DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED DATABASES

nordic patent institute

Descriptions of the most
frequently used databases

Nordic Patent Institute utilizes the examiners of the Norwegian and Danish Patent Offices who both are members of the European Patent Organization. The examiners not only have access to the unique databases and tools most frequently used by major patent offices. We are always looking for alternative tools and database to optimize the result of their work. The examiners therefore have access to tools and databases not normally used within patent information searching which has shown to make a difference e.g. in invalidity searches.
Our unique search tools secure fast and efficient handling of searches, not only securing a very high quality but also cost efficiency. In this leaflet you will find examples of the databases most frequently used by our experienced PCT examiners.

Patent databases

Epodoc

The Epodoc database contains classified patent applications/patents from 91 patent organisations. The database covers EP, PCT, OAPI and ARIPO completely, USA from 1832, England, France and Germany from approx. 1920.

Japan and the European countries are covered from 1971/74 to date. Epodoc contains the database PAJ (Japio) from the Japanese Patent Organisation. The database is updated weekly and the search is performed in the abstract of a patent/patent application filed by the applicant. A citation search in Epodoc covers those documents cited in the subject patent application, as well as the documents cited by the technical examiner. The search also covers patent literature in which the subject document or its family is cited.

WPI (World Patents Index)

The WPI database is made by Thomson Reuters and covers published patent applications and granted patents from more than 40 patent organisations.

The database covers Belgium, Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Germany, Russia /Soviet, South Africa, Switzerland, UK and USA from 1963, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Denmark, Finland, Israel, Hungary, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Austria and Sweden from 1974-75, PCT, EP, Italy and Brazil from 1976, Australia, Luxembourg and Spain from 1984, China and South Korea from 1987, New Zealand and Taiwan from 1993, Ireland and the Philippines from 1995, German utility models from 1996, and Mexico from 1998. The database covers the following subjects: pharmaceuticals from 1963, agricultural chemicals from 1965, plastics and polymers from 1966, all other chemicals from 1970, mechanics, electronics and all other technology in general from 1974.

The database is updated weekly. The search is performed in the abstract of the patent/patent application. The abstract is formulated by the producer of the database.

M-CAM

M-CAM is a database and a tool for retrieving and analysing patents. M-CAM provides access to patent information from 84 countries. Companies which are citing or have cited a specific patent can be shown in a unique graphical manner. With this tool it is also possible to retrieve patents which could have been cited or could be citing a specific patent using semantic searching. Nordic Patent Institute uses M-CAM as a supplement to searches carried out in our other databases.

Asian Full Text Patent Databases

JPFULL (Japanese Patents FULLtext database)

JPFULL via STN contains the full text of patent applications, granted patents and utility models published in Japan. Records are available about ten days after publication date with the complete content. Abstracts are either machine translated or taken from equivalent documents if available. Machine translated abstracts and titles of patent applications are replaced by human translated text about three months later. Descriptions and claims are always machine translated.

CNFULL (Chinese Patents FULLtext database)

The Chinese Patents Fulltext database via Dialog is produced by Scipat Benelux BV and contains translated fulltext of all Chinese patent and utility model publications issued since 1985. The English translations of Chinese patents are created using state-of-the-art statistical machine translation technology combined with human-assisted intellectual processing. The database is updated weekly. The English translations are available online approximately two weeks after publication by the Chinese Patent Office (SIPO).

The title, abstract, specification and claims have been translated into English for fulltext searching. Most records also contain translated legal status which is updated whenever new legal status events affecting the document have occurred. Clipped images are available for many patents from 1985 forward.

The Chinese Patents Fulltext database via STN is produced by Questel and covers the full text of patent applications, granted patents and utility models published in the People's Republic of China.

Records are available about a week after publication date with the complete content. The abstracts are initially machine translated and about three month later replaced by a human translated text. Descriptions and claims are machine translated.

PCTFULL (WIPO/PCT Patents Full-Text database)

PCTFULL covers the full-text of PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) published applications, issued under the auspices of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The text fields are generally available in one or more of the official languages, English, French, German, and Spanish. English machine translations of title, abstract, description or claims are available for the following languages: French, Spanish, German, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean. Numeric values of over 30 physical and chemical properties (/PHP) in almost 400 unit variants are searchable in all English-language text fields

Full-text search in National Patent documents

We have furthermore access to full text search in databases that covers patent documents from US, EP, WO, GB, AU, DE, AT, CH, FR, BE, CA and more

TCM (Traditional Chinese Medicine)

The TCM database contains Chinese patents related to Traditional Chinese Medicine. File data from 1988 to present.

Other Full-Text Patent Databases

Descriptions of the most
frequently used databases

Non-patent literature databases

Electro and mechanical engineering

COMPENDEX
The Computerized Engineering Index and Ei Engineering Meetings database (Ei COMPENDEX) contains citations from worldwide engineering and technology. COMPENDEX covers all engineering disciplines including chemical, computer, electrical, civil and mechanical engineering. Sources include journals, books, conference contributions, reports, and non-conventional literature. Bibliographic information and abstracts are searchable. File data from 1960 to present and the database is updated monthly.

INSPEC
The Information Service for Physics, Electronics and Computing database contains citations with abstracts to world physics, electronics and electrical engineering, computers and computing, and control theory and technology literature. INSPEC corresponds to physics abstracts, electrical & electronics abstracts, computer and control abstracts, and business automation. Sources for INSPEC include primarily journals,

conference proceedings, books, dissertations and reports. Bibliographic information and abstracts are searchable. File data from 1898 and the database are updated weekly.

RDISCLOSURE
The Research Disclosure database contains the full text including images of technical disclosures of inventions published as an alternative to the patent system. Each record contains the title, a detailed description and illustrations of the invention, as well as a statement as to whether the invention is disclosed anonymously or by company name. The database covers all areas of science and technology. The source is the monthly Journal Research Disclosure. File data from 1960 to the present and is updated monthly.

IEEE
The IEEE database contains documents produced by IEEE (Institution of Electrical and Electronic Engineers) in the fields of modern electronics including electronic science and engineering, telecommunications, optoelectronics and optical communication.

AIP
In the AIP database, full text articles from the American Institute of Physics are searchable back to 1995.

Further relevant databases within the electronic and mechanical area are available via Dialog or STN.

Chemical engineering

Chemical Abstracts

The CAplus File is a chemistry bibliographic database available from CAS. CAplus covers international journals, patents, technical disclosures, technical reports, books, conference proceedings, dissertations, electronic-only journals and web preprints from all areas of chemistry, biochemistry, chemical engineering and related sciences from 1907 to the present.

Biosis

The Biosis database is a bibliographic database covering worldwide research on all biological and biomedical topics. The sources are journals, U.S. patents (1986-1989, 1995 to the present), reports, meetings (abstracts and papers), reviews and books. File data from 1969 to the present. The database is updated four times per month.

Biotechabs (Derwent Biotechnology Resource)

The database covers literature on all aspects of biotechnology. The sources are journals, patents and conference contributions. File data from 1982 to 2010.

Embase

The Embase database is a bibliographic database that covers the worldwide biomedical and pharmaceutical literature. It is produced by Elsevier B.V. The sources are journals from about 70 countries, books, conference proceedings and reports. File data from 1974 to the present. The database is updated weekly.

Frosti (Foodline® Science)

The Frosti database is a bibliographic database covering the food and drink industry. The sources are books, conferences, government documents, journals, patents, reports and standards. File data from 1972 to the present. The database is updated twice a week.

FSTA (Food Science and Technology Abstracts)

The FSTA database is a bibliographic database providing coverage of scientific and technological aspects of the processing and manufacturing of human food products. The sources are journals, books, conference proceedings, reports, patents, pamphlets, legislation and dissertations. File data from 1969 to the present and the database is updated weekly.

Kosmet (Cosmetic & Perfume Science & Technology)

The Kosmet database is a bibliographic database containing citations from the worldwide literature on cosmetics and perfumes, with an emphasis on scientific and technical research and studies. The sources are journals, conferences, letters, patents, reports and reviews. File data from 1968 to the present and the database is updated monthly. The search is performed on abstracts.

Medline

The Medline database is a bibliographic database produced by the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM). The database covers worldwide biomedical literature. File data from 1950 to the present and the database is updated 5 times a week. The search is performed on abstracts. Records before 1975 do not have abstracts.

OAC

OAC covers over 150 peer-reviewed open access journals covering all of biology and medicine, peer-reviewed open access journals in chemistry and peer-reviewed physics and mathematics research. File data from 1997.

Descriptions of the most
frequently used databases

Sequence and structure databases

Reaxys

Reaxys is a structure and factual database in organic chemistry. The organic substance records contain documents from Handbook of Organic Chemistry published by Friedrich Beilstein and data from 176 journals within organic chemistry. File data from 1779 to the present and the database is updated quarterly.

Casreact

Casreact is a chemical reaction database with reaction information derived from journal and patent documents. Journals covered in CA from 1985, patents covered in CA from 1991, INPI data from 1840. The database is updated weekly.

Dgene (The Derwent GENESEQ database)

The database Dgene contains information on nucleic acid and protein sequences extracted from Derwent World Patents Index basic patent documents. Coverage includes nucleotide sequences of 10 or more bases, all amino acid sequences of 4 or more residues and nucleic probes and primers of any length. The sources are patents from the 41 patent issuing authorities covered by the Derwent World Patents Index. File data from 1981 to the present. It is updated every two weeks.

GenBank (R)

The database GenBank is a nucleic acid database produced by the National Institute of Health. Records in GenBank contain sequences and data such as the GenBank Locus Number, sequence description, source organism, sequence length and references. In addition, the file contains records with Contiguous Sequences (CONTIG) data consisting of a set of overlapping clones or sequences from which a sequence can be obtained. The data are compiled primarily from journal literature and direct author submissions from otherwise unpublished sources. File data from 1982 to the present and the database is updated daily.

GenomeQuest

GenomeQuest is a web based sequence searching tool. They offer keyword search as well as four distinct search algorithms: Percent identity (GenePast), BLAST, Fragment Search and Motif search. It covers Information from public nucleotide and protein sequence databases.
For patent sequence searches, GenomeQuest includes the sequence patent database GQ-PAT. GQ-PAT delivers information including: Seq ID, links to bibliographic information, patent family, legal status, patent sequence location, and more.

Marpat (CAS Markush Search Service)

The Marpat database contains the Markush structure found in the claims for patents searchable in CAplusSM with the patent publication year of 1961 to the present. Russian patents only those published after January 10, 2000. Records from 1961-1987 are retrieved from INPI data. The structures are searchable. The sources are patents from 50 active patent-issuing organizations. File data from 1988 to the present. The database is updated weekly. The database does not include polymers, alloys, inorganic salts, intermetallics or metal oxides.

MMS

The Merged Markush Service is a structure searchable database covering French drug patents from 1961-1973, pharmaceutical patents from EP, WO, US, FR from 1978 to present (GB and DE from 1981). Derwent section C and E from EP, WO, US, FR, GB and DE from 1982/1983 to present.

Pctgen (World patent application biosequences)
The Pctgen database covers nucleotide and amino acid sequence information submitted electronically to WIPO by patent applicants. File data from August 2001 to present and the database is updated weekly.

Registry
The CAS Registry File is a substance database including substances indexed in CAplusSM, CASM, and CAOLDSM files. Records from the CAS Registry System, which identifies substances described in journal articles, patents, conference proceedings and substances on regulatory lists, are available. Other sources are e.g. GenBank. Sequences can be searched from 1957 to present with FSTA or BLAST-algorithm. Chemical structures can be searched from 1957 to present with additional substances going back to the early 1900s. The database is updated daily.

Usgene (The USPTO Genetic Sequence Database)
The Usgene database covers all available peptide and nucleic acid sequences from published applications and issued patents of the USPTO. File data from 1982 to present and the database is updated weekly.
Further relevant databases within the chemical and pharmaceutical area are available via Dialog or STN.

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