

Patent Translation in the Time of Machine Translation Post-Editing

ATA 66th Annual Conference – Boston, MA
23 October 2025

Matthew Schlecht, PhD
Word Alchemy Translation
wordalchemytranslation.com
mattschlecht@wordalchemytranslation.com



Introduction and Goals

**Explore
the intersection between
Patent Translation
and
Machine Translation Post-Editing**

Introduction and Goals

**Both topics could be
(and have been)
standalone presentations**

http://wordalchemistrytranslation.com/Translation_of_Patents.pdf (2015)

http://wordalchemistrytranslation.com/Confessions_of_an_MT_Post-editor.pdf (2022)

Introduction and Goals

Definitions

What is a patent?

**What is Machine Translation Post-Editing
(MT/PE)?**

Introduction and Goals

Questions

How has patent translation changed?

How is MT/PE different from translation?

How is MT/PE different from editing HT?

What is a typical workflow?

What is a Patent?

Legal document describing an invention in necessary and sufficient detail so that one with ordinary skill in the art could reproduce it

An exchange of disclosure and protection between an inventor and the public

What is MT/PE?

Machine Translation Post-editing (MT/PE) Post-editing of Machine Translation (PEMT)

Reworking by a human being of the output from a computer-generated text in a target language from a source language

Light Editing vs. Full Editing

Light editing isn't strictly defined, but is some level of “cleaning up” or limited correction of a computer-generated text in a target language (spelling, grammar, syntax, punctuation, etc.)

Full editing is correction of computer-generated text in a target language to make it indistinguishable from human translation (HT)

What will not be discussed

How does machine translation work?

Will machine translation go away?

Is there a future for traditional translation?

Patentability

Inventions:

Must have novelty

(reason for the Prior Art or Background)

Must have an inventive step

(not obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art)

Must have unity

(one invention or single general inventive concept)

Must have industrial utility

(reduction to practice)

Must have clarity

(must be described clearly and unambiguously)

Anatomy of a Patent

Front Page

Specification

- Description / Disclosure

- Claims (independent and dependent)

Figures

- Legends, Labels or Callouts

Tables

- Components for Working Examples

- Measurement Data

- Gene Sequences

- Source Code Listing

Patent Claims

Entire books have been written about claims*:

- A single sentence (one period), but can continue on for pages, and can be extremely hard to understand without experience
- Uses controlled language (“comprising”) and reflects elements and reference symbols described in the specification and figures
- Claims are the only legally binding language that describe the invention

* Landis on Mechanics of Patent Claim Drafting, 4th Ed., Robert C. Faber, Practising Law Institute (1998) - ISBN 0-87224-096-7

Why are Patents Translated?

For Information

Someone (researcher, student, author) is interested in the patent as a technical publication. Requirements for wording are not so strict, translator's notes are welcome.

Freedom to Operate (FTO)

A competitor wants to assess precisely what is covered and what is not covered by the patent, to determine if they can find “loopholes”. Stricter requirements for wording, translator input still welcome.

For Filing

Inventor/applicant wishes to file patent in a different jurisdiction, requiring a translation that must be exact (no more, no less than the original). Translator input only rarely welcome.

(Ask your client!)

Patent Translation for Filing

Translation needed to file a patent application in a different jurisdiction; revised body or claims

Ask for a glossary, if available

If not, prepare a glossary

Harmonize terminology with company's previous patents if possible

No new matter (additions), nothing left out (omissions), no creative rewording, no guessing what the patent author(s) really meant

Patent Translation for Filing

**Many > EN patent translations
used for relay translation**

For example:

DE > EN > ZH

DE > EN > KR

EN version not vetted by patent attorneys
High fidelity is thus critical

MT is viewed with suspicion (if not disgust and horror)

***‘They wanted me to make myself obsolete’:
translators find themselves at the sharp end of AI***

Financial Times, Bethan Staton (Oct. 11, 2025)

<http://www.ft.com/content/50b1f03e-1d10-4a7c-afa3-b48e9a8d5133>

More than a third had lost work to [MT/PE].
Four in ten said it had caused their income to fall.

“In the end, it takes more time, energy,
and could be more costly for clients in the long run
to correct something a machine has translated badly.”

Current MT capability

Let's take a look at what current MT can do

Compare four MT engines

**(GoogleTranslate, Bing Translate, DeepL, and
SDL Trados Language Cloud NMT)**

With sample DE and JA patent texts

Current MT capability

WO 2010136370

POLYOLEFINZUSAMMENSETZUNG / POLYOLEFIN COMPOSITION

[\[http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2010136370&_cid=P12-MGTT8I-48649-1\]](http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2010136370&_cid=P12-MGTT8I-48649-1)

German source	GoogleTranslate target
Die Dispergierbarkeit eines Nanofüllstoffes hängt u.a. von Größe, Oberflächenstruktur, gewählter Matrix, deren Molekulargewicht/Schmelzeviskosität und der gewählten Compoundiermethode (Maschinenzusammenstellung, Anzahl Stufen, etc.) ab. Weiterhin können systemspezifische Verträglichkeitszusätze eingesetzt werden, wie in US 7 479 516 B2 oder WO 29027357A1 beschrieben.	The dispersibility of a nanofiller depends, among other things, on its size, surface structure, the selected matrix, its molecular weight/melt viscosity, and the compounding method chosen (machine configuration, number of stages, etc.). System-specific compatibility additives can also be used, as described in US Pat. No. 7,479,516 B2 or WO 29027357A1.

Current MT capability

WO 2010136370

POLYOLEFINZUSAMMENSETZUNG / POLYOLEFIN COMPOSITION

[http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2010136370&_cid=P12-MGTT8I-48649-1]

German source	Bing Translate target
Die Dispergierbarkeit eines Nanofüllstoffes hängt u.a. von Größe, Oberflächenstruktur, gewählter Matrix, deren Molekulargewicht/Schmelzeviskosität und der gewählten Compoundiermethode (Maschinenzusammenstellung, Anzahl Stufen, etc.) ab. Weiterhin können systemspezifische Verträglichkeitszusätze eingesetzt werden, wie in US 7 479 516 B2 oder WO 29027357A1 beschrieben.	The dispersibility of a nanofiller depends, among other things, on size, surface structure, the chosen matrix, its molecular weight/melt viscosity, and the selected compounding method (machine configuration, number of stages, etc.). Furthermore, system-specific compatibilizing additives can be used, as described in US 7,479,516 B2 or WO 29027357A1.

Current MT capability

WO 2010136370

POLYOLEFINZUSAMMENSETZUNG / POLYOLEFIN COMPOSITION

[http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2010136370&_cid=P12-MGTT8I-48649-1]

German source	DeepL target
Die Dispergierbarkeit eines Nanofüllstoffes hängt u.a. von Größe, Oberflächenstruktur, gewählter Matrix, deren Molekulargewicht/Schmelzeviskosität und der gewählten Compoundiermethode (Maschinenzusammenstellung, Anzahl Stufen, etc.) ab. Weiterhin können systemspezifische Verträglichkeitszusätze eingesetzt werden, wie in US 7 479 516 B2 oder WO 29027357A1 beschrieben.	The dispersibility of a nanofiller depends, among other things, on its size, surface structure, the selected matrix, its molecular weight/melt viscosity, and the selected compounding method (machine configuration, number of stages, etc.). Furthermore, system-specific compatibility additives can be used, as described in US 7 479 516 B2 or WO 29027357A1.

Current MT capability

WO 2010136370

POLYOLEFINZUSAMMENSETZUNG / POLYOLEFIN COMPOSITION

[\[http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2010136370& cid=P12-MGTT8I-48649-1\]](http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2010136370& cid=P12-MGTT8I-48649-1)

German source	SDL Language Cloud NMT target
Die Dispergierbarkeit eines Nanofüllstoffes hängt u.a. von Größe, Oberflächenstruktur, gewählter Matrix, deren Molekulargewicht/ Schmelzeviskosität und der gewählten Compoundiermethode (Maschinenzusammenstellung, Anzahl Stufen, etc.) ab. Weiterhin können systemspezifische Verträglichkeitszusätze eingesetzt werden, wie in US 7 479 516 B2 oder WO 29027357A1 beschrieben.	The dispersibility of a nanofiller depends, among other things, on size, surface structure, selected matrix, its molecular weight/melt viscosity and the selected compounding method (machine composition, number of stages, etc.). Furthermore, system-specific tolerance additives can be used, as described in US 7 479 516 B2 or WO 29027357A1.

Current MT capability

JP2020015778

バイオ燃料の製造方法 / METHOD OF PRODUCING BIOFUEL

[http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=JP283245941&_cid=P12-MGWYY0-23603-5]

Japanese source	GoogleTranslate target
現在、バイオディーゼル燃料の製造法は、トリグリセリドを主成分とする油脂を水酸化カリウム、水酸化ナトリウムなどのアルカリ触媒の存在下、エステル交換反応により脂肪酸エステルを製造する方法が実用化されている。 しかし、この方法では、原料となる油脂には多量の遊離脂肪酸（FFA）が存在し、これがエステル交換反応、生成物の分離又は精錬に悪影響を与えるため、前処理で除去しなければならない。	Currently, the most practical method for producing biodiesel fuel is to produce fatty acid esters from fats and oils, primarily triglycerides, through a transesterification reaction in the presence of an alkaline catalyst such as potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide. However, with this method, the raw material fats and oils contain large amounts of free fatty acids (FFA), which have a negative effect on the transesterification reaction and product separation or refining, and therefore must be removed in a pretreatment process.

Current MT capability

JP2020015778

バイオ燃料の製造方法 / METHOD OF PRODUCING BIOFUEL

[http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=JP283245941&_cid=P12-MGWYY0-23603-5]

Japanese source	Bing Translate target
現在、バイオディーゼル燃料の製造法は、トリグリセリドを主成分とする油脂を水酸化カリウム、水酸化ナトリウムなどのアルカリ触媒の存在下、エステル交換反応により脂肪酸エステルを製造する方法が実用化されている。 しかし、この方法では、原料となる油脂には多量の遊離脂肪酸（FFA）が存在し、これがエステル交換反応、生成物の分離又は精錬に悪影響を与えるため、前処理で除去しなければならない。	Currently, the method for producing biodiesel fuel that has been put into practical use involves using oils and fats primarily composed of triglycerides and producing fatty acid esters through transesterification in the presence of alkaline catalysts such as potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide. However, in this method, the raw oils and fats contain a large amount of free fatty acids (FFA), which adversely affect the transesterification reaction as well as the separation or refining of the product, so they must be removed in a pretreatment step.

Current MT capability

JP200015778

バイオ燃料の製造方法 / METHOD OF PRODUCING BIOFUEL

[http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=JP283245941&_cid=P12-MGWYY0-23603-5]

Japanese source	DeepL Translate target
現在、バイオディーゼル燃料の製造法は、トリグリセリドを主成分とする油脂を水酸化カリウム、水酸化ナトリウムなどのアルカリ触媒の存在下、エステル交換反応により脂肪酸エステルを製造する方法が実用化されている。 しかし、この方法では、原料となる油脂には多量の遊離脂肪酸（FFA）が存在し、これがエステル交換反応、生成物の分離又は精錬に悪影響を与えるため、前処理で除去しなければならない。	Currently, the practical method for producing biodiesel fuel involves manufacturing fatty acid esters through ester exchange reactions using oils and fats primarily composed of triglycerides, in the presence of alkaline catalysts such as potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide. However, this method requires the removal of free fatty acids (FFAs) present in large quantities in the feedstock oils during pretreatment. This is because FFAs adversely affect the transesterification reaction, product separation, or refining.

Current MT capability

JP2020015778

バイオ燃料の製造方法 / METHOD OF PRODUCING BIOFUEL

[http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=JP283245941&_cid=P12-MGWYY0-23603-5]

Japanese source	SDL Language Cloud NMT target
現在、バイオディーゼル燃料の製造法は、トリグリセリドを主成分とする油脂を水酸化カリウム、水酸化ナトリウムなどのアルカリ触媒の存在下、エステル交換反応により脂肪酸エステルを製造する方法が実用化されている。 しかし、この方法では、原料となる油脂には多量の遊離脂肪酸（FFA）が存在し、これがエステル交換反応、生成物の分離又は精錬に悪影響を与えるため、前処理で除去しなければならない。	Currently, the production method of biodiesel fuel is to produce fatty acid esters through the transesterization reaction in the presence of alkaline catalysts such as potassium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide, which are mainly composed of triglycerides. However, this method requires pretreatment to remove a large amount of free fatty acids (FFAs) in the raw fat and oil, which adversely affects the transesterification reaction, the separation or refining of the product.

How does MT/PE work work?

Most often simply revise document without tracking changes

I recommend charging by the hour

Depending on subject matter, TM quality, MT engine fidelity, target throughput is 800-900 words per hour

(compare 500 w/h for translation, 1000-1200 w/h for editing/revision)

Throughput varies (↑↓) with experience, subject matter, MT quality

Notify PM early with any serious problems

My Process

Obtain copy of the original patent (if possible, from client or WIPO site: patentscope.wipo.int/search)

Prepare working glossary (published title/abstract, pre-translated claims, client-supplied, or research the terms found)

Search some key terms/phrases in source (ensure that these mirror glossary or other reference content)

Work through segments (propagate edits from 1st instance, ensure that target terms/phrases mirror glossary or other reference content, fix grammar, ensure readability and that target makes sense, finish incomplete segments, etc.)

Check each instance of key terms in glossary

Verify document (F8 in Trados) **and address all problems**

Export target to MS Word and run spell/grammar check

Today's examples

**Processed in SDL Trados Studio 2021 using
SDL Language Cloud NMT**

**Patent source texts from WIPO
(patentscope.wipo.int/search)**

Pitfalls

MT is not perfect (stating the obvious)

MT makes mistakes that humans rarely make (still obvious)

Good MT more consistent than a mediocre translator, but...

- **Might offer several different term glosses**
- **Might offer wrong content in right sentence structure**
- **Might offer a wildly inappropriate target gloss**
- **Might give text that is grammatically correct, but nonsense**

Glossaries

Usually prepare glossary from the WIPO abstracts

—

Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, some phrases

—

Add terms/phrases as work through text

—

Watch for synonyms, close synonyms

—

Ensure a one-to-one mapping of terms/phrases

—

Confirm consistency for all key terms

Guidelines for Patent Translation

Generally applicable in patent translation
but important in MT/PE

- Translation must be literal (even typos in source*)
- Terminology and phrasing must be internally consistent (one-to-one term/phrase mapping)
- Terminology should be as externally consistent as possible (other patents from the same company)

* Typos, non sequiturs, word repetitions, extremely close synonyms, etc., require a note to the client or agency

DE > EN Mechanical Patent

WO2022199927

http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2022199927&_cid=P12-MGTUEK-75717-1

Publication Number

WO/2022/199927

Publication Date

29.09.2022

International Application No.

PCT/EP2022/053209

International Filing Date

10.02.2022

IPC

B23B 31/28 2006.1

B23B 31/16 2006.1

B23Q 17/00 2006.1

H01Q 1/22 2006.1

Applicants

RÖHM GMBH [DE]/[DE]

Heinrich-Röhm-Straße 50 89567 Sontheim/
Brenz, DE

Inventors

NEUBAUER, Christian

DOLPP, Andreas

STANGL, Martin

KRÄNZLE, Steffen

GRÄSSLE, Jens

Agents

HENTRICH PATENT- UND
RECHTSANWÄLTE PARTG MBB

Title

[DE] SPANNBACKE, SPANNFUTTER SOWIE WERKZEUGMASCHINE

[EN] CLAMPING JAW, CHUCK, AND MACHINE TOOL

[FR] MÂCHOIRE DE SERRAGE, MANDRIN, ET MACHINE-OUTIL

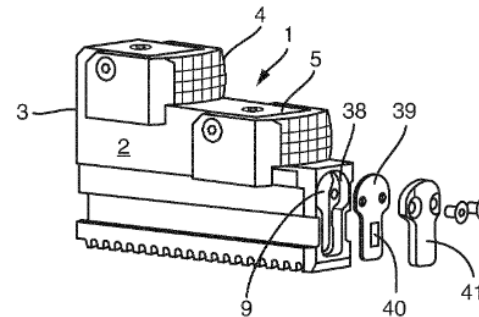


Fig. 3

Abstract

[DE] Eine Spannbacke (1) für ein Spannfutter (27) ist mit einem Backenkörper (2) vorgesehen, in dem mindestens eine Tasche (9, 11) ausgebildet ist für einen Energiespeicher (12) und einen elektrischen Verbraucher, der zumindest einen Sender (32) für die drahtlose Übertragung von Daten umfasst, die durch einen dem Backenkörper (2) zugeordneten Sensor bereitgestellt werden. An der Deckeltasche (38) der Tasche (9, 11) an der Oberfläche des Backenkörpers (2) ist ein Antennenträger (39) mit einer Antenne (40) angeordnet, die mit dem Sender (32) verbunden ist. Die Erfindung betrifft weiterhin ein Spannfutter (27) mit einer derartigen Spannbacke (1) sowie eine Werkzeugmaschine (29), wobei einer Maschinensteuerung (33) ein mit dem Sender (32) in der Spannbacke (1) zusammenwirkendes Empfangsmodul zugeordnet ist.

[EN] The invention relates to a clamping jaw (1) for a chuck (27), comprising a jaw body (2), in which at least one pocket (9, 11) is formed for an energy storage device (12) and an electric load that comprises at least one transmitter (32) for wirelessly transmitting data, said data being provided by a sensor paired with the jaw body (2). Arranged on the cover pocket (38) of the pocket (9, 11) on the surface of the jaw body (2) there is an antenna support (39) with an antenna (40) connected to the transmitter (32). The invention also relates to a chuck (27) comprising such a clamping jaw (1) and to a machine tool (29), wherein a machine controller (33) is paired with a receiving module which interacts with the transmitter (32) in the clamping jaw (1).

DE > EN Mechanical Patent

The DE and EN abstracts published in WIPO provide a working glossary

German	English
Antenne	antenna
Antennenträger	antenna support
ausgebildet	formed
Backenkörper	jaw body
bereitgestellt	being provided by
Daten	data
Deckeltasche	cover pocket
drahtlose Übertragung	wirelessly transmitting
elektrischen Verbraucher	electric load
Energiespeicher	energy storage device
Maschinensteuerung	machine controller
Oberfläche	surface
Sender	transmitter
Sensor	sensor
Spannbacke	clamping jaw
Spannfutter	chuck
Tasche	pocket
verbunden	connected
Werkzeugmaschine	machine tool
zugeordnet	paired with
zusammenwirkendes Empfangsmodul	receiving module which interacts

DE > EN Mechanical Patent

Taking a look at segment 2...

¹ SPANNBACKE, SPANNFUTTER SOWIE WERKZEUGMASCHINE Die Erfindung betrifft eine Spannbacke für ein Spannfutter , mit einem Backenkörper, in dem mindestens eine Tasche ausgebildet ist für einen	 NMT	CLAMPING JAW, CHUCK AND MACHINE TOOL
² Energiespeicher und einen elektrischen Verbraucher, der zumindest einen Sender für die drahtlose Übertragung von Daten umfasst, die durch einen dem Backenkörper zugeordneten Sensor bereitgestellt werden.	 NMT	The invention relates to a clamping jaw for a clamping chuck , having a jaw body in which at least one pocket is formed for an energy storage device and an electrical consumer comprising at least one transmitter for the wireless transmission of data provided by a sensor associated with the jaw body.

Target gloss for “Spannfutter” as “clamping chuck” is not incorrect, but must be revised to “chuck” for consistency with the published title then checked through the rest of the document

¹ Die Erfindung betrifft eine Spannbacke für ein Spannfutter , mit einem Backenkörper, in dem mindestens eine Tasche ausgebildet ist für einen	 NMT	The invention relates to a clamping jaw for a chuck , having a jaw body in which
² Energiespeicher und einen elektrischen Verbraucher, der zumindest einen Sender für die drahtlose Übertragung von Daten umfasst, die durch einen dem Backenkörper zugeordneten Sensor bereitgestellt werden.		at least one pocket is formed for an energy storage device and an electrical consumer comprising at least one transmitter for the wireless transmission of data provided by a sensor associated with the jaw body.

DE > EN Mechanical Patent

Taking a look at segment 8...

Aus der DE 102019 109856 A1 derselben Anmelderin ist es bekannt, an einer Spannbacke einen Sensor zur Erfassung der Spannkraft anzuordnen, wobei im Backenkörper Aufnahmen für eine Platine und einen **Energiespeicher** ausgebildet sind und weiterhin Energie- und Datenleitungen in der Spannbacke zur Verbindung der Komponenten eingebracht sind.

 NMT

From DE 102019 109856 A1 of the same applicant, it is known to arrange a sensor for detecting the clamping force on a clamping jaw, wherein in the jaw body receptacles for a board and an **energy storage** are formed and further energy and data lines are inserted in the clamping jaw for connecting the components.

Target gloss for “Energiespeicher” as “energy storage” is not incorrect, but is elsewhere rendered as “energy storage device” which is a better fit
This must be made consistent throughout the document

Aus der DE 102019 109856 A1 derselben Anmelderin ist es bekannt, an einer Spannbacke einen Sensor zur Erfassung der Spannkraft anzuordnen, wobei im Backenkörper Aufnahmen für eine Platine und einen **Energiespeicher** ausgebildet sind und weiterhin Energie- und Datenleitungen in der Spannbacke zur Verbindung der Komponenten eingebracht sind.

 NMT

From DE 102019 109856 A1 of the same applicant, it is known to arrange a sensor for detecting the clamping force on a clamping jaw, wherein in the jaw body receptacles for a board and an **energy storage device** are formed and further energy and data lines are inserted in the clamping jaw for connecting the components.

DE > EN Mechanical Patent

Also in segment 8...

Aus der DE 102019 109856 A1 derselben Anmelderin ist es bekannt, an einer Spannbacke einen Sensor zur Erfassung der Spannkraft anzuordnen, wobei im Backenkörper Aufnahmen für eine **Platine** und einen Energiespeicher ausgebildet sind und weiterhin Energie- und Datenleitungen in der Spannbacke zur Verbindung der Komponenten eingebracht sind.

NMT

From DE 102019 109856 A1 of the same applicant, it is known to arrange a sensor for detecting the clamping force on a clamping jaw, wherein in the jaw body receptacles for a **board** and an energy storage are formed and further energy and data lines are inserted in the clamping jaw for connecting the components.

Target gloss for “Platine” is rendered as “board”

This isn't incorrect, but “board” can be too general/ambiguous

“printed circuit board” is a better fit

This revision must be propagated throughout the document

Aus der DE 102019 109856 A1 derselben Anmelderin ist es bekannt, an einer Spannbacke einen Sensor zur Erfassung der Spannkraft anzuordnen, wobei im Backenkörper Aufnahmen für eine **Platine** und einen Energiespeicher ausgebildet sind und weiterhin Energie- und Datenleitungen in der Spannbacke zur Verbindung der Komponenten eingebracht sind.

NMT

From DE 102019 109856 A1 of the same applicant, it is known to arrange a sensor for detecting the clamping force on a clamping jaw, wherein in the jaw body receptacles for a **printed circuit board** and an energy storage device are formed and further energy and data lines are inserted in the clamping jaw for connecting the components.

JA > EN Chemical Patent

WO2022202162

http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2022202162&_cid=P20-L8Q42A-63859-1

Publication Number

WO/2022/202162

Publication Date

29.09.2022

International Application No.

PCT/JP2022/008844

International Filing Date

02.03.2022

IPC

B32B 27/00 2006.1

B28B 1/30 2006.1

Applicants

リンテック株式会社 LINTEC

CORPORATION [JP]/[JP]

東京都板橋区本町2-3番23号 | 23-23, Honcho,
Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 1730001, JP

Inventors

梶間 篤人 KAJIMA Atsuhito

市川 慎也 ICHIKAWA Shinya

矢野 宏和 YANO Hirokazu

Title

[EN] RELEASE FILM FOR USE IN CERAMIC GREEN SHEET PRODUCTION PROCESS

[FR] FILM ANTIADHÉSIF DESTINÉ À ÊTRE UTILISÉ DANS UN PROCÉDÉ DE PRODUCTION D'UNE FEUILLE DE CÉRAMIQUE CRUE

[JA] セラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルム

Abstract

[EN] A release film for use in ceramic green sheet production process, the film comprising a base material and a release agent layer provided on one surface of the base material, wherein the release agent layer is formed from a release agent composition containing an amino resin [A], a hydroxyl group-containing acrylic resin [B], and a hydroxyl group-containing silicone-modified acrylic resin [C] which is a component different from the hydroxyl group-containing acrylic resin [B], and an acid catalyst [D]. This release film for use in ceramic green sheet production process has excellent wettability with respect to a ceramic slurry and provides excellent easy-releasability to a ceramic green sheet.

[FR] L'invention concerne un film antiadhésif destiné à être utilisé dans un procédé de production de feuille de céramique crue, le film comprenant un matériau de base et une couche d'agent antiadhésif disposé sur une surface du matériau de base, la couche d'agent antiadhésif étant formée à partir d'une composition d'agent antiadhésif contenant une résine amino [A], une résine acrylique contenant un groupe hydroxyle [B], et une résine acrylique modifiée par silicone contenant un groupe hydroxyle [C] qui est un composant différent de la résine acrylique contenant un groupe hydroxyle [B], et un catalyseur acide [D]. Ce film antiadhésif destiné à être utilisé dans un procédé de production de feuille de céramique crue a une excellente mouillabilité vis-à-vis d'une bouillie de céramique et fournit une excellente aptitude au démoulage à une feuille de céramique crue.

[JA] 基材と、基材の片面側に設けられた剥離剤層とを備えたセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルムであって、剥離剤層が、アミノ樹脂（A）と、水酸基含有アクリル樹脂（B）と、水酸基含有アクリル樹脂（B）とは別成分である水酸基含有シリコン変性アクリル樹脂（C）と、酸触媒（D）とを含有する剥離剤組成物から形成されているセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルム。このセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルムは、セラミックスラリーに対する濡れ性およびセラミックグリーンシートの軽剥離性に優れる。

JA > EN Chemical Patent

The JA and EN abstracts provide a working glossary

Japanese	English
アミノ樹脂	amino resin
セラミックグリーンシート	ceramic green sheet
セラミックグリーンシート製造工程	ceramic green sheet production process
セラミックスラリー	ceramic slurry
優れる	provides
別成分	component different
剥離フィルム	release film
剥離剤層	release agent layer
剥離剤組成物	release agent composition
含有	containing
基材	base material
形成	formed
水酸基含有アクリル樹脂	hydroxyl group-containing acrylic resin
水酸基含有シリコン変性アクリル樹脂	hydroxyl group-containing silicone-modified acrylic resin
濡れ性	wettability
片面側	one surface of the base material
設けられた	provided
軽剥離性	easy-releasability
酸触媒	acid catalyst

JA > EN Chemical Patent

We consider claim 1

WO 2022/202162

27

PCT/JP2022/008844

請求の範囲

[請求項1] 基材と、前記基材の片面側に設けられた剥離剤層とを備えたセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルムであって、

 前記剥離剤層が、アミノ樹脂（A）と、水酸基含有アクリル樹脂（B）と、前記水酸基含有アクリル樹脂（B）とは別成分である水酸基含有シリコーン変性アクリル樹脂（C）と、酸触媒（D）とを含有する剥離剤組成物から形成されている

 ことを特徴とするセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルム

 。

JA > EN Chemical Patent

WO 2022/202162

27

PCT/JP2022/008844

請求の範囲

[請求項1] 基材と、前記基材の片面側に設けられた剥離剤層とを備えたセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルムであって、
 前記剥離剤層が、アミノ樹脂（A）と、水酸基含有アクリル樹脂（B）と、前記水酸基含有アクリル樹脂（B）とは別成分である水酸基含有シリコーン変性アクリル樹脂（C）と、酸触媒（D）とを含有する剥離剤組成物から形成されている 
 ことを特徴とするセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルム。
 。

This claim is a single sentence,
but is formatted with line breaks into three portions.
A CAT tool will import this as three separate segments.

JA > EN Chemical Patent

If prepared in MS Word for importing into the CAT tool:

請求の範囲¶

[請求項1]¶

基材と、前記基材の片面側に設けられた剥離剤層とを備えたセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルムであって、¶

前記剥離剤層が、アミノ樹脂(A)と、水酸基含有アクリル樹脂(B)と、前記水酸基含有アクリル樹脂(B)とは別成分である水酸基含有シリコーン変性アクリル樹脂(C)と、酸触媒(D)とを含有する剥離剤組成物から形成されている¶

ことを特徴とするセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルム。¶

Sure enough, SDL Trados Studio imports this as:

1	請求の範囲	100%
2	[請求項1]	
3	基材と、前記基材の片面側に設けられた剥離剤層とを備えたセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルムであって、	
4	21 17 前記剥離剤層が、アミノ樹脂 17 20 (A) 20 24 と、水酸基含有アクリル樹脂 (24 21 27 B) 30 と、前記水酸基含有アクリル樹脂 30 (B) 36 とは別成分である水酸基含有シリコーン変性アクリル樹脂 36 (C) 42 と、酸触媒 42 (D) 48 とを含有する剥離剤組成物から形成されている 48 27	
5	51 ことを特徴とするセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルム 51 54 。 54	

JA > EN Chemical Patent

Solution: use soft returns.

請求の範囲¶

[請求項1]¶

基材と、前記基材の片面側に設けられた剥離剤層とを備えたセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルムであって、¹

前記剥離剤層が、アミノ樹脂(A)と、水酸基含有アクリル樹脂(B)と、前記水酸基含有アクリル樹脂(B)とは別成分である水酸基含有シリコーン変性アクリル樹脂(C)と、酸触媒(D)とを含有する剥離剤組成物から形成されている²ことを特徴とするセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルム。¶

CAT tool will then import the claim as one segment.

1 請求の範囲	☐	
2 [請求項1]	☐	
3 基材と、前記基材の片面側に設けられた剥離剤層とを備えたセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルムであって、 前記剥離剤層が、アミノ樹脂(A)と、水酸基含有アクリル樹脂(B)と、前記水酸基含有アクリル樹脂(B)とは別成分である水酸基含有シリコーン変性アクリル樹脂(C)と、酸触媒(D)とを含有する剥離剤組成物から形成されている ことを特徴とするセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルム。	☐	

JA > EN Chemical Patent

The SDL Language Cloud gives a translation that needs some work...

1 請求の範囲	 NMT	Scope of Claim
2 [請求項1]	 NMT	Claim 1
3 基材と、前記基材の片面側に設けられた剥離剤層とを備えたセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルムであって、 前記剥離剤層が、アミノ樹脂(A)と、水酸基含有アクリル樹脂(B)と、前記水酸基含有アクリル樹脂(B)とは別成分である水酸基含有シリコーン変性アクリル樹脂(C)と、酸触媒(D)とを含有する剥離剤組成物から形成されている ことを特徴とするセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルム。	 NMT	It is a release film for the ceramic green sheet manufacturing process with a base material and a release agent layer provided on one side of the base material, and the release agent layer consists of amino resin (a), acrylic resin containing hydroxyl group (B), acrylic resin containing hydroxyl group (B), silicone denatured acrylic resin containing hydroxyl group (C), which are different components from the release agent for the release process and a catalyst for acid group.

“Scope of Claim” is too literal for “請求の範囲”, which must be “Claims”

The claim language in segment 3 requires major surgery!

JA > EN Chemical Patent

Source

基材と、前記基材の片面側に設けられた剥離剤層とを備えたセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルムであって、前記剥離剤層が、アミノ樹脂(A)と、水酸基含有アクリル樹脂(B)と、前記水酸基含有アクリル樹脂(B)とは別成分である水酸基含有シリコン変性アクリル樹脂(C)と、酸触媒(D)とを含有する剥離剤組成物から形成されていることを特徴とするセラミックグリーンシート製造工程用剥離フィルム。

Initial SDL NMT

It is a release film for the ceramic green sheet manufacturing process with
a base material and a release agent layer provided on one side of the base material, and the release agent layer consists of amino resin (a), acrylic resin containing hydroxyl group (B), acrylic resin containing hydroxyl group (B), silicone denatured acrylic resin containing hydroxyl group (C),
which are different components from the release agent for the release process and a catalyst for acid group.

My final version

A release film for a ceramic green sheet manufacturing process, containing
a base material and a release agent layer that is applied to one surface of the base material,
characterized in that the release agent layer is formed from a release agent composition comprising an amino resin (A), a hydroxyl group-containing acrylic resin (B), a hydroxyl group-containing silicone-modified acrylic resin (C) that is a different component than the hydroxyl group-containing acrylic resin (B), and an acid catalyst (D).

ES > EN Biomedical Patent

WO2023037342

http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2023037342&_cid=P21-MGY68K-77750-1

Publication Number

WO/2023/037342

Publication Date

16.03.2023

International Application No.

PCT/IB2022/058593

International Filing Date

12.09.2022

IPC

C07K 14/195 2006.1

A61K 38/16 2006.1

A61P 3/00 2006.1

CPC

A61K 38/00

A61K 38/16

A61P 3/00

A61P 3/10

C07K 14/195

Applicants

ALPARIS S.A. DE C.V. [MX]/[MX]

Lope de Vega No. 117, Col. Polanco V
Sección, el. Miguel Hidalgo
Ciudad de México, 11560
Mexico

Inventors

SENOSIAIN PELÁEZ, Juan Pablo
JAÉN CHÁVEZ, Karim Enrique

Agents

MIER Y CONCHA SEGURA, Jorge

Priority Data

MX/a/2021/011153 13.09.2021 MX

Title

[EN] PEPTIDES FOR METABOLIC SYNDROME

[ES] PÉPTIDOS PARA SÍNDROME METABÓLICO

[FR] PEPTIDES POUR LE SYNDROME MÉTABOLIQUE

Abstract

[EN] The present invention relates to peptides derived from SEQ ID NO:1, with *in vitro* and *in vivo* therapeutic activity, which have advantageous properties for the industrial production thereof and the formulation thereof in medicinal products. The present invention also relates to the use of said peptides for the treatment and prevention of diseases, specifically metabolic disorders, hyperglycaemia, insulinemia, hypercholesterolemia and/or hypertension. They are also useful for modulating immune, metabolic and endocrine signalling and the function of the intestinal barrier, and for maintaining the homeostasis of glucose, insulin, adiponectin, leptin, interleukins, cholesterol and triglycerides, in addition to the formulation thereof in pharmaceutical compositions comprising pharmaceutically acceptable excipients that can be administered orally, parenterally, topically, sublingually, through the airways, transdermally, or through any combination thereof. In particular, the present invention relates to a peptide that consists of an amino acid sequence having a sequence identity of at least 60% with any of the sequences established in SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, and SEQ ID NO: 4, which can have a length between 30 and 45 amino acids, or a length between 112 and 168 amino acids, or a length between 120 and 180 amino acids; as well as variant peptides of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, or SEQ ID NO: 4, which can have 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 substituted, removed and/or added amino acids.

[ES] La presente invención se refiere a péptidos derivados de SEQ ID NO:1, con actividad terapéutica *in vitro* e *in vivo*, que tienen propiedades ventajosas para su producción industrial y su formulación en medicamentos. La presente invención también se refiere al uso de dichos péptidos para el tratamiento y prevención de enfermedades, en específico, desórdenes metabólicos, hiperglucemia, insulinemia, hipercolesterolemia, y/o hipertensión, también son útiles para modular la señalización inmunológica, metabólica, endocrina y la función de la barrera intestinal, y mantener la homeostasis de la glucosa, insulina, adiponectina, leptina, interleucinas, colesterol y triglicéridos. Además de su formulación en composiciones farmacéuticas que comprenden excipientes farmacéuticamente aceptables que pueden ser administrados por vía oral, parenteral, tópica, sublingual, respiratoria, transdérmica o cualquier combinación de los mismos. En particular, la presente invención se refiere a un péptido que consiste en una secuencia de aminoácidos que tiene al menos 60% de identidad de secuencia con cualquiera de las secuencias establecidas en SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, y SEQ ID NO: 4, que pueden tener una longitud de entre 30 y 45 aminoácidos, o una longitud de entre 112 y 168 aminoácidos, o una longitud de entre 120 y 180 aminoácidos; así como de péptidos videntes de SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, o SEQ ID NO: 4 que pueden tener 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 o 10 aminoácidos sustituidos, eliminados y/o añadidos.

[FR] La présente invention concerne des peptides dérivés de SEQ ID NO : 1, à activité thérapeutique *in vitro* et *in vivo*, qui présentent des propriétés avantageuses pour leur production industrielle et leur formulation afin d'obtenir des médicaments. La présente invention concerne également l'utilisation desdits peptides pour le traitement et la prévention de maladies, notamment, de troubles métaboliques, de l'hyperglycémie, de l'insulinémie, de l'hypercholestérolémie et/ou de l'hypertension, ils sont également utiles pour moduler la signalisation immunologique, métabolique, endocrinienne et la fonction de la barrière intestinale, et maintenir l'homéostasie du glucose, de l'insuline, de l'adiponectine, de la leptine, des interleukines, du cholestérol et des triglycérides. L'invention concerne en outre leur formulation afin d'obtenir des compositions pharmaceutiques qui comprennent des excipients pharmaceutiquement acceptables administrables par voie orale, parentérale, topique, sublinguale, respiratoire, transdermique ou n'importe quelle combinaison de celles-ci. En particulier, la présente invention concerne un peptide qui consiste en une séquence d'acides aminés présentant au moins 60 % d'identité de séquence avec n'importe laquelle des séquences définies dans SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, ou SEQ ID No : 4, qui peuvent présenter une longueur comprise entre 30 et 45 acides aminés, ou une longueur comprise entre 112 et 168 acides aminés, ou une longueur comprise entre 120 et 180 acides aminés; ainsi que des peptides variants de SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, ou SEQ ID NO: 4 qui peuvent présenter 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 ou 10 acides aminés substitués, éliminés et/ou ajoutés.

Related patent documents

CA3231514 US20240400621

ES > EN Biomedical Patent

WO2023037342

Péptidos Para Síndrome Metabólico / Peptides For Metabolic Syndrome

Claims

1. Un péptido caracterizado porque consiste en una secuencia de aminoácidos que tiene al menos 80% de identidad de secuencia con una secuencia de aminoácidos seleccionada del grupo que consiste en SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3 y SEQ ID NO: 4.
2. El péptido de conformidad con la reivindicación 1, caracterizado porque la identidad de secuencia es de al menos 90% con la SEQ ID NO. 1.
3. El péptido de conformidad con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones 1 a 2, caracterizado porque es un péptido variante de SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, o SEQ ID NO: 4 que tiene 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 o 10 aminoácidos sustituidos, eliminados y/o añadidos.

ES > EN Biomedical Patent

WO2023037342

Convert to an MS Word file and import to SDL Trados

1	1.		1.
2	Un péptido caracterizado porque consiste en una secuencia de aminoácidos que tiene al menos 80% de identidad de secuencia con una secuencia de aminoácidos seleccionada del grupo que consiste en SEQ ID NO:	 NMT	A peptide characterized because it consists of an amino acid sequence that has at least 80% sequence identity with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:
3	2, SEQ ID NO:	 NMT	2, SEQ ID NO:
4	3 y SEQ ID NO:	 NMT	3 AND SEQ ID NO:
5	4.	 NMT	4.
6	2.	 NMT	2.
7	El péptido de conformidad con la reivindicación 1, caracterizado porque la identidad de secuencia es de al menos 90% con la SEQ ID NO.	 NMT	The peptide according to claim 1, wherein the sequence identity is at least 90% with SEQ ID NO.
8	1.	 NMT	1.
9	3.	 NMT	3.
10	El péptido de conformidad con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones 1 a 2, caracterizado porque es un péptido variante de SEQ ID NO:	 NMT	The peptide according to any of claims 1 to 2, wherein it is a variant peptide of SEQ ID NO:
11	2, SEQ ID NO:	 NMT	2, SEQ ID NO:
12	3, o SEQ ID NO:	 NMT	3, OR SEQ ID NO:
13	4 que tiene 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 o 10   aminoácidos sustituidos, eliminados y/o añadidos.	 NMT	4 that has 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10   amino acids substituted, eliminated and/or added.

Trados has segmented the file at colons

Although an export would be in the proper format

Better to select the parts and use “Merge Segments”

ES > EN Biomedical Patent

WO2023037342

1	1.	Un péptido caracterizado porque consiste en una secuencia de aminoácidos que tiene al menos 80% de identidad de secuencia con una secuencia de aminoácidos seleccionada del grupo que consiste en SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3 y SEQ ID NO: 4.	 NMT	1.	A peptide characterized because it consists of an amino acid sequence that has at least 80% sequence identity with an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 4.
6	2.	El péptido de conformidad con la reivindicación 1, caracterizado porque la identidad de secuencia es de al menos 90% con la SEQ ID NO. 1.	 NMT	2.	The peptide according to claim 1, wherein the sequence identity is at least 90% with SEQ ID NO. 1.
9	3.	El péptido de conformidad con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones 1 a 2, caracterizado porque es un péptido variante de SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, o SEQ ID NO: 4 que tiene 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 o 10 ⁵³ aminoácidos sustituidos, eliminados y/o añadidos.	 NMT	3.	The peptide according to any of claims 1 to 2, wherein it is a variant peptide of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, OR SEQ ID NO: 4 that has 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 ⁵³ amino acids substituted, eliminated and/or added.

Here, “caracterizado porque” should not be
“characterized because” in segment 2
Should be “characterized in that”

The “wherein” in segments 7 and 10 should also be
“characterized in that”

ES > EN Biomedical Patent

WO2023037342

⁹ 3. El péptido de conformidad con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones 1 a 2, caracterizado porque es un péptido variante de SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, o SEQ ID NO: 4 que tiene 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 o 10⁵³ ⁵³ aminoácidos sustituidos, eliminados y/o añadidos.	 3. The peptide according to any of claims 1 to 2, characterized in that it is a variant peptide of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, OR SEQ ID NO: 4 that has 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10⁵³ ⁵³ amino acids substituted, eliminated and/or added.
---	---

In segment 10, the “OR” should be lower case “or”
A little further work in claim 3 (segment 10) finishes up
Oxford commas optional

⁹ 3. El péptido de conformidad con cualquiera de las reivindicaciones 1 a 2, caracterizado porque es un péptido variante de SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, o SEQ ID NO: 4 que tiene 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 o 10⁵³ ⁵³ aminoácidos sustituidos, eliminados y/o añadidos.	 3. The peptide according to any of claims 1 to 2, characterized in that it is a variant peptide of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, or SEQ ID NO: 4 in which 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10⁵³ ⁵³ amino acids have been substituted, eliminated and/or added.
---	--

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

http://patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/detail.jsf?docId=WO2013093069&_cid=P21-MGYEFQ-69631-9

Publication Number

WO/2013/093069

Publication Date

27.06.2013

International Application No.

PCT/EP2012/076787

International Filing Date

21.12.2012

IPC

A61K 8/34 2006.1

A61K 8/37 2006.1

A61K 8/55 2006.1

A61Q 19/00 2006.1

A61Q 19/08 2006.1

CPC

A61K 2800/30

A61K 8/345

A61K 8/375

A61K 8/55

A61Q 19/007

A61Q 19/08

Applicants

L'OREAL [FR]/[FR]

14, rue Royale
F-75008 Paris
France

Inventors

LEREBOUR, Géraldine
MARION, Catherine

Title

[EN] MOISTURIZING COMPOSITION

[FR] COMPOSITION HYDRATANTE

Abstract

[EN] The present invention relates to a composition, in particular a cosmetic composition, comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, at least glyceryl caprylate, 1,3-propanediol, and phytic acid or a salt thereof, said composition being free of perlite. The present invention also relates to a cosmetic care method for moisturizing the skin using a composition, in particular a cosmetic composition, comprising, in a physiologically acceptable medium, at least glyceryl caprylate, 1,3-propanediol, and phytic acid or a salt thereof.

[FR] La présente invention concerne une composition, notamment cosmétique, comprenant, dans un milieu physiologiquement acceptable, au moins du caprylate de glycéril, du 1,3-propanediol, et de l'acide phytique ou l'un de ses sels, ladite composition étant exempte de perlite. La présente invention concerne en outre une méthode de soin cosmétique pour l'hydratation de la peau utilisant une composition, notamment cosmétique, comprenant, dans un milieu physiologiquement acceptable, au moins du caprylate de glycéril, du 1,3-propanediol, et de l'acide phytique ou l'un de ses sels.

Related patent documents

[FR2984735](#) [EP2793818](#) [US20150080346](#) [ES2642176](#)

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

The FR and EN abstracts published in WIPO provide a working glossary

French	English
hydratante	moisturizing
composition	composition
cosmétique	cosmetic
comprenant	comprising
milieu physiologiquement acceptable	physiologically acceptable medium
caprylate de glycéryl	glyceryl caprylate
1,3-propanediol	1,3-propanediol
acide phytique	phytic acid
sels	salts
perlite	perlite
méthode	method
soin cosmétique	cosmetic care
hydratation de la peau	moisturizing the skin
utilisant	using

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

Composition Hydratante / Moisturizing Composition

La présente invention concerne le domaine de la cosmétique, et en particulier de l'hydratation de la peau. La présente invention concerne en particulier une méthode de soin cosmétique permettant d'atténuer les stries de déshydratation, notamment au niveau du visage ou des yeux.

Les stries de déshydratation peuvent apparaître au niveau cutané, dans des cas de sécheresse cutanée, d'autant plus avec le vieillissement cutané. Ces stries peuvent être considérées comme disgracieuses en particulier sur les zones les plus visibles du corps humain comme les mains ou le visage, notamment au niveau péri-oculaire.

Le contour de l'œil est une zone particulièrement fragile et complexe de par sa structure. Cette zone est beaucoup plus mince qu'au niveau du reste du visage. C'est une zone très sollicitée puisque la paupière est en mouvement afin d'assurer une hydratation permanente de la cornée. Le tissu cutané du contour de l'œil est très élastique et plus lâche que la plupart des autres parties du corps et du visage, ce qui rend cette zone particulièrement fragile et sujette à l'apparition de ridules ou stries de déshydratation.

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

Easily imported to SDL Trados

1 La présente invention concerne le domaine de la cosmétique, et en particulier de l'hydratation de la peau.	 NMT	The present invention relates to the field of cosmetics, and in particular to skin hydration.
2 La présente invention concerne en particulier une méthode de soin cosmétique permettant d'atténuer les stries de déshydratation, notamment au niveau du visage ou des yeux.	 NMT	The present invention relates in particular to a cosmetic care method for reducing dehydration streaks, particularly in the face or eyes.
3 Les stries de déshydratation peuvent apparaître au niveau cutané, dans des cas de sécheresse cutanée, d'autant plus avec le vieillissement cutané.	 NMT	Dehydration streaks may appear on the skin, in cases of dry skin, all the more with skin aging.
4 Ces stries peuvent être considérées comme disgracieuses en particulier sur les zones les plus visibles du corps humain comme les mains ou le visage, notamment au niveau péri-oculaire.	 NMT	These striations may be considered unsightly, in particular on the most visible areas of the human body such as the hands or the face, in particular at the <u>periocular</u> level.
5 Le contour de l'œil est une zone particulièrement fragile et complexe de par sa structure.	 NMT	The contour of the eye is a particularly fragile and complex area due to its structure.
6 Cette zone est beaucoup plus mince qu'au niveau du reste du visage.	 NMT	This area is much thinner than the rest of the face.
7 C'est une zone très sollicitée puisque la paupière est en mouvement afin d'assurer une hydratation permanente de la cornée.	 NMT	It is a very stressed area since the eyelid is in motion to ensure permanent hydration of the cornea.
8 Le tissu cutané du contour de l'œil est très élastique et plus lâche que la plupart des autres parties du corps et du visage, ce qui rend cette zone particulièrement fragile et sujette à l'apparition de ridules ou stries de déshydratation.	 NMT	The skin tissue around the eye is very elastic and looser than most other parts of the body and face, making this area particularly fragile and prone to the <u>appearance of fine lines</u> or dehydration streaks.

NMT looks reasonable at first glance

Let's look more closely at the terminology

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

From the published title, “hydratante” should be “moisturizing”, so for segment 1:

The present invention relates to the field of cosmetics, and in particular to skin hydration.



The present invention relates to the field of cosmetics, and in particular to skin moisturizing.

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

Segment 2 introduces a key term for which MT gives its best guess

SDL NMT: “stries de déshydratation” ⇒ “dehydration streaks” – *sounds odd*

La présente invention concerne en particulier une méthode de soin cosmétique
2 permettant d'atténuer les **stries de déshydratation**, notamment au niveau du visage
ou des yeux.

NMT

The present invention relates in particular to a cosmetic care method for
reducing **dehydration streaks**, particularly in the face or eyes.

[Oxford Hachette]: **strie** ~ streak, groove, furrow, (*Med.*) stria

[Djordjevič]: **strie** ~ band, ribbon, stria, stripe

[Quevauvilliers]: **strie** ~ petit sillon (*Angl. stria, band*)

[Petit Larousse]: **strie** ~ chacun des sillons, peu profonds, parallèles entre eux, qui
marquent une surface

[Cassell's]: **strie** ~ stria, streak

[Routledge]: **strie** ~ striation, scratch, streak, checkering

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

SDL NMT: “stries de déshydratation” ⇒ “dehydration streaks”

La présente invention concerne en particulier une méthode de soin cosmétique
2 permettant d'atténuer les **stries de déshydratation**, notamment au niveau du visage
ou des yeux.

NMT

The present invention relates in particular to a cosmetic care method for
reducing **dehydration streaks**, particularly in the face or eyes.

In the end, it was a choice between

“**striae**” (sounds more medical)

and

“**streaks**” (sounds colloquial)

And after some context googling stayed with “streaks”.

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

Segment 4 offered a different rendering, “stries” ⇒ “striations”

4 Ces stries peuvent être considérées comme disgracieuses en particulier sur les zones les plus visibles du corps humain comme les mains ou le visage, notamment au niveau péri-oculaire.	 NMT	These striations may be considered unsightly, in particular on the most visible areas of the human body such as the hands or the face, in particular at the <u>periocular level</u> .
--	--	--

One-to-one term mapping means this must become “streaks

4 Ces stries peuvent être considérées comme disgracieuses en particulier sur les zones les plus visibles du corps humain comme les mains ou le visage, notamment au niveau péri-oculaire.	 NMT	These streaks may be considered unsightly, in particular on the most visible areas of the human body such as the hands or the face, in particular at the <u>periocular level</u> .
--	--	---

The phrase “notamment au niveau péri-oculaire”

is rendered as “in particular at the periocular level”

We just opted away from the medical register, so we should make this:

“particularly around the eyes” (in fact, the NMT uses this in segment 8!)

4 Ces stries peuvent être considérées comme disgracieuses en particulier sur les zones les plus visibles du corps humain comme les mains ou le visage, notamment au niveau péri-oculaire.	 NMT	These streaks may be considered unsightly, in particular on the most visible areas of the human body such as the hands or the face, particularly around the <u>eyes</u> .
--	--	--

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

The first part of the translation in segment 5 sounds “translated”

5	Le contour de l'œil est une zone particulièrement fragile et complexe de par sa structure.		The contour of the eye is a particularly fragile and complex area due to its structure.
---	--	--	---

“Le contour de l'œil est une zone particulièrement fragile et complexe”



“The contour of the eye is a particularly fragile and complex area”

This would sound much better as:

“The area around the eye is particularly fragile and complex”

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

In segment 7 refers to “zone très sollicitée” ⇒ “very stressed area”

7	C'est une zone très sollicitée puisque la paupière est en mouvement afin d'assurer une hydratation permanente de la cornée.	NMT	It is a very stressed area since the eyelid is in motion to ensure permanent hydration of the cornea.
---	---	-----	---

This would read better as “high-stress area”

7	C'est une zone très sollicitée puisque la paupière est en mouvement afin d'assurer une hydratation permanente de la cornée.	NMT	It is a high-stress area since the eyelid is in motion to ensure permanent hydration of the cornea.
---	---	-----	---

But this is arguably a judgment call

I would likely not make this change if revising work by a human translator

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

Also, segment 7 refers to “hydratation permanente” ⇒ “permanent hydration”

7	C'est une zone très sollicitée puisque la paupière est en mouvement afin d'assurer une hydratation permanente de la cornée.	 NMT	It is a high-stress area since the eyelid is in motion to ensure permanent hydration of the cornea.
---	---	---	---

We already know that “hydratation” must become “moisturizing”

“permanente” ⇒ “permanent” here is a false friend

“permanente” ⇒ “constant” is a better rendering

7	C'est une zone très sollicitée puisque la paupière est en mouvement afin d'assurer une hydratation permanente de la cornée.	 NMT	It is a high-stress area since the eyelid is in motion to ensure constant moisturizing of the cornea.
---	---	---	---

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

Finally, in segment 8, we have another term question: “ridules”

8 Le tissu cutané du contour de l'œil est très élastique et plus lâche que la plupart des autres parties du corps et du visage, ce qui rend cette zone particulièrement fragile et sujette à l'apparition de ridules ou stries de déshydratation.	 NMT	The skin tissue around the eye is very elastic and looser than most other parts of the body and face, making this area particularly fragile and prone to the appearance of fine lines or dehydration streaks.
--	---	--

SDL NMT: “ridules” ⇔ “fine lines”

[Oxford Hachette]: **ridule** ~ fine wrinkle

[Djordjevič]: **ridule** ~ X

[Quevauvilliers]: **ridule** ~ X

[Petit Larousse]: **ridule** ~ petit ride (*small wrinkle*)

[Cassell's]: **ridule** ~ X

[Routledge]: **ridule** ~ X

FR > EN Cosmetic Patent

WO2013093069

Revision: “ridules” ⇒ “fine wrinkles”

Le tissu cutané du contour de l'œil est très élastique et plus lâche que la plupart des autres parties du corps et du visage, ce qui rend cette zone particulièrement fragile et sujette à l'apparition de ridules ou stries de déshydratation.	 NMT	The skin tissue around the eye is very elastic and looser than most other parts of the body and face, making this area particularly fragile and prone to the appearance of fine wrinkles or dehydration streaks.
--	--	---

These revisions are then propagated throughout the text

The remaining segments would be analyzed along these lines

The text is assessed for register, term consistency, and readability

SDL spellcheck is quite limited, so

Export to MS Word and do a proper spellcheck before finalizing

Questions Answered

How has patent translation changed?

Less and less de novo translation

Increasingly MT/PE

Basic requirements are the same

Questions Answered

How is MT/PE different from translation?

It is editing an extant translation

Hopefully done with a well-trained TM

Do not substitute de novo translation

Questions Answered

How is MT/PE different from editing HT?

The need to respect style is absent

Slower than editing HT

Should be faster than HT

MT makes mistakes usually absent from HT

Questions Answered

What is a typical workflow?

(See slide 24)

- Obtain copy of the original patent (if possible)
- Prepare working glossary
- Search some key terms/phrases in source
- Work through segments
- Check each instance of key terms in glossary, then propagate
- Verify document and address all problems
- Export target to MS Word for final spelling/grammar check

A Final Observation

“Technological Changes in the Language Translation Industry: Implications for US Patent Attorneys”, Dr. Warren Smith, Dan Bernard

IDEA (Journal of the Franklin Pierce Center for Intellectual Property) **2023** 62(1) 37-69.

[\[http://ipmall.law.unh.edu/sites/default/files/hosted_resources/IDEA/62/nhidea_62n1-2_text_issue_1_tech_changes_37-69.pdf\]](http://ipmall.law.unh.edu/sites/default/files/hosted_resources/IDEA/62/nhidea_62n1-2_text_issue_1_tech_changes_37-69.pdf)

Some of the risks of MT for patent translation include:

- **Can miss important nuances, make incorrect inferences (hallucinations), be less adept at "ambiguity matching"**
- **Cumulative TMs can include arbitrary confluence of styles, preferred word choices, etc.**
- **For JA>EN in particular, challenged by vastly different language structure**
- **Enables less proficient translators / disadvantages more skilled translators**
- **Issues of IP security / confidentiality / accountability for the accuracy of the translation**

Resources (patents)

Espacenet (portal for European Patent Organization, WIPO, JPO)

[worldwide.espacenet.com/]

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

[www.wipo.int]

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)

[www.uspto.gov/]

Oficina Española de Patentes y Marcas (OEPM, Spanish Patent and Trademark Office)

[www.oepm.es/en/index.html]

Deutsches Patent- und Markenamt (DPMA, German Patent and Trademark Office)

[www.dpma.de/]

French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI, French Patent and Trademark Office)

[www.inpi.fr/]

特許庁 (JPO, Japan Patent Office)

[www.jpo.go.jp/indexj.htm] (Japanese)

[www.jpo.go.jp/e/index.html] (English)

特許情報プラットフォーム (Japan Platform for Patent Information)

[www.j-platpat.inpit.go.jp/] (Japanese, option for English)

Landis on Mechanics of Patent Claim Drafting, 4th Ed., Robert C. Faber, Practising Law Institute (1998) - ISBN 0-87224-096-7

Resources (online glossaries)

WIPO PATENTSCOPE Search (search patent & technical terminology in EN, JA, DE, ES, FR, KR, ZH, RU, PT)
[patentscope.wipo.int/search/en/advancedSearch.jsf]

PATRO Patent Translation Term Search (Japanese)
[www.patrolco.jp/term/index.html]

OECD GLOSSARY OF PATENT TERMINOLOGY (general)
[<http://online.fliphtml5.com/qhgw/nyhv/#p=1>]

USPTO Patent Terminology Glossary (general)
[www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/glossary]

European Patent Office (EPO) Patent Glossary (general)
[<http://www.epo.org/en/service-support/glossary>]

Wikipedia Glossary of Patent Terms
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glossary_of_patent_law_terms]

Patent Translation in the Time of Machine Translation Post-Editing

ATA 66th Annual Conference – Boston, MA
23 October 2025

Matthew Schlecht, PhD
Word Alchemy Translation
wordalchemytranslation.com
mattschlecht@wordalchemytranslation.com

