IP.Translator

Manual

Manual version 2024.11
IP.Translator version 2.0.27

IP.appify

About the IP.Translator Software

IP.Translator is a translation program in the form of an easy-to-use **Microsoft Word plugin**, specially optimized for computer-aided translation of **patent claims and patent specifications**. For a Word file in the source language, IP.Translator provides **sentence-by-sentence translation suggestions** in the target language in the familiar Word environment via our **Deep Learning based AI method**. The translation suggestions can be **easily accepted** or **conveniently adjusted** to further optimize the translation. This feedback is then used by the neural translation algorithm to generate translation suggestions for the remaining text with the **consistent terminology** that is particularly important for patent translations.

The current version allows translations in any direction between **English, German, and French** (i.e. EN ↔ DE, EN ↔ FR, DE ↔ FR).

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have questions or feedback, or need support.

IP.appify GmbH

Radeckestr. 43, 81245 Munich
support@ipappify.de
+49 89 831083

Contents

1 Installation

1.1 Installing the Add-In

IP.Translator is a Microsoft Word Add-In that requires administrator privileges to be installed. The installer files are available on the IP.Translator homepage under “Download software and system requirements”.

Direct download link:

- epcapp.blob.core.windows.net/downloads/IP.Translator-latest-cloud.exe

Start the installer with administrator privileges. The installer will automatically install necessary dependencies, which are currently:

- Microsoft VSTO Runtime
- Microsoft .net Framework 4.8 Runtime

For firewall settings and system requirements, see section 1.1.2.

1.1.1 System requirements

IP.Translator is a cloud-based service and therefore does not require any particular hardware requirements.

Software requirements are:

- Windows 7 or newer (no support for iOS / Linux planned)
- Office 2016 or newer
- Administrator privileges for installing the Add-In

1.1.2 Firewall settings

Please make sure the following addresses can be reached:

- https://iptranslator.ipappify.de/*
- https://ipappifyusers.b2clogin.com/*
- https://epcapp.blob.core.windows.net/downloads/* (only for download of the installer)

1.2 Creating an IP.appify user account

In order to use IP.Translator, an IP.appify user account is required, which can easily be set up on our website. To sign up, go to www.ipappify.de , click “Login” and then on “Sign up now”.

Alternatively, directly visit https://my.epcapp.net/login/en.

In the sign up dialogue, enter an email address and request a verification code (Fig. 1). Then check your inbox for the code. If you do not see the email, make sure to check your junk folder.

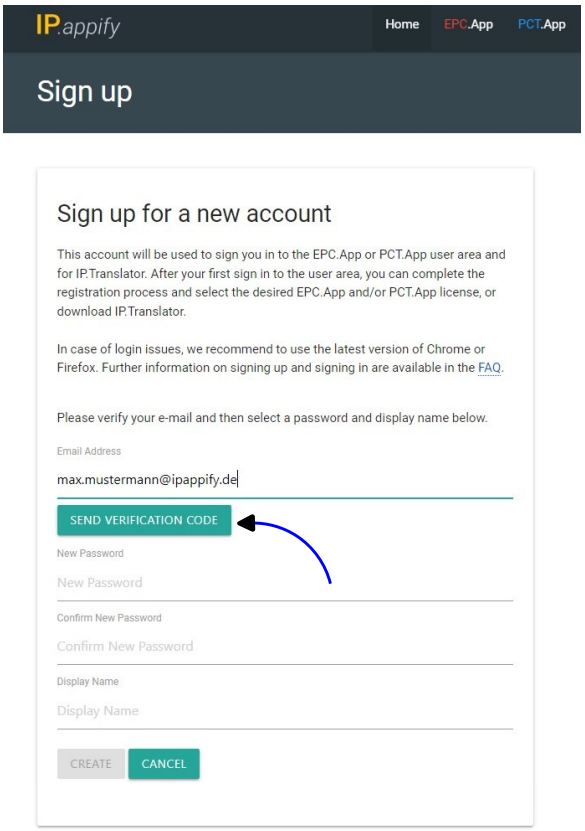

Fig. 1: Sign up, verification code request

Once you have the code, go back to the sign up window and paste it to the “Verification code” input field (Fig. 2). . Click verify code to proceed, this enables the “Create” button at the bottom of the page. Now choose a password and a display name (e.g. <First name> <Last name>) and click “Create”.

You will now be automatically forwarded to the IP.appify shop where an IP.Translator license can be acquired. Note that you can close the signup window at this point (i.e. after having clicked “Create”) if you are planning to use a group license code, see section 1.5.

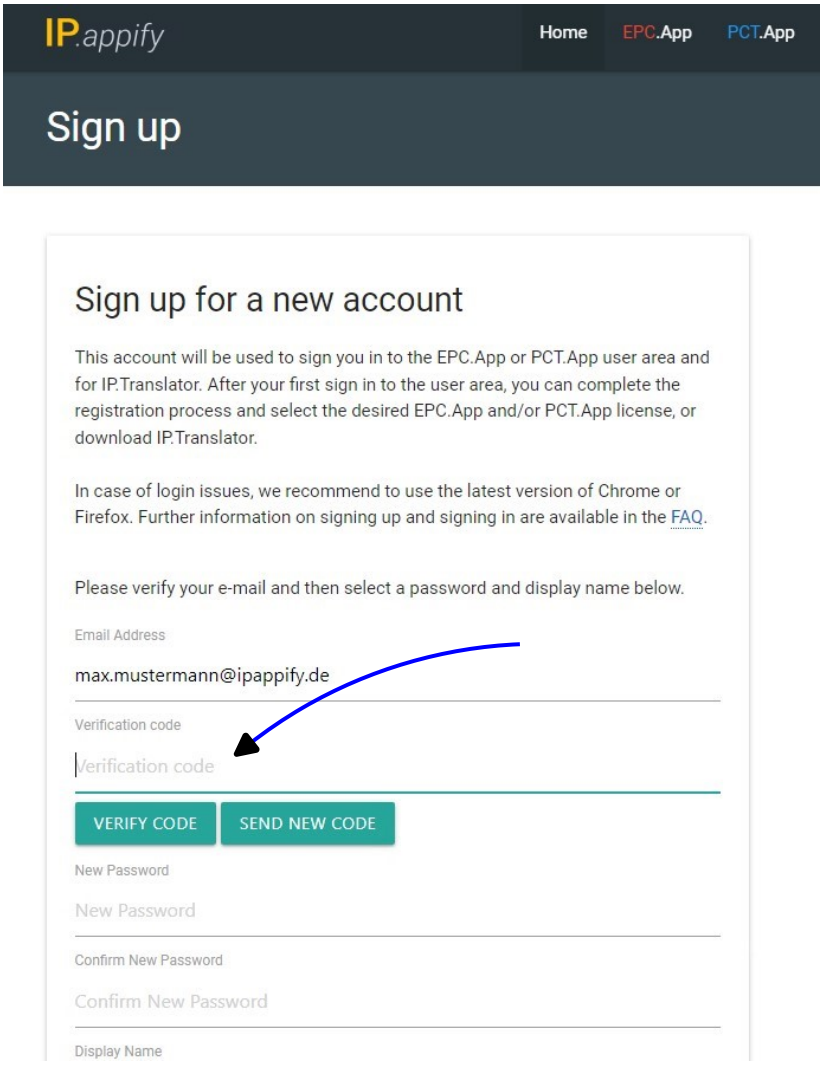

Fig. 2: Sign up, verification account input

1.3 Obtaining a test license or an individual paid license

Once you have signed up for an IP.appify account, you can obtain an IP.Translator license in the IP.appify shop. If you are not automatically redirected to the shop after sign up, please navigate to https://my.epcapp.net/shop. In the shop, choose one of the two available IP.Translator licenses:

- Free license (20,000 words for free, no automatic conversion into a paid license)
- Paid License (monthly billing according to use)

The free license allows you to test the full functionality of IP.Translator for free. There are no feature limitations and there is also no automatic conversion into a paid license. After the free translation volume of 20,000 words is used up, the license becomes automatically inactive.

The paid license is the standard license for individual users. We charge per (first) translation of each word and send monthly invoices to the email address used for the IP.appify account

registration. There is no basic fee and no setup cost, so if you do not translate anything in a given month, then no charges incur.

After having chosen the appropriate license, click “Order” to proceed to checkout.

In the checkout process, please do not tick the checkbox “Allow other users to join this license” unless you plan to use your account as the team account of a company-wide team license (see section 1.4).

After completion of the checkout process, you are ready to use IP.Translator. If you have not already done so, it is now time to install the IP.Translator Add-In (section 1.1).

1.4 Obtaining a join code to create a team license

Team licenses allow teams of users to use IP.Translator under a common license (“group license”).

The team is created by a main team user who signs up for an IP.appify account (“main account”), ideally with a non-personalized email address like info@… of mail@…, since this email will also be used for invoicing. Specifically, all translation costs incurred by individual team members will be mapped to the main account, and at the end of each billing cycle, a usage report and invoice is sent to the main account email address.

After sign up for an IP.appify account, the main user must obtain a paid license (“monthly billing according to use”) as described in section 1.3. During checkout, the checkbox “Allow other users to join this license …” must be ticked, see Fig. 3.

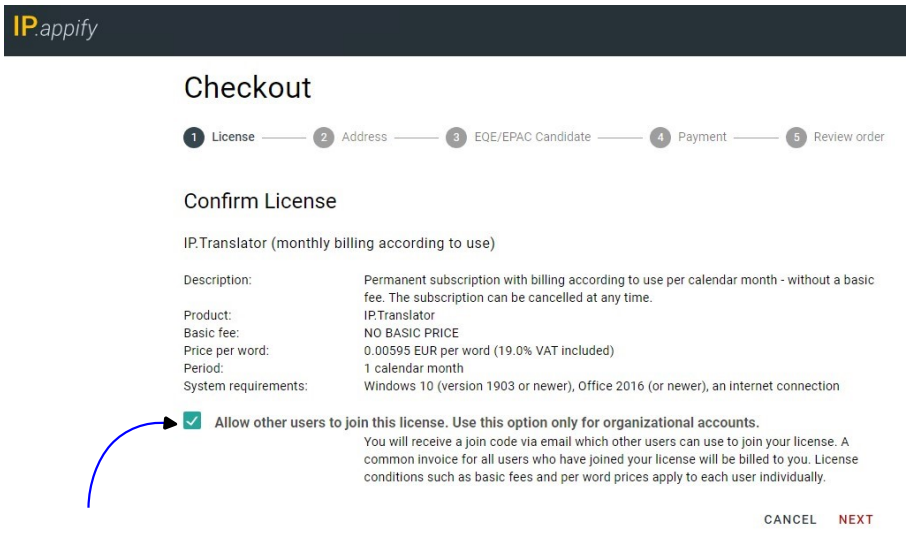

Fig. 3: Checkout with option to obtain a group license

As indicated on the checkout page, a join code will be sent to the main user upon completion of the checkout process. This join code can be distributed to other team members and can be used by them to join the group license.

Note that a join code can also be obtained for an existing user account by contacting us at support@ipappify.de.

Also note that team members that do not yet have an IP.appify account must create one first in order to be able to enter the join code in IP.Translator. This is described in more detail in section 1.5.

1.5 Joining a team license

To join a team license (also called group license) users must have an IP.appify user account, see section 1.2. They do not, however, have to acquire a test license or a paid license. To join the team, they rather have to enter the join code provided by the team main user (see section 1.4) in the IP.Translator add-in. To do so, they have to install IP.Translator (section), and log in as a team member (section 2.2).

Users who already have an account and an existing license can join the team from within IP.Translator via the “Account” button of the IP.Translator ribbon, as explained in detail in section 6.2.2.

2 Starting IP.Translator and logging in

2.1 Using IP.Translator as individual user

To start IP.Translator, simply start Microsoft Word and open any document, or start with a blank document. Once the Word Ribbon is visible, click on the IP.appify tab. Then, on the IP.Translator ribbon (Fig. 4), click “Translation Mode”.

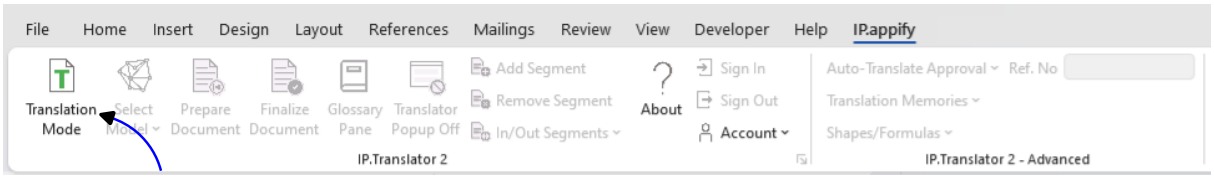

Fig. 4: IP.Translator ribbon, translation mode not yet enabled

The IP.Translator login window should appear (Fig. 5). Now log in with your IP.appify user account. See section 1.2 above regarding how to create an IP.appify user account.

Fig. 5: The log in window

After successful login, the IP.Translator controls should be enabled. If no IP.Translator license is found, a window will show with a link to the IP.appify shop (Fig. 6). A free test license is

available with which 20,000 words can be translated for free of charge and without automatic conversion into a paid license, see section 1.3.

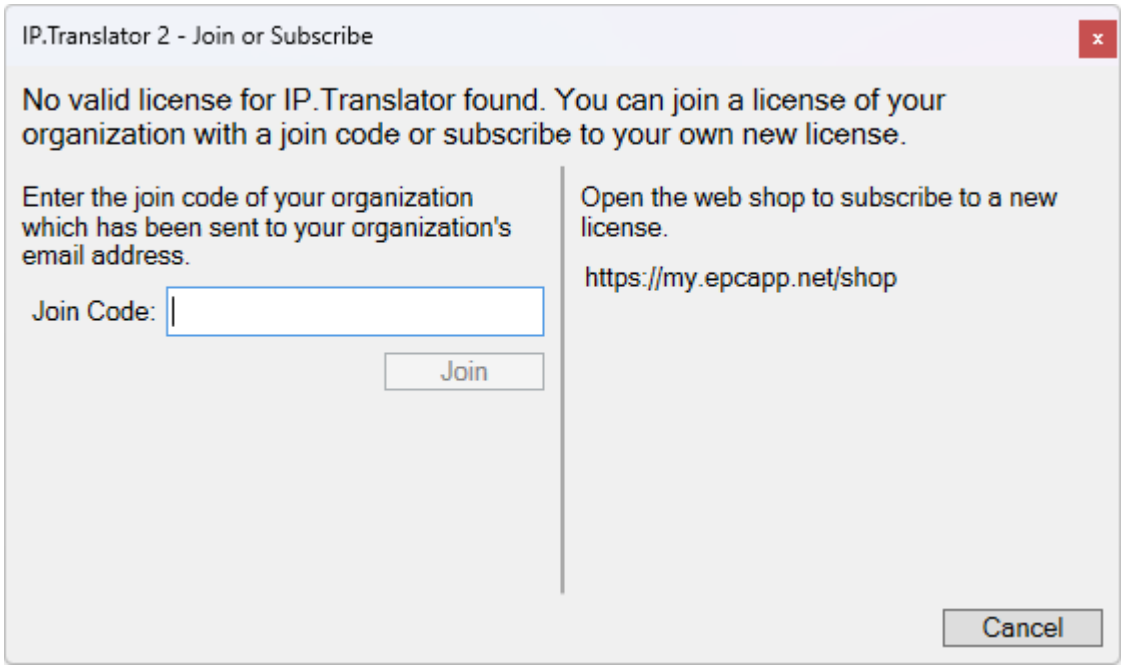

Fig. 6: Translation mode enabled, but no valid license found

2.2 Using IP.Translator as member of a team with a team license

To join a team with a team license, you need an IP.appify user account (see section 1.2) and a **join code** from your main team user. The main team user can obtain the join code upon registration as described in section 1.4 above, or after registration by contacting support@ipappify.de.

Once you have obtained the join code, start Microsoft Word, open any document or a blank document, and then click on the IP.appify tab in the Word ribbon. On the IP.Translator ribbon (Fig. 4), click “Translation Mode”. After signing in, paste the join code into the input field of the dialog that automatically opens (see Fig. 6 oben).

Note that the aforementioned window will only appear if you have no valid IP.Translator license. If you already have a license (e.g. a test license) and wish to join a team by entering the join code, click “Translation Mode” or “Sign In” to log in, and then click “Account” → “Join Group License”. A window as shown in Fig. 7 should appear where you can enter the join code. After entering the join code, the IP.Translator controls should be enabled.

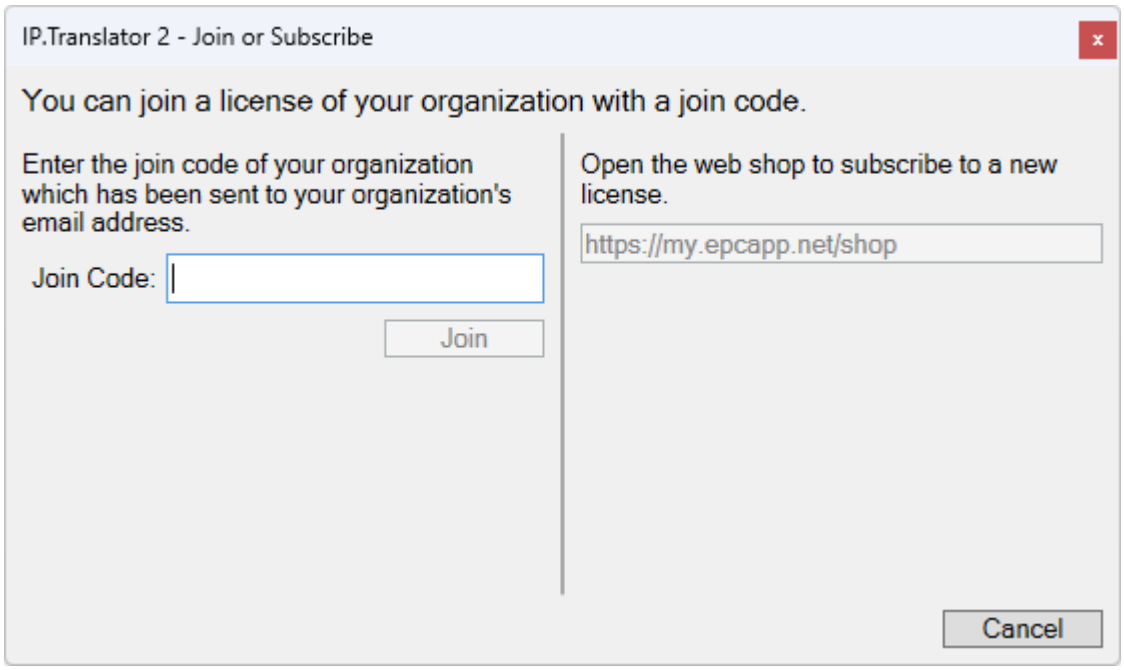

Fig. 7: Join code input window

3 Basic usage

IP.Translator is designed to be easy to use and to seamlessly integrate into existing workflows that use Microsoft Word documents. To translate a given document, simply open the document with Microsoft Word, then click on the IP.appify ribbon tab to open the IP.Translator ribbon, and enable the translation controls by clicking on “Translation Mode”, see also section 2.

3.1 Selecting a translation model

IP.Translator supports the three official languages of the EPO en, de, fr in both translation directions. The available translation directions are thus:

- en ↔ de
- en ↔ fr
- de ↔ fr

Each of these languages corresponds to a translation model that is specifically trained for patent translations using patent documents in the concerned languages. The language model to be used for a translation has to be selected before starting the translation. To do so, click on the translation model symbol on the IP.Translator ribbon, shown in Fig. 8. Then, select the desired translation language pair and direction.

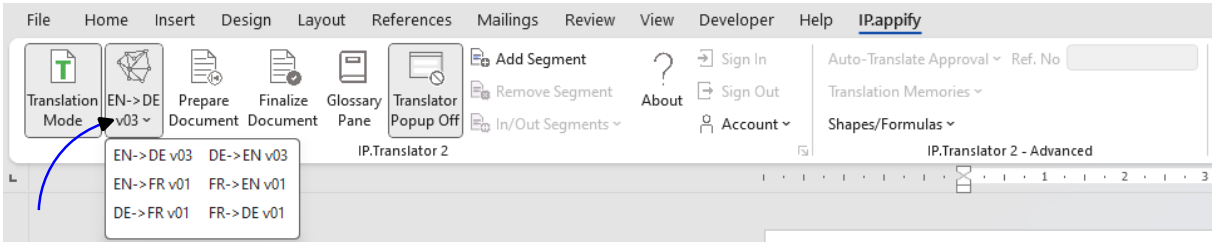

Fig. 8: Language model selection

3.2 Segments and preparing the document

IP.Translator uses segments to simultaneously store the text in the source language as well as the translation of it into the target language. This means that every document that shall be translated using IP.Translator must be provided with suitable segments in the first place. This is automatically done by the button “Prepare document”, which iterates through all paragraphs of the document and converts them into bilingual segments. Segments can also be added or removed manually, e.g. if the need arises after automatic document preparation.

3.3 Preparing the document automatically

With a Word document open and the IP.Translator controls enabled (section 2), click prepare document (Fig. 9). This will convert all text of your document into bilingual segments. Depending on the length of the document, this may take a while.

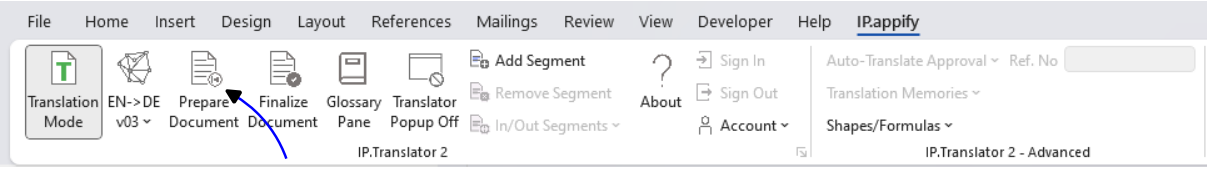

Fig. 9: Prepare document button

When the conversion is finished, hovering with the mouse over any segment will highlight it, and clicking into a segment will open the bilingual translation pop-up window.

If the document includes inline shapes, images or formulas, IP.Translator can automatically substitute the concerned elements with a placeholder (in the form “[:1:]” etc.) and re-insert that placeholder once the translation is finished. If IP.Translator detects such elements, a dialogue as shown below is therefore displayed as to whether or not a substitution shall be performed. It is recommended to perform the substitution for a more convenient way of translating segments including formulas or the like.

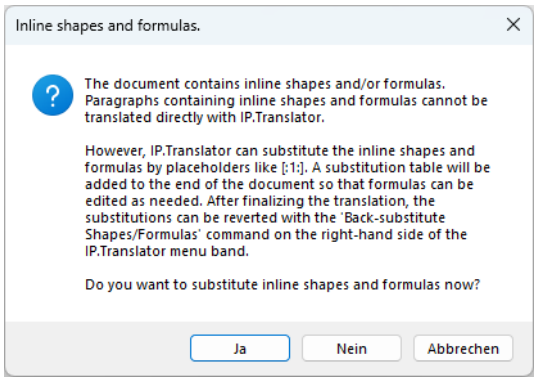

Fig. 10: Dialogue regarding inline shapes and formulas

For more information on inline shapes / formulas substitution, please refer to section 4.7.

3.4 Manually adding and removing segments

It may be useful to add or remove a segment after initial preparation of the document. For instance, one might want to add overlooked text in the source language and prepare it for translation, or split a passage that was not properly segmented into separated segments. This can be done with the “Add Segment” and “Remove Segment” buttons on the IP.Translator ribbon (Fig. 11).

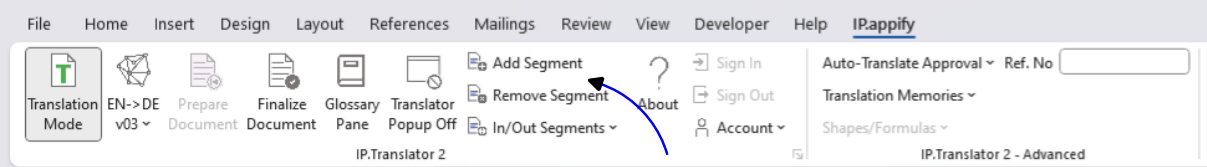

Fig. 11: Add and Remove Segment buttons

To **remove** a **single** segment, click into the segment in question and then click “Remove Segment”. The text of the segment should now be in black, and now longer highlighted if hovered over with the mouse.

To remove **multiple** segments, select the text included in the segments with the mouse. As soon as text spanning more than one segment is selected, Word will automatically select the entire text of the segments so far selected. Once the desired segments are selected, click “Remove Segment”. The text of the segments should now be in black, and now longer highlighted if hovered over with the mouse.

To **add** a segment, select the text that shall be converted into a new segment and click “Add Segment”. If you want to add multiple segments, do this repeatedly for each segment. If the text to be converted into segments includes segmentation points like line breaks or periods, IP.Translator will automatically add new segments at each segmentation point.

3.5 Finalizing the document

Once the translation is finished, IP.Translator can convert the segments back into normal Word text (“finalize the document”). Note that this conversion cannot be reverted, i.e. once the segments are converted back into normal Word text, the source language text is no longer available, including glossary entries and translation memories. We therefore recommend to keep a copy of the final translation in a separate file (or as a prior version in a documents management system) before finalizing the document in order to be able to access the additional data at a later time if needed.

To convert the document text into normal Word text, click “Finalize Document” on the IP.Translator ribbon. This will display a confirmation dialogue (Fig. 12), and then replace all segments with normal Word text in the target language. Depending on the length of the document, this may take a while.

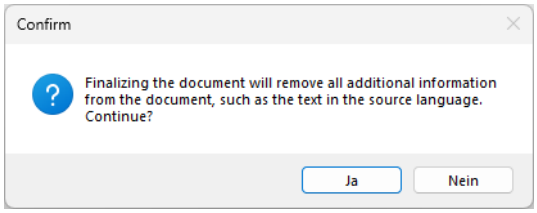

Fig. 12: Confirmation dialog for finalizing the document

If the document includes graphics or formulas that had been substituted with placeholders by IP.Translator, the “Finalize Document” function will restore these elements to its original position, and display a corresponding dialogue (Fig. 13).

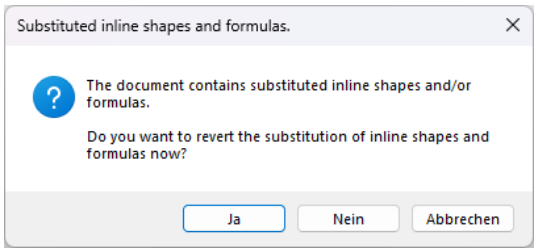

Fig. 13: Confirmation dialog for inline shape/formula substitution

For more information on graphics / formulas substitution, please refer to section 4.7.

4 The translation pop-up window

All the translation work is done in the bilingual translation pop-up window. The translation pop-up window can be moved around freely to facilitate arrangement of it where suitable, e.g. next to the text to be translated (Fig. 14). The translation window contains an upper part with the segment text in the source language, and a lower part with the translation to the target language.

Buttons are included at the top of the window to perform various translation actions. These will be described below. There is also a dropdown symbol at the bottom of the pop-up window (“Search”) with which a bilingual search can be carried out, which is described in more detail in section 4.8.

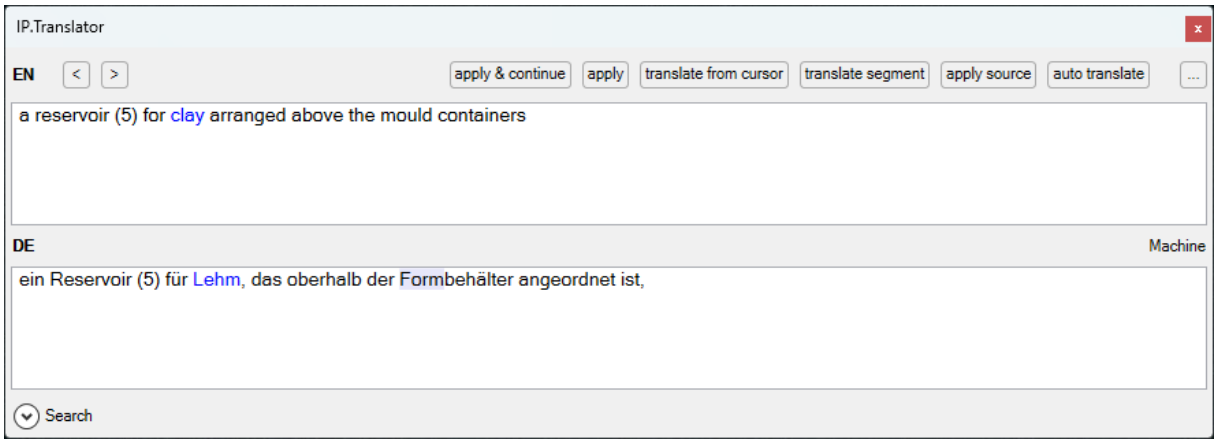

Fig. 14: The translation pop-up window

4.1 Showing and Hiding the Translation pop-up window

The translation pop-up window automatically shows upon enabling the IP.Translator controls (button “Translation Mode”) or upon clicking into a segment.

The pop-up window can also be temporarily hidden by clicking “Translator pop-up off” on the IP.Translator ribbon (Fig. 15). Click this button again to show the pop-up once more.

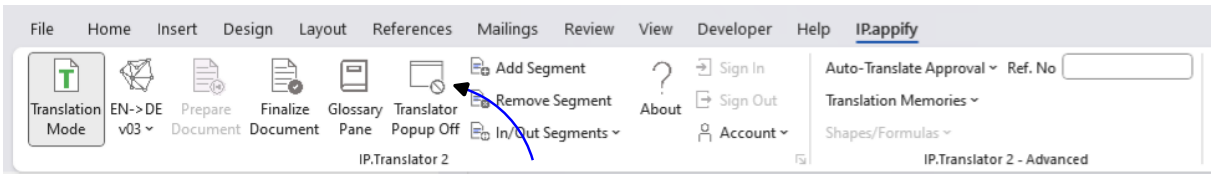

Fig. 15: Button to hide/show translation pop-up window

4.2 Navigating between segments

The translation pop-up window includes two buttons on the top left corner to navigate between segments. Clicking the left and right buttons, respectively, navigates to the

preceding and subsequent segment, respectively, irrespective of whether that segment has already been translated or not.

4.3 Translating Text

The suggested translation included in the target language area of the translation pop-up window can be adapted as needed. IP.Translator offers several functions to assist you for this.

4.3.1 Accepting and applying the translation

If the translation provided by IP.Translator is considered accurate and no further adaptation is needed, it can be **applied**, meaning that the translated text is shown in the Word document, and IP.Translator remembers this translation for subsequent segments in order to ensure inter-segment translation consistency.

To apply a translation, either click “apply” in the translation pop-up window, or click “apply next”. “Apply next” (or pressing Ctrl + Y) causes the translation pop-up window to advance to the next untranslated segment, whereas “apply” (or pressing Ctrl + W) causes the translation pop-up window to remain in the currently active segment.

Note that any manual adaptation of the suggested translation in the target language area of the translation pop-up window is temporary as long as it is not applied. This is indicated by “changes not applied yet” in the pop-up window (Fig. 16). If the translation pop-up window is advanced to another segment, either by clicking on the segment text or by clicking “next” / “previous”, these manual adaptions are therefore lost.

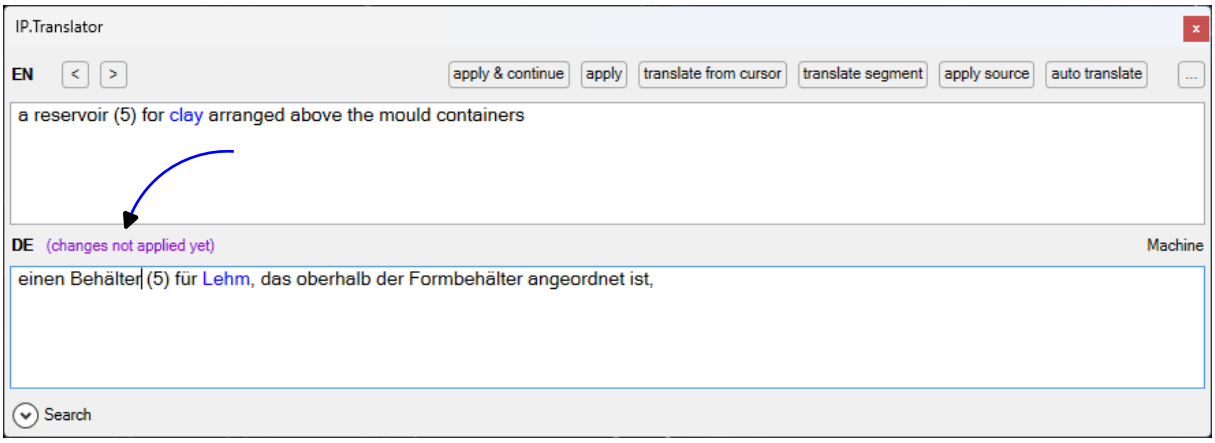

Fig. 16: Translation pop-up window with indication that changes are not yet applied

4.3.2 Translating from cursor

If a particular translation is to be changed, you can simply type the desired translation into the target language area. If the remainder of the translation requires any adaptation to the new term – e.g. due to a change of genus or numerus of the term in question – IP.Translator

can automatically perform the required adaptations by translating the text again from the current position of the cursor. This can be done by clicking “translate from cursor” or using the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + Space.

In the example below, the German translation of reservoir is changed from “Reservoir” (Fig. 17) to “Behälter” (Fig. 18), requiring adaptation of the relative clause (“der” → “das”). Clicking “translate from cursor” after typing “Behälter” into the target window causes IP.Translator to automatically perform the correct syntactical adaptation.

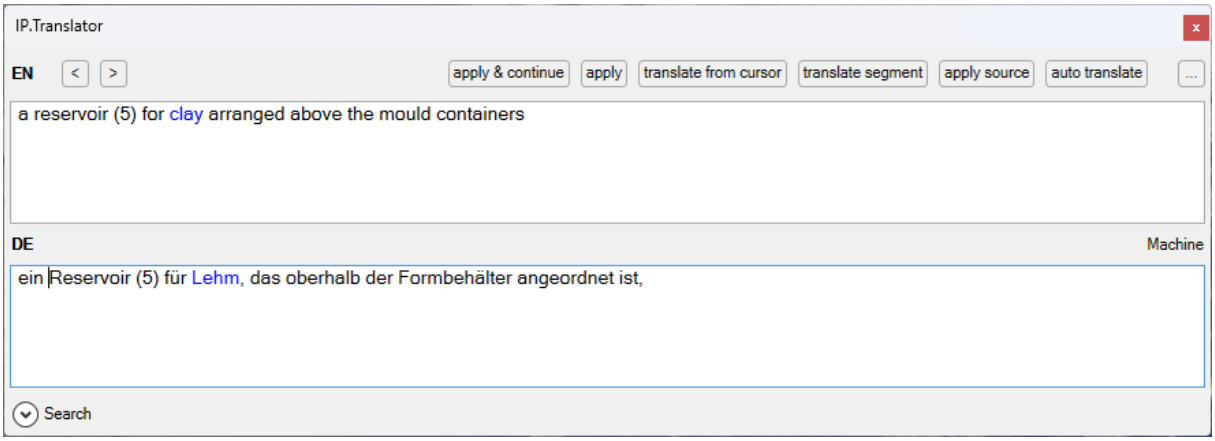

Fig. 17: Translation pop-up window before manual adaptation of DE text; blue text marks matched glossary entry

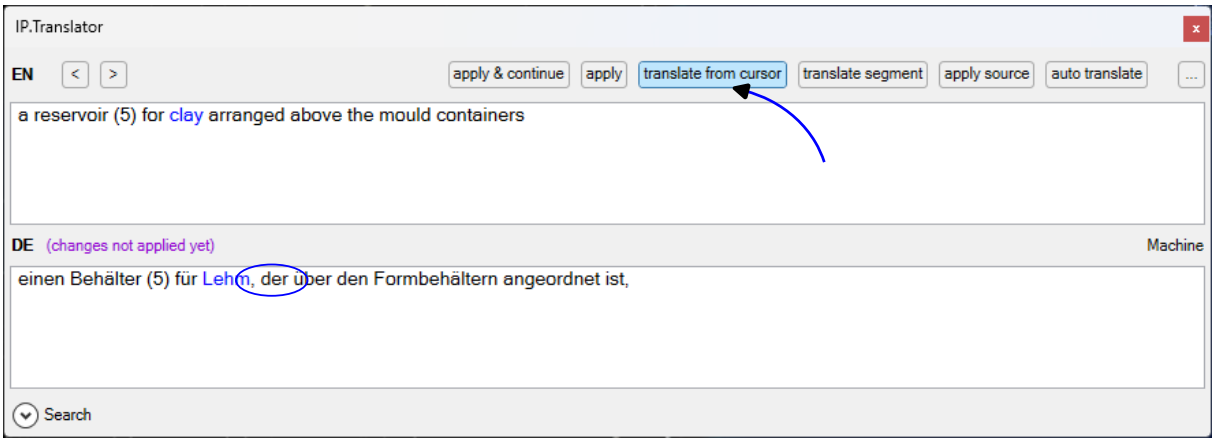

Fig. 18: Translation pop-up window after change in DE text and translation from cursor, blue ellipsis marks syntactical adaptation

Note that “translate from cursor” will overwrite any manual adaptations applied to the part of the text after the current cursor position, so make sure these adaptations are still present after translating from cursor.

4.3.3 Translating the entire segment again

If IP.Translator shall re-translate an entire segment, this can be done by clicking “translate segment” or by pressing Ctrl + F5.

4.3.4 Using suggestions to change translation of individual words

IP.Translator can propose additional translations in the current context and automatically adapt the remainder of the segment to the chosen translation in a manner similar to the “translate from cursor” function described in section 4.3.2. To use this function, select a word in the target language area of the translation pop-up window and right-click on it. Then click on “Change Word”. IP.Translator will replace the current term with the selected one and adapt the remainder of the current segment as necessary.

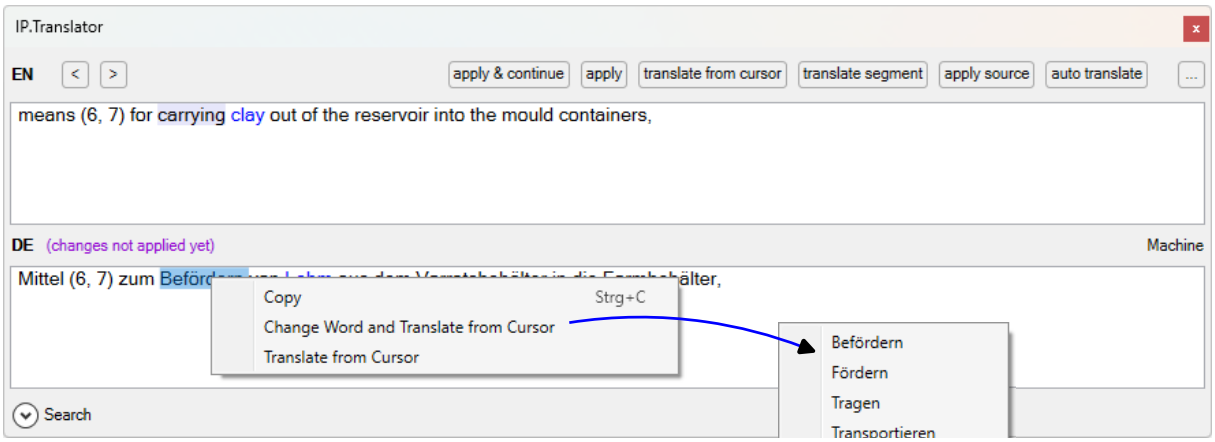

Fig. 19: Translation pop-up window with translation suggestion after right click on selected term

4.3.5 Applying the source language text

If the segment shall not be translated at all and instead the source language text shall be used, click “apply source” or press Ctrl + Q. Note that this directly applies the source language text as if the apply button would have been pressed (see section 4.3.1 above).

4.4 Autotranslate

IP.Translator has an auto-translate function with which all presently untranslated segments can be automatically translated. During auto-translation, IP.Translator will take previously translated segments, any loaded external translation memories (section 5) and the glossary (section 4.5), if any, into account. This means that even if you use auto-translation, a translation with a high degree of consistency will be produced.

You can start auto-translation at any point by clicking “Auto-translate” in the translation pop-up window (Fig. 20). IP.Translator will then go through all segments that have not yet been translated, and automatically translate these in the manner described above.

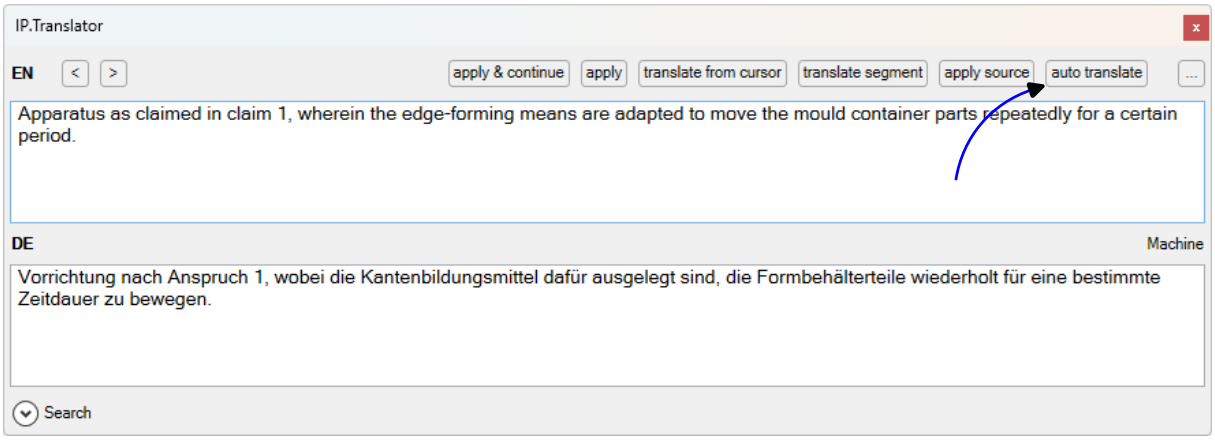

Fig. 20: Auto-translate button in the translation pop-up window

To distinguish between manually translated and automatically translated text, auto-translated text is displayed in orange in the translated Word document, as shown in Fig. 21 below.

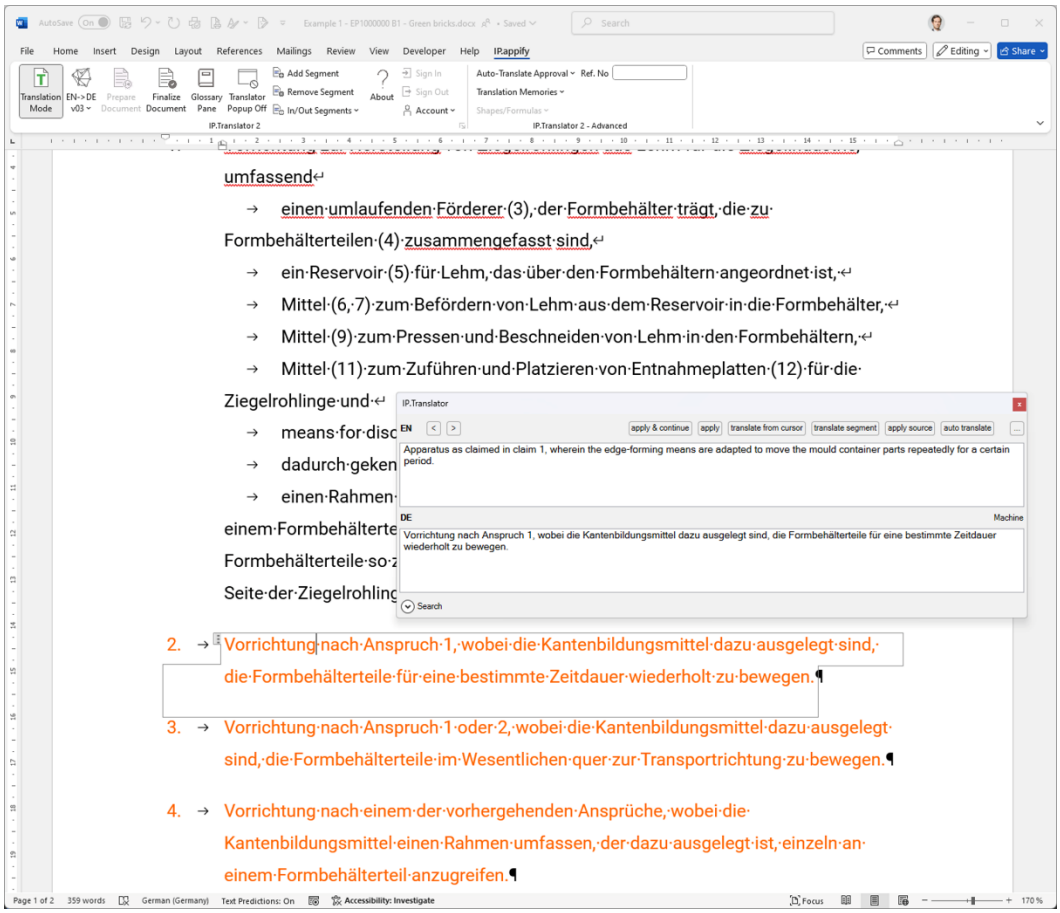

Fig. 21: Auto-translated text

The auto-translated segments can then be edited as needed using the translation pop-up window as described in the preceding sections.

If the auto-translated segments all appear to be correctly translated, the machine translation can be **approved**. To do so, click on “Auto-Translate Approval” (see Fig. 22 unten) and then on ”Approve machine translations” on the “Advanced” section of the IP.Translator ribbon.

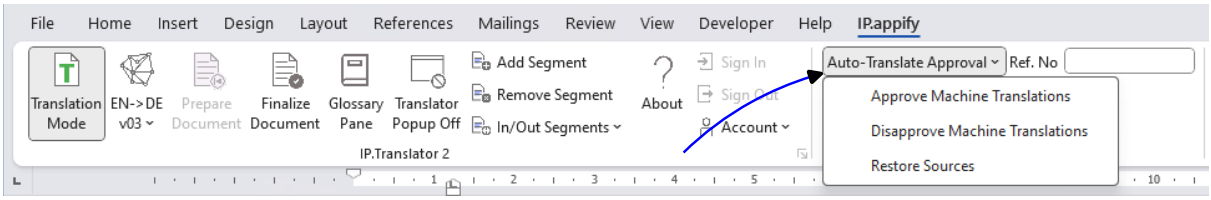

Fig. 22: Auto-translate approval functions

This approves **all** machine translated segments in the same manner as a manual translation is approved by clicking “apply” in the translation pop-up window (section 4.3.1), i.e. the auto-translated text is rendered black, and IP.Translator will remember the respective translations for later translations of segments in order to ensure inter-segment translation consistency. Note that the approval cannot be undone via the IP.Translator UI.

Similarly, you can also **disapprove** all auto-translated segments by clicking “Auto-Translate Approval” (see Fig. 22 oben) and then on ”Disapprove machine translations” on the “Advanced” section of the IP.Translator ribbon. This is useful e.g. if it becomes apparent that some terms have not been translated as desired by the auto-translate function, in particular if they occur for the first time in an auto-translated segment. In such situation, disapproving all auto-translated segments allows to modify the translation in selected segments as needed, to apply these translations (section 4.3.1) in order to have IP.Translator remember them in subsequent translations, and then re-run the auto-translate. IP.Translator will remember the new translations of the aforementioned terms, and should consistently translate further occurrences of the term when running auto-translate again.

The auto-translation as such can also be undone as long as it has not been approved as described above by clicking “Auto-Translate Approval” (see Fig. 22 oben) and then on ”Restore Sources” on the “Advanced” section of the IP.Translator ribbon.

4.5 Using the glossary

The glossary allows to define own translations that are to be used throughout the document. IP.Translator will apply such translations with priority, so that they can be used e.g. to ensure consistent translation of rarely occurring terms, or to ensure a desired translation of terms known to be typically translated differently by IP.Translator. Terms can be added to the glossary either from the translation pop-up window or via the glossary pane.

The glossary is stored in the Word document, but can be exported as explained in section 4.5.3. Note that the glossary is deleted from the file when finalizing the document (section 3.5). We therefore recommend to keep a copy of the final translation in a separate file (or as a prior version in a documents management system) before finalizing the document in order to be able to access the glossary data at a later time if needed.

4.5.1 The glossary pane

The glossary pane is hidden by default, but can be shown by clicking “Glossary Pane” on the IP.Translator ribbon. The glossary pane has three tabs:

- Active Segment
- Document
- Validation

The **“Active Segment”** tab shows glossary entries that occur in the source language in the currently active segment, i.e. the one selected in the Word document. New entries can be added by typing the source (left) and target language (right) terms into the text boxes below the caption “New:” and by then clicking “Add”, see Fig. 23. If the added term does not exist in the currently active segment, the term will nevertheless be added to the global (document-wide) glossary, shown in Fig. 25 unten. Existing items can be edited or removed.

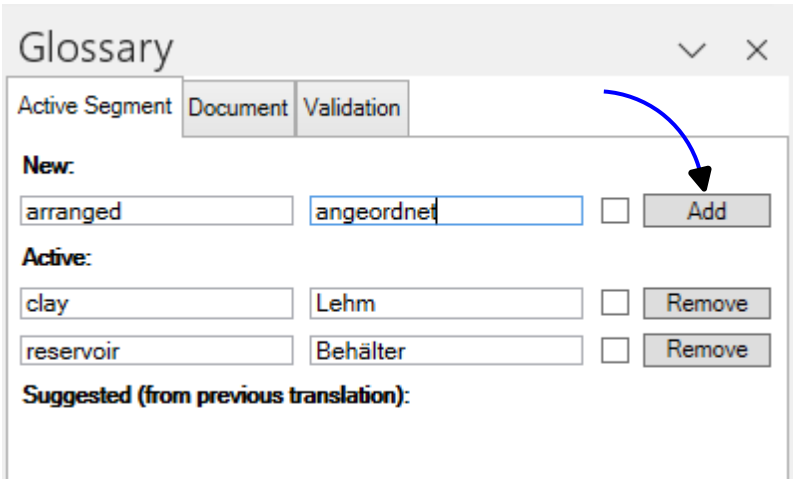

Fig. 23: Glossary pane: manually adding an entry

As soon as there is an entry in the glossary, IP.Translator will use this term with priority in its translations. IP.Translator will also highlight matched glossary entries in the translation pop-up window, where red color indicates a match in the source language, but no match in the target language, and blue indicates a match in both languages. An example is shown in Fig. 24 for the glossary entries of the glossary shown in Fig. 23.

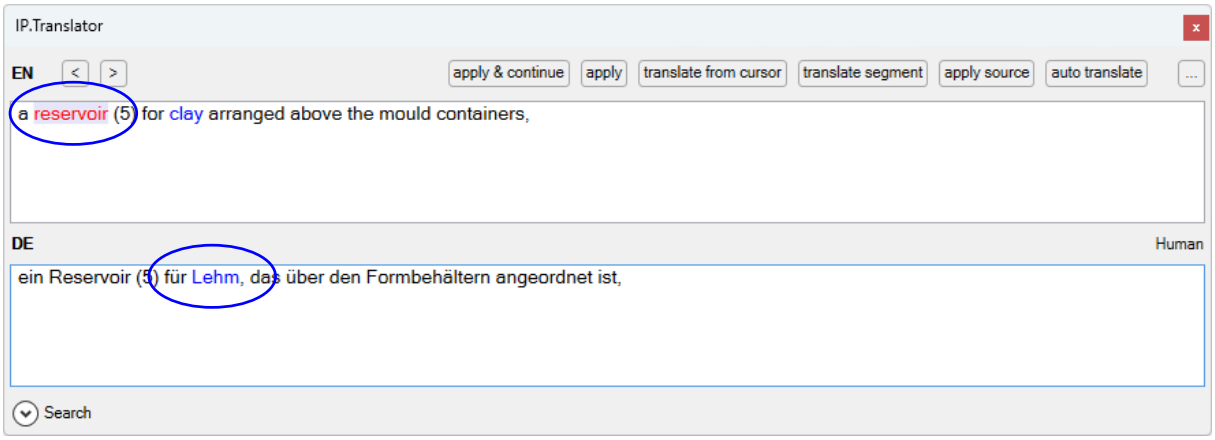

Fig. 24: Examples of glossary entry matching (blue: matching translation, red: no match)

The “Document” tab (Fig. 25) shows the document-wide glossary, i.e. all glossary entries provided for the current document. As in the “Active Document” tab, glossary entries can be manually added, edited or removed.

The “Document” tab also has two buttons to export and import glossaries, see section 4.5.3 for details.

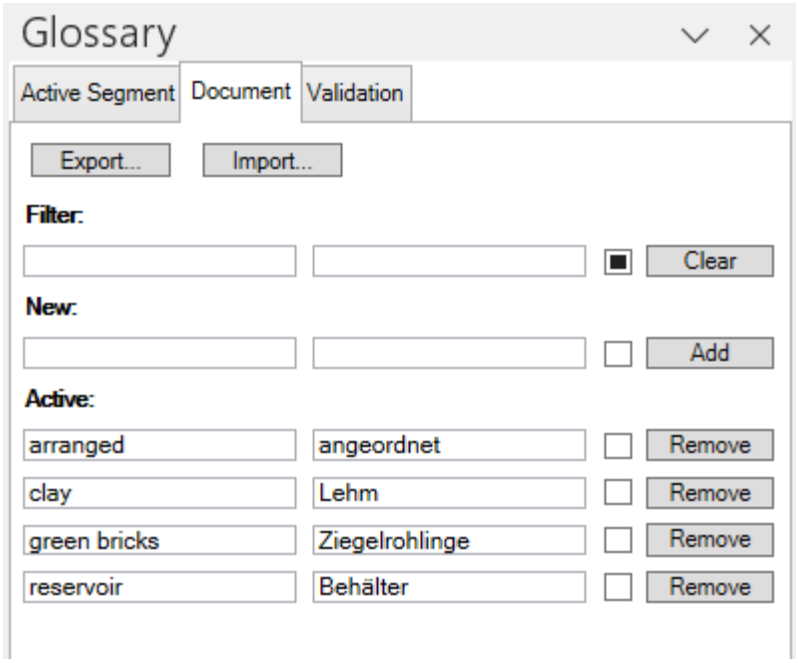

Fig. 25: Glossary pane - document tab

Finally, the “Validation” tab provides functions to check consistent use of glossary entries throughout the document. To start the validation, simply click “Next” in the “Validation” tab, see Fig. 26. If IP.Translator finds a segment where a glossary entry is matched in the source language, but not in the target language, this segment will be selected and an error will be shown in the “Validation” tab, as also illustrated in Fig. 26. The segment in question can then be edited to resolve the error, or the error can be ignored using the “Ignore” / “Ignore All”

buttons. The “Refresh” button performs the validation of the currently active segment again, so that changes that have been made in the meantime can be reflected.

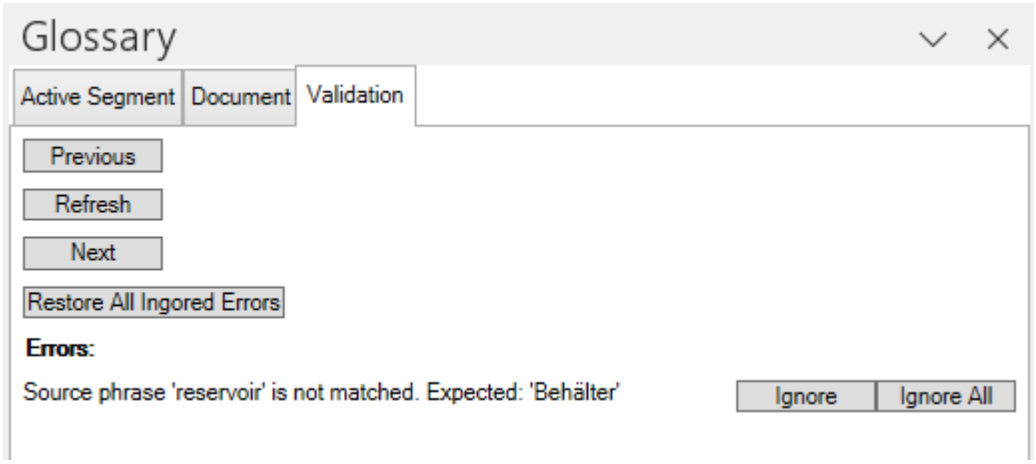

Fig. 26: Glossary pane - validation tab

4.5.2 Adding a glossary entry from the translation pop-up window

Glossary entries can not only be manually added as explained in the preceding section, but also added from the translation pop-up window. To do this, select a term in the source language area of the translation pop-up window for which a glossary entry shall be created, click “Add to Glossary” and select the desired translation from the context menu, as shown in Fig. 27. This automatically creates a glossary entry in the glossary pane. To show the glossary pane if it is hidden, click “Glossary Pane” on the IP.Translator ribbon.

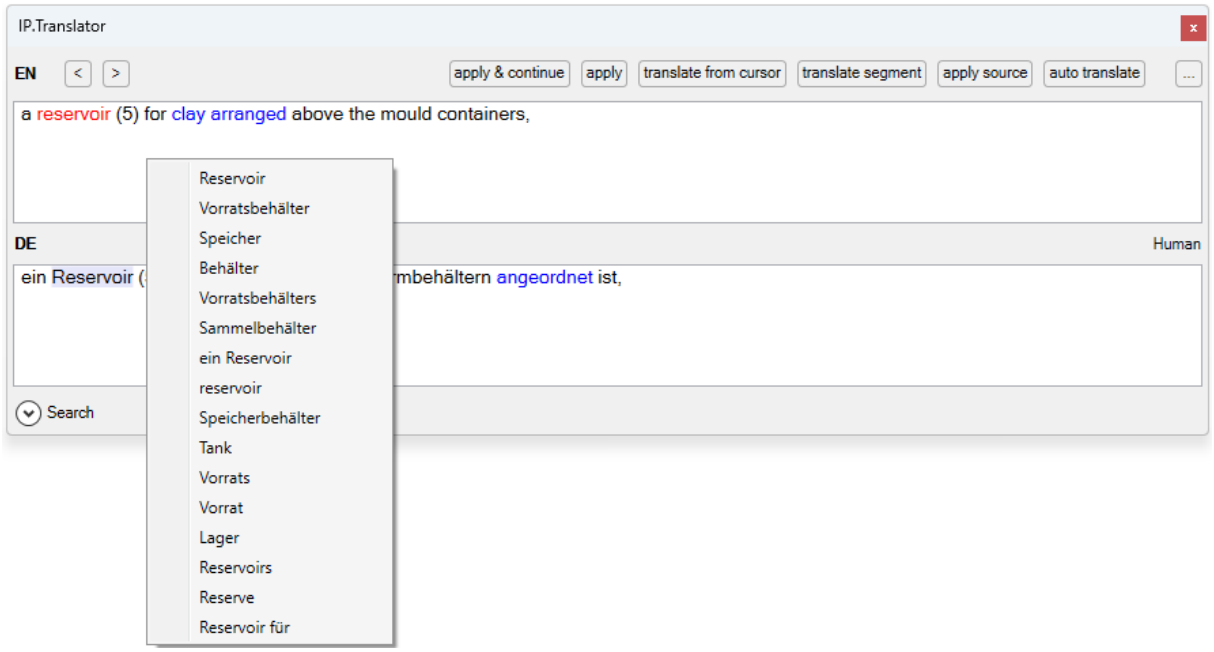

Fig. 27: Adding a glossary entry from the translation pop-up window

4.5.3 Exporting and importing glossaries

Glossaries can be exported from a Word document that is not yet finalized (see section 3.5), or vice versa imported. Glossary files are text files in which terms in the source language and the target language are separated by semicolons (csv file) or by tabs (tsv file), and in which there is one glossary entry per line. Such files can be conveniently generated and maintained using Microsoft Excel or any other spreadsheet software, and exported via File→Export→Other File Types in the case of Microsoft Excel.

To export or import a glossary, open the glossary pane by clicking “Glossary Pane” on the IP.Translator ribbon, then navigate to the “Document” tab of the glossary pane and click “Import” or “Export”. The type of delimiter (semicolon or tab) can be selected by selecting the corresponding file type (csv or tsv).

4.6 Formatting

IP.Translator preserves as much text-level formatting as possible. Therefore, paragraph styles such as heading styles are maintained when performing the translation, and to a large extend character styles (like subscript, superscript, italics, bold etc.) are also maintained. Note, however, that mapping the format between source and target language is not trivial, so IP.Translator may not be able to always provide accurate results.

4.6.1 Paragraph styles

Microsoft Word paragraph styles are styles that affect an entire paragraph. IP.Translator respects these styles inasmuch as a segment that is included in a paragraph with a given style applied to it will have that style applied when the translation is reflected in the document (i.e. when “apply” is clicked in the translation pop-up window, see section 4.3.1). This means that e.g. headings, bullet lists, automatic numbering is maintained upon translating the segment.

4.6.2 Character-level formatting

IP.Translator tries to respect as much character-level formatting as possible. This cannot be perfect since character-level formatting cannot always be easily mapped from the source language to the target language. Still, IP.Translator usually is good in recognizing subscripts e.g. in chemical formulae and superscripts e.g. in exponents, and therefore usually provides good results. Note, however, that too much character-level formatting in the source language may require substantial manual rework after finalizing the document.

Also note that applying character-level formatting in the translation pop-up window will not be reflected in the Word document. Such formatting therefore must be applied either to finished segments with the Word user interface (not recommended since modifying that segment using the translation pop-up window will overwrite the formatting), or to the

finalized document (recommended). Regarding finalizing the document, please refer to section 3.5.

4.7 Images, shapes and formulas

If the document includes inline shapes, images or formulas, IP.Translator cannot automatically translate those. Since these objects can also occur inline, IP.Translator can susbtitute the objects during preparation of the document (see section 3.3). If IP.Translator detects any of the aforementioned types of objects, a dialogue is displayed inquiring whether a substitution of these objects shall be performed (recommend). This dialogue is shown in Fig. 10 on page 10.

Fig. 28 unten shows an example of a document in which several inline formulas have been substituted by IP.Translator with placeholders [:1:], [:2:] and [:3:].

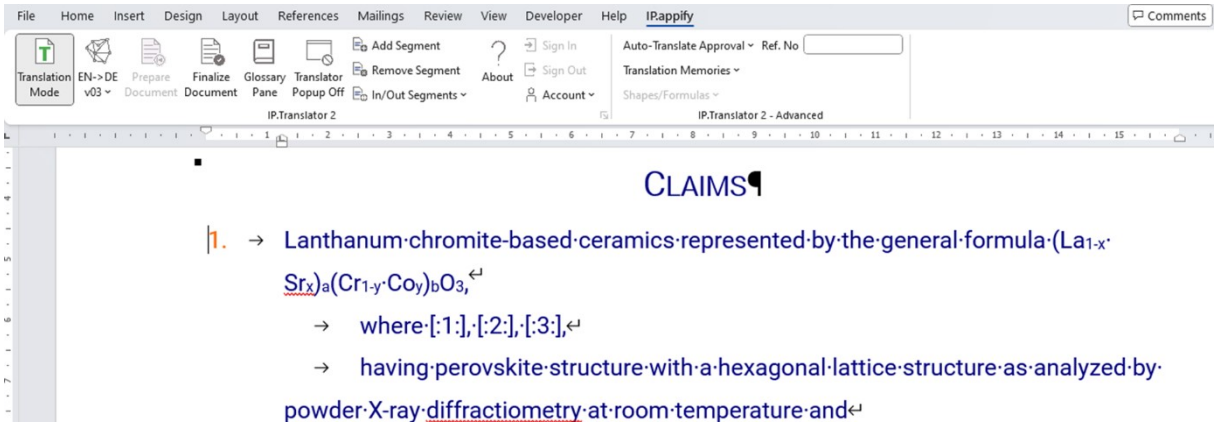

Fig. 28: Document in source language with several equation objects replaced by placeholders

The formulas themselves are included in a table at the end of the document, as shown in Fig. 29. They can be edited there, e.g. decimal separators can be replaced, images can be cropped, etc. Any change applied to these objects will be reflected also in the finalized version of the document.

	You may modify shapes and formulas as needed but do not modify keys or add/delete rows.
[:1:]	$0.02 \leq x \leq 0.2$
[:2:]	$0.01 \leq y \leq 0.03$
[:3:]	$0.95 \leq a/b \leq 1.05$

Fig. 29: Table with replaced inline shapes / formulas

When the translation is finished, IP.Translator can back-substitute the placeholders [:1:] etc. with the original inline shapes / formulas. A corresponding dialog is automatically displayed when clicking the “Finalize Document” button on the IP.Translator ribbon for documents containing replaced inline shapes / formulas, see section 3.5.

It is also possible to perform the substitution manually after finalization by clicking on “Shapes/Formulas” → “Back-Substitute Shapes/Formulas” in the “Advanced” section of the IP.Translator ribbon, see Fig. 30. Note that the button “Shapes/Formulas” is only enabled while the document is not yet prepared / finalized, i.e. while no IP.Translator segments are present.

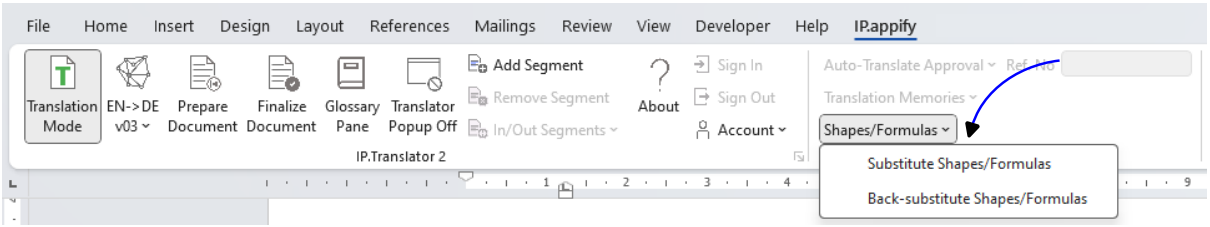

Fig. 30: Controls to manually replace inline shapes and formulas

4.8 Searching for text

IP.Translator provides a bilingual search function in the translation pop-up window that can be used to quickly find text in the source language, or matching source language / target language pairs. This is useful when adapting the translation of a term to a different meaning in the course of translating a document.

To access the search function, click on the “Search” dropdown button in the lower left corner of the translation pop-up window. This will open the search bar as shown in Fig. 31. The search bar includes text boxes for search terms in the source and the target language, respectively. If any of these terms is matched in the corresponding parts of a segment, the matched text will be highlighted in yellow.

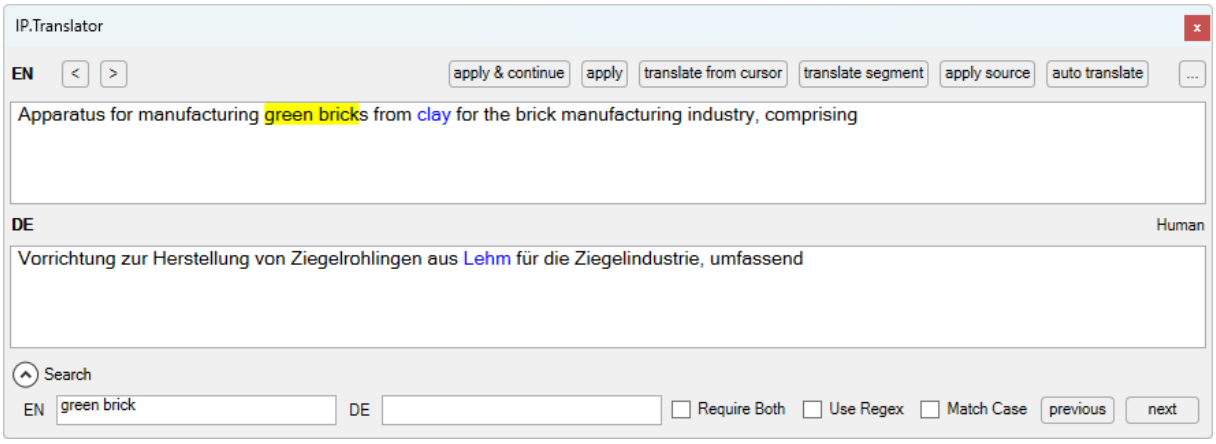

Fig. 31: The search function of the translation pop-up window

There are three modifier checkboxes for the search:

- Require Both
- Use Regex
- Match Case

If “Require Both” is checked, the search only yields results where both source and target language are matched. This is useful for searching for particular translations of a given source language term.

If “Use Regex” is checked, regular expressions can be used in the search text boxes. For instance, “.” matches any character, “.*” matches 0 or more of any characters, and “.?” matches 0 or 1 of any character. For more information on regular expressions, see e.g. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/standard/base-types/regular-expression-language-quick-reference. A regex quick reference sheet is available here.

If “Match Case” is selected, the search only yields results matching the exact case of the search terms.

5 Translation Memories

The sum of all translated segments forms a so-called translation memory, i.e. a database that stores the source and target language information of each segment. IP.Translator can export the translation memory of the current document for later reuse, or import translation memories from external sources. This may be useful if a very similar document (e.g. parent application) has been translated before and the translation memory of the prior translation shall be used in the current translation.

Translation memories can be imported or exported through the “Translation Memories” button on the “Advanced” section of the IP.Translator ribbon, see Fig. 32.

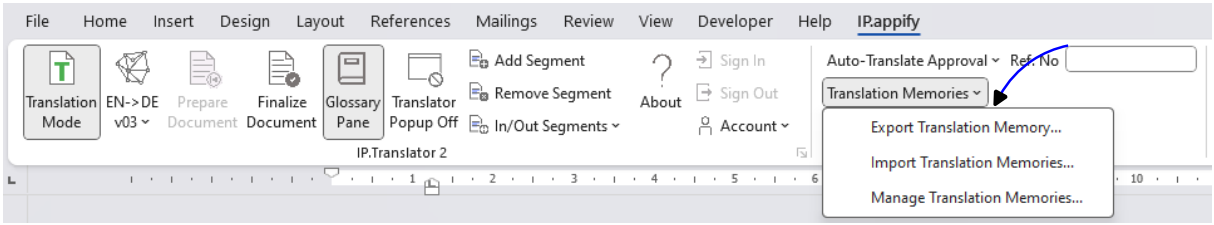

Fig. 32: The translation memories button

The “Export Translation Memory” button opens a file save dialogue for saving the translation memory of the current document to a translation memory file (tmx file).

To import a translation memory from a file, click “Import Translation Memories”. This displays first a reminder that prior to the import, the correct translation model (i.e. translation direction like en → de) must be selected. The reason for this is that IP.Translator filters source and target language segment from the external translation memory according to the source → target language setting of the selected translation model. Please refer to section 3.1 on how to select a translation model. After confirming the reminder, a tmx file can be selected. Note that translation memory files need not be from IP.Translator, but can also stem from other sources like Trados.

Finally, “Manage Translation Memories” allows to remove or reload translation memories after import. “Reload” is used to re-import the translation memory, e.g. after a manual change of the translation memory file in an external editor.

6 Other functions

6.1 Using internal reference numbers

The „Advanced“ section of the IP.Translator ribbon includes an input field labelled “Ref. No” in which an internal reference number can be entered. This internal reference number can be used for facilitated identification of translation costs for a given project, since translation costs associated with that reference number will be provided on the monthly invoice.

The information input the “Ref. No” field is also displayed in the usage statistics window described in section 6.2.

6.2 Usage statistics and account information

The “Account” button on the IP.Translator ribbon allows to view own usage statistics, and to manage access to IP.Translator via API keys or group licenses, see Fig. 33.

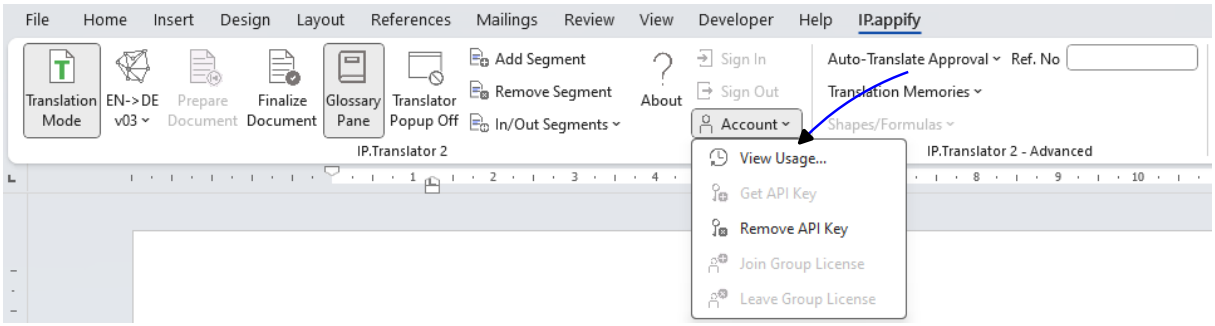

Fig. 33: The account button

6.2.1 Usage statistics

Usage statistics provide details on the current user and the current license, as well as consumption information for the current and the preceding month. The consumption area includes aggregated values for the selected month (total translated words, total billed words, total cost etc.) as well as a breakdown of the costs on the individual translated documents, including the custom reference number (section 6.1), if provided.

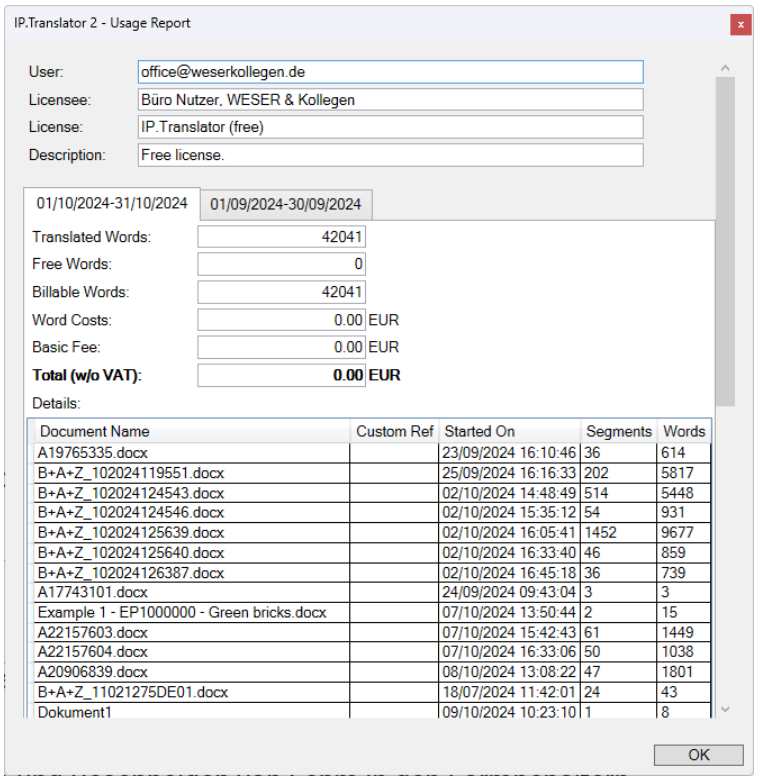

Fig. 34: The usage report

6.2.2 Managing an API Keys or a group license

The “Account” button on the IP.Translator ribbon (Fig. 33) includes controls to get or remove an API Key as well as to join or leave a group license.

An API key can be used for an automatic login to enable IP.Translator. API keys are provided only on request for existing licenses having login problems. Please contact us at support@ipappify.de to obtain an API key and further instructions.

Group licenses allow teams of users to use IP.Translator under a common license. The group is identified by a main account. All translation costs incurred by individual members of the team are mapped to the main account. At the end of each billing cycle, a usage report and invoice is emailed to the main account email address.

The person who has registered the main account (main user) can obtain a join code for the group during registration or afterwards by contacting us at support@ipappify.de (see section 1.4). Once a team member has obtained a join code from this person, they can join the group license by clicking on the “Join Group License” button. To leave the team, they can click on the “Leave Group License”.

Note that team members that do not yet have a test or individual IP.Translator license must create an IP.appify account first to be able to log in to IP.Translator. They do not, however, have to obtain a test or paid license; they can rather simply input the join code after log in to IP.Translator, as explained in section 1.5.

6.3 Exporting / Importing segments

Segments can be exported or imported using the “In/Out Segments” button on the IP.Translator ribbon, see Fig. 35.

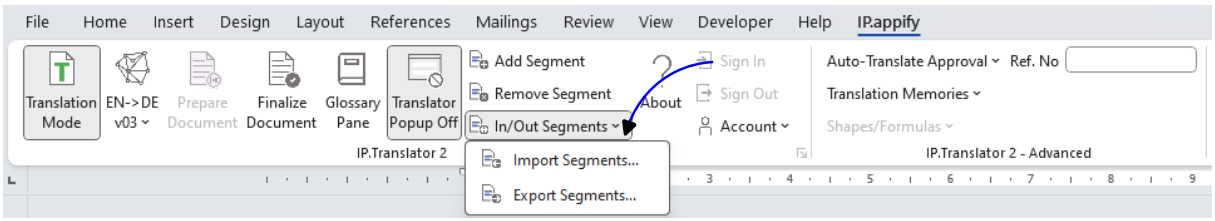

Fig. 35: Import and export of segments

This function is intended for reuse of identical segments across documents. Importing and exporting segments is similar to using translation memories, with the difference that translation memories are used by IP.Translator for generating machine translations, whereas imported segments are only applied if there is an exact match between a given segment in the current document and a corresponding imported segment. In other words: importing segments makes sense in situations where it is expected that a large number of segments will match exactly, e.g. in the case of translating a divisional patent application with segments imported from the translation of the parent patent application.

Segments are exported to/imported from semicolon-delimited csv files or tab-delimited tsv files. Upon import, IP.Translator will automatically apply the translation of the imported segment (only) if there is a 100% match between the source language part of a segment in the current document and the source language part of an imported segment. Since this is similar to auto-translate, such segments are colored in orange after import.

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