SPC Library Online Article Database – LexisNexis Academic
http://www.spcollege.edu/central/libonline/

Click on Databases & Journals Tab
- Tab will open: then Select
  - Databases by Subject or
  - Databases A-Z

Type in Student (Borrower) ID & PIN
- Borrower ID: Your Student ID number
- PIN: Use last 4 digits of your social security number

Foreign Students - PIN: Try 9999 or last 4 digits of Student ID

Employee/Borrower ID
- Borrower ID: Use last 6 or 7 digits of your Employee ID number, but omit initial 000’s (on check stub)
- PIN: Use last 4 digits of your social security number

Login and Select Database
- Database by Subject
  - Choose Category - Legal
  - Click [x] to expand
- Database by Name

Choose LexisNexis Academic

Legal Periodicals & Books

Legal
NEW Lexis Nexis Academic – Look Up a Legal Case

OR Go to SIDEBAR – and select LEGAL for more options

US Legal includes:
- Federal & State Cases
- Shepard’s Citations
- Landmark Cases
- Federal Statutes, Codes & Regulations
- State Statutes, Codes & Regulations
- Law Reviews
- Legal Reference
- Patents
- Tax Law

US Federal & State Cases
- Example search: trademark infringement

- Note Pull down Options:
- Everywhere, Legal topics or At Least 5 Occurrences
- Select At Least 5 Occurrences

DRK-08/10 Adapted from Lexis Nexis Academic Tutorials
Results:

- If More Than 3000 results
- Use Edit Search at upper right to refine search for better results—

- Add another keyword to search

- Example Keyword:
  - trademark infringement
  - logo
  - Pull Down to At Least 5 Occurrences

- Use Pulldown at upper screen for Relevance

- View Results
Select a case to view

- Observe highlighted keywords & Notice how there are codes and laws references:

• Reference link to actually examine the law

• View the code:
• Sort by Within Results or case
• Use Search Within Results keyword: jurisdiction

Note: if keyword does not show up in case -- it automatically kicks search into results
Results are refined to around 217

OR Search Again

- Add keyword: jurisdiction & Pulldown to At Least 5 Occurances

- See results refined to 60
COMBINING KEYWORDS

Edit Search

Change In pulldown to: Everywhere

See Keyword combining pulldown options

- And
- Or
- Not
- Within 4 words of
- In same Sentence
- In same Paragraph as

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>And</th>
<th>Within 4 words of</th>
<th>In Same Sentence as</th>
<th>In Same Paragraph as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(default)</td>
<td>All keywords must be in results</td>
<td>Either keyword can be in results</td>
<td>Eliminates unwanted keyword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Keywords must be within 4 words of each other</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Keywords must be in same sentence</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Keywords must be in same paragraph</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip: As a shortcut, you can search by case name by simply entering the two party names separated by a "v." (like: Mapp v. Ohio) and click Search. To retrieve a specific case, enter a valid citation (like: 163 U.S. 537) and choose Citation from the drop-down box. For more options, try Edit in Power Search.
STATE STATUTES, CODES & REGULATIONS

- Sidebar (left)
- Select State Statutes, etc. from sidebar
- Example search: trademark
- Select Sources:
  - STATE: Florida pulldown
- Notice Browse function
- Sort by seeing sidebar options: regulatory or statues
- Or View by relevance

FEDERAL STATUTES, CODES & REGULATIONS

- Select Federal Statutes, etc. from sidebar
- Search: trademark infringement and logo
- Select Sources:
  - Annotated U.S. Code (USCS)

Another search:
- trademark and infringement
- Source: CFR Browse —easy way to see broader category of the law
Legal Reference

EASIEST - BROWSE American Jurisprudence 2nd
Lexis Nexis Academic SEARCH TIPS

- **Searching is not case-sensitive.**
- **Use truncation and wildcards to include word variations.** The truncation (!) and wildcard (*) characters let you easily combine or eliminate search terms, making your search simpler.
  - ! Finds a root word plus any word made by adding letters to the end of it.
    - recycl! finds "recycle," "recycling" and "recyclable."
  - * Holds one space for a character at any point in a word:
    - bernst**n finds the "ei" and the "ie" spelling of the name.
- **Link the search terms using connectors.** Connectors such as OR, AND, W/N, and so on define relationships between your search terms. USE:
  - **AND** to find articles with BOTH keywords in the text:
    - Bigamy and child custody
  - **OR** to find one or the other of the words or phrases, for example the search
    - container or "package finds one or the other keyword
  - **AND NOT** connector to find documents in which a keyword is to be excluded.
    - trust AND NOT charitable
  - **W/N (you type a number)** to find keywords within so many words of each other
    - recycl! W/25 fast food W/10 container OR package

**Connector Order and Priority.** Connectors operate in the following order of priority:

1. OR
2. W/n, PRE/n, NOT W/n
3. W/sent
4. W/para
5. W/SEG
6. NOT W/SEG
7. AND
8. AND NOT

If you use two or more of the same connector, they operate left to right. If the "n" (number) connectors have different numbers, the smallest number is operated on first. Example: bankrupt! W/25 discharg! AND student OR college OR education W/5 loan -- is searched in the following manner:

- OR has the highest priority, it is searched first and creates the unit of student OR college OR education!
- W/5, the smaller number of the W/n connectors, ties together the term loan and the previously formed unit of student OR college OR education!.
- W/25 operates next and creates a unit of bankrupt! W/25 discharg!
- AND, has the lowest priority, is searched last.
Trademark infringement

- Search trademark infringement
- Pulldown to law

Trademark

A trademark is a device, sign, or symbol (collectively referred to as a "mark") that is uniquely associated with the source of a product or service. A trademark can be a name, such as Adidas, or a symbol, such as McDonald’s golden arches, or it can be a combination of the two, such as when the Nike name is written with the “swoosh” symbol beneath it. In very limited cases, a shape or even a distinctive color can become a trademark.

People rely on trademarks to make informed decisions about the products they buy. A trademark acts as a guarantee of the quality and origin of a particular good. A competing manufacturer may not use another company’s trademark. The owner of a trademark may challenge any use of the mark that infringes upon the owner’s rights.

The presence of trademark protection for the name or logo of a company or product is often indicated by the small symbol of an “R” in a circle placed near the trademark. The “R” means that the mark is a registered trademark and is a warning that the law prevents unauthorized use of it. A party may indicate that it is claiming rights to a particular mark by displaying a TM symbol or an “SM” symbol. Marks bearing the TM symbol are not registered, but the presence of the symbol shows an intent to register.

Origins and Development of Trademark Law

Trademark law in the United States is governed by the Lanham Act of 1886, later known as the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. § 1001 et seq.). The Lanham Act defines trademarks as including words, names, symbols, or combinations thereof that a producer or intention to use in commerce to distinguish his or her goods from those made or sold by another. Potential trademarks are categorized by the functions they perform. Within trademark law, there are several specialized terms used to categorize marks that may be subject to protection. The categories are, mode of use, and, most commonly, strength. The four subcategories of strength are generic, descriptive, suggestive, and arbitrary or fanciful.

A generic name is the common name for a product and will never be considered a trademark. Snow, salt, hat, and lumber are all generic product names. Some marks that do not begin as generic may later become generic if the public adopts the mark as the generic name for that product. Examples of marks that were not originally generic but later became so are cologne and aspirin. Generic marks are not “strong” because they are not distinctive. To give trademark status to the generic or common name of a product would