



# SEARCHING THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX<sup>®</sup> (DWPI<sup>SM</sup>) USING CPI POLYMER INDEXING; AN INTRODUCTION: **Part I**

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SOLUTIONS

FINDING THE PATENTS YOU NEED ON PLASTICS, RUBBERS AND OTHER POLYMERS

DONALD WALTER  
SEPTEMBER 22, 2011



THOMSON REUTERS

# AGENDA

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- THE PROBLEM; WHY IS IT DIFFICULT TO FIND PATENTS ON POLYMERS?
- SOLUTION; DWPI POLYMER INDEXING
- DWPI COVERAGE
- EXAMPLE
- HOW DO YOU FIND THE PROPER TERMS TO SEARCH?
- HOW DO YOU ARRANGE THEM IN A SEARCH STRATEGY?

**N.B. This presentation is only an overview. For a more detailed course, contact Thomson Reuters**

# THE PROBLEM; WHY IS IT DIFFICULT TO FIND PATENTS ON POLYMERS?

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- Patents do not always call polymers by their common names



can be “polypropylene” “propylene polymers”, “a homopolymer of ..., propene, ...”, etc.

- Multiply the variations on the polymer’s name by the number of languages (English, French, German, Japanese, Chinese, etc.) and it compounds the problem.
- But in the DWPI Polymer Indexing, polypropylene is always **P1343**

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# SOLUTION; DWPI POLYMER INDEXING

```

AN 2010-G50680 [201047] WPIX
ED 20100723
CR 2005-767398; 2005-777917; 2008-N97614; 2009-F53945; 200
TI AB US 20100143468 A1 UPAB: 20100723
NOVELTY - A tranexamic acid tablet formulation, c
acid (650 mg) and/or its salts and a modified rele
DC PLE UPA 20100723
IN [1.1] 2004 G0635 G0022 D01 D12 D10 D23 D2
PA F71; H0000;
CYC [1.2] 2004 D01 D11 D10 D23 D22 D31 D42 D5
PI H0293 P0599 G3623 DCN: R01863 DCR:
ADT [1.3] 2004 G3678 G3634 G3623 P0599 D01 D0
F24 F26 F34 H0293 DCN: R06563 DCR:
[1.4] 2004 G3645-R G3634 D01 D03 D11 D10
H0293 P0599 G3623;
[1.5] 2004 G3678-R G3634 D01 D03 D11 D10
P0599 G3623;
[1.6] 2004 G3678-R G3634 D01 D03 D11 D10
P0599 G3623 F26-R F30-R;
PRAI [1.7] 2004 ND01; Q9999 Q8037 Q7987; Q9999
[2.1] 2004 D11 D10 D50; G3634 D01 D03 D11
D86 F24 F29 F26 F34 H0293 P0599 G36
TECH [2.2] 2004 ND01; Q9999 Q8037 Q7987; Q9999
B4795 B4773 B4740;
the USP 27 Apparatus Type II Paddle Method 50 RPM in water (900 ml) at 37 plus m
0.5 degrees C of tranexamic acid and/or salt (15-29 wt.%) released at 15 minutes
tranexamic acid and/or its salt (56-69 wt.%) released at 45 minutes, and tranexar
acid and/or its salt (89-100 wt.%) released at 90 minutes. The tablet is a matrix
tablet which comprises a pregranulated drug mixed together with the modified rele
material. The modified release material is selected from hydroxyalkylcelluloses,
alkylcelluloses, cellulose ethers, and/or partial esters (preferably ...

```

Terms are parsed into

- Sentences,
- Paragraphs and
- Chapters

for greatest precision

ABEX ADMINISTRATION - Administration is oral (claimed). Dosage is 585-715 (preferably 650) mg.

EXAMPLE - Modified release tranexamic acid tablets (650 mg) comprising microcrystalline cellulose (44.25), colloidal silicon dioxide (0.75), pregelatinized corn starch (49.50), hypomellose (147), povidone (36), stearic acid (18), magnesium stearate (4.50), and purified water (135) was prepared.



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# DWPI PATENT COVERAGE

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- Patent parts;
  - All claims,
  - Objects of the invention
  - Examples
  - Additional important information from the body of the patent

# DWPI PATENT COVERAGE (contd)

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- Polymer information
- Applications (uses)
- Properties (especially improvements over the prior art)
- In claims involving Markush formulae, all possible configurations are indexed. For subjects that can be indexed from several points of view, all possible terms are applied.
- Synthetic and natural polymers.
- Some non-polymers;
- Monomers and condensants (polymer formers); e.g. making propylene monomer
- Catalysts for making polymers, monomers and additives.
- Polymer additives
- Polymerization processes
- Polymer processing
- Polymer forms and shapes
- Properties are indexed, especially those which indicate improvement over the prior art.

# COUNTRY COVERAGE

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"Major" countries that get both Manual Codes and Polymer Indexing are:

AU	Australia	IE	Ireland (from 95/01)	WO	Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)
AT	Austria	IN	India (from 2005/34)	RD	Research Disclosures (til 2001)
BE	Belgium	JP	Japan	ZA	South Africa
CA	Canada	KR	S. Korea (200851+)	SU	Soviet Union
CN	China	NL	Netherlands	SE	Sweden
EP	European Patent Office	NZ	New Zealand (from 94/01)	CH	Switzerland
FR	France			GB	United Kingdom
DE	Germany (this used to be DD for East and DE for West)			US	United States

"Minor" Countries that are only given Manual codes are:

BR	Brazil (from 93/41-1998)	LU	Luxembourg	RO	Romania
CZ	Czech Republic	MX	Mexico	RU	Russia
DK	Denmark	NO	Norway	SG	Singapore
FI	Finland	PI	Philippines	SK	Slovakia (formerly CZ)
HU	Hungary	PT	Portugal	ES	Spain
IL	Israel	RD	Research Disclosures (from 2002)	TW	Taiwan
IT	Italy				

N.B. If a patent is published in a minor country, and then gets a major country equivalent, polymer indexing will be added to the record.

For an up to date list of countries covered by the polymer indexing, see <http://science.thomsonreuters.com/support/patents/polyindexnews/#pipa>



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## EXAMPLE; FIND PATENTS ON

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- A printing plate made from binary copolymer of styrene and a C4 - C8 aliphatic conjugated diolefinic monomer layer and an acrylate polymer

The only questions we have to answer are;

1. How do you find the proper terms to search?
2. How do you arrange them in a search strategy?

# HOW DO YOU FIND THE PROPER TERMS TO SEARCH?

<http://science.thomsonreuters.com/support/patents/userguides>

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To help you use our patent and scientific information effectively, Thomson Scientific produces a range of User Guides, all written by specialists in their field. We make these available for a minimum charge that covers production and postage costs.

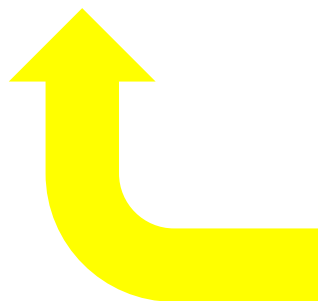
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### GUIDES AVAILABLE

- Derwent World Patents Index
  - Tools of the Trade series
  - Dialog
  - STN
  - Questel Orbit
- Patents Citation Index
  - Dialog
- Derwent Value-Add
  - Derwent Classification
  - Patentee Codes



### Polymer Specific

- CPI Plasdoc Coding Systems
- Polymer Indexing Dictionary
- Polymer Indexing Hierarchy
- Polymer Indexing Reference Manual
- Polymer Indexing System Description
- Polymer Indexing Thesaurus

### Engineering Specific

# FINDING THE TERMS TO SEARCH

<http://science.thomsonreuters.com/support/patents/userguides/polymerguides>

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DWPI and Patent Information Reference Center > User Guides > Polymer Specific User Guides

## POLYMER INDEXING USER GUIDES

User Guide Title	Edition	£ Price	\$ Price	Euro Price
CPI Plasdoc Coding Systems	Sept 2004	50	75	70

ISBN: 1 903836 70 4

This user guide replaces the CPI Plasdoc Retrieval Guide (2 parts). Combined into a single publication, details of the hierarchical listing by subject area of all the Plasdoc codes from the time period 1966 - 1994. Also included is a numerical listing of all the Plasdoc Codes, both Multipunch (AM) and Key Serial (KS) codes.

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### OPTIONS

[Back to main Support Center page](#)

User Guide Title	Edition	£ Price	\$ Price	Euro Price
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# WE ARRANGE THE DIFFERENT CONCEPTS TO SEARCH IN A SPREADSHEET ...

The screenshot shows a spreadsheet with the following data:

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1		Query;	A printing plate made from	binary copolymer of	styrene and	a C4 - C8	aliphatic conjugated diolefinic monomer	layer and	an acrylate polymer						
2	1966 (P) 01&	S (													y/AM [1]
3															
4	1968 (Q) 01-														[2]
5															
6	1972 (T) 012														[3]
7															
8	1977 (Y) 010														[4]
9															
10	1978 (A) 011 Start of Key														[5]
11	Serials														
12	1982 (E) 013														[6]
13															
14	1984 014 Derwent														[7]
15	Registry cpds														
16	1993/32 017 Start	S (													y/PLE [ 8]
17	Enhncd Polymer Indexing														
18	1996 018														[ 9]
19															
20	2004														[10]

A yellow callout box with the text "Each concept in its own column" is overlaid on the spreadsheet.

# YOU CAN USE THE DICTIONARY TO LOOK UP THE STRATEGY FOR EACH CONCEPT ...

DERWENT  
WORLD PATENTS INDEX

**Polymer Indexing Dictionary**

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Edition 2  
ISBN: 1 903836 60 2

All terms arranged alphabetically, e.g. “PRINTING PLATES” goes between “PRINTING, OTHER” and “PRISMS”

## PRINTING PLATES

*[applications]* **Q8800**

“Polymeric resists used in the manufacture of printing plates are indexed using this code as well as Q8684 Resists.”

BT Printing

UF Stencils

660 [1]

Q8800 [8]

◆ AM code includes Transfer sheets and films

# ... AND ADD IT TO THE SPREADSHEET WITH OUR STRATEGY

Book2 - Microsoft Excel

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1		Query;	A printing plate made from	binary copolymer of	styrene and	a C4 - C8	aliphatic conjugated diolefinic monomer	layer and	an acrylate polymer						
2	1966 (P) 01&	S (	660 (P)											yAM [1]	
3															
4	1968 (Q) 01-													[2]	
5															
6	1972 (T) 012													[3]	
7															
8	1977 (Y) 010													[4]	
9															
10	1978 (A) 011 Start of Key													[5]	
11	Series														
12	1982 (E) 013													[6]	
13															
14	1984 014 Derwent													[7]	
15	Registry cpds														
16	1993/32 017 Start	S (	(Q8800 (L) Printing plates											yPLE [8]	
17	Enhncd Polymer Indexing														
18	1996 018													[9]	
19															
20	2004 2004													[10]	
21															
22	STN	S (L1(P)01&/AM) OR (L1(P)01-/AM) OR (L1(P)012/AM) OR (L1(P)010/AM) OR (L1 AND 011/AM) OR (L1 AND 013/AM) OR L1 OR (L2 AND 017/PLE) OR (L2 AND 018/PLE) OR L2													
23															
24															
25															
26															
27															
28															

**PRINTING PLATES** *[applications]* Q8800

“Polymeric resists used in the manufacture of printing plates are indexed using this code as well as Q8684 Resists.”

BT Printing

UF Stencils

660 [1]

Q8800 [8]

◆ AM code includes Transfer sheets and films

# BUILDING A SEARCH STRATEGY; FINDING THE TERMS TO SEARCH

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- Three types of codes
  - Punch positions (/AM)
    - 1966-94
    - Hierarchical
    - There may be several 'card records' of AMs per record. Use Boolean Link operator for codes that must be in the same 'card record'. Boolean Link operator is (P) in STN
  - [Keyterm Serials (/KS)
    - 1978-94
    - Not hierarchical
    - One KS field per record. Use AND operator]
  - Enhanced Polymer Indexing (/PLE)
    - 1993/32+
    - Hierarchical
    - Sophisticated parsing into sentences, paragraphs and chapters for most precise retrieval
- The Dictionary proposes strategies for all three kinds

# ALTERNATIVELY ONE CAN USE THE HIERARCHIES,

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WORLD PATENTS INDEX

**CPI Plasdoc  
Coding Systems**

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<1994

Revised Edition 1  
ISBN: 1 903836 53 5

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WORLD PATENTS INDEX®

**Polymer Indexing Hierarchy**

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≥1994

Edition 3  
ISBN: 1 903836 58 6



# ALTERNATIVELY ONE CAN USE THE HIERARCHIES, BOTH OLD PLASDOC ...

DERWENT  
WORLD PATENTS I

## CPI Plasdoc Coding Systems

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Bookmarks

- Polymers and Copolymers
  - H Reaction Processes (excluding Polymerisation)
  - J Additives or Materials associated with Polymers
  - K Plant and Laboratory Operations
  - L Shaping and Finishing of Monomers
  - M Form or Shape of Polymers
  - N Properties
  - P Use of Polymers**
- 11 Plasdoc Registry Compounds
- 12 Plasdoc Registry Compounds - Alphabetical Order
- 13 Numerical List of Punch Positions
- 14 KS and AM Codes with Definitions

CPI Plasdoc Coding Systems | 135  
Subject Matter Order

659	<b>P18 Printing</b>	2810
659.641	Carbon paper incl. 'carbonless' types	2811
	Electrophotography - see under Photography (page 134)	
659.656	Printing inks	2812
659.660	Printing rollers and printing plates (incl. transfer sheets, stencils)	2813
659.720	Other printing and bookbinding	2814
668	<b>P19 Tape</b>	2815
668.609	Adhesive tape	2816
668.623:627	Insulation tape (electrical)	2741
668.669	Recording tape incl. magnetic tape	2818
668.641	Typewriter ribbon	2817
664	<b>P20 Textiles</b>	2819
664.614	Carpets	2822
664:614.672	..in vehicles (Q) <sup>1</sup>	2822
	Filter cloth - see Chemical (page 129)	
664:665	Non-woven fabrics	2820
664:667	Woven fabrics; Also knitted fabrics (T) <sup>2</sup>	2821
<b>Note</b>		
1 Prior to 06001Q, search 672.720 .		
2 For knitted fabrics prior to 1972 (T), search 664.720 .		
672	<b>P21 Transport</b>	2824
672.55&	Aircraft (E) <sup>1</sup>	3298
672.664:614	Carpets in transport (Q) <sup>2</sup>	2823
672.615	Glazing in transport	2827
672.57&	Ground vehicles (E) <sup>1</sup>	3300
672.275	Tyre cord	2825
672:41&	Tyres, inner tubes (Q) <sup>2</sup>	2826

# ... AND ENHANCED POLYMER INDEXING

## Contents

Introduction .....
Polymer Descriptors .....
Polymer Formers .....
Polymer Types .....
Natural Polymers .....
Modified Polymers .....
Chemicals .....
Chemical Aspects .....
Novelty Descriptors .....
Universal Terms .....
Shape & Form .....
Additives .....
Catalysts .....
Chemical Processes .....
Physical Operations .....
Equipment .....
Properties .....
Applications .....

## Polymer Indexing Hierarchy Contents

158

Q8571	NT	Packaging
	SA	Labels
	SA	Labels
<b>Q8582</b>	<b>Paper</b>	
		"Polymer used in"
<b>Q8593</b>	<b>Pesticide</b>	
	UF	Insecticides
<b>Q8606</b>	<b>Photography</b>	
Q8617	NT	Electrophotography
Q8628	NT	Photography
Q8639	NT	Photography
Q8640	NT	Holography
Q8651	NT	Photography
Q8662	NT	Photography
	UF	Substrates
Q8673	NT	Radiation sensitive
		"Use Radiation sensitive"
Q8684	NT	Resists
	SA	Radiation sensitive/reactive (properties)
Q8695	NT	Thermography
Q8708	NT	Photography, other
	SA	Binders
<b>Q9483</b>	<b>Pigment/colo(u)rant system (04)</b>	
		"Polymer used in/as pigment/colo(u)rant system with use unspecified. Excluding inks, paints"
<b>Q8719</b>	<b>Pipework</b>	
Q8720	NT	Plumbing
	UF	Pipe fittings
Q8731	NT	Pipes
	UF	Fluid conduction
	UF	Hosepipes
<b>Q8742</b>	<b>Plating bath additives</b>	
<b>Q8753</b>	<b>Pollution control</b>	
<b>Q8764</b>	<b>Polyelectrolytes</b>	
	UF	Flocculants
	SA	Detergents
<b>Q8775</b>	<b>Printing</b>	
Q8786	NT	Ink jet printing
Q8797	NT	Printing inks
Q8800	NT	Printing plates
	UF	Stencils
	UF	Substrates (04)
Q9494	NT	Receiving Layer
	UF	Receiving Layer
Q8811	NT	Thermal head printing
Q8872	NT	Transfer sheets and film

Although it is best to use the hierarchy and dictionary synergistically

# WHAT WE DID FOR ONE CONCEPT, WE CAN DO FOR ALL THE OTHERS

Year	Code	Query	A printing plate made from	binary copolymer of	styrene and	a C4 - C8	aliphatic conjugated diolefinic monomer	layer and	an acrylate polymer		
1966 (P)	S (	060	034	056.034	125.034			{(431.443) OR (477.443)}	074		/AM [1]
01&		Printing, rollers, plates	Copolymer	Styrene Copolymer	Other conjugated aliphatic dienes Copolymer			{(Coating, casting or laminating with polymer. Polymer coating on polymer) OR (Coatings, impregnations, laminates. Polymer coating on polymer)} (P)	Monoolefinic acrylic compounds		
1968 (Q)	S L1(P)(		27& (P)	27& (P)	27& (P)						/AM [2]
01			Binary copolymer	Binary copolymer	Binary copolymer						[3]
1972 (T)											[4]
012											[5]
1977 (Y)											[6]
010											[7]
1978 (A)	S L2 AND (			0306 AND	116 AND			{2437 OR 2726}			/KS [8]
011		Start of Key Serials		Styrene binary copolymer	Other Conjugated aliphatic diene binary copolymer			Polymer on polymer coating OR Polymer on polymer coating			[9]
1982 (E)											[10]
013											[11]
1984											[12]
014		Denwent Registry cpds									[13]
1993/32	S (	08800	0022	00708	{D84 OR D85 OR D86 OR D87 OR D88}	G0828	X9676 AND	P0088			/PLE [14]
017		Start Enhanced Polymer Indexing	Printing plates	Binary copolymer	Styrene	Carbon count 4 C OR Carbon count 5 C OR Carbon count 6 C OR Carbon count 7 C OR Carbon count 8 C	Conjugated aliphatic diolefinic	Multilayer structure	Acrylic polymer		
1996											[15]
018											[16]
2004											[17]
2004											[18]
STN	S (L1(P)01&/AM) OR (L2(P)01-AM) OR (L2(P)012/AM) OR (L2(P)010/AM) OR (L3 AND 011/AM) OR (L3 AND 013/AM) OR L3 OR (L4 AND 017/PLE) OR (L4 AND 018/PLE) OR L4										[19]



# AGENDA

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- THE PROBLEM; WHY IS IT DIFFICULT TO FIND PATENTS ON POLYMERS?
- SOLUTION; DWPI POLYMER INDEXING
- DWPI PATENT COVERAGE
- COVERAGE – WHICH COMPOUNDS ARE COVERED?
- COMPOUND COVERAGE – WHAT INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPOUNDS IS COVERED?
- EXAMPLE
  - HOW DO YOU FIND THE PROPER TERMS TO SEARCH?
  - HOW DO YOU ARRANGE THEM IN A SEARCH STRATEGY?

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# HOW DO YOU ARRANGE THEM IN A SEARCH STRATEGY? PLASDOC

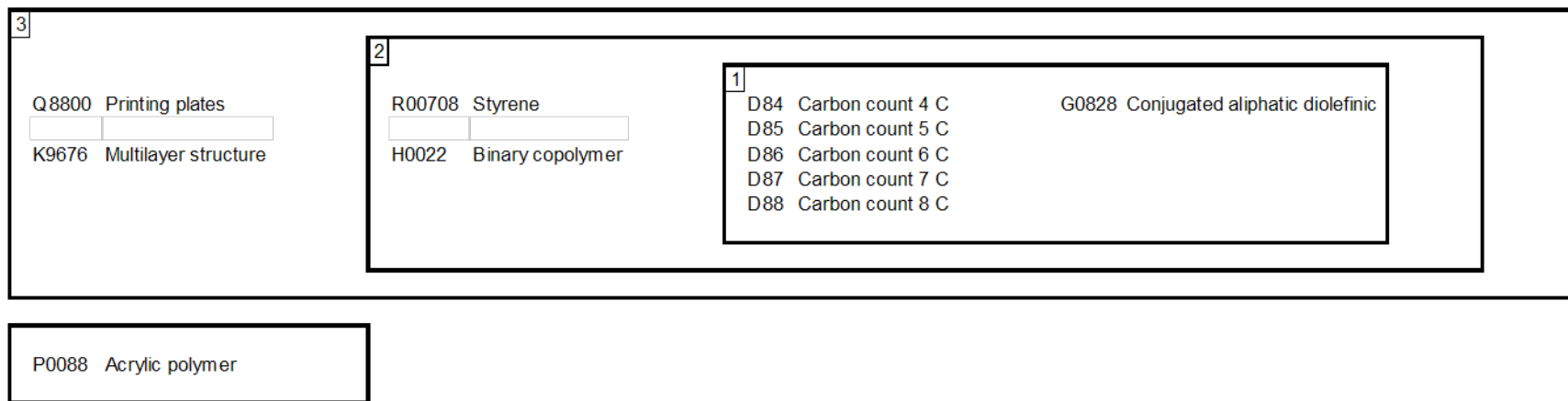
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- Polymer Fragment Code (AM/PF) terms are usually put into the same card record (a.k.a subfield)
- However, separate subfields are created under certain circumstances in order to separate the codes for separate inventive concepts and improve search precision.
  - Separate 'card records' (paragraphs) are created when homopolymers and copolymers are independently present. One card record is made for the homopolymer and another for the copolymer.
    - For example, when a stabilizer is useful for either PVC or Styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer, there are separate 'card records' for PVC and the copolymer.
  - For a mixture of polymer A with either B or C, A+B gets one card record and A+C gets another.
  - For a monomer preparation and its copolymerization with other monomers, the monomer preparation gets one 'card record' and the copolymerization gets another.
  - Di-, tri-, or oligomerization of a monomer to produce another monomer. One 'card record' covers the di-, tri-, or oligomerization of the monomer, and another covers production of the monomeric product.
  - When an ion-exchange resin, polymeric catalyst or support is used with another monomer or polymer, the ion-exchange resin, polymeric catalyst or support gets one 'card record,' and the other monomer or polymer gets another.
  - When one polymer is fabricated using another, each polymer gets its own 'card record'.

# HOW DO YOU ARRANGE THEM IN A SEARCH STRATEGY? ENHANCED POLYMER INDEXING

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- A tremendous increase in the precision of searching is possible using the linking in the Enhanced Indexing.
- There are 3 levels of linking
  - 1 Tightest
    - Defines a compound (low molecular weight / non-polymeric compound) chemically
  - 2 Middle
    - Links a compound with its function, shape and form, or chemical process
    - Links monomers of a copolymer
  - 3 Widest
    - Links substance with substance (e.g. polymer to catalyst, polymer to additive)
    - Links polymer to terms describing the system as a whole, e.g. physical operations, properties, use.



# MOST RELIABLE WAY TO DECIDE WHICH LEVEL OF LINKING IS BY USING DOCUMENTATION



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Linking Level Table

FACET	Polymers	Non-polymeric chemicals			
	Polymer Type Pnnnn  Natural Polymers Gnnnn Rnnnnn	Polymer former <sup>Note 1</sup> Gnnnn Rnnnnn	Additive Annn	Catalyst Cnnn	Modifying agent H0226
<b>Polymer Descriptors</b> Hnnnn EXCEPT H0146 H0215 H0204	2	2	<b>H 3 A</b> <u>Except if polymer U is an additive to polymer V, then<sup>Note 2</sup></u> S1. H(U) 2 A(U) S2. S1 AND (all terms describing V)	<b>H 3 C</b> <u>Except if polymer U is a catalyst of polymer V, then<sup>Note 2</sup></u> S1. H(U) 2 C(U) S2. S1 AND (all terms describing V)	<b>H 3 H0226</b> <u>Except if polymer U modifies polymer V, then<sup>Note 2</sup></u> S1. H0226 2 H(U) S2. S1 AND (all terms describing V)
H0146 (Grafting polymer former); H0215 (Minor component); H0204 (Macromer as polymer former) See note 4	H0146 2 P H0215 2 P H0204 2 P	H0146 1 R/G H0215 1 R/G H0204 1 G	3	3	3
<b>Polymer former<sup>Note 1</sup></b> Gnnnn Rnnnnn	2	In a copolymer of polymer formers U and V <sup>Note 2</sup> , R(U) 2 R(V), G(U) 2 R(V), G(U) 2 G(V)	<b>G/R 3 A</b> <u>Except if polymer U is an additive to polymer V, then<sup>Note 2</sup></u> S1. G/R(U) 2 A(U) S2. S1 AND (all terms describing V)	<b>G/R 3 C</b> <u>Except if polymer U is a catalyst of polymer V, then<sup>Note 2</sup></u> S1. G/R(U) 2 C(U) S2. S1 AND (all terms describing V)	<b>G/R 3 H0226</b> <u>Except if polymer U modifies polymer V, then<sup>Note 2</sup></u> S1. G/R(U) 2 H0226 S2. S1 AND (all terms describing V)



T

# The Final Strategy

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L1                    13 SEA (660 (P) 034 (P) 056(P)034 (P)  
125(P)034 (P) ((431(P)443) OR (477(P)443)) (P)  
074)/AM

L2                    10 SEA L1(P)(27& (P) 27& (P) 27&)/AM

L3                    1 SEA L2 AND (0306 AND 1116 AND (2437  
OR 2726))/KS

L4                    65 SEA ((Q8800 (L) (H0022 (P) R00708  
(P) ((D84 OR D85 OR D86 OR D87 OR D88)(S)G0828))  
(L) K9676) AND P0088)/PLE

L5                    71 SEA (L1(P)01&/AM) OR (L2(P)01-/AM)  
OR (L2(P)012/AM) OR (L2(P)010/AM) OR (L3 AND  
011/AM) OR (L3 AND 013/AM) OR L3 OR (L4 AND  
017/PLE) OR (L4 AND 018/PLE) OR L4

# THANK YOU

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# STN<sup>®</sup>

## Searching the Derwent World Patents Index<sup>®</sup> (DWPI<sup>SM</sup>) Using CPI Polymer Indexing: **Part II**

Terri Dockter – FIZ Karlsruhe

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and Chemical Abstracts Service, U.S.A.

# Three linking operators on STN

<b>Linking level</b>	<b>Proximity operator</b>
(3) (widest)	(L) Linking Group
(2) (middle)	(P) Paragraph
(1) (tightest)	(S) Sentence

# Enhanced Polymer Indexing display formats

PLE	All enhanced polymer indexing
HITPLE	Hit polymer indexing paragraphs
CODE (IND)	All patent classifications, Manual Codes, DCR indexing, chemical and polymer subscriber indexing
HITCODE	Hit classification codes, and hit subscriber indexing paragraphs

# Example: HITPLE display

```
=> S (R00708(P)R00806(P)H0022)/PLE
L1      22983 (R00708(P)R00806(P)H0022)/PLE
```

```
=> D BIB HITPLE
```

R00708 = Styrene  
R00806 = Butadiene  
H0022 = Binary copolymer

```
L1      ANSWER 1 OF 22983  WPIX COPYRIGHT 2011          THOMSON REUTERS on STN
AN      2011-B76997 [201115]  WPIX
TI      Gel material for optical apparatus, contains transparent gel, and has
        specified hardness, penetration and repulsive force when surrounding
        surface of string-form gel material is contacted with light guide
        plate and light emitting element
DC      A89; L03; P81; Q71; U14; V07; X26
IN      MASUDA MASAHIKO; SAKURAI HIROHISA; SASAZAWA TAKAHIRO; SHIRATORI YUICHI
PA      (TAIC-N) TAICA CORP
PI      WO 2011019050  A1 20110217 (201115)* JA  98[41]
ADT     WO 2011019050 A1 WO 2010-JP63616 20100811
PRAI    JP 2010-104807          20100430
        JP 2009-187696          20090813
PLE     UPA      20110302
        [2.3]      2004 G0102 G0022 D01 D02 D12 D10 D19 D18 D31 D51 D53
                   D58 D76 D88 DCN: R00708 DCR: 368; G0828 G0817 D01
                   D02 D12 D10 D51 D54 D56 D58 D84 DCN: R00806 DCR:
                   129411; H0022 H0011; S9999 S1365; P0328; P1741; P0351;
```

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