

Garbage In / Garbage Out: The Need for Comprehensive & Clean Data for Patent Research

November 15, 2023

Presented By:

David V. Dilenschneider, Esq.
Client Relations Consultant
LexisNexis Intellectual Property Solutions



No part of this presentation may be reproduced, distributed or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of LexisNexis (except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other noncommercial uses permitted by copyright law).



LexisNexis and the Knowledge Burst logo are registered trademarks of Reed Elsevier Properties Inc., used under license. Other products or services may be trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies. © 2023 LexisNexis. All rights reserved.

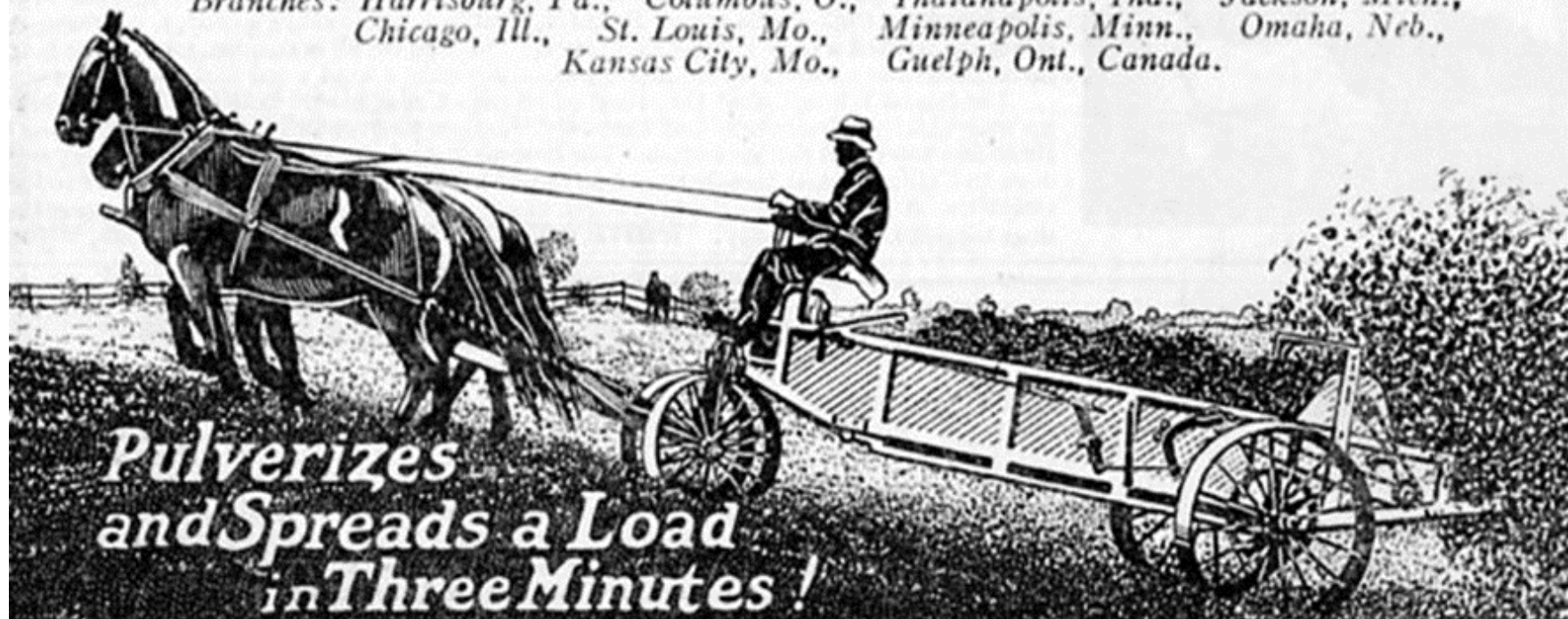
NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.

Built by "Spreader Specialists"

Main Office and Factory

Coldwater, Ohio

*Branches: Harrisburg, Pa., Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Ind., Jackson, Mich.,
Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Omaha, Neb.,
Kansas City, Mo., Guelph, Ont., Canada.*



***Pulverizes
and Spreads a Load
in Three Minutes!***



Manure Distributer and Spreader

Original Patent

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,519, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed February 17, 1900. Serial No. 5,641. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Maria Stein, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manure Distributers and Spreaders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

In the class of machines for distributing fertilizer of the character of manure or compost the ground is enriched to the extent only of the width of the wagon-body or other de-

tures of the invention are necessarily susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a manure-distributer, showing the spreader in position. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 of a modification.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The machine may be of any construction generally utilized for distributing compost, manure, or like fertilizer, and comprises a

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Inventor: **Joseph Oppenheim**

Joseph Oppenheim

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Joseph Oppenheim (March 1, 1859 – November 24, 1901) was an educator who invented the modern widespread **manure spreader** that made farming less labor-intensive and far more efficient in the early 20th century,^[1] and only he is honored for that invention in the Ohio Agricultural Hall of Fame in Columbus, Ohio.^[2]

Contents [hide]

- [1 Early Life and Teaching Career](#)
- [2 Educator Turns Inventor](#)
- [3 Oppenheim's New Idea manure spreader](#)
- [4 Rapid Growth of The New Idea Company](#)
- [5 Sources](#)
- [6 List of References](#)



A manure spreader

Early Life and Teaching Career [edit]

Born on March 1, 1859 in the small village of **Kirchhundem**, **Germany**. Oppenheim obtained a liberal education at universities in **Bonn**, Germany, and **Innsbruck**, Austria,^[3] and upon graduation from college at the age of 20 he immigrated to the United States. He received a teaching degree in 1881 from St. Francis College in Wisconsin and after briefly teaching in Putnam County, Ohio, he returned to St. Francis College for further study. On August 9, 1883 he married Anna

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Original Patent

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,519, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed February 17, 1900. Serial No. 5,641. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Maria Stein, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manure Distributers and Spreaders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

In the class of machines for distributing fertilizer of the character of manure or compost the ground is enriched to the extent only of the width of the wagon-body or other de-

tures of the invention are necessarily susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a manure-distributer, showing the spreader in position. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 of a modification.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The machine may be of any construction generally utilized for distributing compost, manure, or like fertilizer, and comprises a

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Mis-Digitization of Patent

UNITED Similis PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH'OPPENHEIM, OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

MANUR'E DisTRiBuTR ANe sPREADx:-RI

srncrrrrcnrion forming part of Letters` PetentiN. 648,519, elated

May 1, 190e. Application filed February 17, 1900.' Serial No.
5,641, (No model.)

To @ZZ wiz/m t may concern.:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Maria Stein, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio, have -invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manure Distribnters and Spreaders; and I do hereby declare the follow- ing to be a full, clear, and exact

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Accurately-“Digitized” Patent

The screenshot displays the TotalPatent One interface. At the top left is the logo and name "TotalPatent One". To the right are icons for search, folder, and refresh. Below the header, a tab labeled "Original" is active, showing the patent title "US648519A - MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER." A toolbar with various icons is positioned below the title. The main content area shows the "Description" section of the patent, which includes the inventor's name, the patent title, the specification reference, the filing date, and the opening text of the patent document. Several words and phrases in the text are highlighted with red boxes.

Original

□ US648519A - MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER.

Description

United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,519, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed February 17, 1900. Serial Fo, 5,641· (Fomodel.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Joseph Oppenheim, a citizen of the United States, residing at Maria Stein, in the county of Mercer and
invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manure Distributers and Spreaders; and I do hereby declare the followi
and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Original Patent

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

line of rotation of the shaft, since the inclination of the latter gives the proper set to the paddles. The shaft 8 is located slightly in the rear of the axis of the distributer 2 and is connected with a moving part of the machine, so as to be rotated, and has beveled pinions 9 at its ends, intermeshing with corresponding beveled pinions 10 at the ends of the oppositely-inclined shafts 11. The purpose of inclining the shaft 11 is to give the paddles the proper inclination to throw the fertilizer beyond the track of the machine.

In either form of construction the spreader is rotated at a higher rate of speed than the distributer, so as to evenly and uniformly spread the fertilizer and scatter it broadcast to a greater extent than the track or width of the machine and the ordinary distributing mechanism. The paddles may be of wood,

2. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character set forth, a rotary spreader comprising sets of paddles oppositely inclined and having their forward edges beveled to a knife-edge, and means for rotating the spreader, substantially as set forth.

3. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character described, means for spreading the fertilizer material, the same consisting of oppositely-inclined shafts provided with paddles, and means for rotating said shafts in opposite directions, substantially as set forth.

4. In a fertilizer-distributer and in combination with the distributing mechanism, a shaft connected with the moving part of the machine to have rotary motion imparted thereto, oppositely inclined shafts geared to the first-mentioned shaft and driven therefrom in opposite directions, and paddles ap-

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Mis-Digitization of Patent

No. 648,519. Patented May 1, 1900.

J. L. OPPENHEIM.

MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER.

(Application filed Feb. 17, 1900.)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

4. In a fertilizer-distributer and in combination with the distributing mechanism, a shaft connected with the moving part of the machine to have rotary motion imparted thereto, oppositely-inclined shafts geared to the first-mentioned shaft and driven therefrom in opposite directions, and paddles applied to the inclined shafts, as and for the purpose set forth. In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM. [n s] Witnesses:

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Accurately-“Digitized” Patent

Original

□ US648519A - MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER.

substantially as set forth.

2. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character set forth, a rotary spreader comprising sets of paddles oppositely inclined and edges beveled to a knife-edge, and means for rotating the spreader, substantially as set forth.

3. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character described, means for spreading the fertilizer material, the same consisting of shafts provided with paddles, and means for rotating said shafts in opposite directions, substantially as set forth.

4. In a fertilizer-distributer and in combination with the distributing mechanism, a shaft connected with the moving part of rotary motion imparted thereto, oppositely-inclined shafts geared to the first-mentioned shaft and driven therefrom in opposite directions, and paddles applied to the inclined shafts, as and for the purpose set forth. In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of witnesses.

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Original Patent

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

5 of motion of the shaft. The forward edges of the paddles are beveled, as shown at 7, whereby a knife-edge is provided to come in contact with the fertilizer and insure a lateral movement thereof.

10 The spreader may be constructed in sections, as shown in Fig. 3, which are oppositely inclined and are mounted for simultaneous rotation in opposite directions. In the form shown in Fig. 3 the paddles may be dis-
15 posed in a plane at a right angle to the axial line of rotation of the shaft, since the inclination of the latter gives the proper set to the paddles. The shaft 8 is located slightly in the rear of the axis of the distributor 2 and
20 is connected with a moving part of the machine, so as to be rotated, and has beveled

1. In a machine for distributing manure, compost and like fertilizer, and in combination with the distributing mechanism, a spreader mounted for rotation and comprising paddles, the paddles at one end being inclined in an opposite direction to the paddles at the opposite end with reference to the line of motion of the machine so as to throw the fertilizer laterally in opposite directions beyond the track of the machine, substantially as set forth.

2. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character set forth, a rotary spreader comprising sets of paddles oppositely inclined and having their forward edges beveled to a knife-edge, and means for rotating the spreader, substantially as set forth.

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Mis-Digitization of Patent

(17) Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is- 1. In a machine for distributing manure, compost and like- fertilizer, and in combination with the distributing mechanism, a spreader mounted for rotation and comprising paddles, the paddles at one end being inclined in an opposite direction to the paddles at the opposite end with reference to the line of motion of the machine *so as to throw the fertilizer laterally in opposite directions beyond the track of the machine, substantially as set forth.

(18) 2. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character set forth, a rotary spreader comprising sets of paddles oppositely inclined and having their forward edges beveled to a knife- edge, and means for rotating the spreader, substantially as set forth.

(19) 3. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character described, means for spreading the fertilizer material, the same consisting of oppositely-inclined shafts provided with paddles, and means for rotating said shafts in opposite directions, substantially as set forth.

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Accurately-“Digitized” Patent

The screenshot shows the TotalPatent One interface. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the TotalPatent One logo and navigation icons (search, folder, refresh). Below the header, a grey bar displays the patent title: "Original" followed by "US648519A - MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER." A toolbar with various icons is visible below the title. The main content area is titled "Claims" and contains three numbered claims. The first claim is: "1. In a machine for distributing manure, compost and like fertilizer, and in combination with the distributing mechanism, a s for rotation and comprising paddles, the paddles at one end being inclined in an opposite direction to the paddles at the o reference to the line of motion of the machine so as to throw the fertilizer laterally in opposite directions beyond the track of substantially as set forth." The second claim is: "2. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character set forth, a rotary spreader comprising sets of paddles oppositely inclined and h edges beveled to a knife-edge, and means for rotating the spreader, substantially as set forth." The third claim is: "3. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character described, means for spreading the fertilizer material, the same consisting of o shafts provided with paddles, and means for rotating said shafts in opposite directions, substantially as set forth." The phrases "like fertilizer" and "knife-edge" are highlighted with red boxes.

Original

US648519A - MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER.

Claims

1. In a machine for distributing manure, compost and like fertilizer, and in combination with the distributing mechanism, a s for rotation and comprising paddles, the paddles at one end being inclined in an opposite direction to the paddles at the o reference to the line of motion of the machine so as to throw the fertilizer laterally in opposite directions beyond the track of substantially as set forth.
2. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character set forth, a rotary spreader comprising sets of paddles oppositely inclined and h edges beveled to a knife-edge, and means for rotating the spreader, substantially as set forth.
3. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character described, means for spreading the fertilizer material, the same consisting of o shafts provided with paddles, and means for rotating said shafts in opposite directions, substantially as set forth.





Garbage In / Garbage Out: The Need for Comprehensive & Clean Data for Patent Research

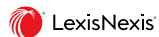
November 15, 2023

Presented By:

David V. Dilenschneider, Esq.
Client Relations Consultant
LexisNexis Intellectual Property Solutions



No part of this presentation may be reproduced, distributed or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of LexisNexis (except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other noncommercial uses permitted by copyright law).



LexisNexis and the Knowledge Burst logo are registered trademarks of Reed Elsevier Properties Inc., used under license. Other products or services may be trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective companies. © 2023 LexisNexis. All rights reserved.

Agenda

- The “Ethical Rule” Guidepost: Comment 8 to Rule 1.1 (“Competence”)
- Comprehensive Data
- Accurate Data
- Error-Free (“Clean”) Data
- Disambiguated Data
- Harmonized Data
- The Importance of “Good” Data for the Future (e.g. A.I.)

Disclaimer

The thoughts and opinions presented in this presentation do not, and are not intended to, constitute legal advice; instead, all information, content, and materials presented are for general informational purposes only. Moreover, information conveyed in this presentation may not be current (as new developments occur regularly).

Attendees of this presentation should contact their own counsel to obtain advice with respect to any particular legal matter. No attendee should act or refrain from acting on the basis of the information presented without first seeking legal advice from counsel in the relevant jurisdiction. Only an attendee's individual counsel can provide assurances that the information contained herein – and any interpretation of it – is applicable or appropriate to a particular situation. Moreover, this presentation does not create an attorney-client relationship between the attendee and the presenter and his/her employer(s).

The views expressed at, or through, this presentation are those of the presenter in his/her individual capacity only – not those of his/her employer. All liability with respect to actions taken or not taken based on this presentation are hereby expressly disclaimed.

Finally, the content presented is provided "as is;" no representations are made that the content is error-free.

Data for Patent Research

Poor Data Quality (and Quantity) – The Problem

“To begin with, all data analytics processes start with a basic truism: Garbage in, garbage out. If the data being analyzed is not accurate and representative of the world, then it’s not useful.”



Source: “Data Analytics: Garbage In, Garbage Out,” Dealbreaker, Thornton McEnery (Jan. 14, 2019)

Data for Patent Research

Poor Data Quality (and Quantity) – The Problem

“Examiners necessarily rely on the information provided in the application to assess the invention, whether it works, and whether it meets the requirements for patentability (Manual of Patent Examining Procedure § 2164). Examiners have access to little evidence about the invention beyond the words of the patent; thus, the quality of the information contained therein is of crucial importance.”



Source: “Is the Patent System Sensitive to Information Quality,” Janet Freilich & Soomi Kim (January 28, 2021)

Data for Patent Research

Poor Data Quality (and Quantity) – The Problem

- **Reduced Efficiency**
- **Missed Opportunities**
- **Reduced Revenue**



Source: "The Consequences of Poor Data Quality for a Business," Experian, Phylcia Flood (Jan. 24, 2023)

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

Competence

“A lawyer shall provide competent representation to a client. Competent representation requires the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation.”



ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

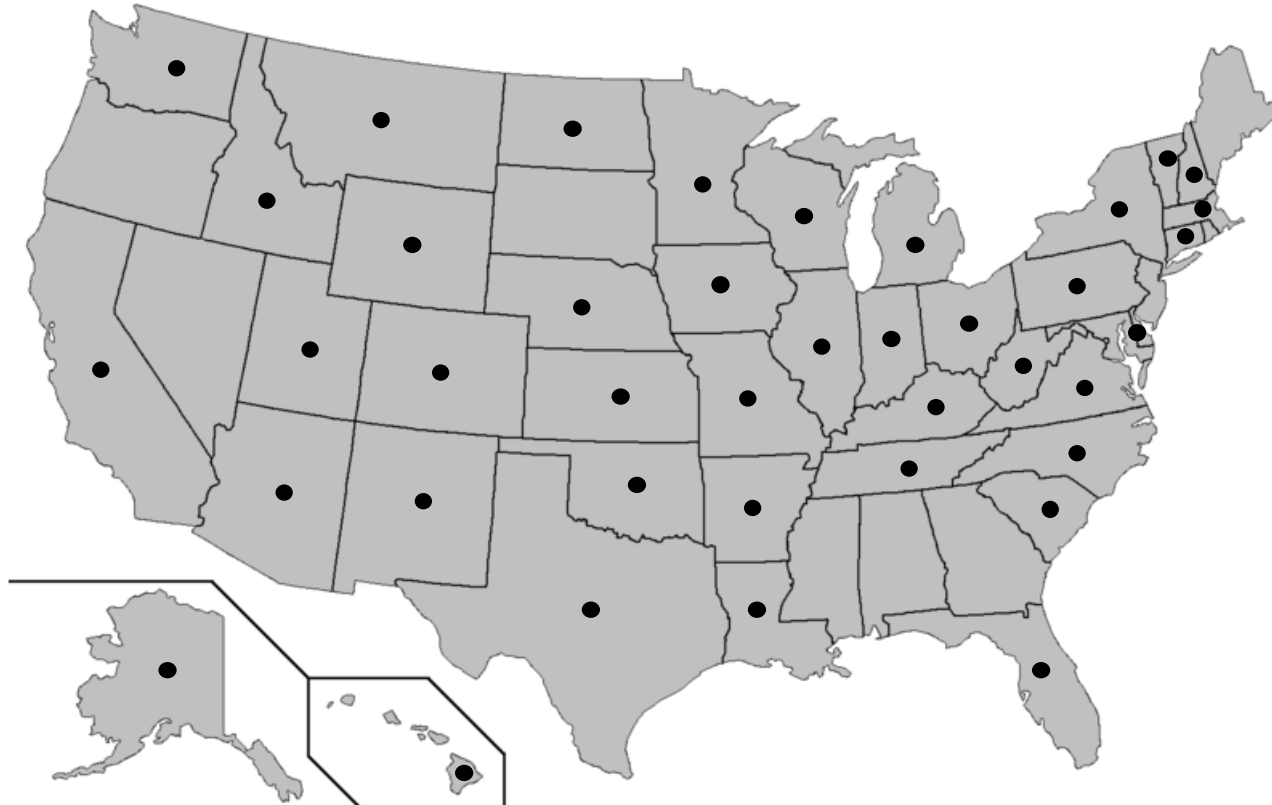
Commentary 8 to Rule 1.1 (with emphasis added)

“To maintain the requisite knowledge and skill, a lawyer should keep abreast of changes and the law and its practice, including **the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology.”**



States with a Duty of Tech Competence = 40*

* as of November 15, 2023 (according to [lawnext.com/tech-competence](https://www.lawnext.com/tech-competence))



ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

Commentary 8 to Rule 1.1

“A lawyer today must have a baseline understanding of current technology and the inherent risks and benefits accompanying that technology. Know enough to ‘know what you don’t know’ and to actively recruit experts, consultants or teachers to build your knowledge.”



Source: “Attorney Competence in Technology Is in the Spotlight. Are You Competent?”, *Cybersecurity Law & Strategy*, Thomas Suros (June 1, 2021)

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

The “Warning” about Comment 8: Stay on Top of Technology

“Since the ABA adopted the now infamous Comment 8 to Model Rule 1.1, most writers and commentators have been sounding the warning: attorneys must understand the risks associated with the relevant use of technology to stay competent.”

Source: “The Ethics of Using Cloud-Based Services and Products,” Darla Jackson & Kenton Brice, Oklahoma Bar Journal (May 2019)

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

State Bar of California Standing Committee on Professional Responsibility and Conduct Formal Opinion No. 2015-193

THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA STANDING COMMITTEE ON PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND CONDUCT FORMAL OPINION NO. 2015-193

ISSUE: What are an attorney’s ethical duties in the handling of discovery of electronically stored information?

DIGEST: An attorney’s obligations under the ethical duty of competence evolve as new technologies develop and become integrated with the practice of law. Attorney competence related to litigation generally requires, among other things, and at a minimum, a basic understanding of, and facility with, issues relating to e-discovery, including the discovery of electronically stored information (“ESI”). On a case-by-case basis, the duty of competence may require a higher level of technical knowledge and ability, depending on the e-discovery issues involved in a matter, and the nature of the

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

Example: Video-Conferencing Technology



ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

Article in *The Business Lawyer* (Winter 2019-20) – written by a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of DE

Protection of Client Confidential Information from Cyberattacks Is a Compelling Business and Ethical Priority for Inside and Outside Corporate Counsel

*By E. Norman Veasey**

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

Hur v. Lloyd & Williams, LLC, 25 Wn. App. 2d 644, 654, n6 (Wash. Ct. App. Jan. 31, 2023)

⁶ We do not mean to excuse counsel’s lack of familiarity with metadata. The Rules of Professional Conduct require competent representation, including “the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation.” RPC 1.1. To the extent a lawyer uses computer technology in communications, document management, or the exchange of electronic discovery, competent representation requires an understanding of metadata. *See* WSBA Advisory Op. 2216.

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

Potential Violation in Recent High-Profile Lawsuit

“[P]roducing an entire cellphone in discovery because you do not understand how to segregate Dropbox links, perform keyword searches or apply redactions is a clear Rule 1.1 violation.”



Source: “Ethical Lessons from the Alex Jones Discovery Debacle,” Law360, Hilary Gerzhey, Julienne Pasichow and Grace Wynn (Aug. 5, 2022)

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

Lafferty v. Jones, 2023 Conn. Super. LEXIS 76 (Ct. Superior Ct. Jan. 17, 2023)

Respondent found to have violated Rule 1.1 “by not giving the required attention to the plaintiffs’ confidential records following the inadvertent disclosure [of those highly-sensitive records – which were subject to a protective order].”

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

Areas in Which Courts Have Imposed a Duty of Tech Competence

- **Electronic Filing**
- **Case Management Systems**
- **Online Legal Research**
- **Discovery**
- **Social Media**
- **Metadata**



Source: "The Fate of Comment 8: Analyzing a Lawyer's Ethical Obligation of Technical Competence," 90 U.Cin.L.Rev. 1321, Lisa Z. Rosenof (2022)

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

Commentary 8 Is Designed to Accommodate New Tech (like A.I.)

“In the context of using AI tools, Comment 8 to [Rule 1.1] explicitly states ‘a lawyer should keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice, including the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology.’ This language is deliberately vague to accommodate evolving technologies, such as [generative A.I.]”

Bloomberg Law

Source: “ChatGPT Doesn’t Have Ethical Obligations, But Attorneys Do,” U.S. Law Week, Natalie Pierce & Stephanie Goutos (July 11, 2023)

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

“First, and perhaps most basic: do not use technology without understanding its limitations” (Citing 1.1)

“The problem was not that he used ChatGPT: the court found that there was nothing “inherently improper” about using the technology. Rather, the real problem was the lawyer initially used ChatGPT without understanding its limitations.”

Source: “Misadventures in ChatGPT: Lessons Learned,” Pullman & Comley (“Law Firm Risk Management Alert”), Marcy T. Stovall (July 6, 2023)

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

James v. Nat'l Fin. LLC, 2014 Del. Ch. LEXIS 254 (Del. Ch. Ct. Dec. 5, 2014)

HN9 ↑ Professed technological incompetence is not an excuse for discovery misconduct. Effective March 1, 2013, the Delaware Supreme Court amended Comment 8 to [Rule 1.1 of the Delaware Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct](#), which addresses [*36] competence, to include maintaining technological competence. The new comment states that "a lawyer should keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice, *including the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology . . .*" ⁵ This language finds parallels in the Pennsylvania Rules of Professional Conduct, where National's counsel is admitted to practice, and the Model Rules of Professional Conduct. *Compare id. with Pa. Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 1.1 cmt. 8 and Model Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 1.1 cmt. 8.* "[D]eliberate ignorance of technology is inexcusable. . . . [I]f a lawyer cannot master the technology suitable for that lawyer's practice, the lawyer should either hire tech-savvy lawyers tasked with responsibility to keep current, or hire an outside technology consultant who understands the practice of law and associated ethical constraints." Judith L. Maute, *Facing 21st Century Realities*, [32 Miss. C. L. Rev. 345, 369 \(2013\)](#). Legal publications in Delaware and Pennsylvania have

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

Attorneys Needn't Be Technologists, But Must Be Prudent

“This doesn’t mean that lawyers need to become technologists, but they do need to be aware of when bringing in one is prudent,’ [Andy] Reisman [CEO of ELIJAH] says. ‘Engaging an e-discovery or digital forensics expert can help ensure that ESI productions go smoothly. Clients who aren’t willing to pay for that expertise, in essence, are asking outside counsel take on that cost in the form of increased risk.’”



Source: “Alex Jones case shows inadvertent disclosure of electronically stored information is a real risk,” ABA Journal, David L. Hudson, Jr. (Oct. 27, 2022)

Garbage In / Garbage Out

Things to Look For . . .



The Corpus Being Researched and Its Data

Remember to Consider: Five Things

- 1. More Data is Better**
- 2. Data Needs to be Accurate**
- 3. Data Needs to be Clean**
- 4. Seemingly “Identical” Data Must Be Disambiguated**
- 5. Disparate, but Related, Data Must Be Harmonized**

The Corpus Being Researched and Its Data

Remember to Consider: Five Things

- 1. More Data is Better**
- 2. Data Needs to be Accurate**
- 3. Data Needs to be Clean**
- 4. Seemingly “Identical” Data Must Be Disambiguated**
- 5. Disparate, but Related, Data Must Be Harmonized**

Data for Patent Research

More Data Is Better

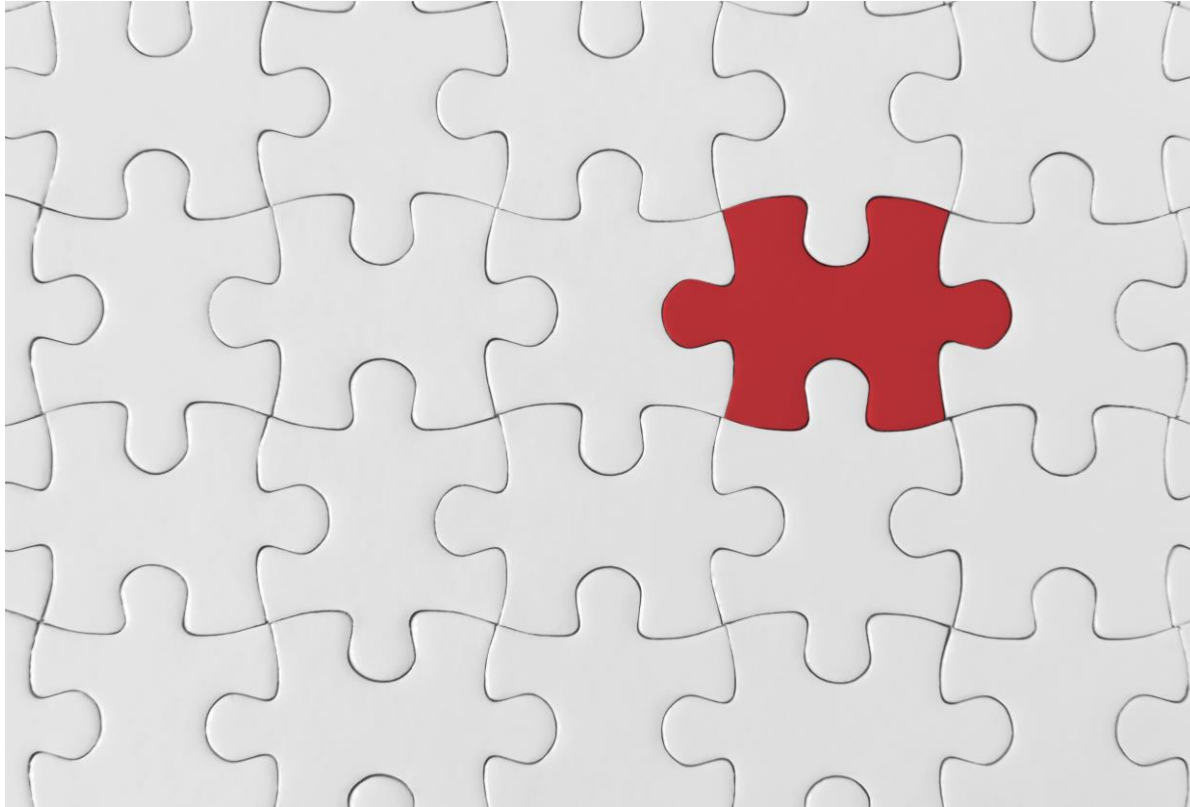
“There are many tools that can provide you with analytical data. If you are considering using a tool to take the raw data and turn it into useful information for IP decision-making, there are some things you should consider. Look for a tool that has access to a huge data set. The more data a tool has access to, the stronger insight it can provide. Additionally, I suggest looking for a tool that provides the patent analytics information in an easy-to-digest format.”



Source: “Using Analytics to Pursue New Patents,” Deepak Syal, Forbes (Aug. 27, 2021)

Data for Patent Research

More Data Is Better – A Missing Piece of Data Can Have Huge Consequences



Data for Patent Research

More Data Is Better – A “Huge” Data Set Considerations

1. Depth of Coverage

2. Breadth of Coverage

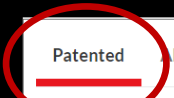


Data for Patent Research

Depth of Coverage (Patents Granted by Examiner Lynnsy Summitt (sorted by date))



Number	Title	OA Rejections	Status
16430084	Spine Surgery Device		
16880818	Posterior Spinal Fixation Screw		
15788149	Tightening Device For Spine S		
16675241	External Orthopedic Fixation D		



16992955	Modular Rod Reduction Tower
17090095	Receiving Part For Coupling A
17124840	Method For Improved Spinal C
17124840	Scoliosis Correction Technique
15728297	Retractor Systems, Devices, Ar
17581797	Pivotal Bone Anchor Assembly
16221903	Method Of Placing An Implant

Application	Filing Date	Status	Patent	Issue Date	Number of Office Actions between Filing Date and Patent Issuance
17/195,120	2021-03-08	Patented	11,751,918	2023-09-12	5 office actions (Examiner avg. is 2.4)
17/840,457	2022-06-14	Patented	11,730,526	2023-08-22	0 office actions (Examiner avg. is 2.4)
17/090,095	2020-11-05	Patented	11,602,377	2023-03-14	5 office actions (Examiner avg. is 2.4)
16/430,084	2019-06-03	Patented	11,701,235	2023-07-18	3 office actions (Examiner avg. is 2.4)
16/880,818	2020-05-21	Patented	11,684,395	2023-06-27	4 office actions (Examiner avg. is 2.4)
15/788,149	2017-10-19	Patented	11,660,129	2023-05-30	6 office actions (Examiner avg. is 2.4)
16/675,241	2019-11-06	Patented	11,653,951	2023-05-23	2 office actions (Examiner avg. is 2.4)
16/992,955	2020-08-13	Patented	11,622,795	2023-04-11	5 office actions (Examiner avg. is 2.4)
17/124,840	2020-12-17	Patented	11,602,376	2023-03-14	0 office actions (Examiner avg. is 2.4)

Data for Patent Research

Know What You Are Searching

Another thing you MUST know about when you use [REDACTED] is that there are also some holes in the database. I have specifically looked for patents I know to exist and cannot always find them. I have heard the same experience from other patent attorneys and patent agents. Additionally, the most recent patents are not always available on [REDACTED] What this means is you cannot only rely on [REDACTED] but you still must use [REDACTED]. The [REDACTED] database covers patents that are issued all the way back to US Patent No. 1. This scope is much broader than either Free Patents or the USPTO. So while you might not find everything, while it is difficult to specifically narrow your search, you still really need to check yourself using the [REDACTED] database to see if there are old references that might be on point.

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Original Patent

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH OPPE

directions. When the paddles
to a single shaft, as 5, it is arranged
with the axis of the distributor 2
dles are inclined with reference
5 of motion of the shaft. The faces
of the paddles are beveled, as
whereby a knife-edge is provided
contact with the fertilizer and
eral movement thereof.

10 The spreader may be constructed
tions, as shown in Fig. 3, which are opposi-
tely inclined and are mounted for simulta-
neous rotation in opposite directions. In the
form shown in Fig. 3 the paddles may be dis-
15 posed in a plane at a right angle to the axial
line of rotation of the shaft, since the inclina-
tion of the latter gives the proper set to the

While watching children play a game called "tom ball," Oppenheim noticed that when the ball was struck with the bat, which was actually a paddle-shaped board, the ball was deflected to one side or the other, depending on the angle of the paddle.^[13] Oppenheim saw this paddle-effect as the solution to the problem of manure spreading. He felt that a series of paddles could be attached to the rear of a manure unloader to cast manure in a wide pattern several times the width of the wagon.^[14]

at the opposite end with reference to the line
of motion of the machine so as to throw the
fertilizer laterally in opposite directions be- 55
yond the track of the machine, substantially
as set forth.

2. In a fertilizer-distributer of the charac-
ter set forth, a rotary spreader comprising

Data for Patent Research

Lack of Depth Issue: Available but not Retrievable

The screenshot displays a patent search interface. At the top, the title "Patent Search Results" is visible, along with utility links: "Hide Query Details", "Edit Search", and "Search Scholar". The search query is "Patents = paddles AND ("whereby a knife-edge")", which is highlighted with a red box. Below the query, it states "Filters: No filters applied". A navigation bar shows five categories: "Patent Records" (0), "Simple Families" (0), "Extended Families" (0), "Cites Patents" (0), and "Cited By Patents" (0). Below this, there are tabs for "Patents", "Explore Citations", "Table", "List", and "Analysis". A row of action buttons includes "Expand", "Customise List", "Save as Query", "Share", "Export", "Family Options", and "Sort by Relevance". At the bottom, a red-bordered box contains the message: "Your search did not match any documents" with a magnifying glass icon, and "Query troubleshooting tips:" below it.

Data for Patent Research

Lack of Depth Issue: Available but not Retrievable

Manure Distributer and Spreader.

US 648519 A **Granted Patent** Family: [1s / 1ex](#) Family Jurisdictions: US Legal Status: ● Expired
Application No: 1900005641 Filed: Feb 17, 1900 Published: May 1, 1900 Earliest Priority: Feb 17, 1900 Granted: May 1, 1900
Applicants: Oppenheim Joseph
Inventors: Oppenheim Joseph
Cited Works: 0 Cited by: 1 Cites: 0 [DOI 164-351-231-418-87X](#)

Additional Info: ● Expired

Granted Patent US 648519 A [DOI 164-351-231-418-87X](#) [View in Global Dossier](#) [View in Espacenet](#)

Summary Family Info Legal Info Citations Collections

[Share Patent](#) [Search Family](#) [Add to Collection](#) [Download Citation](#)

The full document isn't yet available to us from the patent office.

Download PDF

Data for Patent Research

Depth of Coverage – Recency Is Important (Eric Alvarez Zamora – 2018)

EXAMINER SEARCH RESULTS FOR

ZAMORA ALVAREZ, ERIC J

GROUP ART UNITS 3745, 4163

ALLOWANCE RATE

86.7%

AU 3745 ALLOWANCE RATE (CURRENT AU)

76.6%

ETA ⓘ

13

TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS

112

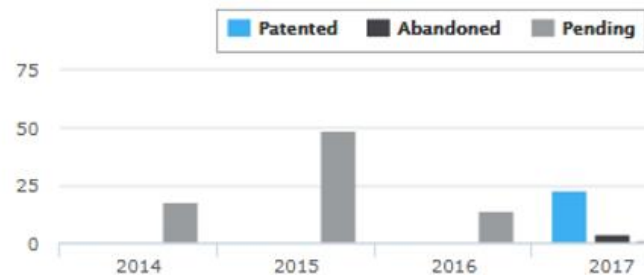
TOTAL

26 PATENTED APPLICATIONS

4 ABANDONED APPLICATIONS

82 PENDING APPLICATIONS

TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS - OVER TIME



Data for Patent Research

Depth of Coverage – Recency Is Important (Eric Alvarez Zamora – 2023)

Examiner Search Results for

Filters



ZAMORA ALVAREZ, ERIC J

GROUP ART UNIT 3745

ESTIMATED YEARS OF EXPERIENCE 7

2.1

ETA RELATIVE TO AU: 3745

85.5%

ALLOWANCE RATE

79%

AU 3745 ALLOWANCE RATE (CURRENT AU)

TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS

429

TOTAL

75% (324) PATENTED

13% (55) ABANDONED

12% (50) PENDING

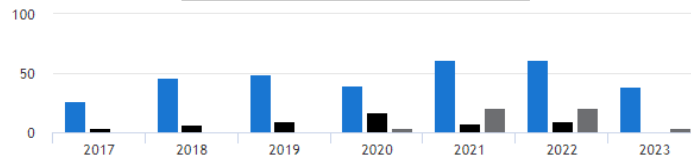
This page is limited to patent applications with electronic file histories that were filed on or after 11/29/00.

[Click here to include all known published applications.](#)

TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS - OVER TIME



Patented Abandoned Pending



Granted/abandoned shown in year granted/abandoned.
Pending shown in year filed.

Data for Patent Research

Depth of Coverage – Beware of Data Gaps

PatentAdvisor Search Business Development

Examiner Search Results for

Filters



KHUU, HIEN DIEU THI

GROUP ART UNITS 2116, 2123, 2615, 2857, 2863, 2865
ESTIMATED YEARS OF EXPERIENCE 28
EMAIL hien.khuu@uspto.gov



88.8%

ALLOWANCE RATE

81.2%

AU 2116 ALLOWANCE RATE (CURRENT AU)

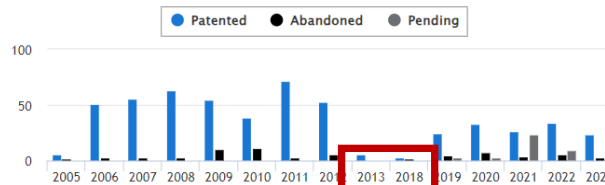
TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS

658
TOTAL

84% (549) PATENTED
10% (69) ABANDONED
6% (40) PENDING

This page is limited to patent applications with electronic file histories that were filed on or after 11/29/00.
[Click here to include all known published applications.](#)

TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS - OVER TIME



Granted/abandoned shown in year granted/abandoned.
Pending shown in year filed.

Data for Patent Research

Depth of Coverage – Beware of Data Gaps

Name:	KHUU, HIEN DIEU THI
Art Unit:	2116
Cases:	70
Phone:	(571) 272-8585
Email:	Hien.KhUU@USPTO.GOV

Data for Patent Research

Know What You Are Searching

- **United States (USPTO)**
- **Europe (EPO)**
- **China (CNIPA)**
- **Japan (JPO)**
- **Canada (CIPO)**
- **Korea (KIPO)**
- **World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)**
- **. . . and More**



The Corpus Being Researched and Its Data

Remember to Consider: Five Things

1. **More Data is Better**
2. **Data Needs to be Accurate**
3. **Data Needs to be Clean**
4. **Seemingly “Identical” Data Must Be Disambiguated**
5. **Disparate, but Related Data, Must Be Harmonized**

Data for Patent Research

“The Internet is a popular source of technical information”

Background [\[edit\]](#)

Further information: [Patent](#), [Prior art](#), and [Internet](#)

In most patent laws, an (alleged) invention must be *new* and *inventive* (or *non-obvious*, which is basically synonymous of *inventive*) to be considered *patentable*, i.e., to be validly patented. An invention is considered new if it does not form part of the *prior art* (or state of the art), i.e., if it was not already disclosed in the prior art.^[2] An invention is considered inventive if it is not obvious in view of the prior art.^[3] The prior art is essentially everything available to the public before the [filing date](#) of the patent.^[4]

In practice, if a device or a method was already known (e.g. described in a scientific paper) before the filing date^[5] of the patent covering the device or the method or if the device or method is obvious in view of what was known before the filing date, then, in general, it is not considered new (because known before the filing date) or not considered inventive (because obvious in view of what was known before the filing date of the patent), and then not considered *patentable*. A patent cannot be obtained for the device or method, or, if obtained (*granted*), it can generally be "invalidated".

The identification of the prior art is therefore of utmost importance to determine whether an invention is patentable, i.e. whether a patent can be granted for an invention (or whether a patent granted for an invention is valid). The purpose of the novelty criterion is to prevent the prior art being patented again.^[6]

The Internet is a popular source of technical information and is of particular interest for the purposes of establishing the prior art. Its use is however surrounded by concerns as to its reliability.^[7]

Data for Patent Research

Search Google?

MaRS Startup Toolkit

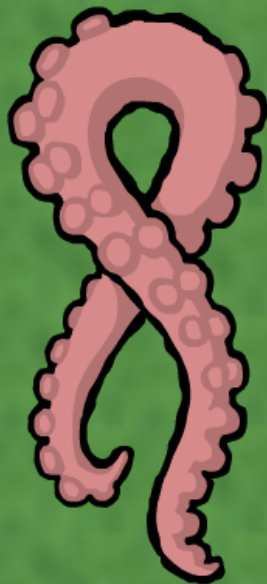
[Topics](#)[Courses](#)[Startup Services](#)

Search relevant patent and scientific databases

Focus on searching the relevant patent databases and scientific databases. This includes performing a standard Google search.

You might follow this process:

1. Search Google.
2. Search [Google patents](#).
3. Search the [patent and patent application database](#) of the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO).
4. Search the [patent AND patent application databases](#) of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO).
5. Search the [PATENTSCOPE application database](#) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
6. Search the [Espacenet EU patent and patent application database](#) of the European Patent Office.
7. Search any relevant technical or field specific publications or databases.



CEPHALONEWS

2013-10-24 How Do You Incubate Cuttlefish Eggs (Monterey Bay Aquarium)

For \$2.50 and "a day in the life of one volunteer," Aquarist Bret Grasse makes a better bubbler out of soda bottles, plastic tubing and silicone glue.

2013-10-03 Beachgoers In Spain Discover 30-foot Giant Squid (GrindTV)

Carcass found in Cantabria is that of the mysterious and

Help Save The **ENDANGERED** PACIFIC NORTHWEST TREE OCTOPUS From **EXTINCTION!**

[About](#)[FAQs](#)[Sightings](#)[Media](#)[Activities](#)[Links](#)

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST TREE OCTOPUS

The Pacific Northwest tree octopus (*Octopus paxarbolis*) can be found in the **temperate rainforests** of the Olympic Peninsula on the west coast of North America. Their habitat lies on the Eastern side of the Olympic mountain range, adjacent to Hood Canal. These solitary cephalopods reach an average size (measured from arm-tip to mantle-tip,) of 30-33 cm. Unlike most other cephalopods, tree octopuses are amphibious, spending only their early life and the period of their mating season in their ancestral aquatic environment. Because of the moistness of the rainforests and specialized skin adaptations, they are able to keep from becoming desiccated for prolonged periods of time, but given the chance they would prefer resting in pooled water.

An intelligent and inquisitive being (it has the largest brain-to-body ratio for any mollusk), the tree octopus explores its arboreal world by both touch and sight. Adaptations its ancestors originally evolved in the three dimensional environment of the sea have been put to good use in the spatially complex maze of the **coniferous Olympic rainforests**. The challenges and richness of this environment (and the intimate way in which it interacts with it,) may account for the tree octopus's advanced behavioral development. (Some evolutionary theorists suppose that "arboreal adaptation" is what laid the groundwork in primates for the evolution of the human mind.)



Rare photo of the elusive tree octopus

Lake Michigan Whale Watching



This is the best guarded secret of the Great Lakes. Yes it is true!

White Sperm Whales, like Moby Dick in the book of Herman Melville, are abundant in the fresh waters of southern Lake Michigan. Observing this rare cetacean is an exciting spectacle, unique, made possible only by *Lake Michigan Whale Watching*. **Discover nature's surprises with us ... Come for the Whales, Stay for the Dolphins!**

Southern Lake Michigan is known for it's wonderful sailing and cool fresh water, but little has been known about the abundant whale and dolphin population until recently. As winter turns to spring and the cool waters of the lake are warmed by the sun, the fresh water sperm whales and dolphins begin their annual southbound 1300-mile journey from Hudson Bay. Although there are a number of locks at Sault St. Marie, these beautiful and intelligent creatures forge a faster route through nearby streams, and by mid-June, they have reached the breeding grounds of southern Lake Michigan that they know as their "summer home". Freed from the threat of the whalers, taking benefits of the clean waters and abundant food of coho salmon, lake trout and zebra mussels, the whales remain in the southernmost 60 miles of the lake through mid-September.



Those who know, go below. ↴



GOLDEN GATE TUNNEL

STORE | MISS GOLDEN GATE TUNNEL | STORE | DONUT COURT | STORE | EMAIL TO A FRIEND | STORE

ABOUT

Overview
FAQ
Press Releases

Sign Up for
Tunnel Mail

MESSAGE FROM THE TUNNEL'S GM

TUNNEL FUN
Donut Court
Day Spa

MISS GOLDEN
GATE TUNNEL
Meet Lynne
2002 Competitor
Info
Pageant
Application

A Message from Nate Muffish, General Manager

Dear Tunnel Taker:

Thank you for visiting goldengatetunnel.com, the official Web site of The Golden Gate Tunnel. At the Golden Gate Tunnel we're 100% dedicated to your transportainment™ experience.

We want to make sure that you enjoy your trip to wherever it is you're going, whether you're a mom headed to her son's appendectomy, a CIA agent pursuing suspected terrorists, or a woodworker headed to a sawmill to pick up a freshly cut load of mahogany. If we've done our job, you'll join us for a hazelnut latte or a full-body exfoliating loofah, and completely forget where it was you were headed in the first place. That's what transportainment is all about.



Nate Muffish,
General Manager of
the Golden Gate
Tunnel

At the Tunnel, we openly mock other outdated modes of crossing the bay, such as ferries and bridges. In fact, I've already predicted that the Golden Gate Bridge will be closed and sold for scrap within the next three years. And I reiterate my \$1 billion challenge to Celia Kupersmith, General Manager of the Golden Gate Bridge, to install a Krispy Kreme Donut store at the bridge toll plaza.



People

Enter Person's Name



Need more? Try our [Advanced Search \(20+ criteria\)](#) »



David V. Dilenschneider

Wrong David V. Dilenschneider?

Share This Profile



This profile was last updated on 2/12/09 and contains contributions from the ZoomInfo community. Is this you? Claim your profile.

Get Access

Background

Employment History

Director
[Integrated Research Ltd](#)



See how you can use our premium business search tool to find business people in seconds.

Background

Employment History

Director
[Integrated Research Ltd](#)

Other People with this Name (31)

Other People with the name "Dilenschneider":

[Frank Dilenschneider](#)
District 6690

[Robert Dilenschneider](#)
The Dilenschneider Group



David Dilenschneider

Aliases and Other Names:

Bio

Account Manager at Yahoo!, Inc.

[edit]

Add a New Company

Add a New Person

Add a New Topic

Career

[edit]

Yahoo!, Inc.

Account Manager

General Info

[edit]

Industry:

Location:

Website:

Blog:

Hometown:

LinkedIn:

Facebook:

Twitter:

Wikipedia:

Achievements and Recognition

[edit]

Notable Links

The links below are provided automatically by Bing™ search results.

[David Dilenschneider | LinkedIn](#)
David Dilenschneider Location Greater Denver Area Industry Legal Services
www.linkedin.com/pub/david-dilenschneider/0185/445

[David Dilenschneider, Account Manager, Yahoo!, Inc. | Spoke](#)
Search for David. Search for David on Facebook; Search for David on LinkedIn; Search for David on ...
www.spoke.com/info/p/391216/DavidDilenschneider

[1 person named David Dilenschneider in the US | WhitePages](#)
Find David Dilenschneider on WhitePages. There is 1 person named David Dilenschneider on WhitePages.
names.whitepages.com/David/Dilenschneider

[David Dilenschneider, Director of Litigation Product and Content ...](#)
Find business contact information for David Dilenschneider, Director of Litigation Product and Content Development, LexisNexis Company and see work history ...
www.zoominfo.com/people/Dilenschneider_David_d_305180260.aspx

[Dilenschneider](#)
David Dilenschneider Title--Demographic info Greater Denver Area | Legal Services Current: Director, Client Relations ...
www.linkedin.com/pub/tir/#/Dilenschneider

David Dilenschneider

Aliases and Other Names:

Bio

Account Manager at Yahoo!, Inc.

David Dilenschneider



David Dilenschneider

David Dilenschneider

State: OH


Country: US

Discipline:

This is not a "canned" report, but rather a custom Profile created for you by legal professionals and experienced expert witness researchers.



Order David Dilenschneider's Expert Witness Profile by clicking on the button below. The Profile will include up to date and available information about David Dilenschneider's litigation history, disciplinary history, prior testimony as David Dilenschneider's Profile will also include information on how you can access available depositions, motions, briefs, articles, and other documents referencing David Dilenschneider.

 Order Expert Witness Profile

 Order Challenge Study

 Order Preliminary Screening

Data for Patent Research

Wikipedia Has Been Cited in Patent Applications

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2023/0263121 A1**

^{Huang et al} original sequence-of-interest) as the ^{(43) Pub. Date: Aug. 24, 2023} best hit. Using the same rational a paralog (homolog to a gene in the same organism) is found. In case of large sequence families, the ClustalW program may be used [ebi.ac.uk/Tools/clustalw2/index.html], followed by a neighbor joining tree (wikipedia.org/wiki/Neighbor-joining) which helps visualizing the clustering.

[0088] In some embodiments, the term “homolog” as used herein refers to functional homologs of genes (e.g., in which function), by genetically modifying such plants

§ 371 (c)(1),

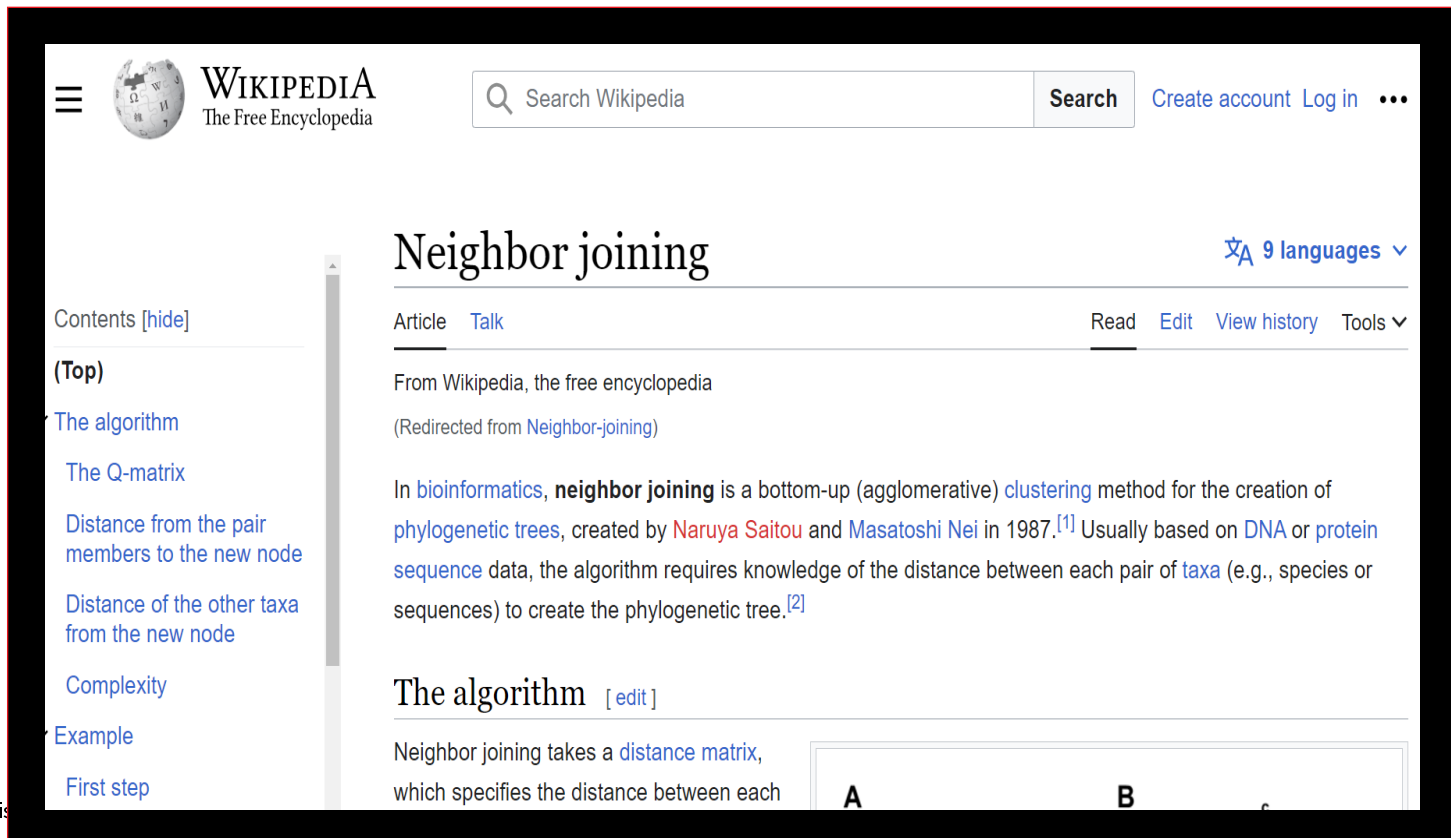
(2) Date: **Sep. 29, 2022**

Related U.S. Application Data

(e.g., in which function), by genetically modifying such plants to modulate the expression of endogenous mogrosin pathway genes. Also disclosed herein are plants with increased levels of mogrosins, extract (e.g., sweetener) from such plants, parts (e.g., juice, seed, pulp, etc.) from such plants, and methods of producing such plants.

Data for Patent Research

Cited Wikipedia Entry



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia page for "Neighbor joining". At the top, there is the Wikipedia logo and a search bar. The article title "Neighbor joining" is prominently displayed, with a language selection dropdown set to "9 languages". Below the title, there are navigation links for "Article" and "Talk", and utility links for "Read", "Edit", "View history", and "Tools". The main text of the article begins with "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia" and a note that it is redirected from "Neighbor-joining". The text explains that in bioinformatics, neighbor joining is a bottom-up (agglomerative) clustering method for creating phylogenetic trees, developed by Naruya Saitou and Masatoshi Nei in 1987. It notes that the algorithm requires knowledge of the distance between each pair of taxa. A section titled "The algorithm" is partially visible at the bottom, starting with "Neighbor joining takes a distance matrix, which specifies the distance between each".

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Search Wikipedia Search Create account Log in

Neighbor joining 9 languages

Article Talk Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
(Redirected from [Neighbor-joining](#))

In [bioinformatics](#), **neighbor joining** is a bottom-up (agglomerative) [clustering](#) method for the creation of [phylogenetic trees](#), created by [Naruya Saitou](#) and [Masatoshi Nei](#) in 1987.^[1] Usually based on [DNA](#) or [protein sequence](#) data, the algorithm requires knowledge of the distance between each pair of [taxa](#) (e.g., species or sequences) to create the phylogenetic tree.^[2]

The algorithm [edit]

Neighbor joining takes a [distance matrix](#), which specifies the distance between each

A B

Data for Patent Research

Wikipedia Has Been Cited in Patent Applications

(19) **United States**

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2023/0264092 A9**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**

(48) **Pub. Date: Aug. 24, 2023**

an acceptable speed range, spin of the ball, lift of the ball off club face, and a visual representation of the putting stroke.

[0086] According to Wikipedia, machine learning uses statistical techniques to give computer systems the ability to “learn” (i.e., progressively improve performance on a specific task) with data, without being explicitly programmed. Machine learning is closely related to (and often overlaps with) computational statistics, which also focuses on prediction making through the use of computer. It has been

Prior Publication Data

2102/32 (2015.10)

(15) Correction of US 2020/0391094 A1 Dec. 17, 2020

(57)

ABSTRACT



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Main page
Contents
Featured content
Current events
Random article
Donate to Wikipedia
Wikipedia store

Interaction

Help
About Wikipedia
Community portal
Recent changes
Contact page

Tools

What links here
Related changes
Upload file
Special pages
Permanent link

Not logged in | Talk | Contributions | Create account | Log in

Article

Talk

Read

Edit

View history

Search Wikipedia



The Sherlocks

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is an **old revision** of this page, as edited by **178.251.173.14** (**talk**) at 20:28, 10 February 2017 (**→Band History**). The present address (URL) is a **permanent link** to this revision, which may differ significantly from the **current revision**.

(diff) ← Previous revision | Latest revision (diff) | Newer revision → (diff)

The Sherlocks are a British **Rock**, band from **Sheffield**. The band consists of two sets of brothers, Kieran (Vocals & Guitar) & Brandon Crook (Drums), Andy (Bass) & Josh Davidson (Guitar).

The Sherlocks

Origin	Sheffield, England
Genres	Rock , alternative rock
Labels	Infectious_Records
Members	Kieran Crook Brandon Crook Andy Davidson Josh Davidson

Band History

They released their first single 'Live for the Moment' in 2014, influenced by main vocalist Kieran Crook's cousin Adam Boyd, their 2nd single was 'Escapade' in 2015, followed by 3rd single 'Heart Of Gold'. The band played at **Reading and Leeds Festivals** in August

Data for Patent Research

Wikipedia's Unreliability (2006)

CITINGS

Kicking Wiki Out Of The Patent Office

Patents are enduring, conferring rights on their owners for up to 20 years. Yet until about a week ago, scores of them may have been granted based partly on information that can be altered with a keystroke from anyone surfing the Web.

On Aug. 15, the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office yanked Wikipedia from the digital toolbox its examiners use to help determine a patent application's validity. But over the past several years, examiners used the online encyclopedia, which allows users to edit entries, to inform their decisions. Wikipedia has been cited in patent decisions on everything from car parts to chip designs.

"The problem with Wikipedia is that it's constantly changing," Patents Commissioner John Doll said. "We've taken Wikipedia off our list of accepted sources of information." An agency spokesperson said inquiries from *BusinessWeek* about the use of Wikipedia led to the policy shift.

Critics say the change is long overdue. "I've been complaining about this for years," says Greg Aharonian, publisher of a patent newsletter and a longtime agency gadfly. "From a legal point of view, a Wiki citation is toilet paper." Doll says the agency used Wikipedia entries as background and not as a basis for accepting or rejecting an application.

Data for Patent Research

Wikipedia Continues to be Cited in Patent Applications

:: The Patent Librarian's Notebook ::

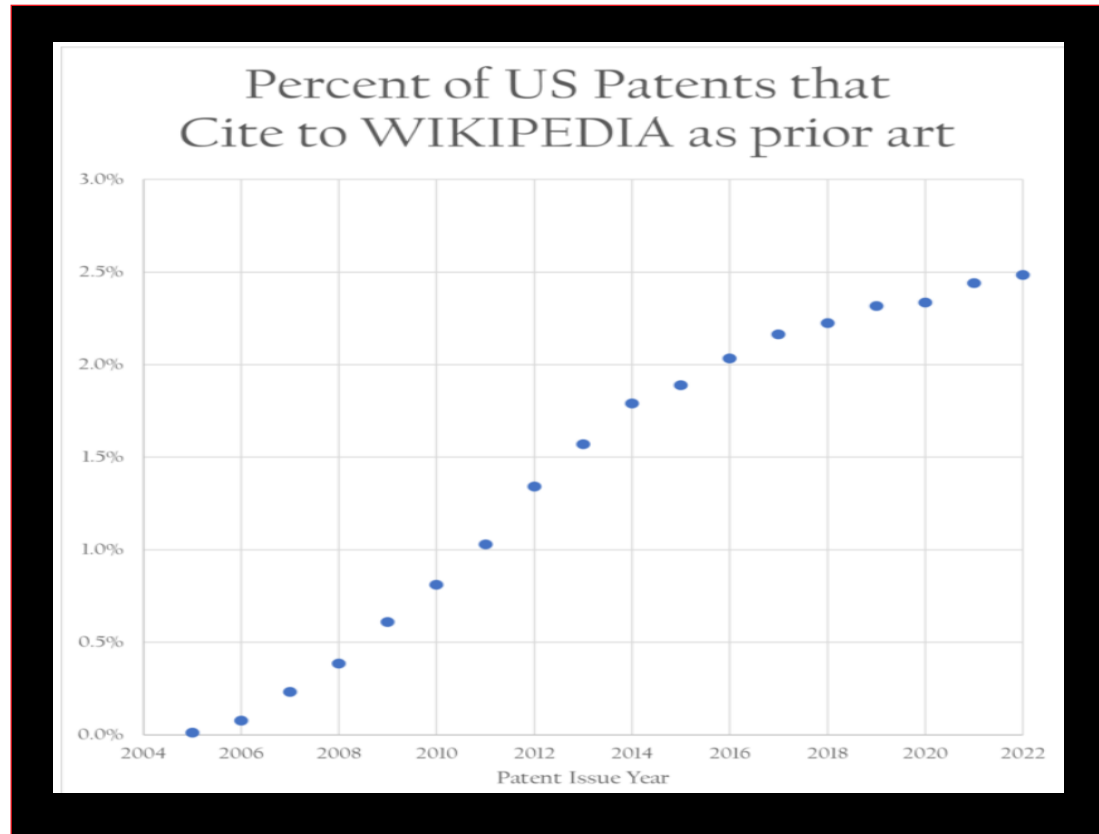
THURSDAY, JANUARY 07, 2010

→ Wikipedia Citations in Patents Up 59 Percent

The number of U.S. patents issued last year that contain one or more references to Wikipedia articles totalled 809, a 59 percent jump from 2008. Several years ago the USPTO banned patent examiners from using Wikipedia as a source of information for determining patentability of inventions. However, examiners and applicants continue to cite it. Wikipedia articles represent only a fraction of internet resources cited in patents. More than 17,000 U.S. patents issued last year have one or more cited references containing a URL.

Data for Patent Research

Citations to Wikipedia in Patent Applications Is Increasing



Wikipedia:General disclaimer

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

General disclaimer – [Content disclaimer](#) – [Legal disclaimer](#) – [Medical disclaimer](#) – [Risk disclaimer](#)

WIKIPEDIA MAKES NO GUARANTEE OF VALIDITY

Wikipedia is an online open-content collaborative encyclopedia; that is, a voluntary association of individuals and groups working to develop a common resource of human knowledge. The structure of the project allows anyone with an Internet connection to alter its content. Please be advised that nothing found here has necessarily been reviewed by people with the expertise required to provide you with complete, accurate or reliable information.

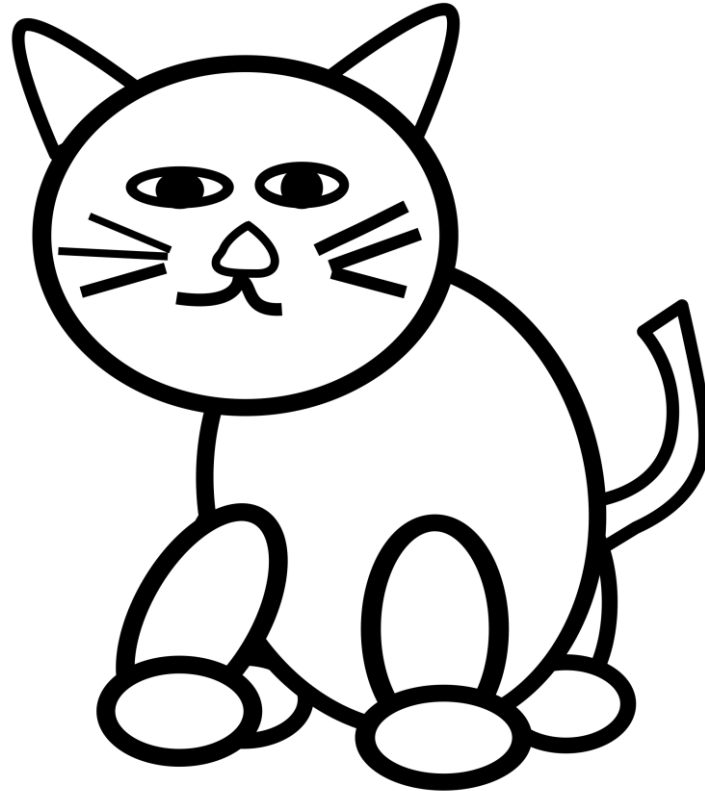
That is not to say that you will not find valuable and accurate information in Wikipedia; much of the time you will. However, **Wikipedia cannot guarantee the validity of the information found here.** The content of any given article may recently have been changed, vandalized or altered by someone whose opinion does not correspond with the state of knowledge in the relevant fields. Note that most other encyclopedias and reference works [also have disclaimers](#).

No formal peer review

Our active community of editors uses tools such as the [Special:Recentchanges](#) and [Special:Newpages](#) feeds to monitor new and changing content. However, Wikipedia is not uniformly peer reviewed; while readers may correct errors or engage in casual [peer review](#), it is not possible to do so on all pages. Thus, all information read here is without any implied warranty of fitness for any purpose.

Patent Research Sites

You Get What You Pay For



The Corpus Being Researched and Its Data

Remember to Consider: Five Things

- 1. More Data is Better**
- 2. Data Needs to be Accurate**
- 3. Data Needs to be Clean**
- 4. Seemingly “Identical” Data Must Be Disambiguated**
- 5. Disparate, but Related Data, Must Be Harmonized**

Data for Patent Research

Clean Data Is Critical

“[Y]ou always depend on the quality of the input data, so if you do not have a good and clean data set, you can have all these nice visualizations . . . , but they give you bad information because the input data was already bad.”



Source: Dr. Christoph Waloch, Head of Strategic IP Management of Henkel-Adhesive Technologies

Data for Patent Research

Clean Data Is Critical

“You need a very good and clean input data set for having a good assessment.”



Source: Dr. Christoph Waloch, Head of Strategic IP Management of Henkel-Adhesive Technologies

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Original Patent

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

directions. When the paddles are secured to a single shaft, as 5, it is arranged parallel with the axis of the distributor 2, and the paddles are inclined with reference to the plane
5 of motion of the shaft. The forward edges of the paddles are beveled, as shown at 7, whereby a knife-edge is provided to come in contact with the fertilizer and insure a lateral movement thereof.

10 The spreader may be constructed in sections, as shown in Fig. 3, which are oppositely inclined and are mounted for simultaneous rotation in opposite directions. In the form shown in Fig. 3 the paddles may be dis-
15 posed in a plane at a right angle to the axial line of rotation of the shaft, since the inclination of the latter gives the proper set to the

shown being ordinary and illustrating different ways of attaining the same end.

Having thus described the invention, what 45 is claimed as new is—

1. In a machine for distributing manure, compost and like fertilizer, and in combination with the distributing mechanism, a spreader mounted for rotation and comprising paddles, the paddles at one end being inclined in an opposite direction to the paddles at the opposite end with reference to the line of motion of the machine so as to throw the fertilizer laterally in opposite directions be-
50 yond the track of the machine, substantially as set forth. 55

2. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character set forth, a rotary spreader comprising

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Mis-Digitization of Patent

(14) As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the paddles are mounted upon a single shaft 5, which is journaled at its ends in rear wardly -extending bars 6, said shaft being connected with a moving part of the machine, so as to rotate at a higher rate of speed than the distributer and too in the same direction, the paddles catching the fertilizer as it is discharged from the distributer 2 and increasing the width thereof by moving the particles laterally in opposite *directions. When the paddles are secured to a single shaft, as 5, it is arranged parallel with the axis of the distributer 2, and the paddies are inclined with reference to the plane of motion of the shaft. The forward edges of the paddles are beveled, as shown at 7, whereby a knife-edge is provided to come in contact with the fertilizer and insure a lateral movement thereof.

(15) T0 The spreader may be constructed in sections, as shown in Fig. 3, which are oppositely inclined and are mounted for simultaneous rotation in opposite directions. In the form shown in Fig. 3 the paddles may be disposed in a plane at a right angle to the axial line of rotation of the shaft, since the inclination of the latter gives the proper set to the paddles. The shaft 8 is located slightly in the rear of the axis of the distributer 2-and is connected with a moving part of the machine, so as to be rotated, and has beveled pinions 9 at its ends,

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Mis-Digitization of Patent

No. 648,519. Patented May 1, 1900.

W. L. OPPENHEIM.

MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER.

(Application filed Feb. 17, 1900.)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

laterally in opposite directions. When the paddles are secured to a single shaft 5, it is arranged parallel with the axis of the distributor 2, and the paddles are inclined with reference to the plane of motion of the shaft. The forward edges of the paddles are beveled, as shown at 7, whereby a knife-edge is provided to come in contact with the fertilizer and insure a lateral movement thereof.

The spreader may be constructed in sections, as shown in Fig. 3, which are oppositely inclined and are mounted for simultaneous rotation in opposite directions. In the form shown in Fig.

Manure Distributer and Spreader

The Dangers of Mis-Digitizations

The screenshot displays a LexisNexis search interface. At the top, a search bar contains the query "paddles AND 'whereby a knife-edge'", which is highlighted with a red box. Below the search bar, the interface shows search options: "Default Operator: OR", "Highlights: Single Color", and checkboxes for "Show Errors", "Plurals", and "British Equivalents". A "Databases" sidebar on the right lists "US-PGPUB", "USPAT", and "USOCR", all of which are checked. At the bottom of the search bar area, there are "Clear", "PN", and "Search" buttons. Below the search bar, a navigation bar includes "Search Results", "Help", and "Search History" tabs. Underneath, there are icons for printing, font size adjustment, and a "Settings" dropdown, along with a "Find Within" search field. A "Highlight" section indicates "No highlight found in content below" with a "Hit Terms" button. At the bottom, a grey bar displays the message "L3: 0 results found.", which is also highlighted with a red box.

Manure Distributer and Spreader

The Dangers of Mis-Digitizations

The screenshot shows a search interface with a search bar at the top containing the query "+paddles and +"whereby a knife-edge"". Below the search bar, a message "No results found." is displayed. The interface also includes sections for "SEARCH TERMS" and "SEARCH FIELDS".

SEARCH TERMS ?

(+paddles and +"whereby a knife-edge")

Search terms

SEARCH FIELDS

📅 Date · Priority ▾

YYYY-MM-DD —

YYYY-MM-DD

Manure Distributer and Spreader

The Dangers of Mis-Digitizations

The screenshot displays a patent search interface. At the top, the title "Patent Search Results" is visible. The search query is "Patents = paddles AND (and AND \"whereby a knife-edge\")", which is highlighted with a red box. Below the query, it states "Filters: No filters applied". A navigation bar shows five categories: "Patent Records" (0), "Simple Families" (0), "Extended Families" (0), "Cites Patents" (0), and "Cited By Patents" (0). Below this, there are tabs for "Patents", "Explore Citations", "Table", "List", and "Analysis". A toolbar contains various actions: "Expand", "Customise List", "Save as Query", "Share", "Export", "Family Options", "Hide Analysis", and "Sort by Relevance". At the bottom, a message states "Your search did not match any documents", also highlighted with a red box, followed by "Query troubleshooting tips:".

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Accurately-“Digitized” Patent

The screenshot displays the PatentSight+ interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the PatentSight+ logo, a 'Workbook' dropdown, and 'Import' and 'Export' options. Below this is a 'New Workbook' button and a 'Result List' tab. The main interface is divided into two main sections: search filters on the left and search results on the right.

Search Filters (Left Panel):

- Field Search:** Includes Owner, IPC, Tag, Number, Full-Text, Authority, Time, Indicator, and More.
- Include Inactive Families:** A toggle switch is turned on.
- Include Other IP Rights:** A toggle switch is turned off.
- Full-Text Search:** Two search boxes are present. The first contains 'paddles' and shows '229,544 documents'. The second contains '"whereby a knife-edge"' and shows '46 documents'. Both have checkboxes for Title, Abstract, Claims, and Description (which is checked).

Search Results (Right Panel):

- Result List:** Shows a search term 'paddles whereby a knife-edge' with a clear button (X). A 'Select' toggle is visible below it.
- Search Results Table:** A table with columns for document title, filing date, and other details. One result is highlighted with a red box:

Document Title	Filing Date
MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND S... n/a <unknown>, OPPENHEIM ...	02/16/1900 US648519.A

At the bottom of the interface, there is a 'Reporting Date 10/25/2023' dropdown, a 'Search Results 1' button, and a 'Start Tagging' button.

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Original Patent

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

directions. When the paddles are secured to a single shaft, as 5, it is arranged parallel with the axis of the distributer 2, and the paddles are inclined with reference to the plane
5 of motion of the shaft. The forward edges of the paddles are beveled, as shown at 7, whereby a knife-edge is provided to come in contact with the fertilizer and insure a lateral movement thereof.

10 The spreader may be constructed in sections, as shown in Fig. 3, which are oppositely inclined and are mounted for simultaneous rotation in opposite directions. In the form shown in Fig. 3 the paddles may be dis-
15 posed in a plane at a right angle to the axial line of rotation of the shaft, since the inclination of the latter gives the proper set to the

shown being ordinary and illustrating different ways of attaining the same end.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a machine for distributing manure, compost and like fertilizer, and in combination with the distributing mechanism, a spreader mounted for rotation and compris-
50 ing paddles, the paddles at one end being inclined in an opposite direction to the paddles at the opposite end with reference to the line of motion of the machine so as to throw the fertilizer laterally in opposite directions be-
55 yond the track of the machine, substantially as set forth.

2. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character set forth, a rotary spreader comprising

Manure Distributer and Spreader

“Digitized” Patent

No. 648,519. Patented May 1, 1900.

J. L. OPPENHEIM.

BY MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER.

(Application filed Feb. 17, 1900.)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

connections shown being ordinary and illustrating differcompost andlike fertilizer, and in combina- 4tion with the Vdistributing mechanism, a

spreader mounted for rotation and comprising paddles, the paddles at one end being inclined in an opposite direction to the paddles at the opposite end with reference to the line of motion 'of the machine so as to throw the I fertilizer laterally in opposite directions beyond the track` of the machine, substantially as set forth.

2. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character set forth, a rotary spreader comprising

Manure Distributer and Spreader

Language Missing from Digitized Patent

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

directions. When the paddles are secured to a single shaft, as 5, it is arranged parallel with the axis of the distributor 2, and the paddles are inclined with reference to the plane 5 of motion of the shaft. The forward edges of the paddles are beveled, as shown at 7, whereby a knife-edge is provided to come in contact with the fertilizer and insure a lateral movement thereof.

10 The spreader may be constructed in sections, as shown in Fig. 3, which are oppositely inclined and are mounted for simultaneous rotation in opposite directions. In the form shown in Fig. 3 the paddles may be disposed in a plane at a right angle to the axial 15 line of rotation of the shaft, since the inclination of the latter gives the proper set to the

shown being ordinary and illustrating different ways of attaining the same end.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a machine for distributing manure, compost and like fertilizer, and in combination with the distributing mechanism, a spreader mounted for rotation and comprising 50 ing paddles, the paddles at one end being inclined in an opposite direction to the paddles at the opposite end with reference to the line of motion of the machine so as to throw the fertilizer laterally in opposite directions be- 55 yond the track of the machine, substantially as set forth.

2. In a fertilizer-distributer of the character set forth, a rotary spreader comprising

Manure Distributer and Spreader

The Dangers of Missing Language

The screenshot displays a search interface with a search bar at the top containing the query "+a machine for distributing manure, compost". Below the search bar, a message "No results found." is displayed, indicating that the search did not yield any results. The interface also includes a "SEARCH TERMS" section with a help icon, a list of search terms including the query, a "SEARCH TERMS" input field, and a "SEARCH FIELDS" section.

Data for Patent Research

Cleaning Work

Family of US2009083328.A1 et al. In force

Systems and methods for profiled and focused searching of

(19) United States
(12) Patent
Vivona

(54) SYSTEM AND FOCUSING LITIGATION
(75) Inventors

Correspondence to:
FINNEGAN, HARTY & LINTAS LLP
901 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, DC 20001

(73) Assignee
(21) Appl. No.
(22) Filed: Jan. 30, 2008

Select Owner

LexisNexis

RELX
RELX PLC (subsidiary: LEXISNEXIS GROUP) 225

Inventors Dilenschneider David, Hagy William T, Nash John, Olson Travis

Data for Patent Research

Cleaning Work

The screenshot displays a patent research software interface. At the top, there is a 'New Workbook' button and a 'Result List' dropdown menu. Below this, there are two search tabs: 'Field Search' and 'Syntax Search'. The 'Field Search' tab is active, showing various search criteria like Owner, IPC, Tag, Number, Full-Text, Authority, Time, Indicator, and More. A search query is entered in a text box: `Owner=(RELX) AND Inventor=((DILENSCHNEIDER DAVID))`. Below the search bar, there are toggle switches for 'Include Inactive Families' and 'Include Other IP Rights'. A 'Search Results' button is visible at the bottom left, showing '1' result.

The 'Result List' section shows a search for 'Dilenschneider' with a 'Competitive Impact' filter. A result is listed: 'Systems and ... 01/29/2008 Systems and methods for profil... RELX US2009083328.A1'. A 'Start Tagging' button is located at the bottom of this section.

The detailed view of the patent entry is titled 'Family of US20090...'. It features a red-bordered box containing the text: 'Systems and methods for profiled and focused searching of litigation information'. Below this, the RELX logo is displayed. The entry includes the following information:

- First Filing Date: 01/29/2008
- First Publication Date: 08/06/2008

The description of the patent reads: 'Systems and methods for profiled and focused searching of litigation information allow a user to access specific legal information for use during litigation. The user can connect to a web site and access particular information from multiple sources based on the litigation task the user wishes to accomplish. One litigation task is to create a litigation profile for a target, such as a particular litigant, attorney, judge, court, or firm. In this way, the user can perform focused and task-ba...'

At the bottom right, a flowchart diagram is partially visible, showing steps in a process flow:

- RECEIVE A PROFILE REQUEST CONTAINING A FIRST LITIGANT SELECTION OF AT LEAST ONE OF A PLURALITY OF POTENTIAL TARGETS COMPRISING A PARTICULAR ATTORNEY, LITIGANT, EXPERT, JUDGE, COURT, AND LAW FIRM.
- IDENTIFY A FIRST SOURCE THAT CONTAINS A FIRST TYPE OF INFORMATION RELATED TO THE PROFILE REQUEST.
- REQUEST THE FIRST TYPE OF INFORMATION FROM THE FIRST SOURCE.
- RECEIVE THE FIRST TYPE OF INFORMATION FROM THE FIRST SOURCE.

Data for Patent Research

Cleaning Work

Search x

relx AND dilenschneider

Databases

Select all

US-PGPUB

USPAT

USOCR

Default Operator: OR Highlights: Single Color

Show Errors Plurals British Equivalents

Search Results x Help x Search History x

Settings Find Within

Highlight: relx dilenschneider dilenschneiders relxes Hit Terms

L1: 1 results found. Currently displaying all results. Filtered by Family ID (1 family).

Select	+	Res...	X	1	2	3	4	5	Document ID	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	US 10467589 B2	20

Document Viewer x

Doc 1

Highlight: relx dilenschneider Highlights

Systems And Methods For Profiled And Focused Searching Of Litigation Information

DOCUMENT ID DATE
US 10467589 B2 PUBLISHED
2019-11-05

INVENTOR INFORMATION

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Vivona; Michele	Seattle	WA	N/A	US
Peterson; Donald G.	Kirkland	WA	N/A	US
Pfeifer; Jeffrey	Denver	CO	N/A	US
Stehr; Kevin	Charleston	SC	N/A	US
Dilenschneider; David	Centennial	CO	N/A	US
Nash; John	San Rafael	CA	N/A	US

Data for Patent Research

Cleaning Work

RELX and Dilenschneider



 (RELX and Dilenschneider);

About 1 results



Download ▾



Side-by-side

Sort by · Relevance ▾ · Group by · None ▾ · Deduplicate by · Family ▾ · Results / page · 10 ▾

[Systems and methods for profiled and focused searching of litigation ...](#)

[WO EP US AU CA • DSI0467589B2 • Michèle Vivona • RELX Inc.](#)

Priority 2007-02-01 • Filed 2008-01-30 • Granted 2019-11-05 • Published 2019-11-05

Systems and methods for profiled and focused searching of litigation information allow a user to access specific legal information for use during litigation. The user can connect to a web site and access particular information from multiple sources based on the litigation task the user wishes to ...

Data for Patent Research

Cleaning Work

Select owners

meta

<input type="checkbox"/>	Meta META PLATFORMS INC	6,012	●
<input type="checkbox"/>	Metals Industries R&D Center METAL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1,466	●
<input type="checkbox"/>	Metawater METAWATER CO., LTD.	571	●
<input type="checkbox"/>	Metall Zug METALL ZUG AG	288	●
<input type="checkbox"/>	Metabo (in: Koki Holdings) Metabo (in: Koki Holdings) (subsidiary: metabo Aktiengesellschaft)	227	●
<input type="checkbox"/>	METARNET TECH METARNET TECH	117	●
<input type="checkbox"/>	METAWAVE CORP METAWAVE CORP	96	●
<input type="checkbox"/>	METAL POWDER PRODUCTS CO METAL POWDER PRODUCTS CO	64	●
<input type="checkbox"/>	METALS CHEMISTRY RES INST CHINA ACADEMY RAILWAY SCIE... METALS CHEMISTRY RES INST CHINA ACADEMY RAILWAY SCIENCES	43	●

Show matching subsidiaries

Select all

Select owners

Instagram

<input type="checkbox"/>	Meta META PLATFORMS INC (subsidiary: INSTAGRAM, INC.)	6,012	●
--------------------------	---	-------	---

Show matching subsidiaries

Select all

Data for Patent Research

“Typo” in Original Patent

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
COPTY et al.

(10) Pub. No.: **US 2022/0318002 A1**

(43) Pub. Date: **Oct. 6, 2022**

(54) **USER AND ENTITY BEHAVIOR ANALYTICS
OF INFRASTRUCTURE AS CODE IN PRE
DEPLOYMENT OF CLOUD
INFRASTRUCTURE**

G06F 8/33 (2006.01)

H04L 29/08 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. CL.**

CPC *G06F 8/71* (2013.01); *G06F 8/77*
(2013.01); *G06F 8/33* (2013.01); *H04L 67/22*
(2013.01)

(71) Applicant: **Intellectual Business Machines
Corporation, Armonk, NY (US)**

(72) Inventors: **FADY COPTY**, Nazareth (IL); **OMRI
SOCEANU**, Haifa (IL); **LEV
GREENBERG**, Haifa (IL); **Dov
Murik**, Haifa (IL)

(21) Appl. No.: **17/221,801**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 4, 2021**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to novel techniques for monitoring changes to source code of Infrastructure as Code systems to detect attempted anomalous changes and block such changes from the code. For example, a method may comprise learning a security architecture and history of an infrastructure as code system to be deployed in at least one cloud account, monitoring changes to source code of the infrastructure as code system that are made before deployment of the infrastructure as code system to detect an anomaly, determining whether the detected anomaly affects regulated resources of the infrastructure as code system, and

Publication Classification

Data for Patent Research

Cleaning Work

Select Owner ×

- IBM** 44.619 ●
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (subsidiary: INTEL...




Data for Patent Research

Cleaning Work

The screenshot displays the PatentSight+ interface. At the top, the logo and navigation options (Workbook, Import, Export) are visible. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for 'Field Search' and 'Syntax Search'. A toolbar contains various search filters: Owner, IPC, Tag, Number, Full-Text, Authority, Time, Indicator, and More. Below the toolbar, there are toggle switches for 'Include Inactive Families' (checked) and 'Include Other IP Rights' (unchecked). A sidebar on the left, titled 'Analysis Templates', contains a search filter section with a red border. This section includes a dropdown for 'Owner' with 'IBM' selected and an 'Add' button, and a dropdown for 'Patent Family' with 'US2022318002.A1' selected and an 'Add' button. The main area on the right is titled 'Result List' and shows a search result with a red border. The result is titled 'USER AND ENTITY BEHAVIOR ... 04/03/2021' and includes the text 'The present invention relates to novel techniques f...' and the patent number 'US2022318002.A1'. At the bottom of the interface, there is a 'Reporting Date 10/25/2023' and a 'Search Results 1' button.

The Corpus Being Researched and Its Data

Remember to Consider: Five Things

1. **More Data is Better** 
2. **Data Needs to be Accurate** 
3. **Data Needs to be Clean** 
4. **Seemingly “Identical” Data Must Be Disambiguated**
5. **Disparate, but Related, Data Must Be Harmonized**

The Corpus Being Researched and Its Data

Remember to Consider: Five Things

1. **More Data is Better**
2. **Data Needs to be Accurate**
3. **Data Needs to be Clean**
4. **Seemingly “Identical” Data Must Be Disambiguated**
5. **Disparate, but Related, Data Must Be Harmonized**

Data for Patent Research

The Need for “Disambiguated” Data – Example: Baseball Pitcher (“Brady Feigl”)



Data for Patent Research

The Need for “Disambiguated” Data – Example: Examiner Daniel Miller

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/931,477	Applicant(s) Shenker, Evgeny
	Examiner DANIEL MILLER	Art Unit 3786 AIA (FITF) Status Yes
-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --		
Period for Reply	A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING	

The image shows three screenshots illustrating search results for 'Miller Daniel' and 'Miller-Daniel'. Red arrows point from the 'DANIEL MILLER' entry in the Office Action Summary to the search results.

- Left Screenshot:** Search results for 'Miller Dan'. The entry 'Miller Daniel A (3786)' is highlighted with a red box.
- Middle Screenshot:** Search results for 'Miller-Daniel'. The entry '3786-MILLER-DANIEL-A' is highlighted with a red box.
- Right Screenshot:** Search results for 'DANIEL + MILLER'. The entry 'MILLER DANIEL A' is highlighted with a red box.

closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

The Corpus Being Researched and Its Data

Remember to Consider: Five Things

- 1. More Data is Better**
- 2. Data Needs to be Accurate**
- 3. Data Needs to be Clean**
- 4. Seemingly “Identical” Data Must Be Disambiguated**
- 5. Disparate, but Related, Data Must Be Harmonized**

Data for Patent Research

Un-Harmonized Data – The Problem



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/873,063	05/31/2001	Michal Bujak	003399.P048	4007

26529 1590 12/17/2004
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN/PDC
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
SEVENTH FLOOR
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025

EXAMINER	
NGUYEN BA, PAUL H	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/873,063	Applicant(s) BUJAK ET AL.
	Examiner Paul Nguyen-Ba	Art Unit 2176

The MAILING DATE of this communication should be the same as the date with the correspondence address

Data for Patent Research

Cleaned Data

The screenshot displays the PatentAdvisor interface. At the top, a dark blue navigation bar contains the PatentAdvisor logo on the left and the words "Search", "Compare", and "My Saved Work" on the right. Below this, a large white area is framed by a thick black border. Inside this frame, the word "Examiner" is partially visible on the left, and "for" is on the right. A dark blue callout box with a white border points to the text "NGUYEN-BA, PAUL H • NGUYEN-BA, PAUL H.". Below this, the name "NGUYEN BA, PAUL H" is displayed in blue, followed by a person icon and a red dot. At the bottom of the frame, a red-bordered box contains the text "GROUP ART UNIT 2176". To the right of the main content area, a vertical sidebar contains an "Options" header and three "STATISTICS" buttons, each with a small bar chart icon.

Data for Patent Research

More Data Is Better – (Maybe) Even “Old” Data

Search by Examiner name or Art Unit number

Q Nguyen-Ba



1641-**NGUYEN-BAO-THUY-L**

2461-**NGUYEN-BAO-G**

2919-**NGUYEN-BAO-YEN-THI**

3664-**NGUYEN-BAO-LONG-T**

3732-**NGUYEN-BAO-THIEU-L**

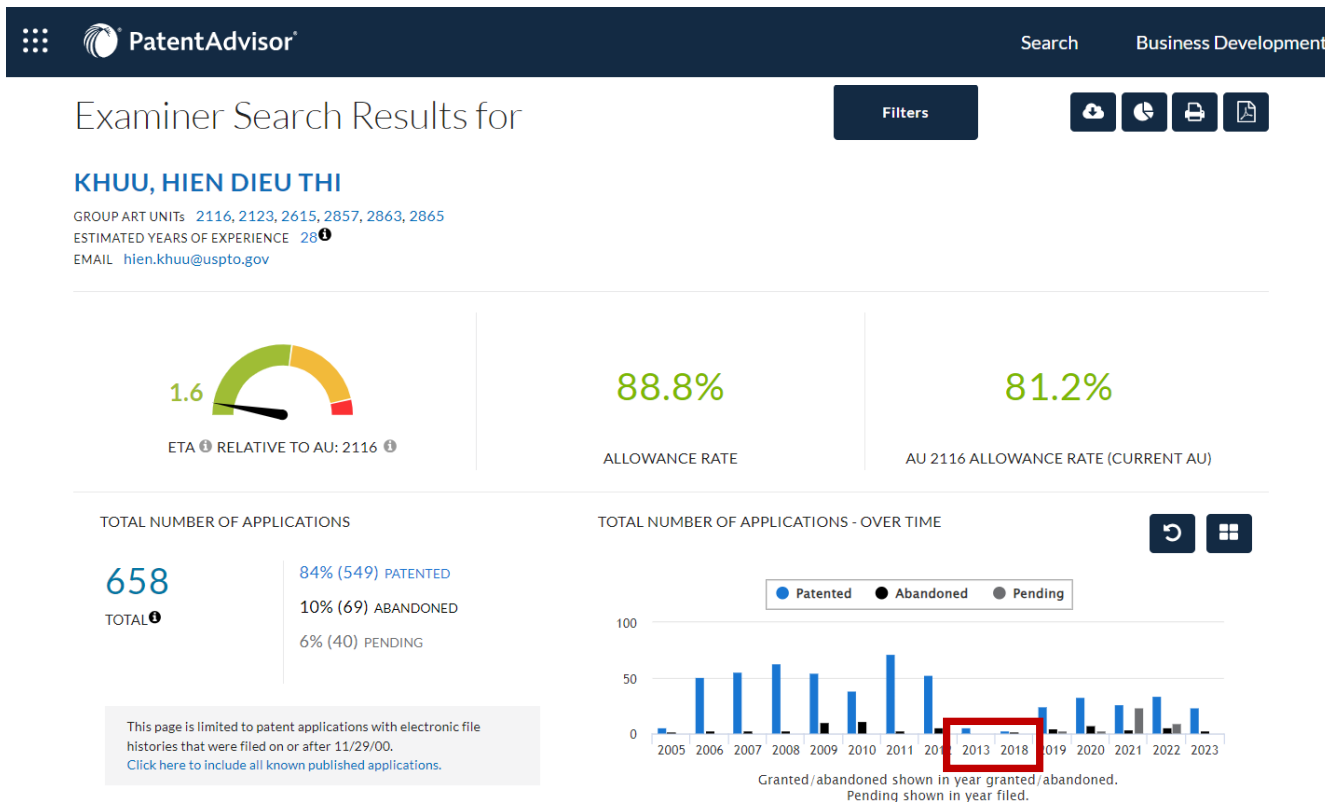
3762-**NGUYEN-BAO-D**

Examiners in Art Unit 2176

Examiner	Number of Cases	3YGR
Examiner Blaufeld	270	31%
Examiner Brahmachari	193	70%
Examiner Burke	126	20%
Examiner Chu	111	19%
Examiner Kim	152	39%
Examiner Mcintosh	181	75%
Examiner Mercado	207	61%
Examiner Mills	212	64%
Examiner Nguyen	283	82%
Examiner Pan	87	46%
Examiner Ries	384	84%
Examiner Schallhorn	106	20%
Examiner Stanley (SPE)	26	0%
Examiner Wong	116	25%
Art Unit 2176	2454	56%

Data for Patent Research

Example: Examiner Who Left – but Later Came Back



Data for Patent Research

Un-Harmonized Data – The Problem

Office Action Summary	Application No. 13/495,957	Applicant(s) BULLOCH ET AL.	
	Examiner LYNNSY SCHNEIDER	Art Unit 3733	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS

WHICHEVER IS LONGER

- Extensions of time may be available after SIX (6) MONTHS from the
- If NO period for reply is specified
- Failure to reply within the set or Any reply received by the Office earned patent term adjustment.

Status

- 1) Responsive
- 2a) This action
- 3) An election
- 4) Since this application is now closed in accordance

- Schneider Thomas F (1749)
- Schneider Andrew J (3669)
- Schneider Brendan K (3644)
- Schneider Joshua D (3629)
- Schneider Craig M (SPE) (3753)



art units.

grant rate.

Data for Patent Research

Harmonized Data

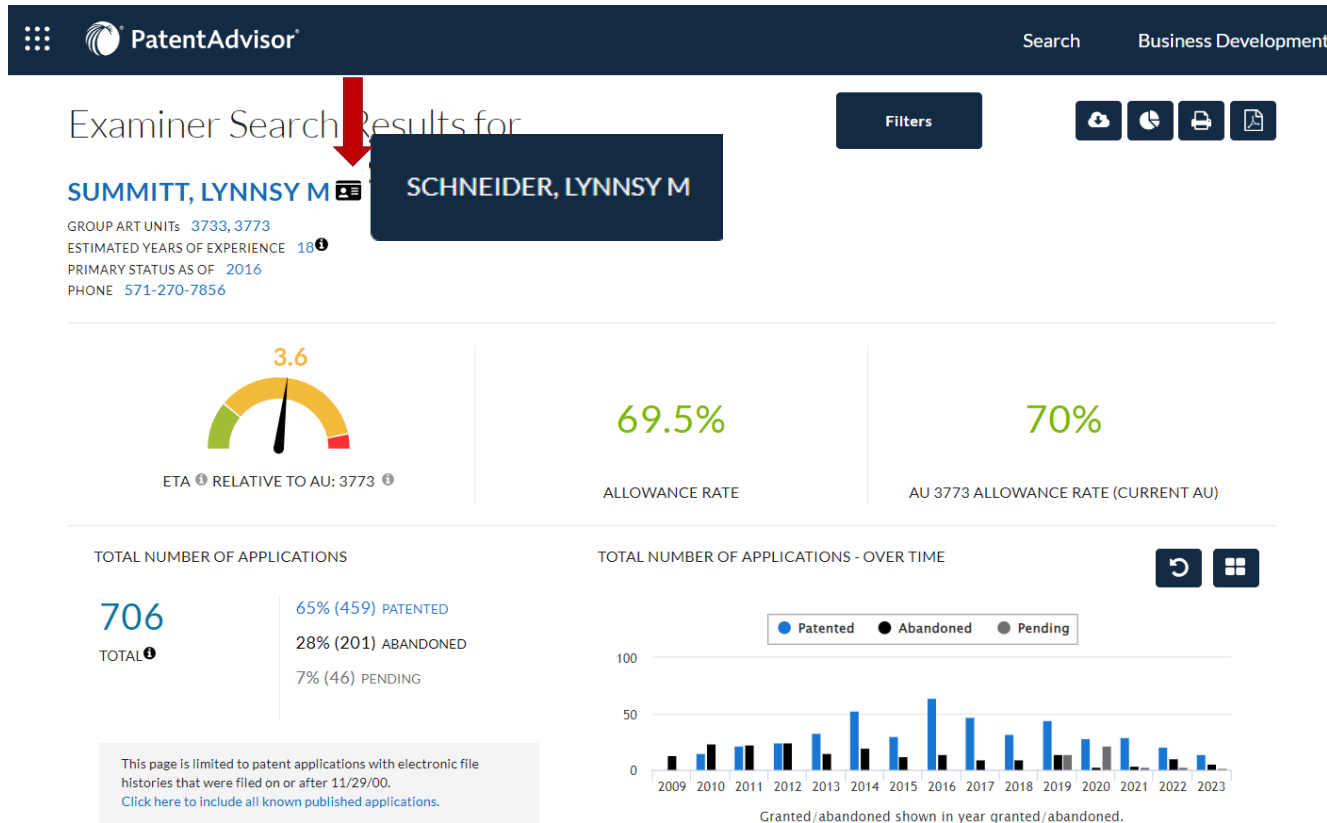
RESULTS FOR
SCHNEIDER

1 - 10 OF 10

Last Name ↑↓	First Name ↑↓	Also Known As	Options
SCHNEIDER	THOMAS FRANK	-	STATISTICS
SCHNEIDER	THOMAS F	-	STATISTICS
SCHNEIDER	BRENDAN KROGER	-	STATISTICS
SCHNEIDER	BRENDAN KROGEN	-	STATISTICS
SCHNEIDER	ANDREW JAMES	-	STATISTICS
SCHNEIDER	ANDREW J	-	STATISTICS
SCHNEIDER	PAULA LYNN	-	STATISTICS
SCHNEIDER	LYNNSY M	SUMMITT, LYNNSY M	STATISTICS
SCHNEIDER	JOSHUA D	-	STATISTICS
SCHNEIDER	CRAIG M	-	STATISTICS SPE

Data for Patent Research

Harmonized Data



Data for Patent Research

Harmonization Example

The image shows a 'Select Owner' search interface. At the top, the title 'Select Owner' is displayed with a close button (X) to its right. Below the title is a search input field containing the text 'IBM' and a magnifying glass icon on the left, and a close button (X) on the right. Below the search field, a list of search results is shown. The first result is 'INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (subsidiary: IBM)', which is preceded by a square checkbox. To the right of this result, the number '44.619' is displayed and circled in red. The interface is overlaid with several red rectangular frames, suggesting a sequence of steps or a zoomed-in view of the search process.

Data for Patent Research

The Dangers of Non-Harmonization

The screenshot displays a patent search interface. At the top, a search bar contains the text "I B M", which is highlighted with a red box. To the right of the search bar are icons for a lightbulb, a graduation cap, a list, and a magnifying glass. Below the search bar, a message box with a red border contains "X No results found." To the left of the search bar, there is a section titled "SEARCH TERMS" with a help icon. Below this title, there is a text input field containing "I B M" and another empty input field labeled "Search terms". Below the search terms section is a section titled "SEARCH FIELDS". Under this title, there is a date and priority filter: "Date · Priority" with a dropdown arrow. Below this are two date format examples: "YYYY-MM-DD" followed by a minus sign and another "YYYY-MM-DD".

Data for Patent Research

The Future (errr . . . The Present?)



Artificial Intelligence

Risk of “Hallucinations” – Based on “Dirty” (or Incomplete) Data

“Hallucinations are outputs from LLMs and generative AI that look coherent but are wrong or absurd. They may come from errors or gaps in the training data (that ‘garbage in, garbage out’ saw).”

LLRX

Source: “The Trust about Hallucinations in Legal Research AI: How to Avoid Them and Trust Your Resources,” LLRX, Rebecca Fordon (Sept. 25, 2023)

Artificial Intelligence

Compliance with 1.1 = Lawyers Should Be Aware that Generative A.I. May “Hallucinate”

“[T]he comments to Model Rule 1.1 (Duty of Competence) explain that a lawyer should ‘keep abreast of ... the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology.’ The risk that generative AI will hallucinate - and lie about it afterwards – is something that lawyers should be aware of before using it.”

Source: “A Brief Hallucination by Generative AI Can Land You in Hot Water,” Mondaq Business Briefing, James Dority, Christian E. Mammen & Jill Rothstein (June 15, 2023)

Artificial Intelligence

On What Content Are A.I. Platforms Trained (i.e. Do A.I. Platforms Rely)?

“GPT-3 was trained on several data sets, each with different weights, including Common Crawl, WebText2 and Wikipedia.”



Source: “GPT-3” (Definition), TechTarget, Ben Lutkevich (available at: www.techtarget.com/searchenterpriseai/definition/GPT-3)

Artificial Intelligence

On What Content Are A.I. Platforms Trained (i.e. Do A.I. Platforms Rely)?

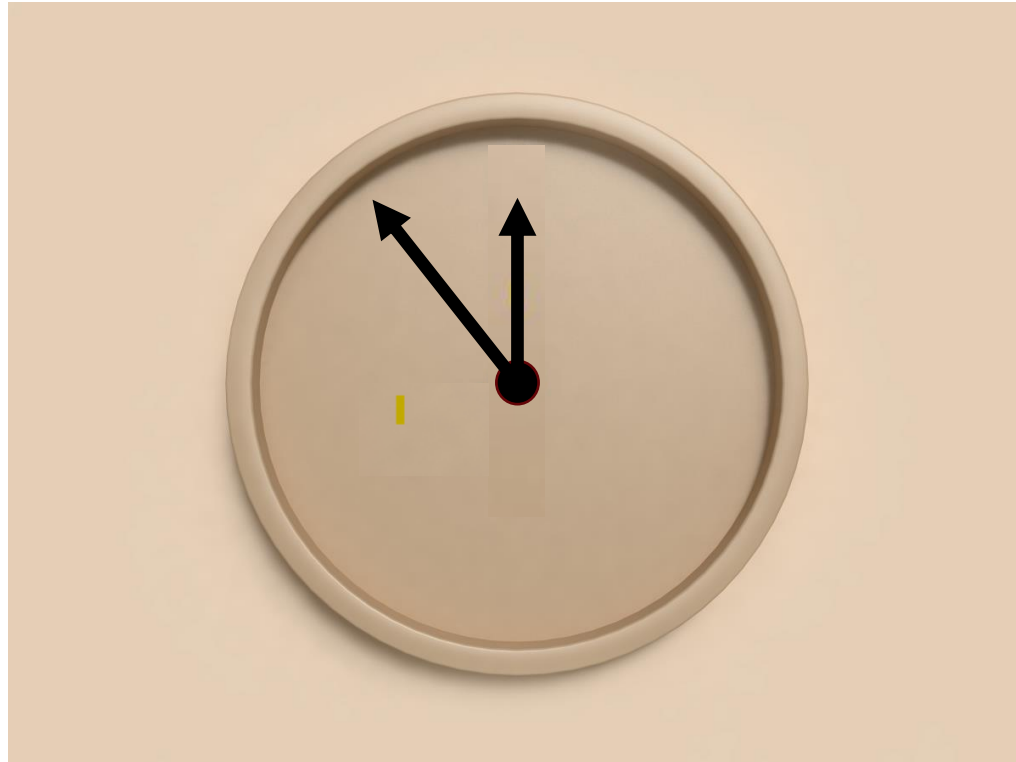
WIKIPEDIA

The Free Encyclopedia

ChatGPT's training data includes software manual pages, information about internet phenomena such as bulletin board systems, and multiple programming languages.^[18] Wikipedia was also one of the sources of training data for ChatGPT.^{[19][4]}

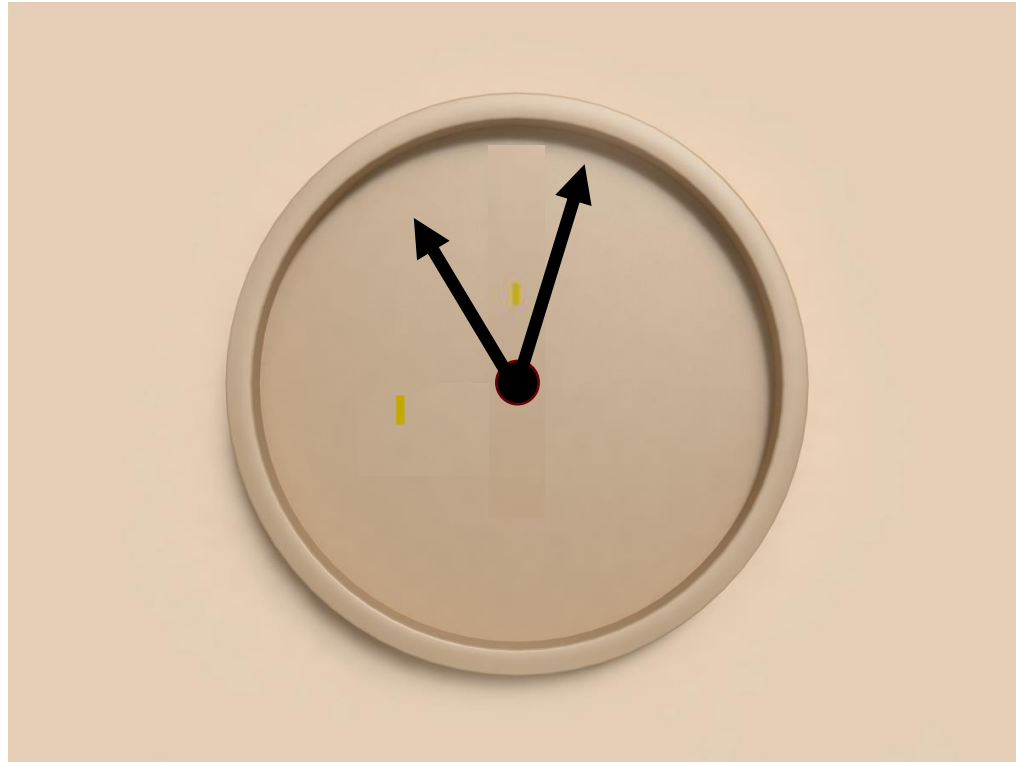
Artificial Intelligence

Where We Are Right Now



Artificial Intelligence

Let's Go Back To the Beginning of This Presentation



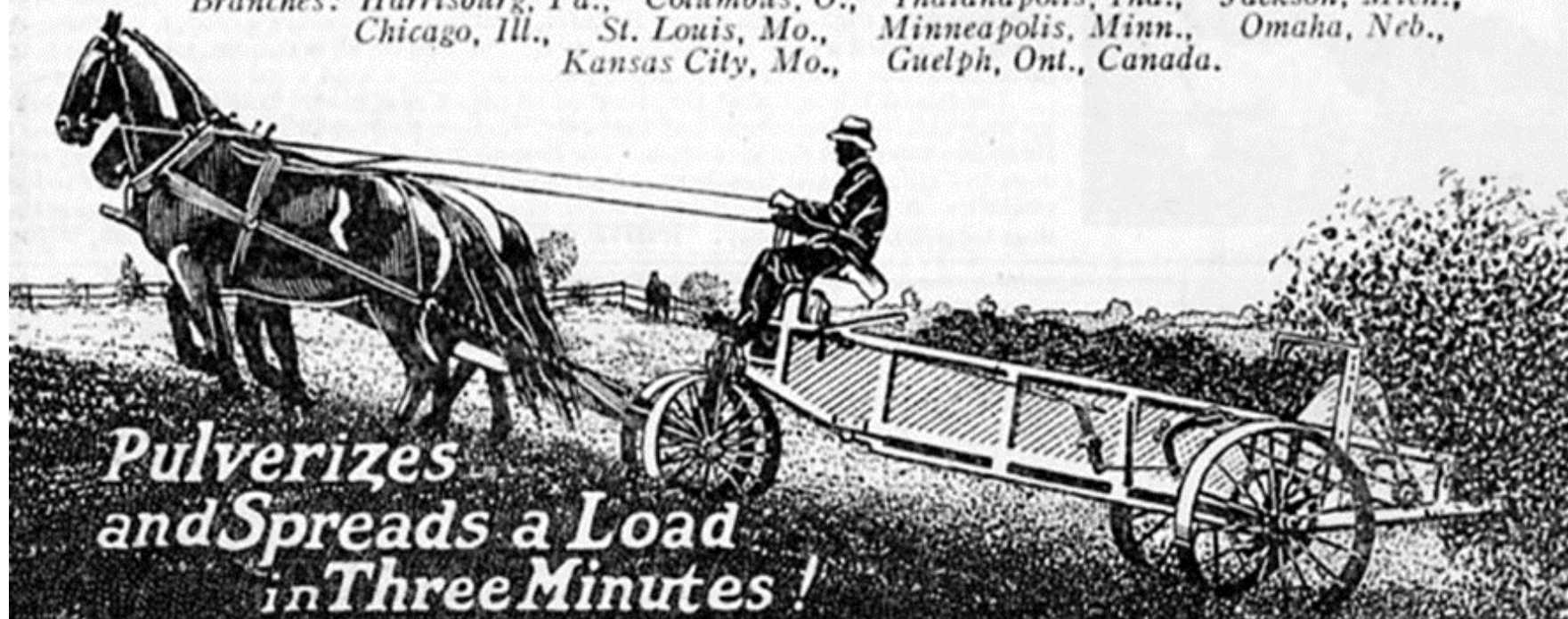
NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.

Built by "Spreader Specialists"

Main Office and Factory

Coldwater, Ohio

*Branches: Harrisburg, Pa., Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Ind., Jackson, Mich.,
Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., Omaha, Neb.,
Kansas City, Mo., Guelph, Ont., Canada.*



***Pulverizes
and Spreads a Load
in Three Minutes!***

Data for Future (A.I.) Patent Research

What If the Data Is Inaccurate?

Henry Synck

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is an **old revision** of this page, as edited by [Rfgagel](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) at 14:52, 29 June 2008 (*clarification of role of synck and oppenheim*). The present address ([WPL](#)) is a **permanent link to this revision**, which may differ significantly from the **current revision**.
([diff](#)) ← [Previous revision](#) | [Latest revision](#) ([diff](#)) | [Newer revision](#) → ([diff](#))

Henry Synck was a pioneering [American](#) industrialist who participated in the development of mechanized farming. He and his father-in-law, [Joseph Oppenheim](#), developed the first practical [manure spreader](#). Their invention was so successful that it spawned a major manufacturing company, the New Idea Spreader Works, later renamed the New Idea Farm Machinery Company.^[1]

Henry Synck was born in [Saint Sebastian, Ohio](#). He married Wilhelmine Oppenheim, the daughter of Joseph Oppenheim, a teacher in [Maria Stein, Ohio](#). In 1899 Oppenheim with the help of Synck invented the first practical mechanical manure spreader. Oppenheim conceived the idea of a practical manure spreader during a game of [paddle ball](#).^[2] He noted that "when a player held the paddle-shaped bat at an angle, a foul ball resulted, with the ball careening off at the angle dictated by the paddle. Why not, pondered Oppenheim, make manure do the same thing—fly out at an angle from a series of paddles?" He subsequently developed a model from a cigar box and demonstrated the feasibility of distributing manure in a "wide spread pattern". An example of the Model 12 New Idea Manure Spreader demonstrates the general design. Manure was loaded into the spreader. A mechanism moved the manure to the rear where it was distributed by paddles. An example of the paddle mechanism is shown from a model 17 spreader.



Data for Future (A.I.) Patent Research

What If the Data Is Inaccurate?

Joseph Oppenheim

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Joseph Oppenheim (March 1, 1859 – November 24, 1901) was an educator who invented the modern widespread manure spreader that made farming less labor-intensive and far more efficient in the early 20th century,^[1] and only he is honored for that invention in the Ohio Agricultural Hall of Fame in Columbus, Ohio.^[2]

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- [1 Early Life and Teaching Career](#)
- [2 Educator Turns Inventor](#)
- [3 Oppenheim's New Idea manure spreader](#)
- [4 Rapid Growth of The New Idea Company](#)
- [5 Sources](#)
- [6 List of References](#)



A manure spreader

Early Life and Teaching Career [\[edit\]](#)

Born on March 1, 1859 in the small village of [Kirchhundem, Germany](#). Oppenheim obtained a liberal education at universities in [Bonn, Germany](#), and [Innsbruck, Austria](#),^[3] and upon graduation from college at the age of 20 he immigrated to the United States. He received a teaching degree in 1881 from St. Francis College in Wisconsin and after briefly teaching in Putnam County, Ohio, he returned to St. Francis College for further study. On August 9, 1883 he married Anna

Data for Future (A.I.) Patent Research

What If the Data Is Inaccurate?

Henry Synck

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Henry Synck, Jr. was an [American](#) industrialist who participated in the development of mechanized farming.

In the farming communities of Ohio, fertilization of fields was possible only by the distribution of animal excrement, usually mixed with bedding straw to create a semi-solid mixture of manure. The task of shoveling and distributing the manure was backbreaking and there were many attempts made to mechanize this process. One such example was a patent by a Daniel Merrell in 1886 for a mechanized "manure spreader".^[1] There were a number of other patent filings prior to the onset of the 20th century. In 1899 John M Kramer, Fred Heckman and Henry Synck, Jr., all of whom lived in the small farming community of [Maria Stein, OH](#) were awarded a patent^[2] for a device to spread manure which they named a "manure distributor". Synck subsequently worked with his future father-in-law, [Joseph Oppenheim](#), to develop the first practical manure spreader. Oppenheim's 1900 invention^[3] was so successful that it spawned a major manufacturing company, the New Idea Spreader Works, later renamed the New Idea Farm Machinery Company in 1899. New Idea celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1999 as a division of AGCO.^[4] Synck's role in the evolution of manure spreader and other farm machinery technology is well documented by a steady stream of patents that not only describe improvements to the manure spreader, but also other farm machinery from 1899 to 1939.^[5]

Henry Synck, Jr. was born in [Saint Sebastian, Ohio](#). He married Wilhelmina Oppenheim, the daughter of Joseph Oppenheim, a teacher in [Maria Stein, Ohio](#). In 1899 Synck's father-in law, [Joseph Oppenheim](#) invented the most important component of the first practical mechanical manure spreader. Oppenheim conceived the idea of a practical



Photograph of Henry Synck and Wilhelmine Oppenheim at the time of their marriage.

Data for Future (A.I.) Patent Research

What If the Data Is Inaccurate?

Talk:Manure spreader

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article is within the scope of [WikiProject Agriculture](#), a collaborative effort to improve the coverage of [agriculture](#) on Wikipedia. If you would like to participate, please visit the project page, where you can join the [discussion](#) and see a list of open tasks.



[Agriculture portal](#)

Start

This article has been rated as **Start-Class** on the project's [quality scale](#).

Low

This article has been rated as **Low-importance** on the project's [importance scale](#).

[Untitled] [\[edit\]](#)

I removed the name Henry Synck as inventor from the text. And this is why. This statement is not documented. There is a lightly documented article on Henry Synck already in Wikipedia stating that Synck "helped his father-in-law, Joseph Oppenheim, develop the spreader," that Oppenheim "with the help of Synck invented the spreader" and that Synck "worked with him (Oppenheim) to perfect the invention" None of those statements in the Henry Synck article in Wikipedia is supported by authority.

Clearly, the US patent office shows that Oppenheim was awarded the patent for his invention in February 1900 and two sources (Winter in 1917 and Birt in 1974) say Oppenheim hired Synck in mid-October 1899. So given the time to file and process the patent it is unlikely Synck would have helped "invent" the spreader. (The second patent on the spreader issued in 1902, after Oppenheim died, was issued to his wife as executor, not to Synck) Sources I have

Data for Future (A.I.) Patent Research

What If the Data Is Inaccurate?

Talk:Manure spreader

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article is within the scope of [WikiProject Agriculture](#), a collaborative effort to improve the coverage of [agriculture](#) on Wikipedia. If you would like to participate, please visit the project page, where you can join the [discussion](#) and see a list of open tasks.



[Agriculture portal](#)

Start

This article has been rated as **Start-Class** on the project's [quality scale](#).

Low

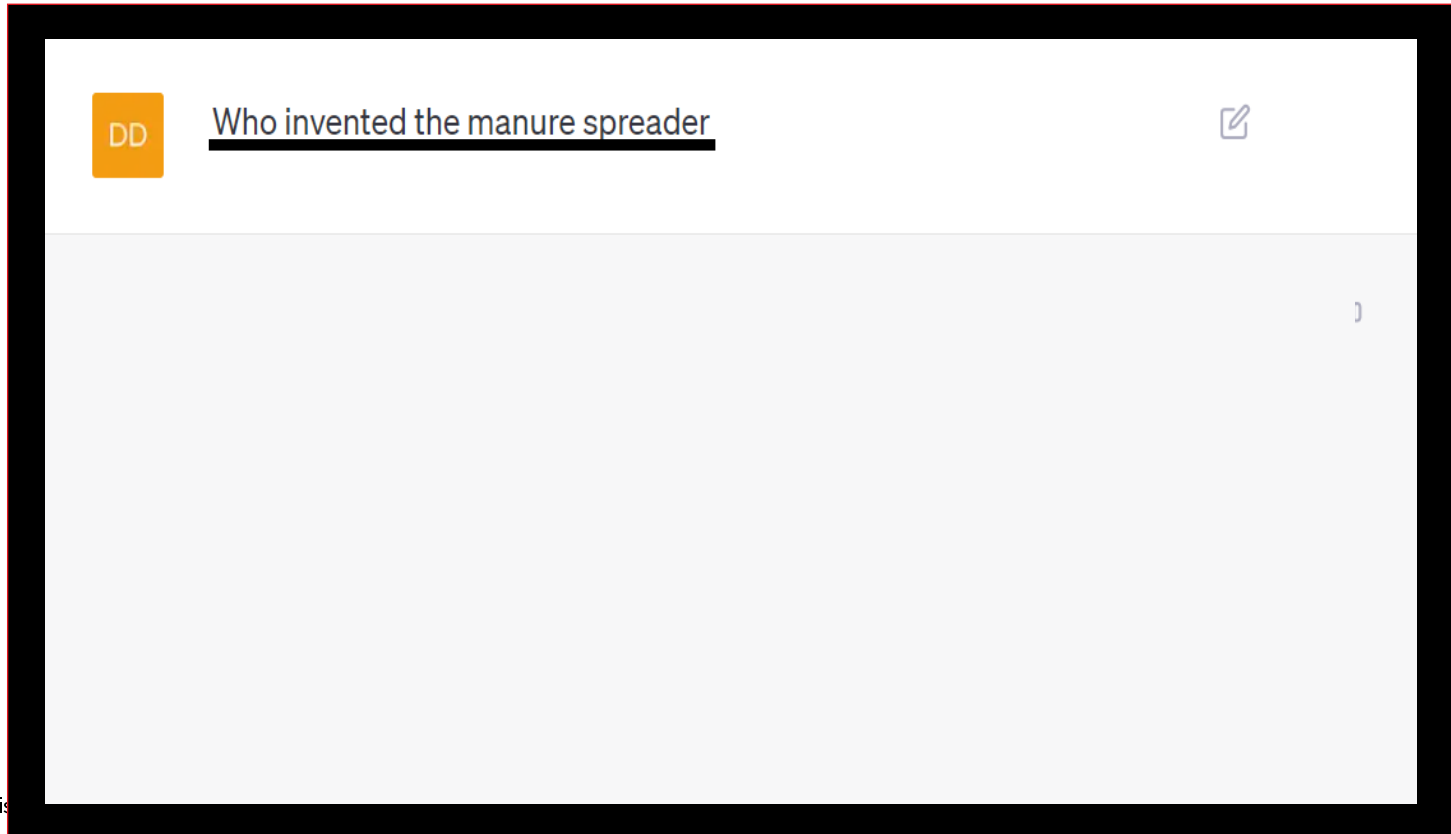
This article has been rated as **Low-importance** on the project's [importance scale](#).

[Untitled] [\[edit\]](#)

In fairness, I have stated that in the 1920's Synck was awarded several patents on the New Idea manure spreader, but this is not the same as having helped Oppenheim who died 20 years earlier "invent the spreader," or helped him "develop the spreader" or "worked with him to perfect the spreader." There are entries on the internet that credit Synck along with Oppenheim as co-inventors, but I believe that the internet articles all copy the undocumented Wikipedia entry on Synck. [Jjdilen \(talk\)](#) 17:37, 23 February 2011 (UTC)

Data for Future (A.I.) Patent Research

An Actual ChatGPT Query & Result



Data for Future (A.I.) Patent Research

An Actual ChatGPT Query & Result

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, OF MARIA STEIN, OHIO.

MANURE DISTRIBUTER AND SPREADER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,519, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed February 17, 1900. Serial No. 5,641. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH OPPENHEIM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Maria Stein, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manure Distributers and Spreaders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

In the class of machines for distributing fertilizer of the character of manure or compost the ground is enriched to the extent only of the width of the wagon-body or other de-

tures of the invention are necessarily susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a manure-distributer, showing the spreader in position. Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 of a modification.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The machine may be of any construction generally utilized for distributing compost, manure, or like fertilizer, and comprises a

Data for Future (A.I.) Patent Research

An Actual ChatGPT Query & Result

Henry Synck

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Henry Synck, Jr. was an [American](#) industrialist who participated in the development of mechanized farming.

In the farming communities of Ohio, fertilization of fields was possible only by the distribution of animal excrement, usually mixed with bedding straw to create a semi-solid mixture of manure. The task of shoveling and distributing the manure was backbreaking and there were many attempts made to mechanize this process. One such example was a patent by a Daniel Merrell in 1886 for a mechanized "manure spreader".^[1] There were a number of other patent filings prior to the onset of the 20th century. In 1899 John M Kramer, Fred Heckman and Henry Synck, Jr., all of whom lived in the small farming community of [Maria Stein, OH](#) were awarded a patent^[2] for a device to spread manure which they named a "manure distributor". Synck subsequently worked with his future father-in-law, [Joseph Oppenheim](#), to develop the first practical [manure spreader](#). [Oppenheim's 1900 invention](#)^[3] was so successful that it spawned a major manufacturing company, the New Idea Spreader Works, later renamed the New Idea Farm Machinery Company in 1899. New Idea celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1999 as a division of AGCO.^[4] Synck's role in the evolution of manure spreader and other farm machinery technology is well documented by a steady stream of patents that not only describe improvements to the manure spreader, but also other farm machinery from 1899 to 1939.^[5]

Henry Synck, Jr. was born in [Saint Sebastian, Ohio](#). He married Wilhelmina Oppenheim, the daughter of Joseph Oppenheim, a teacher in [Maria Stein, Ohio](#). In 1899 Synck's father-in law, [Joseph Oppenheim](#) invented the most important component of the first practical mechanical manure spreader. Oppenheim conceived the idea of a practical



Photograph of Henry Synck and Wilhelmine Oppenheim at the time of their marriage.

Data for Future (A.I.) Patent Research

What If the Data Is Inaccurate?

Joseph Oppenheim

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Joseph Oppenheim (March 1, 1859–November 24, 1901) was an educator who invented the modern widespread manure spreader that made farming less labor-intensive and far more efficient in the early 20th century,^[1] and only he is honored for that invention in the Ohio Agricultural Hall of Fame in Columbus, Ohio.^[2]

Contents [hide]

- 1 Early Life and Teaching Career
- 2 Educator Turns Inventor
- 3 Oppenheim's New Idea manure spreader
- 4 Rapid Growth of The New Idea Company
- 5 Sources
- 6 List of References



A manure spreader

Early Life and Teaching Career [edit]

Born on March 1, 1859 in the small village of [Kirchhundem](#), [Germany](#). Oppenheim obtained a liberal education at universities in [Bonn](#), Germany, and [Innsbruck](#), Austria,^[3] and upon graduation from college at the age of 20 he immigrated to the United States. He received a teaching degree in 1881 from St. Francis College in Wisconsin and after briefly teaching in Putnam County, Ohio, he returned to St. Francis College for further study. On August 9, 1883 he married Anna

Data for Future (A.I.) Patent Research

An Actual ChatGPT Query & Result



Who invented the manure spreader



The manure spreader was invented by Joseph Oppenheim in the early



19th century. He received a patent for his design in 1875. The manure spreader is an agricultural machine used for evenly distributing manure or other fertilizers onto fields to improve soil fertility and crop growth. It revolutionized the process of fertilizing farmland and is still in use today, although modern versions have been developed and improved since Oppenheim's invention.

Data for Future (A.I.) Patent Research

What If the Data Is Out of Date?

“[Large Language Models] are frequently 'out of date', because they are trained on data that is 1-2 years old and may not be capable of taking into account recent developments in law, science, and technology.”

JDSUPRA®

Source: “How to Use (and Not Use) Large Language Models in Patent Application Drafting,” JDSupra, McDonnell Boehnen Hulbert & Berghoff LLP (August 1, 2023)

ABA Model Rule of Professional Conduct 1.1

Article in The Buffalo Law Review (December 2021) by Emile Loza De Siles [69 Buffalo L. Rev. 1389]

“AI, on the Law of the Elephant: Toward Understanding Artificial Intelligence”

“Everyone in, or headed into, the legal profession has, or will have, ethical duties to diligently learn about AI and its underlying technologies to become sufficiently competent and stay that way.”

Beyond the “Competence” Rule

States Are Examining the Intersection of Ethics and (Generative) A.I.

“[I]n July, the New York State Bar Association announced that it was forming a task force to address emerging issues related to artificial intelligence. A few weeks later, the Texas State Bar also disclosed the formation of a group that would ‘examine the ethical pitfalls and practical uses of AI and report back within the year.’ In May, the California Bar created a committee tasked with examining the impact of AI on the profession. . . . Most recently, the Florida Bar threw its hat into the ring.”

Source: “Balancing Legal Ethics with Rapid AI Innovation,” Above the Law, Nicole Black (Oct. 26, 2023)



Thank You

David V. Dilenschneider, Esq.

To Learn More . . .

Visit: www.lexisnexisip.com

For assistance with or questions about CLE approval or attendance reporting, email the LexisNexis CLE Team at cle@lexisnexis.com