**PCT** WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

**(51) International Patent Classification 6 :** G06K 9/00 — A1

**(11) International Publication Number:** WO 95/15535

**(43) International Publication Date:** 8 June 1995 (08.06.95)

**(21) International Application Number:** PCT/US94/13076

**(22) International Filing Date:** 10 November 1994 (10.11.94)

**(30) Priority Data:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 08/160,519 | 1 December 1993 (01.12.93) | US |
| 08/240,410 | 10 May 1994 (10.05.94) | US |

**(71) Applicant:** MOTOROLA INC. [US/US]; 1303 East Algonquin Road, Schaumburg, IL 60196 (US).

**(72) Inventors:** SEYBOLD, John, L., C.; 111 Grove Drive, Portola Valley, CA 94028 (US). KORTGE, Chris, A.; Apartment #408, 1742 Sand Hill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304 (US).

**(74) Agents:** PARMELEE, Steven, G. et al.; Motorola Inc., Intellectual Property Dept./DRM, 1303 East Algonquin Road, Schaumburg, IL 60196 (US).

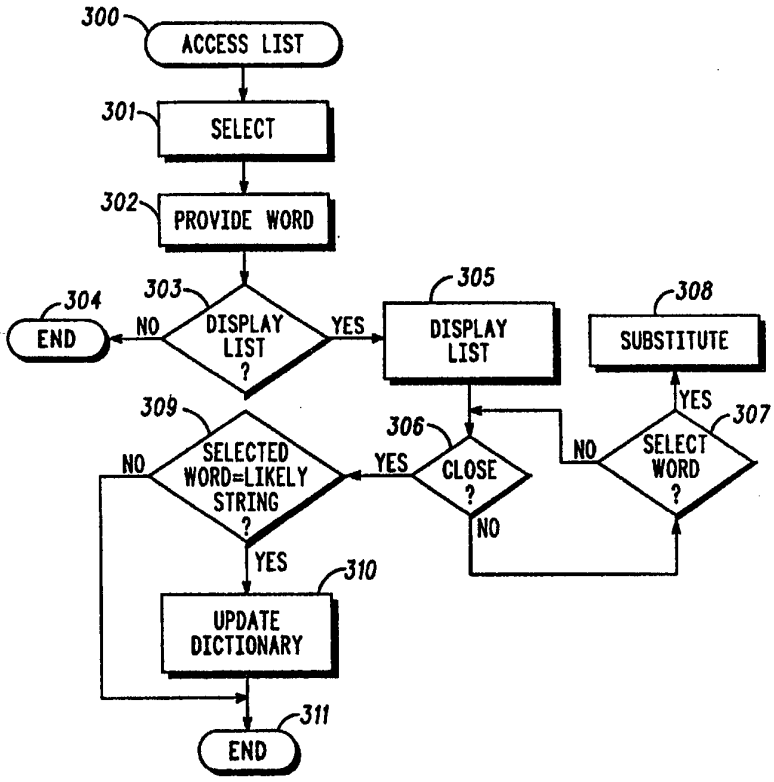
**(81) Designated States:** AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ).

**Published**
*With international search report.*
*Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.*

**(54) Title:** COMBINED DICTIONARY BASED AND LIKELY CHARACTER STRING METHOD OF HANDWRITING RECOGNITION

**(57) Abstract**

In an handwriting recognition process, a list of candidate recognized words is identified (202) as a function of both comparison of dictionary entries to various combinations of recognized character combinations, and through a most likely character string analysis as developed without reference to the dictionary. The process selects (301) a word from the list and presents (302) this word to the user. The user then has the option of displaying (303) this list. When displaying the list, candidate words developed with reference to the dictionary are displayed in segregated manner from the most likely character string word and the most likely string of digits. The user can change the selected word by choosing from the list, or edit the selected word. When the user selects the most likely character string as the correct representation of the handwritten input to be recognized, the process automatically updates (310) the dictionary to include the most likely character string. The same process can occur when the user selects the most likely string of digits.



*FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY*

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AT** | Austria | **GB** | United Kingdom | **MR** | Mauritania |
| **AU** | Australia | **GE** | Georgia | **MW** | Malawi |
| **BB** | Barbados | **GN** | Guinea | **NE** | Niger |
| **BE** | Belgium | **GR** | Greece | **NL** | Netherlands |
| **BF** | Burkina Faso | **HU** | Hungary | **NO** | Norway |
| **BG** | Bulgaria | **IE** | Ireland | **NZ** | New Zealand |
| **BJ** | Benin | **IT** | Italy | **PL** | Poland |
| **BR** | Brazil | **JP** | Japan | **PT** | Portugal |
| **BY** | Belarus | **KE** | Kenya | **RO** | Romania |
| **CA** | Canada | **KG** | Kyrgystan | **RU** | Russian Federation |
| **CF** | Central African Republic | **KP** | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | **SD** | Sudan |
| **CG** | Congo | | | **SE** | Sweden |
| **CH** | Switzerland | **KR** | Republic of Korea | **SI** | Slovenia |
| **CI** | Côte d'Ivoire | **KZ** | Kazakhstan | **SK** | Slovakia |
| **CM** | Cameroon | **LI** | Liechtenstein | **SN** | Senegal |
| **CN** | China | **LK** | Sri Lanka | **TD** | Chad |
| **CS** | Czechoslovakia | **LU** | Luxembourg | **TG** | Togo |
| **CZ** | Czech Republic | **LV** | Latvia | **TJ** | Tajikistan |
| **DE** | Germany | **MC** | Monaco | **TT** | Trinidad and Tobago |
| **DK** | Denmark | **MD** | Republic of Moldova | **UA** | Ukraine |
| **ES** | Spain | **MG** | Madagascar | **US** | United States of America |
| **FI** | Finland | **ML** | Mali | **UZ** | Uzbekistan |
| **FR** | France | **MN** | Mongolia | **VN** | Viet Nam |
| **GA** | Gabon | | | | |

# COMBINED DICTIONARY BASED AND LIKELY CHARACTER STRING METHOD OF HANDWRITING RECOGNITION

The present invention is a continuation in part of patent application, serial no. 08/160,519, filed on December 1, 1993, herein incorporated by reference.

## Field of The Invention

This invention relates generally to handwriting recognition.

## Background of the Invention

So called personal digital assistants, such as the EO and Newton products, typically have a touch sensitive screen upon which a user can impose handwriting. These devices then function to digitize the handwritten character input. Other devices, which function to receive handwritten input include, but are not limited to the following: desktop computers, modems, pagers, advanced telephones, digital or interactive televisions, and other information processing devices having access to a digitizing tablet that can accept handwritten character input. Still other devices can receive handwritten character input by means of a facsimile or scanned input. These devices process the information to attempt to recognize the information content of the handwritten character input and display that information to the user for purposes of feedback and correction of errors in the processing and recognition of the handwritten character input.

Pursuant to another prior art approach, a dictionary is accessed and entries within the dictionary are compared against the initial handwriting analysis results. Using this approach, one seeks those entries within the dictionary that most closely fit the characteristics of the handwriting sample. For use with handwriting samples that represent information contained within the dictionary, this approach works reasonably well. Often, however, the handwriting input will not be in the dictionary. For example, proper names, geographic locations, acronyms, and professional jargon are typically not included within such dictionaries. Expanding the dictionary to include virtually all words and acronyms, on the other hand, presently constitutes an unsatisfactory solution, since the amount of memory required, and the computational overhead necessary to support a full search of such an extensive dictionary, all make this approach impractical.

Another problem associated with the prior art is the recognition of numeric handwritten input. Many numbers bear a strong resemblance to words that may be in the dictionary (for example, "15" may be easily confused with "is"). A dictionary based system will be unable to correctly identify "15" when written. Accordingly, a need exists for some method to allow this input to be identified correctly and presented to the user as a possible translation of the handwritten character input.

Another problem often associated with the prior art handwriting recognition techniques of the prior art is the format in which the digitized handwritten alphanumeric input is displayed to the user after the input has been analyzed. In particular, prior art methods for displaying the output are confusing when the output contains errors. In many cases, users cannot remember

what they wrote and are unable to make sense of the errors in the output in order to correct them.

Accordingly, a need exists for a handwriting recognition technique that can avoid or minimize these limitations and at the same time present the information in a format which allows the user to correct any errors with direct reference to their intended handwritten input

## Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 comprises a top plan view of an illustrative personal digital assistant suitable to support operation in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 2 comprises a flow diagram detailing operation in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 3 comprises a flow diagram detailing operation in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 4 comprises a top plan view of an illustrative display in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 5 comprises a top plan view of an illustrative display in accordance with the invention.

FIG. 6 comprises a top plan view of an illustrative display in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 comprises a top plan view of an illustrative display in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 comprises a top plan view of an illustrative display in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention

## Detailed Description of The Preferred Embodiment

Pursuant to a preferred embodiment, candidate words in support of a handwriting recognition process are developed both through dictionary entry comparisons and most likely string of characters analysis techniques. Words produced through both processes are ultimately selectable as the recognized word. In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention the handwritten alphanumeric input and the recognized word are displayed concurrently and in close juxtaposition to each other. This close juxtaposition allows the user to refer to their original handwritten input when correcting errors in the processing and recognition of the handwritten character input.

With reference to FIG. 1, a personal digital assistant can be seen as generally depicted by reference numeral 100. The personal digital assistant (100) depicted constitutes a generic representation, and may be comprised, for example, of an EO or Newton personal digital assistant, as are known in the art. Such devices typically include a housing (101) and a touch screen (102) upon which words (103) can be handwritten using an appropriate hand manipulated stylus. Such devices typically include one or more microprocessors or other digital processing devices. As such, these devices comprise computational platforms that can be readily programmed in accordance with the teachings presented herein. It should be understood that, while such personal digital assistants comprise a ready platform to accommodate the practice of the applicant's teachings, the teachings presented herein may be practiced in a variety of other operating environments as well. Some examples of such environments include computers with digitizing screens or connected to a digitizing input

surface or capable of receiving faxed or scanned image input, interactive televisions, or other systems with the ability to capture handwritten input and process it.

Referring now to FIG. 2, general operation of the device in accordance with the present teachings will be disclosed. Upon receiving input (200) in the form of handwriting on the touch sensitive display (102), the handwriting recognition method executing in this embodiment on a PDA (100) analyzes the handwriting in order to provide (201) one or more candidate characters that may represent the constituent alphanumeric characters that comprise the handwritten input. Such handwriting analysis techniques are understood in the art, with examples being found in the EO and Newton products mentioned earlier.

Next, the process identifies (202) one or more candidate words by comparing the contents of a dictionary against various combinations of the candidate characters, and providing these various dictionary entries with a corresponding likelihood of being correct. The entries having the highest likelihood are then identified as candidate words. (In some applications, it may be appropriate to compare each entry in its entirety against the candidate characters. In other applications, particularly where processing capabilities are restrictively finite, each dictionary entry may be compared with only part of each combination of candidate characters, unless that partial comparison yields at least a threshold likelihood of accurate representation.) This dictionary based approach is understood in the art, and hence no further description will be provided here.

During this step (202) of identifying candidate words using dictionary entries, the process also identifies a most likely string of characters that

represents the input and a most likely string of numeric characters, consisting in one preferred embodiment of a most likely string of digits, which represents numbers and/or punctuation selected from the set of digits 0 to 9 and common numerical punctuation such as $ and %. Accordingly, a string of characters is developed wherein each individual candidate character so identified has an individual high likelihood of accuracy. A second string of numeric digits and punctuation is developed wherein each individual candidate digit or punctuation so identified has an individual high likelihood of accuracy. Importantly, the development of these two strings, the most likely character string and the most likely string of digits (numeric or punctuation), are conducted independent of any dictionary entries. No comparisons are made to dictionary entries when identifying either the most likely character string or the most likely string of digits.

Although dictionary entries are not utilized, in this particular embodiment, the applicant does take into account, for the purposes of developing the most likely character string, the combinations of individual candidate characters that have a highest probability of being accurate through use of character trigram statistics. By reference to such statistical analysis, for example, the applicant can make use of the fact that the letter combination "QUI" is statistically more likely to occur in English words than is the combination "QXZ." Trigram statistical analysis as used in word recognition is well understood in the art, and hence no further description need be provided here.

So configured, the process identifies (202) candidate words as developed through reference to a dictionary, a likely string that represents a string of characters that individually and in combination, without

reference to the dictionary, appear to most likely represent the input, and a likely string that represents a string of digits, numeric or punctuation, that individually and in combination, without reference to the dictionary, appear to most likely represent the input. The process then provides (203) this list of candidate words, the likely character string, and the likely string of digits, numeric or punctuation, for subsequent use.

Referring now to FIG. 3, the personal digital assistant then accesses this list (300) and selects (301) one of the words according to some appropriate metric. For example, in some applications it may be preferable to always (or nearly always) select whichever candidate word has the highest likelihood of being accurate. In other applications, it may be preferable to more heavily weight selection of one or both of the most likely string of characters or the most likely string of digits. Various criteria and techniques for automatically selecting from amongst a plurality of candidate words are understood in the art and need not be presented here in more detail.

Having selected from the list, the chosen word is then provided (302) to the user. Typically, this selected word will be provided to the user on the display screen (102) referred to earlier. In order to allow the user to refer back to their original handwritten input in case an error in the processing resulted in the wrong chosen word being presented, each chosen word 601 is displayed immediately below a redrawn copy 603 of the corresponding original handwritten input. Each chosen word is centered directly below the redrawn input. Furthermore, the original input is redrawn with consideration of the original coordinates of the handwritten input to preserve the relative position of words within a line of input, giving the user a strong

visual reminder of the original input. This is illustrated in FIG. 6.

The user may then indicate a desire to have the above mentioned list displayed (303). For example, in existing personal digital assistants, the user can indicate this interest on the display screen. (Of course, if the user does not indicate an interest to display (303) the list, the process concludes (304).) When the user does indicate an interest to have the list displayed the list is displayed (305) on the display screen (102).

Upon displaying the list, the user has a continuing opportunity to close the process (306). Until closure occurs, the process monitors for selection (307) by the user of a different word from the list. Upon selection of a different word from the list, the process substitutes (308) the newly selected word for the previously selected word. The newly selected word is then displayed in close proximity to an image of the original handwritten input. This process can repeat, with subsequent selection of various words, including previously selected and unselected words, until the user eventually closes the process (306).

Upon closing (306), the process determines (309) whether the presently selected word constitutes the most likely string. When true, the process automatically updates the dictionary (310) to include the likely string prior to concluding (311). The user will therefore be assured that the new word will be added to the dictionary and will be available thereafter for comparison with future handwritten input.

Referring again to FIG. 1, it will be presumed for purposes of an example that a user has entered the handwritten word "Fred" (103) on the display screen (102). This input is analyzed as described above, and a list of candidate words, the most likely character string

is provided and in a preferred embodiment the most likely string of digits of numeric or punctuation will be provided as illustrated in FIG. 8. From this list, the process selects a most likely match, and presents this match as depicted in FIG. 4. In particular, in this embodiment, the recognized word "free" (401) appears in close juxtaposition to a representation of the original input (103). As illustrated in FIG. 6 a redrawn copy of the original 603 handwritten input is displayed. The chosen word (601) is displayed immediately below the redrawn copy of the corresponding handwritten input (603). Preferably each chosen word (601) is centered below the corresponding handwritten input (603).

It will now be presumed that the user indicates a desire to see the list. FIG. 5 depicts a display of an example list. In an appropriate window (501), the candidate words that were developed through reference to the dictionary are presented in one portion (502) of the window (501), and as described above and shown in Fig. 7. In this particular embodiment, candidate words are presented in both lower case and initial-letter-capitalized form. In this particular example, the dictionary does not include the word "Fred" and hence the word "Fred" does not appear in this portion (502) of the window (501) and as illustrated in Fig. 7. In a different portion (503) of the window (501), which portion (503), in this embodiment, is separated from the first portion (502) by a line (504), the most likely character string is displayed as described previously. In this example, the most likely character string comprises the word "Fred."

The list is displayed in order of the probability that the items making up the list are correct, with the most likely item presented first. In a preferred embodiment as illustrated in FIG. 8, the likely character string (810) and the likely string of digits (815)

(numeric or punctuation) displayed in a separate region of the window (501). The process displaying the likely choices can assess, on the basis of a confidence value indicating how probable it is that the most likely character string (810) or the most likely string of digits (815) are actually correct, whether to display neither, one, or both of these strings. The method for making this determination may vary from embodiment to embodiment to suit the task in question. For example, if the task in question has a high probability that the handwritten input will consist of digits of numeric or punctuation, the process can be set to display a likely string of digits each time the list (820) is requested to be viewed.

The present invention can be set to display more or less options. Five options is convenient number for the user, and almost always contains the correct response. The options are prioritized by their recognition score - a measure generated by the recognizer telling how confident it is in each alternative. The likely character string and likely string of digits are selected based on the same confidence measure generated by the recognizer, such that if the score is below a threshold, the strings are not displayed. The selected likely strings are displayed in order of the character likely string, if present, followed by the likely string of digits, if present.

Finally, in accordance with the preferred embodiment and as illustrated in Figs. 5,7, and 8, another portion (505) of the window (501) provides a depiction of the presently selected word. If the user were to select the word "Fred," then the characters comprising the word "Fred" would appear in the spaces indicated, thereby presenting "Fred" as the currently selected word (505). The present invention always opens the window with the alternative having the highest confidence value from the recognizer displayed in the character boxes. The currently selected word is always shown in the spaces indicated.

When a likely string of digits is displayed, as in FIG. 8, the numerical or punctual value displayed is not random, but it is the recognizer's best interpretation of the input, assuming that the input is a number. This is calculated for each input, because users may write numbers in line with other input - for example, when writing an address or sending a note containing a phone number. The numerical or punctual values may be displayed as the preferred choice beneath the input if it scores highly enough; if not, it will be displayed only when the user taps to see the word alternatives, or list. The present invention calculates the number interpretation because many numbers look similar to words. For example, "15" looks like the word "is", so the recognizer needs to generate and display both alternatives to the user.

A number of advantages and benefits are attained through provision of the teachings presented above. The described embodiment makes use of both dictionary analysis and most likely string analysis to prepare a list of possible matches, thereby increasing the likelihood that a correct match will be found in the accumulated list.

Also, by segregating the dictionary based candidate words from the most likely strings in the list, greater flexibility is attained. For example, if the user should select a word from the candidate words as developed by reference to the dictionary, a strong presumption can be made that the selected word is spelled properly, and the process can be made to automatically close the window, thereby saving the user the time and trouble of closing the window. On the other hand, although the most likely character strings, when selected by the user, may represent the closest fit in the list to the original input, there exists a reasonable likelihood that the spelling yet remains inaccurate. The window can therefore be left open after selection of the most likely strings in order to better afford the user the ability and opportunity to make minor spelling corrections. Such corrections, of

In accordance with the present invention and its preferred embodiments, the handwritten input includes, but is not limited to the following: handwritten input, electronic input, input captured through pressure (such as stamped input); and input that is received electronically (via facsimile, pager, or other device).

Further, the preferred embodiments of the present invention are applicable with modification to various forms of handwritten input including but not limited to alphanumeric input, ideographic input, symbolic input, or other character input.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the disclosed invention may be modified in numerous ways and may assume many embodiments other than the preferred forms particularly set out and described above. Accordingly, it is intended by the appended claims to cover all modifications of the invention that fall within that fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention and its equivalents

What is claimed is:

## Claims

1. A method comprising the steps of:

receiving handwritten input;

analyzing the input to provide a plurality of candidate characters;

accessing a dictionary and comparing at least some entries in the dictionary with at least some combinations of candidate characters to identify candidate words that might represent the input;

identifying as a likely character string a combination of candidate characters that has a highest combined corresponding likelihood of being correct without regard to the dictionary;

identifying a likely string of digits of a numerical or punctuational value;

providing a list including:

at least one of the candidate words;

the likely character string when the likely character string is not one of the candidate words otherwise so provided in the list; and

the likely string of digits.

2. A method comprising the steps of:

receiving handwritten input from a user;

analyzing the input to provide a plurality of candidate characters;

accessing a dictionary and comparing at least some entries in the dictionary with at least some combinations of candidate characters to identify candidate words that might represent the input;

identifying as a likely character string a combination of candidate characters that has a highest combined corresponding likelihood of being correct without regard to the dictionary;

providing a list including:

at least one of the candidate words;

the likely character string when the likely character string is not one of the candidate words otherwise so provided in the list; and

the likely string of digits;

selecting one of the words in the list to provide a selected word;

providing the selected word to the user.

3. The method of claim 2, and further including the steps of:

receiving input from the user indicating a request to display at least part of the list;

displaying at least one of the candidate words and the likely character string when the likely character string is not one of the candidate words otherwise so provided in the list.

4. The method of claim 3, and further including the step of:

receiving input from the user indicating a selection of the likely character string;

automatically updating the dictionary to include the likely character string.

5. The method of claim 2, wherein the step of analyzing the input to provide a plurality of candidate characters includes

the step of determining a likelihood of being correct for at least some of the plurality of candidate characters.

6. The method of claim 2, wherein the step of accessing a dictionary and comparing at least some entries in the dictionary with at least some combinations of candidate characters to identify candidate words that might represent the input includes the step of comparing all entries in the dictionary with at least some combinations of candidate characters to identify candidate words that might represent the input.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein the step of comparing all entries in the dictionary with at least some combinations of candidate characters includes the step of comparing at least part of each entry with at least part of each combination of candidate characters.

8. The method of claim 2, where in the step of identifying as a likely character string a combination of candidate characters that has a highest combined corresponding likelihood of being correct includes the step of determining a likelihood of accuracy for individual candidate characters.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the step of identifying as a likely character string a combination of candidate characters that has a highest combined corresponding likelihood of being correct also includes the step of determining which combinations of individual candidate characters has a highest probability of being accurate as determined using character trigram statistics.

10. A method of comprising the steps of:

receiving handwritten input comprising a word that includes a plurality of characters from a user;

analyzing the input to provide a plurality of candidate characters that may correspond to the characters that comprise the word;

automatically accessing a dictionary and comparing at least some word entries in the dictionary with at least some combinations of the candidate characters to identify candidate words that might represent the word;

automatically identifying as a likely character string a combination of candidate characters that has a highest combined corresponding likelihood of being correct without regard to the dictionary;

automactically identifying a likely string of digits having a numeric or punctional value;

providing a list including:

at least one of the candidate words;

the likely character string when the likely character string is not one of the candidate words otherwise so provided in the list; and

the likely string of digits;

selecting one of the words in the list to provide a selected word;

providing the selected word to the user;

receiving input from the user indicating a request to display at least part of the list;

displaying at least one of the candidate words and the likely character string when the likely character string is

not one of the candidate words otherwise so provided in the list.

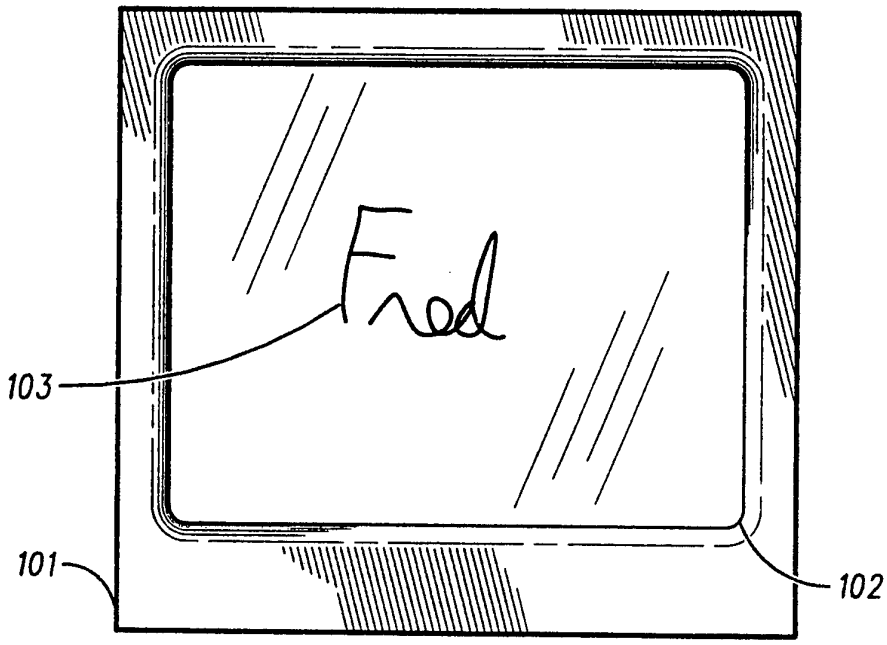



FIG.1

100

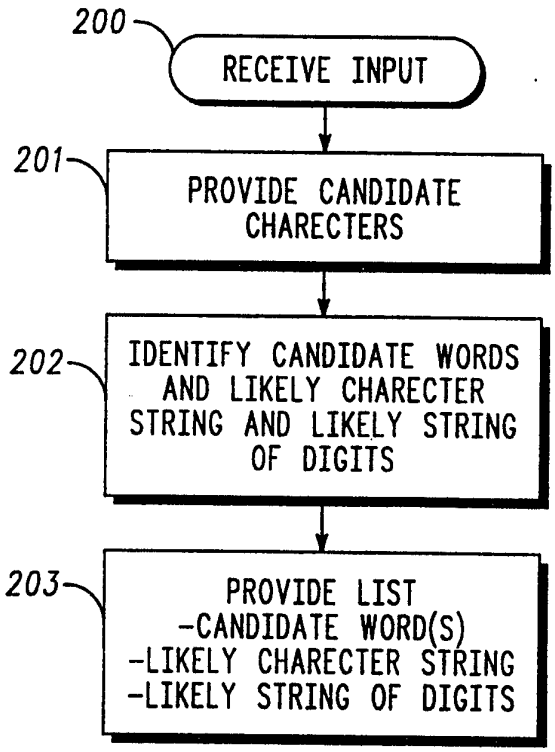



FIG.2

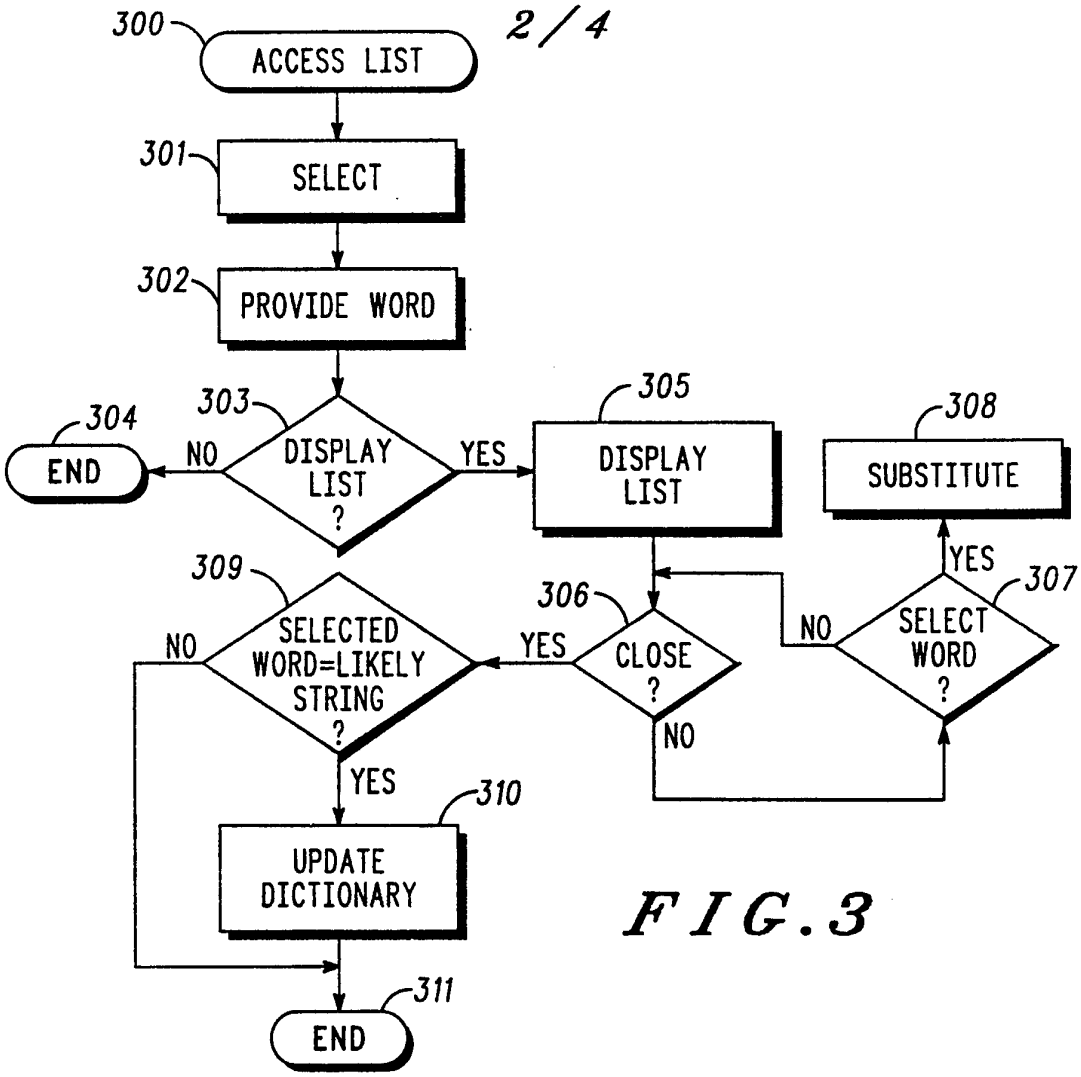

300
ACCESS LIST
301
SELECT
302
PROVIDE WORD
303
DISPLAY LIST ?
NO
YES
304
END
305
DISPLAY LIST
308
SUBSTITUTE
306
CLOSE ?
YES
NO
307
SELECT WORD ?
YES
NO
309
SELECTED WORD=LIKELY STRING ?
NO
YES
310
UPDATE DICTIONARY
311
END

FIG. 3

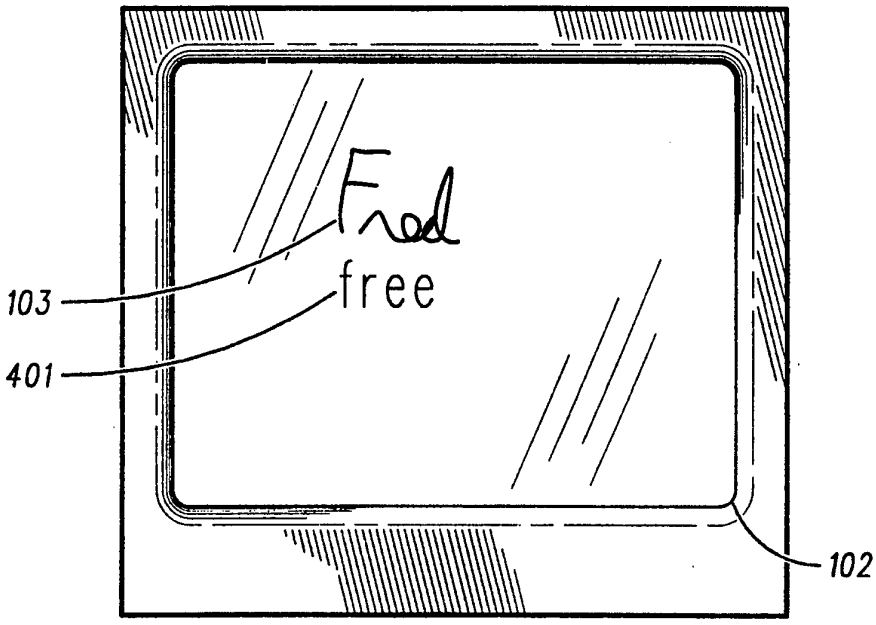

Fred
free
103
401
102

FIG. 4

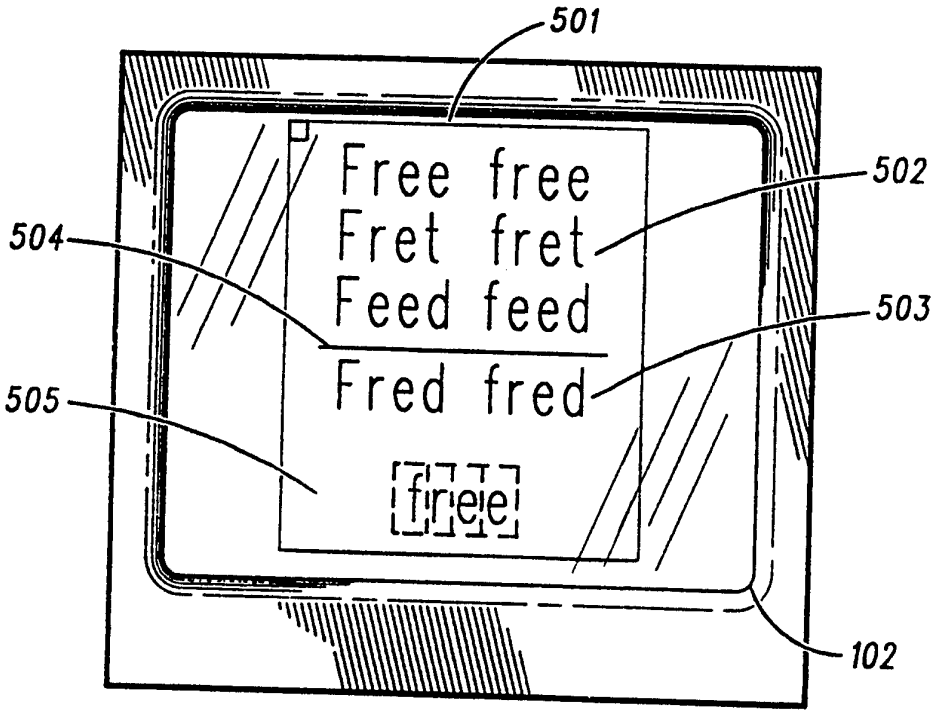

501
Free free
Fret fret
Feed feed
Fred fred
frefe
502
504
503
505
102

FIG. 5

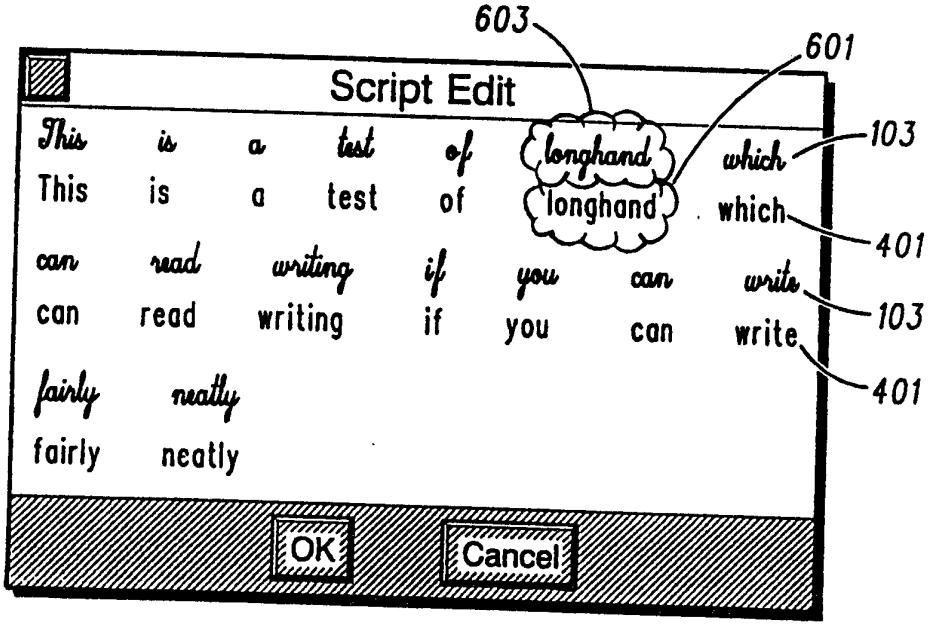

603
601
Script Edit
This is a test of longhand which
This is a test of longhand which
can read writing if you can write
can read writing if you can write
fairly neatly
fairly neatly
OK
Cancel
103
401
103
401

FIG. 6

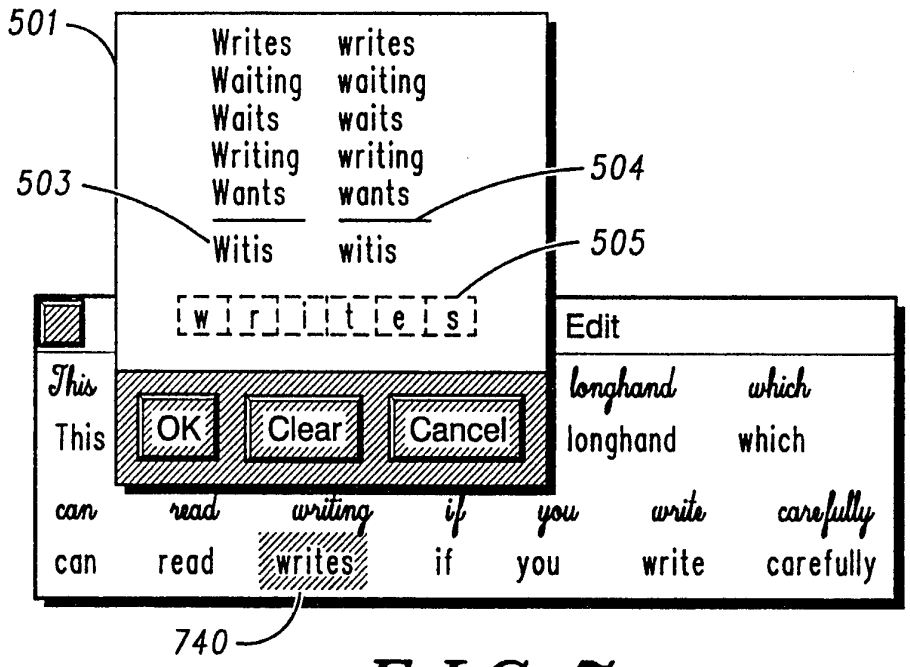

501
Writes writes
Waiting waiting
Waits waits
Writing writing
Wants wants
503
504
Witis witis
505
w r i t e s
Edit
This
longhand which
This
OK Clear Cancel
longhand which
can read writing if you write carefully
can read writes if you write carefully
740

FIG. 7

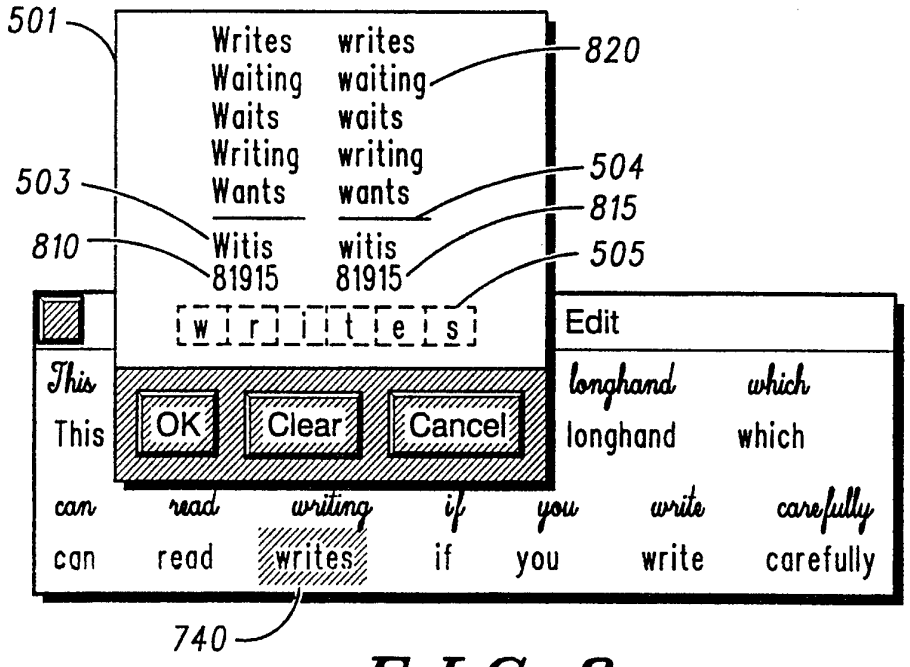

501
Writes writes
820
Waiting waiting
Waits waits
Writing writing
503
504
Wants wants
815
810
Witis witis
81915 81915
505
w r i t e s
Edit
This
longhand which
This
OK Clear Cancel
longhand which
can read writing if you write carefully
can read writes if you write carefully
740

FIG. 8

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US94/13076

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(6) :G06K 9/00
US CL : 382/13, 39, 40; 395/2.48, 2.49, 2.6, 2.66
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 382/13, 39, 40; 395/2.48, 2.49, 2.6, 2.66

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

NONE

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|---|---|---|
| X<br>—<br>Y | US, A, 4,058,795 (BALM) 15 November 1977, abstract; figures 3 and 4; column 1, lines 42-47; and column 5, line 24-column 9, line 60. | 1<br>—<br>2-10 |
| Y | US, A, 4,672,677 (YAMAKAWA) 09 June 1987, figure 7, column 5, line 18-column 6, line 14. | 2-10 |
| A | US, A, 5,067,165 (NISHIDA) 19 November 1991, column 4, line 29-column 10, line 21. | 1-10 |
| A | US, A, 5,062,143 (SCHMITT) 29 October 1991, figure 2 and column 1, line 49-column 2, line 33. | 1-10 |
| A | US, A, 5,161,245 (FENWICK) 03 November 1992, entire document. | 1-10 |

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * | Special categories of cited documents: | "T" | later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention |
| "A" | document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance | "X" | document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone |
| "E" | earlier document published on or after the international filing date | "Y" | document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art |
| "L" | document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) | "&" | document member of the same patent family |
| "O" | document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means | | |
| "P" | document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of the actual completion of the international search<br>23 FEBRUARY 1995 | Date of mailing of the international search report<br>28 MAR 1995 |
| Name and mailing address of the ISA/US<br>Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks<br>Box PCT<br>Washington, D.C. 20231<br>Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230 | Authorized officer<br>YON J. COUSO<br>Telephone No. (703) 305-4900 |

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet)(July 1992)*