PATTENSCOPE
THE USER’S GUIDE
(updated September 2018)

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INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS THE PATENTSCOPE SEARCH SYSTEM?

You’re a patent attorney and need to find a specific patent document…

You’re an inventor and want to see whether your latest invention has already been patented…

You’re a researcher and are interested in seeing which technologies have been developed in your field…

You’re an entrepreneur and want to find out who your competitors are and what they’re up to…

The PATENTSCOPE search system just might be the right tool for you!

The PATENTSCOPE search system is the FREE OF CHARGE patent search system provided by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) that allows you to access millions of patent documents.

This User’s Guide will help you get to know the PATENTSCOPE search system and learn how to get the most out of its powerful search and analysis features.

ABOUT THIS GUIDE

The PATENTSCOPE search system is constantly improving to provide new features and new content to its users. In fact, from the time the writing of this guide started to the time it was completed, a few things have changed on the interface. To keep up to date on the latest developments and changes to the PATENTSCOPE search system, take a look at:


To help readability, a few conventions were used in this book:

- Web Sites urls and email addresses are in blue in Courier; and
- to refer to something that you see on the interface italics was used;

- tips are indicated with

Note: Screenshots in this guide reflect what the interface was like in summer 2017; a few significant changes took place during the writing of this guide.
WHAT IS THE DATA COVERAGE?

PATENTSCOPE gives you access to millions of patent documents, namely:
- International Patent Applications filed under the PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty)
- Regional and national patent collections from numerous participating countries and organizations, including:
  - ARIPO (African Regional Intellectual Property Organization)
  - Argentina
  - Australia
  - Bahrain
  - Brazil
  - Brunei Darussalam
  - Cambodia
  - Canada
  - Chile
  - China
  - Colombia
  - Costa Rica
  - Cuba
  - Denmark
  - Dominican Republic
  - Ecuador
  - Egypt
  - El Salvador
  - Estonia
  - EPO (European Patent Office)
  - EAPO (Eurasian Patent Office)
  - France
  - Georgia
  - Germany
  - Germany (DDR data)
  - Guatemala
  - Honduras
  - India
  - Indonesia
  - Israel
  - Japan
  - Jordan
  - Kenya
  - Malaysia
  - LATIPAT
  - Mexico
  - Morocco
  - Nicaragua
  - Panama
  - Peru
  - Philippines
  - Portugal
  - Republic of Korea
  - Russian Federation
  - Russian Federation (USSR data)
→ Saudi Arabia
→ Singapore
→ South Africa
→ Spain
→ Tunisia
→ United Arab Emirates
→ United Kingdom
→ United States of America
→ Uruguay
→ Vietnam

Those countries share their national/regional data with WIPO; they are not the PCT entering into national phase into those countries. National phase information is available here:
https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/nationalphase.jsf

Please check our website, as we add new collections on a regular basis. The collections available are listed in the Advanced Search/Field Combination page, click on + sign next to Offices to see the list.
UP-TO-DATE & DETAILED DATA COVERAGE

For the most up-to-date information on data coverage, please go to the Help menu, Data coverage national collections at:
https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/help/data_coverage.jsf

SEARCH INTERFACES

DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AND A MOBILE APPLICATION

The search interface is available in 9 languages.

A mobile interface was also created for users who would like to use PATENTSCOPE with their mobile phones. It is called PATENTSCOPE Mobile and it is a simple and fast version of the PATENTSCOPE interface allowing smartphone users to search and browse millions of patent documents. For direct access, please go to:
https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/mobile/index.jsf
SEARCH INTERFACES

There are 5 ways to conduct a search using PATENTSCOPE Search service. Those options can be selected from the Search menu as indicated below.

1. Simple search

The Simple Search interface is the default interface.

You can use the Simple Search interface to search for:

- a specific number; a reference to patent document in the press, in a trial, etc.
- an individual, an inventor, an applicant, etc., for example Steve Jobs
- a company whether it is for personal interest, for merging and/or acquisition purposes or to keep track of the work of a competitor
- an IPC code
- a specific date
- a subject matter expressed with simple keywords, a concept that is very specific in order to have a limited number of results

Use the Browse by week option to see all international applications published during a given week)
There are 8 predefined search fields available, each defining different search criteria:

1. **Front page**: the search criteria you entered in this field will be searched in the front page of the document
2. **Any field**: the search criteria you entered in this field will be searched in any fields of the document
3. **Full-text**: enter your query in this field if you are interested in full-text
4. **English text**: the search criteria you entered in this field will be searched in texts in English.
5. **ID/Number**: enter publication number, filing number, etc.
6. **IPC**: enter any International Patent Classification code
7. **Names**: enter your search in this field to look for the name of an inventor, an applicant, a company, etc.
8. **Dates**: enter any date in this field such as filing date, publication date, etc.

Click on the question mark to be provided with search examples. If you click on those examples, they will automatically appear in the search box. They give you good examples of the kind of keywords that can be used for the *Simple Search* interface.

To use the *Simple Search* interface:

1. Select one of the 8 available search fields from the drop-down menu;
2. If you’ve selected the full text field, also select the correct language;
3. Enter your search terms into the selected field;
4. Select the collection/s you are interested in in the Options menu (Office tab); and
5. Click the *SEARCH* button

: The spell check as you type is on by default. To turn it off, just right-click anywhere in the search box.

### 2. Advanced Search

The *Advanced Search* is the PATENTSCOPE expert search interface that can be used to create complex search queries using an unlimited number of terms.
The PATENTSCOPE search service offers a wide range of operators that can be used to combine search terms, including Boolean operators, proximity operators, and range operators. Using these operators can allow you to customize your results. It also allows you to use wildcard operators to search for variants of terms based on a common stem, or root.

For more information about operators available in the PATENTSCOPE search service, take a look at: https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/help/querySyntaxHelp.jsf

The Advanced Search interface uses field codes to define the fields in which search terms must be found.

More information about field codes can be found at: https://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/help/fieldsHelp.jsf

Different ways to use the Advanced Search:
1. Searching for inventions made by Steve Jobs published during the period from 2007 to 2009 comprising the keyword “touch” in the description.

   | IN:(Jobs) AND DP:[2007 TO 2009] AND EN_DE:(touch) |

   This search query uses field codes, a Boolean operator, and a range operator.

   The field codes are IN for inventor, DP for publication date, and EN_DE for English description.
The Boolean operator AND is used to ensure that all search terms are included in the search results (i.e. that the results are for Jobs as inventor, within the given publication date range, and using the word “touch”).

The range operator TO is used to define a range of publication date values.

2. Searching for inventions related to cutting tree trunks:

```
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cutting AND trunk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

This search query will retrieve over 10,000 results, many of which are not related to cutting tree trunks.

```
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cutting NEAR5 trunk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

This search query retrieves a few hundred results; most of which are related to the wood industry. It uses a proximity operator NEAR to ensure that the two terms are close to each other in your results and specifies that they must be within 5 words of each other by defining the value as NEAR5. Similarly, you could specify that the terms must be within any other number of words of each other, e.g. NEAR4, NEAR100.

3. Searching for surgical instruments that are referred to before the paragraph “Field of the invention”:

```
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Field of the invention” BEFORE100 “surgical instruments”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The operator BEFORE allows users to define the part of the description the search should be carried out: only documents containing surgical instruments positioned 100 words after “Field of the invention” will be retrieved.

To use the Advanced Search interface:

1. Enter keywords/Boolean expression/field codes etc. Please read the Annex section of this guide or go to the Help menu on the search interface (select How to search and then Query Syntax) for a complete list of Boolean expressions and Fields Definition;
2. Select the language in which you would like to perform the search. 11 languages are available;
3. Select the collection/s you are interested in using the + button.

Expand with related terms

This new feature allows you to expand your query with synonyms that are automatically provided by PATENTSCOPE
Untick this box if you would like to restrict your search to the exact word/sentence typed in the box. Stemming uses the root form of a word; if you type “cell”, results will include “cell”, “cells”, etc. The stemmer is related to the language of the search, in this example, it is therefore the English stemmer.

By ticking the Tooltip Help you will be shown examples when moving your mouse over the interface.

Instant Help will help you build your queries by providing you with type as go proposals for keywords, IPCs, keywords etc.

Clicking on this Question Mark will automatically display some search examples.

3. Field Combination

The Field Combination interface can be used to structure a more targeted search using specific search criteria in any search fields (e.g. title, abstract, description, etc.) can be performed using this interface.
The **Field Combination Search**, a list of preset search fields that can be combined according to the users’ needs, should be used to search together different concepts such as:

- a date and an inventor
- an inventor and a company,
- etc.

Basically any combination of the preset search fields available in the **Field Combination Search** is possible.

Here are a few examples:

  
  In the drop-down box, select the field **Applicant name** and enter **Steve Jobs**; select **AND** and the field **Publication date** and enter **2007**
- Searching for applications containing microchip with licensing availability. In the drop-down box, select *English description* and enter **microchip**, then tick the *Licensing availability* box (one before last in the *Field Combination* interface).

![Field Combination interface with box marked](image)

- Searching for missing information using the empty field option: for example you could search applications without any IPC code. On the last line, select the *IPC* in the drop-down box and tick *yes* next to empty.

![Field Combination interface with box marked](image)

To use the Field Combination interface:

1. Select the field/s of interest using the arrow of the drop-down menu
2. Use the **AND/OR** boxes to add or include fields
3. If you would like to add more fields or remove one or more fields, please click
4. Select the language in which you would like to perform the search: 11 languages are available
5. Select the collection/s you are interested in using the + button
4. CLIR_ Cross-Lingual Information Retrieval

CLIR stands for Cross Lingual Information Retrieval. This tool allows you to expand your search by including patent documents in your result list that were disclosed in a foreign languages: for example, you enter one keyword in English, your result list will include that keyword in English and its synonym as well as the translation of both the keyword and the synonym into 13 languages. The tool first finds synonym of your query and then translate everything into 13 languages. The following languages are available:

- Chinese
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- French
- German
- Italian
- Japanese
- Korean
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish
- Swedish

Just enter one or more terms in one of those languages in the search box and the system will suggest variants and translate the term(s), thus allowing you to search patent documents disclosed in all of these languages.
Step 1: Enter your query

1. Enter the search query in the search box
2. Select the language of your query
3. Select the Expansion mode:
   a. **Supervised** will allow you to select the technical domain associated with your query and the variants relevant to your query.
   b. **Automatic** will generate the results immediately without any further user input.

4. Decide on the balance between *Precision* and *Recall* for your query. If you favor precision, an expanded query will be built in order to retrieve only the most relevant results at the risk of missing some results. If you favor recall, an expanded query will be built in order to retrieve more results at the possible expense of accuracy.

   Precision is defined as the proportion of relevant documents in the set of all documents returned by a search query. Precision is a measure of exactness
   Recall is defined as the number of relevant documents retrieved as fraction of all relevant documents. Recall is a measure of completeness.

5. Click on **Next** (if you are using the supervised expansion mode) or **Submit Query** (if you are using the automatic expansion mode).

Step 2: Select the technical domain/s (Supervised mode)
The PATENTSCOPE search system will propose a list of domains to which the keywords you entered in the first step could belong. Those technical domains are based on the IPC.
The system will automatically propose domains associated with your query in the right column. If one or more technical domains are not relevant, just select it/them and click on the Remove button. To add more domains, select the domains in the left column and click on Add. Click on Next. Up to 5 domains can be added.

Step 3: Select the variants relevant to your query (Supervised mode)

The system will suggest variants for the items of your initial query. Select the checkboxes next to the variants relevant to your query. If you know a variant that is not in the proposed list, click on Add variant +, enter the variant in the box and select the relevant domain. Click on Translate Selected Terms or Start over if necessary.

You can define the number of variant proposals you are interested in but moving the button to Less for an inferior number of variants and to More for a higher number.

Please note that it is necessary to check if each displayed variant applies or you run the risk of getting incomplete results.
Tick this box if the keyword does not need to be translated.

Step 4: Define the fields in which the search should be performed.

1. Check the translated terms
2. Define the fields where the search will be performed
3. Define the distance between the words
4. Untick the Stemming option if you would like to have results including only the exact term of your search. Stemming uses the root form of the word, for example if you search “swim”, the results will include swimming, swimmers etc.
5. Click on Submit Query. Results will be retrieved from the PATENTSCOPE search service and results will be displayed.
5. Chemical structure search
In order to access the *Chemical compounds* search, users have to be logged-in using their PATENTSCOPE account.

3 options to perform a search

1. Structure editor allows users to draw or edit a structure. Chemical structures, reactions and fragments can be drawn in a very intuitive way using the symbols familiar from chemical sketches on paper;

2. Convert a structure allows users to select the input type of the search such as the name the chemical compound: commercial name, CAS name, trivial name are handled in an equal manner, the international NonProprietary Name, InCHI, InchIkey or SMILES;
3. Upload a structure: allows users to upload a chemical description file in a supported format for example MOL, SMILES as well as a bitmap representation of the chemical compound such as png, gif, tiff, jpeg format.

The Search for scaffold button will enlarge your search as the compound will be searched more generally, taking into consideration only the 1st part of the InchKey. The scaffold is Basic skeleton of a molecule to which further groups and moieties are attached.

Structure editor tab

The structure editor allows you to draw chemical formulas like you would do on paper.

Convert structure tab
Different options to enter your search are available: name of the chemical compound such as trivial name, commercial name, IUPAC name or CAS name, the International NonProprietary Name INN InchI, InchIkeys or Smiles.

You can submit your query directly or check the structure using the show in editor. This button will process the input data to convert the compound name, INN, InchI or SMILES into the corresponding structure

Upload structure tab

Select a file from your computer.

To perform a search in the Claims, use the following search query:
CHEM:(Inchikey BEFORE10000 description)

Substructure search

In addition to exact chemical structure search, you can now also search substructure in PATENTSCOPE.

Substructure search identifies elements embedded within larger structures allowing you to retrieve substances which match your query with substitutions at open valence positions. This type of search will allow you to discover the chemical environment of your initial structure search.
THE BROWSE MENU

BROWSE BY WEEK (PCT)
WIPO publishes new PCT applications every week on Thursday. Selecting *Browse by week* gives access to a list of PCT applications by publication week.

Use the arrow of the drop-down menu to select a PCT publication week.

The result list can be downloaded using the Excel download button (green circle in figure above)

IPC statistics (red circle in the image above)

IPC statistics are available in this Browse by week menu. The idea is to provide a picture of the global trends in PCT applications. For example, it can show who the main and/or new main actors are etc. It takes into account applications that have IPC codes. Out of 3000 published applications, about 100 do not have any IPC code.

To access those statistics click on the IPC statistics button (red circle in the figure above)
The first tab is called “Most active” which shows the most active IPCs in a specific publication. First select the publication you are interested in in the drop-down menu. The question mark will provide you with the definition of the code when you hover the mouse over it. Here “chart” was selected in the action column. If you select query, you will be redirected to the result list where you can see the query that triggered the graph, the top 10 applicants amongst other values in the Analysis box.

The second tab “Most active last 5 gazettes” shows the most active IPC in the last 5 publications. Options “chart” and “query” are available.

The “Most advanced” tab shows uptrends of IPCs. Options “chart” and “query” are available.

And the last tab “Breakouts” shows a major change in IPCs. Options “chart” and “query” are available.

GAZETTE ARCHIVE

In the Gazette Archive, you will find official lists of all published PCT applications since 1978.

DOWNLOAD NATIONAL PHASE ENTRIES

Here you can download all the national phase entries available at the time of the download.

SEQUENCE LISTING

Selecting Browse: Sequence Listing gives access to the lists of nucleotide and or amino acid sequence listings contained in published PCT applications. Use the 2 drop-down menus shown below to select the year and publication week.
The IPC Green Inventory attempts to collect Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs as listed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)) in one place as they are currently scattered widely across the IPC in numerous technical fields.

ESTs are presented in a hierarchical structure (A). For each technology, the links in the IPC column direct the user to the corresponding place in the scheme. The links in the PATENTSCOPE column (B) allow the user to automatically search and display all international patent applications available through PATENTSCOPE which are classified in the relevant IPC place.

**IPC GREEN INVENTORY**

The IPC Green Inventory attempts to collect Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs as listed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)) in one place as they are currently scattered widely across the IPC in numerous technical fields.

ESTs are presented in a hierarchical structure (A). For each technology, the links in the IPC column direct the user to the corresponding place in the scheme. The links in the PATENTSCOPE column (B) allow the user to automatically search and display all international patent applications available through PATENTSCOPE which are classified in the relevant IPC place.
PORTAL TO PATENT REGISTERS
The portal aims to facilitate the verification of legal status of patents and related SPCs by compiling relevant information of national registers of various jurisdictions, e.g. availability of online access to a national or regional register.
SEARCH RESULTS

DISPLAY OF THE SEARCH RESULTS

The search query, whether you performed a SIMPLE; ADVANCED; FIELD COMBINATION, CLIR or CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS search, will return a list of results in a window as shown below:
The first component of this window:

A Allows the search query to be redefined in reaction to retrieved documents
B Indicates the search performed and the number of retrieved documents.
C Lets you navigate from one search result page to another
D Allows you to set up RSS notifications based on your search query, helping you to monitor patenting activity and updates in your area of interest

Result analysis
The second “box” of the window is called Analysis:

A Summary of the main Offices, Main IPC, Main Applicant, Main Inventor and Publication Date
B Options for the display of search results:
   1. Table (by default) or Graph:
2. Bar (by default—as shown above) or Pie:

In both bar and pie options, the tabs allow you to see the information graphically for the *Offices, Main IPC, Main Applicant, Main Inventor* and *Publication Date*.

The charts can be saved in GIF format for inclusion in documents or reports by right-clicking in a corner of the image and selecting “Copy image” or “Save image”.

28
Provides bibliographic data with search terms highlighted and allows accessing of detailed records by clicking on publication number and title.

### Search Options

**Sort by:**

- **Pub Date Desc**
- **View All**
- **List Length 10**
- **Machine translation**

**List Length** option allows you to increase the number of displayed results per page (10 by default) to up to 200.

**Machine translation** button offers machine translation tools to translate the result list into any of the languages supported by those tools.

**Sort by Option:**

- **Relevance**
- **Publication Date Descending**
- **Publication Date Ascending**
- **Application Date Ascending or Application Date Descending**

**View Option:**

Allows you to select the components displayed in the result list. Images can be also made visible for example.

**List Length Option:**

Increases the number of displayed results per page (10 by default) to up to 200.
The tabs

- **PCT Biblio. Data**: Refers generally to the various data appearing on the front page of a patent document or the corresponding applications and may comprise document identification data, domestic filing data, priority data, publication data, classification data, and other concise data relating to the technical content of the document;

- **Description**: Clear and concise explanation of known existing technologies related to the new invention and explanation of how this invention could be applied to solve problems not
addressed by the existing technologies; specific embodiments of the new technology are also usually given. Integrated machine translation tools allow translation of the document.

**Claims**

- Legal definition of the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention and for which protection is sought or granted; each claim is a single sentence in a legalistic form that defines an invention and its unique technical features; claims must be clear and concise and fully supported by the description. Integrated machine translation tools allow translation of the document.

**Drawings**

- Gives direct to the drawings of a patent document

**National Phase**

- Where information is displayed for an office, this indicates that the applicant has requested national phase processing for the application concerned in that office. The national entry date and national reference number are supplied by the national office concerned and can be used to retrieve further details from that office, if desired. A list of national patent offices supplying national phase information can be found here: [http://www.wipo.int/pctdb/en/nationalphase.jsp](http://www.wipo.int/pctdb/en/nationalphase.jsp).

**Notices**

- Notifications of changes after publication

**Documents**

- This service provides access to published PCT international applications and to the latest bibliographic data and documents contained in the files of PCT international applications. Due to changes in the PCT Regulations and to the availability of documents in electronic form, the information available is different depending on the date of filing of the international application. WIPO bears no responsibility for the content of PCT international applications and related documents. The bibliographic data and documents are updated daily and publication of new applications is updated weekly on publication day, i.e., Thursday, unless the International Bureau is closed for a public holiday in which case data is published on Friday.
This translation tool is available for the translation of patent texts. Developed and trained internally on bilingual patent corpuses, it incorporates neural machine translation technology. It takes into account 32 technical domains derived from the IPC:

- [AERO] Aeronautics & Aerospace Engineering
- [AGRI] Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry
- [AUDV] Audio, Audiovisual, Image & Video Tech
- [AUTO] Automotive & Road Vehicle Engineering
- [BLCG] Civil Engineering & Building Construction
- [CHEM] Chemical & Materials Technology
- [DATA] Computer Sci, Telecom & Broadcasting
- [ELEC] Electrical Engineering & Electronics
- [ENGY] Energy, Fuels & Heat Transfer Eng
- [ENVR] Environmental & Safety Engineering
- [FOOD] Foods & Food Technology
- [GENR] Generalities, Language, Media & Info Sci
- [HOME] Home Contents & Household Maintenance
- [HORI] Precision Mechanics, Jewelry & Horology
- [MANU] Manufacturing & Materials Handling Tech
- [MARI] Marine Engineering
- [MEAS] Standards, Units, Metrology & Testing
- [MECH] Mechanical Engineering
- [MEDI] Medical Technology
- [METL] Metallurgy
- [MILI] Military Technology
- [MINE] Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction & Minerals
- [NANO] Nano Technology
- [PACK] Packaging & Distribution of Goods
- [PRNT] Printing & Paper
- [RAIL] Railway Engineering
- [SCIE] Optical Engineering
- [SPRT] Sports, Leisure, Tourism & Hospitality
- [TEXT] Textile & Clothing Industries
- [TRAN] Transportation

18 language combinations are available:

- English-Chinese
- English-French
- English-German
- English-Japanese
- English-Korean
- English-Russian
- English-Spanish
- Chinese-English
- French-English
- German-English
- Japanese-English
- Korean-English
- Russian-English
- Spanish-English
To use this tool:

A: Enter your text in the Source text box;
B: Select the Language pair. The system will automatically detect the language pair to be used if you do not select an option;
C: Select the Domain. The system will automatically detect the domain if you do not select an option;
D: Click the Translate button.

The result will appear as shown below:
The tool splits the text into different segments, highlighted in red. For each segment, it suggests alternative translations. The user can also edit the proposed translations.

An interesting article about the neural technology used in WIPO Translate is available here: http://www.wipo.int/pressroom/en/articles/2016/article_0014.html

WIPO PEARL
WIPO’s multilingual terminology portal gives access to scientific and technical terms derived from patent documents. It helps promote accurate and consistent use of terms across different languages, and makes it easier to search and share scientific and technical knowledge.
Key features

- Developed by WIPO language experts and terminologists.
- 10 languages – Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.
- All the content has been validated and given a term reliability score.
- If there is no equivalent in the target language in the database, WIPO’s machine translation engine may offer you a translation proposal.
- Integrated with PATENTSCOPE so you can search the entire PATENTSCOPE corpus for terms and their equivalents in other languages.

Linguistic search

Search by term, with optional parameters. Select a Source Language for best results, and disable ad-blocking plug-ins.
Concept map search

Search by concept, or by subject field/subfield by clicking on the bubbles; click on a concept to open the terminology record. Select a second concept to view the concept path, and click on the "Export concept path" button to perform a combined keyword search in PATENTSCOPE.

OPTIONS

Query tab: Define the defaults for query language, the stemming option, the sorting of the results and the number of results to be included in the list.
The Result tab: Define the defaults for the language of the result list, the fields that will be displayed, the presentation of the results analysis, the groups to be included in the results analysis and the number of items in those groups.

The Interface tab: Select the default search interface, search field, patent collections, interface language, and color of the interface (skin). You can also select whether to activate Tooltip Help and IPC Help through this tab.

The Office tab: Select the patent collection/s for your patent searches.
The Translate tab: activate WIPO translate for the translation of the result list and description and claims.

**NEWS**

The “News” is a direct link to all the news items posted on the PATENTSCOPE homepage and related to the search system.

**LOGIN**
ACCOUNT SIGN UP
Provide the mandatory information (*) in order to create your free-of-charge PATENTSCOPE account.

LOGIN
Once logged into their PATENTSCOPE accounts, users can:

- Save their preferred settings, such as the search interface by default, the length of the search result list, etc.,
- Save their queries; and
- Download the result lists up to 10,000 records.
- Use the chemical structure search

HELP

In this menu, help as how to search is provided, as well as the data coverage, the FAQs, the forum and the log for the queries in your session.

ANNEX
SEARCH SYNTAX

The search syntax allows you to search for specific information in the advanced search. A query is a logical sentence that consists of elements joined by special symbols called operators used to define the relationship between words or groups of words.

An “element” can be:
- a single term (“engine”);
- a phrase (a group of words surrounded by quotes to search for multiple words in exact order: “magnetic cup”); or
- several of these grouped together with parentheses.

List of operators supported in the PATENTSCOPE search service:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operators</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BOOLEAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>always use in capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AND</strong></td>
<td>train AND plane</td>
<td>Returns all documents that contain both the first term and the second term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OR</strong></td>
<td>train OR plane</td>
<td>Returns all documents that contain either the first term or the second term or both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOT</strong></td>
<td>NOT plane</td>
<td>Returns all documents that do not contain the term following NOT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANDNOT</strong></td>
<td>train ANDNOT plane</td>
<td>Returns all documents that contain the first term and not the term following NOT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WILDCARD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>te?t</td>
<td>Returns all documents that contain test or text. Wildcard search uses ? to search terms with one single character replaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>electr*</td>
<td>Returns all documents that contain electric, electrics, electrical, electricity. Wildcard search uses * to search terms with 0 or more characters replaced either in the middle of the term or at the end of the term (* as the 1st character of the term is not supported).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elec*try</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^</td>
<td>power^10 nuclear</td>
<td>Returns all documents in which “power” is considered to be more relevant (10 times in the example) than “nuclear”. The caret assigns importance values to individual query terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+/-</td>
<td>+electric-power</td>
<td>Returns all documents that contain electric and that do not contain power. Filtered searching allows to require (+) a query term and to prohibit (-) one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~</td>
<td>roo~</td>
<td>Fuzzy search returns all documents that contain room, roof, root, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
<td>(spaghetti OR plate) AND fork</td>
<td>Returns all documents that contain spaghetti or plate and fork. Grouping is used to group clauses to form sub-queries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~/NEAR</td>
<td>“heart monitoring”~10 Heart NEAR monitoring</td>
<td>Proximity search allows specifying a distance between words. In the example with tilde “heart” and “monitoring” are separated by 10 other words; NEAR separates words by 5 words by default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>[01.01.2000 TO 01.01.2001]</td>
<td>Returns all documents that contain dates between 01.01.2000 and 01.01.2001. Range search uses [ ] to include the bounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ }</td>
<td>{Smith TO Townsend}</td>
<td>Returns all documents that contain names between Smith and Townsend, but not including Smith and Townsend. Range search uses { } to exclude the bounds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIELD CODES

Field codes are used in the Advanced Search interface to limit your search to specific fields. For example:

To search for documents that contain the terms “precipitated calcium carbonate”, “carbon dioxide”, and variants of the word inject (using a wildcard operator) in any English text and belong to the fields of technology of papermaking or cellulose production, as represented by the IPC subclass D21, you can use the query:

EN_ALLTXT: (“precipitated calcium carbonate” AND “carbon dioxide” AND inject*) AND IC:D21

The EN_ALLTXT field code represents a combination of the English title, abstract, description, and claims fields, while the IC field code represents the International Patent Classification field. You should use parentheses (brackets) to enclose all search terms for a given field; and make sure not to put any spaces between the field code and the brackets!

List of field codes supported in the PATENTSCOPE search service

For queries related to APPLICANTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All data</td>
<td>PAA</td>
<td>PAA: John US California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>AAD</td>
<td>AAD: Paix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>AADC</td>
<td>AADC: IT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Main Applicant&quot; name</td>
<td>PAF</td>
<td>PAF: &quot;smith, john&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>PA: smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>ANA</td>
<td>ANA: CN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>ARE</td>
<td>ARE: KR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For queries related to DATES/RANGE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>AD:[01.01.2001 TO 01.01.2005]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Phase Entry</td>
<td>OFDATE</td>
<td>OFDATE: JP2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>PD:[01.04.2033 TO 11.11.2007]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>DP:[15.05.2005 TO 15.15.2008]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For queries related to INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS:

Note: The empty space can be replace with either '-' or no space at all, therefore the following are equivalent:
IC:“F15D 1/00”
IC:F15D1/00
IC:F15D-1/00

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All data</td>
<td>IC</td>
<td>IC: A07 or “G01N 33”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventive</td>
<td>ICI</td>
<td>ICI: G08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Inventive</td>
<td>ICN</td>
<td>ICN: “G06K 21/00”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>ICF</td>
<td>ICF: “G06K 21/00” “</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For queries related to INVENTORS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All data</td>
<td>INA</td>
<td>INA:paul, london UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>IAD</td>
<td>IAD:Seattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>IADC</td>
<td>IADC:DE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Main inventor” name</td>
<td>INF</td>
<td>INF:“hamilton, Janice”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>IN:john</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For queries related to LANGUAGES:

The table shows examples for ENGLISH, for other languages, please replace EN by:

- FR for French
- DE for German
- ES for Spanish
- JA for Japanese
- RU for Russian
- VN for Vietnamese
- ZH for Chinese
- KO for Korean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All data</td>
<td>EN_ALL</td>
<td>EN_ALL: pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>EN_AB</td>
<td>&quot;electric car&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims</td>
<td>EN_CL</td>
<td>&quot;needle&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>EN_DE</td>
<td>&quot;syringe&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>EN_ALLTXT</td>
<td>&quot;waterproof cannula&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>EN_TI</td>
<td>&quot;flexible tube&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filing</td>
<td>LGF</td>
<td>JA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication</td>
<td>LGP</td>
<td>EN</td>
</tr>
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</table>

For queries related to LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES:

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<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All data</td>
<td>RPA</td>
<td>(gearge, new port)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>RAD</td>
<td>(colombettes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>RCN</td>
<td>KR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Main Legal Rep” Name</td>
<td>RPF</td>
<td>(Jons)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For queries related to NAMES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All data</td>
<td>ALLNAMES</td>
<td>ALLNAMES:smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicant</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>PA:smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventor</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>IN:smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Main Applicant” Name</td>
<td>PAF</td>
<td>“smith, john”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Main Inventor”</td>
<td>INF</td>
<td>“hamilton, janice”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Main Legal Rep”</td>
<td>RPF</td>
<td>RPF: jones</td>
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</table>
For queries related to NUMBERS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All data</td>
<td>ALLNUM</td>
<td>ALLNUM:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td>AN:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Phase</td>
<td>OFNUM</td>
<td>OFNUM:123*US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Publication</td>
<td>PN</td>
<td>PN:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior PCT Application</td>
<td>PRIORPCTAN</td>
<td>PRIORPCTAN:US2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior PCT Publication</td>
<td>PRIORPCTWO</td>
<td>PRIORPCTWO:2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NP:2003*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIPO Publication</td>
<td>WO</td>
<td>WO:YY/NN*;YY/NN; YYYY/NN*; YYYY/NNNN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers are flexible: examples can be found on the *Simple Search* interface.

For queries related to PCT NATIONAL PHASE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Phase All Data</td>
<td>NPA</td>
<td>NPA:US2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Phase Application Number</td>
<td>NPAN</td>
<td>NPAN:CA-2*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Phase Entry Date</td>
<td>NPED</td>
<td>NPED:US-200012*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Phase Entry Type</td>
<td>NPET</td>
<td>NPET:(US-E*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Phase Office Code</td>
<td>NPCC</td>
<td>NPCC:JP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For queries related to OFFICES/COUNTRIES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>OF</td>
<td>OF:JP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office code</td>
<td>OF</td>
<td>OF:WO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>CTR</td>
<td>CTR:CU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For queries related to PRIORITY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All data</td>
<td>PI</td>
<td>PI:2005 KR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>PCN</td>
<td>PCN:ZA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>PD</td>
<td>PD: [01.04.2003 TO 11.11.2007]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>NP</td>
<td>NP: [01.04.2003 TO 11.11.2007]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For queries related to PCT PROCEDURE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ST.3 Office code of the patent authority that performed the preliminary search report</td>
<td>ISA</td>
<td>ISA:US and OF:WO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For an ISR document in status filed (ISR): Report; if there is an Article 17(2)(a) declaration in status filed (A172A): Declaration</td>
<td>ISR</td>
<td>ISR:declaration and OF:WO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If any Supplementary International Search Report has been received, show status “report”; if no SIS Reports or Declarations are on file, show status “None”</td>
<td>SIS</td>
<td>SIS:report and OF:WO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If there is an IPER in status filed (IPER or IPRP2) and the time limit for making the report visible to PATENTSCOPE has passed: Report</td>
<td>IPE</td>
<td>IPE:report and OF:WO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>