

Contents

Welcome to LexisNexis AU	2	Searching Cases	21
Signing in to LexisNexis AU	3	Searching CaseBase	23
Signing Out	3	Explanation of a CaseBase Entry	26
Home Page	4	CaseBase Signals	26
Common Tasks	5	CaseBase Abbreviations	28
General Search	7	CaseBase Annotations	30
Editing/Deleting Sources	7	Searching Legislation	32
Adding a Source/Sources to your Sources List .	8	Forms and Precedents	35
Combining Sources	10	Working with Results	37
Locating your Sources to Search or Browse . . .	11	Practice Areas	39
Quick Sources	12	Research Manager	41
Practice Areas Sources	12	Saving a Search	41
Related Links	12	Save a Search as an Alert	42
Customising Sources	13	Scheduled Searches	43
Searching	14	Setting up a Legal Update	43
Terms and Connectors	15	Printing, Emailing and Downloading	45
Browsing	19	Customisation	48
Content Type Search Pages	20		

Welcome to LexisNexis AU

LexisNexis is proud to announce the new version of the LexisNexis AU global legal online platform.

This upgrade has been developed to increase the ease of use of the system and to accelerate working with your legal research results.

LexisNexis AU has been developed specifically with the end-user in mind and reflects our commitment to providing easy-to-use, comprehensive and authoritative services to our customers through continuous improvement and innovation.

At your fingertips, and up-to-the minute

When you're looking for legal information, you want it fast - and you want the most up-to-date works you can get your hands on. That's why more and more legal and business professionals are switching to LexisNexis AU. This is simply Australia's most advanced legal information service.

A new international benchmark in online legal research

LexisNexis AU has been designed in consultation with top legal professionals. Its advanced search technology delivers quick access to relevant and timely information when you need it most. Plus there's a new, easy to use interface, which you can customise to your own personal working style.

- Search across all of your own sources simultaneously
- Perform your common research tasks directly from the homepage
- Choose how your search results are sorted: organise your results by date; by court; or group them by source
- New Quick Sources functionality provides easy access to specific cases, legislation, forms and precedents
- Quickly access your recent and saved searches, publications and documents
- Stay informed and prepared by scheduling your searches to run automatically at a time you choose
- View a publication and its Table of Contents on screen side by side.

Choices, choices, choices

LexisNexis AU delivers a range of powerful new ways to customise your research experience. For example, you can create shortcuts from your intranet to your favourite sources; or link frequently used information to the home page. You can browse one publication; search across several publications - or a combination of publications. You can download documents in Microsoft Word format, making it easier to reuse online material. Or quickly share your research by taking advantage of new PDF delivery, printing and e-mailing functionality.

Quality service and support

As part of our ongoing support, our Customer Relations and Electronic Helpline are available to assist you from Monday to Friday, 8am-6pm (EST) and 8am-8pm respectively.

Signing in to LexisNexis AU

Establish an Internet connection and enter the following address: www.lexisnexis.com/au/legal

1. Type your User ID and Password.
2. Click **Sign In**.
3. You can save your User ID and Password to bypass the sign-in page on future visits by ticking the **Remember My Sign-In Information** box.
4. You can choose to use a secure connection throughout your research session by ticking the **Use a Secure Connection (SSL) for Entire Session** box.
5. Click the **Forgot Your Password** link to request an email reminder of your password.

Note: IP fixed users will gain access to their subscribed services automatically without the need to enter a User ID or Password by going directly to www.lexisnexis.com/au/legal

The screenshot shows the 'Sign In to the LexisNexis® Research Services' page. It features two input fields for 'ID' and 'Password', a 'Sign In' button with a checkmark, and three links: 'Sign-In Tips', 'Forgot Your Password?', and 'System Requirements'. Below these are two checkboxes: 'Remember My Sign-In Information' and 'Use a Secure Connection (SSL) for Entire Session'. At the bottom, there is a note about terms and conditions and a disclaimer about data export.

1. ID input field

2. Sign In button

3. Remember My Sign-In Information checkbox

4. Use a Secure Connection (SSL) for Entire Session checkbox

5. Forgot Your Password? link

Signing Out

To end your LexisNexis research session, click on [Sign Out](#) in the top right hand corner of any screen.



Home Page

LexisNexis® AU offers several ways for you to search. One method is by using the Content Type search forms located in the **Red Bar** at the top of the screen. Each of the forms is designed to search all sources that contain the same content e.g. every source with legislation included can be searched in the Legislation search form.

The Home Page is divided into four panels with grey headings.

1. Common Tasks,
2. General Search,
3. Quick Sources,
4. Related Links.

The screenshot shows the LexisNexis AU Home Page interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Search', 'Practice Areas', 'Source Directory', and 'Research Manager'. Below this is a 'Red Bar' containing various search filters. The main content area is divided into four panels:

- Panel 1 (Common Tasks):** Located at the top left, it features a search box labeled 'Find a case in CaseBase' and a 'My Short Page' link.
- Panel 2 (General Search):** A large central search area with a 'Search Terms' input field, a 'Search' button, and options to filter by source and document sections.
- Panel 3 (Quick Sources):** A grid of source categories including 'Cases/Legislation', 'Commentary/Other', and 'Practice Areas Sources', each with a list of specific sources and a 'View Sources' link.
- Panel 4 (Related Links):** A sidebar on the right containing 'Research Manager', 'Links', and 'View: Favorites' sections.

Numbered callouts (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed around the interface to highlight these four panels.

Common Tasks

From this drop-down menu you can quickly and easily undertake common research tasks by selecting a task, entering your search terms and clicking on **Go** to get your results.

Using the common tasks drop-down menu:

Select one of the searches from the drop-down list and then enter your search terms (note the help text that appears to the right of the search box when you select a particular task). The searches available to you will depend upon the sources that you subscribe to.

Currently available searches are:



Find a case in CaseBase

Enter a case name or citation to find the CaseBase entry for that case.

Example: To find a case where I know the parties names
type: *hill and van erp*

Example: To find a case where the citation is (2005) 222 ALR 202:
type: *2005 222 ALR 202*

Find an Act/Regulation/Rule

Enter a legislation title to find that act, regulation or rule from your legislation sources.

Example: To find the Acts Interpretation Act:
type: *acts interpretation act*

Example: To find the legislation from a particular jurisdiction:
type: *evidence act and cth*

Note: The complete version of the legislation available in your sources will be retrieved. If you want to locate a particular provision, then use the Content Type search form Legislation located in the Red search bar at the top of the screen.

Find legislation judicially considered

Enter a legislation title and/or a provision with the connector of *w/p* to link the two i.e. *legislation title w/p xx*.

Example: To find cases dealing with s 588G of the Corporations Act:
type: *corporations act w/p 588G*

This search is limited to the publications of CaseBase cases and Australian Current Law Reporter to find where that legislation has been judicially considered.

Note: This search will cover all courts and jurisdictions. To narrow your search, you may wish to use the Cases search form available from the Red search bar at the top of the screen, and enter the detail in the References to Legislation box. You can then select the Jurisdiction or Courts required. Alternatively, once you have your results listed, you can also choose from the Results Group option to view the Court where the results were found.

Note: You do not need to enter the letter *s* or *section* for this search. The *w/p* connector is recommended to ensure that the section located is in respect to the legislation title required. If you use the *and* connector, you may find cases where the section was from another act also cited in the case.

To limit your search to legislation from a particular jurisdiction where there is legislation by the same name in other jurisdictions, enter the legislation title and/or provision number as well as the abbreviation for the jurisdiction. i.e. *legislation title w/p xx w/p jurisdiction*

Example: To find cases dealing with s 15AA of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901 (*Cth*):
type: *acts interpretation act w/p 15AA w/p cth*

Example: To find cases dealing with s 180(1) of the Corporations Act:
type: *corporations act w/p 180(1) w/p cth*

Find a definition of a legal term

Enter the term to find a legal definition in the Encyclopaedic Australian Legal Dictionary or Australian Legal Words & Phrases.

Example: To find the definition of the phrase public street:
type: *public street*

Find a form/precedent

Enter a form/precedent title or number to find a particular form or precedent. This search is useful to find either Approved Forms, commercial drafted precedents such as leases, trusts, or drafted pleadings documents.

Note: You cannot enter both the number and title of the document in the same search.

Example: To find the form titled notice and motion:
type: *notice and motion*

Example: To find the precedent titled sale of business:
type: *sale of business.*

Find amendments to legislation

Enter the title of the legislation to search within Australian Current Law – Legislation for amendments to that piece of legislation.

Example: To find amendments to Corporations Act 2001:
type: *corporations act 2001*

General Search

Use this form when you have a general query or are searching in an unfamiliar area of law. Enter your search terms, select sources in which to search and click the Search button to perform your search.



General Search

Search Terms

Search

Use connectors to show the relationship of terms: defame **and** reputation, contract **or** agree, trade **m/s** act, just (truncated search). A search without connectors finds the exact phrase: to find duty of care do not enter duty care. [Connectors Help](#)

Sources

+ All Subscribed Legislation Sources [Find More Sources...](#)

Case Law Legislation Commentary Forms & Precedents [More Options](#)

Click on the Sources drop down to view your current sources.

Editing/Deleting Sources

Deleting a source/sources from your Sources list

From the Home page, in the General Search area

1. Click on the Down Arrow next to the Sources drop down list, scroll to the bottom and click on [Edit this list](#).



2. Click on the Delete link to the far right of the source title, then click OK when the confirmation message appears.

 Indicates source information. To view it click the icon.

+ Indicates a combined source. To view all sources click the  icon.

Adding a Source/Sources to your Sources List



From the Home page, in the General Search area

1. Click on the Down Arrow next to the Sources drop down list, scroll to the bottom and click on [Edit This List](#). Click on [More Sources](#) at the bottom of the screen, this will allow you to add a group of Sources e.g. Administrative Law.



2. Choose the Source Directory tab if you want to add a single source and tick Source name (A-Z), then click on the [Add](#) link next to e.g. The ABC of Evidence. Click on [Done](#) to return to the Edit Source Page.

2



Combining Sources

Use this feature to search across two or more sources at one time e.g. you may wish to combine Australian Corporations Law Principles and Practice and Ford's Principles of Corporations Law.

1. In the main Sources screen, click any [Add](#) link next to a publication or source to add a source to your combined sources list.
2. Check the **Save as a Favourite Source** box to save this combined source to your favourites list.
3. Choose a name for your combined source.
4. Click [Done](#) when you are finished selecting sources. Your combined source will appear in the Search form's list.



Combine Sources

Selected Source(s)

200 Sources Maximum

Add a source or group of sources to this box, give the combined sources a name, and then click the Done button.

[Remove Selected Source](#)

Save as a Favourite Source

Name for Current Sources

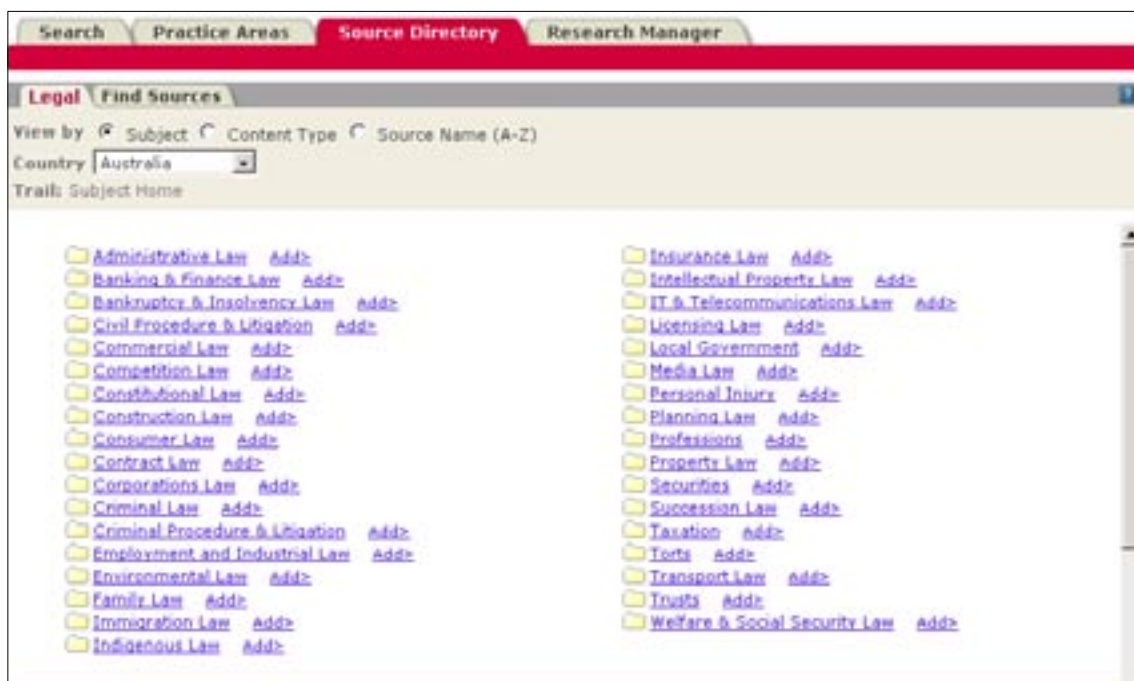
[Done](#) [Cancel](#)

Note: Some sources cannot be combined. Sources that cannot be combined have disabled "Add" links.

Should you want to delete an item with a tick in the box to the left of it, you need to untick this, so that the Delete link appears. The tick box appears so that it is saved as a favourite and doesn't drop off the list.

Locating your Sources to Search or Browse

The Source Directory tab displays all the sources available to you under your current subscription. Use the Source Directory tab to find the source you wish to access, either through viewing lists of sources or by searching for a specific source.



The default display shows the sources organised by subject. By clicking on the Source Name A-Z button, you are able to view your sources in alphabetical order.



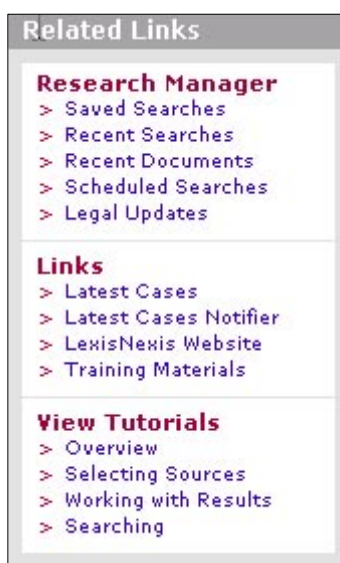
Quick Sources

In this panel, sources are grouped into three broad categories, so that similar sources are listed together - Cases/Legislation, Commentary/Other and Practice Areas. Click on the title to Search or Click on the (Browse) link to browse the sources table of Contents.



Practice Areas Sources

For Practice Areas Sources, click on the title to select the Practice Area you wish to search across. This will present you with the General Search screen with the selected source in the sources drop-down list. Click [View](#) to see the titles included in the Practice Area, or click [Browse](#) to get to one of the source's table of contents from that Practice Area.



Related Links

This panel enables you to access content from previous searches by choosing from:

- your saved searches (up to 50)
- your recent searches (over the last seven days)
- or the documents you viewed (in the last 48 hours)

It also provides you with Links to Training Materials and Tutorials.

Customising Sources

1. Click on [Customise](#) in the Quick sources panel.
2. From the next screen choose to remove items by clicking on Remove Selected Items
3. Click **Done** when you are finished.
4. To add sources click on [Add More Sources](#).



5. Click on the name of the group of sources e.g. Citators and Digests to view individual sources.



6. Click [Add](#) beside Australian Current Law - Reporter, so that it appears in the Selected Sources (s) panel on the right hand side.
7. Click **Done** when you are finished.

Searching

Developing a Search

To create a search request with the LexisNexis® research services, start with terms and phrases that reflect ideas essential to your research. Then include connectors (such as **OR** and **AND**) and other special characters to link the terms and phrases, and to search for word variations.

The [Connectors Help](#) link is located on every search screen under the **Search Terms** box.



LexisNexis AU will search for consecutive words as phrases, except when a connector separates them.

For example, accident and contributory negligence

– finds the word *accident* and the phrase *contributory negligence* within a document.

A **period** is treated like a space except when:

1. The period is preceded by a space and followed by a number

Example: .999 is one term

2. The period is preceded by only one alphabetic character and followed (with no spaces in sequence) by any number of single letters each of which is followed by a period.

Example: F.B.I. is one term, F. B. I. is three terms (because of the spaces after the periods).

LexisNexis AU automatically finds singular, regular plural, and possessive endings for search terms. However, there may be times when you want only the plural form of a word.

Words are the basic units of a search. A term is a single character or group of characters, alphabetic or numeric, with a space on either side.

Examples: McPherson one searchable word
S198 one searchable word
S 198 two searchable words

A hyphen is treated as a space, so a hyphenated word is seen as two words.

Examples: Email one word
E-mail two words
E mail two words

Terms and Connectors

Developing a Search

To create a search request with the LexisNexis® research services, start with terms and phrases that reflect ideas essential to your research. Then include connectors (such as **OR** and **AND**) and other special characters to link the terms and phrases, and to search for word variations.

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LexisNexis AU automatically finds singular, regular plural, and possessive endings for search terms. However, there may be times when you want only the plural form of a word.

If you use two or more of the same connector they operate left to right.

- AND** Links words or phrases that appear anywhere in the same document.
Example: professional AND misconduct finds both professional and misconduct anywhere in the same document.
- W/n** Links search words and phrases to create concepts. The letter “N” stands for a number from 1 to 255. W/N does not specify a word order.
Example: professional W/5 misconduct finds professional within five or fewer words of misconduct, regardless of which word appears first.
- W/P** Looks for documents with search words in the same paragraph.
Example: professional W/P misconduct finds professional in the same paragraph as misconduct
NOTE: The **W/P** connector cannot be combined with the **W/n** connector.
- PRE/n** Requires both words to appear in the document with the first word preceding the second word by “N” words. Use this connector when the word order is important.
Example: opinion PRE/2 evidence finds opinion before evidence.
- OR** Links synonyms, alternative forms of expression, acronyms and so on.
Example: doctor OR physician finds either doctor or physician.
- AND / NOT** Excludes documents that contain specified words or phrases. Use this connector with caution because it might exclude relevant documents. Always try to use this connector at the end of your search.
Example: murder AND NOT manslaughter finds the word murder anywhere in the document, but does not retrieve any documents that contain the word manslaughter anywhere in the same document.

Truncation (!) and wildcard (*) searches

- Truncation** The truncation symbol ! replaces any number of characters at the end of the word.
Example: neglig! finds negligent, negligence and negligible.
NOTE: Words that work best with ! are those that are unique in their truncated form. For example, if you search for fir! (thinking that you wanted to find fired, firing, or fires), your results will also include first, firm, and so on.
- Wildcard** The wildcard * replaces a single character at any point in a word.
Example: maximi*e finds both maximise and maximize. The wildcard is particularly useful if you are unsure of the spelling of a particular word or name. You can also use multiple wildcards in a single word.
Example: sm*th finds both the smith and smyth spellings of the name.

Connectors operate in the following 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

In addition to connectors, there are several commands you can use to add precision to your searching.

Capitalisation

To specify that all search words have capital letters (ALLCAPS), no capital letters (NOCAPS), or one or more capital letters (CAPS), type the command followed by your search words enclosed in parentheses.

Example:

To search for documents that mention acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS):

type: *acquired immun! OR allcaps (aids)*

To search for mentions of an aid:

type: *nocaps (aid)*

To search for Aid as a title with the first letter capitalised:

type: *caps (aid)*

Pluralisation

There may be times when you want only the plural or singular form of a word.

Example:

To find documents that mention service of a summons

type: *serv! W/3 plural (summons)*

To limit your search to the singular form and to search for an additional item such as job discrimination

type: *singular (job) w/5 discriminat!*

At least

To locate documents that contain an in-depth discussion on a topic rather than just a mention, you can specify that a word or certain words must appear at least so many times in a document.

Example:

To find documents that contain an in-depth discussion of GST, the Goods and Services Tax

type: *atleast10 (gst)*

This search requires GST to appear in every document at least 10 times.

Note: You can use any number from 1 to 255 with the AT LEAST command.

Date Restrictions


For sources that include date information (e.g. cases, journal articles), you have a number of options to restrict your search results to specific time periods.


Predefined date ranges can be selected from the drop-down list (e.g. Today, Previous week, Previous month, Previous year etc).


You may also use the second drop-down list to specify more exact dates or date ranges. For example:

Previous	Select up to a hundred previous days, weeks, months or years
From	Select a specific date range, e.g. Jul 24 2005
Is	Select an exact date, e.g. Jul 24 2003
Before	e.g. Before 31 Dec 2002
After	Use this option to specify that your results should be after a specific date, e.g. After Jan 2003

Browsing

The Search and Browse capabilities are available on every Content Specific search form on the **Red Bar** .

When using  the user is able to construct searches using Connectors and entering search criteria into the various fields provided.

When using  the user is able to navigate the publication by way of the Table Of Contents expanding the particular chapter or chapters they are interested in, and then locating the information they particularly need.

Browsing is described as follows:

check over, dip into, examine, flip through, glance at, inspect loosely, leaf through, peruse, read, run through, scan, skim, skip through, survey, thumb through, wander

To Browse a Source's Table of Contents

1. Click the **Browse** link next to a source name in the **Quick Sources** section




2. Locate the Source from the **Source Directory** and click the [\[Browse\]](#) link to the right of the source to view and navigate its table of Contents.
3. Go to one of the Content type search forms, along the **Red Bar** eg: **Commentary**, select the source you wish to browse in the **Sources** dropdown list and then click on the grey **Browse** tab below the **Red Bar**.



Once you have accessed the Table of Contents



4. Click the plus (+) sign to open up the branches of the source. Click the minus (-) sign to collapse a branch of the source.
5. Click the title of the document to open.
6. Tag boxes to the left of the document and then click the appropriate icon in the top right of the screen to deliver your selected documents.
7. You can Print, Email or Download these documents. 
8. Tick boxes beside the title and then select the View Tagged icon to restrict your search to only the items selected.
9. Alternate views available depend on the source selected such as Index, Bulletin and Tables.

Note: once you have opened a document, you can continue to navigate the source by using the Table Of Contents in the left hand frame of the page.

Content Type Search Pages

When conducting searches the most efficient way to search is by choosing the appropriate tab on the **Red** search bar. e.g. Cases, Legislation, Forms etc.

Searching Cases

Use this form to search within your subscribed cases sources. Depending upon your subscription, this may include reports series such as *Australian Law Reports*, *Family Law Reports*, *Unreported Judgments*, the cases portion of *CaseBase Case Citator*, *Australian Current Law – Reporter* and the *Australian and NZ Citator to UK Reports*.

LexisNexis® AU offers several ways for you to search. One method is by using the Content Type search forms located in the **Red Bar** at the top of the screen. Each of the forms is designed to search all sources that contain the same content.

Use the **Cases** tab on the **Red Bar** when searching for Cases.

For help with constructing your searches a number of options are available:

1. How Do I...? on the right hand side of the screen
2. The question mark ? that appears above the Search button
3. The [Connectors Help](#) under the Search Terms panel.

Refine your search criteria using the specific fields on these forms relevant to each content type.

The screenshot shows the LexisNexis AU search interface for Cases. The interface includes a search bar, a 'Search' button with a question mark icon, and a sidebar with 'Cases Search Forms' and 'How Do I...?' sections. Red circles and arrows highlight specific features: circle 1 points to the 'How Do I...?' section, circle 2 points to the question mark icon above the search button, and circle 3 points to the 'Connectors Help' link under the search terms panel.

Search Tips

How do I find a case when I know one or both of the parties?

Find the case that involves wakim and McNally:

1. In the box to the right of Case Name type: *wakim and McNally*.
2. Click on the Search button.

How do I search for cases on a particular topic or issue?

Find cases dealing with contributory negligence and the failure to wear a helmet

1. In the Search Terms box type: *helmet*
2. In the box to the right of Catchwords/Summary type: *contributory negligence*
This will search for these terms where they appear in the catchwords, headnotes or digest/ summary of the case.
3. Click on the Search button.

How do I find cases considering legislation?

Find reported cases that consider s 115 of the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth)

1. Type: *copyright act w/p 115* in the References to Legislation box.
2. Click on the Search button.

How do I find a case when I have part of the citation?

Find a case when you know it was in 1993 and in the ALR's and was page 54 or 55.

1. Type: *1993 and ALR 54 or 55* in the citation panel.
2. Click on the Search button.

How do I find a case on a particular issue when all I know is the judge's name?

1. Type: *refugee* in the Search Terms panel.
Note: typing refugee will automatically find refugee, refugees or refugee's.
2. Type: *French* in the Judge panel.
3. Click on the Search button.

Note: If you also know the month and/or year of the decision you were looking for, you could enter that information in the Specify Judgment Date panel.



For cases that have a pdf version available, the pdf icon will be found to the right of the document title.

Searching CaseBase

LexisNexis® AU offers several ways for you to search. One method is by using the Content Type search forms located in the **Red Bar** at the top of the screen. Each of the forms is designed to search all sources that contain the same content.

Use the **Cases** tab, on the Red Bar then click on **CaseBase** in the Cases Search Forms panel on the right hand side of the screen.

For help with constructing your searches a number of options are available:

1. How Do I...? on the right hand side of the screen
2. The question mark ? that appears above the Search button
3. The [Connectors Help](#) under the Search Terms panel.

Refine your search criteria using the specific fields on these forms relevant to each content type.

The screenshot shows the LexisNexis AU CaseBase search interface. The red navigation bar at the top contains tabs for 'Search', 'Practice Areas', 'Source Directory', and 'Research Manager'. The 'Cases' tab is selected, and the 'CaseBase' search form is displayed. The form includes a 'Search Terms' field, a 'Sources' dropdown menu, and various filters for 'Case/Article Name', 'Citation', 'Judgment Date', 'Case Words/Summary', 'Words & Phrases', 'Jurisdiction', 'Court', 'Judge', and 'Reference to Legislation'. A 'Search' button is located at the bottom right of the form. On the right side of the screen, there is a 'Cases Search Forms' panel with a list of search options, a 'Related Searches' section, and a 'How do I...?' section. A red circle with the number '2' points to the question mark above the Search button. A red circle with the number '1' points to the 'How do I...?' section. A red circle with the number '3' points to the 'Sources' dropdown menu.

Or

Click on the Common Tasks dropdown from the Home page.



Or

Choose CaseBase in the Quick Sources section



CaseBase is a comprehensive case citator and annotator containing over 340,000 case entries covering more than 60 Australian and overseas report series and the unreported decisions of the High Court, the Federal Court, the Supreme Courts of all Australian States and Territories, the Family Court, the Federal Magistrates Court, the NSW Land and Environment Court and other selected jurisdictions.

CaseBase is also an excellent bibliographic reference, with over 25,000 catch-worded and annotated article entries covering over 100 Australian and overseas legal journals.

The CaseBase Signals help you to research the precedential value of the cases you rely on. Coverage of unreported decisions means you don't have to wait until a case is reported to find out if the law has changed. CaseBase's catchwords and digests make it easy to search for recent decisions and articles on a particular area of law, and for judicial consideration of legislation and words and phrases. For Scope/Coverage go to How Do I...? on the right hand side of the screen.

Search Tips

How do I find a case when I know one or both of the parties?

Find the case that involved Byrne Frew and Australian Airlines

1. In the box to the right of Case Name type: *Byrne Frew and Australian Airlines*
2. Click on the Search button

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Find cases dealing with contributory negligence and the failure to wear a helmet

1. In the Search Terms box type: *helmet*
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Find a case when you know it was in 1993 and in the ALR's and was page 54 or 55.

1. Type: *1993 and ALR 54 or 55* in the citation panel.
2. Click on the Search button.

How do I find a case on a particular issue when all I know is the judge's name?

1. Type: *refugee* in the Search Terms panel.
Note: typing *refugee* will automatically find *refugee*, *refugees* or *refugee's*.
2. Type: *French* in the Judge panel.
3. Click on the Search button.

Explanation of a CaseBase Entry








1. Citation links
2. Click on any blue citation link for the full text of decisions
3. Click on this link to view Journal articles referring to this case
4. Click on this link to view Legislation considered by this case
5. Cases referring to this case
6. Click on the signals for the CaseBase entries for these cases
7. Annotations

CaseBase Signals

The CaseBase signal appearing next to the primary case name indicates whether the decision has received positive, negative, cautionary or neutral treatment in subsequent judgments. The signal is a summary of the annotation information available from the list of appeal proceedings and cases referring to this case. For further information on the meaning of the signals see page 23.

The CaseBase signals appearing after the citation of the cases listed under the 'appeal proceedings' and 'cases referring to this case' heading indicate the type of judicial treatment that each of these decisions has received. Clicking on these signals will take you to the CaseBase entry for these decisions.

The CaseBase signals are based on case annotations prepared by the CaseBase editors. They are derived from both the procedural history of a case and the subsequent judicial consideration of a case. The signals are as follows:

Signal	Precedence	Summary	Explanation
	1	Negative treatment	Warning – Negative treatment indicated. A negative (red) signal is given to decisions which have been subsequently reversed, not followed, disapproved or overruled.
	2	Cautionary treatment	Caution – Questioning or distinguishing treatment indicated. A cautionary (yellow) signal is given to decisions which have been subsequently distinguished, explained, questioned or varied.
	3	Positive treatment	Positive treatment indicated. A positive (green) signal is given to decisions which have been subsequently applied, approved, followed or affirmed.
	4	Neutral treatment	Neutral or citing treatment indicated. A neutral signal is given to decisions which been either considered or cited (also 'referred to' or 'discussed').
	5	Citation information	Link to CaseBase entry. A citation information signal is given to decisions for which there is only citation information available.

Note: The CaseBase signal for a primary case is re-determined whenever a new annotation is added to that primary case.

CaseBase Abbreviations

Reports

Administrative Appeals Reports **AAR**
Administrative Law Decisions **ALD**
All England Law Reports **All ER**
All England Reports (Commercial Cases) **All ER (Comm)**
Australian Capital Territory Reports **ACTR**
Australian Company Law Cases **ALC**
Australian Consumer Credit Law Reporter **ASC**
Aust Consumer Sales & Credit Law Reports **ASC**
Australian Contract Reports **Aust Contract R**
Aust Corporations & Securities Reports **ACSR**
Australian Criminal Reports **A Crim R**
Aust Industrial & Intellectual Property Cases **AIPC**
Australian Law Journal Reports **ALJR**
Australian Law Reports **ALR**
Aust & NZ Conveyancing Reports **ANZ ConvR**
Aust & NZ Insurance Cases **ANZ Ins Cas**
Aust & NZ Life Insurance Cases **ANZ Li Cas**
Australian Product Liability Reporter **APLR**
Aust Sales and Fair Trading Law Reporter **ASAL**
Australian Tax Cases **ATC**
Australian Tax Reports **ATR**
Australian Torts Reports **Aust Torts Reports**
Australian Trade Practices Reports **ATPR**
Aust Trade Practices Rep (Digest) **ATPR(Digest)**
AUTHORISED REPORTS (United Kingdom)
Appeal Cases **AC**
Queen's Bench **QB**
Chancery **Ch**
Family **Fam**
Butterworths Property Reports **BPR**
Commonwealth Law Reports **CLR**
District Court Law Reports (NSW) **DCLR (NSW)**
Dust Diseases and Compensation Reports, New South Wales **DDCR**
Equal Opportunity Cases **EOC**
Family Law Cases **FLC**
Family Law Reports **Fam LR**
Family Law Reports (United Kingdom) **Fam Law Reports**
Federal Court Reports **FCR**
Federal Law Reports **FLR**
Industrial Reports **IR**
Intellectual Property Reports **IPR**
Legal Reporter **Leg Rep**
Local Govt & Environ Reports of Aust **LGERA**
Local Government Reports of Aust **LGRA**
Motor Vehicle Reports **MVR**
NSW Conveyancing Reports **NSW ConvR**
New South Wales Law Reports **NSWLR**
New Zealand Family Law Reports **NZFLR**
New Zealand Law Reports **NZLR**
New Zealand Administrative Reports **NZAR**
Northern Territory Law Reports **NTRLR**
Northern Territory Reports **NTR**
Queensland Conveyancing Reports **Q ConvR**
Queensland Govt Industrial Gazette **QGIG**
Queensland Lawyer: Reports **Qld Lawyer Reps**
Qld Planning & Environmental Reports **QPELR**
Queensland Reports **Qd R**
South Australia Law Society Judgement Scheme **LSJS**

South Australian State Reports **SASR**
State Reports (WA) **SR (WA)**
Tasmanian Reports **Tas R**
Victorian Conveyancing Reports **V ConvR**
Victorian Reports **VR**
Weekly Law Reports (UK) **WLR**
Western Australia Industrial Gazette **WAIG**
Western Australian Reports **WAR**

Journals

ABA Journal **ABA Jour**
Aboriginal Law Bulletin **ALB**
Adelaide Law Review **Adelaide Law Review**
ADR Bulletin **ADR**
Alternative Law Journal **AltLJ**
Arbitrator, The **Arbitrator**
Australian Mining & Petroleum Law Journal **AMPLJ**
Aust & NZ Trade Practices Law Bulletin **TPLB**
Australian Banking and Finance Law Bulletin **BLB**
Australian Bar Review **AustBarRev**
Australian Business Law Review **ABLR**
Australian Civil Liability **CL**
Australian Construction Law Bulletin **ACLB**
Australian Corporate Lawyer **AustCorpLaw**
Australian Dispute Resolution Bulletin **ADR**
Australian Dispute Resolution Journal **ADRJ**
Australian Family Lawyer **AFL**
Australian Health Law Bulletin **HLB**
Australian Indigenous Law Reporter **AILR**
Australian Insurance Law Bulletin **AILB**
Australian Intellectual Property Journal **AIPJ**
Australian Intellectual Property Law Bulletin **IPLB**
Australian Journal of Administrative Law **AJAdminL**
Australian Journal of Corporate Law **AJCL**
Australian Journal of Family Law **AJFL**
Australian Journal of Human Rights **AJHR**
Australian Journal of Labour Law **AJLL**
Australian Journal of Legal Philosophy **AJLP**
Australian Law Journal **ALJ**
Australian Lawyer **AustLawyer**
Australian Product Liability Reporter **APLR**
Australian Property Law Bulletin **APLB**
Australian Property Law Journal **APLJ**
Australian Tax Review **ATRev**
Australian Stamp Duties in Practice **SDP**
Australian Superannuation Law Bulletin **SLB**
Balance **Balance**
Berkeley Technology Law Journal **BerkTechLJ**
Biotechnology Law and Policy Reporter **BLPR**
Bond Law Review **BondLR**
Brief (Law Society of WA) **Brief**
Building & Construction Law **BCL**
Civil Procedure News New South Wales **CPNN**
Commercial Law Quarterly **CLQ**
Company & Securities Law Journal **C&SLJ**
Company Lawyer, The **CoLaw**
Competition & Consumer Law Journal **CCLJ**
Computers and Law **Comp&L**
Constitutional Law and Policy Review **CLPR**

Journals cont...

Contract Management in Practice **CMP**
Corporation Practice **Corp Prac**
Copyright Reporter **CopyRepr**
Criminal Law Journal **CrimLJ**
Criminal Law News (NSW) **CrimLN**
Criminal Law News (Qld) **CLNQ**
Criminal Law News (Vic) **CLNV**
Criminal Law Review (UK) **CrimLR**
Criminal Lawyer (UK) **CrimLaw**
Current Family Law **CFL**
eLaw Practice **elawpractice**
Employment Law Bulletin **ELB**
Environmental & Planning Law Journal **EPLJ**
Ethos (ACT Law Society Newsletter) **Ethos**
European Intellectual Property Review **EIPR**
Federal Law Review **FLRev**
Franchising Law and Policy Review **FLPR**
Freedom of Information Review **FOIRReview**
Griffith Law Review **GriffLR**
Harvard Law Review **HarvLR**
Indigenous Law Bulletin **ILB**
Information & Communications Tech Law **ICTL**
Inhouse Counsel **IHC**
Insolvency Law Bulletin **INSLB**
Insolvency Law Journal **InsolvLJ**
Insurance Law Journal **ILJ**
International Journal of Legal Information **IJLI**
Internet Law Bulletin **INTLB**
James Cook University Law Review **JCULR**
Journal of Banking Finance Law **JBFLP**
Journal of Business Law **JBL**
Journal of Contract Law **JCL**
Journal of Energy & Natural Resources **JERL**
Journal of Judicial Administration **JJA**
Journal of Law and Information Science **JLIS**
Journal of Law and Medicine **JLM**
Law Institute Journal (Vic) **LJ**
Law Practice Management Newsletter **LPM**
Law Quarterly Review (UK) **LQR**
Law Society Bulletin (SA) **LSB(SA)**
Law Society Journal (NSW) **LSJ**
LAWASIA Journal **Lawasia J**
Legal Studies **LS**
Lloyds Maritime & Commercial Law Quarterly **LMCLQ**
Local Government Law Journal **LGLJ**
Local Government Reporter **L Gov R**
Malayan Law Journal, The **MLJ**
Media and Arts Law Review **MALR**
Medical Law Review (UK) **MedLR**
Melbourne Journal of International Law **MJIL**
Melbourne University Law Review **MULR**
Modern Law Review **MLR**
Monash University Law Review **MonLR**
National Law Review **NLR**
Native Title News **NTN**
Newcastle Law Review **NewcLR**
New Zealand Law Journal **NZLJ**
New Zealand Law Review **NZLawReview**

New Zealand Universities Law Review **NZULR**
Privacy Law and Policy Reporter **PLPR**
Privacy Law Bulletin **Priv LB**
Proctor **Proctor**
Psychiatry, Psychology and Law **PPL**
Public Law Review **PLR**
Queensland Law Society Journal **QLSJ**
Queensland Lawyer: Journal **QldLawyer**
Qld University of Tech Law & Justice Journal **QUTLJJ**
Reform **Reform**
Restitution Law Review **RLR**
Revenue Law Journal **RevenueLJ**
Social Security Reporter **SSR**
Sydney Law Review **SydLR**
TeleMedia **Telemedia**
Torts Law Journal **TLJ**
Torts Law Review **TortLR**
Trade Practices Law Journal **TPLJ**
UCLA Pacific Basin Law Journal **UCLA Pac Basin LJ**
University of NSW Law Journal **UNSWLJ**
Uni of Notre Dame Aust Law Review **UNDALR**
University of Queensland Law Journal **UQLJ**
University of Tasmania Law Review **UTasLR**
University of WA Law Review **UWALRev**

Unreported Judgments

Family Court of Australia **FamCA**
Federal Court of Australia **FCA**
Federal Magistrates Court **FMCA**
High Court of Australia **HCA**
NSW Drug Court **NSWDRGC**
NSW Land and Environment Court **NSWLEC**
Supreme Court of the ACT **ACTSC**
Supreme Court of the ACT Court of Appeal **ACTCA**
Supreme Court of NSW **NSWSC**
Supreme Court of NSW Court of Appeal **NSWCA**
Supreme Court of NSW Court of Criminal Appeal **NSWCCA**
Supreme Court of the NT **NTSC**
Supreme Court of the NT Court of Appeal **NTCA**
Supreme Court of the NT Court of Criminal Appeal **NTCCA**
Supreme Court of Queensland **QSC**
Supreme Court of Queensland Court of Appeal **QCA**
Supreme Court of SA **SASC**
Supreme Court of SA Court of Criminal Appeal **SACCA**
Supreme Court of Tasmania **TASSC**
Supreme Court of Tasmania Court of Criminal Appeal **TasCCA**
Supreme Court of Victoria **VSC**
Supreme Court of Victoria Court of Appeal **VSCA**
Supreme Court of WA **WASC**
Supreme Court of WA Court of Appeal **WASCA**
Supreme Court of WA Court of Criminal Appeal **WACCA**
Takeovers Panel **ATP**

CaseBase Annotations

The following annotations are used to denote how the court in the subsequent appeal proceedings or the subsequent case has judicially considered the primary case.

The *Cases referring to this case* and *Cases considered by this case* sections of the CaseBase entry:

Applied	A principle of law articulated in the primary case is applied to a new set of facts by the court in the subsequent case.
Approved	The court in the subsequent case has approved the way the court in the primary case, being a court of inferior jurisdiction, has articulated a principle of law.
Cited	The primary case is merely cited by the court in the subsequent case, without comment.
Considered	The legal principles articulated in the primary case are considered or discussed without adverse reflection in the subsequent case.
Disapproved	The decision in the primary case is criticised by the court in the subsequent case.
Distinguished	The court in the subsequent case holds that the legal principles articulated by the primary case (usually otherwise persuasive or binding authority) do not apply because of some essential difference between the two cases in fact or law.
Explained	The decision reached in the primary case is justified by the court in the subsequent case, drawing attention to some feature of the primary case that may not be immediately obvious on its face.
Followed	This annotation is similar to 'applied', but is used in circumstances where the facts in the primary case resemble reasonably closely the facts in the subsequent consideration case.
Not followed	The court in the subsequent case has declined to apply the principles of law articulated in the primary case.
Overruled	The legal principles articulated in the primary case are held to be incorrect by the court in the subsequent case, which is a court of superior or equivalent jurisdiction.
Questioned	The court in the subsequent case has expressed doubt about the decision in the primary case, but does not actually determine that the principles of law in the primary case are incorrect.

The *Appeal proceedings* section of the CaseBase entry:

Affirmed	The decision in the primary case is upheld on appeal.
Reversed	The decision in the primary case is overturned on appeal.
See	The decision in the subsequent case relates in some way to the primary case, but the court in the subsequent case is not assessing the merits of the related primary decision. Please note that prior to LexisNexis Butterworths' acquisition of CaseBase, 'See' would sometimes be used in circumstances where editors now use 'Cited'.
Varied	The decision in the primary case is only partly reversed or partly affirmed by the subsequent case. It is particularly used in circumstances where the court in the subsequent case has altered the quantum of damages awarded or the sentence imposed in the primary case.
Related	The decision in the subsequent case relates in some way to the primary case, but the court in the primary case is not assessing the merits of the earlier related decision.
Special Leave Granted SLG	Special leave to appeal the decision in the primary case to the High Court or Privy Council has been granted.
Special Leave Refused SLR	Special leave to appeal the decision in the primary case to the High Court or Privy Council has been refused.

Note: Different principles in the primary case may be treated differently in the subsequent case, so that combinations such as 'Applied / Distinguished' are possible (indicating that a principle was applied but the case was also distinguished on another point of law or fact).

Searching Legislation

Use this form to search your subscribed legislation sources. Depending upon your subscription, this may include sources such as *LawNow Legislation*, *Australian Corporation Law – Legislation*, *Federal Statutes Annotations* plus the legislation content of sources that contain more than one content type (ie commentary, legislation and forms etc) such as *Bankruptcy Law and Practice*.

LexisNexis® AU offers several ways for you to search. One method is by using the Content Type search forms located in the **Red Bar** at the top of the screen. Each of the forms is designed to search all sources that contain the same content.

Use the **Legislation** tab on the **Red Bar** when searching for Legislation.

For help with constructing your searches a number of options are available:

1. How Do I...? on the right hand side of the screen
2. The question mark ? that appears above the Search button
3. The [Connectors Help](#) under the Search Terms panel.

Refine your search criteria using the specific fields on these forms relevant to each content type.



Search Tips:

How do I find a particular schedule to legislation?

Find Schedule 3 to the Family Law Rules

1. Select the source you wish to search. If it doesn't appear in the list, click on More Sources to locate it in the Source Directory.
2. In the box to the right of Legislation Title type: *family law rules*.
3. Click the [Show](#) link underneath the option to Search within document sections.
4. From the Search Within drop-down list, select SCH-NUM.
5. In the Using terms text box, type: 3.
6. Click on the [Add to search](#) link.
7. Click on the Search button.

Note: If you know the title of the schedule rather than the number, then select the SCH-TITLE section and type key words describing the title eg scale and cost.

How do I find the LawNow Progress of Bills information?



1. Click on the Legislation Index/Tables search form found under the Legislation Search Forms in the top right hand corner of the screen.
2. Select the source you require e.g. LawNow Commonwealth Bills information.
3. Click the Browse tab.
4. You can choose to browse by Recent Events (Bills by introduction date, last sitting day results, Bills Passed and waiting assent, Bills terminated); Current Bills (By title, Government Bills, Opposition & Private member bills); and Bills by Year and Title.
5. Alternatively, from the Legislation Index/Tables search form, type the name of the Bill you require eg Crimes Act Amendment in the search terms box.

How do I search for a particular ASIC Release?

Example: Find Practice Note 20 - Disclosure of Convictions and Proceedings

1. From the Sources drop-down list, select Aust Corporation Law ASIC Releases. If it doesn't appear in the list, click on More Sources to locate it in the Source Directory.
2. In the Legislation Title box enter key terms from the title, using [connectors](#) to show the relationship between the terms, type: *disclosure and convictions and proceedings*.
3. Click on Search.

Use the Browse option to navigate publications by way of the Table of Contents.

1. Click on the plus  sign to open the publication tree for a particular source.
2. Click on  icon to view information about the service including when it was last updated.



Forms and Precedents

Use this form to search within your subscribed forms and precedents sources. Depending on your subscription, this may include the Australian Encyclopaedia of Forms and Precedents, Dynamic Docs Family Law, Australian Tenancy Practice and Precedents and Federal Civil Litigation Precedents. You may also use this form to search forms and precedents that appear in other sources, such as practice and procedure works and services. All fields except Search Terms are optional.

LexisNexis® AU offers several ways for you to search. One method is by using the Content Type search forms located in the **Red Bar** at the top of the screen. Each of the forms is designed to search all sources, which contain the same content.

Use the **Forms** tab on the **Red Bar** when searching for **Forms and Precedents**.

Using the **Search** option lets you construct a search using the various fields provided.

For help with constructing your searches a number of options are available:

1. How Do I...? on the right hand side of the screen
2. The question mark ? that appears above the Search button
3. The [Connectors Help](#) under the Search Terms panel.

Refine your search criteria using the specific fields on these forms relevant to each content type.

To search for forms relating to deed of release, type *deed of release* in the Search Terms field.

The screenshot shows the LexisNexis AU search interface for Forms and Precedents. The interface includes a search bar, a 'Search' button, and various search criteria fields. Red circles and arrows highlight specific features:

- 1. A red circle around the 'How do I...?' link in the right-hand sidebar.
- 2. A red circle around the question mark icon above the 'Search' button.
- 3. A red circle around the 'Connectors Help' link in the 'Search Terms' section.

Use the **Browse** option to scroll through the source selected e.g. The *Australian Encyclopaedia of Forms and Precedents*.



The **View** displayed is the list of guide cards, subjects or areas of law, which the source covers in its contents.

After clicking on the **Browse** tab or link:

- Change the **View** to **INDEX** by clicking on the down arrow and then selecting **INDEX**.
- Click on the + to the left of **L** to locate the word **Leases**
- Click on the **blue** link to the sub group, which is closest to the word required. Eg click on the **LE** link to get to **Leases**

Note: The Index option is a replica of the paper service's index. It enables you to look up a word in the alphabetical index and see the cross reference's and direct links to the commentary and precedents.



Where the entry has a [] around the paragraph or document link, it will take you to commentary. Otherwise it will take you to a form or precedent.

Working with Results

You can look at your search results in several different formats, available through the View drop-down list on the results page. Depending on which Content type search form you used you are presented with different options to view your results.

- 1. View** - Use the drop-down list to choose to view your results in a List or Expanded List view. **Expanded List** shows your search terms plus ten words on either side of those terms extracted from the document. If you have searched for Cases, you can also choose to view by **List with Catchwords**.
- 2. Sort** - This allows you to sort your results by source, order or relevance, and if you have searched Cases, you can sort by date (reverse chronological) or by jurisdiction and court.
- 3. Narrow Search** - Refine your search results by typing additional terms and clicking Go.
- Click the document title to access the full text of that document.
- Navigate between documents in your search results by using the navigational arrows located in the centre of the screen.
- Choose to Print, Email or Download documents by clicking on the appropriate icon. You can choose all documents or tagged documents.
- Use the Research trail to navigate back to the previous step in your current search.

The screenshot shows the LexisNexis search results interface. At the top, there's a search bar with the query '(medical negligence) (87)'. Below it, there are search filters and a 'View' dropdown menu set to 'Expanded List'. A 'Sort' dropdown is set to 'Source & Location'. A 'Narrow search' field is visible. The results list shows two items: 'Subdivision (1) Homicide 1 of 2' and 'Rulings on other issues to be left to jury'. At the bottom right, there are icons for printing, emailing, and downloading, along with a 'Hits: 2 of 1' indicator.

- Navigate between **Hits** using the arrows located in the bottom right hand corner.

The document snippet contains the following text:

- A: PERSONAL INJURY (to include both motor vehicle accidents, and industrial accidents as well as all others involving personal injury such as assault and occupiers liability).
- B: DEBT (to include all claims for liquidated demands).
- C: OTHER, REQUIRING DIRECTIONS (such as defamation actions, building disputes, **medical negligence** and all other actions covered by Part 2 of the Rules but not included in A or B above).
- D: OTHER, NO DIRECTIONS REQUIRED (generally those matters in Parts 4 to 14 of the Rules such as applications under the Corporations Law , bail applications, adoptions and other ex parte

At the bottom right, there is a 'Hits: 2 of 1' indicator.

9. You can choose to Edit, Save, Create a New Search or Create an Alert from the Next Steps drop-down menu.



9

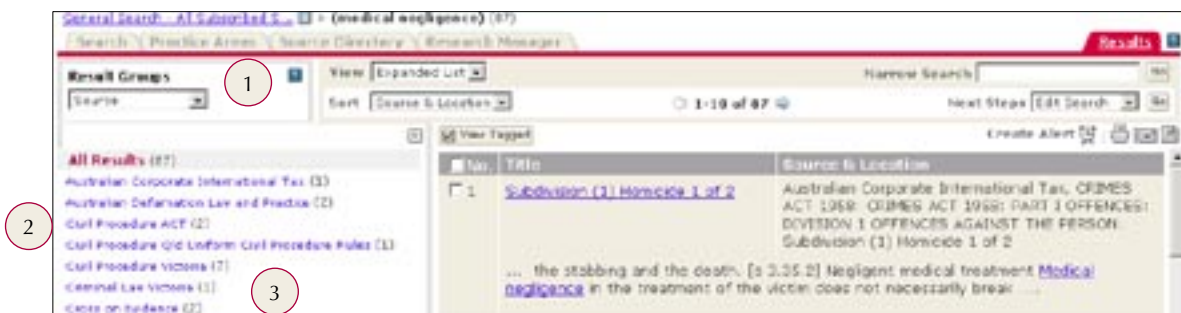
Result Groups

Use the **Result Groups** form to display a specific category of documents within your search results. For example you may want to view the list of results from a specific source or jurisdiction or court. The available result groups vary depending on your search.



To view your results grouped by a category:

1. Select a result group from the drop-down list.
2. In the result group display, navigate to your category of interest. The display includes the number of documents in each category.
3. Click a category name to view that list of results in the results page (right pane). Each category or sub-category provides a filtered view of the original results list so that only those results within that category or sub-category are displayed in the results page.



Practice Areas

LexisNexis® AU combines relevant LexisNexis sources as well as links to other important resources into easy to use Practice Areas Pages. These are currently available for Commercial Law, Corporations, Criminal Law, Family Law, Industrial Relations and Employment, Intellectual Property, Litigation and Personal Injury, Planning, Property/Conveyancing, and Succession.

Use the **Practice Areas** tab on the Grey Bar when accessing the **Practice Areas** page.

Practice Areas Setup

You can select your favourite **Practice Areas** (up to 5) to display as tabs under the main **Practice Areas** tab for quick access.

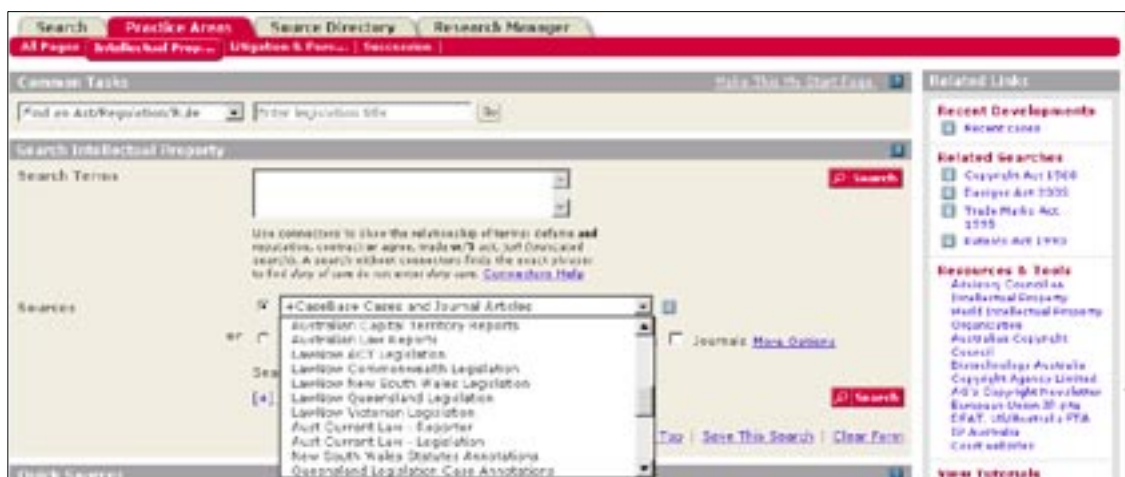
1. Tick the box next to the areas you will use most often. Click the **Add Selected Pages** button, which will appear the first time you enter the Practice Areas page.
2. Change your selection at any time by clicking the **Clear All Selections** tab.
3. Update your **Practice Areas** selection by clicking the **Update Menu** button (appears after initial setup is completed).



On the Home page, sources are grouped into three broad categories, so that similar sources are listed together - Cases/Legislation, Commentary/Other and Practice Areas. When you are on a Practice Areas Page, the categories are slightly different, and the sources listed apply to the particular practice area you are viewing.

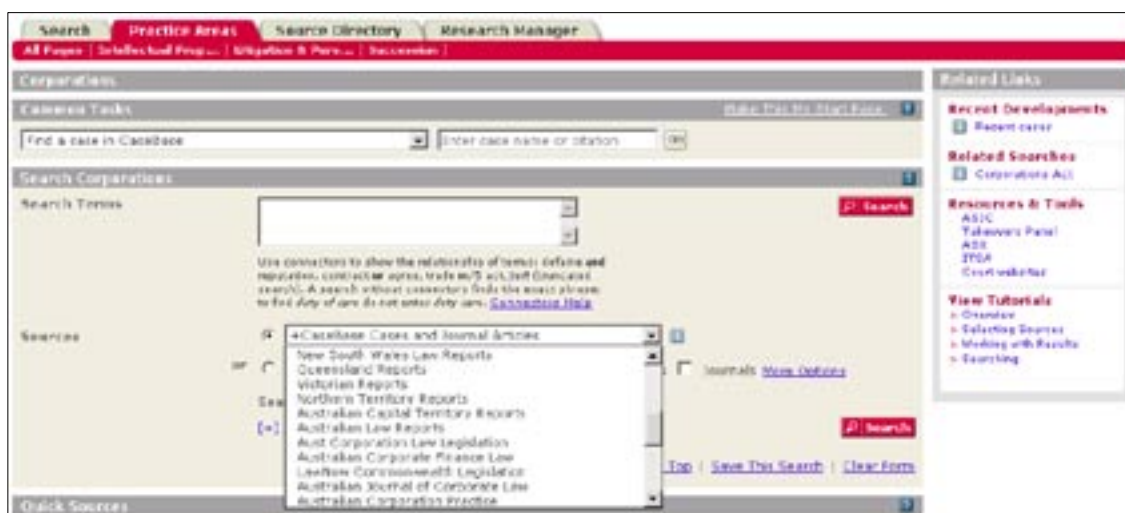


Intellectual Property practice area with available Sources.



The Related Links panel on the right hand side shows **Recent Developments**, and links that take you to **Related Searches**. The **Resources and Tools** link takes you to external websites relating to Intellectual Property Practice Area.

Corporations practice area with available Sources.



The Related Links panel on the right hand side shows **Recent Developments**, and links that take you to **Related Searches**. The **Resources and Tools** link takes you to external websites relating to Corporations Law Practice Area.

Research Manager

The **Research Manager** tab located on the **Red Bar** provides you with three sub tabs:

1. History
2. Saved Searches
3. Alerts



The **History** feature automatically archives searches that you have recently run or documents that you have recently viewed. This can also be accessed from the Related Links panel on the Home Page.



Recent Searches

Each search you run is automatically archived for seven days or the last 100 searches. You may re-run any of your Recent Searches as they were originally constructed, or you may edit them first.

The **Saved Searches** tab provides access to all **Saved Searches**. (you can have up to 50 Saved Searches).



Saving a Search

1. From your search form, enter your search terms, after the results have been presented to you, click on **Save Search** from the Next steps drop-down menu.
2. Choose a name for your saved search.
3. Tick the **Save as an Alert (Scheduled Search)** box if you would like an automatic update at specified intervals.



OR

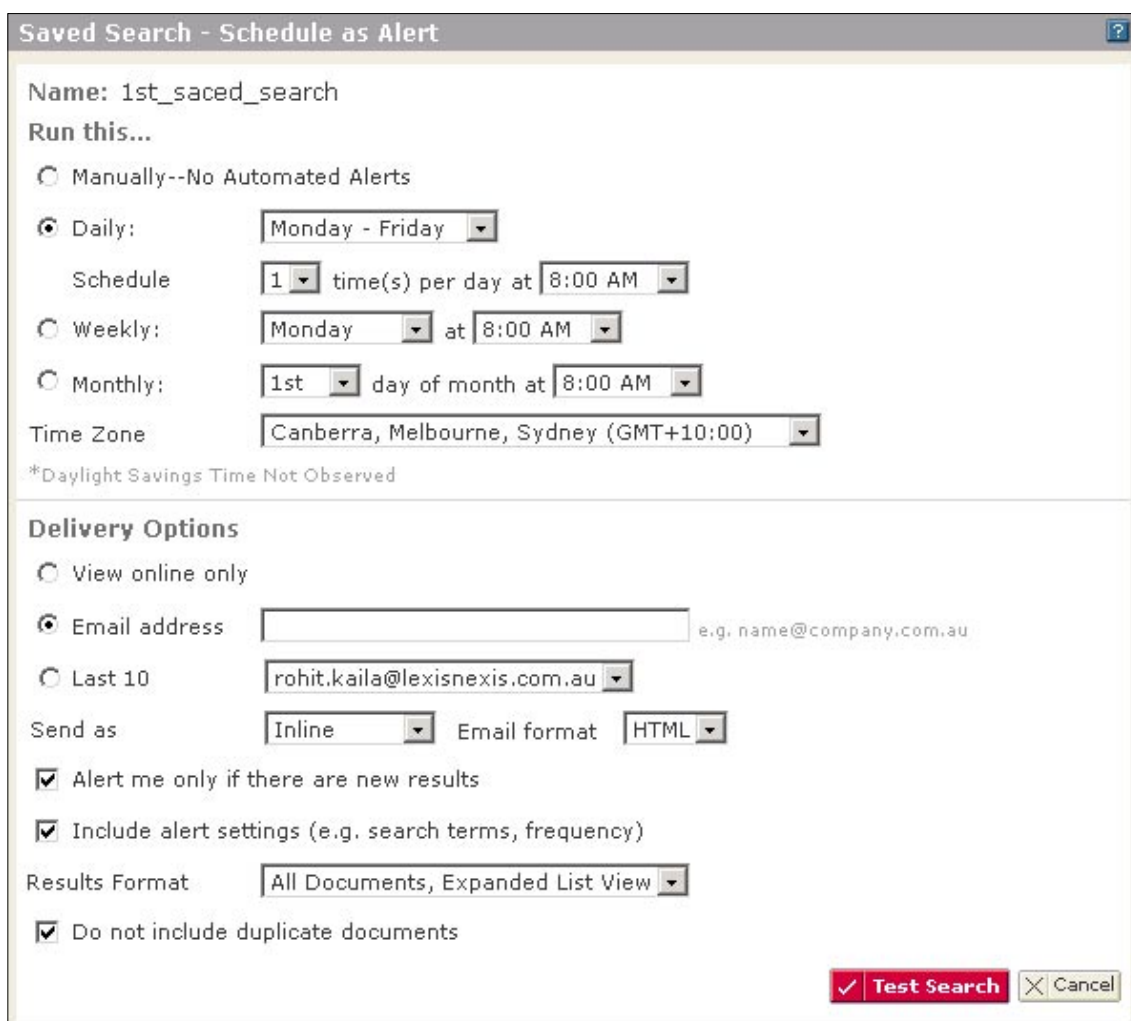
Save a Search as an Alert

1. From your saved searches screen, choose [Alert](#) from the right hand side of the page.



Name	Run	Search	Schedule as
1. exis w/p duty	Run	Edit	Alert
2. estoppel	Run	Edit	Alert

2. Choose frequency and delivery options
3. Click Test Search to ensure that the results presented are accurate
4. Click Save.



Saved Search - Schedule as Alert

Name: 1st_saced_search

Run this...

Manually--No Automated Alerts

Daily: Schedule time(s) per day at

Weekly: at

Monthly: day of month at

Time Zone

*Daylight Savings Time Not Observed

Delivery Options

View online only

Email address e.g. name@company.com.au

Last 10

Send as Email format

Alert me only if there are new results

Include alert settings (e.g. search terms, frequency)

Results Format

Do not include duplicate documents


The **Alerts** tab allows you to drill down into two further categories of Alerts:

- a. Legal Updates
- b. Scheduled Searches



The basic difference between a **Legal Update** and a **Scheduled Search** is that a Scheduled Search can be set up to run against any source using any criteria.

Scheduled Searches

Scheduled searches automatically provide updates to your search results at specified intervals. To set up a Scheduled Search click the [Save this Search](#) link located at the bottom of any search form or **Create Alert**  on the results page.

Click the [Archive](#) link to search the last 90 days of results for a **Scheduled Search**.

The **Legal Updates** tab displays the list of your current legal updates.

Click the [Archive](#) link to search the last 90 days of results for a Legal Update.

Note: If an additional charges icon (\$) appears next to the Search Archive link, you will incur additional charges for searching this legal update's archives. Click the icon for pricing information.

Setting up a Legal Update

1. Click on the Research Manager tab and choose Alerts and then Legal Updates.
2. Choose the Legal update wizard.
3. Select Content.



4. Set Frequency

1 Select Content **2** Set Frequency **3** Specify Delivery **4** Confirm Settings

Step 3: Select how often you would like the alert delivered, and then click Next Step. If you select email delivery, you can still view it online as well. Emailing is subject to terms and conditions. Please review these.

Delivery Options*

- View online only
- Email address (e.g. name@company.com.au (maximum: 100))
- Last 10

Send as Email format

- Alert me only if there are new results
- Isolate alert settings (e.g. topics, sources, frequency)

Results Format

- Do not include duplicate documents

*Indicates mandatory field

6. Specify delivery

1 Select Content **2** Set Frequency **3** Specify Delivery **4** Confirm Settings

Step 2: Select how often you would like the alert to be run, and then click Next Step.

Frequency*

- Daily: time(s) per day at
- Business Days (9-5): time(s) per day at
- Weekly: time(s) per week at
- Monthly: day of month at

*Indicates mandatory field

6. Confirm Settings

1 Select Content **2** Set Frequency **3** Specify Delivery **4** Confirm Settings

Step 4: Please check your selections. To confirm the alert, enter a name, then click Save. To change any settings, click any of the locked steps above, or click the Previous Step button.

Summary

Topics Selected: Bankruptcy & Insolvency Law
 Sources Selected: Aust Current Law - Legislation
 Frequency Selected: Daily: 1 time at 8 hours
 Delivery Selected: Send an email

Update Name:

*Indicates mandatory field

Note: This feature is limited to clients who subscribe to a certain range of products. If you choose a Topic it will limit the Legal Update to that topic from Australian Current Law. If you choose a source such as a Journal, then every time an article is published in that journal you will be notified.

Printing, Emailing and Downloading

From your search results or from the Table of Contents, select documents to print, email or download by checking the boxes that appear on the right of the screen. You can select up to 200 documents in a single delivery session.

In the upper right corner of your results page or browse page, click the icon for the selected delivery method you want to use: **Print, Email or Download**.

Provide the information on the form that appears.

Printing Documents

1. Select the **Document View** format - choose to print the full text of selected documents or choose to print the list of your results.
2. Select the **Document Range** - print the current document only or print all documents.
3. Select **Page Options**, such as beginning each document on a new page.
4. Select the **Font Options**.
5. Click **Print** to print your results.
6. Click **Print Preview** to display the text from the documents you intend to print.

LexisNexis®: Deliver Documents - Print - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Print Documents

Source: All Subscribed Australian Cases Sources
Terms: swain and waverley

Printer: HTML format for attached printer **Print** Print Preview Cancel

Add a Brief Note:

Document View:
Expanded List

Document Range:
 All Documents (1 - 11)
 Tagged Documents (1)
 Selected Items
 e.g. 1,3-5,9

Page Options:
 Cover Page
 End Page
 Each doc on new page
 Hide Annotations

Font Options:
Courier
 Search Terms in Bold Type
 Search Terms Underlined

Print Print Preview Cancel

Emailing Documents

1. Choose whether to deliver the documents as inline text or as an attachment.
2. Choose the **Format** of the email attachment containing your documents - Microsoft Word, HTML or Generic (RTF).
3. Enter the desired email address, or choose from one of the last ten used email addresses.
4. Choose to **Add a Brief Note** to accompany the email. This step is not compulsory in completing the email request.
5. Select the **Document View** - choose to email the full text of selected documents or choose to email the list of your results.
6. Select the **Document Range** - email all documents or tagged documents only.
7. Select your **Page Options**.
8. Select your **Font Options**.
9. Click **Send** to deliver your results.

LexisNexis®: Deliver Documents - Email - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Email Documents

Source: All Subscribed Australian Cases Sources
Terms: swain and waverley

Send as: Attachment Email format: Word (DOC) **Send** Cancel

Email address:
[Text Input]
e.g. name@company.com.au. Separate up to three email addresses using semicolons (;).

Last 10 Email Addresses:
[Dropdown]

Add a Brief Note:
[Text Input]

Document View:
Expanded List

Document Range:
 All Documents (1 - 11)
 Tagged Documents (1)
 Selected Items
[Text Input] e.g. 1,3-5,9

Page Options:
 Cover Page
 End Page
 Each doc on new page
 Hide Annotations

Font Options:
Courier
 Search Terms in Bold Type
 Search Terms Underlined

Send **Cancel**

Downloading Documents

1. Choose the download **Format** - download in Microsoft Word, HTML, or Generic (RTF).
2. Click on **Download**.
3. Click on the document name.
4. Click on Save.
5. Choose the name and destination of your file.

LexisNexis®: Deliver Documents - Download - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Download Documents

Source: All Subscribed Australian Cases Sources
Terms: swain and waverley

Format: Word (DOC) [Download] [Cancel]

Document View: Expanded List

Document Range:
 All Documents (1 - 11)
 Tagged Documents (1)
 Selected Items
[] e.g. 1,3-5,9

Page Options:
 Cover Page
 End Page
 Each doc on new page
 Hide Annotations

Font Options:
Courier []
 Search Terms in Bold Type
 Search Terms Underlined

[Download] [Cancel]

Customisation

Should you want to change your Password please step through the following:

1. Click on the **Preferences** link from the Home Page.



2. Click on [Change my security settings](#).



3. Fill in the prompts on the screen presented and click **Submit**.

Change Security Settings

Enter your current and new password ?

Current Password

New Password
Must consist of 6-50 characters, with at least one alphabetical character and one numeric character. Special characters @,_, are allowed.

Confirm Password

Enter security information
(Required for the "Forgot Your Password?" feature.)

Email Address

Previously entered security questions are no longer valid. Please choose from the list below.

Security Question

Security Answer

3

Should you need further assistance in creating a valid password click on the ? icon in the top right hand corner of the form.

You can set a variety of LexisNexis AU options by changing your **Preferences**. Some of the options you can set include:

- Number of Results Per Page to be displayed.
- Results Format
 - List
 - Expanded List
 - Hits in Context
 - Full
- Full or Truncated view of the Publication tree.

Click on **Save** after completing your changes.

Make This My Start Page

Click this link to start subsequent research sessions from this page.

Note: To change back to the default page you will need to go into the **Preferences** options and select the General Search Form.