



IPC/WG 020
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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INTELLECTUELLE
GENEVA/GENÈVE

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE IPC UNION
COMITÉ D'EXPERTS DE L'UNION DE L'IPC

REVISION WG PROJECT FILE
DOSSIER DE PROJET GT RÉVISION

PROPOSAL BY : PROPOSITION DE :	IB	IPC AREA: DOMAINE DE LA CIB :
RAPPORTEUR :	IB	TECHNICAL FIELD : DOMAINE TECHNIQUE :

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
1	Revision request	Demande de révision	EP	27.02.2006
2	Revision request	Demande de révision	IL	10.04.2006
3	Comments	Observations	GB	05.05.2006
4	Comments	Observations	US	06.05.2006
5	Comments	Observations	JP	12.05.2006
6	Comments	Observations	DE	17.05.2006
7	Comments	Observations	EP	24.05.2006
8	Revision request	Demande de révision	GB	27.03.2007
9	Comments	Observations	US	22.05.2007
10	Comments	Observations	JP	25.05.2007
11	Revision request	Demande de révision	DE	29.10.2007
12	Comments	Observations	US	05.11.2007
13	Comments	Observations	JP	22.11.2007
14	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	14.01.2008
15	Revision request	Demande de révision	IB	12.06.2008
16	Comments	Observations	JP	13.08.2008
17	Comments	Observations	US	18.08.2008

ANNEX/ ANNEXE	CONTENT/CONTENU		ORIGIN/ ORIGINE	DATE
18	Working Group decision	Décision du groupe de travail	IB	06.01.2009
19	Revision request	Demande de révision	GB	27.02.2009
20	Comments	Observations	US	05.03.2009
21	Revision request	Demande de révision	CN	08.05.2009
22	Revision request	Demande de révision	CN	08.05.2009
23	Comments	Observations	JP	26.05.2009
24	Comments	Observations	JP	26.05.2009
25	Comments	Observations	US	04.06.2009
26	Comments	Observations	US	04.06.2009

EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2
EXTRAIT DU DOCUMENT IPC/WG/20/2

REQUEST FOR REVISION OF THE CORE LEVEL OF THE IPC

22. Discussions were based on a request submitted by the International Bureau that originated from project R 706 and comments received from Japan and the United States of America (see Annexes 15 to 17 to project file WG 020). The Working Group agreed that a revision project would not be needed but that project R 706 should be reopened because there had been consensus that a residual main group would be needed. The Rapporteur was asked to submit a corresponding proposal.

DEMANDES DE RÉVISION DU NIVEAU DE BASE DE LA CIB

22. Les délibérations ont eu lieu sur la base d'une demande soumise par le Bureau international provenant du projet M 706 et des observations reçues du Japon et des États-Unis d'Amérique (voir les annexes 15 à 17 du dossier de projet WG 020). Le groupe de travail est convenu qu'un projet de révision ne serait pas nécessaire mais que le projet R 706 devrait être rouvert étant donné que la nécessité d'introduire un nouveau groupe principal résiduel était reconnue à l'unanimité. Il a demandé au rapporteur de soumettre une proposition à cet égard.

UK Intellectual Property Office	GB Proposal
IPC Project WG020 Request for Revision of the IPC Creation of an indexing scheme for environmentally sound technologies	Date: 27 February 2009

The creation of an indexing scheme for environmentally sound technologies

Background

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) entered into force on 21st March 1994 as a treaty to foster international co-operation in tackling global warming¹. Fifteen years later, 192 countries are signatories to the convention, which has been subject to subsequent additions, most notably the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, committing industrialised countries to specified reductions in greenhouse gas emissions². The protocol introduced three mechanisms, the aims of which include the stimulation of “sustainable development through technology transfer and investment”. To this end the UNFCCC’s Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) was commissioned in 2001 to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities under the Convention. Such technology transfer is particularly important to assist developing countries address their needs for environmentally sustainable growth.

It is widely accepted that new technologies have an important role in enabling industry worldwide to make the transition towards more environmentally sustainable modes of operation. Accordingly, alongside the efforts to encourage the diffusion of existing technology, there is considerable international momentum towards encouraging innovative development and adaptation of technologies across a variety of fields to address climate change. For example, the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) was established under the UNFCCC in 1995 to encourage international co-operation in the accelerated development and diffusion of climate-friendly and environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) and practices³.

The role of the IPC

One of the IPC’s objectives is to serve as a basis for investigating the state of the art in given fields of technology (paragraph 7(c) of the Guide). As such, the IPC is clearly well placed to assist with the identification of existing and emerging ESTs for further development or technology transfer research purposes. However, ESTs are currently scattered widely across the scheme in numerous technical fields without any means of identifying them as environmentally sound other than by their function or application.

An indexing scheme for environmentally sound technologies

This proposal therefore seeks the creation of a stand-alone indexing scheme for ESTs, in order that a user of the scheme should be better able to identify inventions which have the potential to assist with addressing the climate change issue. Generally, current indexing schemes exist only within certain subclasses, after the classification scheme. However, it is envisaged that the proposed indexing codes would be grouped independently from existing IPC sections and would be optionally and universally applicable, irrespective of the classification of the invention information.

Definition of environmentally sound technologies

Many patent applications claim advantages in terms of increased efficiency, reduced waste or lower operating/manufacturing costs. A recognised difficulty could therefore lie in establishing the distinction between technologies which merely claim environmental benefits from those which have the potential for a more direct impact upon the global issue of climate change. However, the UNFCCC has

¹ http://unfccc.int/essential_background/items/2877.php

² http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php

³ <http://www.climatetech.net/>

established an inventory of ESTs conducive to mitigating and adapting to climate change⁴. This inventory provides a basis on which the proposed indexing codes could be structured.

For example, indexing codes relating to the harnessing of energy from renewable natural resources could be arranged as illustrated below. Where appropriate, relevant IPC places are included to illustrate where these technologies may typically be classified.

	<u>IPC place</u>
. Harnessing energy from renewable natural resources	
.. using solar radiation	F24J 2/00, H01L 31/00
... photovoltaics	H01L 31/00
... solar thermal energy	F24J 2/00
... for domestic hot water systems	F24D 17/00
... for swimming pools	F24J 2/42
... for space heating	F24D 3/00
.. using ocean energy	E02B 9/08, F03B 13/12
... ocean thermal energy conversion, i.e. OTEC	F03G 7/05
... tidal energy	F03B 13/26
... wave energy	F03B 13/14
.. using hydroelectric systems	E02B 9/00
.. using wind energy	F03D
... onshore generation	F03D 11/04
... offshore generation	F03D 11/04

Furthermore, indexing codes relating to harnessing energy from man-made waste could include:

	<u>IPC place</u>
Harnessing energy from manmade waste	B09B
. industrial waste	C10L 5/48, F23G 7/00
.. chemical waste	B09B 3/00
.. hospital waste	B09B 3/00, C10L 5/48
.. industrial waste anaerobic digestion	C02F 11/04, F23G 7/00
.. industrial wood waste	F23G 7/10
. landfill gas	B09B 3/00
.. for direct use	B09B 3/00
.. for electricity production	B09B 3/00
. municipal waste	C10L 5/46
.. refuse-derived fuel	C10L 5/46
. agricultural waste	C05F 17/00, C10L 5/00
.. fuel from animal waste and crop residues	C10L 5/42, C10L 5/44
.. gasification	C10J 3/02, C10J 3/46

The above are examples only based upon the EST inventory. Other indexing codes could be structured to cover further technologies such as carbon capture and sequestration, material reuse and recycling technologies.

Concurrent proposals

Since the inception of this proposal, a separate proposal has been submitted to the Committee of Experts under project CE413 (Introduction of a new type of universal indexing/tagging scheme in the IPC). Should the working group wish to further explore the present proposal, it is acknowledged that this might be best done within the broader framework of CE413.

Accordingly, we await the result of discussions at the Committee of Experts in March 2009 on CE413. If the Committee agree to support the present proposal, we would like to submit a more comprehensive proposal of group numbers and titles for an indexing scheme based on the EST inventory outlined above.

⁴ <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/jsp/Database.jsp>

Jeremy Cowen

United States Patent and Trademark Office	
<i>IPC Revision Working Group</i>	
Topic: WG020	Date: March 05, 2009

Comments in response to the revision request of Annex 19 to project WG020.

It will undoubtedly be an imposing task to develop a comprehensive listing of "environmentally sound technologies" (ESTs), with expected differences in viewpoints as to the possible inclusion of, for example, fluorescent lighting, vehicle tire retreading, exchanging of carbon credits, and "smart" electrical grid technologies. Some might consider the use of nuclear energy to produce electricity environmentally friendly due to its lack of carbon emission, whereas others may feel differently because of the problems associated with the disposal of nuclear waste.

The proposal for a stand-alone indexing scheme as indicated in Annex 19 to WG020 seeks to gather both existing and emerging ESTs. While we understand that there is ever-increasing interest in "green" technologies, we believe that information for investigating the state of the art and monitoring technological development can be conducted through use of the existing IPC and that the creation of the proposed indexing scheme would at best prove to be nothing more than simple mappings to existing classifications.

While certain arts could benefit from the establishment of additional subject matter breakdowns or indexes related to energy efficiency, such as for high efficiency laminations in H02K, a more thoughtful approach for the overall aggregation of ESTs would be to create an EST section in the Catchword Index that lists each technology considered to come under the heading along with appropriate references to where these technologies are classified. Such an approach would provide users with a mechanism for identifying EST while eliminating all impact on the IPC proper.

REQUEST FOR REVISION OF THE IPCClass(es) or Subclass(es): **G06F**1. Demarcation of the area to be revised: **G06F3/023**

2. Reasons for the request:

- (a) Subdivision of IPC groups having an excessive file size and a high rate of growth of the PCT minimum documentation [X]
- (b) Change of the classification structure where it has become inefficient for searching [X]
- (c) Clarification of wordings in order to improve consistency in classifying or to avoid overlap with other places of the IPC []

Explanation of above:

This proposal aims at making subdivision of G06F3/023, because current G06F3/023 groups have an excessive file size and a high rate of growth of the PCT minimum documentation. For example, the file size is 16251 in total, therein, 5733 files are from china. In addition, the PCT minimum documentation have been keeping growth at the rate of more than 400 per year since 1997, and up to November in 2008, The PCT min. documentation size has been 10815. As a result, it is very difficult for examiners to practice searching according to current G06F3/023.

3. For requests under 2(a), numerical data (PCT min. one document per family):

- (a) File size: [10815 PCT min.]
- (b) Rate of growth (applications filed in) 2004: [724]; 2005: [673]; 2006: [498];2007: [459]
- (c) Average size of new subgroups: []
- (d) Proposal tested ? **YES** [X] **NO** []

4. Detailed proposal: Submitted herewith [X]
 We are prepared to elaborate it []
 We are not in a position to elaborate it []

5. General outline, possible solutions, options ,etc.:

Proposing Office: **SIPO**

Date: April 21, 2009

Signature:

Annex Proposal

	G06F 3/023	...	Arrangements for converting discrete items of information into a coded form, e.g. arrangements for interpreting keyboard generated codes as alphanumeric codes, operand codes or instruction codes (coding in connection with keyboards or like devices in general H03M11/00)(3,8)
N	G06F 3/0232	....	Input method based on coding keyboard
N	G06F 3/02322	.....	for alphabetic writing
N	G06F 3/02324	.....	for non-alphabetic writing, using pronunciation codes as input units
N	G06F 3/023242	.....	using features (e.g. tone)of pronunciation
N	G06F 3/023244	.....	using whole pronunciation
N	G06F 3/023246	.....	using simplified pronunciation
N	G06F 3/02326	....	for non-alphabetic writing, using stroke codes as input units
N	G06F 3/02328	....	for non-alphabetic writing, using combination (e.g. etymon) codes of strokes as input units
N	G06F 3/02330	....	for non-alphabetic writing, using pronunciation codes and stroke code as input units
N	G06F 3/02332	....	for non-alphabetic writing, using pronunciation codes and combination (e.g. etymon)codes of strokes as input units
N	G06F 3/02334	....	for non-alphabetic writing, using stroke codes and combination (e.g. etymon) codes of strokes as input units
N	G06F 3/02336	....	for non-alphabetic writing, using pronunciation codes, stroke codes and combination (e.g. etymon) codes of strokes as input units
N	G06F 3/02338	....	using the ubiety codes of components in character as input units
N	G06F 3/02340	....	for non-language input
N	G06F 3/0236	....	Input apparatus
N	G06F 3/02362	....	Layout of keyboard
N	G06F 3/02364	....	Changes of circuit in keyboard
N	G06F 3/02366	....	Wireless keyboard
N	G06F 3/02368	....	Indication of keys
N	G06F 3/0238	....	Processing or controlling
N	G06F 3/02382	....	based on technology of association or prediction
N	G06F 3/02384	....	based on error correction
N	G06F 3/02386	....	for input switching
N	G06F 3/02388	....	Shielding or capturing input information
N	G06F 3/02390	....	Converting or searching input information
N	G06F 3/02392	....	Inputting in cooperation with instruction or menu navigation

N	G06F 3/02394	.....	Controlling cursor
N	G06F 3/02396	.....	for virtual keyboard
N	G06F 3/02398	.....	for simplifying input

REQUEST FOR REVISION OF THE IPCClass(es) or Subclass(es): **H04M**1. Demarcation of the area to be revised: **H04M1/00**

2. Reasons for the request:

- (a) Subdivision of IPC groups having an excessive file size and a high rate of growth of the PCT minimum documentation [X]
- (b) Change of the classification structure where it has become inefficient for searching [X]
- (c) Clarification of wordings in order to improve consistency in classifying or to avoid overlap with other places of the IPC [X]

Explanation of above:

This proposal aims at making subdivision of the main group H04M1/00 covering the subgroup H04M1/02, because current subgroup H04M1/02, which includes the patent applications not only relating to the fixed telephone construction but also to the mobile telephone construction, has an excessive file size and a high rate of growth of the PCT minimum documentation size. For example, the file size is 21573 in total, 5401 files are in china therein. In addition, the PCT minimum documentation size have been keeping growth at the rate of more than 500 per year since 1998, and up to April in 2009, the PCT min. documentation size has been 9059. Furthermore, since there is not a definite classification for the mobile telephone construction, it has resulted in a confusion of classification. Besides covered by H04M1/02, a few part of patent applications about mobile telephone construction are also classified in H04Q7/32 and H04B1/38. As a result, it is very difficult for examiners to search according to current H04M1/02. Therefore, it is necessary to revise the subgroup H04M1/02 in the IPC classification, and set up a new subgroup(H04M1/84), so that the mobile telephones construction can be separated from the fixed telephones construction.

3. For requests under 2(a), numerical data (PCT min. one document per family):

- (a) File size: [9059 PCT min.]
- (b) Rate of growth (applications filed in) 2004: [863]; 2005: [732]; 2006: [592]; 2007: [386]
- (c) Average size of new subgroups: []
- (d) Proposal tested ? **YES** [X] **NO** []

4. Detailed proposal: Submitted herewith [X]
 We are prepared to elaborate it []
 We are not in a position to elaborate it []

5. General outline, possible solutions, options ,etc.:

Proposing Office: **SIPO**

Date: April 21, 2009

Signature:

Annex Proposal

C	H04M 1/02	·	Constructional features of telephone sets (constructional features of mobile telephone sets H04M1/84)
N	H04M 1/84	·	Constructional features of mobile telephone sets (cordless telephone sets H04M 1/725)
N	H04M 1/85	..	Composed of two or more body parts
N	H04M 1/851	...	including hinge mechanism
N	H04M 1/853	...	including sliding mechanism
N	H04M 1/855	...	including rotating axes mechanism
N	H04M 1/86	..	Constructional features of mobile telephone transmitters or receivers, e.g. microphones or speakers
N	H04M 1/87	..	Antennas
N	H04M 1/871	...	preventing radiation
N	H04M 1/88	..	Display means
N	H04M 1/881	...	equipped with a plurality of display means
N	H04M 1/883	...	providing handwritten functions
N	H04M 1/89	..	Keyboards
N	H04M 1/891	...	Equipped with a plurality of keyboards
N	H04M 1/893	...	Equipped with a QWERTY keyboard
N	H04M 1/90	..	Battery or charging means
N	H04M 1/91	..	with image capture means
N	H04M 1/92	··	combined with additional equipment, e.g. with thermometer, with mirror
N	H04M 1/93	··	Mobile telephones in special shapes, e.g. in watch shape, in pen shape
N	H04M 1/94	..	with a SIM card slot or socket
N	H04M 1/95	..	with extended interfaces

JAPAN PATENT OFFICE

May 26, 2009

Project: WG020 request Subclass: G06F (G06F 3/023)

JP Comment

JP has reviewed with interest CN's "Request for Revision of the IPC" with Scheme Proposal in the domain of G06F 3/023. However, JP is unable to support the establishment of a C-project based thereon for the following reasons.

A. Objection to the proposal to establish a C-project per se

A-1) The number of documents classified in G06F 3/023 is not increasing in a large scale.

On the contrary, the annual number of applications designating this group is in a decreasing trend. No good cost-benefit performance would be expectable through the development of subdivisions in this area of IPC.

A-2) JPO is not experiencing excessive burden in the search of this area thanks to FI/F-Term and the utilization of text search.

B. Objection to the Scheme Proposal

JP has investigated the contents of CN's Scheme Proposal and would like to comment thereon beside expressing the objection to the establishment of a C-project on the whole.

B-1) G06F 3/02324 ~ 02338

It appears that the use of "pronunciation code", "stroke code", "ubiety code", etc. as input units is techniques specific to the Chinese Language. These classification may not be proper to be included in the international classification.

B-2) G06F 3/02340

The scope to be defined by the title of this group is indefinite. If the input method for such non-verbal communication like body languages, hand gestures, etc. is intended, it should be dealt with in a higher-level group of G06F 3/01.

B-3) G06F 3/0236 ~ 02368

The "input apparatus" should be dealt with in a higher level classification of G06F 3/02 rather than in G06F 3/023.

B-4) G06F 3/02382 ~ 02390

The scope to be defined by these titles is not clear. Especially, the distinction of these groups from those classified in G06F 17/22 is indefinite (such techniques as concerning predictive transform in the input of characters, correction of errors, retrievals, etc.)

B-5) G06F 3/02392 and 3/02394

“Inputting in cooperation with instruction or menu navigation” and “Controlling cursor” should be dealt with in higher level classification of G06F 3/02, rather than in G06F 3/023. In the practice of JPO, for example, the techniques relating to the instruction of operation are classified in G06F 3/02,370 “Guidance” of the FI, and, those relating to the control of cursors are classified in G06F 3/02,320@H “Key inputs for cursor control” of the FI.

B-6) G06F 3/02398

The scope to be grasped from the title of this group is too broad and its coverage is unclear. JP would be able to evaluate the properness of this classification only after the technical scope of this title is made clear.

[END]

JAPAN PATENT OFFICE

May 26, 2009

Project: WG020 request Subclass: H04M (H04M 1/00)

JP Comment

JP has reviewed with interest CN's Request for Revision with Scheme Proposal in the domain of H04M 1/00. However, JP is unable to support the establishment of a C-project based on that proposal.

JP lacks resources for performing reclassification to be required as the result of this proposal for C-project.

To explain more precisely, JPO has only recently prepared new F-Terms in respect of H04M 1/00 and 1/24 ~ 1/82, which are closely related to H04M 1/02. The reclassification work generated by the new F-Terms is expected to take four or five years. Review of classification of H04M 1/02 is planned to be made thereafter.

Therefore, even if a new scheme for H04M 1/02 were adopted, JP would be unable to perform reclassification based thereon for four or five years from now on. JP cannot but oppose the starting of said C-project.

In addition to the opposition to the C-project in the whole, JP cannot support the Scheme for H04M 1/02 as proposed by CN either. JP believes that, when devising a new scheme, it is of advantage to pay attention to detailed internal classifications of each office such as FI/F-Term of the JPO, ECLA of the EPO or USPC of the USPTO, and to take various aspects of these detailed classification into consideration. In this area of technology, moreover, JP considers that the multiple-aspect classification such as F-Term is particularly effective.

[END]

United States Patent and Trademark Office	
Project: WG020, Request for revision of IPC (CL) Subject: H04M 1/00, Substation equipment, e.g. for use by subscribers	Date: 04 Jun 2009

Ref: Annex 22, CN Request for IPC Revision (CL), 08-May-09

US greatly thanks CN for the proposal to create new subgroups [H04M1/84-1/95] to collect mobile telephone constructional details.

US views cordless telephone sets are telephone handsets without wire connections wherein the handset is portable, but the base station is still identifiable with the substation, network drop, or Subscriber Line Interface circuit (SLIC), and the telephone number assigned to a given apparatus at the network interface terminal, which are in scope of H04M1/00, and proper to be classified in H04M1/725-737. On the other hand, mobile telephones, i.e. cellular phones, which are not necessarily associated with a substation per se and should not be considered as a substation equipment to be under H04M1/00, but instead, they are wireless communication devices specifically adapted for wireless communication networks and should be included in the new created subclass H04W instead. Thus, subgroup H04W 88/02, terminal devices adapted for wireless communication network should be the proper place for mobile telephones. US currently classifies documents pertaining to mobile/cellular telephone constructional details in H04W88/02 as terminal devices when they are specially adapted for wireless communication networks. Therefore, when the reclassification for H04W is complete, there will be no need for a project as proposed by CN.

H04M1/00 should now be exclusive to all switching equipment, terminal structure, special services and networking details for fixed line wired telephonic communications, e.g. "cordless telephone sets" or any other devices that are connected to the public telephone network. Subgroup H04Q7/32 was abolished and its documents are reclassified into H04W8/18, 8/22, 48/00 52/02, 72/02, and 88/02. Therefore, it is necessary to revise H04M 1/00 and H04M1/02 to reclassify or transfer all documents pertaining to mobile/cellular telephones into H04W 88/02 properly.

US appreciates the value in enhancing the scheme and would consider the additional breakdowns once we have a clear understanding of how it would be positioned under H04W88/00.

[End]

United States Patent and Trademark Office	
Project: WG020, Request for revision of IPC (CL) Subject: G06F 3/023, Arrangement for converting discrete items of information into a coded form.	
	Date: 20 May 2009

Ref: Annex 21, CN Request for IPC Revision (CL), 08-May 09

US thanks CN for the proposal to create new subgroups [G06F3/0232 – 3/02398] to collect arrangement for converting discrete items of information into a coded form.

After reviewing CN's scheme proposal for G06F 3/023, US is unable to support the proposal for the following reasons:

US views the scope of subgroup G06F 3/023 as pertaining to conversion and generation of bodily actuated input arrangements into a coded form for a computer.

US contends the presented proposal has scope problems with respect to the placement of subject matter in the IPC. US objections regarding each of the subdivisions are the following.

1.) **G06F 3/0232 – 3/02322**

US recommends the proper place for the proposed subject matter is under H03M 11/00, rather than G06F 3/023, since it addresses inputting data based on keyboard coding.

2.) **G06F 3/02324 – 3/02338**

The subject matter of the proposed subdivisions utilizes input units, such as “pronunciation codes,” “etymon codes,” and/or “ubiquity codes,” that are not established terms of art. Thus, the respective scope of meanings is vague and indefinite. Apparently, these input units are peculiar to the Chinese language and therefore are not well recognized universal coding techniques. Furthermore, our experts believe that the scope of these subdivisions are so similar to each other that one would have difficulties distinguishing among them. These topics include, for example, the subject matter of “using pronunciation codes as input units,” “using whole pronunciation,” or “using simplified pronunciation” from reading of documents for classification purposes.

3.) **G06F 3/02340**

The intended scope of the subject matter for this proposed subdivision is unclear. If the intended scope were for “non-language input” relative to body languages, such as a hand gesture, then the proper place for such subject matter would be in a higher group under G06F 3/01, rather than under G06F 3/023.

4.) **G06F 3/0236 - 02368**

US believes the proper place for the proposed subdivisions is under G06F 3/02, rather than G06F 3/023, because they concern specific keyboard arrangement.

5.) **G06F 3/02382 – 3/02390**

The intended scope of the subject matter for the proposed subdivisions is unclear. For example, expressions such as “based on technology of association or prediction”, “based on error correction”, “for input switching”, etc., are unclear and thus vague and indefinite. If the intended scope is related to techniques such as “predictive error detection or correction” or “word searching” in the context of text processing, then the proper place for such subject matter would be under G06F 17/21 - 17/24 rather than G06F 3/023.

6.) **G06F 3/02392 and 3/02396**

US believes the subject matter of this subdivisions pertains to Graphical User Interface (GUI) and it is properly covered under IPC G06F 3/048 instead of the G06F 3/023. It is noted that a new scheme has been developed under G06F 3/048 that includes the following subgroups (Trilateral Harmony Project T053, Annex 12):

	G06F3/048	• • Interaction techniques for graphical user interfaces (, e.g. interaction with windows, icons or menus)
N	G06F3/0487	• • • Interaction techniques adapted to make use of specific features provided by the input device, e.g. function controlled by the rotation of a mouse with dual sensing arrangement, or of the nature of the input device, e.g. tap gesture based on pressure sensed by a digitizer [input devices per se G06F3/01-3/047]
N	G06F3/04872	• • • • operating the user interface using a touch-screen or digitizer, e.g. input of commands through traced gestures
N	G06F3/04872G	• • • • • for entering handwritten data, e.g. gestures, text
N	G06F3/04872T	• • • • • by partitioning the screen or tablet into independently controllable areas, e.g. virtual keyboards, menus
N	G06F3/04874	• • • • operating the user interface using a keyboard or a set of keys
N	G06F3/04874C	• • • • • Arrangements for controlling cursor position based on codes indicative of cursor displacements from one discrete location to another, e.g. using cursor control keys associated to different directions or using the tab key [arrangements for controlling cursor position based on coordinate signals G06F3/038]
N	G06F3/04874G	• • • • • Guidance during keyboard input operation, e.g. prompting

7. **G06F 3/02394**

US believes that the proper place for the subject matter of the proposed subdivision is under G09G 5/08 or G06F 3/038 rather than under G06F 3/023 since it is related to a type of circuitry for controlling a cursor.

8.) **G06F 3/02398**

The scope of the subject matter for the proposed subdivision is so broad that one is unable to determine its intended boundary and thus its scope is vague and indefinite. Accordingly, US cannot properly assess this subdivision.

[END]