ANNEX D: EXAMPLE PATENT DOCUMENT AND SGML MARKUP

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EXAMPLE OF A PATENT MARKED UP WITH SGML TAGS

The example which follows is a non-existent EPO patent which has been put together to show a variety of SGML markup which would not normally be found in one patent. In many cases the text is taken from actual patents, for example: the front page (title page). Even though it is a non-existent patent it generally follows EPO practice in regard to markup. However, the example should not necessarily be taken as representing EPO practice. The example document instance below conforms with the DTD in Annex B.

In reading this example please note that:

* The original page, or a made-up example, is placed on the left page (verso) and the marked up text is placed on the right page (recto). The 'original' text is that which might typically come into a patent office from an applicant or his representative. The pages shown below reflect draft recommendations under test by the EPO, and user groups, for application page layout. They should not be taken as official EPO recommendations. (Rules governing page layout, submission, etc. are covered in the European Patent Convention).

* All marked up data is commonly based on the ORIGINAL application, it may be reformatted later, in any way required by a patent office, based on a style sheet for 'house style', layout, etc. In the example below this re-formatting is shown for the title page and search report only (since the original data, in the EPO, was submitted on an application form and then input to a database with some data added - this would be difficult to show here). Thus the title page shown was generated from the SGML markup, this is also the case for the search report page, whereas for all other pages the SGML markup is added to the original text.

* The markup references image data which, in the EPO, is scanned and indexed according to WIPO ST.33. These are not included as external entities linked to the example markup.

* Notes on the markup are placed in square brackets and in italic or are in the text itself.

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AT BE DE DK ES GB IT LU NL PT SE

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(54) Elément de commande formant souris.

(57) L'invention concerne un élément de commande formant souris, destiné à être associé à un ensemble de visualisation d'un curseur. Cet élément de commande comporte :

- un boîtier (2);
- une sphère mobile (4) faisant saillie à l'extérieur du boîtier (2) pour être actionnée par un utilisateur;
- un dispositif de support (6) conformé pour recevoir ladite sphère mobile (4), ce dispositif de support (6) comportant au moins trois paliers (8) qui sont décalés angulairement et qui comprennent des pièces de contact (22) en un matériau à faible coefficient de frottement, sur lesquels repose ladite sphère mobile (4), cet élément de commande étant caractérisé en ce que les pièces de contact (22) coopèrent avec ladite sphère (4) par l'intermédiaire d'un frottement de roulement.

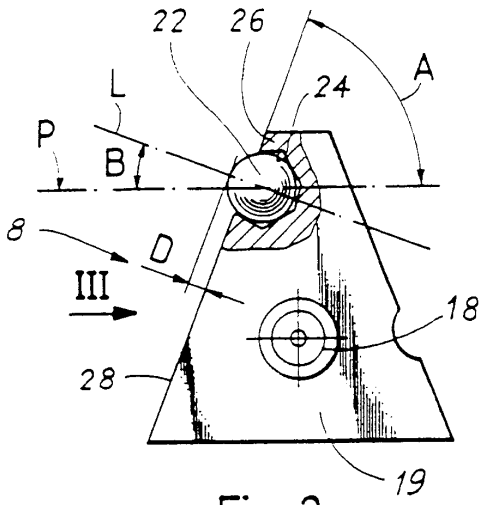

Fig. 2

EP 0 500 000 A1

Rank Xerox (UK) Business Services

<PATDOC>	*[Start of Patent document]*
<SDOBI LA=FR>	*[Start sub-document bibliography in French]*
<B100><B110>0500000	*[Publication number]*
<B120><B121>DEMANDE DE BREVET EUROPEEN	*[Plain language designation]*
<B130>A1	*[Publication kind]*
<B140><DATE>19920826	*[Publication date]*
<B190>EP</B100>	*[Publishing country, organisation. Note how this tag, in combination with an EPO style sheet, generates the EPO logo and names]*
<B200><B210>92102108.5	*[Application number]*
<B220><DATE>19920208</B200>	*[Application filing date]*
<B300><B310>432/91<B320><DATE>19910212	*[Priority number, date, country]*
<B330<CTRY>CH<B310> 9101995	
<B320><DATE>19910218<B330><CTRY>FR </B300>	
<B400><B430><DATE>19920826<BNUM>92/35 </B430></B400>	*[Date of publication of application, bulletin number]*
<B500><B510><B511>G06K 11/18	*[IPC classification]*
<B512>G05G 9/053</B510>	
<B516>5	*[IPC edition]*
<B540><B541>FR	*[Title data, language of title]*
<B542>Elément de commande formant souris.</B540></B500>	*[Title]*
<B700>	*[Parties concerned with the document]*
<B710><B711><SNM>Comadur SA	*[Applicant data, name and address]*
<ADR><STR>Chemin des Tourelles 17	
<CITY> Le Locle<PCODE>CH-2400	
<CTRY>CH</ADR></B711></B710>	
<B720><B721><SNM>Wyss<FNM> Peter	*[Inventor data, name and address]*
<ADR><STR>von May-Strasse 4	
<CITY>Thun<PCODE>CH-3600	
<CTRY>CH</ADR></B721></B720>	
<B740><B741><SNM>de Raemy<FNM>Jacques<SFX>et al	*[Representative data, name and address]*
<ADR><ONM>ICB Ingénieurs Conseils en Brevets SA <STR>Passage Max. Meuron 6	
<CITY>Neuchâtel<PCODE>CH-2001	
<CTRY>CH</ADR></B741></B740></B700>	
<B800><B840><CTRY>AT BE DE DK ES GB IT LU NL PT SE</B840></B800>	*[Designated contracting states. Note: these may be tagged individually using <CTRY> within <B840>]*
</SDOBI>	*[End of bibliographic data]*

[The text above was originally filed by the applicant using an application form (in the case of the EPO - form 1001), it was then input into a database system containing other data such as financial data, at publication time relevant publication data is extracted from the database and converted to the format above].

ABRÉGÉ

L'invention concerne un élément de commande formant souris, destiné à être associé à un ensemble de visualisation d'un curseur. Cet élément de commande comporte :

- un boîtier **(2)**;
- une sphère mobile **(4)** faisant saillie à l'extérieur du boîtier **(2)** pour être actionnée par un utilisateur;
- un dispositif de support **(6)** conformé pour recevoir ladite sphère mobile **(4)**, ce dispositif de support **(6)** comportant au moins trois paliers **(8)** qui sont décalés angulairement et qui comprennent des pièces de contact **(22)** en un matériau à faible coefficient de frottement, sur lesquels repose ladite sphère mobile **(4)**, cet élément de commande étant caractérisé en ce que les pièces de contact **(22)** coopèrent avec ladite sphère **(4)** par l'intermédiaire d'un frottement de roulement.

<DP N=1> [Document page "DP", number one - it is sometimes useful to mark the original page for quality control and checking purposes. It can be discarded at publication time.]

<SDOAB LA=FR> [*Start of sub-document abstract in French, the heading [**ABRÉGÉ**] need not be captured since SDOAB is sufficient and is replaced, in any case, by INID code (57) on publication. The abstract, when printed, normally forms part of the title page, however when submitted it usually forms part of the application papers which are distinct from any official filing form (as in the EPO). Therefore, in this example, the abstract, as filed, is shown opposite, as well as on the printed title page earlier]*.

<P>L'invention concerne un élément de commande formant souris, destiné à être associé à un ensemble de visualisation d'un curseur. Cet élément de commande comporte :

<UL ST="-"> [*Start of unordered list using list item <LI> style of '-']*

<LI>un boîtier <B>(2)</B>; *[Figure reference points are marked as bold]*

<LI>une sphère mobile <B>(4)</B> faisant saillie à l'extérieur du boîtier <B>(2)</B> pour être actionnée par un utilisateur;

<LI>un dispositif de support <B>(6)</B> conformé pour recevoir ladite sphère mobile <B>(4)</B>, ce dispositif de support <B>(6)</B> comportant au moins trois paliers <B>(8)</B> qui sont décalés angulairement et qui comprennent des pièces de contact <B>(22)</B> en un matériau à faible coefficient de frottement, sur lesquels repose ladite sphère mobile <B>(4)</B>, cet élément de commande étant caractérisé en ce que les pièces de contact <B>(22)</B> coopèrent avec ladite sphère <B>(4)</B> par l'intermédiaire d'un frottement de roulement.

</UL> [*End of unordered list*]

<EMI FILE=921021085 ID='0.1' HE=85 WI=75 IMF=ST33 TI=AD> *[EMI = EMbedded Image and here it references the abstract drawing: 'Fig. 2', which is extracted from the drawings pages, scaled down and re-referenced as EMI ID =' 0.1'.; the height (HE) and width (WI) are calculated and it is re-classified as an abstract drawing (TI=AD). The actual image is held as a separate, external, file which is 'called in' at the time of processing, In the case of the EPO all images are scanned and indexed according to WIPO ST.33]*

</SDOAB> [*End of abstract sub-document*]

DESCRIPTION
Thermal imaging apparatus

1. The present invention relates to thermal imaging apparatus generally and more particularly to thermal imaging apparatus employing non-linear scanning.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

2. Various types of thermal imaging devices are known in the art. These include:

    * parallel scan devices and
    * serial scan devices.

    Serial scan devices which employ a plurality of detectors arranged in a linear array and interconnected to provide time delay and integration are described in the Laakmann Patent, Israel Patent 39,389.

3. There is described in the article: Elliott, C.T., et al. *An Integrating Detector for Serial Scan Thermal Imaging*. Infrared Physics, 1982, vol 22, p31 - 42, the use of a Mercury Cadmium Telluride **"SPRITE"** detector for thermal imaging.

4. However, with the above second prior-art example, the measurement operation is difficult to automate and requires many hands. The first prior-art example allows automation of the measurement to be easily effected. On the other hand, it involves the following problems:

    (1) Due to scattering and deterioration in the profile irregularity at the edge portions of the knife edges for splitting the two interference rays of light, noise is included in the beat signals.

    (2) Any displacement of the set positions of the knife edges for splitting the two interference rays of light affect the measurement accuracy.

<DP N=2>

<SDODE LA=EN> *[Start of sub-document "SDO" , description "DE", the language "LA" is English ". This tag may be used to generate the heading "Description". Normally, of course, there would not be a language mixture - French title page, English description, etc.]*

<H LVL=0>Thermal imaging apparatus</H> *[This is header level zero indicating the title of the patent; this may be discarded if the title is also present at group tag <B540>]*

<P N=1>The present invention relates to thermal imaging apparatus generally and more

[Start of paragraph one of the description. Note that the new concept of PARAGRAPH NUMBERING by the applicant is encouraged]

particularly to thermal imaging apparatus employing non-linear scanning.

<H LVL=1>BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION</H>

<P N=2>Various types of thermal imaging devices are known in the art. These include:

<UL ST="*"> *[Start of an unordered list with '*' as the markers]*

<LI>parallel scan devices and<LI>serial scan devices.</UL>

Serial scan devices which employ a plurality of detectors arranged in a linear array and interconnected to provide time delay and integration are described in the <U>Laakmann Patent</U>, Israel Patent 39,389.

<P N=3>There is described in the article: <ARTCIT><AUTHOR><SNM>Elliott,<FNM> C.T., <SFX>et al. <ATL>An Integrating Detector for Serial Scan Thermal Imaging.<JNL><JTL> Infrared Physics, <DATE>1982<VID> vol 22</JNL><PP> p31 - 42,</ARTCIT>

[Above we have an article citation, here it is marked up using specific tags for periodical citations (normally used for bibliographic (title page) and search report citations, however, this has markup cost (data entry) implications.]

the use of a Mercury Cadmium Telluride <B>"SPRITE"</B> detector for thermal imaging.

<P N=4>However, with the above second prior-art example, the measurement operation is difficult to automate and requires many hands. The first prior-art example allows automation of the measurement to be easily effected. On the other hand, it involves the following problems:

<SL> *[Start of a simple list; in EP patents ordered lists are used only in Claims]*

<LI>(1) Due to scattering and deterioration in the profile irregularity at the edge portions of the knife edges for splitting the two interference rays of light, noise is included in the beat signals.

<LI>(2) Any displacement of the set positions of the knife edges for splitting the two interference rays of light affect the measurement accuracy.</SL>

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5. It is the object of the present invention to overcome the deficiencies in the prior art.

6. The preferred composition of the steel of which the facing layer is formed is:-

Chromium	11.5 to 13.5% by weight,
Nickel	less than 1.5% by weight,
Molybdenum	less than 0.6% by weight.

7. A specific type of steel which may be used for the production of the facing layer is that in accordance with British Standard No. 416 S21 which has a composition as follows:-

Chromium	11.5 to 13.5% by weight,
Carbon	0.09 to 0.15% by weight,
Nickel	not more than 1.0% by weight,
Molybdenum	not more than 0.6% by weight,
Manganese	not more than 1.5% by weight,
Silicon	not more than 1.0% by weight,

8. PROVIDED THAT at least one of R^a, R^b and R^c represents an unprotected group;
and, if required, the following steps, in any order:

   a. removing any protecting group, to give a compound of formula (I), and,
   b. if required, converting any group represented by R^1, R^2 or R^3 to any other group so represented, and,
   c. if required, converting a compound where R^4 represents a hydrogen atom and R^5 represents a cyano group to a compound where R^4 represents a cyano group and R^5 represents a hydrogen atom, or vice versa.

<DP N=3>
<H LVL=1><U>SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION</U></H>
<P N=5>It is the object of the present invention to overcome the deficiencies in the prior art.
<P N=6>The preferred composition of the steel of which the facing layer is formed is:-
<DL TSIZE=12> *[Start of a definition list]*
<DT>Chromium<DD>11.5 to 13.5% by weight, *[Definition term followed by definition description - strictly speaking this is NOT a definition list but the structure of the data is similar].*
<DT>Nickel<DD>less than 1.5% by weight,
<DT>Molybdenum<DD>less than 0.6% by weight.
</DL> *[End of a definition list]*
<P N=7>A specific type of steel which may be used for the production of the facing layer is that in accordance with British Standard No. 416 S21 which has a composition as follows:-
<DL TSIZE=12>
<DT><B>Chromium</B><DD>11.5 to 13.5% by weight,
<DT><B>Carbon</B><DD>0.09 to 0.15% by weight,
<DT><B>Nickel</B><DD>not more than 1.0% by weight,
<DT><B>Molybdenum</B><DD>not more than 0.6% by weight,
<DT><B>Manganese</B><DD>not more than 1.5% by weight,
<DT><B>Silicon</B><DD>not more than 1.0% by weight,
</DL>
<P N=8>PROVIDED THAT at least one of R<SP>a</SP>, R<SP>b</SP> and R<SP>c</SP> represents an unprotected group;
 [Forced line break]
and, if required, the following steps, in any order:
<SL> *[Start of a simple list; in EP patents ordered lists are used only in Claims]*
<LI>a. removing any protecting group, to give a compound of formula (I), and,
<LI>b. if required, converting any group represented by R¹, R² or R³ to any *[Here we have superscript character entity references, <SP> could also be used]* represented, and,
<LI>c. if required, converting a compound where R&sup4; represents a hydrogen atom and R&sup5; represents a cyano group to a compound where R&sup4; represents a cyano group and R&sup5; represents a hydrogen atom, or <U>vice versa</U>.
</SL>

- 4 -

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

9. To prepare the (+) enantiomer of the title compound, the reaction was run under the same conditions except that (+)-tramadol as the free base was used instead of the (-)-tramadol to yield 2.8 g of the (+) enantiomer of O-desmethyl tramadol (mp. 242-3°C)α25 = +32.2° (C=1, EtOH).

D

10. Alternatively a route to compounds 1 where r > 1 is available by condensation of compounds of structure 4 with an amino biphenyl methyl amine such as 5[1] . 4 may be prepared by heating the amino pyrazine carboxylic acid with excess acid chloride or anhydride. The precursor 2 may be prepared by heating 4 with ammonium carbonate to give the 2-substituted-pyrazino[2,3-d]pyrimidinones 2

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[1] Irwin, W. J.; Wibberley, D., J. A New Pteridine Synthesis. Tetrahedron Lett. 1972, 32, 3359-3360.

<DP N=4>

<H LVL=1><U>DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION</U></H>

<P N=9>To prepare the (+) enantiomer of the title compound, the reaction was run under the same conditions except that (+)-tramadol as the free base was used instead of the (-)-tramadol to yield 2.8 g of the (+) enantiomer of O-desmethyl tramadol (mp. 242-3°C) α<CHF>25<CHFBR TYPE=NONE>D</CHF> = +32.2° (C=1, EtOH). *[Here we have an example of a character fraction construct with no bar]*

<P N=10>Alternatively a route to compounds <U>1</U> where r >1 is available by condensation of

[Above we use the character entity reference for greater than - > - since it is a closing delimiter in SGML syntax]

compounds of structure <U>4</U> with an amino biphenyl methyl amine such as <U>5</U>.¹. <FOO FN="4.1">¹Irwin, W. J.; Wibberley, D., J. A New Pteridine Synthesis. Tetrahedron Lett. 1972, 32, 3359-3360.</FOO>

[Here we have a footnote, referenced as "4.1"; for processing reasons it is placed at the point of occurence. Normally the style of the footnote reference, here superscript one, can be controlled by the publisher. This is not the case with EP patent documents where the style used by the applicant must be preserved. Note that this reference could also be marked up with tags for citations]

<U>4</U> may be prepared by heating the amino pyrazine carboxylic acid with excess acid chloride or anhydride. The precursor <U>2</U> may be prepared by heating <U>4</U> with ammonium carbonate to give the 2-substituted-pyrazino[2,3-d]pyrimidinones <U>2</U>.

- 5 -

11. Then the horizontal variation of $\Phi(x)$ is found to obey the equation:

$$\frac{d^2\phi(x)}{dx^2} - \frac{\phi(x)}{\lambda_{SOI}^2} = 0 \qquad (1)$$

It is in this respect that the natural length scale λ emerges. We have found that in order for an SOI device having an effective channel length L_{eff} to operate substantially free of short-channel effects such as punchthrough, the ratio λ_{SOI}/L_{eff} should be no more than about 0.1 - 0.2, although specific applications will dictate more precisely what ratio is small enough.

12. We have applied a similar theorerical analysis to a structure, the "ground plane" structure, which has different boundary conditions than the SOI structure. As discussed below, we have discovered not only that the ground plane structure is at least as effective as the SOI structure for reducing λ, but also that it can be practically realized in bulk silicon.

13. The ground plane structure is depicted schematically in **FIG. 1**. As is apparent from the figure, a gate oxide layer 10 overlies a silicon layer 20. A portion of the silicon layer overlies a buried ground plane 30. Significantly (for purposes of this idealized picture), the lateral dimensions of the gate oxide, the channel, region 40, and the ground plane are assumed to be identical. The ground plane is considered to be maintained at a fixed potential, exemplarily ground potential.

14. We have found that such a structure has a natural length scale λ, analogous to λ_{SOI}, which is approximately given by:

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_{Si}}{2\epsilon_{ox}} \frac{t_{Si} t_{ox}}{1 + \frac{\epsilon_{Si} t_{ox}}{\epsilon_{ox} t_{si}}}} \qquad (2)$$

<DP N=5>
<P N=11>Then the horizontal variation of Φ (x) is found to obey the equation:
<DF NUM="(1)"><FRAC>d²Φ (x)<OVER>dx²</FRAC>
- <FRAC>Φ (x)<OVER>λ²_{SOI}</FRAC> =
0</DF>
<PC>It is in this respect that the natural length scale λ emerges. We have found that in order for an SOI device having an effective channel length L<SB>eff</SB> to operate substantially free of short-channel effects such as punchthrough, the ratio λ<SB>SOI</SB>/L <SB>eff</SB> should be no more than about 0.1 - 0.2, although specific applications will dictate more precisely what ratio is small enough.
<P N=12>We have applied a similar theorerical analysis to a structure, the "ground plane" structure, which has different boundary conditions than the SOI structure. As discussed below, we have discovered not only that the ground plane structure is at least as effective as the SOI structure for reducing λ, but also that it can be practically realized in bulk silicon.
<P N=13>The ground plane structure is depicted schematically in <B>FIG. 1</B>. As is apparent from the figure, a gate oxide layer 10 overlies a silicon layer 20. A portion of the silicon layer overlies a buried ground plane 30. Significantly (for purposes of this idealized picture), the lateral dimensions of the gate oxide, the channel region 40, and the ground plane are assumed to be identical. The ground plane is considered to be maintained at a fixed potential, exemplarily ground potential.
<P N=14>We have found that such a structure has a natural length scale λ, analogous to λ<SB>SOI</SB>, which is approximately given by:
<DF NUM="(2)">
λ =
<SQRT><FRAC>ε_{Si}<OVER>2ε_{ox}</FRAC>
<FRAC>t_{Si}t_{ox}<OVER>1 +
<FRAC>ε_{Si}t_{ox}<OVER>ε_{ox}t
_{Si}</FRAC></FRAC></SQRT></DF>

EXAMPLE TABLE

15. The pigment base was diluted by mixing (not grinding) with a much larger quantity of the opaque white bleach base, so as to eliminate any minor differences of gloss and hue. In each of these comparisons, 4g of a pigment grind base (formulated as shown above) were mixed with 4g of water and 32g of the above bleach base. The results are listed in Table I below.

TABLE I

Bleach Test[1]				
	J-678		GA-1	
	Density[2]	Gloss[3]	Density[2]	Gloss[3]
Yellow	0.66	60.2	0.66	63.1
Rubine	0.81	56.5	0.82	57.3
Blue	1.11	58.9	1.11	60.5
Black	0.95	68.7	0.95	67.1

1. Printed with #7 meyer bar on Printkote® Board.
2. Cosar Pressmate 102 Densitometer used.
3. Gloss Guard II Glossmeter, 60°.

<DP N=6>

<H LVL=1>EXAMPLE TABLE</H>

<P N=15>The pigment base was diluted by mixing (not grinding) with a much larger quantity of the opaque white bleach base, so as to eliminate any minor differences of gloss and hue. In each of these comparisons, 4g of a pigment grind base (formulated as shown above) were mixed with 4g of water and 32g of the above bleach base. The results are listed in Table I below.

[Below we have a fairly simple table which also contains footnotes within the table]

<TAB CO=5 ID="Table I" CS="A S">

<ROW><TTI>Bleach Test<FOR FNREF='6.01'>¹</FOR>

<ROW><TCH CB=1>

<TCH CB=2 CE=3>J-678

<TCH CB=4 CE=5>GA-1

<ROW><TSH>

<TSH>Density<FOR FNREF='6.02'><SP>2</SP></FOR>

<TSH>Gloss<FOR FNREF='6.03'><SP>3</SP></FOR>

<TSH>Density<FOR FNREF='6.02'><SP>2</SP></FOR>

<TSH>Gloss<FOR FNREF='6.03'><SP>3</SP></FOR>

<ROW><TSB>Yellow<CEL AL=D>0.66<CEL AL=D>60.2<CEL AL=D>0.66<CEL AL=D>63.1

<ROW><TSB>Rubine<CEL AL=D>0.81<CEL AL=D>56.5<CEL AL=D>0.82<CEL AL=D>57.3

<ROW><TSB>Blue<CEL AL=D>1.11<CEL AL=D>58.9<CEL AL=D>1.11<CEL AL=D>60.5

<ROW><TSB>Black<CEL AL=D>0.95<CEL AL=D>68.7<CEL AL=D>0.95<CEL AL=D>67.1

<FOO FN='6.01'>1. Printed with #7 meyer bar on Printkote® Board.</FOO>

<FOO FN='6.02'>2. Cosar Pressmate 102 Densitometer used.</FOO>

<FOO FN='6.03'>3. Gloss Guard II Glossmeter, 60%°.</FOO>

</TAB>

- 7 -

EXAMPLE PAGES

16. The text above was taken, with some slight modifications, from published patents. The text and graphics in the pages following contain a variety of examples to show different constructs and character entity references. The base code page for the data is ASCII 437 (extended ASCII); all other characters must be translated into character entity references based on ISO public character entities (referenced in the DTD).

17. When wishing to preserve line endings
use the break line tag.

18. Here we have text in ***Bold italic and underlined***

19. Here we have text with an overscore:

$\overline{\text{H}^2\text{O}, \beta \text{ (small beta)}, \subseteq \text{ (subset, equals)}}$

20. Here we have text with a double underscore:
X^2 Y_{x-y}, $\wp$ (Weierstrass)

21. Here we have various subscript and superscript constructs within a simple list:

FIG 1.: $x\text{-}y^{(a+b)}$, $X^{4,5,6,7}$ or
$X^{4,5,6,7}$

FIG 2.: $ABC_{x-y=n}$, 67$\overleftrightarrow{\ }$ (left arrow over right arrow)

FIG 3.: $X^{(abc)}_{(xyz)}$

<DP N=7>

<H LVL=1>EXAMPLE PAGES</H>

<P N=16>The text above was taken from published patents, with some slight modifications, the text and graphics in the pages following contain a variety of examples to show different constructs and character entity references. The base code page for the data is ASCII 437 (extended ASCII); all other characters must be translated into character entity references based on ISO public character entities (referenced in the DTD).

<P N=17>When wishing to preserve line endings
use the break line tag.

<P N=18>Here we have text in <B><I><U>Bold italic and underlined</U></I></B>

<P N=19>Here we have text with an overscore:

<O>H^2;O, β (small beta), ⊆ (subset, equals)</O>

<P N=20>Here we have text with a double underscore:

<U ST=D>X^2, Y<SB>x-y</SB>, ℘ (Weierstrass)</U>

<P N=21>Here we have various subscript and superscript constructs
within a simple list:

<SL>

<LI>FIG 1.: x-y<SP>(a+b)</SP>, X&sup4;,&sup5;,&sup6;,&sup7; or
X<SP>4,5,6,7</SP>

<LI>FIG 2.: <I>ABC<SB>x-y = n</SB></I>, 67<SB>&lrarr2;</SB> (left arrow over right arrow)

<LI>FIG 3.: X<SP>(abc)<SB>(xyz)</SP></SB>

</SL>

- 8 -

22. Here we have various lists and nested lists within a paragraph:

(1) **List item one**

(2) **List item two**

a) *sub list item a*
b) *sub list item b*

- An unordered list with 'bullets' - line one
- An unordered list with 'bullets' - line two
- An unordered list with 'bullets' - line three

c) *sub list item c*

(3) **List item three**

- An unordered list with 'dash' - line one
- An unordered list with 'dash' - line two
- An unordered list with 'dash' - line three

(4) **List item four**. This has a simple mathematical formula within the list:

$$a-1=\frac{2x+3y^{n}}{11x-11y_{m}}$$

<DP N=8>

<P N=22>Here we have various lists and nested lists within a paragraph:

<SL>

<LI>(1) <B>List item one</B>

<LI>(2) <B>List item two</B>

<SL>

<LI>a) <I>sub list item a</I>

<LI>b) <I>sub list item b</I>

<UL ST="•">

<LI>An unordered list with 'bullets' - line one

<LI>An unordered list with 'bullets' - line two

<LI>An unordered list with 'bullets' - line three

</UL>

<LI>c) <I>sub list item c</I>

</SL>

<LI>(3) <B>List item three</B>

<UL ST="-">

<LI>An unordered list with 'dash' - <U>line one</U>

<LI>An unordered list with 'dash' - <U>line two</U>

<LI>An unordered list with 'dash' - <U>line three</U>

</UL>

<LI>(4) <B>List item four</B>. This has a simple mathematical

formula within the list:

<DF>n - 1 = <FRAC>2x + 3y²<OVER>11x - 11y_{ab}</FRAC></DF>

- 9 -

(5) **List item five**

23. Next we have a character for which there is no character code or character entity reference, therefore it must be scanned in as an unrecognised character (TI=FF) and be coded as an embedded image within the line:
The symbol ☺ represents happiness and is often used in computer graphics since ☺ exits as a special character in some font sets. Note the ☺ symbol can be used several times but scanned once only and referenced using the EMR tag. If the character is commonly occuring it can also be designated as a character entity reference.

24. Here we have a chemical formula:

$$2FeCl_2.FeCl_3.xH_2O$$

25. Here we have a chemical reaction:

$$BrCH=CH_2+NO_2Cl \rightarrow CHBrClCH_2NO_2$$

26. ~~Here we have an example of text which has been changed, eg. by the patent examiner, because it is incorrect.~~ Here we have an example of text which has been changed, eg. by the patent examiner, this is the correct text.

<DP N=9>

<LI>(5) <B>List item five</B>
</SL>

<P N=23>Next we have a character for which there is no character code or character entity reference, therefore it must be scanned in as an unrecognised character (TI=FF) and be coded as an embedded image within the line:

The symbol <EMI ID='9.1' HE=3 WI=3 TI=FF> represents happiness and is often used in computer graphics since <EMR ID='9.1'> exits as a special character in some font sets. Note the <EMR ID='9.1'> symbol can be used several times but scanned once only and referenced using the EMR tag. If the character is commonly occuring it can also be designated as a character entity reference.

<P N=24>Here we have a chemical formula:

<CHE>2FeCl<SB>2</SB>.FeCl<SB>3</SB>.xH<SB>2</SB>O</CHE>

<P N=25>Here we have a chemical reaction:

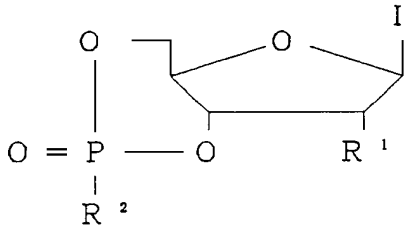
<CHR>BrCH=CH<SB>2</SB>+NO<SB>2</SB>Cl→CHBrClCH<SB>2</SB>NO<SB>2 </SB> </CHR>

<P N=26><CHG DATE= 19950606 STATUS='ORIGINAL STRUCK OUT'>Here we have an example of text which has been changed, eg. by the patent examiner, because it is incorrect.</CHG><CHG DATE=19950606 STATUS=AMENDED> Here we have an example of text which has been changed, eg. by the patent examiner, this is the correct text.</CHG>

- 10 -

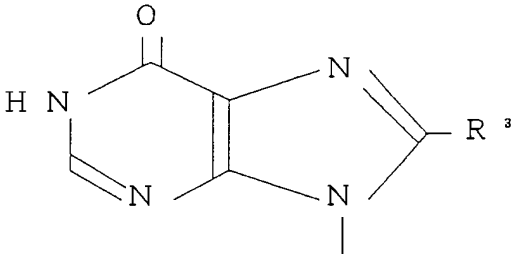
CLAIMS

1. A compound of the following general formula [I]



[I]

(wherein I represents



R^1; represents hydrogen, hydroxy, acyloxy or alkoxy; R^2 represents alkyl; and R^3; represents hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or alkyl.

2. A compound according to claim 1, which compound is optically pure.

<DP N=10>

<SDOCL LA=E> *[Start of sub-document Claims. In the EPO Claims must be numbered in one style only. Therefore ordered lists are used and on processing <LI>s become standard arabic numerals. Note that paragraph numbering would normally not be used for claims since each claim is numbered.]*

<OL>

<LI>A compound of the following general formula [I]

<EMI ID='10.1' HE=38 WI=85 LX=583 LY=528 TI=CF>

[Here we have an embedded image within the text since there is, at the moment, no coding for chemical structures. The image is scanned and stored in CCITT Group 4 format. The application number and the EMI ID act as a unique reference to the image. Indexing is according to WIPO ST.33 where the image parameters should be the same as in the EMI tag above.]

(wherein I represents

<EMI ID='10.2' HE=42 WI=105 LX=627 LY=1202 TI=CF>

R<SP>1</SP> represents hydrogen, hydroxy, acyloxy or alkoxy; R<SP>2</SP> represents alkyl; and R<SP>3</SP> represents hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or alkyl.

<LI>A compound according to claim 1, which compound is optically pure.

</OL>

</SDOCL>

- 11 -

[DRAWINGS]

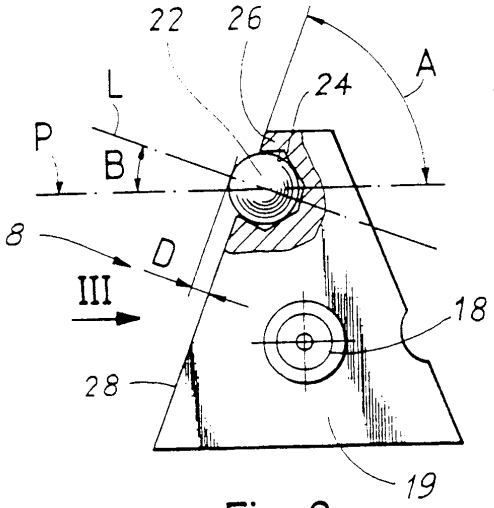


Fig. 2

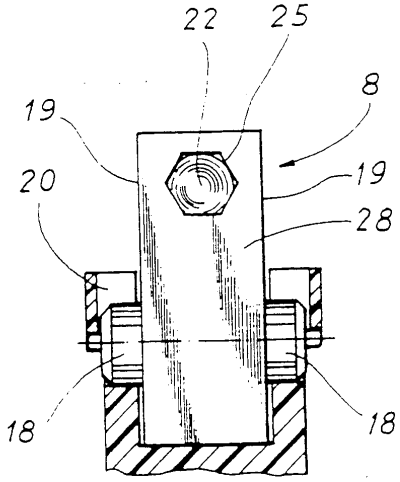


Fig. 3

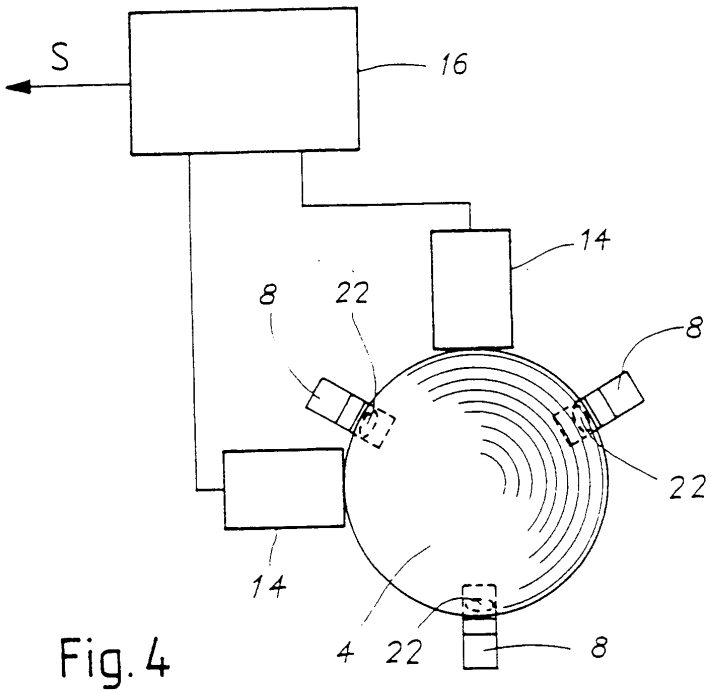


Fig. 4

<DP N=11>
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Office européen des brevets

RAPPORT DE RECHERCHE EUROPEENNE

Numero de la demande

EP 92 10 2108

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERES COMME PERTINENTS

Categorie	Citation du document avec indication, en cas de besoin, des parties pertinentes	Revendication concernée	CLASSEMENT DE LA DEMANDE (Int. Cl.5)
A	US-A-4 562 347 (D.A. HOVEY ET AL.) * colonne 2, ligne 53 - colonne 4, ligne 46; figures 1-4 *	1	G06K11/18 G05G9/053
A	DE-A-3 320 057 (F. KRUPP) *document en entier*	1	
A	GB-A-2 154 306 (DEPRAZ) * abrégé; figures 2,3 *	1	
A	EP-A-0 265 534 (HEWLETT-PACKARD) * abrégé; figure 3 *	1	

DOMAINES TECHNIQUES RECHERCHES (Int. Cl.5)

G06K
G05G
G06F

Le présent rapport a été établi pour toutes les revendications

Lieu de la recherche	Date d'achèvement de la recherche	Examinateur
BERLIN	31 MARS 1992	DUCREAU F.

CATEGORIE DES DOCUMENTS CITES

X : particulièrement pertinent à lui seul
Y : particulièrement pertinent en combinaison avec un autre document de la même catégorie
A : arrière-plan technologique
O : divulgation non-écrite
P : document intercalaire

T : théorie ou principe à la base de l'invention
E : document de brevet antérieur, mais publié à la date de dépôt ou après cette date
D : cité dans la demande
L : cité pour d'autres raisons

& : membre de la même famille, document correspondant

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P0402)

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<SNM>(D.A. HOVEY ET AL.)   [Patentee, could also be tagged
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