

## Time to convert to SciFinder on the Web

Due to increasing popularity and new development of the web version of SciFinder, the client version of SciFinder will be discontinued for all U.S. and Canadian academic institutions on June 30, 2011, and for academic institutions in Europe by the end of 2011 at the latest.

If you currently use the client version of SciFinder today we strongly recommend you to convert to the web version.

**SciFinder on the Web** is a modern web-based interface, and can therefore be used on any personal computer with internet access. It provides several new features, such as improved search precision, the ability to set up alerts and session history retention and to export citations to a reference management program (e.g. EndNote), as well as the possibility to send document and substance links to other users within the same organisation. SciFinder on the Web provides access to exactly the same content as the client version.

You must [Register](#) in order to gain access to SciFinder on the Web. It is essential that you register with your KTH e-mail address, using the formula *myname@kth.se* or *myname@inst.kth.se*. You can do this on campus, or from home via the [KTHB proxy server](#) after logging in with your Library card number and Pin code.

If your registration is successful, you will normally receive within 15 minutes a message from CAS with the subject **SciFinder Registration - Your Confirmation Required**. It is essential that you **confirm this message within 48 hours of receipt**; if you miss this deadline, the message will be removed from the system and you will have to start all over again.

Go to database [SciFinder web](#). Add the link to your list of favourites.

### Never heard of SciFinder?

SciFinder has been developed by Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS, a division of the American Chemical Society) in order to provide powerful and precise searching and analysis of chemistry-related information in the extensive CAS databases. You can search using a wide variety of parameters, including Research Topic, Author Name, Chemical Structure or Formula, Substructure or Reaction, to find information on more than 56 million substances, 62 million protein and nucleic acid sequences and 30 million reactions, extracted from patent documents and scientific articles dating from the 1800s to the present day. Bibliographic information in the databases is updated daily, and an extensive indexing of the content facilitates precise and rapid searching.

### More information

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