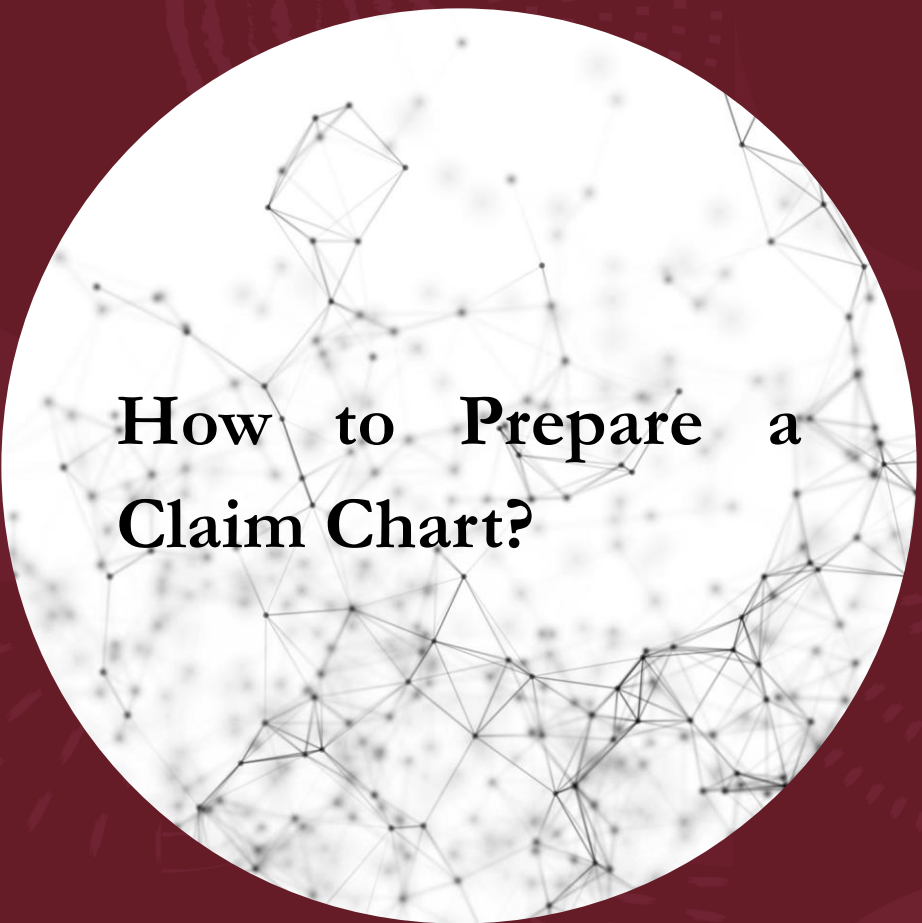


How to Prepare a Claim Chart?

A claim chart must be constructed with precision to serve its purpose effectively. The following steps are essential in creating an effective claim chart:

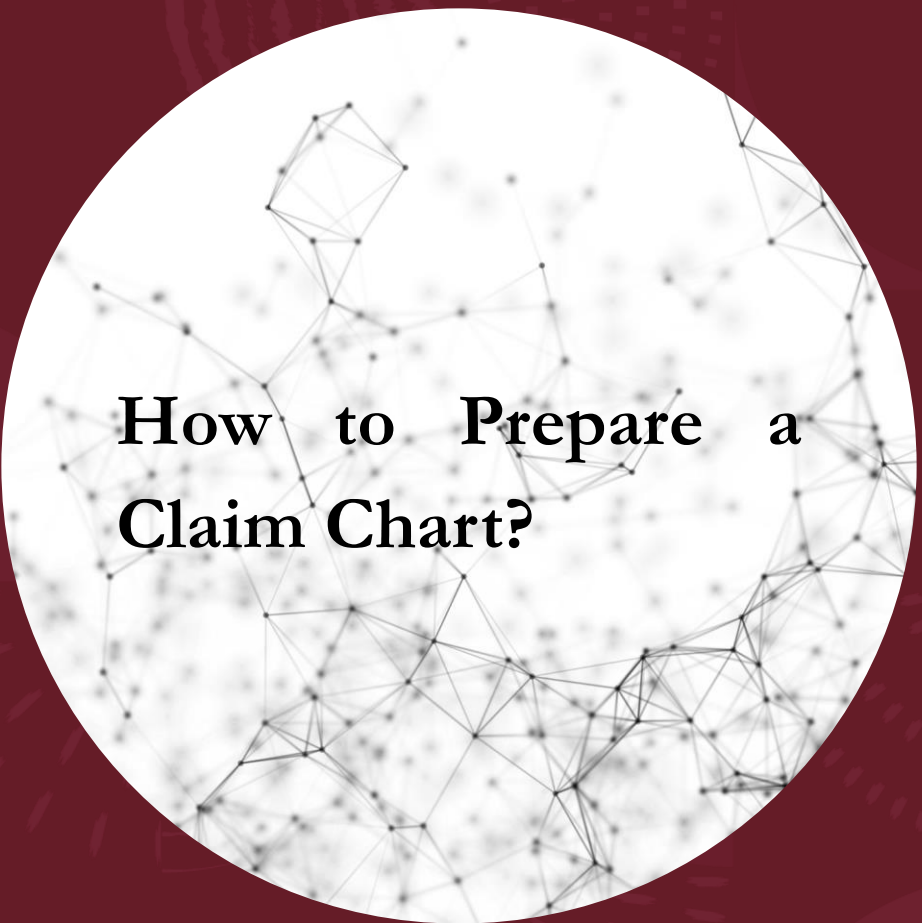
1. Thoroughly understand the patent to determine the extent and scope of claims based on its prosecution history and detailed patent description. Pay particular attention to the independent claim that has the broadest scope of protection.
2. Determine the extent and potential uses of the patented technology in terms of products and services. Use **International Patent Classification (IPC) and Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC) codes** to understand the relevant industrial segments and examine cited patents.
3. Identify potential infringers by researching companies operating in the same jurisdiction that may be selling infringing products. Consider factors such as :
 - The company's presence in favorable jurisdictions.
 - Whether its products were launched after the patent's filing date.
 - Collecting evidence from diverse sources, including, direct references, indirect references, source code review, amongst others.



How to Prepare a Claim Chart?

Gathering Robust Evidence for Infringement Assessment: We meticulously gather technical and commercial evidence from a variety of sources—

- **Direct/Primary references:** Data sheets, marketing materials, and official product documentation of the targeted company.
- **Indirect references:** Back-end logic where front-end features suggest the use of proprietary technologies.
- **Standard Assignment:** Mapping claims of standard-essential patents (SEPs) to relevant technical standards.
- **Source code review:** Particularly useful for computer-implemented inventions.
- **Teardown reports:** Beneficial for device-related or mechanical claims.
- **Reverse engineering:** Essential for semiconductor-related patents.



How to Prepare a Claim Chart?

4. Map each element of the patent claim to the corresponding characteristics found in the allegedly infringing product, constructing a structured claim table/chart.
5. Consider the doctrine of equivalents if direct infringement is not evident, assessing whether an accused product performs substantially the same function in substantially the same way to achieve the same result as the patented invention.
6. Throughout the process, maintain objectivity and accuracy, ensuring that all cited sources are dated and verifiable. Beyond identifying potential patent infringements, a well-prepared claim chart is a powerful tool in licensing negotiations, enforcement actions, and patent litigation.