
UNIT 9 STANDARDS, PATENTS, TRADE CATALOGUES ETC.

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9.0 OBJECTIVES

In the earlier Units, we have studied references sources like bibliographies, encyclopaedias, dictionaries etc., which are available in most of the libraries. In this Unit we discuss another type of documents such as Standards, Patents, etc. which provide valuable information that may not be available in any other sources.

After reading this Unit, you will be able to:

- understand the importance of standards and identify information sources for standards;
- describe patents as a source of information;
- enumerate various sources for patent information; and
- discuss the importance of trade catalogues and bibliographies.

9.1 INTRODUCTION

Due to advancement in science and technology and mostly after World War II, a new variety of information sources has emerged in the universe of knowledge. These are Patents and Standards. These reference sources are mostly acquired and preserved by Research and Development organisations, laboratories of CSIR, industries and manufacturing firms. Patents focus on the latest inventions whereas standards bring quality and uniformity in producing varieties of products.

Standards and Patents are unique sources of technical information. Both concern device or specification described for the first time for manufacturing, preparing or fashioning an item of use in day to day life or a chemical or an instrument that may improve the situation for the better as against the existing process, product, or device.

Trade catalogue issued by publishing industry are proving now useful to know information about latest publications as the number of publications brought out by publishers all over the world are enormously increasing.

Thus in this Unit, the students are introduced to these types of information sources for standards, patents and trade catalogues.



9.2 STANDARDS

Standard relates to quality of product in use in our daily life. They cover not only household goods, but the various products that we need for living in this world: food, shelter cloth, trans-port, communication-almost all facets of our life. According to ISO, standard is a technical specification or other document available to the public drawn up with the cooperation and consensus or general approval of all interests affected by it, based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits and approved by a body recognized on the national, regional or international level.

Standards are essential for quality control and certification. Some contain more information one could expect. They not only provide specifications of products but help in a large spectrum of activities ranging from international trade to testing components of various daily use machines and equipments. In fact some even serve as superb text books. However, compliance with standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations to manufactures and producers of various items of use by consumers. Standards are arrived at voluntarily but when included into legal requirements they become mandatory. They have been claimed to be part of the system of directive and regulation for health and safety requirements.

For example, the ream or tyre of a cycle are at same dimensions. Hence it is possible to use tyres of different manufacturers. Even a battery cells are produced (for example) by different companies. The battery produced by any company can be adjusted to any camera or watch operated on battery cells. Papers are also of standard sizes. For example A4 size paper is generally used for typing theses and dissertations submitted to universities.

Standards are laid down by international bodies, by regional bodies and by national system. Two major international bodies are the International Organization for Standardisation (ISO), Geneva, Switzerland and the International Electro-Technical Commission (IEC). ISO is the specialised international agency of about 87 countries representing more than 95% of the world's industrial production. Established in 1947, its primary objective is to replace the often divergent national standards with an ISO standard. ISONET, the ISO information network is a world wide network of National Standards Information Centres.

The International Electro-Technical Commission was set up in 1906. It plays vital role in breaking down technical barriers to trade round the world. Each nation has its own standardising agency, for example ANSI, DIN, ASTM etc.

standard formulation and certification marking have been a long standing activities in India. The Indian Standards Institution was established in 1947 as a registered body. It gained statutory power under the Indian Standard Institution (certification marks) Act 1952. It started functioning as Bureau of Indian Standards (New Delhi) abbreviated as BIS, from April 1987. The Bureau consists of members representing the government, industries, technical institutions, consumer bodies, and the members of the Parliament. Located in Delhi, the Bureau has a network of regional offices in Mumbai, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Chennai. Branch offices are at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Guwahaty, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvantapuram. For library science, information science, documentation related standardization, the BIS has a Sectional Committee-MSD 5 (Documentation and Information Sectional Committee).

Bureau of Indian Standards works through expert committees. These expert committees first draft a standard. These draft standards are circulated among concerned expert institutions and firms, industries, research laboratories. On the basis of the feedback, these are finalised and revised. These standards are included in *the BIS Handbook* produced by Bureau of Indian Standards.

9.2.1 Information Sources for Standards

Standards: A Resource and Guide for Identification, Selection, and Acquisition/Patricia Ricci and Lind Perry. St. Paul, Minn: StirtzBernardo, 1990.

A convenient inventory of national and international, governmental and industrial organisations that develop voluntary standards and specifications. Also includes listing of libraries, standards vendors, consultants of standards, newsletters and a bibliography of standards publications.

The KWIC Index of International Standards. Ed. 6. Geneva: ISO and IEO, 1993.



It is a single comprehensive reference source that helps to identify all existing international standards on any given subject resulting from the activities of ISO, IEO and 26 other international organisations.

Index and Directory of Industry Standards. Colorado, USA: Information Handling Services. 1991. 7 volumes.

Vol.1 - US standards (*subject wise*)

Vol.2 - US standards (numeric index)

Vol.3-4 - International and non-US standards (subject wise)

Vol.5 - International and non-US standards (numeric index)

Vol.6 - DIN German standards (subject wise)

Vol.7 - DIN German standards (numeric index)

It lists over 1,38,000 standards from 400 national and international standards developing organisations.

US National Bureau of Standards which has been renamed as US National Institute of Standards and Technology brings out annual publication entitled, "*Publications of the National Institute of Standards and Technology*". American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) brings out *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*. The British Standard Institution brings out annually *Standards Catalogue*. The 1996 catalogue lists around 15,000 British Standards.

International Abstracting Agencies such as *Chemical Abstracts (CA)*, *Engineering Index*, *Index Mechanics* include a separate section on patents and standards. CA also provides Index to Standards and Patents. It also gives hint about equivalent standards patents in other countries, patents applied, patents allowed.

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), New Delhi publishes three information bulletins:

Standards World over: Monthly Addition.

It provides classified information on about 2000 standards received in the Institutes, library each month, under 835 subject groups.

Current Published Information on Standardization is a monthly abstracting bulletin providing information on standardization and related topics.

Standards Monthly Addition: This monthly bulletin is giving information about new and revised Indian standards, ISO standards, drafts of Indian standards and GATT-TBT notifications.

BIS Handbook: A catalogue of around 13,000 Indian standards with alphabetical index, it is published at regular intervals.

Manak Doot: A quarterly journal is brought out in Hindi to create awareness about standardization and consumer protection among the masses.

Manak Sandarbhika is a computerised service under which information for about 2000 over-seas standards are recorded on magnetic tapes. More than 1,70,000 records have already been entered and the Bureau provides topical bibliographies on a nominal charge.

Self Check Exercises

1) List some Indian publications providing standards information.

Note: i) Write your answers in the space given below.

ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

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9.3 PATENTS

A patent is a "grant given by the state in the form of a certificate for disclosing an invention by which certain exclusive rights are conferred on the patentee (proprietor) for a limited period" (Subbaram). A patent like any other property can be bought and sold, assigned or licensed. The expression "term of patent" refers to the period for which the exclusive right in the invention covered in a patent can be exercised by the patentee. This period varies from country to country. The grant of a patent for an invention is based on scientific and technical details, which are contained in a document called *specification*.

The specification for the patent right must describe the invention in sufficient detail for it to be performed by some one skilled in the art, some one working in some technical field and possessing basic knowledge of the subject. The specification will normally provide description of earlier work in the area, their deficiencies and it presents the improvement in the present invention over the earlier one. It must give examples or graphic illustrations of the invention. The applicant will finally add one or more claims which will clearly define the monopoly right sought. Invention in a patent claim refers to some thing that concerns manufacture and not theories and ideas. The patent specification may be either provisional or complete. The provisional specification discloses only the essence or nature of the invention whereas, the complete specification discloses the full details of the invention to be protected. The patent gives the patentee (proprietor) the right to take legal action to prevent other people exploiting a patented invention without the proprietor's permission. Patent, however, does not guarantee the merit or any other commercial value of the invention disclosed. The government also does not guarantee the validity of the patent.

For a thorough understanding of the term 'patent', it is necessary to differentiate it from other related terms *trademark, design and copyright*. A trade mark is a visual symbol in the form of a word, a device or a label applied to an article of manufacture to indicate the origin of the manufacture and distinguish it from the goods manufactured by others in the trade. A design is an idea or conception regarding the shape, configuration; pattern or ornamentation applied to an article. Copy right refers to the right to copy and make use of literary, dramatic, musical, artistic works, cinematographic films, records, broadcast and computer programs software. Patent, trademark and design come under intellectual Property. These forms of intellectual property along with copyright are referred to as Intellectual Property Rights.

History of Patents: Patents have been granted by Governments from the medieval ages. Galileo was granted a patent for an irrigation device in 1594. The British system is credited to be oldest system of granting patent that is still in operation. The first recorded patent was granted in 1617.

These days, most countries operate patent system in which the applicant is given monopoly right to prevent others from using the invention for a limited period in return for disclosing the nature of invention in sufficient detail for it to contribute to the stock of public knowledge. In India the period of exclusive use, governed by the Patent Act 1970 and Patent Rules 1972, is 14 years. In UK it is 20 years.

A patent document consists of patent number, i.e., the serial number assigned to it; date of issue or priority date; date of application; title of invention; name of the patentee; classification number as per national patent office scheme or detailed technical information both in literary and graphic forms.

Patents are grouped under:

- i) Conventional Patents
- ii) Patents of Addition: Further improvement or modification
- iii) Secret Patents: Patents relating to defense instruments and ammunitions.
- iv) Priority Patents for example Patents granted under a reciprocal priority arrangement established between India and a few Commonwealth countries.



Self Check Exercise

2) Enumerate different categories of Patents.

Note: i) Write your answers in the space given below.

ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

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9.3.1 Patents as A Source of Information

Patent documents provide a unique and important source of technical information much of which may not be available anywhere else. Their uniqueness is for the following reasons:

- 1) In most of the cases, patents are the earliest to disclose information about latest scientific, technological development. It is a condition of the grant of patent that the invention claimed for patent must not have been published earlier.
- 2) Information available in a patent specification, fully supported by necessary drawings and examples, is more detailed and exhaustive than that available in any technical book or journal.
- 3) In some cases, patents are the only source of information. An application for a patent is filed as soon as an invention having prima-facie utility is made. Its actual utility and usefulness becomes clear only after its commercial exploitation.
- 4) Information regarding all invention in respect of any particular subject matter is available under one classification heading because patents are published, grouped in classified order.

It is estimated that almost one third of science and technology information generated in the world contained in patent documents alone. Estimates about the number of patents granted each year vary between 500,000 to 750,000. However, for grant of patent to an invention, the invention must be new, involve an inventive step and be capable of industrial application. Patents are generally granted in one country. Facilities for obtaining patent on wider scale are available in European countries, and under Patent Cooperation Treaty, for all the contracting countries to the Treaty.

9.3.2 Sources of Patent Information

a) Official Sources

All member countries of the Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property (1883) (amended from time to time) are required to produce an official journal giving details of granted patents and trade marks. These official journals are usually published.

The Official Journal (1854 -) published at weekly interval by the British Patent Office, carries information on newly granted patents in UK.

Official Gazette (1872 -) of the US Patent office, also published at weekly interval, is the American counter part to *The Official Journal*.

Indian patents are published in *Gazette of India, Part III, Sec. 2* every week. *Indian Chemical Patents Index, 1988* (Nine, National Information Centre for Chemistry and Chemical Technology, National Chemical Laboratory, Pune 411007) covers current Indian patents in chemical sciences.



The European Patent Office is bringing out a weekly bulletin in English, French and German. The World Intellectual Property Organisation located at Geneva, publishes *PCT Gazette* both in English and French at fortnightly intervals.

The International Patent Documentation Centre (INPADOC) in Vienna, collates and publishes information about patents from around 60 countries and regional patent issuing authorities around the world. INPADOC Database available online has bibliographic details of more than thirteen million patent documents dating 1973 to present

In India, the Patent head office is located at Calcutta with branch offices at Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi. The Libraries of the Patent offices have been offering consultation facilities. *The Patent Office Journal* is an annual publication. The Calcutta Office also maintains collection of US, UK, Russian, Australian, New Zealand, the Netherlands and German (former GDR) specifications. The Library subscribes to *World Patent Abstracts* (Derwent).

The Patent Information System (PIS) set up at Nagpur in 1980 has patent information of more than fifty countries from 1968 onwards in a computer searchable form. The centre also conducts statutory novelty searches of patent document in respect of patents filed in Indian Patent Office. The Centre has a collection of over 7.5 million foreign patent documents and various patent abstracts publications covering patents of different countries.

Patent and Know-how Information Division of National Informatics Centre (NIC) provides both offline and online services. The offline service provides bibliographic search, abstracts and full patents. The online service provides access to one of the most comprehensive and largest database on the Patent bibliography known as EPIDOS (European Patent Information and Documentation Service) published by the European Patent Office. NIC has also acquired US Patent Office's Patent CASSIS. Under CASSIS the various services offered are CASSIS/ BIB (1969+ , bimonthly), CASSIS/ASSIGN (1980+, quarterly), CASSIS/CLASS (1990+ , bimonthly) and CASSIS/ASIST (quarterly). All are available in CD-ROM.

The National Science Library, INSDOC, has Japanese and Australian Patents. INSDOC also houses the CSIR. Intellectual Property Management Division. The function of this division is to process and keep record of the patents received by the CSIR.

b) Commercial Sources

Patent Throughout the World led. by Alan J. Jacobs. Ed.4 New York: Trade Activities.

A single volume loose leaf publication, kept up-to-date by publication of revised pages three times in a year.

Rimmer, Brenda M. *International Guide to Official Industrial Property Publications*. Ed.2/ revised by S. van Dulken. London: The British Library.

The handbook describes the official literature that records patents, designs, and trade marks for about 50 national and international patenting authorities. Also describes historical development of Patent Systems and Contemporary Legislations and Publications.

World Directory of Sources of Patents. Geneva: World Intellectual Property Organisation, 1985.

Information Sources in Patents/ ed. by P. Anger. New Providence, N.J.: Bowker-Saur, 1992.

Patent Information and Documentation Handbook. Geneva: World Intellectual Property Organisation.

World Information and Documentation Handbook. Geneva: World Intellectual Property Organisation, 1981, an English/French multi volume loose leaf work updated periodically with replacement sheets.

There are some serial publications for patent information.

World Patent Index. London: Derwent, 1975-, updated weekly and monthly.

This comprises two main sections, *Current Patents Index and Electrical Patents Index*.

It is the only comprehensive patent abstracting service. It covers patents issued by most of the European countries, China, Japan, South Korea, Israel and the USA.



World patents Abstracts. London: Derwent.

It comprises alerting abstracts in individual country reports weekly as well as subject oriented weekly journals for non-chemical technologies.

World Patent Information. Oxford: Pergamon. (For European Community and World Intellectual Property Organisation 1979- , Quarterly.)

This covers patent documentation, classification and statistics and also contains articles, short communications, information on meetings and literature review.

INSDOC in collaboration with Intellectual Property Management Division of CSIR has brought out a database of Indian patents on CD-ROM titled INPAT. It is a bibliographic database providing information on nearly 52,000 patents granted in India from the year 1972 to December 1998. The information on a patent in the database comprises: patent title, applicant and inventor names, patent and application numbers, application and publication dates, international Classification Code and country.

9 4 TRADE CATALOGUES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Trade catalogue or trade bibliography is "a list of books in print published in a country and frequently of books published abroad for which the home publishers are agent - Harrod's Librarian's Glossary. Usually such bibliographies are issued by firms engaged in book trade-publishing, distributing or selling books: This coverage is restricted to priced publications, there by excluding from scope with Government publications, dissertations, research reports and promotional literature by non-government organisations. Government being a major publisher in most countries of the world, catalogues of government publications also fall under this category.

National bibliographies being "list of books in print in a country" may be considered to belong to the broad category of trade bibliographies. Like trade bibliography, they also serve as source for book selection in libraries, if published regularly and on time.

Trade bibliographies issued by foreign publishers or distributors generally contain complete bibliographical details about the publication along with ISBN and Index to Authors and Titles. For example, catalogues issued by McGraw Hill or Oxford University Press contain detailed information about the book including the type of readers for whom the publication will be useful.

Trade catalogues issued by Indian Publishers sometimes lack bibliographical information such as number of pages, full name of the author or year of publication.

Reference literature publishing firms such as M/s R.R Bowker and M/s Whittaker have stepped in to collect individual publishers catalogues and produce *Books In Print* type publications which keep librarians informed about availability of books. In the following sections we shall study trade bibliographies as (a) Commercially produced bibliographies, (b) National bibliographies, (c) Government publications bibliographies

9.4.1 Commercially Produced Bibliographies and Trade Catalogues

a) Commercially produced bibliographies

Cumulative Book Index: a world list of books in English language. New York: Wilson, 1898- to date. Monthly.

Popularly referred to as BI in library circles, entries in *Cumulative Book Index* are arranged in alphabetical order by author, title and subject headings put in one sequence. Each monthly issue carries at the end a directory of publishers and distributors. Subject headings are taken from the LC Subject Headings list: No issue is published for the month of July and August each year. From 1969, annual cumulation is also being published.

Publishers Weekly, the Book Industry Journal. New York: R.R. Bowker 1872- Weekly.



As clarified in subtitle, the *Publishers Weekly*, in addition to listing new American publications also contains news about book trade, editorials on relevant subjects and even contributed articles. Special issues announcing publications schedule entitled "Summer Announcement", "Spring Announcement" and "Fall Announcement" also appear. When cumulated for the month, its title becomes *American Book Publishing Record* (ABPR). ABPR is further issued as annual cumulated volume and also quinquennially.

Bookseller, the organ of the book trade 1909- (London, Whitaker) begun as monthly in 1858. *Bookseller* like its American counterpart *Publisher's Weekly* also contains notes, news and articles on book trade. Its monthly cumulation *Whitaker's Books of the Month and Books to Come* (1970-) and quarterly cumulation known as *Whitaker's Cumulative Book Lists* subsequently are cumulated into annual volume also known as *Whitaker's Cumulative Book List*.

Commercial firms in India have not succeeded in bringing out a regular publication on the pattern of CBI or ABPR. The Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations of India conceived a project and came out with *Recent Indian Books*, a quarterly catalogue in 1975. The experiment could not be sustained beyond a few issues. Even this effort was restricted to English language publications. Most of the major publishers bring out catalogues of their publications. National Book Trust's biennial Indian World Book Fair has prompted most of publishers to release a complete list of their publications on this occasion. *Publishing in India* (New Delhi: DK Publishers Distributors) published from 1979 as monthly is published regularly. Only it is confined to English language books interposed with a few trade titles.

Booksellers' catalogues

Renowned booksellers in India and abroad bring out catalogues of books and other material available in their ready stock mentioning the current prices of the publications. These are very useful for book selection. Catalogues produced by world known book-sellers prove to be standard bibliographies on a specific subject. Booksellers' catalogues are very useful to librarians because they contain books published by various publishers all over the world. Whereas the publishers' catalogues list and describe the contents of the books published by one publisher. Thus the scope of the booksellers' catalogue is wider than that of publishers' catalogues.

Some booksellers specialise in rare and out of print publications. Catalogues of rare booksellers such as Gurgaon B.H. Blackwells, Oxford are very useful for collection development.

b) Commercially Produced Trade Bibliographies

The two major commercially produced trade bibliographies -ABPR and Whitaker's Books of the Month also produce annual cumulation with some modification and editing of the title included in monthly publications. The annual volumes include only those titles which are still available with the publishers. Appropriately these annual cumulations - *Books in Print* (New York: R.R. Bowker), 1948 - Annual, *Books in Print* 1957- brought out by the same publisher are indexes of books published and can be purchased from American publishers. They provide access through author, title, series name, and subject. Complete bibliographic information about the book including price of hard bound and paperbound publications and publishers detail is given in the bibliographies. Realizing the problem of non-inclusion of title that become available during the period, a Supplement to the *Books in Print* was added to the main bibliography from 1973. Yet another title, begun from 1973 by the publisher was *Publishers Trade List Annual*. Published every year in the month of September, it is a collection of U.S. Publishers catalogues put together in their original form in a book form.

Books in Print Plus, is a computer file available from 1979. It is a machine-readable version in CD-ROM, updated bimonthly.

The British counter part to the *Books in Print* is *Whitaker's Books in Print* which was started as *British Books in Print* in 1974 but changed its title in 1988, to be known by its new name. It is published in 4 volumes, two each for authors and for titles.



Coming closer home we find many abortive attempts to bring out an annual catalogue of Indian English language publications. *BEPI: a Bibliography of English Publications in India* (Delhi: DKF Trust); *Indian Books : an Annual Bibliography* (New Delhi: Today and Tomorrow) and *Books on India*, supplement to *Index India* (Jaipur: Rajasthan University library) are examples of some publications which could not survive.

An enterprising Delhi librarian Sher Singh conceived an idea of bringing out a books in print and in 1969 published *Indian Books in Print 1955-67, a Select Bibliography of English Books Published in India*, (Delhi: Indian Bureau of Bibliographies). He has made it into an annual publication from 1979 in a set of three volumes. Volume 1 is author list and Volume 2, the title list. Volume 3 is a subject list with directory of publishers. The editors claim that entries in each new edition are revised, deleted and added and corrected by updating the information on current prices, availability of old titles and on recently published books.

9.4.2 National Bibliographies

National Bibliographies produced by different countries are also useful for knowing and selecting latest books in the country. For example, British National Bibliography are useful for knowing latest publications published in U.K.

These information sources have been described in detail in the Unit 3 Block No. I of course BLIS 05 : Reference and Information Sources.

9.4.3 Trade Catalogues for Government Publications

a) India

Government in any country is also a major publisher. India government publications are published mainly by two Ministries- Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment. The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting concentrates on literature of popular nature. Established in 1941, the Publication Division, Patiala House, New Delhi has so far published more than 8000 books. Its annual *Books in Print* (New Delhi: Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) updates annually publications in print. Apart from its own books, it handles marketing of publications brought out by other Government Departments and Autonomous Organisations such as CSIR, ICHR, ICCR, Sahitya Akademi, National Museum and National Gallery of Modern Art.

India: Catalogue: Publications and Periodicals Corrected upto 1993 (Delhi: Controller of Publications), claimed to be updated by annual and monthly supplements is a list of official publications brought out by the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

List of fresh Arrivals of Government of India Publications and Periodicals Released During the Month... (Delhi: Dept. of Publications) is a mimeographed monthly list.

Government of India and United Nations Publications Catalogue (New Delhi, Book Well) and *Monthly JBA news* (New Delhi, Jain Book Agency) are publications of the agents of the Government of India Publications.

Government of India Books in Print 1994 compiled by J.S. Khurana and M.S. Khurana (New Delhi: Book Well, 1994) covers books in print from 1980 onwards. It also contains a section for listing publications of such autonomous Departments as Election Commission, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Secretariats, Supreme Court of India.

Jain Book Agency, Cannaught Place, New Delhi is a reputed company stocking and supplying publications. It publishes new books list and also publicises new books through advertisements in newspapers.

State Government Publications: Various states in India publish books, reports, statistics, govt. acts and rules, activities, programs and policy decisions both in English as well as in regional languages. Lists of these publications are published by the respective governments. These lists include information about the publications along with its price



and code no. and availability i.e. Book Depots. These are very useful for collection development as they are cheap, nicely brought out and prove to be primary documents.

M/S. N.M Tripathi of Bombay publishes a bulletin on law books published in India and abroad.

Self Check Exercises

2) Enumerate some of the Trade Catalogues for Government Publications in India.

- Note:** i) Write your answers in the space given below.
 ii) Check your answers with the answers given at the end of this Unit.

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b) United Kingdom

British Government publications are published by HMSO. For its bibliographical control the HMSO published *Daily list*, *Monthly Catalogue*, and *Annual Catalogue* and *Index to Annual Catalogue*. In 1988 HMSO became an independent agency responsible to the Treasury. Now 50% of all British Government publications are not published by HMSO. For these publications Chadwick-Healey's *Catalogue of British Official Publications not Published by HMSO* is the source document. It is a bimonthly publication with subject and author index and key word index. *Catalogue of United Kingdom Official Publications in a CD-ROM*, records publications of 12 major international organisation from 1980 to the present.

c) United States

The US government is not only one of the largest publishers in the world, in the number of items issued, but is also an extremely versatile publisher, since writings in almost all subject fields are issued by it.

Monthly Catalogue of United States Government Publications, 1895- (Washington: Government printing Office) is the most comprehensive list of government publications currently issued. Beginning in 1976, this semi annual and annual indexes presently list authors, titles, Keywords, subjects and other identifiers. For persons interested only in publications currently on sale, the monthly *GPO Sales Publications Reference File, 1977-to date* (on microfiche) can be consulted. From 1982 a new service entitled *New books* (bimonthly) can be consulted for new titles placed on sale. Similarly *U.S. Government Books*, also started in 1982, is an illustrated catalogue identifying the best selling books, pamphlets and posters. The publication is revised every quarter. Both these are also published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

9.5 SUMMARY

In this Unit the following aspects have been discussed:

- i) Patents and Standards are unique sources of technical information. Trade catalogues and bibliographies are useful sources to know about the latest publications.
- ii) Patents focus on the latest inventions and they can be grouped as: Conventional Patents, Patents of Addition, Secret Patents and Priority Patents. There are various official and commercial sources for patent information.



- iii) Standards bring quality and uniformity in producing variety of products. The standards organisation in various countries bring out information about standards.
- iv) Trade catalogues can be categorised as :
 - Commercially produced bibliographies and trade catalogues
 - National bibliographies.
 - Trade catalogues for government publications.

9.6 ANSWERS TO SELF CHECK EXERCISES

- 1) The Indian sources for standards information are:
 - i) BIS handbook. BIS, New Delhi
 - ii) Manakdoot
 - iii) Manak Sandarbhika
- 2) The different categories of patents are:
 - i) Conventional Patents;
 - ii) Patents of Addition;
 - iii) Secret Patents; and
 - iv) Priority Patents.
- 3) Some of the trade catalogues for government publications in India are:
 - i) India: Catalogue Publication and Periodicals corrected upto 1993 (Delhi: Controller of Publications).
 - ii) List of fresh arrivals of Government of India publications and periodicals released during the month (Delhi: Dept. of Publications)
 - iii) Government of India and United Nations Publications Catalogue (New Delhi: Book Well).
 - iv) Government of India Books in Print, 1994.

9.7 KEY WORDS

DIN	:	The characters used before figures to identify standards issued by the German Standards Institution - Deutscher Normenausschuss (DNA).
INPADOC	:	Abbreviation for International Patent Documentation Centre. Established by the Austrian Government in <i>Collaboration with</i> WIPO in 1972, and is a result of the signing of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) at a diplomatic Conference held in Washington in 1970
ISO	:	International Organisation for Standardisation was constituted in London under its present statutes in October 1946 to replace the pre-war International Federation of National Standardizing Associations (ISA) and the United Nations Standards Co-ordinating Committee. It aims to promote development of standards in the world with a view to facilitating international ex-change of goods and services and to develop mutual co-operation in the sphere of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity.

9.8 REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Van Dulken, S.Ed. (1990). *Introduction to Patent Information*. Boston Spa: British Library.

Wittman, A. [et al.] (1979). *Patent Documentation*. London: Sweet and Maxwell.



Cramford, Walt (1986). *Technical Standards: An Introduction for Libraries*. New York: Knowledge Industry Publications.

Activities

Please visit libraries in your town region and find out the trade literature available with these libraries. Study the contents of these sources, items of information described, under the following headings.

Sources for

- a) Book in Regional languages
- b) English language books published in India
- c) English language books published in foreign countries
- d) Govt. publications (India Govt.)
- e) Govt. publications (State Govt.)
- f) Any other sources such as Literary Magazines, Publishers, Catalogue.