will be removed once all C-Sets will be converted to CPC international in the data used by GPI at processing time (DOCDB backfile – date to be confirmed). Visible when searching e.g. **CSCNO = *** |
| **US classification** | Symbols are links to the USPTO classification web application. Visible when searching e.g. **USC = ***  
**Example:**  
**073/864010P; 156/256000S; 206/216000S; 206/571000S**  
Available as a column for the search result list. |
| **JP classification (FI)** | Visible when searching e.g. **JPFI = ***  
**Example:**  
**A61K 49/00; A61K 49/00 A; G01N 33/50 T; G01N 33/50 Z**  
Available as a column for the search result list. |
| **JP classification (F-terms)** | Visible when searching e.g. **JPFT = ***  
**Example:**  
Available as a column for the search result list. |
| National classification | Visible when searching e.g. **NAT = ***  
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------  
| Example:                | B5B B200 47; B5B B209 47; B5B B35Y 47; B5B B350 47  
| Available as a column for the search result list. |
### Citation (applicant)

Citations (patent + NPL) made by the applicant.

Patent documents listed (in DOCDB format) are links to the corresponding documents in GPI.

In contrast to patent publications, patent applications cited by applicants do not link to any publications, as shown in the fictitious example below, where US96663497A is an application number and the other is a publication.

Visible when searching e.g. **CPAP and CNAP = ***

Example:

- **EP 0812089 A2 19971210 - LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC [US]**
- **US 96663497 A 19971110**
- **R. BRADEN ET AL.: 'RFC', September 1997, NETWORK WORKING GROUP page 2205**

Patent citations and NPL citations are available as individual columns for the search result list. Application and publication citations are available as individual columns for the search result list.

### Citation (search report)

Citations (patent + NPL) of the search report, including citation categories.

Patent documents listed (in DOCDB format) are links to the corresponding documents in GPI.

Visible when searching e.g. **CPSR and CNSR = ***

Example:

- **[AD] WO 03051934 A2 20030626 - BOREALIS TECH OY [FI], et al**
- **[AD] WO 0148034 A2 20010705 - BASELL POLYPROPYLEN GMBH [DE], et al**

Patent citations, NPL citations and citation categories are available as individual columns for the search result list. For a given document, the content of the citation categories column cumulates all categories of all kinds of search report.
| Citation (international search report) | Citations (patent + NPL) of the international search report, including citation categories. Patent documents listed (in DOCDB format) are links to the corresponding documents in GPI. Visible when searching e.g. **CPIS and CNIS = ***

Example:

Patent citations, NPL citations and citation categories are available as individual columns for the search result list. For a given document, the content of the citation categories column cumulates all categories of all kinds of search report. |
| Citation (supplementary search report) | Citations (patent + NPL) of the supplementary search report, including citation categories. Patent documents listed (in DOCDB format) are links to the corresponding documents in GPI. Visible when searching e.g. **CPSS and CNSS = ***

Example:

Patent citations, NPL citations and citation categories are available as individual columns for the search result list. For a given document, the content of the citation categories column cumulates all categories of all kinds of search report. |
| Citation (examination) | Citations (patent + NPL) produced during the examination phase. Patent documents listed (in DOCDB format) are links to the corresponding documents in GPI. Visible when searching e.g. CPEP and CNEP = *  
Example:  
- **US 5921633 A 19990713** - NEIBLING PETER [DE], et al  
- See also references of WO 2007052805A1  
Patent citations and NPL citations are available as individual columns for the search result list. |
| Citation (international preliminary examination) | Citations (patent + NPL) of the international preliminary examination phase, including citation categories. Patent documents listed (in DOCDB format) are links to the corresponding documents in GPI. Visible when searching e.g. CPPE and CNPE = *  
Example:  
- **US 5921633 A 19990713** - NEIBLING PETER [DE], et al  
- See also references of WO 2007052805A1  
Patent citations and NPL citations are available as individual columns for the search result list. |
| Citation (opposition) | Citations (patent + NPL) produced during the opposition phase. Patent documents listed (in DOCDB format) are links to the corresponding documents in GPI. Visible when searching e.g. CPOP and CNOP and OPP = *  
Example:  
- Opponent: BASF COATINGS GMBH  
  - **US 5997627 A 19991207** - BAEBLER FRIDOLIN [US]  
  - **US 5378274 A 19950103** - YOKOYAMA SEICHIRO [JP], et al  
  - **KORRELATION VON HANDELSPRODUKTNAMEN ZU GENERISCHEN C.I.-PIGMENT- BEZEICHNUNGEN** (German)  
Patent citations and NPL citations are available as individual columns for the search result list. |
| **Citation (appeal)** | Citations (patent + NPL) produced during the appeal phase. Patent documents listed (in DOCDB format) are links to the corresponding documents in GPI.  

Visible when searching e.g. CPAL and CNAL = *  

Example:  
- WO 9728273 A1 19970807 - NORTH AMERICAN VACCINE INC [US]  
- WO 9629412 A1 19960926 - IAF BIO VAC INC [CA], et al  

Patent citations and NPL citations are available as individual columns for the search result list. |
| **Citation (third parties)** | Citations (patent + NPL) provided by third parties. Patent documents listed (in DOCDB format) are links to the corresponding documents in GPI.  

Visible when searching e.g. CPTP and CNTP and THP = *  

Example:  
- Third party: Brandstock Legal  
  - US 6013342 A 20000111 - NETO RAFAEL LETTIERE [BR]  
  - EP 1854663 A1 20071114 - POLYMER TEC HALBZEUGE GMBH [DE]  

Patent citations and NPL citations are available as individual columns for the search result list. |
| **Cited by** | List of citing patent documents (forward citations) in DOCDB format; the result of a search carried out on-the-fly. Each patent document listed is a link to the corresponding document in GPI.  

Example:  
- US7128061B2; WO2005042924A2 |
| Designated state (PCT) | Visible when searching e.g. DSP = *  
| Available as a column for the search result list. |
| Designated contracting state (EPC) | Visible when searching e.g. DCS=*  
| Example: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE  
| Available as a column for the search result list. |
| Designated extension state (EPC) / Designated validation state (EPC) | Visible when searching e.g. DXS=*  
| Example: AL BA HR MK YU  
| Available as columns for the search result list.  
| **Note**: to date, validation state information is not yet available in DOCDB. |
| DOCDB simple family | The DOCDB simple family is a concept that groups publications of similar technical content together on the basis of identical priority pictures.  
A simple family comprises (in DOCDB format):  
• when available (i.e. ISR=YES), DOCDB family representative(s) in bold - more than one if there are several publications for the same application  
• family members  
Each patent document listed is a link to the corresponding document in GPI.  
Visible when searching e.g. ISR=YES  
Example with a DOCDB family representative (in bold):  
   **WO 03046438 A1 20030605; DE 10158425 C1 20030911; DE 50211573 D1 20080306**  
DOCDB family representatives and family members are available as individual columns for the search result list.  
Note that a significant number of simple families do not have representatives. These families will not be retrieved if the query includes ISR=YES. |
|---|---|
| INPADOC extended family | Data accessed via the OPS web service.  
The INPADOC extended family is a concept that groups publications of similar technical content together on the basis of priority pictures where patent documents have at least one priority in common.  
The publications of an INPADOC extended family are displayed in DOCDB format.  
Each publication is a link to the corresponding document in GPI.  
Example:  
   **EP0727574A1; AT171760T; DE69600700D1; DE69600700T2; DK727574T3; EP0727574B1; ES2122760T3; JP8338294A; NL9500154A; US5657732A** |