

Quotation for Provisional Application Patent Services

Prepared for Applicant:

Based upon the information that you provided in response to your Confidential Information Disclosure Questionnaire on _____, it appears that you may benefit from the filing of a provisional patent application. It would be part of a two-stage application process -- You claim the benefit of the provisional application in a follow-up regular patent application, to be filed **within 12 months** after the provisional application filing date. Disclosure of the invention in the provisional application must be made in the same full, clear, concise, and exact terms as would be the case for a regular patent application. Nevertheless, an advantage of filing a provisional application first is that it would give you one year to build or test your invention, or to explore the invention's commercial potential, as the case may be. A provisional application will save you the expense of a regular patent application, in the event that you decide within one year not to pursue your invention (e.g., if testing shows that the invention does not perform as expected, or if the invention is not worth pursuing for commercial reasons).

A provisional patent application alone cannot mature into a patent. You must follow up before the deadline with a regular application, otherwise you will lose the benefit of the provisional application's filing date. The regular application must describe the same invention that was disclosed in the provisional application. If the regular application were to disclose improvements to the invention, relative to what was disclosed in the provisional application, then such an improved invention might not obtain the benefit of the filing date of the provisional application. Furthermore, if you sell or use your invention in public before the one year deadline, but fail to file the regular patent application on time, you might lose the ability to ever obtain a patent for the invention, depending on the circumstances. For further information, see the following page at the web site of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office: <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/provapp.htm> .

Quoted price for writing/filing a provisional application (individual or small business rate):

- * Filing fee (\$65 or \$130) that the patent agent pays the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office: \$
(see <http://www.uspto.gov/learning-and-resources/fees-and-payment/uspto-fee-schedule>
Micro-entities get the discount. See <http://www.uspto.gov/custom-page/inventors-eye-advice>).
- * Additional fee if the application contains more than 100 pages: \$
- * Charges by the patent agent for preparing () drawings for the application \$
- * Charges by the patent agent for preparing and/or submitting the provisional patent application, following receipt of any additional information that may be requested beyond the initial responses to the Confidential Information Disclosure Questionnaire: \$

TOTAL: \$

Quotation for Non-Provisional Utility Patent Application Services

Prepared for Applicant:

Based upon the information that you provided in response to your Confidential Information Disclosure Questionnaire on _____, it appears that you might be able to patent the invention that you disclosed. As a general indication of the likelihood of obtaining a patent, consider that according to the Patent Office's annual report in 2008, 162872 patent applications were allowed and 205674 applications were abandoned. The average time between submitting an application and having it first examined on its merits ranged from 19.5 to 30.8 months, depending on the technology involved. The average pendency of applications ranged from 28.2 to 43.6 months. After an application is submitted, a patent examiner will respond with Office Actions giving reasons why the Patent Law would not allow the invention to be patented. Timely replies to the Office Actions are needed in order to overcome the objections, otherwise the application becomes abandoned. Assume that there will be at least one such Office Action, and probably more than one. If the examiner is not persuaded by a reply, the matter may be petitioned or appealed, depending on the circumstances. An Information Disclosure Statement must also be submitted to the Patent Office shortly after (or along with) the patent application, which will include printed copies of publications or other materials that the Applicant believes to be relevant to the patentability of the disclosed invention. **After the application is filed, you may not introduce improvements or other new matter into the application. If any Patent Office fees are not paid in a timely fashion, the Patent Office considers the application to have been abandoned.**

Before submitting a patent application, it is advised to have the patent agent perform a prior art search and patentability analysis. This will provide you with a better sense of whether an application would result in a patent for your invention. It would also indicate whether the Patent Office is likely to ask you to restrict prosecution of the application as filed to only one of the inventions that it finds in your disclosure, and submit separate applications for the others if desired.

Quoted price for filing a non-provisional application (individual or small business rate):

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| * Charges by patent agent for prior art search and patentability analysis (optional): | \$ |
| * Filing fees that patent agent pays to the U.S. Patent Office (but micro-entities pay less): | |
| Basic filing fee for a utility patent application (electronic filing for small entities): | \$70 |
| Additional fees are incurred if there are more than 3 independent claims, more than 20 claims, multiple-dependent claims, or the specification and drawings exceed 100 pages. | |
| Utility Search Fee (by the Patent Examiner) | \$300 |
| Utility Examination Fee (by the Patent Examiner) | \$360 |
| Additional fees might be required, depending on the progress of the application, for petitions, request for continuing examination, appeal, etc. If not paid within a certain time, the Patent Office would consider the application to be abandoned. | |
| If the application is approved, an issue fee will be required (currently \$480). | |
| After the patent issues, you or the assigned owner of the patent would be responsible for paying maintenance fees to the Patent Office. They are currently \$800 after 3.5 years, \$1800 after 7.5 years, and \$3700 after 11.5 years. | |
| * Charges by patent agent for preparing () drawings for the application | \$ |
| * Charges by patent agent for preparing and submitting the non-provisional patent application , following receipt of any additional information that may be requested beyond the initial responses to the Confidential Information Disclosure Questionnaire | \$ |
| * Charges by patent agent for submitting a first Information Disclosure Statement , assuming that the Applicant (does/does not) provide copies of prior art | \$ |
| * Charges by patent agent to respond to each Office Action | \$ |
| * Charges by patent agent for work that cannot be anticipated (petitions, etc.) | \$ /hr |

Quotation for International Patent Application Services

Prepared for Applicant:

Based upon the information that you provided in response to your Confidential Information Disclosure Questionnaire on _____, it appears that you might be able to patent the invention that you disclosed. This quotation is being provided because you expressed an interest in obtaining foreign patents, as well as a United States patent. The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) makes it convenient for an inventor to file applications for patents in the many countries and regional entities that have signed the treaty, including the United States. (*Taiwan, Macau, Pakistan, Argentina, Venezuela, Panama, Haiti and most countries of the Arab world have not signed the PCT and would have to be dealt with individually*). An application filed under provisions of the PCT is examined in two phases -- an international phase and a national phase. The initial, international phase would begin with the filing of a single patent application ("the international application"), written in English, sent to the U.S. Patent Office with the payment of one initial set of fees. The following things are deferred until the national phase of patent prosecution -- translation of the application into the language of each country for which a patent is desired, as well as payment of fees to each national or regional patent office. If you have not yet filed a U.S. patent application, or if you have already filed only a **provisional** U.S. application, you can designate the U.S. as one of the national patent offices. If you first file a provisional (or a regular non-provisional) U.S. application, you can wait up to one year before filing an international application on the same invention claimed in your U.S. application. After the international application is filed, an international search report and a written opinion will be prepared by the U.S. Patent Office (as the designated international search authority); the application will be made public by means of its international publication; and an optional international preliminary examination may be requested from the Patent Office. **If the Patent Office finds that your application discloses more than one invention, additional fees will be required for examination of the additional inventions.** After the international phase, the application enters the national phase in patent offices of designated individual countries or regional patent authorities, requiring the payment of separate national patent office fees and possibly translations. To verify current Patent Office fees, see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pct/sample/fees.jsp. To find the national phase fees charged by the patent offices of different countries or regional entities, see <http://www.wipo.int/pct/en/appguide/index.jsp>

Quoted price for filing an international and follow-on U.S. national application (small entity rate):

*** Filing fees that patent agent pays to the U.S. Patent Office (international phase):**

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| Transmittal fee | \$120 |
| Search fee -- the U.S. is the international search authority (ISA) | \$1,040 |

Note: European, Korean, Australian & Russian Patent Offices could instead be selected as ISA

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| International filing fee (first 30 pages; additional pages at \$16 each) | \$1,384 |
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*** Charges by patent agent for preparing () drawings for the application**

\$

*** Charges by patent agent for preparing and submitting the international**

\$

patent application, excluding any optional demand for preliminary examination

*** Filing fees that patent agent pays to the U.S. Patent Office (U.S. national phase):**

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|--------------------------|-------|
| Basic National Stage Fee | \$140 |
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Extra fees if applicable:

Claims - extra independent (over three) \$210 - extra total (over 20) \$40 - multiple dependent \$390

Application Size Fee - for each additional 50 sheets that exceeds 100 sheets \$200

National Stage Search Fee - U.S. was the search authority, and the criteria of novelty,

inventive step, and industrial applicability have been satisfied for all of the claims \$0

(National Stage Search Fee - other situations, up to \$300)

National Stage Examination Fee - U.S. was the search authority, and the criteria

of novelty, inventive step, and industrial applicability have been satisfied for all of the claims \$0

(National Stage Examination Fee - all other situations \$360)

*** Charges by patent agent for work that cannot be anticipated (e.g., optional demand) \$ /hr**