# ActionablePatents Guide [search]

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#### Creating Search Queries

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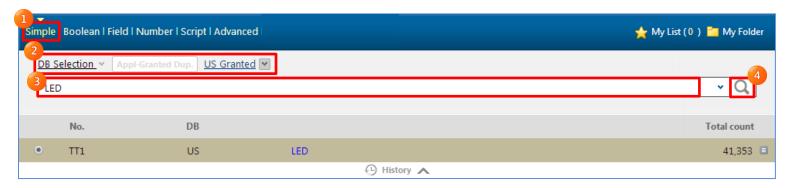
- Simple Search
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- Number Search
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#### Simple Search

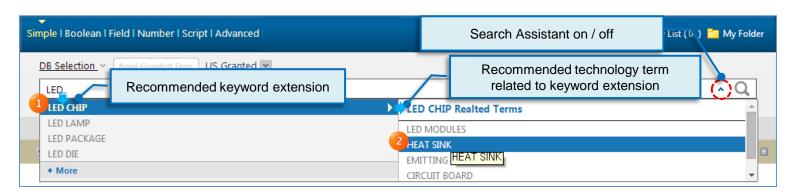
#### Search by phrase or keyword

- Empty space between two keywords is considered as "AND" (ex: LED CHIP → LED AND CHIP)
- · Title, Abstract, Claims are default search fields. Click Field tab to add more search fields.



#### → Search Assistant

- Search Assistant shows a list of keyword extension while entering a keyword.
- Selected keyword is then further narrowed down with related technology terms.

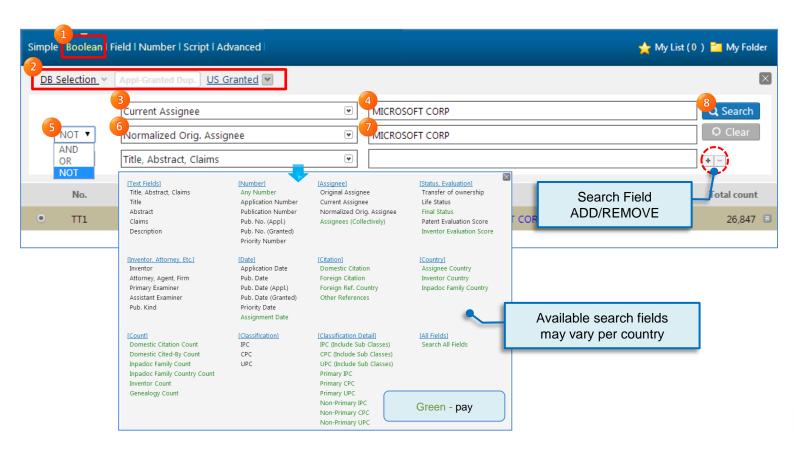




#### **Boolean Search**

Boolean Search enables specific search operators like [AND] [OR] [NOT] [" "] [\*] [?] to help find results more closely related to search objective.

- · Available searchable fields may vary per country
- Click [+] to add search field.
- Refer to [Boolean] for more information on Boolean operators

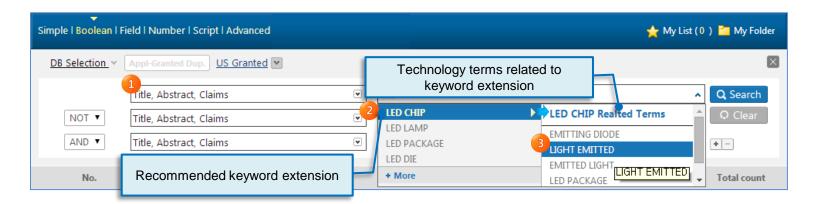




#### **Boolean Search**

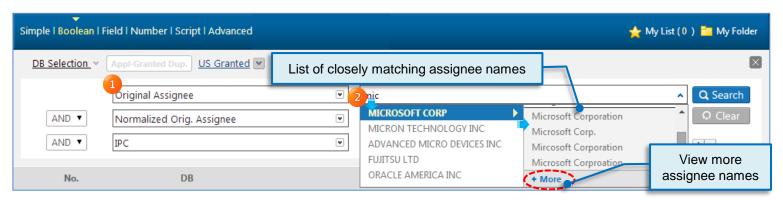
#### → Search Assistant

Search Assistant simplifies your search by recommending keyword extension and related technology terms.



#### → Assignee Filter

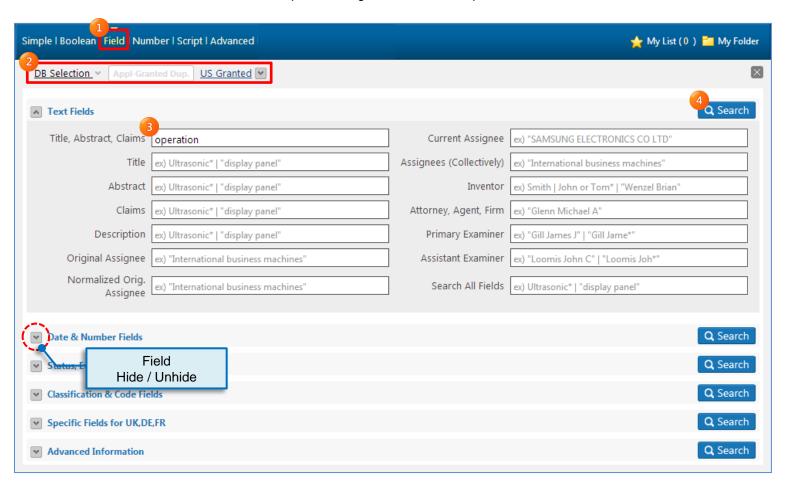
Assignee filter allows user to enter partial name of an assignee and get a list of full assignee names that closely match the partial name.





## Field Search

Field Search enables users to search within specific categories with over 60 predefined searchable fields.



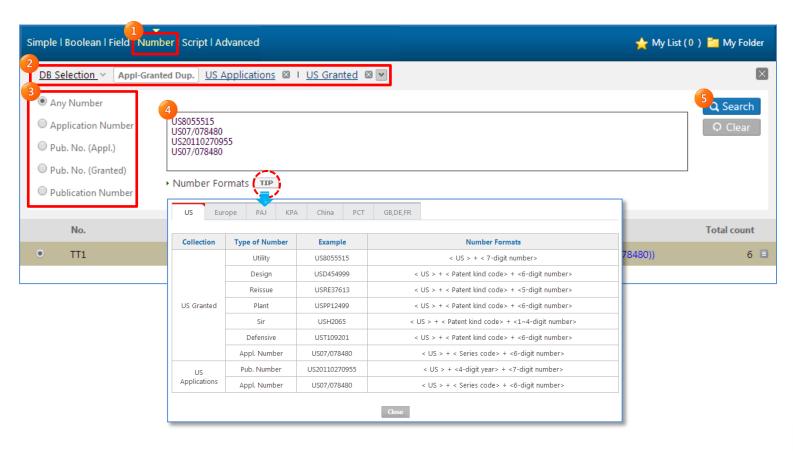




#### **Number Search**

Number Search enables users to search documents using diverse document number formats.

- · Searched number must be in recognizable format by the issuing country.
- Multiple document numbers can be entered by separating each other with single space or inserting a new line or coma.



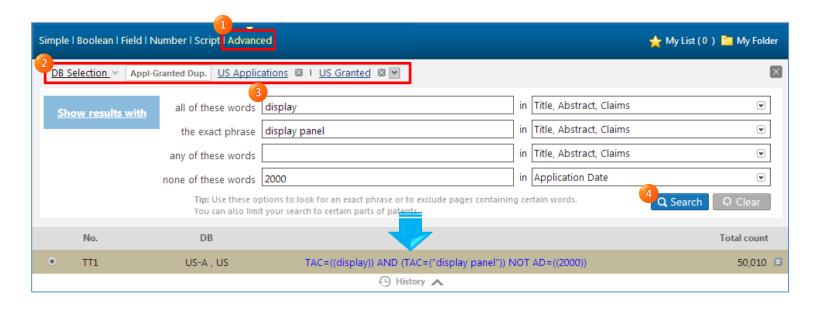




#### **Advanced Search**

Advanced Search helps users to narrow down search results by using noise reduction features like exact phrase search or include/exclude words from search. These advance features allow users to search only the desired section of patents.

• "none of these words" option cannot be used alone.

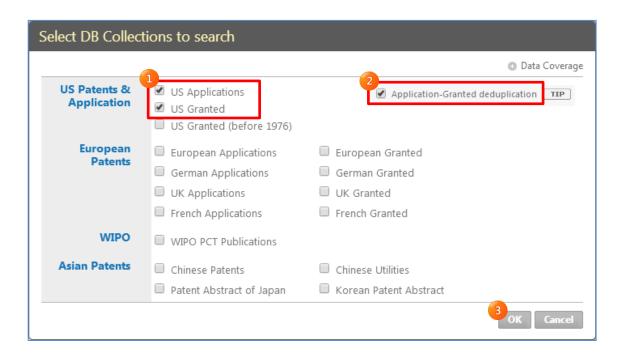




#### **Application-Granted Deduplication**

Application-Granted Deduplication prevents the system from searching applications of already granted patents. This feature is useful for eliminating duplication when searching patents from both application and granted database.

• Application-Granted Deduplication can be used only when both application and granted database are selected at the same time.



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#### **Basic Search**

Selected search field must use an equal sign(=) to connect with keyword or phrase. If no search field is selected, then TAC will be used as default search field. TAC is the combination of TI(title), AB(abstract), CL(Claims) search fields. If two or more keywords are used with empty space in between, then AND will be the default operator.

#### [Example]

Query	Meaning
IN="John Doe"	Search patents that include the name "John Doe" as the inventor.
UC=712/013	Search patents with UPC code 712/013. UPC field is only available from U.S. application and granted databases.
PA=SHARP AND TI=LCD	Search patents with original assignee as SHARP with LCD in the title.

Searching with two words sharing common search goal can be done using following queries.

Sample Case	Query
Search video camera in TAC	TAC=video AND TAC=camera
Search video in title only and search camera in title, abstract and claims	TI=video AND TAC=camera



#### **Stemming Search**

When searching the title(TI), abstract(AB), description(DEC) and claim(CL) fields, search queries will automatically default to stemming search. Stemming search looks for words that have the same stem as the word you entered thus makes it easy to retrieve variations of keywords.

Keyword	Stemming
car	car cars / cart / carriage
record	record recorded / recording / records



## **Search Operators**

#### → Range Operators

Operator	Meaning	Example
<	before/less than (Date/Number)	AD<2000
>	after/greater than (Date/Number)	AD>2000
=	equal to (Date/Number)	AD=2000
<=	before or equal to/less than or equal to (Date/Number)	AD<=2001
>=	after or equal to/greater than or equal to (Date/Number)	AD>=2000
:	all in between (Date/Number)	AD=2000:2001 (Same as → AD>=2000 AND AD<=2001)

Application Date	Patent Score	INPADOC Family Count
AD>=19971101 AND AD<=19980512	PSCORE<5	nFMLY=2
AD=19971101:19980512	PSCORE>8	nFMLY<2
AD=1997:1998	PSCORE=2:5	nFMLY=10:30





#### **Search Operators**

→ Boolean Operators

Boolean Operators are used when searching with two or more keywords or phrases.

Operator	Meaning
AND	
OR	
NOT	

Priority	[AND] , [NOT] → [OR]
----------	----------------------

• AND NOT operators have the same priority followed by OR operator.

#### [Example]

needle NOT ((record AND player) OR sewing)

- Step1, Search patents containing both 'record' and 'player'
- Step2, Search patents containing 'sewing' and combine the result with Step1
- Step3, The search result of 'needle' excludes patents from combined result of Step2 and becomes final search result.





#### **Search Operators**

#### → Exact Matching Operator

Exact Matching Operator yields exact match result for the input keyword or phrase.

Operator	Meaning
u u	Searches exact match for keywords or phrase quoted with double quotation mark.

Keyword	Correct	Incorrect
"video camera"	video camera	video camera <mark>s</mark>
video camera	video from a camera (Stop Words are ignored)	videocamera
"camera"	camera	cameras

- Stop Words are ignored and considered as a blank space.
- Stop Words example: a / an / and / are / as / at / be / by / fig / for / from / in / invention / is / of / on / or / that / the / this / to / which / with





#### **Search Operators**

#### → Full Match Operator

Full Match Operator is specifically used for name search which provides results that perfectly match the input name. Full Matching Operator can be used with PA(original assignee), NPA(normalized original assignee), CA(current assignee) and IN(inventor).

Operator	Meaning
"% %"	Searches for fully matched name quoted with double quotation and % symbols.

When using Full Match Operator there must be a blank space between % and keyword (name). If two or more words make up the name, then there must be a blank space between each word.

Correct Query	Correct Keyword Use	Incorrect Query	Incorrect Keyword Use
PA="% Sony Corporation %"	Sony Corporation	PA="%Sony Corporation%" PA="%SonyCorporation%"	Sony Corporation inc SonyCorporation



## **Search Operators**

#### → Truncation Operators

Truncation Operators allow user to insert wildcards to fill-in the rest of the keyword or replace a character from the keyword.

Operator	Meaning
*	Asterisk (*) is a "fill-in-the-blank" place holder. Use the asterisk (*) to find all available characters that match the given keyword. For example, electro* locates all words that match the characters electro in front.
?	Question mark (?) is a "replace-one-character" place holder. A question mark (?) replaces any one character from the keyword. If replacing multiple characters, then same quantity of question mark (?) must be used.

Keyword with wildcard	Result
electro*	electron electronic electromagnetic
electroly?e	electrolyte electrolyze
electro???	electronic



## **Search Operators**

→ Truncation Operators

#### [Truncation Rules]

Operator	Searchable Field	Rule
*	Title, Abstract, Claims, Description	<ul> <li>The keyword must contain at least 2 characters.</li> <li>The location of the asterisk (*) must be at the end of a keyword.</li> </ul>
	Other searchable fields	<ul> <li>The keyword must contain at least 1 character.</li> <li>The location of the asterisk (*) must be at the end of a keyword.</li> </ul>
	Title, Abstract, Claims, Description	The keyword must contain at least 1 character.
?	Other searchable fields	<ul> <li>The question mark (?) can replace any character in a keyword.</li> <li>The question mark (?) can be located at the beginning of a keyword</li> </ul>



#### **Search Operators**

#### → Proximity Operators

Proximity search using proximity operators allows users to specify how close two or more words must be to each other in order to register a match. The proximity operators are WITHIN, NEAR, ORDER, CONTAINS.

Operator	Meaning
WITHIN/n (or W/n)	Search two words located in sequential order with in-between distance of below (n)
NEAR/n (or N/n)	Search two words, regardless of their sequential order, with in-between distance of below (n)
ORDER/n (or O/n)	Search two words located in sequential order containing in-between words of below (n).
CONTAINS/n (or C/n)	Search two words, regardless of their sequential order, containing in-between words of below (n).

- n found in WITHIN/n, Near/n indicates the number of space between two keywords
- n found in ORDER/n, CONTAINS/n indicates the number of words between two keywords.
- Proximity operators can be used in same searchable fields only.





## **Search Operators**

→ Proximity Operators

#### [ Proximity Operators Comparison ]

Operator	Number of Words	Proximity	n
WITHIN/n (or W/n)	Two words	In sequential order	n is the number of space
NEAR/n (or N/n)	Two words	Regardless of sequential order	n is the number of space
ORDER/n (or O/n)	Two words or more	In sequential order	n is the number of words
CONTAINS/n (or C/n)	Two words or more	Regardless of sequential order	n is the number of words



#### **Search Operators**

#### → Proximity Operators

Proximity operators become ineffective if two proximity search keywords are combined as one. For example, combining wireless network to wirelessnetwork will bring no result.

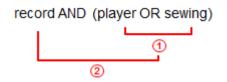
Operator	Query	Correct Search	Incorrect Search
WITHIN/n (or W/n)	(wireless WITHIN/2 network)	wireless independent network wireless network	network based wireless network wireless wirelessnetwork
NEAR/n (or N/n)	(wireless NEAR/2 network)	wireless independent network wireless network network based wireless network wireless	networkwireless
ORDER/n (or O/n)	ORDER/1(wireless,local,network)	wireless local area network wireless local network	localization in wireless networks local wireless network wirelesslocalnetwork
CONTAINS/n (or C/n)	CONTAINS/1(wireless,local,network)	wireless local area networks wireless local network localization in wireless networks local wireless network	wirelesslocalnetwork



#### **Search Operators**

#### → Search Using Round Parentheses

Round parentheses () can be used to set search priority order. If searching multiple words from the same search field, users can also use round parentheses to combine the words as single search item.



Query without Parentheses	Query with Parentheses
TI=video AND TI=camera	TI=(video camera)
TI=video AND TI=camera	TI=(video AND camera)
TI=video OR TI=camera	TI=(video OR camera)



#### **Search Operators**

#### → Priority Order

If multiple operators are used within single query, the default priority order is from left to right. However, a bracket [ ] can be used to set user desired priority order.

• The bracket [ ] enables users to set operator priority.

Operator Priority	[Truncation] → [Full Match] → [Proximity] → [Boolean]	
Boolean Priority	[AND] , [NOT] → [OR]	



## Searchable Fields

Below is the searchable fields table with acronym and description per field. Refer to this table when creating queries for specific field search. Note the followings when using this table.

**\*\* Highlighted fields** – Available to paid users only.

Text Fields	Number	Assignee	Status, Evaluation
TAC (Title+Abstract+Claims)	AN (Application Number)	TPA (Assignees (Collectively))	LS (Life Status)
TI (Title)	PN (Publication Number)	PA (Original Assignee)	FS (Final Status)
AB (Abstract)	PNA (Pub. No. (Appl.))	NPA (Normalized Orig. Assignee)	TRANSFER (Transfer of ownership)
FC (First Claim)	RN (Pub. No. (Granted))	CA (Current Assignee)	PSCORE (Patent Evaluation Score)
CL (Claims)	PNE (Pub. Number (Examined))		INSCORE (Inventor Evaluation Score)
DESC (Description)	PRN (Priority Number)		
	NUM (Any Number)		
Inventor, Attorney, Etc.	Date	Citation	Country
IN (Inventor)	AD (Application Date)	DREF (Domestic Citation)	DSR (Desig. Region)
AT (Attorney, Agent or Firm)	PD (Pub. Date)	FRPN (Foreign Citation)	DSN (Desig. Nation)
EXP (Primary Examiner)	PDA (Pub. Date (Appl.))	OREF (Other References)	PAC (Assignee Country)
EXA (Assistant Examiner)	RD (Pub. Date (Granted))		INC (Inventor Country)
	PDE (Pub. Date (Examined))		FMLYC (INPODOC Family Country)
	PRD (Priority Date)		PRC (Priority Country)
	OPD (Issued Date)		FRPC (Foreign Ref. Country)
	ASD (Assignment Date)		

## ()

## Searchable Fields

Classification	Classification Detail	Count	Specific Fields for DE,FR
IC (IPC)	ICO (Primary IPC)	nIN (Inventor Count)	TIE (English Title)
CPC (CPC)	ICX (Non-Primary IPC)	nGENE (Genealogy Count)	TID (German Title)
UC (UPC)	ICH (IPC (Include Sub Classes))	nDREF (Domestic Citation Count)	TIF (French Title)
KD (Pub. Kind)	CPCO (Primary CPC)	nDREFBY (Domestic Cited-By Count)	ABE (English Abstract)
	CPCX (Non-Primary CPC)	nFMLY (Inpadoc Family Count)	ABD (German Abstract)
	CPCH (CPC (Include Sub Classes))	nFMLYC (Inpadoc Family Country Count	ABF (French Abstract)
	UCO (Primary UPC)		
	UCX (Non-Primary UPC)		
	UCH (UPC (Include Sub Classes))		
All Fields			
Search All Fields (ALL)			