

**Patent Fundamentals Bootcamp 2021:**  
*An Introduction to Patent Drafting,  
Prosecution, and Litigation*

The homework for this program is read-only. Nothing needs to be completed or turned in at registration. The purpose of this homework is to give you an introduction to the case file that will be discussed in depth on the afternoon of Day One and the balance of the program.

**Acme Seating, Inc.**  
53 San Carlos Street  
San Jose, CA 95192

March 4, 2015

**ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGED**

**BY ELECTRONIC MAIL**

**Patent Attorney  
c/o PLI  
685 Market Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105**

**Re: New Invention Disclosure-Portable Chair**

**Dear Attorney:**

**Enclosed please find a new invention disclosure that we ask that you prepare a U.S. utility application on behalf of Acme Seating, Inc. In accordance with our Patent Prosecution Guidelines, please provide us with an expected date for a draft of the application, as well as an estimate of the fees to be incurred (excluding filing costs and drawings). Also, please contact the inventor(s) listed on the disclosure directly with any questions concerning the inventions.**

**You may also contact me with any questions.**

**Very truly yours,**

*/s/*

**In-house Patent Counsel**

**IPC: mm**

**Enclosure**

**PLI**<sup>SM</sup>

<b>For Internal Use Only</b>	
DISCLOSURE NO.	DATE

## INVENTION DISCLOSURE FORM

**Inventors must fill in all items 1 to 12. (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)**  
**Items 2 to 4 may require extra sheets. Be sure they are signed.**

1. Name of the invention. (limit to ten words).

PORTABLE, STABLE CHAIR

2. What are the problems solved by this invention?

SEE ATTACHED "ANSWER TO NO. 2"

3. Give a complete description of the invention, including its operation, purpose and environment. (Use separate sheets).

SEE ATTACHED FIGURES AND "ANSWER TO NO. 3"

4. What improvement over known technology is accomplished by this invention?

1. 3 CHAIR LEGS (2 IN THE PAST)
2. MORE STABLE BECAUSE 3 CHAIR LEGS PARALLEL TO ONE ANOTHER
3. MORE STABLE BECAUSE 3 CHAIR LEGS PERPENDICULAR TO SEAT

SOME ADDITIONAL BENEFITS

1. MADE OF WOOD
2. LENGTH OF LEGS ARE AVERAGE DISTANCE FROM KNEE TO FOOT
3. CHAIR CAN ALSO HAVE FOUR LEGS
4. CHAIR CAN ALSO HAVE A CHAIR BACK
5. THE CHAIR BACK IS ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE AVERAGE SIZE OF A HUMAN BACK

5. List the closest known technology (e.g. publication, patent, or commercial product) providing the same or similar results:

SEE ATTACHED "ANSWER TO NO. 5"

-ONE PHOTO SHOWS A CHAIR HAS ONLY ONE LEG, SO LESS STABLE



-SECOND PHOTO SHOWS A CHAIR WITH LEGS CROSSED, SO LESS STABLE

6. What new elements (e.g. components, process steps) or combination of known elements or software algorithm produced the improvement?

SEE 1-3 FOR ITEM #4 ABOVE

7. What are the potential applications for use of this invention?

PORTABLE CHAIR TO BE USED FOR SITTING

8. What was the conception date?

(Attach pertinent log sheets, drawings, etc., to support dates. Always attach the earliest drawing and the earliest written description.)

January 1, 2015

9. To whom did you first disclose this invention? Name: Date:

CO-WORKER AND CO-INVENTOR JANE B. DOE ON JANUARY 5, 2015

10. When was the device first built and tested? Date?

State the present location of the device.

February 22, 2015

LOCATION IS IN MY OFFICE IN NEW YORK

**DETERMINATION OF LEGAL INVENTORSHIP FOR PATENT APPLICATION  
MUST BE MADE BY THE COMMITTEE AND OUTSIDE INTELLECTUAL  
PROPERTY COUNSEL.**

Inventor's signature (IMPORTANT – YOU MUST USE YOUR FULL NAME) - NO INITIALS –

11. Inventor's Name: JOHN QUINN PUBLIC

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_

Date: 2/28/15

Home City/State: NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Citizenship: USA



12. Inventor's Name: JANE BARBARA DOE

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_/s/\_\_\_\_\_

Date: 2/28/15

Home City/State: NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Citizenship: USA

## ANSWER TO NO. 2

### 2. What are the problems solved by this invention?

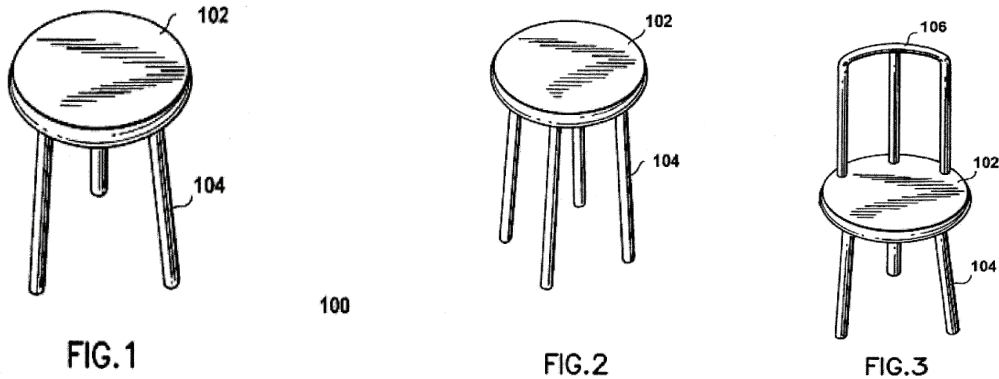
A person walking around their environment and from place to place can become tired and want to rest. One way to rest is to lie on the ground. However, in many areas the ground is dirty and people usually want to rest without becoming dirty. In some areas, rocks, logs and stumps are abundant and people have found that placing their buttock on these rocks, logs and stumps allows them to rest without lying on the ground and becoming dirty. People using this resting technique often say that they "sit" on the rocks, logs or stumps, or are "sitting," and the position when their buttock is on the rock, log or stump is known as a sitting position. In some areas there are very few rocks, logs and stumps and so humans find it difficult to sit. This can be a particular problem in areas with homes, where the rocks, logs and stumps are used to construct the home, and are no longer available for sitting.

Even in areas where rocks, logs and stumps are plentiful, they may not be concentrated in the locations where people want to sit, such as when they gather together as a group around a fire and tell stories.

What is needed is an apparatus that people can use for sitting in all areas, such as areas with few rocks, logs and stumps. What is also needed is an apparatus that is portable so people can easily carry or move the apparatus from place to place, allowing them to sit with others in groups.

ANSWER TO NO. 3

3. Give a complete description of the invention, including it's operation, purpose and environment. (Use separate sheets).



Referring first to FIG. 1, one embodiment of apparatus 100 of the invention includes a planar surface or "seat: 102. Planar surface or seat 102 is preferably formed of wood, and in some embodiments planar surface or seat 102 is round, rectangular or square.

Elongate members or "legs" 104 of apparatus 100 have two ends, with one end connected to planar surface 102. In the embodiment that is illustrated in FIG. 1, apparatus 100 has three elongate members 104. In the embodiment that is illustrated in FIG. 2, apparatus 100 has four elongate members 104.

Although not illustrated in the figures, in one embodiment, elongate members 104 are first formed as separate pieces and then they are joined to planar surface 102. In another embodiment, elongate members 104 and planar surface 102 are all formed together. In one embodiment, when elongate members 104 and planar surface 102 are formed as separate pieces and then joined, the connection between elongate members 104 and planar surface 102 is generally rigid and semi-permanent, such as with glue. In another embodiment, elongate members 104 are generally rigid and easily connected and removed from planar surface 102, such as by threading.

The physical relationship between elongate members 104 and planar surface 102 is such that elongate members 104 are generally parallel to each other and also perpendicular to planar surface 102. This configuration is illustrated in FIGs. 1 and 2. It is possible that elongate members 104 are not generally parallel to each other. However, when elongate members are strongly divergent (i.e., form a wide angle) the configuration has less strength and may result in breakage of elongate members 104.

As is illustrated in FIGs. 1 and, apparatus 100 includes at least three elongate members. When fewer than three elongate members were tried, it was found stable and resting was therefore difficult. With three elongate members, as illustrated in FIGs., apparatus 100 is very stable and it has been found that as long as the length of the elongate members is generally the same, slight differences in length do not matter. With four elongate members, as is illustrated in FIG. 2, apparatus 100 is even more stable, although it has been found that a substantially uniform length of elongate members 104 is important. Therefore, there are relative advantages and disadvantages for each of the three "leg" and four "leg" embodiments is illustrated in FIGs. 1 and 2 respectively.

Referring now to FIG. 3, another embodiment of apparatus 100 includes a support member 106. In this embodiment, support member 106 is connected to the side of planar surface 102 that is opposite the side of planar surface 102 where elongate members 104 are connected. It has been found that by configuring support member 106 so that it extends in a generally opposite direction from the elongate members, a person can place or lean their back against the support member while resting. This has been shown to significantly enhance the resting and sitting experience. For this reason, support member 106 is also termed a "back".

For ease of description herein, the embodiment with only legs (FIGs. 1 and 2) is called a stool, and the embodiment with legs and a back (FIG. 3) is called a chair.

In normal sitting use, apparatus 100 is oriented as illustrated in FIGs. 1 and 2, with the elongate members below planar surface 102. In this configuration, the ends of elongate members 104 that are furthest from planar surface 102 contact the ground. This elevates planar surface 102 above the ground, and also positions planar surface 102 in a generally horizontal or parallel orientation to the ground.

In order for apparatus 100 to be most effective when used for sitting, there are certain preferred sizes or dimensions for planar surface 102 and elongate members 104. In one embodiment, the area of planar surface or seat 102 is generally about the same area as the area of an adult buttock. In one embodiment, the length of elongate members 104 is generally about the same distance from the knee to the ankle of the leg of an adult. This is one of the reasons for using the term "leg" to apply to elongate members 104. Of course, if apparatus 100 is constructed for use by children, the length of leg 104 may be somewhat shorter. The same considerations apply for the area of planar surface 102.



ANSWER TO NO. 5

5. List the closest known technology (e.g. publication, patent, or commercial product) providing the same or similar results:

