



WORLD
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

IPC - International Patent Classification

Lutz Mailänder



WIPO - World Intellectual Property Organization

- Specialized Agency of UN; based in Geneva
- Administration of >20 international treaties on intellectual property
- **PCT - Patent Cooperation Treaty:**
System for international filing of patent applications

2004: Total of 121.000 applications

11 Estonian PCT applications in 2004

12 applications in 2005



AGENDA

- Introduction and Basics of IPC
- Reform of IPC
- Use for Search
- IPC related websites
 - documentation
 - tools



What is IPC ?

System for classifying technical
subject matter, e.g. patent literature

applied to 95% of patent documents

Similar to library classification systems
e.g. Dewey Decimal Classification
Library of Congress Classification

IPC is specially adapted for needs of patent documentation

What is IPC ?

Large set of symbols/codes (~70000),

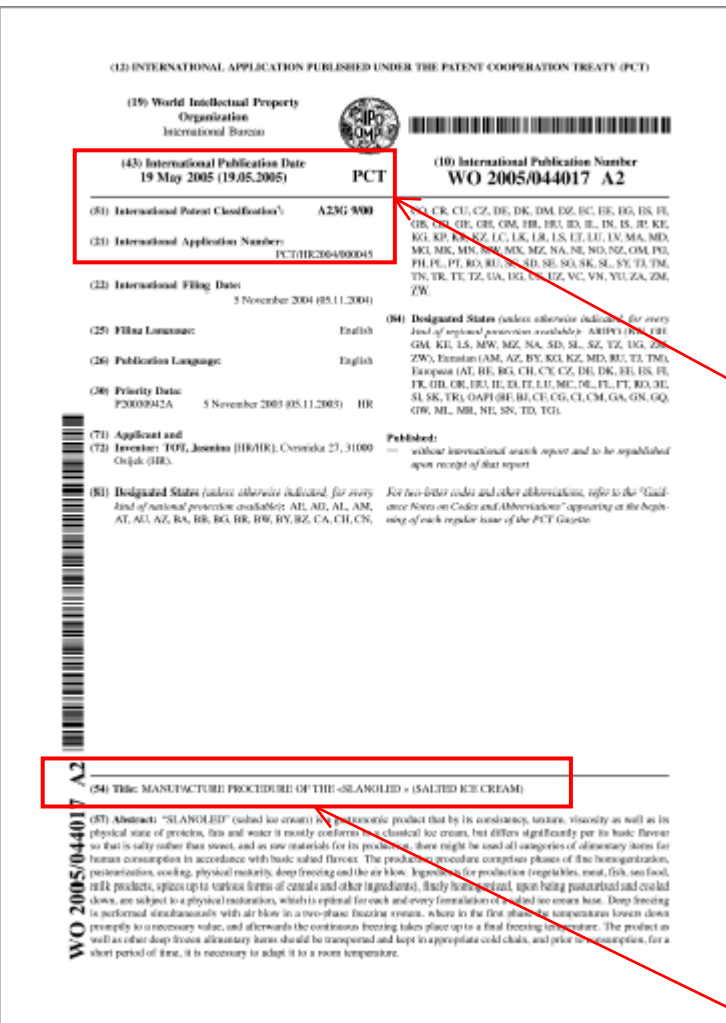
e.g.:

A23G 9/00

A23G 9/00 Frozen sweets, e.g. ice confectionery, [ice-cream](#);
Mixtures therefor



Symbols presented on front pages of patent documents



(43) International Publication Date
19 May 2005 (19.05.2005) **PCT**

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A23G 9/00**

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/HR2004/000045

(54) Title: MANUFACTURE PROCEDURE OF THE «SLANOLED» (SALTED ICE CREAM)



Symbols presented in search reports

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR2003/001584

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7 A23G 9/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7 A23G 9/08, A23G 9/10, A23G 9/12, A23G 9/14, A23G 9/16, A23G 9/18, A23G 9/20, A23G 9/22, A23G 9/24, A23G 9/26, A23G 9/28, A23G 9/30, B65B 3/10, F16L 41/00, F16L 41/02

~~Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched~~

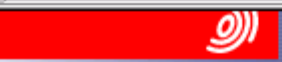
Korean Patents and applications for inventions since 1975

Korean Utility and applications for Utility models since 1975, Japanese Utility models and application for Utility models since 1975

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

NPS, JPO

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT



Learn more about searching Get assistance

- Basic Search
- Advanced Search**
- Number Search
- Results list
- Patents list 0
- Classification Search
- Assistance

Advanced Search

1. Database

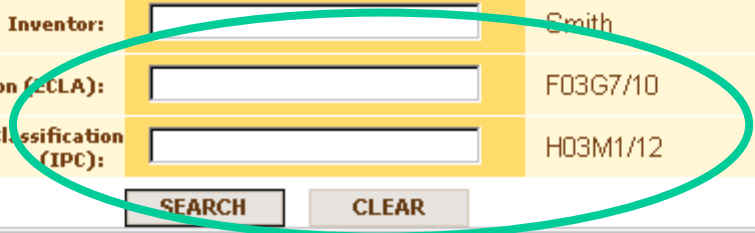
Select the patent database in which you wish to search:

Database:

2. Search terms

Enter keywords (english)

| | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| Keyword(s) in title (in English): | <input type="text"/> | plastic AND bicycle |
| Keyword(s) in title or abstract (in English): | <input type="text"/> | hair |
| Publication number: | <input type="text"/> | WO03075629 |
| Application number: | <input type="text"/> | DE19971031696 |
| Priority number: | <input type="text"/> | WO1995US15925 |
| Publication date: | <input type="text"/> | yyyymmdd |
| Applicant: | <input type="text"/> | Institut Pasteur |
| Inventor: | <input type="text"/> | Smith |
| European Classification (ECLA): | <input type="text"/> | F03G7/10 |
| International Patent Classification (IPC): | <input type="text"/> | H03M1/12 |



SEARCH CLEAR



What is IPC ?

A very efficient tool for:

- Ordering patent literature (similar content)
- Searching patent literature

in comparison to term searching, keyword searching:

- > language independent
- > terminology independent
- > standardized application to documents

>> allows for more complete results than text searching



Search patent literature ?

- For patent examination
- Investigate State of the Art
 - to avoid redundant research
 - to avoid infringements
- For monitoring technological progress
 - preparation of industrial property statistics
- To monitor competitors' activities

When and what is classified ?

- Classification by experts before publication
- IPC knows two categories of information that is worth classifying:

Invention information:

technical information worth granting a patent

> obligatory classification

Additional information:

supplementary non invention information
the classifier/examiner considers important

> discretionary classification



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Basics of IPC

Structure of IPC Symbols

A23G 9/02

> complete **group symbol**; consists of different components

A Section (A, B, ... H)

A23 Class (any 2 digits)

A23G Subclass (any letter)

A23G **9/02** Group



IPC Symbols

Two types of groups: **Main groups**
Subgroups of main groups

A23G 9/00 Main group xxx/00

A23G 9/02 Subgroup xxx/yy yy ≠ 00

Classification of documents only with group symbols !

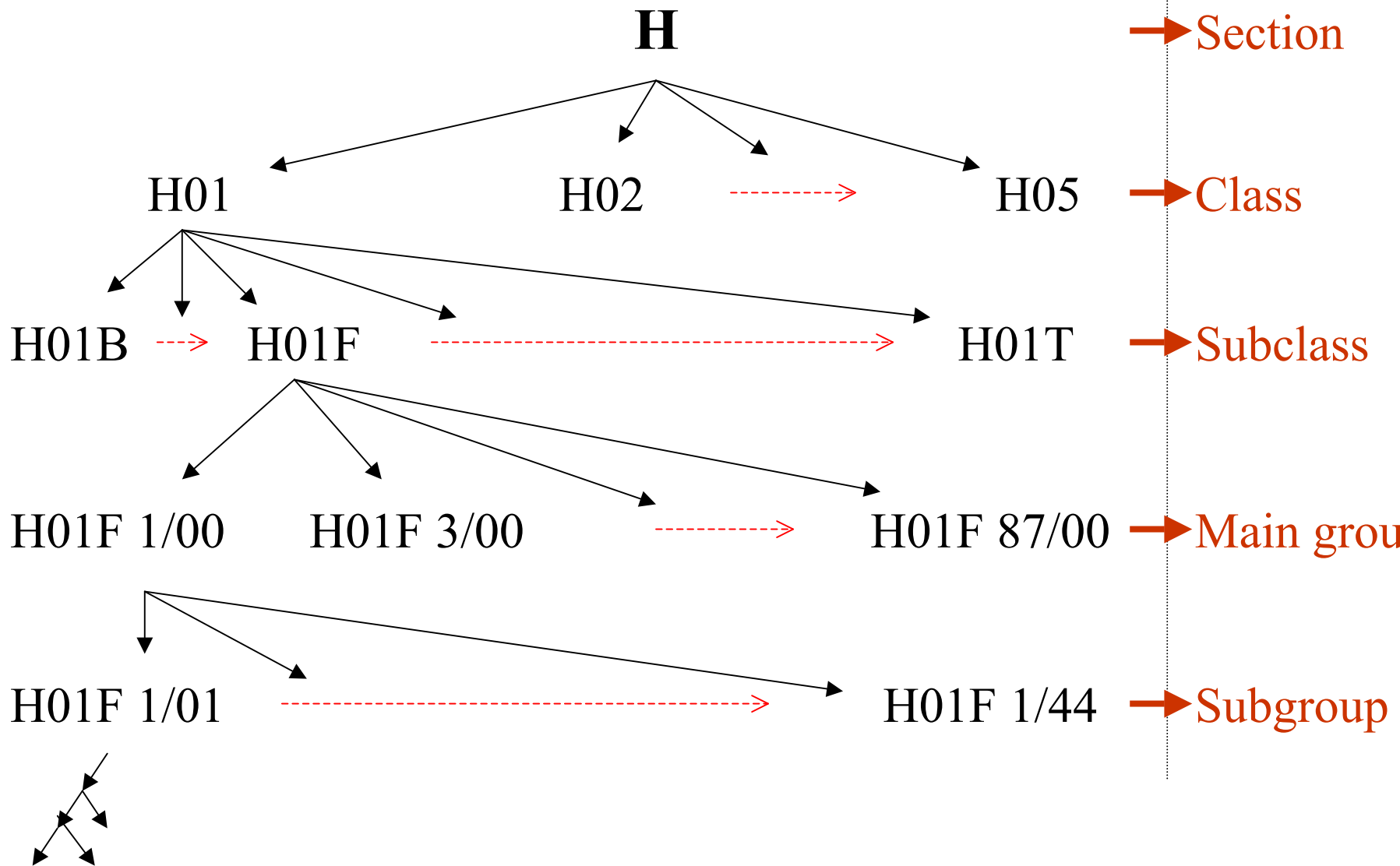
Section, class, subclass symbols used only in IPC scheme !



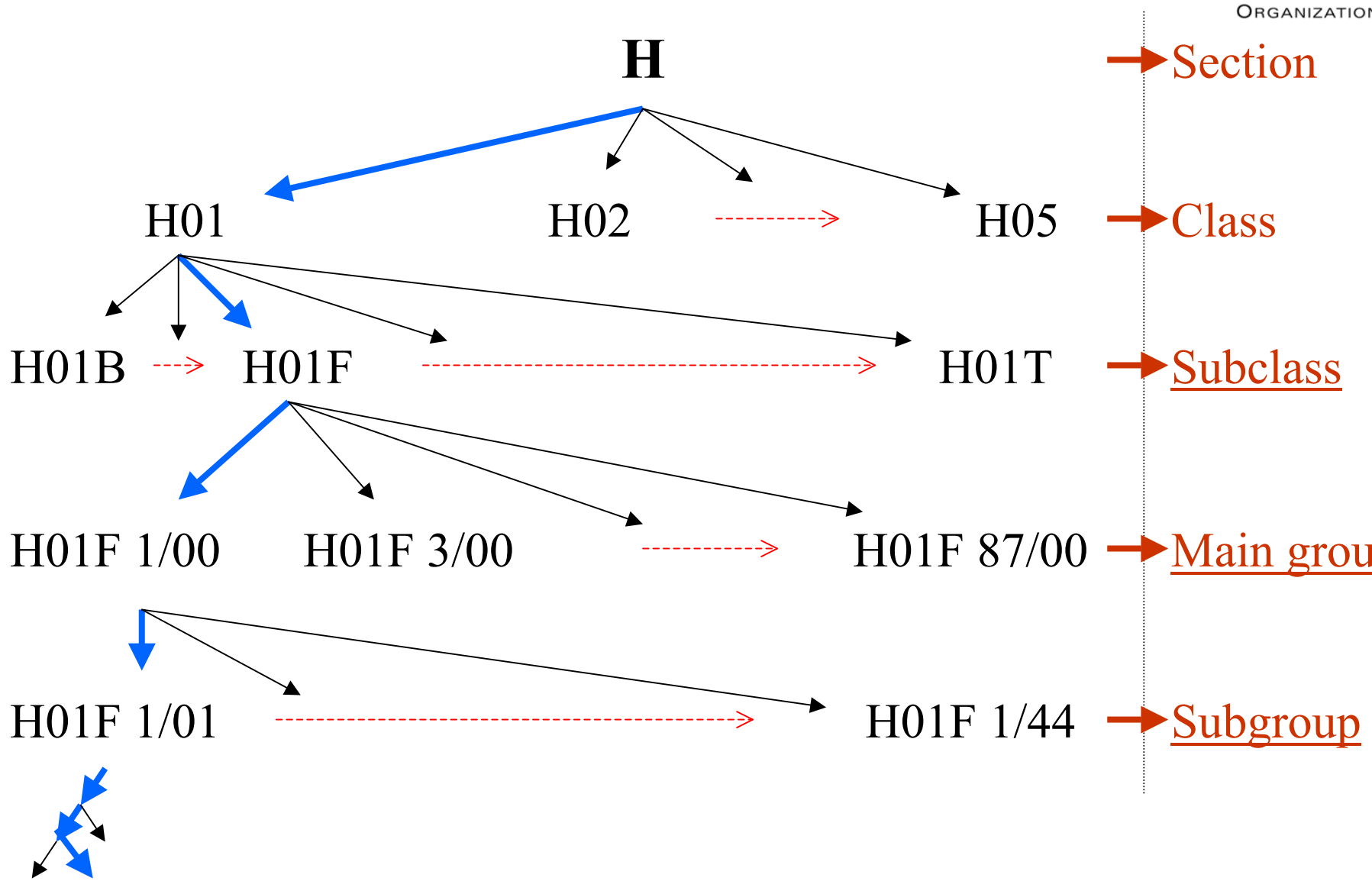
Logical structure of IPC

- A** SECTION A — HUMAN NECESSITIES
- B** SECTION B — PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING
- C** SECTION C — CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY
- D** SECTION D — TEXTILES; PAPER
- E** SECTION E — FIXED CONSTRUCTIONS
- F** SECTION F — MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; LIGHTING; HEATING;
WEAPONS; BLASTING
- G** SECTION G — PHYSICS
- H** SECTION H — ELECTRICITY

IPC hierarchical structure



IPC hierarchical structure



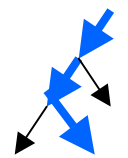
→ Section

→ Class

→ Subclass

→ Main group

→ Subgroup





34 159 docs

H

SECTION H — ELECTRICITY

Section

H01

BASIC ELECTRIC ELEMENTS

Class

H01F

MAGNETS; INDUCTANCES; TRANSFORMERS; SELECTION OF MATERIALS FOR THEIR MAGNETIC PROPERTIES (ceramics based on ferrites **C04B 35/26**; alloys **C22C**; thermomagnetic devices **H01L 37/00**; loudspeakers, microphones, gramophone pick-ups or like acoustic electromechanical transducers **H04R**)

Subclass

H01F 1/00

Magnets or magnetic bodies characterised by the magnetic materials therefor; Selection of materials for their magnetic properties (thin magnetic films characterised by their composition **H01F 10/10**)

Main group

H01F 1/01

• of inorganic materials (**H01F 1/44** takes precedence) [6]

Subgroups

H01F 1/03

• • characterised by their coercivity [6]

H01F 1/032

• • • of hard-magnetic materials [6]

H01F 1/04

• • • • metals or alloys [6]

H01F 1/047

• • • • • Alloys characterised by their composition [5,6]

H01F 1/053

• • • • • containing rare earth metals [5,6]

H01F 1/055

• • • • • and magnetic transition metals, e.g. SmCo_5 [6]

H01F 1/057

• • • • • and IIIa elements, e.g. $\text{Nd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{B}$ [6]

H01F 1/058

• • • • • and IVa elements, e.g. $\text{Gd}_2\text{Fe}_{14}\text{C}$ [6]

H01F 1/059

• • • • • and Va elements, e.g. $\text{Sm}_2\text{Fe}_{17}\text{N}_2$ [6]

→ 12th level

98 docs

607 docs

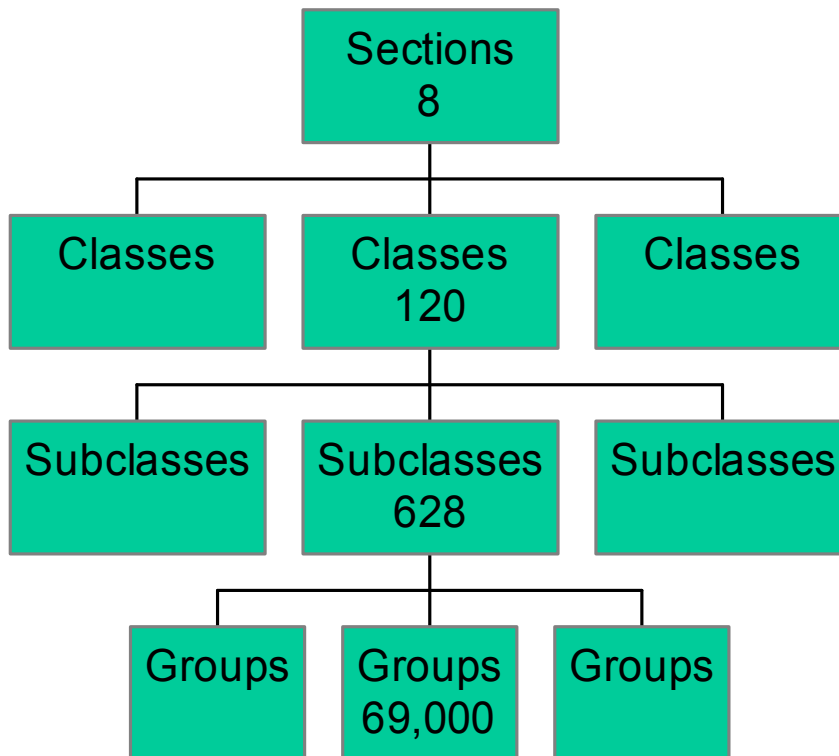
Hierarchy of Subgroups

Level of hierarchy:

- > Indicated by dots
number of dots > indentation level, hierarchical level
- > Independent of numbering of subgroups !
Numbering determines sequential order of subgroups

| | | |
|------|--------|---|
| G01N | 33/483 | •• Physical analysis of biological material |
| | 33/487 | ••• of liquid biological material |
| | 33/49 | •••• blood |
| | 33/50 | •• Chemical analysis of biological material, e.g. blood |

IPC hierarchy



Scope of IPC entries

Scope (content) is defined by titles

sections, classes: title only broadly indicative of content
subclasses, groups: titles define content as precisely as possible

Note: Scope is always defined by title of place
+ titles of hierarchically higher places

e.g.: H01S 3/00 Lasers
:
H01S 3/05 . Construction or shape of optical resonators

Attention !

B 64 C AEROPLANES; HELICOPTERS

5/00 Stabilising surfaces

5/06 . Fins

5/08 . mounted on, or supported by, wings

5/10 . adjustable

Observe hierarchy !

5/08 . Stabilising surfaces mounted on, or supported by, wings

5/10 . Adjustable stabilising surfaces

Elements of IPC scheme

- Classification places: symbol + title
- Guidance headings
- References
- Notes

- Subclass indices
- Class indices
- Subsections



Determine effective scope of groups



History of Classification Systems

- 1831 American Classification
- 1877 German Classification
- 1880 British Classification

- 1956 European Council initiates work on
International Patent Classification (IPC)
- 1968 Entering into force of IPC (1st edition)
- 1975 Entering into force of Strasbourg Agreement

1.1.2006 IPC 8



Strasbourg Agreement

entered into force 1975

initially 13 member states

presently 55 member states

in addition 4 organizations
(EPO, EAPO, ARIPO, OAPI)

IPC applied by > 100 countries
(eg 127 PCT members)

Revision of IPC

Goals of revision:

- Adapting IPC to:
 - developing or newly emerging technology
 - high activity in particular existing fields
- Improve efficient use and quality of IPC
 - > further subdivisions, new groups, etc.
 - > amendments to existing entries

e.g. in IPC8 new subclass Business Methods: G06Q

< > Reform of the IPC

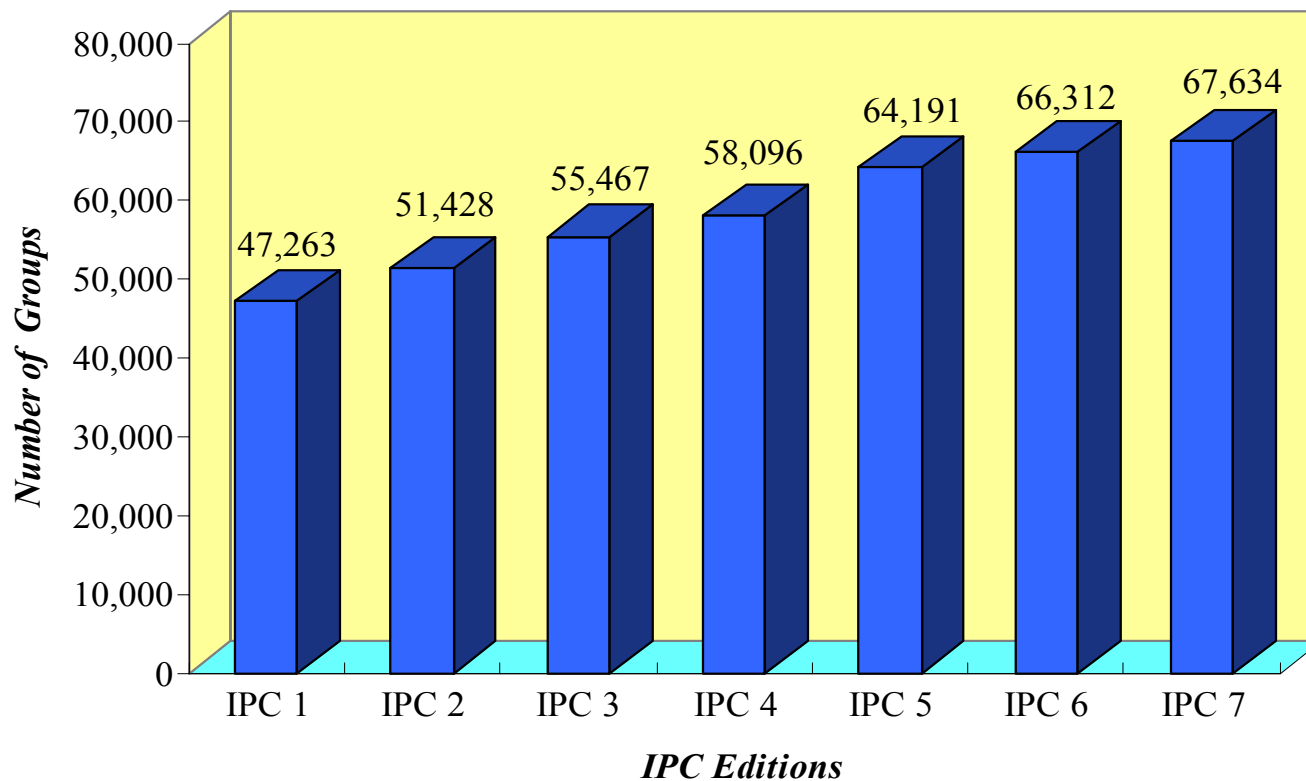


Traditional revision of the IPC

- Until now new editions every 5 years
- The 8th Edition will enter into force on January 1, 2006
 - including many reform features
- International revision procedure under the administration of WIPO



IPC Growth (classification groups)





Other Existing Patent Classifications

- ECLA (EPO) - 130 000 groups
- US Patent Classification - 140 000 groups
- Japan Patent Classification - 180 000 groups
- DECLA (German Office) - 100 000 groups



ECLA

- Internal classification of the EPO
 - <http://l2.espacenet.com/eclasrch>
- Based on the IPC, but more detailed
- Searching with the use of ECLA codes is possible on Espacenet



US Patent Classification

- Official classification of the USPTO
<http://www.uspto.gov/web/patents/classification/>
- Based on different principles than the IPC
 - > different structure
- Used for searching US patent documentation
- Concordance table USPC - IPC



Japan Patent Classification

- Internal classification of the JPO
- FI system is based on the IPC but is much more detailed
- FI system is supplemented by F-terms to provide for the multi-aspect search
- Used for searching JP patent documentation

<http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/Tokujitu/tjftermena.ipdl?N0000=114>



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Reform of the IPC



Shortcomings of IPC

- historically a tool for manually searching paper files
- 5 years revision cycle
 - > retarded accommodation of new technology, high activity
- a compromise:
 - not sufficiently detailed for large offices
 - too complex for small offices



Reform of the IPC

- IPC traditionally paper based

- > New challenge:
 - converting IPC to a more electronic and internet based tool
 - imbedding IPC in framework of modern IT

- Goals of reform:
 - Improve user-friendliness and efficient use of IPC
 - Creation of a universal search tool for all patent offices
 - Establishment of a global distribution system of classification data



- In March 1999 the IPC Committee of Experts decided to launch the reform
- On January 1, 2006 the reformed IPC will enter into force



Essential features of reformed IPC



Core/Advanced Level

Smaller offices, i.e. small number of applications:

> need simple classification scheme

Larger offices; databases:

> need more sophisticated classification scheme
(ECLA, DECLA, FI-terms; US-classification)

> Split of the scheme in two levels

Core/Advanced Level

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| A23G 9/00 | Frozen sweets, e.g. ice confectionery, ice-cream; Mixtures therefor [2] |
| A23G 9/02 | (transferred to A23G 9/32-A23G 9/52) |
| A23G 9/04 | • Production of frozen sweets, e.g. ice-cream (packages B65D 85/78) [2] |
| A23G 9/06 | • • characterised by using carbon dioxide or carbon dioxide snow as cooling medium [2] |
| A23G 9/08 - A23G 9/14 | Note(s) Group A23G 9/06 takes precedence over groups A23G 9/08-A23G 9/14 . [2] |
| A23G 9/08 | • • Batch production (continuous production A23G 9/14) [2] |
| A23G 9/10 | • • • using containers which are rotated or otherwise moved in a cooling medium [2] |
| A23G 9/12 | • • • using means for stirring the contents in a non-moving container [2] |
| A23G 9/14 | • • Continuous production (A23G 9/20 takes precedence) [2] |
| A23G 9/16 | • • • the products being within a cooled chamber, e.g. drum [2] |
| A23G 9/18 | • • • the products being on the outer wall of a cooled body, e.g. drum or endless band [2] |
| A23G 9/20 | • • the products being mixed with gas, e.g. soft-ice [2] |
| A23G 9/22 | • • Details, component parts or accessories of apparatus insofar as not peculiar to a single one of the preceding groups [2] |
| A23G 9/24 | • • • for coating or filling the products [2] |
| A23G 9/26 | • • • for producing frozen sweets on sticks [2] |
| A23G 9/28 | • • • for portioning or dispensing [2] |
| A23G 9/30 | • • • Cleaning; Keeping clean; Sterilisation [2] |
| A23G 9/32 | • characterised by the composition [8] |
| A23G 9/34 | • • characterised by carbohydrates used, e.g. polysaccharides (characterised by the dairy products used A23G 9/40) [8] |
| A23G 9/36 | • • containing micro-organisms or enzymes; containing paramedical or dietetical agents, e.g. vitamins (characterised by the dairy products used A23G 9/40) [8] |
| A23G 9/38 | • • containing peptides or proteins (characterised by the dairy products used A23G 9/40) [8] |
| A23G 9/40 | • • characterised by the dairy products used [8] |
| A23G 9/42 | • • containing plants or parts thereof, e.g. fruits, seeds, extracts (containing gums A23G 9/34) [8] |

Core

Color coding

Core/Advanced Level

Core Level:

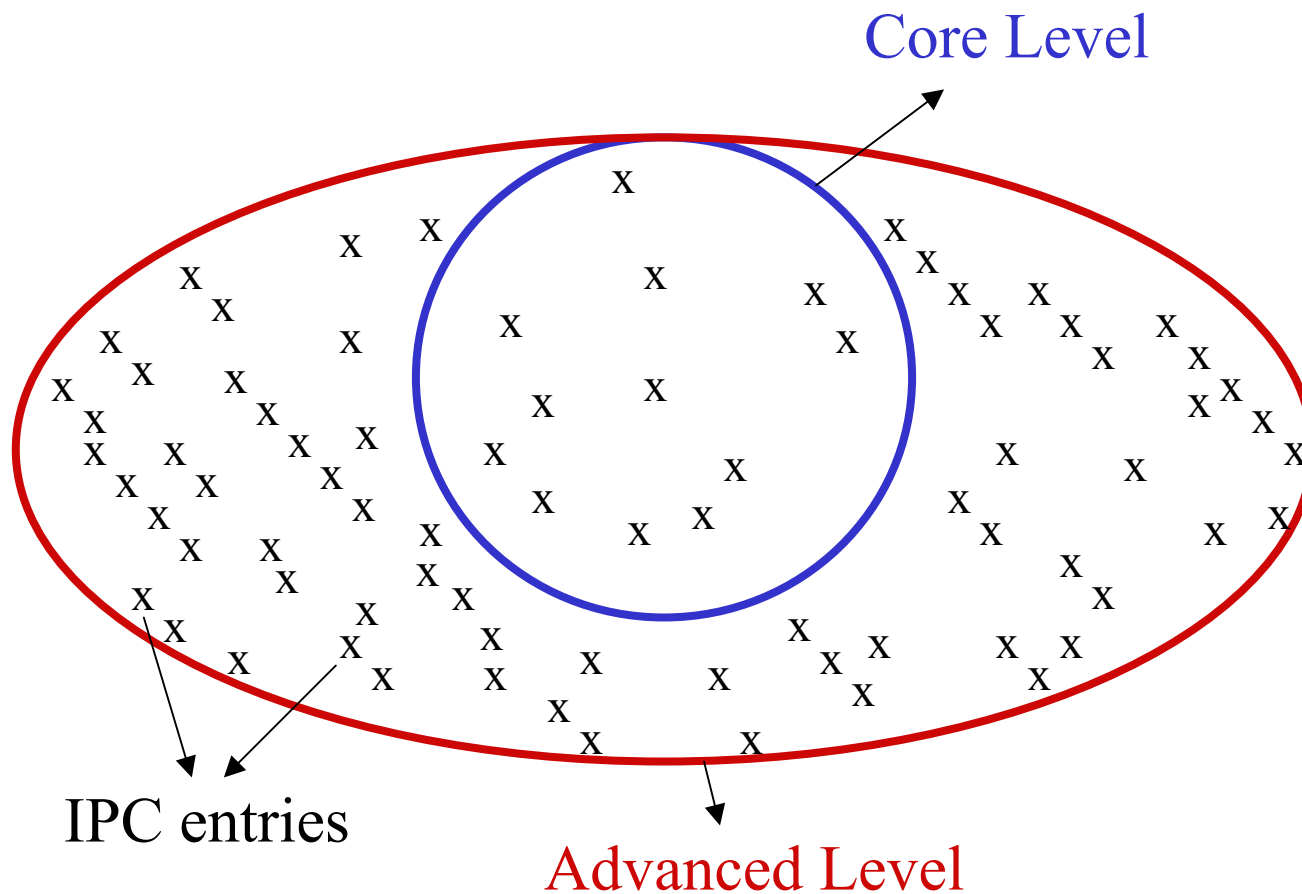
- reduced set of classification symbols (17000)
- contains only hierarchically high places (all main groups and hierarchically high subgroups)

Advanced Level:

- full set of symbols (currently 70 000)

Both levels are compatible: Advanced Level is mostly a finer subdivision of the Core Level

On Jan. 1, 2006:



Modified Revision Policy

Core Level:

- revision according traditional procedure by Revision Working Group (all IPC Union members)
- revision cycle 3 years (or longer)

> more stable

Advanced Level:

- revision by Special Subcommittee with few members (EPO, JP, US); harmonization of ECLA, FI, USPC
- revision cycle (at least) 3 months

> accelerated revision, more dynamic



Core/Advanced Level

- Classification in Advanced Level is obligatory for **PCT Minimum** documentation

PCT Minimum: Defined set of patent literature to be searched for all PCT applications
(e.g. all EP, US, DE, GB,... patents)

- Other IPO's have choice between AL and CL
- Core Level better suited for offices with smaller collections of national patent documents



Obligatory Reclassification of PCT Minimum Documentation

- Obligatory reclassification of all PCT Minimum documents affected by AL revision by members of Special Subcommittee
- Reclassification of one family member only; propagation of reclassification information to other family members, including non PCT minimum members



Master Classification Database

- Collects all classification/reclassification data (PCT minimum and other if supplied by IPO's)
- Complete information of Core Level classification by rolling-up of symbols of the Advanced Level to next higher CL group
- Will accept/contain only valid (ie up-to-date) classification data
- These data available to any IPO (or interested party) and searchable via ESPACENET, etc.
- Hosted by EPO; extension of EPO's existing DocDB

MCD will therefore be a most powerful tool for searching patent documentation according to the most recent IPC version



Electronic layer of reformed IPC

- IPC traditionally paper based
 - > limited space for supplementary information:
 - Explanations of complex subject matter
 - Glossaries, etc
 - Illustrations, formulae

>> **now in Electronic Layer
via Internet**



Classification Software Tools

- Search for relevant classification symbols in natural language (TACSY)
- Computer-assisted classification at the core level (IPCCAT)



Essential features of reformed IPC

- Core/Advanced Level
- Modified Revision Policy
- Obligatory Reclassification PCT Minimum
- MCD
- Supplementary Information in Electronic Layer
- Software Tools to assist Classification



Implications of IPC Reform

IPC reform requires changes to:

- > WIPO standards ST.8, ST.36, ST.10/C
- > WIPO IPC products (scheme, validity file, concordance list, etc.)
- > EPO products

> > internal systems/applications/products of IPOs

Most IPOs committed to implement these changes

New Standard ST.10/C

Document classified in the Advanced Level:

(51) Int. Cl.
B28B 5/00 (2006.01)
B28B 1/29 (2007.04)
H05B 3/18 (2008.07)

Italics → Advanced Level

Bold → Invention Informatic

H05B 3/18 → Version Indicator

H05B 3/18 → Non-bold → Additional Information

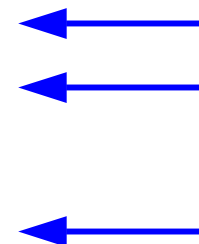
Document classified in the Core Level:

(51) Int. Cl. (2006)
B28B 5/00
B28B 1/00
H05B 3/10

B28B 5/00 → Regular → Core Level

New ST.8: Recording IPC data in string of fixed length (50 positions)

| <i>Position(s)</i> | <i>Content</i> | <i>Values</i> |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Section | A,...,H |
| 2,3 | Class | 01,...,99 |
| 4 | Subclass | A,...,Z |
| 5 to 8 | Main Group (right aligned) | 1,...,9999, blank |
| 9 | Separating character | / (“Slash”) |
| 10 to 15 | Subgroup (left aligned) | 00,...,999999, blank |
| 16 to 19 | For future use | 4 blanks |
| 20 to 27 | Version indicator | YYYYMMDD date format |
| 28 | Classification level | C,A,S |
| 29 | First or later position of symbol | F,L |
| 30 | Classification value (inventive or non-inventive) | I,N |
| 31 to 38 | Action date | YYYYMMDD date format |
| 39 | Original or reclassified data | B,R,V,D |
| 40 | Source of classification data | H,M,G |
| 41-42 | Generating office | AA,...,ZZ (ST.3) |
| 43-50 | For future use | 8 blanks |





Future publications of the IPC

- Printed publication:
only the Core Level scheme, Catchword Index and Guide
- Electronic and Internet publication:
Advanced (Core) Level scheme, Catchword, Guide,
Electronic Layer (Definitions), Validity File, Revision
Concordance Table



Future of reformed IPC

entering into force Jan.1, 2006

- further elaboration of Advanced Level
- further elaboration of electronic information layer
- promote MCD
non PCT-minimum offices to contribute



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ORGANIZATION

Search practice



Search patent literature ?

- For patent examination
- Investigate State of the Art
 - to avoid redundant research
 - to avoid infringements
- For monitoring technological progress
 - preparation of industrial property statistics
- To monitor competitors' activities

> query combining applicant name and classification code

Selecting Classification Places

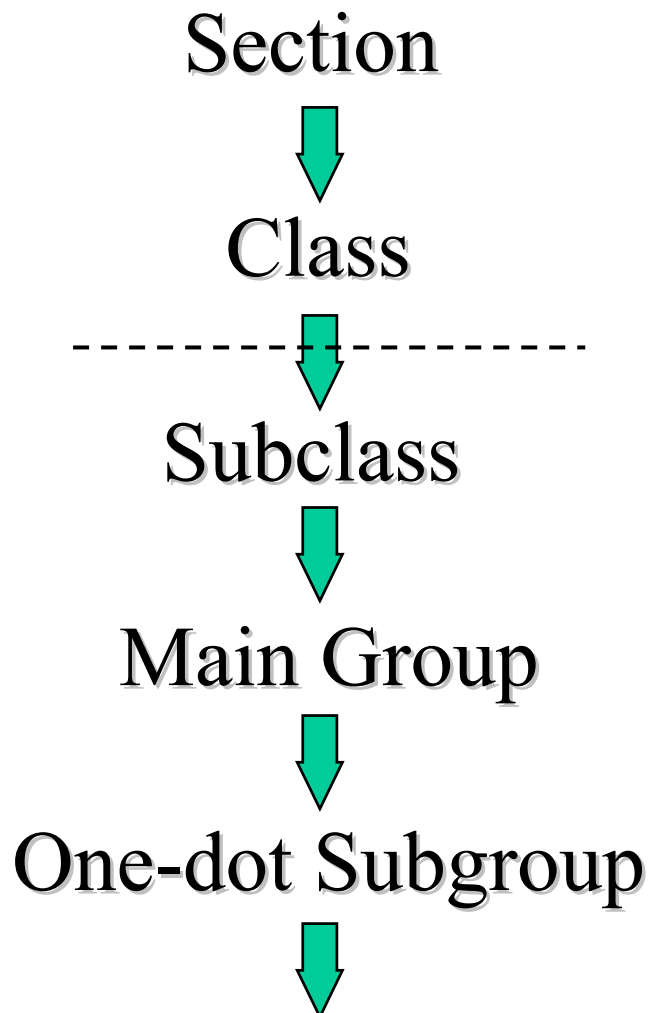
> Browse IPC:

Core Level:

Printed publication
Online publication
IPC CLASS CD-ROM

Advanced Level:

Online publication
IPC CLASS CD-ROM



Selecting IPC codes

- Browsing the IPC (consulting definitions in electronic layer)
- Using the Catchword Index
- Text searching the IPC (e.g. TACSY)
- Reviewing similar documents (cited state of the art)
- Using automated classification tool (IPCCAT)
(text input; for subclass and main group level only)



IPC related Internet sites

- IPC homepage hosted by WIPO

<http://www.wipo.int/classifications/ipc/en/index.html>

- > Classification scheme:
IPC7, IPC8, online and downloads (soon);
in English, French, Spanish (soon)
- > Documentation: Guide, Conops, FAQ, ...

Zur Anzeige wird der QuickTime™
Dekompressor „TIFF (LZW)“
benötigt.

IPC

- Definitions
- Illustrations
- RCL
- Catchwords
- Help
- Options

| | | | |
|--|----------|---|--|
| | A | SECTION A — HUMAN NECESSITIES | |
| | B | SECTION B — PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING | |
| | C | SECTION C — CHEMISTRY; METALLURGY | |
| | D | SECTION D — TEXTILES; PAPER | |
| | E | SECTION E — FIXED CONSTRUCTIONS | |
| | F | SECTION F — MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; LIGHTING; HEATING; WEAPONS; BLASTING | |
| | G | SECTION G — PHYSICS | |
| | H | SECTION H — ELECTRICITY | |

n:

on 8 [2006.01]

t symbol:

Print

C | D | E | F | G | H

core adv.

En. Fr.

path full

hierarchic

ord. yes no

nce deleted

Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites History Mail Print Edit Novell delive...

http://www.wipo.int/classifications/ipc/pc8/?lang=en

IPC Definitions Illustrations RCL Catchwords Help Options

Note(s)

- In this subclass, the following term is used with the meaning indicated:
 - "ice-cream" includes any edible frozen or congealed semi-liquid or pasty substance, e.g. slush-ice. [2]
- In this subclass, subject matter which cannot be completely classified in a single one of the main groups should be classified in each relevant main group. [8]

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|--|
| | A23G 1/00 | Cocoa; Cocoa products, e.g. chocolate; Substitutes therefor (kitchen equipment for cocoa preparation A47J , e.g. apparatus for making beverages A47J 31/00) | |
| | A23G 1/02 | • Preliminary treatment , e.g. fermentation of cocoa (machines for roasting cocoa A23N 12/00) | |
| | A23G 1/04 | • Apparatus specially adapted for manufacture or treatment of cocoa or cocoa products (machines for roasting cocoa A23N 12/00 ; crushing or grinding apparatus in general B02C) [3] | |
| | A23G 1/06 | • • Apparatus for preparing or treating cocoa beans or nibs | |
| | A23G 1/08 | • • Cocoa butter presses (presses for squeezing out liquid from liquid-containing material in general B30B) | |
| | A23G 1/10 | • • Mixing apparatus ; Roller mills for preparing chocolate | |
| | A23G 1/12 | • • Chocolate-refining mills, i.e. roll refiners | |
| | A23G 1/14 | • • Longitudinal conches | |
| | A23G 1/16 | • • Circular conches | |
| | A23G 1/18 | • • Apparatus for conditioning chocolate masses for moulding | |
| | A23G 1/20 | • • Apparatus for moulding, cutting, or dispensing chocolate | |
| | A23G 1/21 | • • • Apparatus for moulding hollow products , open shells or other articles having cavities, e.g. open cavities [3,7] | |
| | A23G 1/22 | • • • Chocolate moulds (A23G 1/21 takes precedence) [3] | |
| | A23G 1/24 | • • • Tapping or jolting tables [1,7] | |
| | A23G 1/26 | • • • Conveying devices for chocolate moulds [1,7] | |
| | A23G 1/28 | • • • Apparatus for removing chocolate from the moulds (discharging baked goods from tins A21B 3/18) [1,7] | |
| | A23G 1/30 | • Cocoa products , e.g. chocolate; <i>Substitutes therefor</i> [8] | |
| | A23G 1/32 | • • <i>characterised by the composition</i> [8] | |
| | A23G 1/34 | • • • <i>Cocoa substitutes</i> [8] | |

Print

C | D | E | F | G | H

core adv.

En. Fr.

path full

hierarchic

ord. yes no

nce deleted

Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites History Mail Print Edit Novell delive...

http://www.wipo.int/classifications/ipc/pc8/?lang=en

IPC **Definitions** Illustrations RCL Catchwords Help Options

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Investigating materials by optical radiation, microwaves or acoustic waves | G01N |
| Measuring linear or angular speed, indicating presence, absence, or direction of movement | G01P |
| Detecting masses or objects by methods not involving reflection or reradiation of radio, acoustic, or other waves; prospecting | G01V |
| Optical systems | G02B |
| Control of position, course, altitude or attitude | G05D |
| Detecting the presence of objects for the purpose of counting them | G06M 7/00, G06M 11/00 |
| Traffic control systems; anti-collision systems | G08G |

Glossary of terms

In this subclass, the following terms or expressions are used with the meaning indicated:

Waves, wave motion is the mechanism by which energy is transported without the transfer of matter. **Waves** may be either electromagnetic **waves**, which do not require a medium to propagate, or mechanical **waves**, which require a medium, e.g. acoustic **waves**. **Waves** are most easily defined in mathematical terms as obeying a so-called wave equation.

Propagation effects are relevant if the outcome of a measurement depends on the actual **value** of a physical quantity characterising the propagation of the wave, i.e. its wavelength, frequency, velocity, or phase. The mere presence or direction of a wave are not considered a propagation effect or to contribute to a propagation effect. To put it in another way, **propagation effects** are irrelevant, if the radiation may be looked upon as a beam of radiation whose wave nature can be ignored. Examples of measurements where **propagation effects** are relevant include e.g. measurements of propagation time, phase difference, phase delay, measurements using the Doppler effect, or interference.

Navigation

core adv.
 En. Fr.
 path full
 hierarchic
 word. yes no
 deleted



IPC related Internet sites

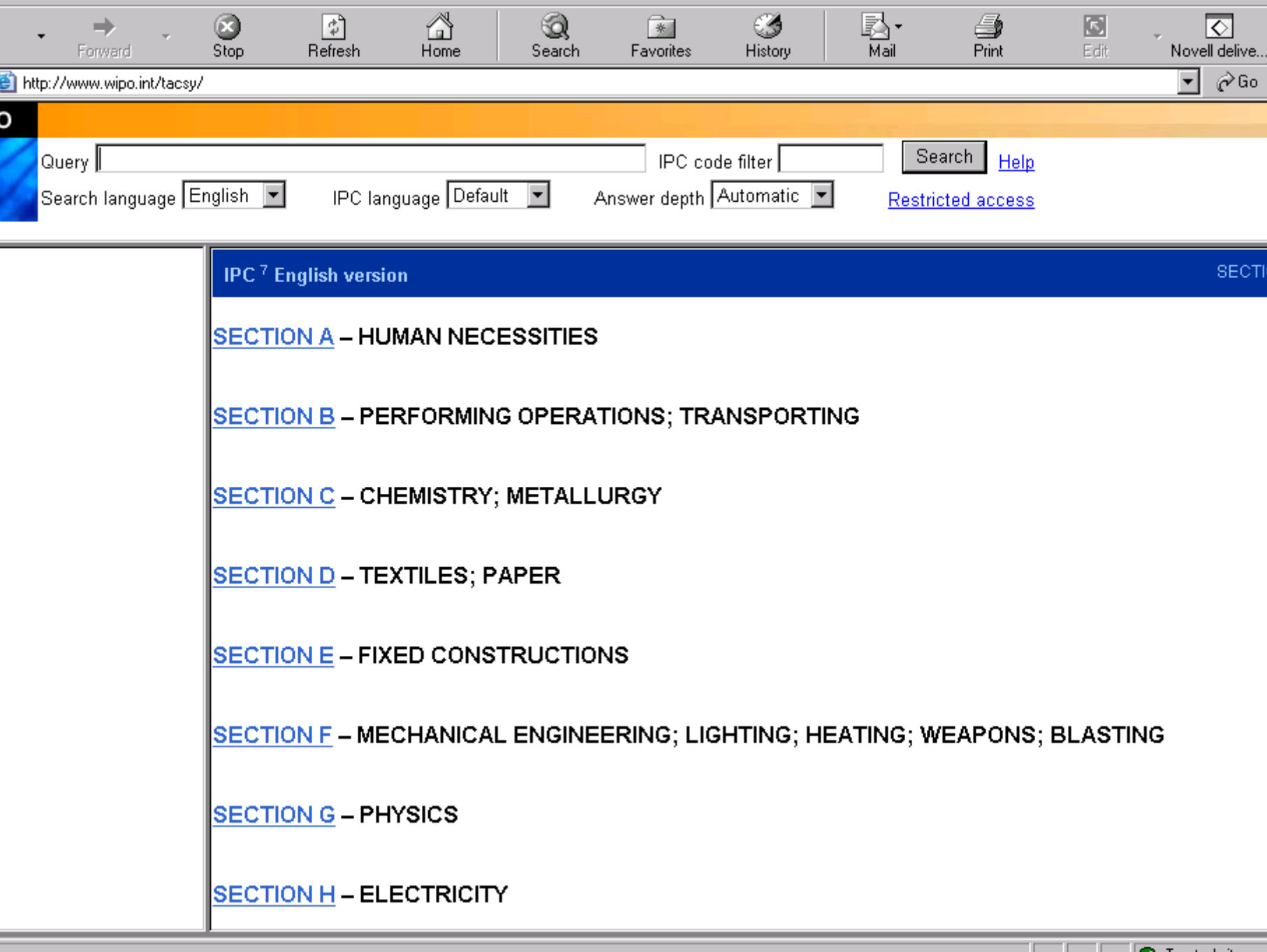
- Homepages of other IPO's
- Classification Tools

Natural language search of IPC: TACSY

<http://www.wipo.int/tacsy/>

Automated classification: IPC-CAT

<http://www.wipo.int/ipccat/ipc.html>



Forward

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Favorites

History

Mail

Print

Edit

Novell delive...

http://www.wipo.int/tacsy/

Go

Query

IPC code filter

Search

[Help](#)

Search language

English

IPC language

Default

Answer depth

Automatic

[Restricted access](#)

IPC 7 English version

SECTI

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[SECTION B](#) – PERFORMING OPERATIONS; TRANSPORTING

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[SECTION G](#) – PHYSICS

[SECTION H](#) – ELECTRICITY



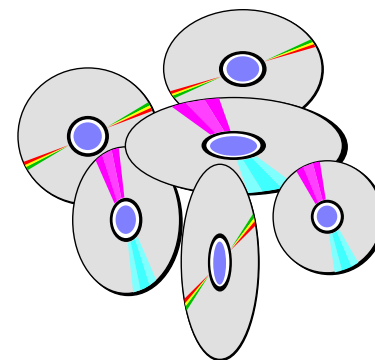
IPC-CAT

tool for automated classification

- artificial neural network technology
- trained with ~ 200.000 classified documents
- available in English, French, German, Spanish
- available on Internet and on CD
- Input: text of up to ~ 200 words
- Output: proposals for subclass, main group

IPC:CLASS CD-ROM

- 8 Editions of the IPC
- Text search
- in English, French, Spanish, German, Russian
- Catchword Indexes
- Revision Concordance Data
- can be ordered via www.wipo.int



316 laser
67 lasers
2 lash
4 lashes
11 lashing
3 lashings
112 last
7 lasted
81 lasting
42 lasts
110 latch
16 latches
21 latching
4 latensification
15 latent
6 later
71 lateral
22 laterally
1 lateriosmycin
1 laterolog
2 latest
57 latex
17 lath
123 lathe
20 lather
12 lathering
44 lathes
4 lathing
1 laths

Pattern:

Words: AND
IPC: AND
Cross-ref:

Limitation
 StichWort Limit to:
 CatchWord
 IPC Exclude:

AND
AND
Empty
Save
Load

Search
Display
Cancel
Hit set
Info
Help



WORLD
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

Thank you

lutz.mailander@wipo.int