**Attorney-assisted DIY Provisional Template Program,**

**With completed article, method and e-commerce examples:**

**Review of your application by an experienced registered patent attorney plus comments/instructions to guide your corrections/revisions.**

**Template at pp. 1-5; Examples at pp 6-12 (article application), pp 15-22 (method application) and 22-28 (e-commerce application); Program Overview at p. 29; Order Form at p. 30.**

**Provisional Template:**

<Between these type of marks are instructions/comments/examples to help you to complete this template, and they should be deleted upon completion of the template.>

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Utility Patent Application (Provisional)

<Insert very brief generic title; example – Seating Device>

<optional - insert the name(s) of inventors, optionally with city/state residence>

**<Warning –** For your name, use the name on your driver’s license or other permanent documentation.>

**<Warning -** If you have thought of a brand name (trademark) to call it (such as “Easy Seat”), **do not use it anywhere in this template**. Using it can fatally flaw the application’s disclosure.>

SPECIFICATION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

<**Warning –**say nothing about your subject other than identifying the broad field in which it is, then one or more specific fields.>

1. The present invention is in the technical field of <insert broad field> More particularly, the present invention is in the technical field of <insert a more specific field>
2. <Example – The present invention is in the technical field of furniture. More particularly, the present invention is in the technical field of seating devices. More particularly, the present invention is in the technical field of portable seating devices. >
3. < **Optional** – insert a brief general description of the short-comings of what is known or currently used, but do not discuss specific products or patents because there is a significant risk that such comments will prejudice your later non-provisional application. >

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

1. The present invention is a <insert a short summary>
2. <In this section identify what your subject is and briefly describe the feature or features that you believe makes the subject patentable. A mere list of advantages is not a description of the features. From one to eight sentences is a reasonable length range. >
3. <Example – The present invention is a seating device for users to sit on having an elevated seating platform and a plurality of legs. >

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

1. Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a <insert what it is> of the present invention;
2. Fig. 2 is a side view of the <insert what it is> of Fig. 1;
3. Fig. 3 is a top view of the <insert what it is> of Fig. 1; and
4. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the <insert what it is> of Fig. 1.
5. <The drawings come after this specification/text section of the application. In this Brief Description section, identify, but do not otherwise describe, what is shown in each drawing. Change the words perspective/side/top to match your drawings. When a drawing shows a version of the subject which is different from the proceeding, use “of the invention” rather than “of Fig. \_\_\_”.>
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION
6. < The descriptions in this section must be sufficient to enable reproduction of the subject. Define all acronyms. Avoid jargon. Use sentences. Use consistent terminology. >
7. Referring now to the invention in more detail, in Fig. 1 there is shown <insert – introduce the subject and its components (elements) as shown in the first drawing by identifying the subject identifying each of the elements/components, and then identify any subcomponents. Assign reference numbers to the subject and to each (sub) component, starting with 10, 12, 14, etc. Add these numbers to Fig. 1, with a line from each number to the component. In the text, the reference number must follow the word whenever it is mentioned.>
8. <Example – Referring now to the invention in more detail, in Fig. 1 there is shown a chair 10 having a seating platform or seat 12 held in a substantially horizontal position elevated above the floor by four upright legs, namely a first leg 14, a second leg 16, a third leg 18 and a fourth leg 20. Each of the legs 14, 16, 18, 20 is attached to the underside of the seat 12 near or proximate a corner of the seat 12.>
9. <**Warning** – the first mention of an element uses an indefinite article (a chair 10) and all subsequent mentions use a definite article (the chair 10).>
10. In more detail, still referring to the invention of Fig. 1, <insert details>
11. <Now describe what the subject and its components do, how they work (including relative sizes or proportions or conditions or other necessary features) repeating the same words and numbers for the subject and each component.>
12. <Example – In more detail, still referring to the invention of Fig. 1, the seat 12 is sufficiently wide and long for comfortable seating, such as about 15 to 20 inches deep and about 15 to about 22 inches wide. The legs 14, 16, 18, 20 are sufficiently tall to hold the seat 12 a comfortable distance off the ground, such as about 15 to 22 inches off the ground.>
13. <If not already described, describe the features that are important to the function of the subject, which for a chair would include the construction materials and dimensions. >
14. <Example – The construction details of the invention as shown in Fig. 1 are that the chair 10 may be made of wood or of any other sufficiently rigid and strong material such as high-strength plastic, metal, and the like. Further, the various components of the chair 10 can be made of different materials.
15. Referring now to the invention shown in Fig. 2 <insert description of Fig. 2>
16. <Now repeat the above steps for Fig. 2 and each of the other drawings. If the exactly same version is shown in more than one drawing, the same reference numbers and words are used and multiple drawings can be described together. For different versions (even if the differences are minor), use the same words but different reference numbers. See the completed example at the end, in which Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 both show a first version, Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 show a second version, and Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 show third and fourth versions.>
17. <Suggestion – include a drastically different version to show that, for instance, four legs are not necessary. For this chair example, this might be a chair with three legs (a stool) or one leg (pedestal stool).>
18. The advantages of the present invention include, without limitation, <insert a description of the advantages>
19. <Example - The chair of the present invention is lighter in weight than a rock and therefore it is more portable than a rock. Further, the ergonomics of sitting on the chair of the present invention are better than sitting on the ground.>
20. In broad embodiment, the present invention is <insert a description of the subject in words broader than those used to describe the drawings. >
21. <Example – In broad embodiment, the invention is a seat or platform elevated above the ground by at least one upright member.>
22. <The paragraph below should appear at the very end of this text section. >
23. While the foregoing written description of the invention enables one of ordinary skill to make and use what is considered presently to be the best mode thereof, those of ordinary skill will understand and appreciate the existence of variations, combinations, and equivalents of the specific embodiment, method, and examples herein. The invention should therefore not be limited by the above described embodiment, method, and examples, but by all embodiments and methods within the scope and spirit of the invention.
24. <**Warnings** – the numbers on the drawings must correspond to the numbers in the text, and word choices must be consistent. If you choose the word “seat” you must use the word “seat” throughout. You can mention that a “seat” is also a “seating platform” but otherwise use “seat”. >
25. <Insert a page break.>

ABSTRACT

A<insert a shorter version of the “Summary of the Invention” section.>

<**Drawings** – insert a page break and then add black and white line drawings – each with a separate "Fig.” number, starting with Fig. 1, then Fig. 2, etc. - on pages that follow the text sections. W**arning** – do not use words in the drawings) except possibly one-to-two word descriptors in flow diagrams of method applications) because descriptions belong in the text section (specification). >

**Completed Example 1 - Article:**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Utility Patent Application (Provisional)

Seating Device

Charles Chan, Los Angeles, California, Jane Smith, Portland, Maine

SPECIFICATION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. The present invention is in the technical field of furniture. More particularly, the present invention is in the technical field of portable seating devices.
2. Conventional seating devices, such as rock ledges, tops of stone fences and the like, are typically either immovable or exceedingly difficult to transport. It is difficult to move these devices into a house or office because they are large and heavy. Moving such devices typically requires several strong persons, or a sturdy wheeled vehicle such as a reinforced wagon or hand cart. The difficulties of bringing such a device into a house or office are multiplied when stairs must be climbed. Further, it is not an uncommon experience to realize that the device cannot pass through the doorway without its widening. Further, the devices cannot readily be moved from spot to spot once inside a room,

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a seating device for users to sit on having a seating platform supported in an elevated position by a plurality of legs.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

1. Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a seating device of the present invention;
2. Fig. 2 is a side view of a seating device of Fig. 1;
3. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a seating device of the present invention;
4. Fig. 4 is a side view of a seating device of Fig. 3; and
5. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a seating device of the present invention.
6. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a seating device of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

1. Referring now to the invention in more detail, in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 there is shown a chair 10 having a seating platform or seat 12 held in a substantially level position elevated above the floor by four upright legs, namely a first leg 14, a second leg 16, a third leg 18 and a fourth leg 20. Each of the legs 14, 16, 18, 20 is attached to the underside of the seat 12 near or proximate a corner of the seat 12.
2. In further detail, still referring to the invention of Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, the seat 12 is sufficiently wide and long for comfortable seating, such as about 15 to 20 inches deep and about 15 to about 22 inches wide. The legs 14, 16, 18, 20 are sufficiently tall to hold the seat 12 a comfortable distance off the ground, such as about 15 to 22 inches off the ground.
3. The construction details of the invention as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 are that the chair 10 may be made of wood or of any other sufficiently rigid and strong material such as high-strength plastic, metal, and the like. Further, the various components of the chair 10 can be made of different materials.
4. Referring now to Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, there is shown a chair 50 having a seating platform or seat 52 held in a substantially level position elevated above the floor by four upright legs, namely a first leg 54, a second leg 56, a third leg 58 and a fourth leg 60. Each of the legs 54, 56, 58 and 60 is attached to the underside of the seat 52 near or proximate a corner of the seat 52.
5. In more detail, still referring to the invention of Fig. 2, the chair 10 as shown includes a back rest 62 and two spaced-apart arm rests 64, 66, each of which is secured to the top side or to the sides of the seat 52 of the chair 50.
6. In further detail, still referring to the invention of Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, the seat 52 is sufficiently wide and long for comfortable seating, such as about 15 to 20 inches deep and about 15 to about 22 inches wide. The legs 54, 56, 58 and 60 are sufficiently tall to hold the seat 52 a comfortable distance off the ground, such as about 15 to 22 inches off the ground.
7. The construction details of the invention as shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 are that the chair 50 may be made of wood or of any other sufficiently rigid and strong material such as high-strength plastic, metal, and the like. Further, the various components of the chair 50 can be made of different materials.
8. Referring now to Fig. 5, there is shown a stool 110 having a seating platform or seat 112 held in a substantially level position elevated above the floor by three upright legs, namely a first leg 114, a second leg 116, and a third leg 118. Each of the legs 54, 56, 58 and 60 is attached to the underside of the seat 112.
9. In further detail, still referring to the invention of Fig. 5, the seat 112 has a substantially circular profile which is of a sufficient diameter, for instance a diameter of about 15 to 20 inches. The legs 114, 116, 118 are sufficiently tall to hold the seat 112 a comfortable distance off the ground, such as about 15 to 22 inches off the ground.
10. The construction details of the invention as shown in Fig. 5 are that the stool 100 may be made of wood or of any other sufficiently rigid and strong material such as high-strength plastic, metal, and the like. Further, the various components of the stool 100 can be made of different materials.
11. Referring now to Fig. 6, there is shown a stool 150 having a seating platform or seat 152 held in a substantially level position elevated above the floor by a single upright leg 154. The leg 154 is mounted on a base 164 of sufficient bulk and weight to stabilize the stool 150.
12. The advantages of the present invention include, without limitation, that it is portable and exceedingly easy to transport. It is easy to move these devices into a house or office because they are relatively small and lightweight. Moving such devices typically requires a single person, and typically at most two persons when taking the device up or down stairs. Further, the devices generally will pass through most doorways without any widening. Further, the devices can easily be moved from spot to spot once inside a room,
13. In broad embodiment, the present invention is a seat elevated above the ground by at least one upright leg member.
14. While the foregoing written description of the invention enables one of ordinary skill to make and use what is considered presently to be the best mode thereof, those of ordinary skill will understand and appreciate the existence of variations, combinations, and equivalents of the specific embodiment, method, and examples herein. The invention should therefore not be limited by the above described embodiment, method, and examples, but by all embodiments and methods within the scope and spirit of the invention as claimed.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Aseating device has a seating platform and at least one leg supporting it in its elevated position.

10

Fig. 1

 20

16

12

14 18

10

Fig. 2

16

12

14

50

62

66

 60

56

52

54 58

Fig. 3

 64

50

62

52

56 60

Fig. 4

 66

110

 112

116

Fig. 5

116

 118

150

 152

Fig. 6

154

 164

**Completed Example – 2 - Method:**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Utility Patent Application (Provisional)

Method of Cooking an Egg

Charles Chan, Los Angeles, California, Jane Smith, Portland, Maine

SPECIFICATION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. The present invention is in the technical field of converting raw or fresh nutrient sources into digestible or more palatable forms (also known as “cooking”). More particularly, the present invention is in the technical field of cooking raw eggs.
2. Eggs can be consumed raw, for instance in the form of a drink such as eggnog. Other than such drinks, conventionally eggs are consumed as cooked foods in which the fluid or semi-fluid internal contents are converted to soft solids by the denaturation of protein. Conventional egg cooking methods require breaking the eggshell to release the internal contents (“unshelled egg” or hereinafter merely “egg”) and then denaturing the egg’s proteins, typically by heating in a frying pan. The cooked egg, regardless of whether it is cooked scrambled or sunny-side-up, is conventionally consumed warm shortly after cooking. A cooked egg’s soft-solid condition makes storage and/or transport impractical. The eggshell is discarded as waste.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

1. The present invention is a method of cooking an egg within its shell by immersion in water that is thereafter boiled, whereby the egg is converted to a semi-solid via protein denaturation while it is still protected by the shell. Such a cooked (“boiled”) egg can be readily stored and/or transported within the intact shell for consumption at a later time and/or remote location.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

1. Fig. 1 is a side view of an egg being boiled illustrating a step of a method of the present invention;
2. Fig. 2 is a flow-diagram of steps of a method of the present invention; and
3. Fig. 3 is a flow-diagram of steps of a method of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

1. Referring now to the invention in more detail, shown in Fig. 1 is an illustration of an egg-boiling arrangement 10 produced by the method shown in Fig. 2. Said egg-boiling arrangement 10 comprises an egg 12 immersed in water 14 in a cooking pot 16 seated on a gas-stove burner 18 wherein the cooking pot 16 is covered with a lid 20 to diminish loss of heat to atmosphere. Shown in Fig. 2 is a first flow diagram 40 of a method of boiling an egg comprised of the steps of adding water 42, adding an egg 44, covering the pot 48, heating the water 50 and removing the egg 52.
2. In the step of adding water 42, water 14 is added to the cooking pot 16. In the step of adding an egg 44, the egg 12 is added to the cooking pot 16. In the step of covering pot 48 the normally-open top of the cooking pot 16 is covered with a lid 20. The order in which the water and the egg are added may of course be reversed but the step of covering pot 48 is performed after both of those first two steps.
3. In the step of heating water 50, the cooking pot 16 is heated on the burner 18, whereby the water 14 eventually starts to boil. The egg 12 will be fully boiled after about 8 to 10 minutes of immersion in the water 14 as it boils. Although theoretically is could be possible to add the egg 12 to the water 14 after the water 14 has started to boil, in practice such an abrupt immersion of a chilled or room-temperature egg into boiling water would rupture the egg shell to the detriment of a number of advantages of the present invention.
4. In the step of egg removal 52, after the elapse of a sufficient period of time, which again is from about 8 to 10 minutes, the egg 12 (which is now a “boiled egg”) is removed from the cooking pot 16 and allowed to cool to at least ambient room temperature.
5. The resultant boiled egg preferably has been boiled suffiently to provide, when unshelled, a semi-solid egg that that is pliant but not mushy. In other words, the boiled egg can be handled and wrapped without detachment of bits or chucks of the boiled egg. The boiled egg can be stored for days if left in the intact shell and can be left in an unshelled condition for a reasonable time period without spoiling, which permits the boiled egg to be consumed at a later date and/or a remote location.
6. A less advantageous variation of the present invention is to remove the egg from the boiling water after only about 5 or 5 minutes, whereby a “soft-boiled egg” is produced. A soft-boiled egg is mushy and generally would be consumed as soon as cooling permits the shell to be removed. Nonetheless, such production of a soft-boiled egg is not excluded from broad embodiments of the invention.
7. As shown the second flow diagram 80 of Fig. 3, in broad embodiment the present invention is a method comprised of the steps of egg-protein-denaturing 82 by maintaining a shelled egg at an elevated temperature of from 85 to 110 oC degrees for a sufficient to denature its proteins to at least a measurable degree and then egg cooling 84 by removing the egg from the elevated temperature to a cooler environment.
8. While the foregoing written description of the invention enables one of ordinary skill to make and use what is considered presently to be the best mode thereof, those of ordinary skill will understand and appreciate the existence of variations, combinations, and equivalents of the specific embodiment, method, and examples herein. The invention should therefore not be limited by the above described embodiment, method, and examples, but by all embodiments and methods within the scope and spirit of the invention as claimed.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method of cooking an egg boils a shelled egg in water seating until its proteins are denatured whereby, upon removing the shell, the egg is in an intact semi-solid form.

10

Fig. 1

16

12

18

20

14

50

Fig. 2

48

 52

40

Water

Addition

Egg

Addition

 Heat

 Egg

Removal

Cover

Pot

42

44

80

82

 60

84

Fig. 3

Shelled-Egg

Denaturing

Egg Cooling

**Completed Example – 3 – e-commerce Method:**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Utility Patent Application (Provisional)

e-Commerce Method

Charles Chan, Los Angeles, California, Jane Smith, Portland, Maine

SPECIFICATION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. The present invention is in the technical field of e-commerce. More particularly, the present invention is in the technical field of computer-implemented customer-preference filter displays.
2. Many e-commerce sites permit customers to select preferences and thereby narrow the options that are displayed via filters that exclude options which do not match the preferences. When customer-preference selections are based on inclination rather than necessity, perusing beyond the narrowed filter-driven options might also be desired but is not possible without resetting or removing the preference filters. A customer must choose between the convenience of a narrow filter-driven display of options or the frustration of viewing too many options.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

1. The present invention is a computer-implemented e-commerce method of providing a display of both matching options (options which have been filtered to match the preference(s) selected by a customer) and nonmatching options (options outside of the matching option) without displaying too many options or confusing the customer regarding which is, and which is not, a matching option. The nonmatching options displayed are limited in number to no more than 30 percent of the number of matching options in the display, and the nonmatching options are readily discernable as nonmatching, preferably by a clear (but not distracting) visual indicator.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

1. Fig. 1 is a plan view of a partially-diagrammatic webpage display produced by the method of the present invention;
2. Fig. 2 is a flow-diagram of steps of a method of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

1. Referring now to the invention in more detail, shown in Fig. 1 is an Internet webpage display 10 on which is displayed a plurality of matched-options 12 and a plurality of unmatched-options 14. In this example there are ten matched-options 12, each of which is embodied in a circular frame, and there are two unmatched-options 14, each of which is embodied in a square frame. The unmatched-options 14 options shown in Fig. 1 therefore comprise in number 20 percent of the number of matched-options 12, which is within the preferred embodiment wherein the number of unmatched options is 5 to 30 percent of the number of unmatched options.
2. As is conventional in e-commerce, both the matched-options 12 and unmatched-options 14 illustrate an option and comprise live links to more detailed information regarding the option illustrated.
3. The visual indicator in this embodiment that specifies whether an option is matched or unmatched to the customer’s preferences is the shape of the frame. The visual indicator could of course be some other visual signal, such as the background color of the option, the placement of the option on the page and the like, provided that it is sufficiently discernable as an unmatched-option to avoid customer confusion.
4. In preferred embodiments, each unmatched-option 14 is an option that would match all of a customer’s preferences except one, in more preferred embodiment the preference not matched is different for each of the unmatched-options 14 displayed.
5. Referring now to Fig. 2 wherein the steps of a method of the present invention are shown in flow-diagram 40, the method begins with a customer-preference-input reception 42, wherein the input preferably comprises a plurality of preferences, which customer-preference-input reception 42 triggers a matched-options filtering-selection 42 and an unmatched-options filtering-selection 44, which generates an option-display 50 wherein both matched and unmatched options are displayed. The step of option display 50 might or might not lead to the step of a purchase-selection reception 52.
6. In more detail regarding the programs/applications/software required to implement the method of the present invention, ….
7. While the foregoing written description of the invention enables one of ordinary skill to make and use what is considered presently to be the best mode thereof, those of ordinary skill will understand and appreciate the existence of variations, combinations, and equivalents of the specific embodiment, method, and examples herein. The invention should therefore not be limited by the above described embodiment, method, and examples, but by all embodiments and methods within the scope and spirit of the invention as claimed.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An e-commerce method of presenting options that match a customer’s preference cooking and options outside of those preferences uses at least one visual indicator to avoid confusion.

**(Warning – an e-commerce method that is an assembly of known steps executed by known methods, none of which provides separately or in combination a result that is other than the known/expected result, has little or no patent potential.)**

10

Fig. 1

12

14

10

Fig. 1

12

14

50

Fig. 2

44

 52

40

Preference

Input

Unmatched

Options

 Display of Options

 Purchase

Selection

Matched

Options

42

46

**Provisional Template Program Overview:**

Available Programs:

Basic - $360
1.  Examination of completed template and drawings.
2.  Warnings (single-pass) of evident errors based on template content.

Basic-Plus - $480 plus $65/$130 (micro-entity/small entity) USPTO filing fee - ($545/$610 total)
1.  Examination of completed template and drawings.
2.  Warnings (single-pass) of evident errors based on template content.
3.  USPTO filing of Provisional Application (after your corrections).

4.  Notification of filing date and number.

Beyond-Basic - $540 plus $65/$130 (micro-entity/small entity) USPTO filing fee - ($603/670 total)
1.  Examination of completed template and drawings.
2.  Warnings (single-pass) of evident errors based on template content.
3.  USPTO filing of Provisional Application (after your corrections).
4.  Notification of filing date and number.
5.  Three-month warning prior to deadline for conversion to non-provisional.

**Template Program requires:**

* Your completion of a provisional patent application template describing the subject matter you seek to protect, and drawings thereof.
* Your providing the completed template and drawings in electronic format (MS Word and/or .jpg formats, as an email attachment).
* Your name, address and email address for contact and inventorship association.
* Your written confirmation that you, or you and identified others, invented the subject matter.
* If applicable, confirmation of your micro-entity status

**Confidentiality Statement:**

* Confidentiality is of paramount importance in IP law.
* Confidentiality is maintained throughout a representation and thereafter.
* No confidential information is ever disclosed beyond the representation except when authorized in writing by a client.
* The identities of clients and initial inquiries find their way to no list whatsoever.
* The firm's reputation and my license to practice law depend on this commitment.
* This confidentiality statement and its commitment extend to all matters handled by the Firm.

**Provisional Template Program Order Form:**

**Provide Contact/Inventorship Information** (Name, address, email, inventorship required.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Your Name/Company Name |  |
| Your Address (line 1) |  |
| Your Address (line 2) |  Zip code |
| Your Telephone number |  ( ) -  |
| Your email address |  @  |
| Other Inventors – identify | (identify the names/addresses of any co-inventors) |

Basic - $360
1.  Examination of completed template and drawings.
2.  Warnings (single-pass) of evident errors based on template content.

Basic-Plus - $480 plus $65/$130 (micro-entity/small entity) USPTO filing fee - ($545/$610 total)
1.  Examination of completed template and drawings.
2.  Warnings (single-pass) of evident errors based on template content.
3.  USPTO filing of Provisional Application (after your corrections).

4.  Notification of filing date and number.

Beyond-Basic - $540 plus $65/$130 (micro-entity/small entity) USPTO filing fee - ($603/670 total)
1.  Examination of completed template and drawings.
2.  Warnings (single-pass) of evident errors based on template content.
3.  USPTO filing of Provisional Application (after your corrections).
4.  Notification of filing date and number.
5.  Three-month warning prior to deadline for conversion to non-provisional.

**Payment Options**

* Online debit/credit card payment (<http://www.noreklaw.com/provisional_online_payment.htm>)
* Check or money order payable to Joan I. Norek (by mail, see below)

**Ordering Instructions**

* Complete template (in MS Word) and drawings (convert to .jpg or Word).
* Complete contact information above. Check-off selected service plan and payment option above.
* Transmit template, drawings and this page as attachments to jnoreklaw@aol.com.
* Pay online (<http://www.noreklaw.com/provisional_online_payment.htm>) or by mail.

**Mailing Address**

 Joan I. Norek, The Law Office of Joan I. Norek

25 E. Washington, Suite 1400

 Chicago, Illinois 60602

Receipt of your order will be confirmed no later than the next business day. The selected services will be performed upon receipt of full payment. Clients will have an opportunity to correct major and/or repetitive errors. If selected plan includes filing, nothing will be filed without authorization. Please allow 2 to 4 business days for the examination and comments stage. Orders will be returned for non-payment.