

RDISCLOSURE (Research Disclosure)

Subject Coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All areas of science and technology, i.e., all classes of the International Patent Classification. 										
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File Type	Full text										
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Features	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Thesaurus</td> <td>International Patent Classification (/IPC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alerts (SDIs)</td> <td>Monthly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAS Registry Numbers[®]</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Page Images <input type="checkbox"/> STN AnaVist <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Keep & Share</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SLART <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STN Easy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Learning Database</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Structures <input type="checkbox"/> STN Viewer <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Thesaurus	International Patent Classification (/IPC)	Alerts (SDIs)	Monthly	CAS Registry Numbers[®]	<input type="checkbox"/> Page Images <input type="checkbox"/> STN AnaVist <input type="checkbox"/>	Keep & Share	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SLART <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STN Easy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Learning Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Structures <input type="checkbox"/> STN Viewer <input type="checkbox"/>
Thesaurus	International Patent Classification (/IPC)										
Alerts (SDIs)	Monthly										
CAS Registry Numbers[®]	<input type="checkbox"/> Page Images <input type="checkbox"/> STN AnaVist <input type="checkbox"/>										
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Record Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full text, including images, of technical disclosures of inventions published as an alternative to the patent system. Records contain the title, patent assignee (company and individual inventors as well as the statement 'anonymous'), patent, priority and source information, and the full text. About 50% of the records contain the International Patent Classification, about 30% contain additionally the European Patent Classification. 										
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File Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40,643 records (06/2011) 										
<hr/>											
Coverage	1960-present										
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Sources

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Search and Display Field Codes

Fields that allow left truncation are indicated by an asterisk (*).

General Search Fields

Search Field Name	Search Code	Search Examples	Display Codes
Basic Index* (contains single words from title (TI), and the full text)	None or /BI	S SOFTWARE? S HERBICIDE# S ?LASER?	TI, TX
Accession Number Document Type (code and text) Entry Date (1) EPC, Keyword	/AN /DT (or /TC) /ED /EPC.KW (or /ECLA.KW)	S 324009/AN S PATENT/DT S ED=MARCH 2007 S B2A1/EPC.KW	AN DT ED EPC
European Patent Classification (2)	/EPC (or /ECLA)	S A01D/EPC S A01D0034-49/EPC	EPC
Field Availability	/FA	S REN/FA	FA
Graphic Image, Number (1)	/GIN	S GIN<5	GIN
Graphic Image, Size (1)	/GIS	S GIS=30000	GIS
Graphic Image, Type	/GIT	S TIF/GIT	GIT
International Patent Classification (IPC), IPCR (2,3)	/IPC	S G06F/IPC S G06F0017-30/IPC	IPCI, IPCR
International Standard (Document) Number (Codex and ISSN)	/ISN	S RSDSBB/ISN S 0374-4353/ISN	ISN, SO
IPC, Keyword Term	/IPC.KW	S ADVANCED/IPC.KW	IPC.TAB
IPC, Version (1)	/IPC.VER	S 20100101/IPC.VER	IPC.TAB
Language (ISO code and text)	/LA	S FRENCH/LA S FR/LA	LA
Patent Assignee (includes inventors) (4)	/PA (or /CS)	S INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CORPORATION/PA S M? MCDERMOTT/PA	PA
Patent Number (5)	/PN (or /PATS)	S RD430009/PN	PI
Priority Date (1)	/PRD	S PRD>=20021000	PRAI
Priority Number (5)	/PRN (or /APPS)	S RD2002-456008/PRN	PRAI
Priority Year (1)	/PRY	S 1991/PRY	PRAI
Publication Date (1)	/PD	S PD=JAN-FEB 2002	PI
Publication Year (1)	/PY	S PY>1999	PI
Referenced Non-Patent Literature (2)	/REN	S XP000001356/REN	REN
Source (contains volume, year, and number of the printed publication, ISSN, and CODEN)	/SO	S 463/SO	SO
Title*	/TI	S ?COMPOSITE?/TI S INTERFACE/TI	TI
Update Date (1)	/UP	S UP=MAR 2007	UP

- (1) Numeric search field that may be searched using numeric operators or ranges.
(2) Data not available in regular monthly updates. Data are included in the 6-months updates.
(3) An online thesaurus is available in this field.
(4) Search with implied (S) proximity is available in this field.
(5) Either STN or Derwent format may be used.

RDISCLOSURE**International Patent Classification (/IPC) Thesaurus**

The classifications, validity and catchwords for the main headings and subheadings from the current (8th) edition of the WIPO International Patent Classification (IPC) manual are available. The classifications from the previous editions (1-7) are also available as separate thesauri. To EXPAND and SEARCH in the thesauri for editions 1-7, use the field code followed by the edition number, e.g., /IPC2, for the 2nd edition. Catchwords are included only in the thesauri for the 8th, 7th, 6th, and 5th editions.

Code	Content	Examples
ADVANCED (ADV)	Advanced Codes for the Core Level IPC Code	E A61K0066-02+ADVANCED/IPC
ALL	All Associated Terms (BT, SELF, NT, RT)	E C01C003-00+ALL/IPC
BRO (MAN)	Complete Class	E C01C+BRO/IPC
BT	Broader Term (SELF, BT)	E C01F001-00+BT/IPC
CORE (COR)	Core Codes for the Advanced Level IPC Code	E G08C0019-22+CORE/IPC
ED	Complete title of the SELF term and IPC manual edition	E C01F001-00+ED/IPC
HIE	Hierarchy Term (Broader and Narrower Term) (BT, SELF, NT)	E C011003-00+HIE/IPC
INDEX	Complete title of the SELF term	E C01F001-00+INDEX/IPC
KT	Keyword Term (catchwords) (SELF, KT)	E CYANOGEN+KT/IPC
NEXT	Next Classification	E C01C001-00+NEXT5/IPC
NT	Narrower Terms (SELF, NT)	E C01C+NT/IPC
PREVn	Previous Classification (n =1,2,...)	E C01C001-12+PREV10/IPC
RT (SIB)	Related Terms (SELF, RT)	E C01C003-20+RT/IPC
TI	Complete Title of the SELF Term and Broader Terms (BT, SELF)	E C01F001-00+TI/IPC

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Format	Content	Examples
AN	Accession Number	D 1-5 AN
DT (TC)	Document Type	D DT
ED (1)	Entry Date	D ED
EPC (ECLA)	European Patent Classification	D EPC
FA (1)	Field Availability	D FA
GI	Graphic Image	D GI
GIN	Graphic Image, Number	D GIN
GIS	Graphic Image, Size	D GIS
GIT (1)	Graphic Image, Type	D GIT
IPC	International Patent Classification (IPCI, IPCR)	
IPCI	IPC, Initial	D IPCI
IPCR	IPC, Reclassified	D IPCR
ISN (1)	International Standard (Document) Number	D ISN
LA	Language	D LA TI
PA (CS)	Patent Assignee	D PA
PI (PN) (2)	Patent Information	D PI
PRAI (PRN) (2)	Priority Information	D PRAI
REN	Referenced Non-Patent Literature	D REN
SO	Source	D SO
TI	Title	D TI 1-10
TX	Text	D TX
UP (1)	Update Date	D UP

DISPLAY and PRINT Formats (cont'd)

Format	Content	Examples
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Field Name	Field Code	ANALYZE/ SELECT (1)	SORT
Accession Number	AN	Y	N
Document Type	DT (TC)	Y	Y
Entry Date	ED	Y	N
European Patent Classification	EPC (ECLA)	Y	N
Graphic Image, Number	GIN	Y	N
Graphic Image, Size	GIS	Y	Y
Graphic Image, Type	GIT	Y	N
International Patent Classification	IPC	Y	N
IPC, Advanced Level Symbols	IPC.A	Y (2)	N
IPC, Advanced Level Symbols for Invention	IPC.AI	Y (2)	N
IPC, Core Level Symbols	IPC.C	Y (2)	N
IPC, Core Level Symbols for Invention	IPC.CI	Y (2)	N
Language	LA	Y	Y
Occurrence Count of Hit Terms	OCC	N	Y
Patent Assignee	PA (CS)	Y	Y
Patent Information	PI (PN)	Y	Y
Priority Date	PRD	Y	Y

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SELECT, ANALYZE, and SORT Fields (cont'd)

Field Name	Field Code	ANALYZE/ SELECT (1)	SORT
Priority Information	PRAI (PRN)	Y	Y
Priority Year	PRY	Y	Y
Referenced Non-Patent Literature	REN	Y	Y
Source	SO	Y	Y
Text	TX	Y (3)	N
Title	TI	Y (default)	Y
Update Date	UP	Y	N

(1) HIT may be used to restrict terms extracted to terms that match the search expression used to create the answer set, e.g., SEL HIT TI.

(2) Appends /IPC to the terms created by SELECT.

(3) Appends /BI to the terms created by SELECT.

Sample Records

DISPLAY ALL

AN 453062 RDISCLOSURE
 TI Improved method for preparation of bicyclic orthoester functional compounds
 PA Anonymous
 PI RD 453062 20020110
 PRAI RD 2001-453062 20011220
 REN XP001127230; XP007129599
 SO Research Disclosure, Volume 453, 01 2002, p. 38
 CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353
 LA English
 DT Patent
 GIN 3
 GIS 37252; 41444; 23582
 IPCI C07D
 IPCR C07D0493-08 [I,A]; C07D0493-00 [I,C*]
 EPC C07D0493-08; C07D0493-08+319C+319C+2
 TX 453062
 Improved method for preparation of bicyclic orthoester functional compounds
 Disclosed is an improved method for the preparation of bicyclic orthoester (BOE) -functional compounds. BOE-functional compounds are described, for example, in patent publication WO 97/31703.
 BOE-functional compounds can be prepared in several ways. One such way is the transesterification of a polyol in an appropriate solvent. The transesterification agent can be a trialkyl orthoester. Such a process is described in T. Endo et al. Polymer Journal. Volume 13 (1981), p. 715. A disadvantage of this method is the need to use trialkylorthoesters, which are expensive raw materials.
 Also, BOE-functional compounds can be prepared by converting the corresponding ester-functional oxetane compounds with a Lewis acid catalyst, e.g. BF₃Et₂O, as described by E.J. Corey et al., Tetrahedron Letters. 24 (1983), pp. 5571-5574. A drawback to this route is the use of a homogeneous Lewis acid catalyst, which has to be removed prior to further process steps, e.g. purification of the crude product by distillation. Removal of the catalyst can be carried out by precipitation of an insoluble complex of e.g. BF₃ e.g. by addition of a suitable amine, followed by filtration. Apart from the disadvantage of this additional step, the removal of the insoluble complex of BF₃ generates waste, since the precipitate cannot be reused.
 Furthermore, polymeric material is formed by side reactions during the

rearrangement step. The proportion of polymeric material formed often exceeds 20% of the starting material. It is desirable to minimize this polymer forming side reaction, since it will lower the yield of BOE-functional compound.

It has now been found that the disadvantages of the previously known methods for the preparation of BOE-functional compounds can be overcome when the rearrangement of the corresponding ester-functional oxetane compound is carried out by contacting said ester-functional oxetane compound with an acidic catalyst on a solid support or with a solid acidic catalyst.

Suitable solid supports can be organic or inorganic supports. Examples of inorganic supports are silica, silica-alumina, such as conventional silica-alumina, silica coated alumina and alumina coated silica, alumina such as (pseudo)boehmite, or gibbsite, titania, titania coated alumina, zirconia, clays such as saponite, bentonite, kaolin, sepiolite or hydrotalcite, or zeolites, or mixtures thereof. Some materials may act as support and catalyst at the same time.

Suitable organic supports can be crosslinked polymeric resins. The acids can be Lewis acids or Bronsted acids. Examples of suitable Lewis acids are AlCl_3 , SbCl_6 , BF_3 , BCl_3 , BeCl_2 , FeCl_3 , FeBr_3 , SnCl_4 , TiCl_4 , ZnCl_2 , and ZrCl_4 and complexes thereof, e.g., $\text{BF}_3\text{Et}_2\text{O}$, $\text{BF}_3\text{-}2\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$, $\text{BF}_3\text{-}2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{BF}_3\text{-H}_3\text{PO}_4$, $\text{BF}_3\text{-(CH}_3)_2\text{O}$, $\text{BF}_3\text{-THF}$, $\text{BF}_3\text{-}2\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$, $\text{BF}_3\text{-}2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, and $\text{BF}_3\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$, and halides and sulphonates of lanthanide metals, for example LaCl_3 or YbCl_3 , and $\text{La}(\text{CF}_3\text{-SO}_3)_3$, $\text{Sc}(\text{CF}_3\text{-SO}_3)_3$ or $\text{Yb}(\text{CF}_3\text{-SO}_3)_3$.

Examples of suitable Bronsted acids are mono- or dialkyl phosphates, a carboxylic acid having at least one chlorine and/or fluorine atom, an alkyl or aryl sulphonic acid or an (alkyl)phosphoric acid, more particularly methane sulphonic acid, paratoluene sulphonic acid, optionally substituted naphthalene sulphonic acids, dodecyl benzene sulphonic acid, dibutyl phosphate, trichloroacetic acid, phosphoric acid, and mixtures thereof. Examples of Bronsted acids on organic supports are commercially available acidic ion exchange resins. Numerous types of acidic ion exchange resins are commercially available, for example under the trade names Amberlyst, Amberlite or Dowex. The conversion takes place in the range of -100 to 200°C , preferably in the range of 0 to 120°C . The reaction may be carried out in the presence of one or more suitable solvents. Examples of suitable solvents are chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as dichloromethane, chloroform, or trichloroethane, cyclic and acyclic ethers, such as tetrahydrofuran, dioxan, diethylether, diisopropylether and the like, aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, such as pentane, hexane, heptane, toluene, xylene, or trimethylbenzene, and ester functional solvents, such as ethylacetate, butylacetate or propylacetate. An advantage of the current method is that it enables easy removal of the rearrangement catalyst by filtration and employment of the catalyst in subsequent batches of BOE-functional compound preparation. A further advantage of this method is the lower proportion of side reactions during the rearrangement reaction. This reduces the amount of undesirable polymeric by-product, while the yield of BOE-functional compound is increased. Since the purity of the crude product is higher than according to methods of the prior art, purification steps, e.g. distillation, may become unnecessary. Preferably, a continuous process is used, wherein the ester-functional oxetane compound is contacted with a rearrangement catalyst on a solid support by pumping the ester-functional oxetane compound, or a solution thereof, through a reactor which contains said rearrangement catalyst on a solid support. Either the flow rate through the reactor is adjusted in such a way that the desired degree of conversion is reached during one passage, or the mixture of ester-functional oxetane compound and BOE-functional compound is recycled into the reactor until the desired degree of conversion is reached. The optimum flow rate through the reactor as well as the reaction temperature

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depends on the particular type of reactor, the type of ester-functional oxetane compound to be converted to BOE-functional compound, and the type and amount of rearrangement catalyst on a solid support employed. The optimum conditions for converting an ester-functional oxetane compound to a BOE-functional compound can be easily determined by experimentation. The method is further illustrated by the following non-limiting example: A double-walled glass column of 1.5 cm inner diameter and 15 cm length was filled with 7 g of Amberlyst* 15 dry acidic ion exchange resin. The column was held at 75C by circulating thermostated oil between the walls. 3-Ethyloxetan-3-yl-methyl laurate was pumped through the column at a rate of 0.04 ml/min. The composition of the reaction material at the exit of the column was analyzed by gas chromatography and by size exclusion chromatography.

The composition of the reaction product was found to be:

4-Ethyl-1-undecyl-2,6,7-trioxabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (BOE): 89.4 %

3-Ethyloxetan-3-yl-methyl laurate: 6.8 %

Polymer: 3.8 %

Disclosed anonymously

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AN 498013 RDISCLOSURE
 TI Applying metadata to scanned images
 PA Virgil K. Russon, Michael L Rudd, and Tina-Marie Leja
 PI RD 498013 20051010
 PRAI RD 2005-498013 20050920
 REN XP007135500
 SO Research Disclosure, Volume 498, 10 2005, p. 1132
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 DT Patent
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 GIS 70016; 59850; 566798; 238584; 59652
 IPCI G06F
 IPCR G06F0017-30 [I,A]; G06F0017-30 [I,C*]
 EPC G06F0017-30M2

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IPC	CODE	VERSION	POS	INV	LEVEL	CC	ASSIGNMENT	DATE	STAT
IPCI	G06F								O
IPCR	G06F0017-30	(200801)	F	I	Advanced	EP	Machine		R
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