Taller de Entrenamiento de la OMPI sobre información y búsqueda de patentes para el personal de la Red Nacional de Centros de Apoyo a la Tecnología y la Innovación (CATI) en Ecuador

Panorama General-Tipos de Bases de Datos-Herramientas de Búsquedas-Estado del Arte

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Guayaquil , 21-23 enero de 2015

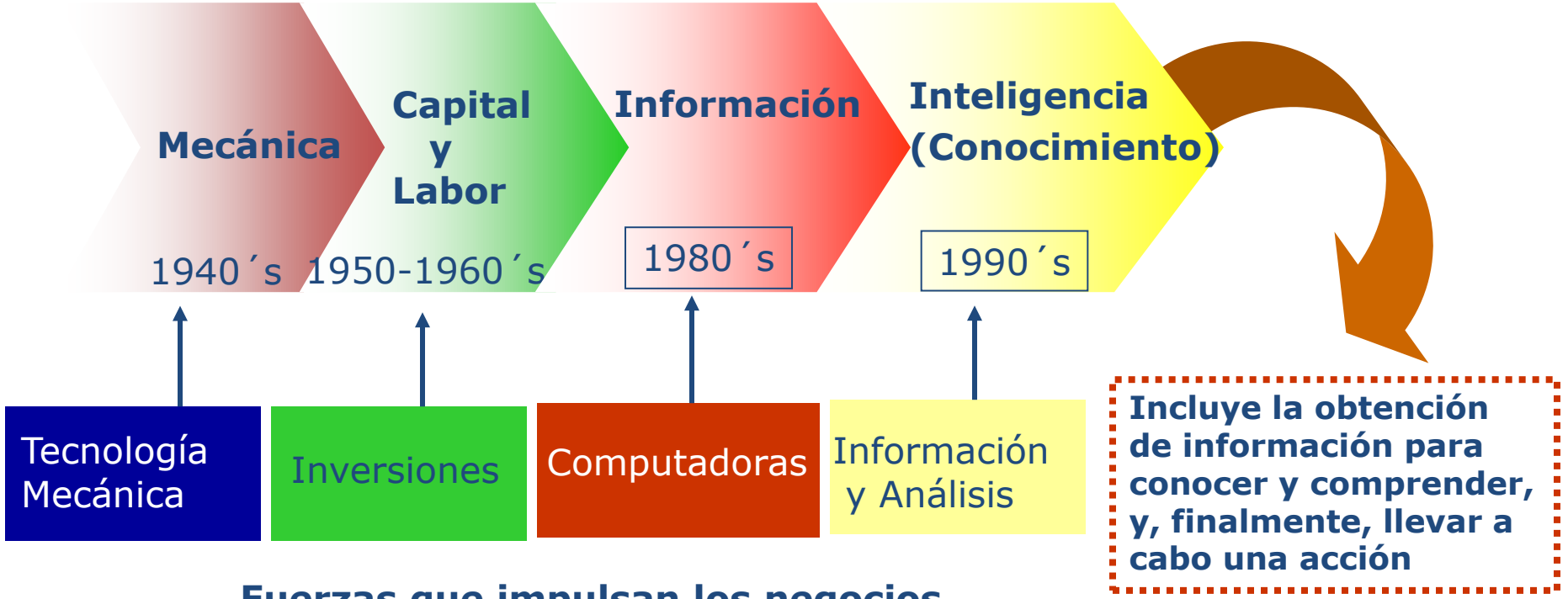
AGENDA

- Introducción
- El Proceso de Innovación Tecnológica
- Fuentes de Información
- Tipos de Bases de Datos
- Elementos Clave de Búsqueda
- Herramientas de Búsqueda
- Metodología para Obtener la Información
- Software Especializados para Procesar la Información
- Diseño de Estrategias de Búsquedas del Estado del Arte

Introducción

Era de la economía

De la sociedad industrial a la sociedad del conocimiento



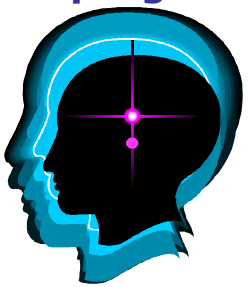
Fuerzas que impulsan los negocios

Fuente:: Larry Kahaner Competitive Intelligence 1997

Monitoreo del Entorno

Modelo de Gestión de Innovación Tecnológica

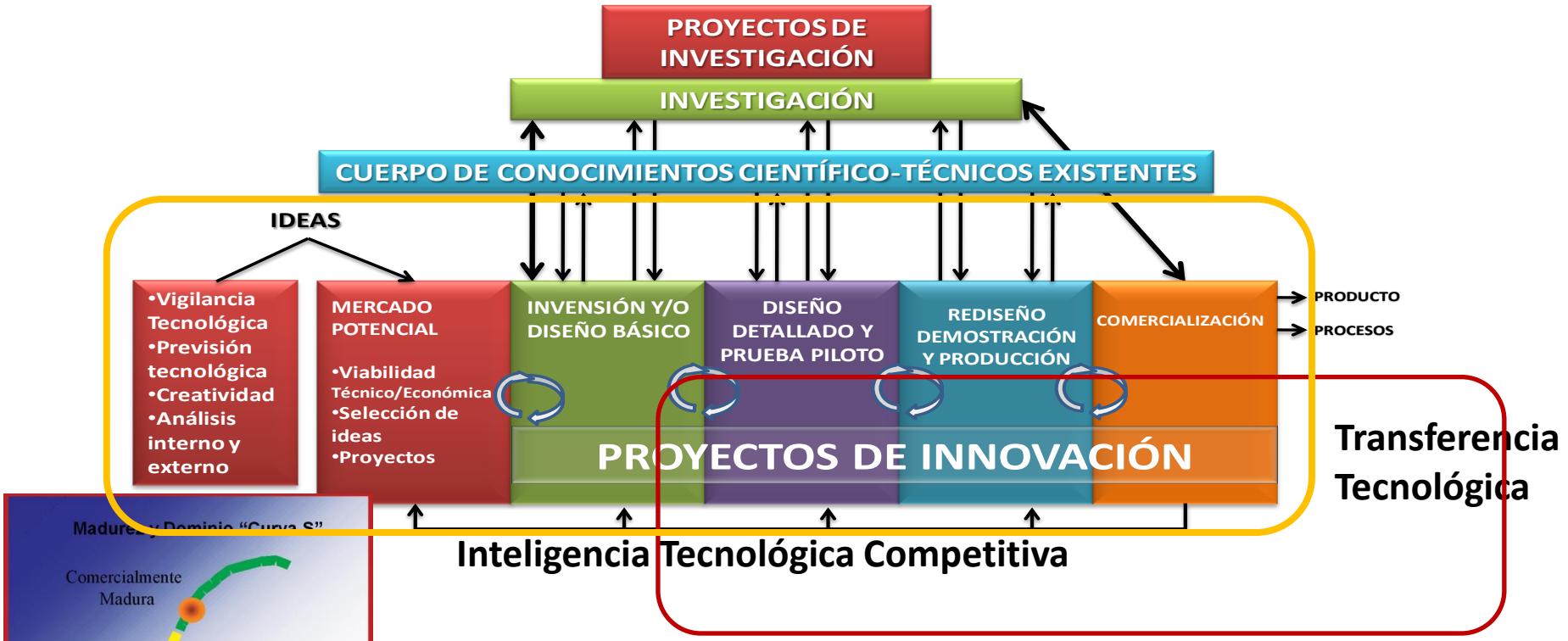
- **Aumento de la competencia**
- **Disminución de los ciclos de vida de los productos**
- **Aumento de los costos de I y D**
- **Rápido progreso tecnológico**



- **Entorno externo: variables y factores político-legales y regulatorios, económicos, sociales y tecnológicos.**
- **Entorno interno: base de recursos, competencias, potencialidades de la organización.**

Sistema de detección y transformación de la información en un producto inteligente de aplicación a nivel estratégico.

MODELO DEL PROCESO I+D+i



Fuentes de información

FUENTES FORMALES

Primarias

- Informes técnicos
- Monografías – libros
- Public. periódicas – revistas
- Patentes
- Normas
- Notas técnicas
- Tesis
- Noticias
- Actas de conferencias y congresos
- Catálogos

Secundarias

- Obras de referencia
- Public. periódicas de resúmenes
- Bases de datos (registros bibliográficos)
- Redes de información

FUENTES INFORMALES

- Consultas a expertos
- Visita a empresas
- Entrevistas
- Asistencia a eventos
- Reuniones de trabajo

Tipos de Bases de Datos

Patentes

Literatura Abierta

Mercados, compañías

Acceso libre:

Acceso Suscripción:

Dialog
Questel
Freedom to Operate
PatBase
STN International
WEB OF KNOWLEDGE
ScienceDirect
EBSCO HOST
ProQuest
CHEMEUROPE.COM
C&EN
CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING NEWS
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Acceso Suscripción:

Elementos o campos de búsqueda

Extracción de los elementos clave de los diferentes tipos de fuentes de información

Fuentes de Información	Elementos	Función
Artículos de revistas o actas de congreso	AU/Producción intelectual - autores	Identificar expertos en el área
	KW/Difusión pública de desarrollos tecnológicos	Posibles tecnologías comerciales
	OS/Trabajos en conjunto con universidades y compañías	Cooperación-transferencia de conocimiento.
	Tipo de Información	Comercial, netamente científica. Edo. Arte, IyD
	IS/Fuente de Información	Monitoreo tecnológico y eventos clave en el área

Elementos o campos de búsqueda

Extracción de los elementos clave de los diferentes tipos de fuentes de información

Fuentes de Información	Elementos	Función
Noticias, informes - perfiles de Cias., reportes de gobierno, directorios	Alianzas	Asociaciones comerciales
	Inversiones en IyD	Desarrollos de tecnologías
	Oferta y demanda, exportaciones, importaciones	Mercados potenciales
	Noticias del día	Posición - monitoreo tecnológico

Elementos o campos de búsqueda

Extracción de los elementos clave de los diferentes tipos de fuentes de información

Fuentes de Información	Elementos	Función
Documentos de patentes	PA: Compañías líderes	Posibles socios comerciales Principales competidores
	ICL/Palabras Clave	Portafolio de Tecnologías Nichos Tecnológicos Nuevos desarrollos Líneas de Investigación
	IN/Inventores	Principales expertos

Elementos o campos de búsqueda

Extracción de los elementos clave de los diferentes tipos de fuentes de información

Fuentes de Información	Elementos	Función
Documentos de patentes	PC: País de Protección	Mercados potenciales
	PD, PR/Evolución en el tiempo	Grado Madurez de la Tecnología

"Estrategia de desarrollo tecnológico y/o de protección"

Herramientas de Búsquedas

1. Planificar la estrategia

2. Realizar la búsqueda

3. Evaluar los resultados

Planificar la Estrategia

- Identificar los componentes temáticos principales
- Buscar las palabras clave y sus sinónimos
- Seleccionar el tipo de base de datos a utilizar
- Definir la utilización de operadores lógicos AND–OR – NOT o de proximidad, relacionando los componentes
- Definir el tipo de búsqueda a realizar (estado del arte, autores, compañías, patentabilidad, etc.)
- Decidir el espectro de la búsqueda (tiempo, tipo de publicación)

Proceso de Búsqueda

BÚSQUEDA

- **Diseño de la estrategia (uso de operadores)**
- **Selección de las fuentes (Tipos de Bases de Datos)**
- **Clasificación y organización de la información**
- **Almacenamiento**

Identificar las fuentes de información más relevantes

Obtener selectivamente la información más útil de acuerdo con la prioridad de necesidades y objetivos del proyecto

Evitar demasiada información y/o enfocarla incorrectamente

Proceso de Evaluación de la Información

- Tomar una muestra en forma aleatoria
- Evaluación de los títulos
- Documentos de patentes es importante definir: área de la invención, problema que resuelve la invención, y su aplicación
- Tomar una muestra de los títulos en conjunto con la CIP y realizar el análisis cruzado para seleccionar los documentos relevantes.
- Análisis de una muestra de los resúmenes

Proceso de Evaluación de la Información

Si se localiza muy poca información...

- Selección de los documentos más importantes
- Se localizan los autores, organizaciones o compañías más relevantes
- Se selecciona el o los artículos más relevantes y se localizan sus referencias
- Una vez analizadas las referencias cruzadas se diseña otra estrategia de búsqueda

- ***Para el caso de los documentos de patentes....***

Selección de las patentes citadas de los documentos más relevantes

Diseño de una nueva estrategia de búsqueda

Proceso de Evaluación de la Información

Si se recupera mucha información.....

- Acotar la estrategia que contenga algunas de las palabras clave principales en el título y en el resumen del documento.
- Limitar a un período de tiempo más corto y lo más reciente.
- Seleccionar solo los documentos de aquellas compañías u organizaciones líderes
- Documentos de patentes se puede hacer un categorización por CIP principal para obtener las áreas principales

Metodología para obtener la información

Definición del área de estudio	**Ubicar el área de estudio para realizar la búsqueda**
Determinación del alcance	**Objetivo de la Búsqueda: estado del arte, publicaciones por Autor, compañía, análisis de patentabilidad, etc.**
Obtención de la información	**Preparación de la estrategia de búsqueda y Recuperación de la información en la base de datos Correspondientes**
Revisión, selección y clasificación	**Análisis de los documentos en función del objetivo de la búsqueda**
Análisis de información	**Análisis y organización de la información obtenida**
Difusión de la información	**Presentación de los resultados mediante un documento**

Algunos Software Especializados para Procesar Información

Software	Propietario	Capacidad	Información	Resultados
PatBase	Minesoft & RWS Group	Análisis Estadísticos	Estructurada de bases de datos de Patentes	Listas, ranking, histogramas, matrices, grafos
Tetralogie	IRIT	Análisis Estadístico	Estructurada de cualquier base de datos	Matrices, histogramas, mapas, grafos, listas
Matheo Analyzer	Matheo Software Group	Análisis Estadístico	Estructurada de cualquier base de datos	Listas, ranking, histogramas, matrices, grafos
Vantage Point	Search Technology, Inc.	Análisis Estadístico/ Procesamiento de Lenguaje natural	Estructurada de cualquier base de datos	Listas, gráficos, matrices, mapas y grafos
STN Anavist	STN Int.	Análisis Estadístico	Estructurada de bases de dtaos: CAPLUS, USPatfull, PCTFull, DWPI	Mapas y gráficos de tendencias
RefViz	Omni Viz Inc.	Análisis Estadístico y Lingüístico	Información estructurada de: Isi WEB, PubMed, OCLC	Galaxy y matrices de visualización
Quosa	Quosa	Análisis Estadístico	Información de: PubMed, Google Acholae, Ovid, Bd Internas,Patentes	Colección de documentos organizados
Vigtech	Universidad Nacional de Colombia	Análisis Estadístico	Información de la base de datos Scopus	Listas, mapas y gráficos de representación de redes sociales

Estado del Arte

La primera persona que realizó un estado del arte se puede decir que fue Aristóteles en *Metafísica[1], donde realiza una recopilación exhaustiva de información sobre el mundo [2]* distinguiendo entre ciencia, arte y experiencia.

1. ARISTÓTELES (1997 {2ª EDICIÓN, 3ª IMPRESIÓN}). *METAFÍSICA DE ARISTÓTELES (TRADUCIDO POR V.* GARCÍA YEBRA).MADRID: EDITORIAL GREDOS S.A.

2. RICHARDS, S. (2000). *FILOSOFÍA Y SOCIOLOGÍA DE LA CIENCIA (TRADUCIDO POR FERNÁNDEZ BRAVO, S.).* MADRID: SIGLO XXI. (ORIGINAL PUBLICADO EN 1983.)

Estado del Arte

- **Qué es**?: una revisión bibliográfica en un área técnica en particular, generalmente, en un período de tiempo.

- **Características**:
  - Presenta un conocimiento amplio de un área de estudio
  - Enfatiza la clasificación de la información existente
  - Presenta una perspectiva del área
  - Evalúa las principales tendencias

Estado del Arte

- **Objetivos**:
  - Plasmar cual es la o las tecnologías que se están desarrollando y conocer el grado de su desarrollo en un área determinada
  - Detectar nichos tecnológicos
  - Conocer las principales compañías y expertos
  - Determinar mercados potenciales para un producto o tecnología

Estado del Arte

- **Algunos usos:**
  - Planificar actividades de I&D
  - Fuente para generar conocimientos, e innovaciones
  - Resolver problemas técnicos
  - Detectar aliados estratégicos
  - Planificar actividades comerciales
  - Fuente de actualización
- **Ventajas**: estos estudios son reconocidos ampliamente como una fuente de información que provee la más significativa contribución a los progresos y difusión del conocimiento. Es de suma importancia ya que condensa y resume la información proveniente de muchos documentos predecesores.

Búsqueda del Estado del Arte

- **Cómo establecer el alcance**

  - Identificar el área tecnológica
  - Identificar aplicaciones principales
  - Definir periodos de tiempo (si aplica)
  - Definir los diferentes bloques de áreas involucradas

- **Cómo organizar el procedimiento de búsqueda**

  - Seleccionar las palabras principales que caracterizan el área de estudio
  - Ubicar los sinónimos y homónimos de cada palabra claves
  - Definir los bloques de palabras relacionadas

Búsqueda del Estado del Arte

- **Cómo organizar el procedimiento de búsqueda**

  - Diseñar las estrategias correspondientes con los operadores más indicados para cada bloque
  - Realizar la combinación de los diferentes bloques
  - Comenzar a evaluar la información
  - Refinar la búsqueda: eliminar información no relevante
  - Localizar la o las clasificaciones que definen a la tecnología
    - Características de la tecnología/producto/proceso
    - Aplicación de interés de la tecnología
  - Retroalimentar al sistema con el uso de la clasificación
  - Definir el universo total de información relevante: eliminar documentos repetidos

Búsqueda del Estado del Arte

Definir el área tecnológica

Alcance técnico
- Áreas involucradas
- Aplicaciones
- Descarte de áreas no relevantes

Definir los diferentes bloques de conocimiento

Se definen en función de:
- Áreas relevantes involucradas
- Aplicaciones más relevantes

Identificar los términos clave por cada bloque de conocimiento

Uso de Tesauros o herramientas taxonómicas

Identificar Los sinónimos y homónimos

Identificar los términos clave de las Áreas de acuerdo al alcance técnico

Búsqueda del Estado del Arte

Determinar las bases de datos a consultar	Uso de Tesauros o herramientas taxonómicas
Identificar los operadores a utilizar	Booleanos, de proximidad Por campos
Definir los conjuntos	Utilizando los bloques de Conocimiento identificados
Combinar los conjuntos	Combinaciones parciales, para evaluar el comportamiento de los datos

Búsqueda del Estado del Arte

Evaluación de resultados

Revisar títulos, clasificación
Resumen, identificar los documentos más relevantes

Depurar la estrategia

Eliminar información no relevante

Ampliar el universo de información

Utilizando la IPC

Utilizando las herramientas de la B/D

Identificarla de los documentos
Más relevantes

Eliminar documentos repetidos

Combinar estrategias
Palabras clave con clasificación

Obtención de los citas bibliográficas y/o documentos finales y visualización de tendencias

Búsqueda sobre Estado del Arte

Producción de coque grado aguja utilizado para la producción de electrodos que se utilizan en la industria del acero y el aluminio

Objetivo de la Búsqueda

Recuperar la información relevante relacionada que permita establecer cuál es el Estado de desarrollo de la tecnología a ser analizada, con la finalidad de detectar:

- Nichos tecnológicos
- Principales actores
- Grado de desarrollo

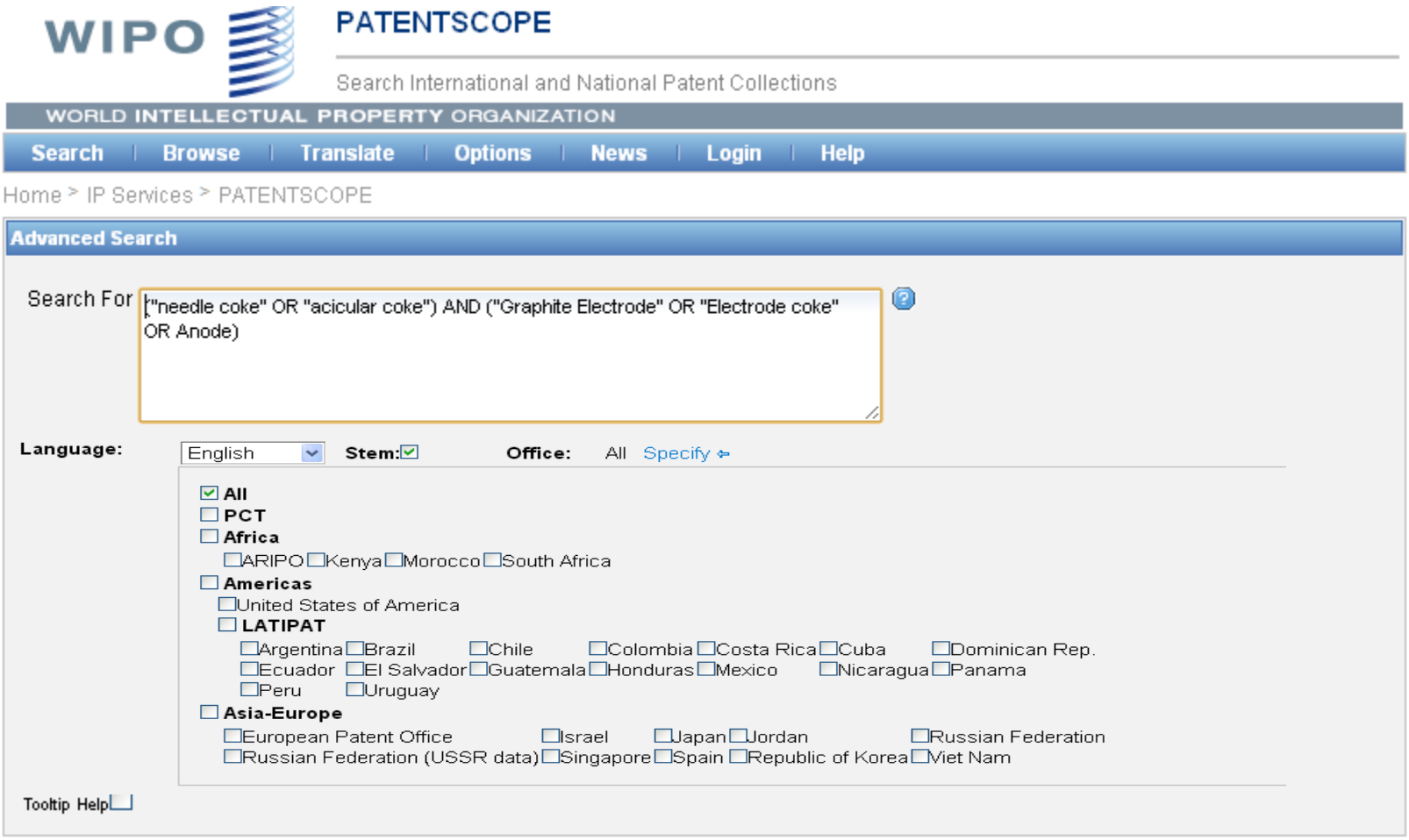
Selección de Palabras clave

Producto	Aplicación	Industria
Needle coke Acicular coke	Graphite Electrode Electrode coke Anode	Aluminum Steel

Diseño de la Estrategia de Búsqueda

Producto	Aplicación	Industria
I "Needle coke" OR "Acicular coke"	II "Graphite Electrode" OR "Electrode coke" OR Anode	III Aluminum OR Steel
Combinar I AND II AND III		

Combinación Conjunto I y II



TALLER NACIONAL DE LA OMPI SOBRE INFORMACIÓN DE PATENTES

Combinación Conjunto I y II

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Results **1-10** of **404** for Criteria:**("needle coke" OR "acicular coke") AND (Graphite Electrode OR Electrode coke OR Anode)** Office(s):**all** Language:**EN** Stemming:**true**

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Analysis

Options Table Graph Options bar pie

Countries		Main IPC		Main Applicant		Main Inventor		Pub Date	
Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Date	No
European Patent Office	312	H01M	232	SONY CORP	113	SATO TAKAYA	14	2002	24
PCT	83	C01B	31	MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP	39	YAMAGUCHI AKIRA	8	2003	13
South Africa	4	C10B	30	NISSHIN SPINNING	22			2004	24
Spain	2	H01G	21	BOSTON-POWER, INC.	9	HATAZAWA TSUYONOBU	7	2005	18
Republic of Korea	2	C04B	11	SHOWA DENKO KK	8	SHIZUKA KENJI	7	2006	21
Mexico	1	C01G	10	NIPPON OIL CORP	8	TANO TAMOTSU	7	2007	23
		C10G	10	MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO	8	KEZUKA	6	2008	27

Visualización de los Primeros Resultados

1.	WO	WO/2012/081553 - NEGATIVE ELECTRODE FOR NON-AQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY, NON-AQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY AND PRODUCTION METHOD FOR NEGATIVE ELECTRODE FOR NON-AQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY	21.06.2012	H01M 4/133	PCT/JP2011/078707	ELIIY Power Co., Ltd.	HARA, Tomitaro
The present invention provides a negative electrode for a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery which can be produced at a reduced cost and has a high graphite packing density and consistent quality. The negative electrode for a non-aqueous electrolyte secondary battery is characterized by comprising a negative-electrode current collector and a negative-electrode active material layer disposed on the negative-electrode current collector, and in that the negative-electrode active material layer contains flaky graphite formed through the graphitization of needle coke, granular graphite formed through the graphitization of coke, and a binder.							
2.	WO	WO/2012/062540 - A METHOD FOR PRODUCING AN ELECTRODE OF A CAPACITOR, IN PARTICULAR A SUPER-CAPACITOR	18.05.2012	H01G 9/058	PCT/EP2011/068175	PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT	HANTEL, Moritz, Maximilian
Partially reduced graphite oxide (GOpr) prepared from natural as well as synthetic graphite was used as electrode material for supercapacitors in e.g. 1 M Et4NBF4 in acetonitrile electrolyte. As a function of the degree of reduction of graphite oxide (GO) the graphite layer distance was varied between 0.46 and 0.33 nm. The initial specific capacitance of all samples was negligibly small around the open circuit potential, which was in agreement with the small BET surface area of the reduced GO powder of around 15 m2/g. During the first potential cycle, however, electrochemical activation resulted in a specific capacitance of up to 220 F/g for samples with a graphene layer distance of 0.44 nm using 1 M Et4NBF4 in acetonitrile. For lithium containing electrolytes, e.g. 1M LiPF6 in EC/DMC, the measured specific capacitance after activation was found to be approximately 600 F/g. The potential for anodic and cathodic electrochemical activation was found to be a function of the GO layer distance. Dilatometrie investigations showed a significant swelling and shrinking of the samples.							
3.	WO	WO/2012/061191 - LITHIUM ION BATTERIES WITH SUPPLEMENTAL LITHIUM	10.05.2012	H01M 10/0525	PCT/US2011/058012	ENVIA SYSTEMS, INC.	AMIRUDDIN, Shabab
Supplemental lithium can be used to stabilize lithium ion batteries with lithium rich metal oxides as the positive electrode active material. Dramatic improvements in the specific capacity at long cycling have been obtained. The supplemental lithium can be provided with the negative electrode, or alternatively as a sacrificial material that is subsequently driven into the negative electrode active material. The supplemental lithium can be provided to the negative electrode active material prior to assembly of the battery using electrochemical deposition. The positive electrode active materials can comprise a layered-layered structure comprising manganese as well as nickel and/or cobalt.							
4.	EP	2431325 - CARBON NANOTUBES AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SAME	21.03.2012	C01B 31/02	10786116	DOWA HOLDINGS CO LTD	SATO YOSHINORI
There is provided a high-purity carbon nanotube, which can be produced with simple purification by causing graphite to be hardly contained in crude soot obtained							

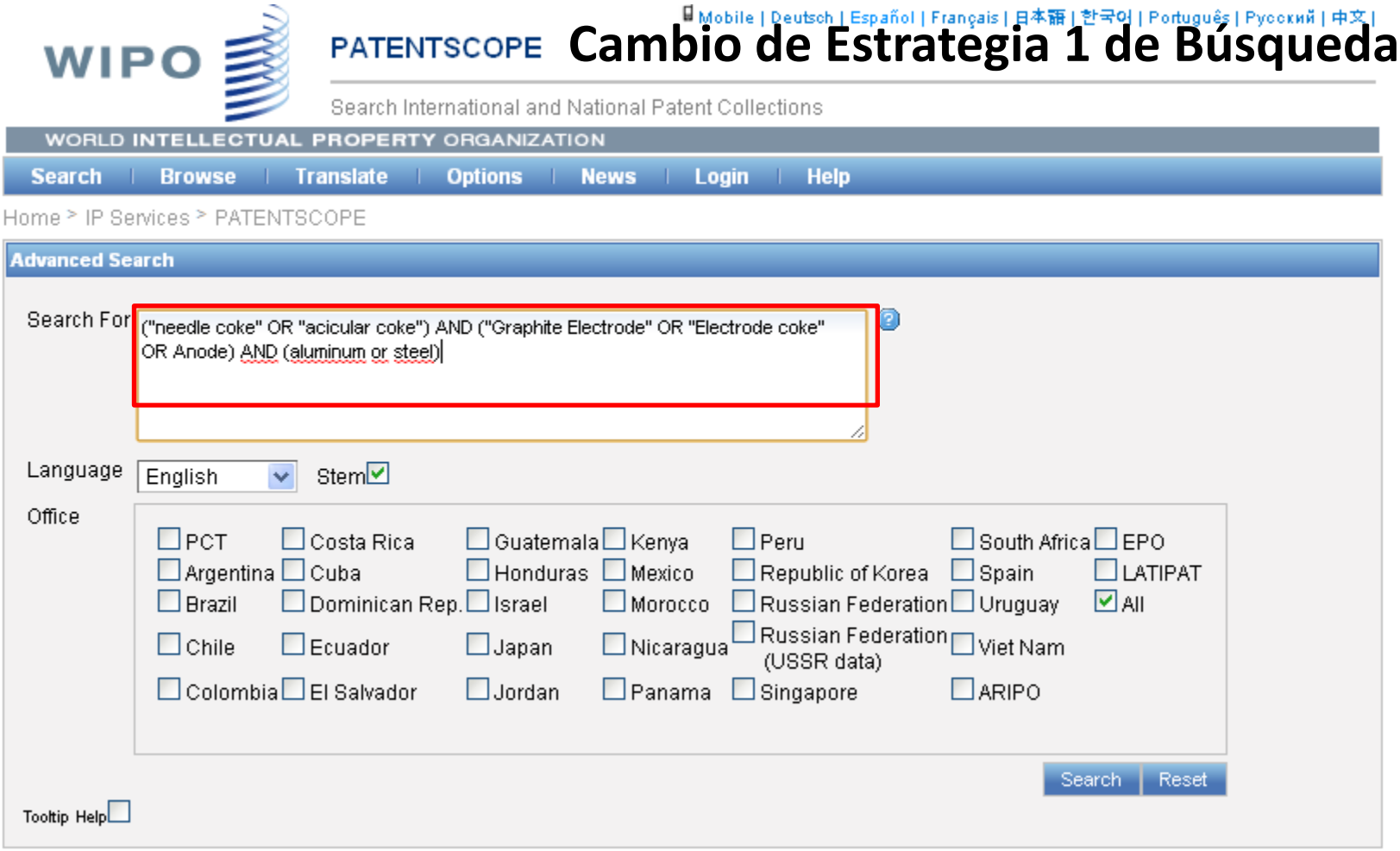
Documentos que no están relacionados con la producción de coque grado aguja ni con su uso en la industria del aluminio

TALLER NACIONAL DE LA OMPI SOBRE INFORMACIÓN DE PATENTES

IEPI
INSTITUTO ECUATORIANO DE LA PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL

OMPI
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DE LA PROPIEDAD INTELECTUAL

Cambio de Estrategia 1 de Búsqueda



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Results **1-10** of **348** for Criteria:**("needle coke" OR "acicular coke") AND (Graphite Electrode OR Electrode coke OR Anode) AND (aluminum or steel)** Office(s):**all** Language:**EN** Stemming: **true**

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Analysis

Options ◉ Table ○ Graph Options ◉ bar ○ pie

Countries		Main IPC		Main Applicant		Main Inventor		Pub Date	
Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Date	No
European Patent Office	282	H01M	220	SONY CORP	113	SATO TAKAYA	14	2002	24
PCT	61	C10B	22	MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP	36	YAMAGUCHI AKIRA	8	2003	12
South Africa	4	C01B	20	NISSHIN SPINNING	21	HATAZAWA TSUYONOBU	7	2004	24
Spain	1	H01G	20	BOSTON-POWER, INC.	9			2005	16
		C04B	10	SHOWA DENKO KK	8	SHIZUKA KENJI	7	2006	18
		C01G	8	MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD	8	KEZUKA KOICHIRO	6	2007	21
		C10G	5			TANO TAMOTSU	6	2008	23

Visualización de Resultados

6.	EP	2415580 - SHEET PRESS MOLDING METHOD AND METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SEPARATOR FOR FUEL CELL	08.02.2012	B29C 43/02	10761380	SHOWA DENKO KK	UTASHIRO TOMOYA

Provided is a sheet press molding method by which a molded product having a small plate thickness deviation is obtained. Such a sheet press molding method is provided with a process in which a molded product (30) having a recess and protrusion pattern portion (32), to which a recess and protrusion pattern (3) is transferred, is formed by pressurizing a sheet-shaped material (20) including 60 vol.% to 95 vol.% of a filler and a resin composition using a pair of molds (40) having the predetermined recess and protrusion pattern (3) composed of recessed portions (3a, 3b, and 3c) and protrusion portions (23a, 23b, 23c, and 23d) in at least one of a pair of the molds, in which the mold provided with a dummy pattern (24) composed of dummy protrusion portions (24a) that offset the difference between the total volume of the protrusion portions (23a, 23b, 23c, and 23d) formed on the inside (14) and the total volume of the recessed portions (3a, 3b, and 3c) disposed between the protruding portions (23a, 23b, 23c, and 23d) and the side surfaces (14b) of the inside (14) and the recessed portions (3a, 3b, and 3c) disposed between the protruding portions (23a, 23b, 23c, and 23d) on the inside (14) is used as a pair of the molds (40).

7.	EP	2415579 - SHEET PRESS MOLDING METHOD AND METHOD OF PRODUCING FUEL CELL SEPARATOR	08.02.2012	B29C 43/02	10761328	SHOWA DENKO KK	UTASHIRO TOMOYA

Provided is a sheet press molding method that can create molded articles having low thickness deviation. In this method, a molded article (30) is formed by applying pressure to a sheet material (20) using a pair of dies (10), at least one of which has a prescribed recess-projection pattern (13) comprising recess and projection portions. The method includes: a sheet-forming process in which a recessed portion (2a) having volume equal to the total volume of the projection is formed in the surface of the sheet material (20), which includes a resin composite and 60-95% filler by volume; and a pressing process wherein the recessed portion (2a) in the sheet material (20) is placed facing the recess-projection pattern (13) on the dies (10) and pressure is applied to the dies (10), thereby forming a molded article (30) to which the recess-projection pattern (13) is transferred.

8.	EP	2413404 - NEGATIVE ELECTRODE MATERIAL FOR NONAQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY AND NONAQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY USING THE SAME	01.02.2012	H01M 4/587	10756239	MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP	KAMEDA TAKASHI

To provide a mixed carbon material used for an electrode of a nonaqueous secondary battery with excellent characteristics satisfying both rapid charge-discharge characteristics and high cycle characteristics. A negative electrode material for nonaqueous electrolyte secondary battery, comprising the following carbon material A and carbon material B: (Carbon material A) a multilayer-structure carbon material containing a graphitic particle and an amorphous carbon covering the surface of the graphitic particle, which is a carbon material where the interplanar spacing (d002) of 002 planes by the wide-angle X-ray diffraction method is 3.37 Å or less, Lc is 900 Å or more, the tap density is 0.8 g/cm 3 or more, and the Raman R value that is a ratio of the peak intensity near 1,360 cm -1 to the peak intensity near 1,580 cm -1 in the argon ion laser Raman spectrum, is from 0.25 to 0.6, (Carbon material B) a eaxbon material where the interplanar spacing (d002) of 002 planes by the wide-angle X-ray diffraction method is 3.37 Å or less, Lc is 900 Å or more, the tap density is 0.8 g/cm 3 or more, and the Raman R value that is a ratio of the peak intensity near 1,360 cm -1 to the peak intensity near 1,580 cm -1 in the argon ion laser Raman spectrum, is from 0.11 to 0.2.

9.	EP	2413403 - NEGATIVE ELECTRODE MATERIAL FOR NON-AQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY AND NON-AQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY BATTERY USING SAME	01.02.2012	H01M 4/587	10756237	MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP	KAMEDA TAKASHI

Todavía hay mucha información irrelevante. Ej. Baterías de litio, celdas de combustible, etc.

Ajuste de la Estrategia de Búsqueda

Enfocar la búsqueda de forma de recolectar la información que está relacionada con la producción de coque grado aguja para ser usado en la industria del Aluminio o acero.

TALLER NACIONAL DE LA OMPI SOBRE INFORMACIÓN DE PATENTES

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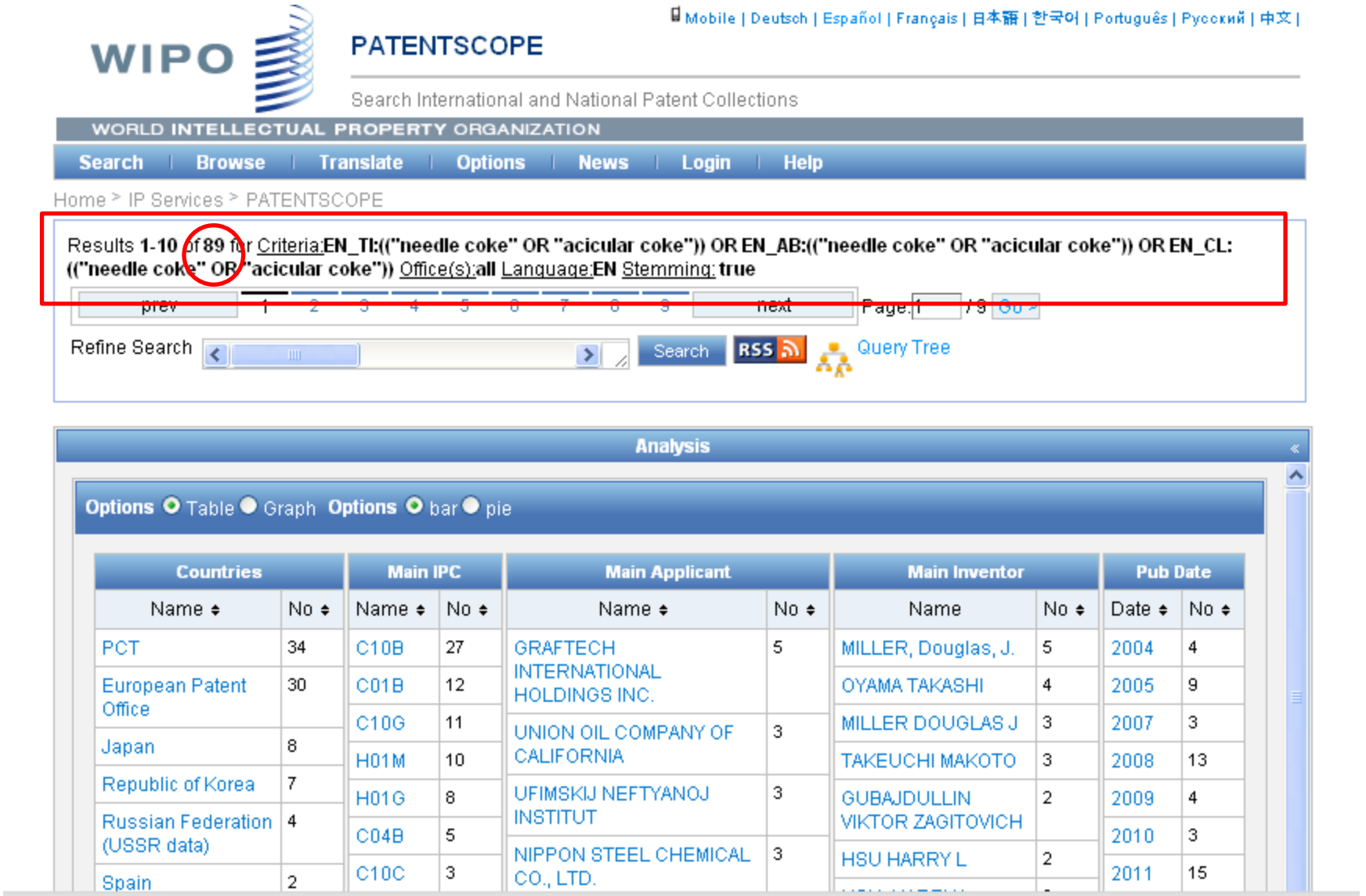
Ajuste de la Estrategia de Búsqueda

Resultados de la Estrategia 2 de Búsqueda



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Results 1-10 of 89 for Criteria:EN_TI:(("needle coke" OR "acicular coke")) OR EN_AB:(("needle coke" OR "acicular coke")) OR EN_CL:(("needle coke" OR "acicular coke")) Office(s):all Language:EN Stemming: true

prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 next Page: 1 / 9 Go >

Refine Search Search RSS Query Tree

Analysis

Options Table Graph Options bar pie

Countries		Main IPC		Main Applicant		Main Inventor		Pub Date	
Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Date	No
PCT	34	C10B	27	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	5	MILLER, Douglas, J.	5	2004	4
European Patent Office	30	C01B	12			OYAMA TAKASHI	4	2005	9
Japan	8	C10G	11	UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA	3	MILLER DOUGLAS J	3	2007	3
Republic of Korea	7	H01M	10			TAKEUCHI MAKOTO	3	2008	13
Russian Federation (USSR data)	4	H01G	8	UFIMSKIJ NEFTYANOJ INSTITUT	3	GUBAJDULLIN VIKTOR ZAGITOVICH	2	2009	4
		C04B	5					2010	3
Spain	2	C10C	3	NIPPON STEEL CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	3	HSU HARRY L	2	2011	15

Visualización de Resultados

No	Ctr	Title	PubDate	Int.Class	Appl.No	Applicant	Inventor
1.	WO	WO/2009/148791 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM COAL TAR	10.12.2009	C01B 31/00	PCT/US2009/044050	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A reduced puffing needle coke is formed, which includes a lesser amount of nitrogen within the coke so that carbon articles produced from such coke experience minimal expansion upon heating to graphitization temperatures.							
2.	WO	WO/2009/148792 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM DECANT OIL	10.12.2009	C10B 55/00	PCT/US2009/044051	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A reduced puffing needle coke is formed from decant oil, which includes a lesser amount of nitrogen within the coke so that carbon articles produced from such coke experience minimal expansion upon heating to graphitization temperatures.							
3.	EP	1065189 - PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEEDLE COKE FOR GRAPHITE ELECTRODES	03.01.2001	H05B 7/085	99901183	NIPPON STEEL CHEMICAL CO	KAWANO YOUICHI
This invention relates to a process for preparing needle coke for graphite electrodes which comprises treating coal- tar or petroleum-based needle coke with a solution or suspension of iron oxide or a compound forming iron oxide by undergoing reaction or decomposition upon heating with coke until adhesion of 0.1 to 15% by weight of the iron compound to the needle coke before kneading with binder pitch and then heat treatming at 300 to 1,600 DEG C or calcining at 1,200 to 1,600 DEG C. The process of this invention makes it possible to prepare needle coke with reduced puffing during the graphitization, increased yield during the graphitizing step and improved product properties such as strength regardless of whether the raw material coke is derived from coal or petroleum.							
4.	WO	WO/2008/005125 - METHOD OF PRODUCING NEEDLE COKE FOR LOW CTE GRAPHITE ELECTRODES	10.01.2008	C10B 55/00	PCT/US2007/012610	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A method of producing low CTE graphite electrodes from needle coke formed from a coal tar distillate material having a relatively high initial boiling point.							
5.	WO	WO/2009/148793 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM COAL TAR DISTILLATE	10.12.2009	C10B 55/00	PCT/US2009/044055	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A reduced puffing needle coke is formed, which includes a reduced nitrogen content within the coke so that the coke particles do not experience as much puffing during the formation of graphitized carbon articles produced from such coke upon heating to graphitization temperatures.							

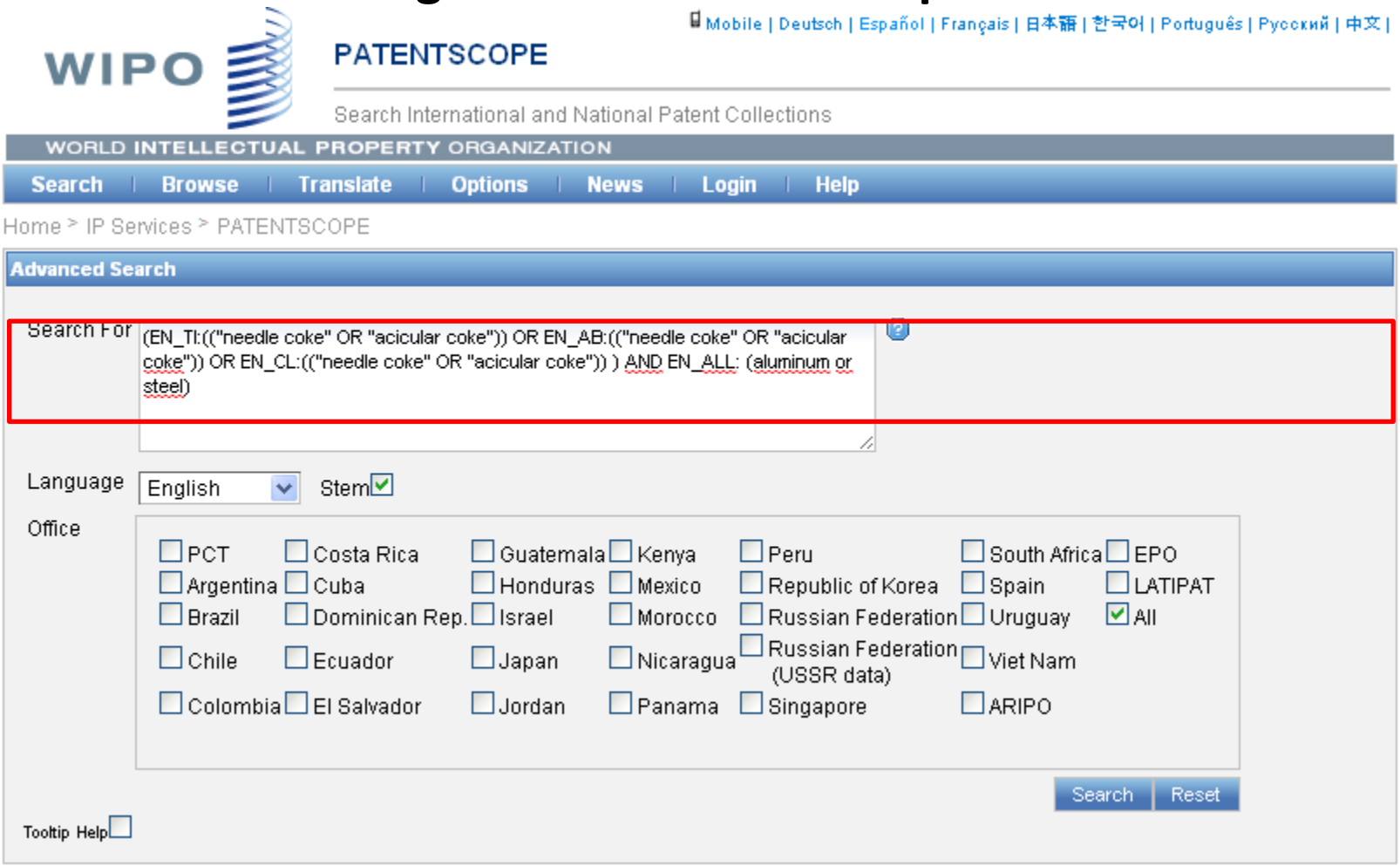
Visualización de Resultados

6.	ES	8707284 - Continuous thermal treatment of acicular coke	16.07.1987	C10B 57/08	54262685	UNION OIL CO	
The process for making the raw material for graphite electrode prodn., consists of (a) heating green acicular coke at 502-593 deg.C for 10 mins. to 24 hours; (b) cooling to at least 121 deg.C; and (c) calcining at around 193 deg.C. - The equipment comprises a pre-calciner divided into drying section and heating section by deflector screens situated above and below the bed and a heat source with pipe to the pre-calciner.							
7.	EP	0754746 - NEEDLE COKE FOR GRAPHITE ELECTRODE AND PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME	22.01.1997	C10B 57/04	95914539	NIPPON STEEL CHEMICAL CO	KAWANO YOUICHI
Provided are a needle coke for graphite electrodes, characterized by using, as a raw material coke, a needle coke comprising a coke of 100 parts by weight and adhered thereto a substance of 0.03 to 16 parts by weight in which a softening point, or a melting point, or a temperature at which it thermally decomposes without leaving a residue after subjecting it to a heat treatment at 200 DEG C or higher, does not exceed 1800 DEG C, particularly 0.05 to 5 parts by weight of at least one selected from a boron compound, a phosphorus compound, a silicon compound, and pyrex glass, in producing a needle coke for a raw material of a graphite electrode, and a process for producing the same. The use of the above needle coke in producing graphite electrodes can effectively inhibit puffing in a graphitizing step and improve the yield of the electrodes as well as enhancing the product characteristics, which in turn can provide a considerable amount of an industrial pr						
8.	ES	8802071 - Acicular coke prodn. for graphite electrodes	16.03.1988	C10B 47/20	54262585	UNION OIL CO	
The process for making raw material for mfr. of graphite electrodes used in the steel industry, consists of (a) heating green acicular coke at 468-649 deg.C for 10 mins. to 24 hours in an inclined plane furnace; and (b) calcining the coke obtained at above 1093 deg.C.. Between the two stages the coke must not cool by more than 260 deg.C. Before (a) the coke may be dried to below 5% moisture content. The friability of the coke is reduced from above 120 to below 70 on the Hardgrove Milling Index after (a), and the amt. of powder produced during calcination is reduced.							
9.	EP	0123311 - METHOD FOR PRODUCING NEEDLE COKE	31.10.1984	C10L 9/08	84104585	UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA	KELLEY, ARNOLD E.
10.	EP	0124065 - METHOD FOR PRODUCING NEEDLE COKE	07.11.1984	C10L 9/08	84104584	UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA	KELLEY, ARNOLD E.

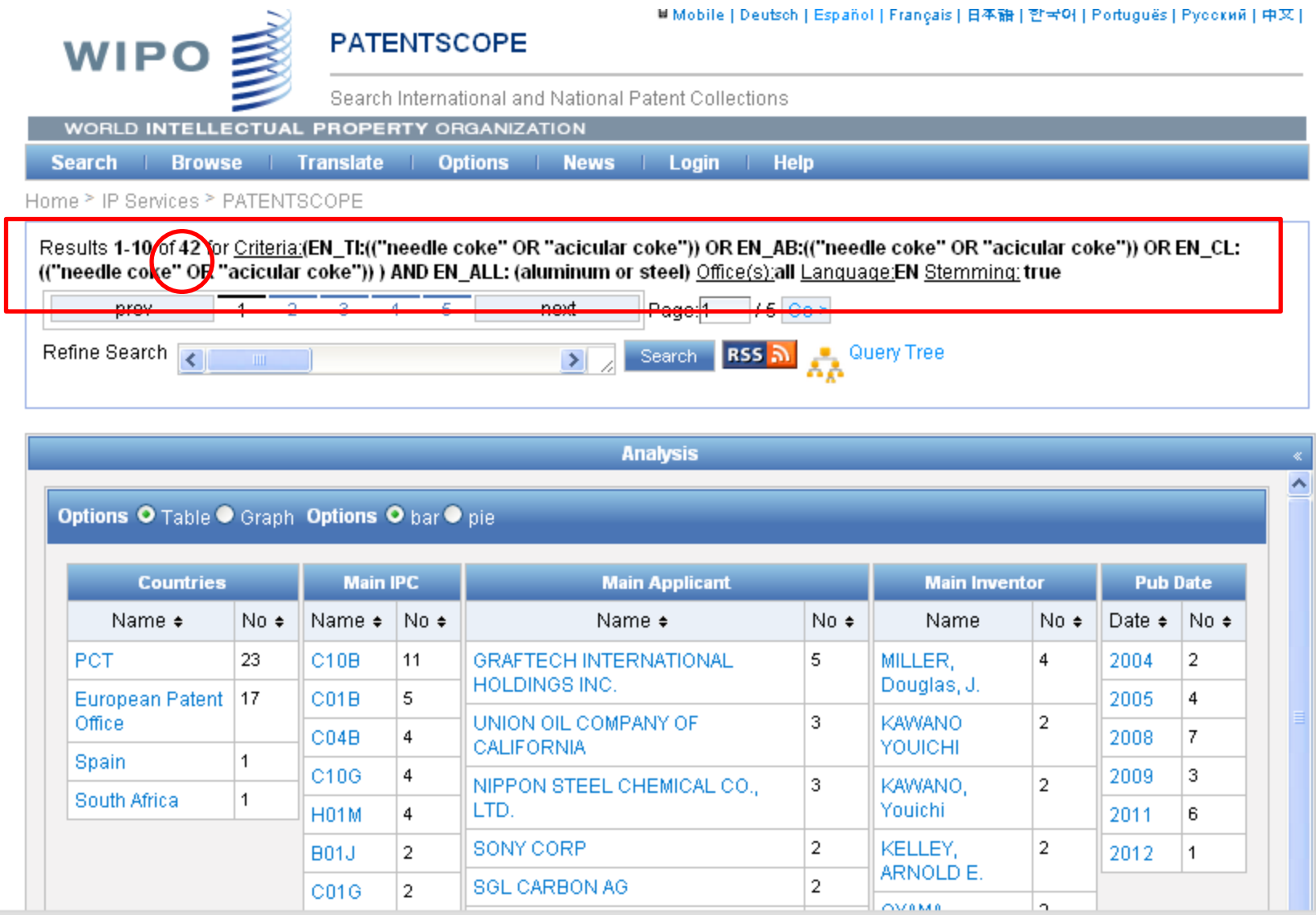
Visualización de Resultados

71.	EP	1961700 - GRAPHITE MATERIAL, CARBON MATERIAL FOR BATTERY ELECTRODE AND BATTERY	27.08.2008	C01B 31/04	06834048	SHOWA DENKO KK	SUDOH AKINORI
A carbon raw material such as a green coke in which loss on heat when it is heated from 300 to 1000 °C under an inert atmosphere is no less than 5 % by mass and no more than 20 % by mass is pulverized and then the pulverized carbon raw material is graphitized to obtain a graphite material suitable for a carbon material for anode in a lithium-ion secondary battery or the like that enables to make electrodes having a high-energy density and a large-current load characteristic since it has a small specific surface area and a small average particle diameter while maintaining high beginning efficiency and a high discharge capacity in the first round of charging and discharging. And an electrode for batteries are obtained using the graphite material.							
72.	WO	WO/2011/022620 - METHOD FOR THE CATALYTIC EXTRACTION OF COAL	24.02.2011	C10G 1/06	PCT/US2010/046121	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	STANSBERRY, Peter, G.
A method for the production of a carbon material from the extraction of coal, comprising forming a mixture of coal, a solvent and a catalyst selected from the group consisting of molybdenum, tin, titanium, zirconium, hafnium, thorium, selenium, tellurium, polonium, iron, cobalt, nickel, ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, iridium, platinum, the catalytically-active compounds and coordination compounds containing any of the foregoing, and combinations and mixtures thereof.							
73.	EP	1995810 - Fuel cell separator resin composition and fuel cell separator	26.11.2008	H01M 8/02	08009512	NICHIAS CORP	MURAKAMI ATSUSHI
A fuel cell separator resin composition comprising: (A) an epoxy resin; (B) a curing agent; (C) a curing accelerator comprising a salt of a diazabicyclo compound and an organic acid; and (D) a carbon material, wherein the content of the carbon material (D) is 35 to 85% by mass based on the total amount of the composition, wherein the carbon material (D) comprises high crystalline artificial graphite having a particle size of 150 to 500 μm in an amount of 5 to 100% by mass based on the total amount of the carbon material (D), and wherein the content of the curing accelerator (C) is 1 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of the curing agent (B).							
74.	WO	WO/2008/033664 - LOW CTE HIGHLY ISOTROPIC GRAPHITE	20.03.2008	B32B 9/00	PCT/US2007/076971	UCAR CARBON COMPANY INC.	MILLER, Douglas J.
A process for producing a graphite article having a CTE of less than about 2.0 ppm/°C over the temperature range of from 30°C to 100°C and an isotropy ratio of less than about 1.5 also advantageously having a thermal shock resistance parameter of greater than about 150 x 103 W/m in both the with-grain and against-grain directions, and the graphite so produced.							
75.	EP	1154503 - Positive electrode active material, non-aqueous electrolyte secondary cell and method for preparation thereof	14.11.2001	C01G 51/00	01110980	SONY CORP	HOSOYA YOSUKE
A non-aqueous electrolyte cell having improved cyclic characteristics at elevated temperatures. The non-aqueous electrolyte cell includes a positive electrode, a negative electrode and a non-aqueous electrolyte. The positive electrode contains, as a positive electrode active material, a lithium transition metal composite oxide represented by the general formula LiCoxAwBzO2 where A denotes at least one selected from the group consisting of Al, Cr, V, Mn and Fe, B denotes at least one							

Refino la Estrategia en función de la aplicación industrial



Resultado de la Estrategia en función de la aplicación industrial



Countries		Main IPC		Main Applicant		Main Inventor		Pub Date	
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PCT	23	C10B	11	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	5	MILLER, Douglas, J.	4	2004	2
European Patent Office	17	C01B	5	UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA	3	KAWANO YOUICHI	2	2005	4
Spain	1	C04B	4	NIPPON STEEL CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	3	KAWANO, Youichi	2	2008	7
South Africa	1	C10G	4	SONY CORP	2	KELLEY, ARNOLD E.	2	2009	3
		H01M	4	SGL CARBON AG	2			2011	6
		B01J	2					2012	1
		C01G	2						

Aquí dejo por fuera una cantidad de documentos importantes

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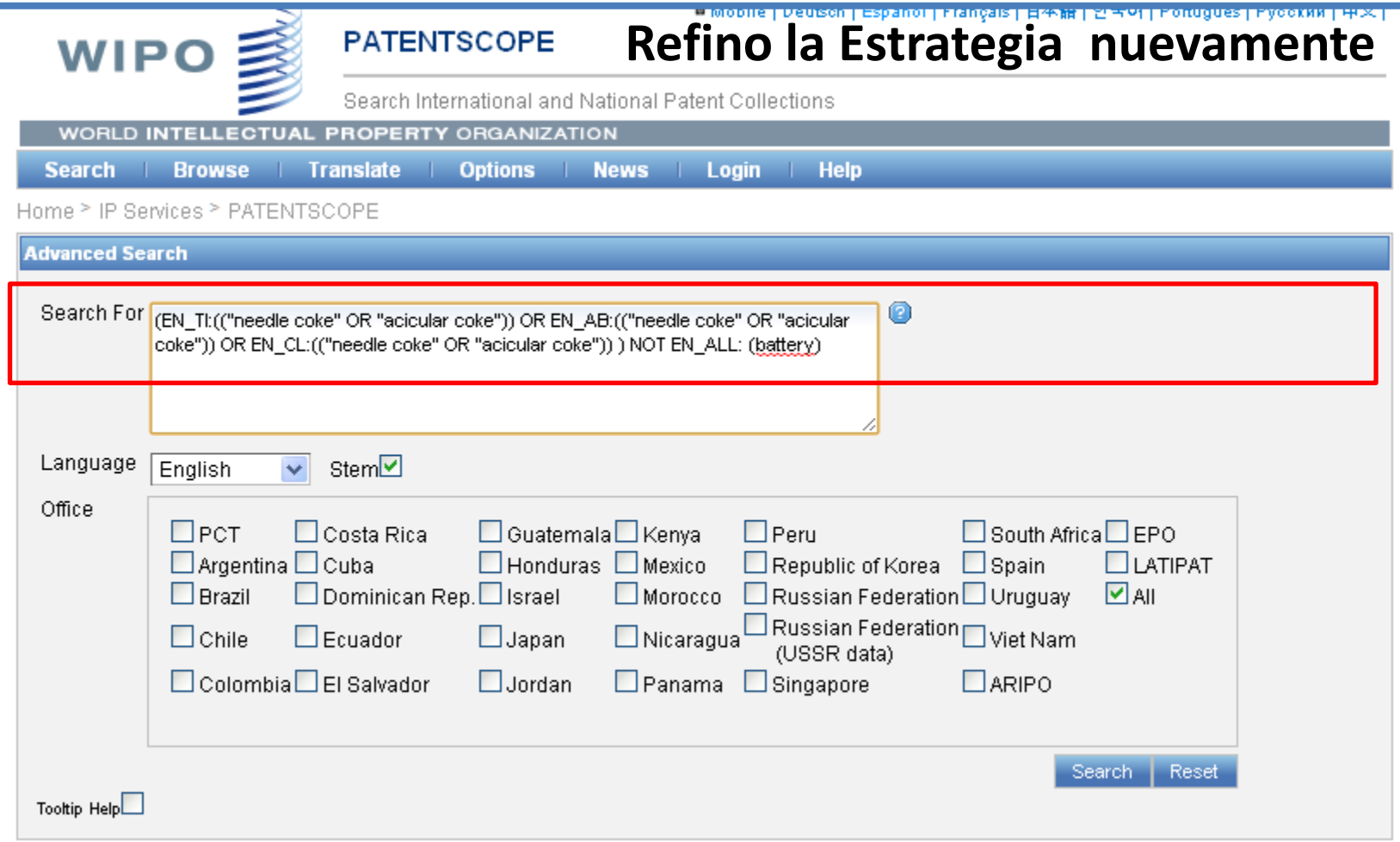
Refino la Estrategia nuevamente



Elimino los documentos que tienen que ver con baterías

Resultados

Results **1-10** of **74** for Criteria:**(EN_TI:(("needle coke" OR "acicular coke")) OR EN_AB:(("needle coke" OR "acicular coke")) OR EN_CL: (("needle coke" OR "acicular coke"))) NOT EN_ALL: (battery)** Office(s):**all** Language:**EN** Stemming: **true**

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Analysis

Options Table Graph **Options** bar pie

Countries	
Name	No
PCT	27
European Patent Office	24
Japan	7
Republic of Korea	6
Russian Federation (USSR data)	4
Spain	2
Russian Federation	2
Mexico	1
South Africa	1

Main IPC	
Name	No
C10B	27
C10G	10
C01B	8
H01G	7
C04B	5
C10C	3
H01M	3
B01J	2
C10L	2
H05B	2

Main Applicant	
Name	No
GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	5
UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA	3
UFIMSKIJ NEFTYANOJ INSTITUT	3
NIPPON STEEL CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	3
GRAFTECH INT HOLDINGS INC	3
NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA	2
NICHIAS CORP	2

Main Inventor	
Name	No
MILLER, Douglas, J.	5
MILLER DOUGLAS J	3
TAKEUCHI MAKOTO	3
GUBAJDULLIN VIKTOR ZAGITOVICH	2
HSU HARRY L	2
HSU, HARRY L.	2
KAWANO YOUICHI	2
KAWANO, Youichi	2
KELLEY, ARNOLD E.	2
MORIYAMA Ryo	2

Pub Date	
Date	No
2004	2
2005	9
2007	3
2008	9
2009	3
2010	3
2011	13
2012	1

Visualización de Resultados

1.	WO	WO/2009/148791 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM COAL TAR	10.12.2009	C01B 31/00	PCT/US2009/044050	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A reduced puffing needle coke is formed, which includes a lesser amount of nitrogen within the coke so that carbon articles produced from such coke experience minimal expansion upon heating to graphitization temperatures.							
2.	WO	WO/2009/148792 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM DECANT OIL	10.12.2009	C10B 55/00	PCT/US2009/044051	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A reduced puffing needle coke is formed from decant oil, which includes a lesser amount of nitrogen within the coke so that carbon articles produced from such coke experience minimal expansion upon heating to graphitization temperatures.							
3.	EP	1065189 - PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEEDLE COKE FOR GRAPHITE ELECTRODES	03.01.2001	H05B 7/085	99901183	NIPPON STEEL CHEMICAL CO	KAWANO YOUICHI
This invention relates to a process for preparing needle coke for graphite electrodes which comprises treating coal- tar or petroleum-based needle coke with a solution or suspension of iron oxide or a compound forming iron oxide by undergoing reaction or decomposition upon heating with coke until adhesion of 0.1 to 15% by weight of the iron compound to the needle coke before kneading with binder pitch and then heat treatming at 300 to 1,600 DEG C or calcining at 1,200 to 1,600 DEG C. The process of this invention makes it possible to prepare needle coke with reduced puffing during the graphitization, increased yield during the graphitizing step and improved product properties such as strength regardless of whether the raw material coke is derived from coal or petroleum.							
4.	WO	WO/2008/005125 - METHOD OF PRODUCING NEEDLE COKE FOR LOW CTE GRAPHITE ELECTRODES	10.01.2008	C10B 55/00	PCT/US2007/012610	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A method of producing low CTE graphite electrodes from needle coke formed from a coal tar distillate material having a relatively high initial boiling point.							
5.	WO	WO/2009/148793 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM COAL TAR DISTILLATE	10.12.2009	C10B 55/00	PCT/US2009/044055	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A reduced puffing needle coke is formed, which includes a reduced nitrogen content within the coke so that the coke particles do not experience as much puffing during the formation of graphitized carbon articles produced from such coke upon heating to graphitization temperatures.							
6.	ES	8707284 - Continuous thermal treatment of acicular coke	16.07.1987	C10B 57/08	54262685	UNION OIL CO	

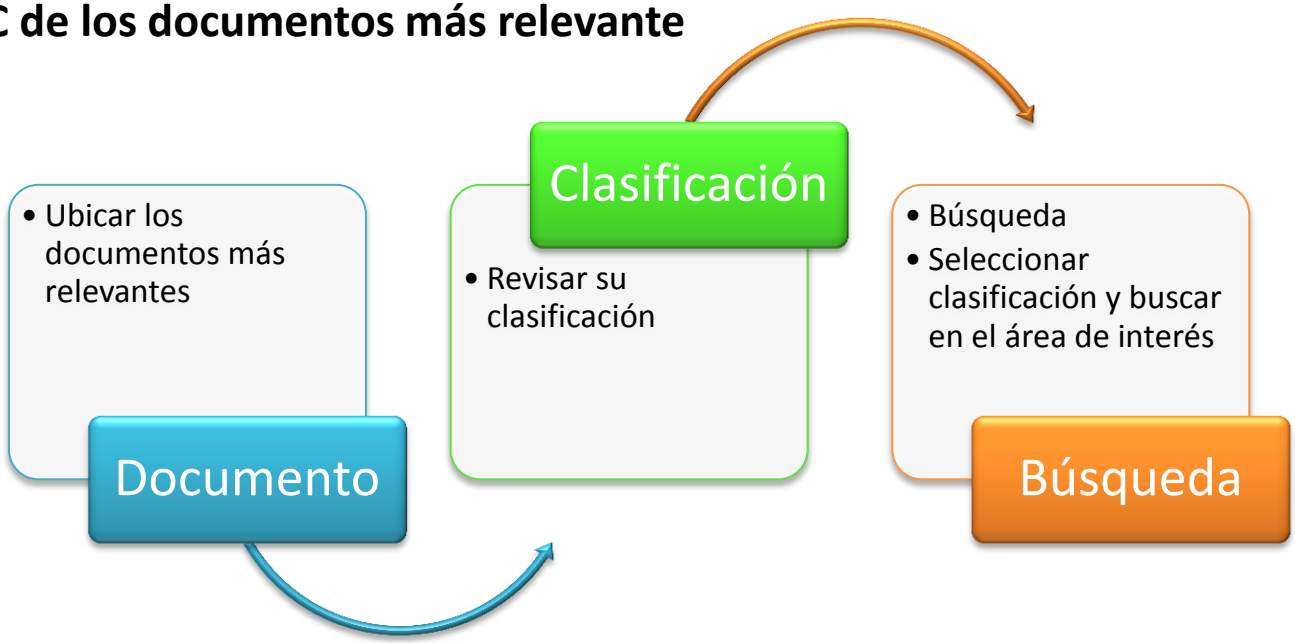
Visualización de Resultados

No	Ctr	Title	PubDate	Int.Class	Appl.No	Applicant	Inventor
51.	EP	0022855 - MAKING NON-PUFFING PETROLEUM COKE BY DELAYED COKING	28.01.1981	C10G 9/14	80900363	GREAT LAKES CARBON CORPORATION	HSU, HARRY L.
Very fine particle size iron oxide or calcium fluoride is dispersed in a high sulfur petroleum coker feedstock (24) before delayed coking (28, 28A) to produce a needle coke with low CTE and negligible puffing on heating to the temperature of graphitization.							
52.	EP	0177981 - PROCESS FOR MAKING HIGH-POWER GRAPHITE ELECTRODES	16.04.1986	C10B 55/00	85200993	RUTGERSWERKE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	GLASER, HERBERT
1. A process for making high-power graphite electrodes from two components in the form of anisotropic needle cokes and an electrode binder on the basis of coal tar pitch, which has a proportion of beta-resins of more than 20% by weight and a quinoline-insoluble content (QI) of more than 5% by weight, which process comprises the steps of mixing the two components, moulding the green electrode and burning and graphitizing the electrode, characterized in that 70 to 80 parts by weight of an anisotropic needle coke are mixed homogeneously with 20 to 30 parts by weight of the binder, which has an atomic C/H ratio of the quinoline-insoluble of a maximum of 3 : 1, an ash value of 0.1% by weight or less and a softening point of 80 to 120 degrees C.							
53.	KR	1019810001675 - TREATMENT OF PYROLYSIS FUEL OIL	27.10.1981	C10G 21/14	1019780002523	Lummus Co.	Simone, Andre A.
Oil with decreased content of asphaltenes and insol. quinolines, suitable for manuf. of needle coke and printing inks was obtained by extn. of a pyrolysis heating oil (18.2 wt. % asphaltenes, 0.09 wt.% insol. quinolines) with a liq. hydrocarbon having a 5 vol. % distn. temp. > 154¢C and an end point of 218¢C. The treated oil contained 6% asphaltenes and no insol. quinolines. The yield was 66.6%. *Copyright 1997 KIPO*							
54.	EP	1604378 - ELECTRIC DOUBLE-LAYER CAPACITOR	14.12.2005	H01G 9/155	04716709	ADVANCED CAPACITOR TECHNOLOGIE	TAKEUCHI MAKOTO
Present invention relates to an electric double-layer capacitor having positive and negative electrodes containing nonporous carbon as an electrode active material. In the nonporous carbon, multiple layers of graphene having an average interplanar spacing d002 of 0.350 to 0.380 nm have been grown well. The positive and negative electrodesare impregnated with an electrolyte solution. The nonporous carbon is obtained by activating easily graphitizable carbon, which in turn is obtained by calcining needle coke or pitch made infusible. The electrolyte solution is either a liquid electrolyte having a planar molecular structure or an electrolyte solution consisting of a liquid electrolyte dissolved in an organic solvent.							

Ampliar el universo de información: Utilizando la IPC

Cómo ubicar la clasificación adecuada?

➢ **Selección de IPC de los documentos más relevante**



➢Selección de IPC de los documentos más relevante

Sort by: Relevance

No	Ctr	Title	PubDate	Int.Class	Appl.No	Applicant	Inventor
1.	WO	WO/2009/148791 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM COAL TAR	10.12.2009	C01B 31/00	PCT/US2009/044050	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
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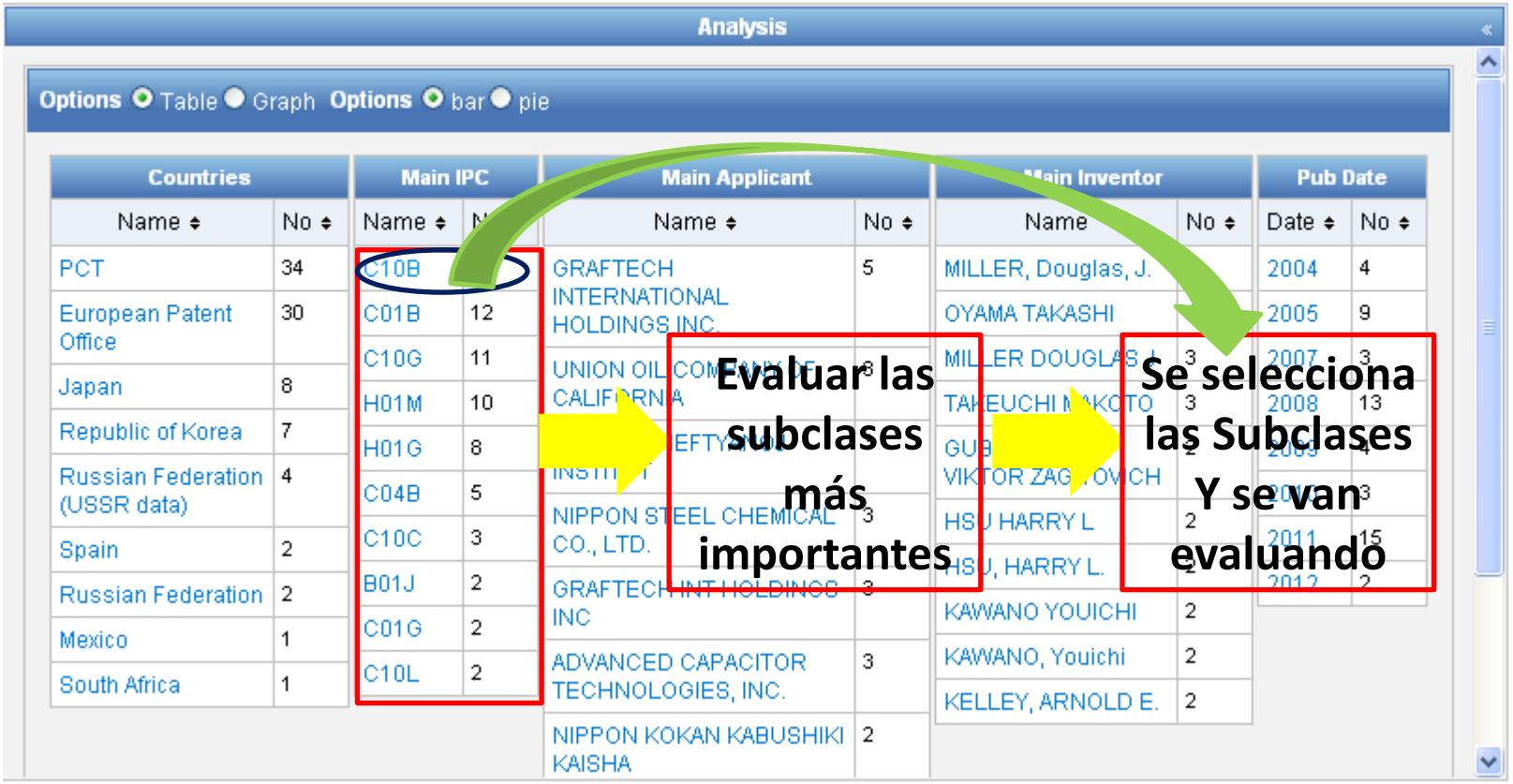
3.	EP	1065189 - PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NEEDLE COKE FOR GRAPHITE ELECTRODES	03.01.2001	H05B 7/085	99901183	NIPPON STEEL CHEMICAL CO	KAWANO YOUICHI
This invention relates to a process for preparing needle coke for graphite electrodes which comprises treating coal- tar or petroleum-based needle coke with a solution or suspension of iron oxide or a compound forming iron oxide by undergoing reaction or decomposition upon heating with coke until adhesion of 0.1 to 15% by weight of the iron compound to the needle coke before kneading with binder pitch and then heat treatming at 300 to 1,600 DEG C or calcining at 1,200 to 1,600 DEG C. The process of this invention makes it possible to prepare needle coke with reduced puffing during the graphitization, increased yield during the graphitizing step and improved product properties such as strength regardless of whether the raw material coke is derived from coal or petroleum.							
4.	WO	WO/2008/005125 - METHOD OF PRODUCING NEEDLE COKE FOR LOW CTE GRAPHITE ELECTRODES	10.01.2008	C10B 55/00	PCT/US2007/012610	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A method of producing low CTE graphite electrodes from needle coke formed from a coal tar distillate material having a relatively high initial boiling point.							
5.	WO	WO/2009/148793 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM COAL TAR DISTILLATE	10.12.2009	C10B 55/00	PCT/US2009/044055	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A reduced puffing needle coke is formed, which includes a reduced nitrogen content within the coke so that the coke particles do not experience as much puffing during the formation of graphitized carbon articles produced from such coke upon heating to graphitization temperatures.							

➢**Selección de IPC de los documentos más relevantes**

Evaluación de la IPC más adecuada

Subclases con mayor cantidad de documentación



➢Selección de IPC de los documentos más relevante
Evaluación de la IPC más adecuada

Evaluación de cada subclase relevante

	C10B	DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION OF CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS FOR PRODUCTION OF GAS, COKE, TAR, OR SIMILAR MATE (cracking oils C10G; underground gasification of minerals E21B 43/295) [5]
	C10B 55/00	Coking mineral oils, bitumen, tar or the like, or mixtures thereof, with solid carbonaceous materials (cracking oils C10G)
	C10B 55/02	· with solid materials
	C10B 57/00	Other carbonising or coking processes; Features of destructive distillation processes in general
	C10B 57/04	· using charges of special composition
	C10B 57/06	· · containing additives
	C01B	NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS; COMPOUNDS THEREOF (fermentation or enzyme-using processes for the preparation of elements or inorgani compounds except carbon dioxide C12P 3/00 ; production of non-metallic elements or inorganic compounds by electrolysis or electrophoresis C25B)
	C01B 31/00	Carbon; Compounds thereof (C01B 21/00, C01B 23/00 take precedence; percarbonates C01B 15/10 ; carbon black C09C 1/48) [3]

No es relevante

No es relevante

Seleccionar algunos documentos de cada subclase relevante

No	Ctr	Title	PubDate	Int.Class	Appl.No	Applicant	Inventor
1.	WO	WO/2009/148791 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM COAL TAR	10.12.2009	C01B 31/00	PCT/US2009/044050	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A reduced puffing needle coke is formed, which includes a lesser amount of nitrogen within the coke so that carbon articles produced from such coke experience minimal expansion upon heating to graphitization temperatures.							
2.	EP	1982956 - RAW COAL FOR MAKING CARBONACEOUS MATERIAL FOR ELECTRICITY STORAGE OR NEEDLE COKE	22.10.2008	C01B 31/02	06843743	NIPPON OIL CORP	OYAMA TAKASHI
The present invention provides a raw coke having such a structure that the graphitized product resulting from graphitization of the raw coke at a temperature of 2800°C under an inactive gas atmosphere will have ratios of the crystallite size to the lattice constant of 360 or less in the (002) plane and 1500 or less in the (110) plane, as a raw coke providing active carbon produced by alkali-activating the raw coke, which is reduced in remaining alkali content and can simplify washing operation because washing liquid can easily pass through the activated carbon, or as a raw coke for the production of needle coke.							
3.	EP	1977998 - ORIGINAL COAL AND STOCK OIL COMPOSITION FOR NEEDLE COKE AND FOR ELECTRICITY STORING CARBON MATERIAL	08.10.2008	C01B 31/02	06843739	NIPPON OIL CORP	OYAMA TAKASHI
2.	WO	WO/2009/148792 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM DECANT OIL	10.12.2009	C10B 55/00	PCT/US2009/044051	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A reduced puffing needle coke is formed from decant oil, which includes a lesser amount of nitrogen within the coke so that carbon articles produced from such coke experience minimal expansion upon heating to graphitization temperatures.							
4.	WO	WO/2008/005125 - METHOD OF PRODUCING NEEDLE COKE FOR LOW CTE GRAPHITE ELECTRODES	10.01.2008	C10B 55/00	PCT/US2007/012610	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A method of producing low CTE graphite electrodes from needle coke formed from a coal tar distillate material having a relatively high initial boiling point.							
5.	WO	WO/2009/148793 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM COAL TAR DISTILLATE	10.12.2009	C10B 55/00	PCT/US2009/044055	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	MILLER, Douglas, J.
A reduced puffing needle coke is formed, which includes a reduced nitrogen content within the coke so that the coke particles do not experience as much puffing during the formation of graphitized carbon articles produced from such coke upon heating to graphitization temperatures.							

Seleccionar algunos documentos de cada subclase relevante

4.	ES	8707284 - Continuous thermal treatment of acicular coke	16.07.1987	C10B 57/08	54262685	UNION OIL CO

The process for making the raw material for graphite electrode prodn., consists of (a) heating green acicular coke at 502-593 deg.C for 10 mins. to 24 hours; (b) cooling to at least 121 deg.C; and (c) calcining at around 193 deg.C. - The equipment comprises a pre-calciner divided into drying section and heating section by deflector screens situated above and below the bed and a heat source with pipe to the pre-calciner.

7.	JP	2011074371 - COAL-BASED STOCK OIL AND METHOD, FOR MANUFACTURING NEEDLE COKE	14.04.2011	C10B 57/04	2010195702	三菱化学株式会社	平原聡

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide coal-based material oil for more easily and efficiently manufacturing needle coke with a low coefficient of thermal expansion when the needle coke is manufactured using the coal-based material oil; and to provide a method for manufacturing needle coke.

SOLUTION: The coal-based material oil for manufacturing needle coke is coal-based material oil for manufacturing needle coke, wherein 8.0 wt.% or more of a toluene-soluble and acetone-insoluble matter is contained in the coal-based material oil, and the method for manufacturing needle coke includes coking the coal-based material oil for manufacturing needle coke.

8.	EP	2336267 - PROCESS FOR PRODUCING NEEDLE COKE FOR GRAPHITE ELECTRODE AND STOCK OIL COMPOSITION FOR USE IN THE PROCESS	22.06.2011	C10B 57/04	09813041	JX NIPPON OIL & ENERGY CORP	TANO TAMOTSU

The invention provides a stock oil composition for needle coke for a graphite electrode, the stock oil composition having a 10 vol% distillation temperature of 280°C or higher as the distillation property, and when separated into the aromatic component and non-aromatic component by elution chromatography, having an aromatic component content of 30-80 wt% with respect to the total weight of the crude oil composition and an aromatic component molecular weight of 255-1300, as well as a non-aromatic component normal paraffin content of at least 5 parts by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight of the aromatic component.

9.	EP	2291486 - REDUCED PUFFING NEEDLE COKE FROM DECANT OIL	09.03.2011	C10B 55/00	09758953	GRAFTECH INT HOLDINGS INC	MILLER DOUGLAS J

A reduced puffing needle coke is formed from decant oil, which includes a lesser amount of nitrogen within the coke so that carbon articles produced from such coke experience minimal expansion upon heating to graphitization temperatures.

10.	EP	0175518 - PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUPER NEEDLE COKE	26.03.1986	C10B 55/00	85306283	NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA	MURAKAMI, TADASHI

Clasificaciones más relevantes

C10B DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION OF CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS FOR PRODUCTION OF GAS, COKE, TAR, OR SIMILAR MATERI
(cracking oils C10G; underground gasification of minerals E21B 43/295) [5]

IPC: C10B 55/00

C10B 55/00 Coking mineral oils, bitumen, tar or the like, or mixtures thereof, with solid carbonaceous materials (cracking oils C10G)

IPC: C10B 57/00

C10B 57/00 Other carbonising or coking processes; Features of destructive distillation processes in general

C01B NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS; COMPOUNDS THEREOF (fermentation or enzyme-using processes for the preparation of elements or inorganic compounds except carbon dioxide C12P 3/00 ; production of non-metallic elements or inorganic compounds by electrolysis or electrophoresis C25B)

IPC: C01B 31/00

C01B 31/00 Carbon; Compounds thereof (C01B 21/00, C01B 23/00 take precedence; percarbonates C01B 15/10 ; carbon black C09C 1/48) [3]

Búsqueda con las clasificaciones seleccionadas

Combino la clasificación con las palabras clave

Results **1-10** of **100** for Criteria: **EN_DE:("needle coke" or "acicular coke") AND (IC:"c10B 55" or "c10B 57" or "c01B 31")** Office(s):**all** Language:**EN** Stemming: **true**

prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 next Page: 1 / 11 Go >

Refine Search Search RSS Query Tree

Analysis

Options Table Graph **Options** bar pie

Countries		Main IPC		Main Applicant		Main Inventor		Pub Date	
Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Date	No
European Patent Office	60	C10B	38	EXXONMOBIL RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING COMPANY	13	MILLER, Douglas, J.	5	2001	4
PCT	40	C01B	25	SONY CORP	9	TANO TAMOTSU	5	2002	5
		H01M	19	NIPPON OIL CORP	6	EPPIG, Christopher, P.	4	2003	4
		C10G	5	MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP	6	SISKIN, Michael	4	2004	7
		H01G	3	HITACHI CHEMICAL CO LTD	4	SONOBE NAOHIRO	3	2005	5
		B01J	2	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	4	VARADARAJ, Ramesh	3	2006	6
		C10L	2	UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA	3	CHAKKA, Sudhakar	2	2007	10
		B32B	1	CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY	3	ISHII YOSHITO	2	2008	7
		C01G	1	BP CORPORATION NORTH AMERICA INC.	2	KELLEY,	2	2009	8
		C02F	1	APPLIED NANOTECH, INC.	2			2010	8
								2011	2

Búsqueda con las clasificaciones seleccionadas

Elimino información irrelevante

Results **1-10** of **58** for Criteria: **EN_DE:("needle coke" or "acicular coke") AND (IC:"c10B 55" or "c10B 57" or "c01B 31") NOT EN_DE: batter*** Office(s): **all** Language: **EN** Stemming: **true**

prev 1 2 3 4 5 6 next Page: 1 / 6 Go >

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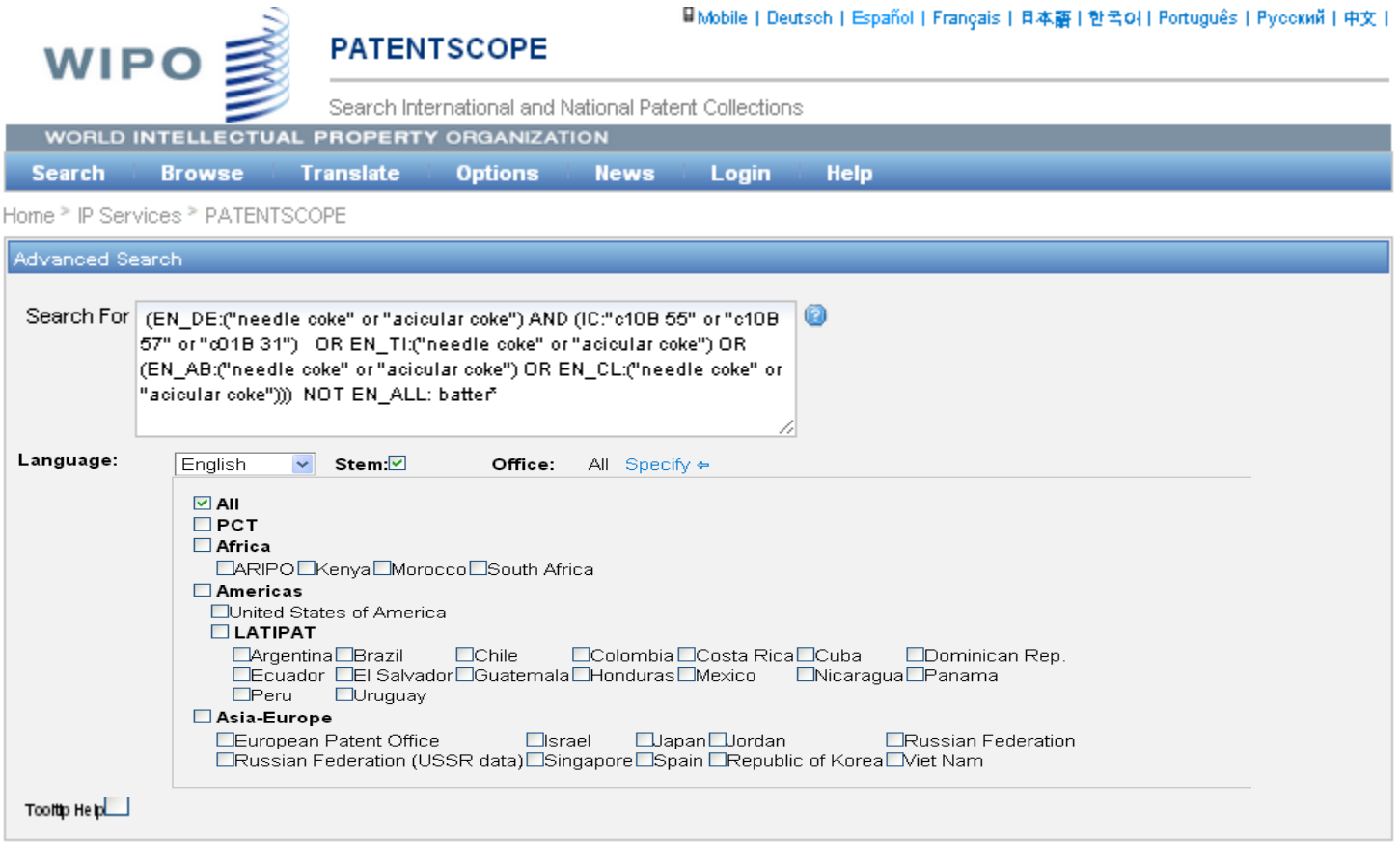
Analysis

Options Table Graph **Options** bar pie

Countries		Main IPC		Main Applicant		Main Inventor		Pub Date	
Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Date	No
PCT	34	C10B	38	EXXONMOBIL RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING COMPANY	13	MILLER, Douglas, J.	5	2002	4
European Patent Office	24	C01B	5	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	4	EPPIG, Christopher, P.	4	2003	2
		C10G	4	UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA	3	SISKIN, Michael	4	2004	7
		B01J	2	UCAR CARBON COMPANY INC.	2	VARADARAJ, Ramesh	3	2005	2
		C10L	2	NIPPON PETROLEUM REFINING CO	2	KELLEY, ARNOLD E.	2	2006	4
		H01M	2	NIPPON KOKAN KABUSHIKI KAISHA	2	NEWMAN BRUCE A	2	2007	3
		B32B	1	CONOCO INC.	2	TANO TAMOTSU	2	2008	4
		C02F	1	CONOCO INC	2	ADAMS HARRY A	1	2009	3
		C25B	1	BP CORPORATION NORTH AMERICA INC.	1	BERNATZ, Fritz, A.	1	2010	4
		C30B	1			BONILLA, JORGE ALBERTO SNC/FW LTD.	1	2011	2

Búsqueda con las clasificaciones seleccionadas

Verifico sin son nuevos documentos



Búsqueda con las clasificaciones seleccionadas

Nuevo Conjunto con más documentación

WIPO PATENTSCOPE

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WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

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Results **1-10** of **168** for Criteria: **(EN_DE:("needle coke" or "acicular coke") AND (IC:"c10B 55" or "c10B 57" or "c01B 31") OR EN_TI:("needle coke" or "acicular coke") OR (EN_AB:("needle coke" or "acicular coke") OR EN_CL:("needle coke" or "acicular coke")) NOT EN_ALL: batter*** Office(s):**all** Language:**EN** Stemming: **true**

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Refine Search Search RSS Query Tree

Analysis

Options Table Graph **Options** bar pie

Countries		Main IPC		Main Applicant		Main Inventor		Pub Date	
Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Date	No
PCT	88	C10B	46	SONY CORP	16	LAH, Ruben, F.	5	2001	5
European Patent Office	76	H01M	25	EXXONMOBIL RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING COMPANY	15	MILLER, Douglas, J.	5	2002	5
South Africa	4	C10G	19					2003	9
		C04B	9	CURTISS-WRIGHT FLOW CONTROL CORPORATION	7	EPPIG, Christopher, P.	4	2004	16
		B01J	5	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	5	SISKIN, Michael	4	2005	7
		C01B	5			DAIMER, Johann	3	2006	10
		C07C	4	EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL PATENTS INC.	5	PONTICIELLO, Antonio	3	2007	13
		C08J	4	SHOWA DENKO KK	4			2008	12
		H01G	4	SGL CARBON AG	4	TANO TAMOTSU	3	2009	10
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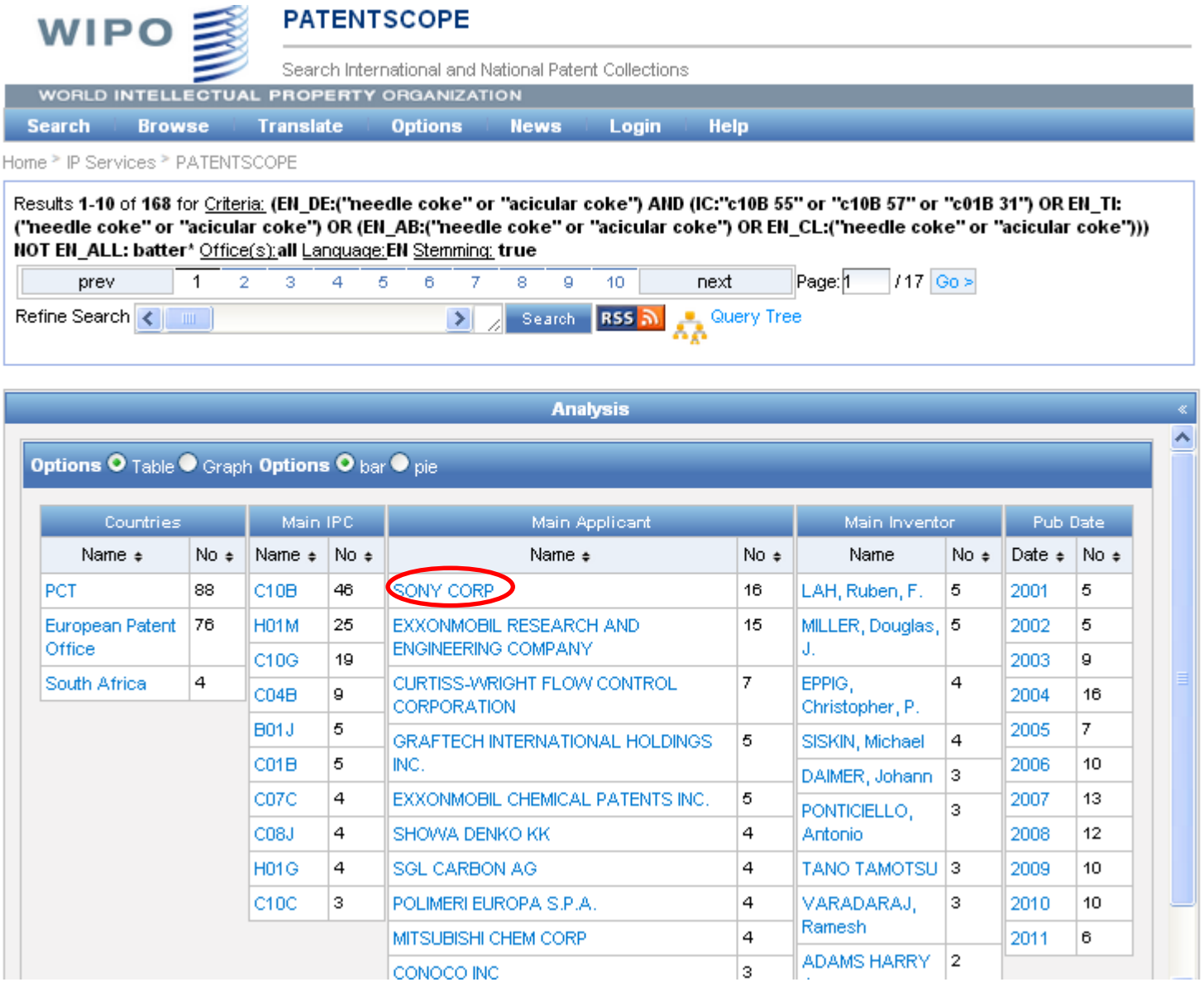
Revisión de documentación



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PCT	88
European Patent Office	76
South Africa	4

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Name	No
SONY CORP	16
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GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	5
EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL PATENTS INC.	5
SHOWA DENKO KK	4
SGL CARBON AG	4
POLIMERI EUROPA S.P.A.	4
MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP	4
CONOCO INC	3

Main Inventor	
Name	No
LAH, Ruben, F.	5
MILLER, Douglas, J.	5
EPPIG, Christopher, P.	4
SISKIN, Michael	4
DAIMER, Johann	3
PONTICIELLO, Antonio	3
TANO TAMOTSU	3
VARADARAJ, Ramesh	3
ADAMS HARRY	2

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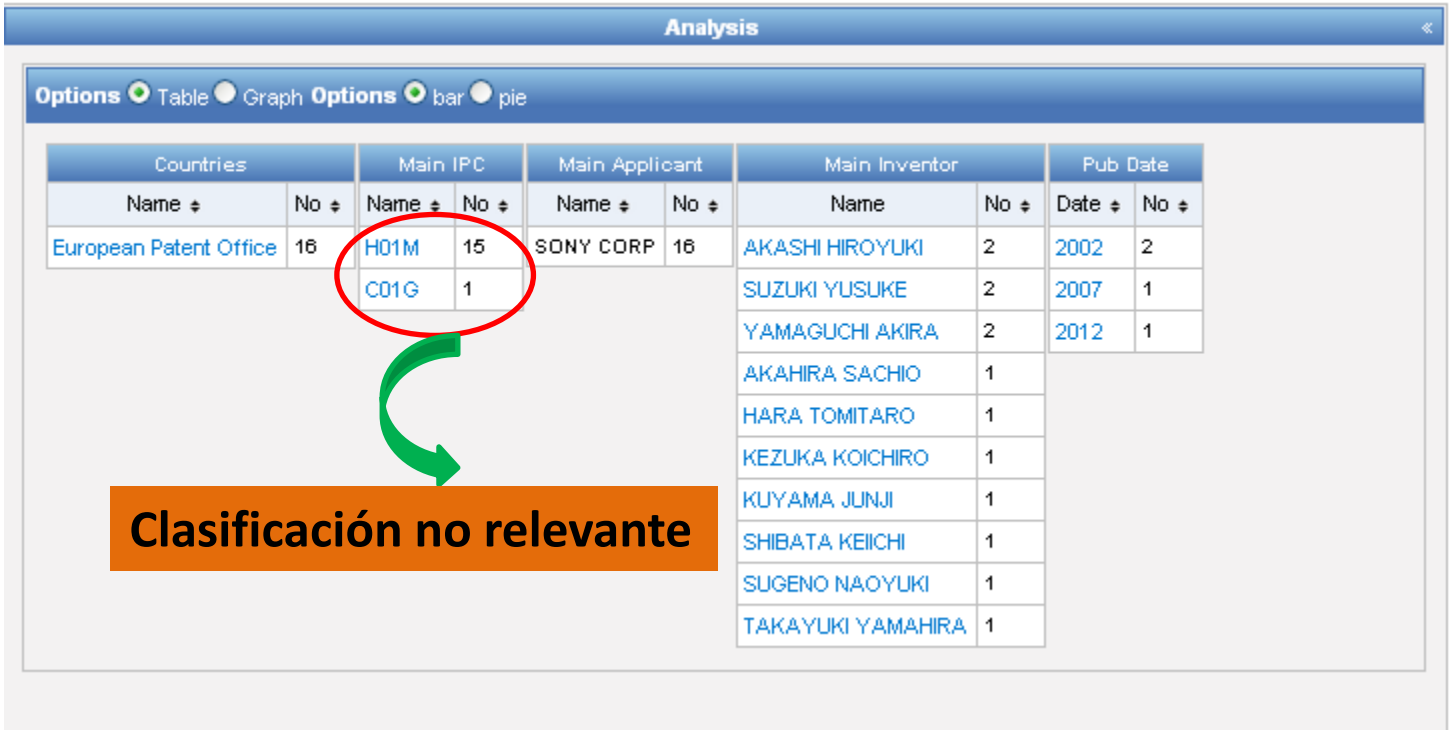

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Countries		Main IPC		Main Applicant		Main Inventor		Pub Date	
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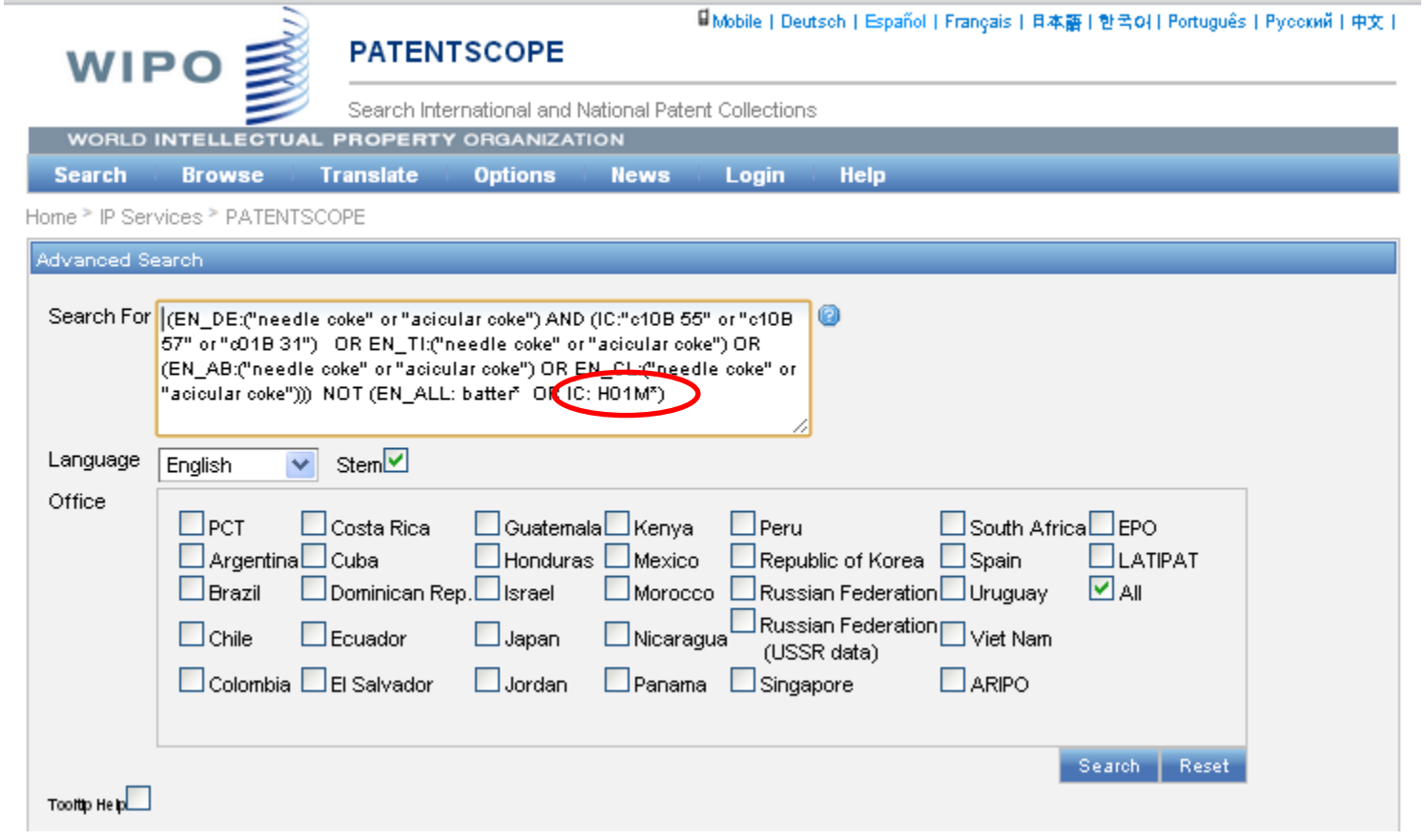
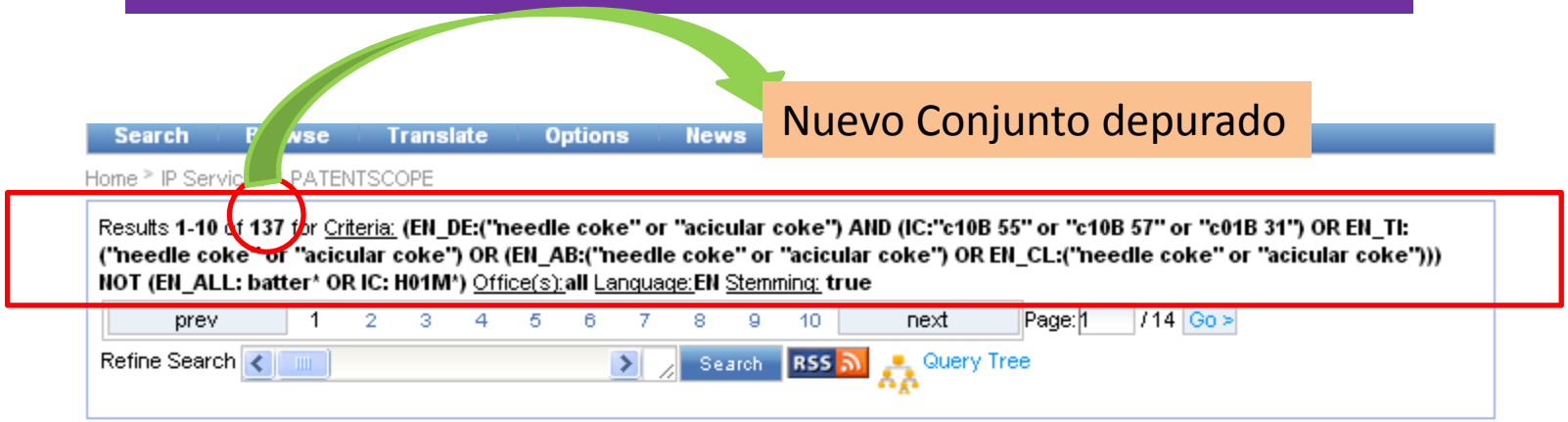
European Patent Office	16	H01M	15	SONY CORP	16	AKASHI HIROYUKI	2	2002	2
		C01G	1			SUZUKI YUSUKE	2	2007	1
						YAMAGUCHI AKIRA	2	2012	1
						AKAHIRA SACHIO	1		
						HARA TOMITARO	1		
						KEZUKA KOICHIRO	1		
						KUYAMA JUNJI	1		
						SHIBATA KEIICHI	1		
						SUGENO NAOYUKI	1		
						TAKAYUKI YAMAHIRA	1		

Clasificación no relevante

Elimino las clasificaciones no Relevantes



Depuración de la Estrategia de Búsqueda



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Countries		Main IPC		Main Applicant		Main Inventor		Pub Date	
Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Date	No
PCT	85	C10B	45	EXXONMOBIL RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING COMPANY	15	LAH, Ruben, F.	5	2002	3
European Patent Office	48	C10G	19	CURTISS-WRIGHT FLOW CONTROL CORPORATION	7	MILLER, Douglas, J.	5	2003	3
South Africa	4	C04B	9	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	5	EPPIG, Christopher, P.	4	2004	8
		B01J	5	EXXONMOBIL CHEMICAL PATENTS INC.	5	SISKIN, Michael	4	2005	15
		C01B	5	SGL CARBON AG	4	DAIMER, Johann	3	2006	6
		C07C	4	POLIMERI EUROPA S.P.A.	4	PONTICIELLO, Antonio	3	2007	8
		C08J	4	NIPPON PETROLEUM REFINING CO	3	TANO TAMOTSU	3	2008	10
		H01G	4	EXXON CHEMICAL PATENTS INC.	3	VARADARAJ, Ramesh	3	2009	12
		C10C	3	CONOCO INC.	3	ADAMS HARRY A	2	2010	9
		C10L	3	CONOCO INC	3			2011	9
								2012	3

Sort by: Relevance

Depuración de la Estrategia de Búsqueda

Depuración de la Estrategia de Búsqueda

Nuevo Conjunto depurado

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Results **1-10** of **98** for Criteria: **(EN_DE:("needle coke" or "acicular coke") AND (IC:"c10B 55" or "c10B 57" or "c01B 31") OR EN_TI: ("needle coke" or "acicular coke") OR (EN_AB:("needle coke" or "acicular coke") OR EN_CL:("needle coke" or "acicular coke"))) NOT (EN_ALL: batter* OR IC: H01M*) AND (EN_DE:(aluminum OR Steel))** Office(s):**all** Language:**EN** Stemming: **true**

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Refine Search Search RSS Query Tree

Analysis

Options Table Graph **Options** bar pie

Countries		Main IPC		Main Applicant		Main Inventor		Pub Date	
Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Name	No	Date	No
PCT	63	C10B	44	EXXONMOBIL RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING COMPANY	14	LAH, Ruben, F.	5	2002	3
European Patent Office	31	C10G	10	CURTISS-WRIGHT FLOW CONTROL CORPORATION	7	EPPIG, Christopher, P.	4	2003	3
South Africa	4	C04B	8	GRAFTECH INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS INC.	5	MILLER, Douglas, J.	4	2004	8
		H01G	4	SGL CARBON AG	4	SISKIN, Michael	4	2005	14
		C10L	3	UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA	3	DAIMER, Johann	3	2006	5
		B01J	2	UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION	3	VARADARAJ, Ramesh	3	2007	7
		C01B	2	CURTISS WRIGHT FLOW CONTROL	2	ADAMS HARRY A	2	2008	4
		F16K	2	CONOCOPHILLIPS COMPANY	2	ETTER, Roger, G.	2	2009	9
		F27B	2	CONOCO INC.	2	GIL, Henry	2	2010	4
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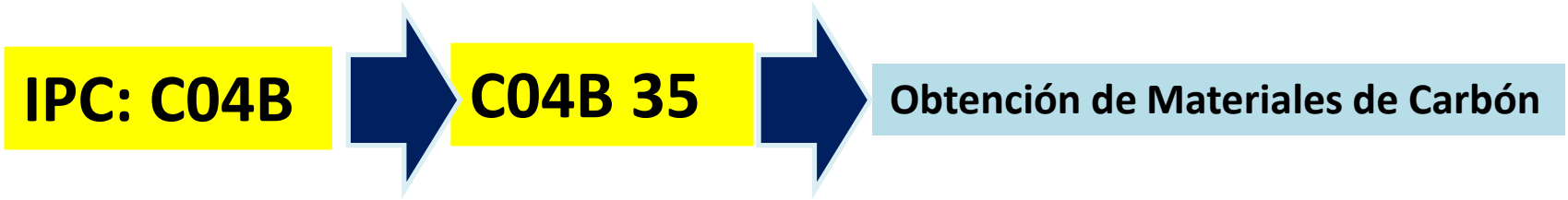
								2012	2

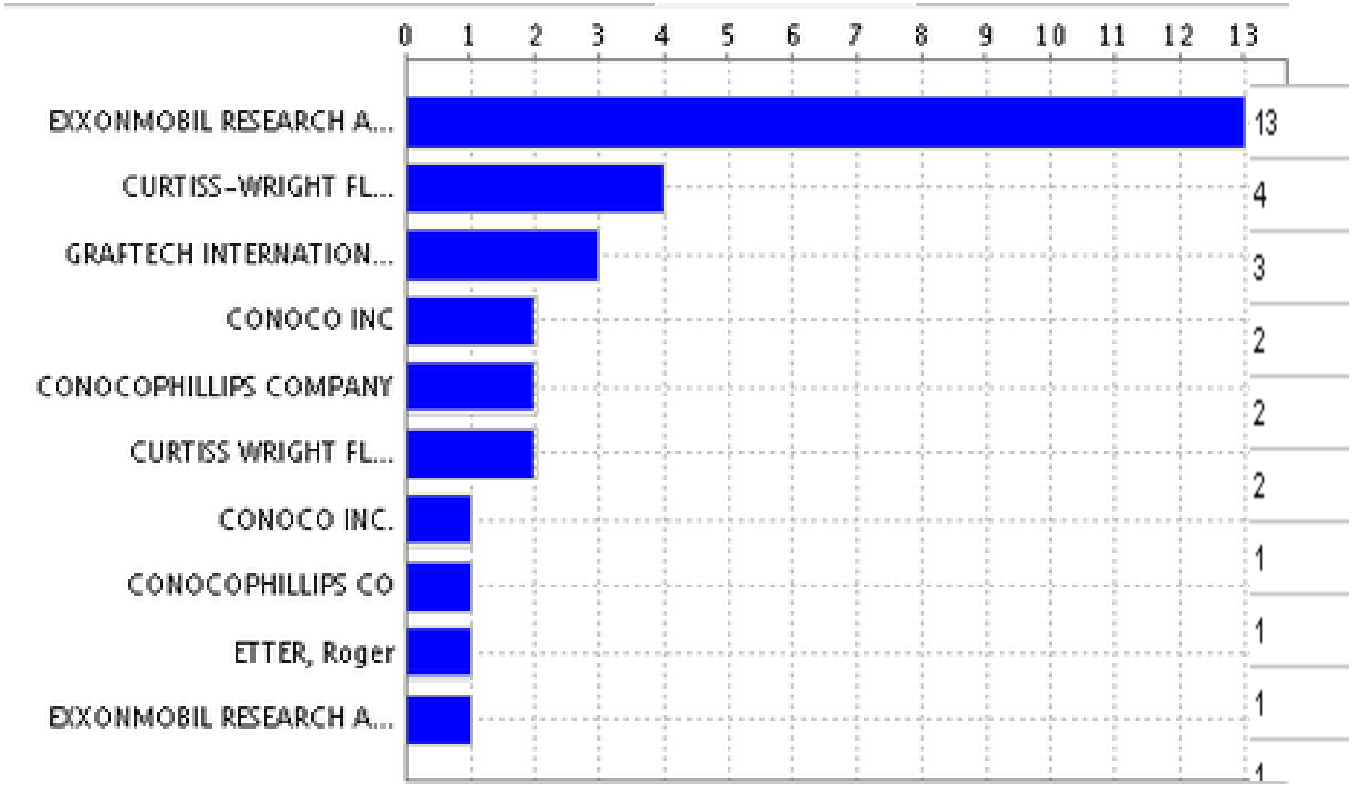
Visualización de los Resultados

Principales áreas tecnológicas



Visualización de los Resultados

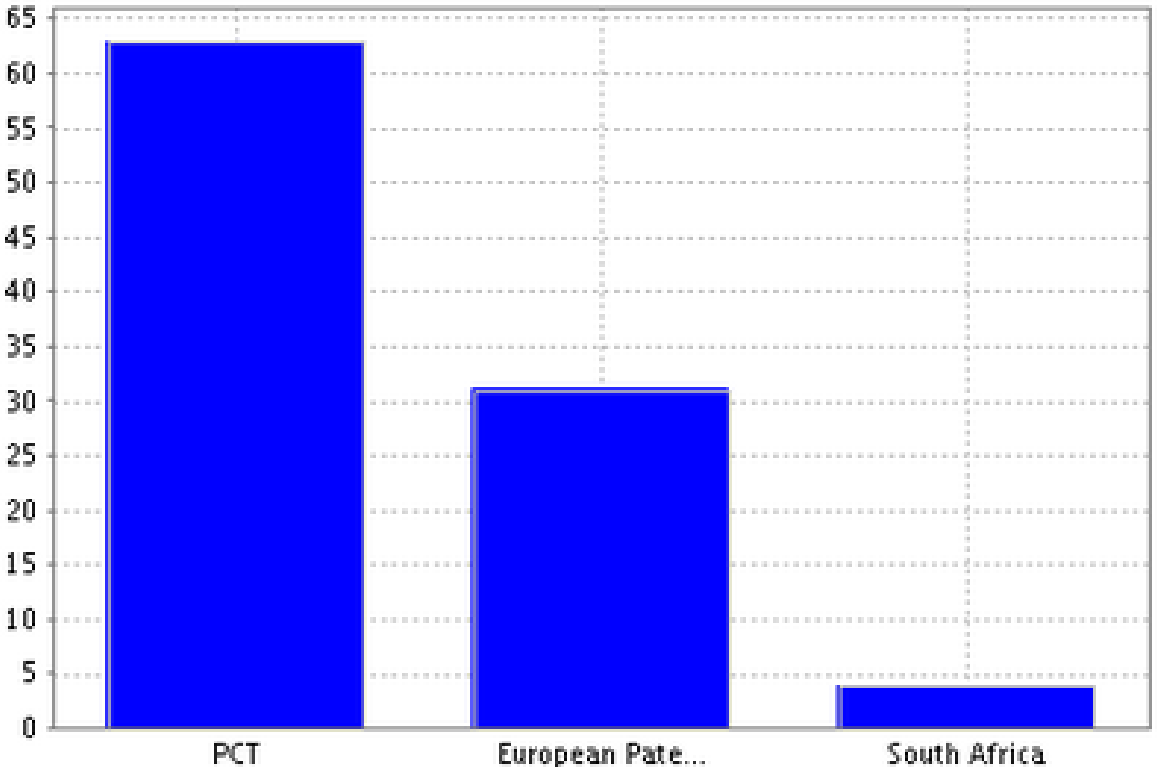
Empresas Líderes en Investigación



Visualización de los Resultados

Importancia de la Tecnología - Mercados Potenciales

Countries | Main IPC | Main Applicant | Main Applicant | Main Inventor | Pub Date



Countries

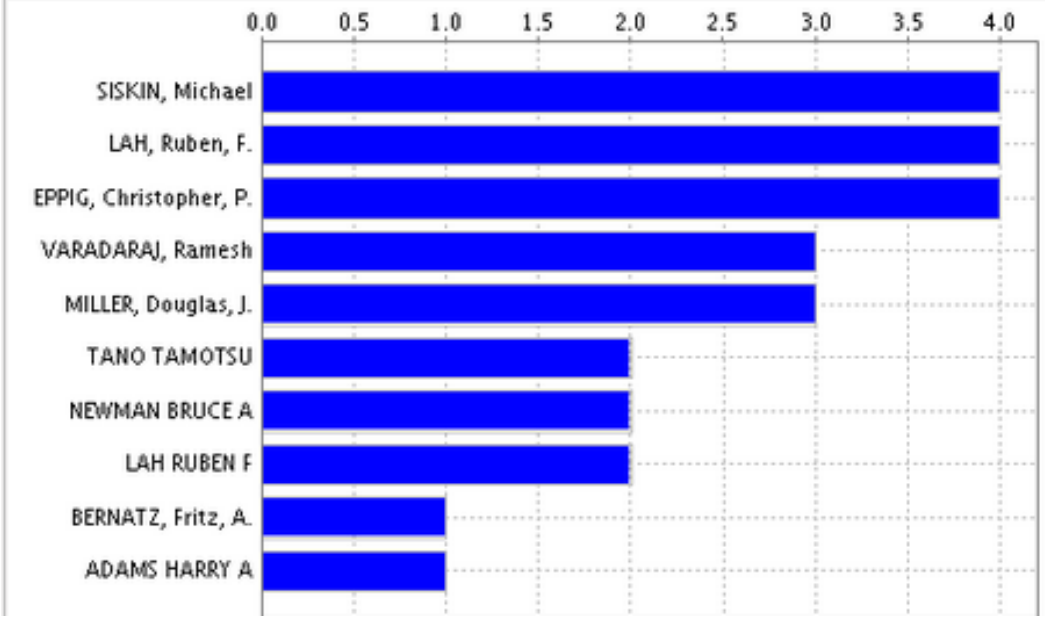
Name	No
PCT	63
European Patent Office	31
South Africa	4

La mayoría de las solicitudes son internacionales vía PCT

Visualización de los Resultados

Principales Expertos

Countries | Main IPC | Main Applicant | Main Applicant | Main Inventor | Pub Date



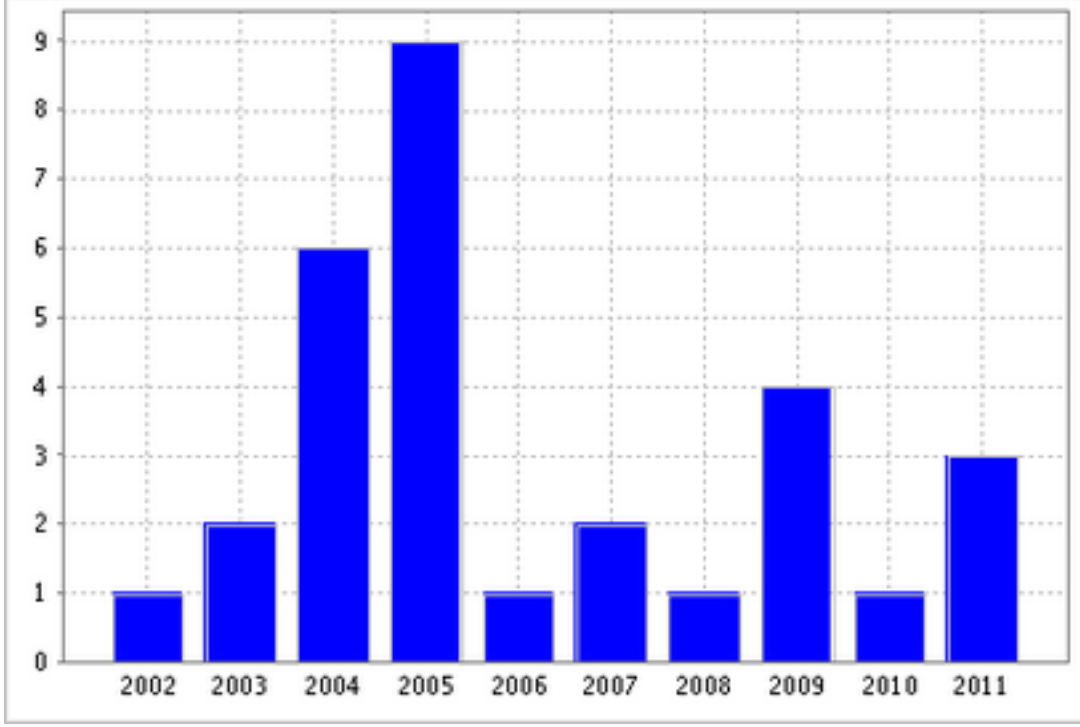
Main Inventor

Name	No
EPPIG, Christopher, P.	4
LAH, Ruben, F.	4
SISKIN, Michael	4
MILLER, Douglas, J.	3
VARADARAJ, Ramesh	3
LAH RUBEN F	2
NEWMAN BRUCE A	2
TANO TAMOTSU	2
ADAMS HARRY A	1
BERNATZ, Fritz, A.	1

Visualización de los Resultados

Evolución en el Tiempo

Countries | Main IPC | Main Applicant | Main Applicant | Main Inventor | Pub Date



Pub Date

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2010	1
2011	3

Muchas gracias

Ing. Gloria Aponte. MSc.
Gloriam.aponte@gmail.com

Taller de Entrenamiento de la OMPI sobre información y búsqueda de patentes para el personal de la Red Nacional de Centros de Apoyo a la Tecnología y la Innovación (CATI) en Ecuador

Panorama General-Tipos de Bases de Datos-Herramientas de Búsquedas-Estado del Arte

Ing. Gloria Aponte, MSc.
Especialista en Gestión de Tecnología y Propiedad Industrial

Guayaquil , 21-23 enero de 2015