

UTILITY PATENT

Prepared by assembling the sections from the following web sites not to change the meaning:

<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-the-difference-between-a-design-patent-and-a-utility-patent.htm>

<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/utility/utility.htm>

<http://www.iit.edu/~ogc/materials/Property.pdf>

PATENTS

- Each year the USPTO receives approximately 350,000 patent applications. Most of these are for **nonprovisional utility patents.**

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DESIGN AND UTILITY PATENT

	Design patent	Utility patent
Protects	The ornamental design, configuration, improved decorative appearance, or shape of an invention. This patent is appropriate when the basic product already exists in the marketplace and is not being improved upon in function but only in style.	Any new invention or functional improvements on existing inventions. This can be a product, machine, a process, or even composition of matter.
Examples	Designer eyeglass frames, the original Coca-Cola bottles, and "Pet Rocks"	Going from LED technology to OLED (material of the light emitting diodes has gone from the synthetic material used in LEDs to organic material in OLEDs). Better carburetor, A new type of self-fastening diaper A new recipe.

Motivations for Patenting

- Deterrent
 - ◆ Maintain exclusive control over the patented invention
 - ◆ Prevent competitors from market entry
- Defensive
 - ◆ Prevent competitors from obtaining patents for known subject matter
 - ◆ Commit developments to the public domain that do not have strategic importance
- Licensing and Commercialization
 - ◆ Licensing fees and royalty income
- Demonstration of Organizational Capabilities

Non-Patentable Subject Matter

- Mathematical formulae; algorithms
- Naturally occurring organisms
- Laws of nature
- Abstract ideas
- Natural phenomenon

Patentable Subject Matter

Anything man-made

Articles of Manufacture

Processes or Methods

Designs

Computer Programs

Compositions of Matter

Business Methods

Plants

Patent Parts

■ Cover Sheet



US06019524A

United States Patent [19]
Arbuckle

[21] **Patent Number:** 6,019,524
[45] **Date of Patent:** Feb. 1, 2000

[54] **SURVEILLANCE CAMERA MOUNT WITH ADJUSTABLE BASE PLATE AND PIVOTABLE TABLE**

[57] **ABSTRACT**

[73] **Inventor:** James E. Arbuckle, Fresno, Calif.

A camera mount (10) for a surveillance camera provides for adjusting the tilt of the surveillance camera (48) relative to the mounting surface for the camera mount inside an environmental camera enclosure or housing (44). The camera mount (10) includes a base plate (12) that is linearly adjustably attached to a mounting surface inside the environmental camera enclosure. A camera tilt table (16) is pivotally attached to the camera mount base plate (12) in a manner to permit the camera tilt table to pivot relative to the base plate in order to tilt the camera to vary the viewing angle of the camera relative to the mounting surface on which the environmental camera enclosure is mounted. The camera tilt table (16) includes an adjustment mechanism (26, 34) for permitting the camera installer to adjust the tilt or angle of the camera tilt table, and therefore the viewing angle of the surveillance camera, relative to the mounting surface on which the environmental camera enclosure is mounted. The camera tilt table adjusting mechanism also serves as the locking mechanism for locking the adjustment of the camera tilt table at essentially any desired viewing angle relative to the plane of the mounting surface on which the environmental camera enclosure is mounted. The camera mount base plate (12) is adjustably attached to a mounting surface on the inside of the environmental camera enclosure (44) in a manner to adjust the camera (48) so that its viewing lens can be positioned close to or remote from the camera environmental housing viewing window (62). The mounting surface for the environmental enclosure can be any number of locations, typically horizontal or inclined ceilings, or vertical walls.

[75] **Assignee:** Peikon, Clovis, Calif.

[21] **Appl. No.:** 09/140,268

[22] **Filed:** Aug. 26, 1998

[51] **Int. Cl.:** G08B 17/00

[52] **U.S. Cl.:** 388/427; 248/346.06

[58] **Field of Search:** 396/419, 427, 396/428, 388/143, 144, 146, 149, 248/346.01, 346.03, 346.06

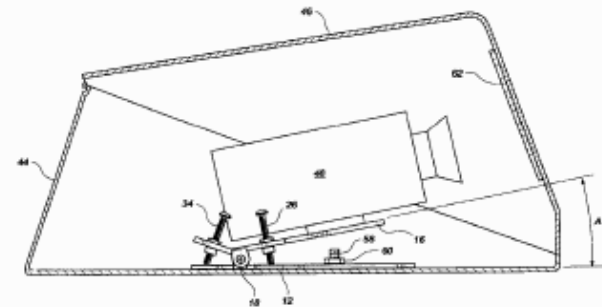
References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

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1,403,446	7/1923	Sawadee	396/428
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5,282,182	1/1994	Kreuter	399/21
5,428,915	7/1995	Klag	42/931

Primary Examiner—Howard B. Hanken
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Prince, Yeates & Goldhaber

28 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



Patent Parts

■ Drawings

U.S. Patent

Feb. 1, 2000

Sheet 1 of 5

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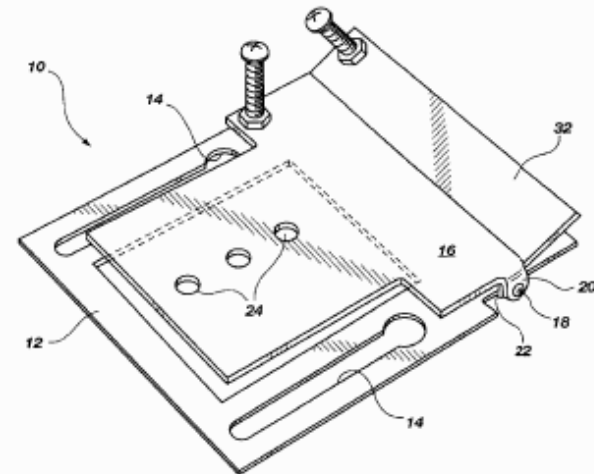


Fig. 1

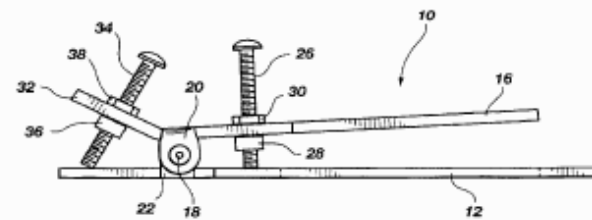


Fig. 2

Material is copied from: <http://www.iit.edu/~ogc/materials/Property.pdf>

Patent Parts

■ Claims

◆ Define Protected Subject Matter

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nism can take one of two or more designs. A first design is shown in FIG. 6 and incorporates a coil spring 70 mounted concentrically around the in-line pivot axes 18 of the camera tilt table. The coil spring 70 includes a base plate finger 72 and a camera tilt table finger 74 that engage the base plate and camera tilt table respectively to urge the camera tilt table away from the base plate, in the counterclockwise direction as shown in FIG. 6.

A second design of the spring-biased embodiment of the adjustable camera mount of the present invention is shown in FIG. 7, and utilizes a coil compression spring 80 that is concentrically mounted around a respective base plate pinflange 82 and camera tilt table pinflange 84 in order to retain the coil compression spring in functional position relative to the base plate and camera tilt table. As can be appreciated, both designs of resilient springs function to oppose pivoting of the camera tilt table relative to the base plate in the clockwise direction as shown in FIGS. 2, 6, and 7. Each of these designs facilitates adjustment of the tilt of the camera within the camera enclosure by enabling the camera installer to adjust only a single screw that controls the camera tilt, the single screw being the second adjusting screw 34 which threadably engages the second flangelet 36 in the inclined shelf 32.

When the camera, camera mount, and camera housing are mounted in functional position to a ceiling, the weight of the camera will be acting in a downward direction (upward in FIGS. 2, 6, and 7), such that the second adjusting screw 34 will receive all of the force of both the weight of the camera and the spring force that will be acting to urge the camera tilt table downwardly (counterclockwise as shown in FIGS. 2, 6, and 7). Therefore, the force of the spring need be only sufficient to maintain the contact between the end of the second adjusting screw 34 and the base plate 12 such that the adjusting screw will always be tight against the base plate. In this regard, the spring need not supply sufficient force to support the weight of the camera within the camera housing once the camera and housing are functionally mounted to a ceiling.

From the foregoing it will be seen that this invention is one well adapted to attain all of the ends and objectives herein set forth, together with other advantages which are obvious and which are inherent to the invention. It will be understood that certain features and subcombinations are of utility and may be employed with reference to other features and subcombinations. This is contemplated by and is within the scope of the claims. As many possible embodiments may be made of the invention without departing from the scope of the claims. It is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

PARTS LIST

10 adjustable surveillance camera mount
12 base plate
14 keyhole slots
16 camera tilt table
18 in-line pivot axes
20 camera tilt table pivot tabs
22 base plate pivot tabs
24 camera mounting holes
26 first adjusting screw
28 first flangelet
30 first locknut
32 inclined shelf
34 second adjusting screw
36 second flangelet
38 second locknut
40 base plate opening
44 environmental camera enclosure (housing)
46 environmental camera enclosure cover
48 surveillance camera
58 housing base plate studs
60 tightening nuts
62 camera enclosure viewing window
70 coil spring
72 base plate finger
74 camera tilt table finger
80 coil compression spring
82 base plate pinflange
84 camera tilt table pinflange

What is claimed is:

1. An adjustable surveillance camera mount for mounting a surveillance camera within a camera enclosure, the camera enclosure having an interior mounting surface, the camera mount comprising:

a base that is adjustably attachable to the camera enclosure interior mounting surface for linear translation in a direction parallel to the camera enclosure interior mounting surface;

a camera table pivotally attached directly to the base at a single pivot axis in a manner to pivot about the pivot axis relative to the base, and

camera table adjusting means for adjusting the position of the camera table about the pivot axis relative to the base.

2. An adjustable surveillance camera mount as set forth in claim 1, further comprising base attaching means for attaching the base to the camera enclosure interior mounting surface.

3. An adjustable surveillance camera mount as set forth in claim 1, wherein the pivot axis is normal to the direction of linear translation of the base.

4. An adjustable surveillance camera mount as set forth in claim 1, wherein the camera table adjusting means is mounted with the camera table.

5. An adjustable surveillance camera mount as set forth in claim 1, wherein the camera table adjusting means comprises an adjustment screw threadably connected to the camera table and having an end that engages the base.

6. An adjustable surveillance camera mount as set forth in claim 5, wherein the adjustment screw includes a locking nut.

7. An adjustable surveillance camera mount as set forth in claim 5, wherein the camera table adjusting means comprises two adjustment screws.

8. An adjustable surveillance camera mount as set forth in claim 1, wherein the camera table adjusting means comprises an adjustment screw threadably connected to the camera table and having an end that engages the base, and resilient means for opposing pivotal motion of the camera table.

9. An adjustable surveillance camera mount as set forth in claim 8, wherein the adjustment screw includes a locking nut.

10. An adjustable surveillance camera mount as set forth in claim 1, wherein the base includes an access hole for accessing mounting screws for mounting a camera to the camera table.

11. An adjustable surveillance camera mount as set forth in claim 1, wherein the camera table includes two planar surfaces intersecting at a line generally adjacent and parallel to the pivot axis.

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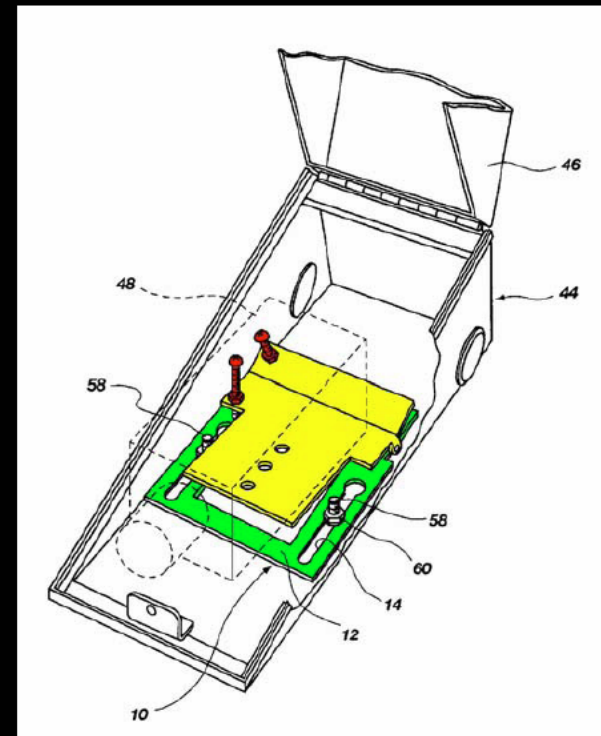
Sample Claim

An adjustable camera mount for use in an enclosure comprising:

a base adjustably mounted in the enclosure;

a camera table attached to the base at a pivot axis; and

an adjustment means for adjusting the camera table about the pivot axis relative to the base.



Requirements for Obtaining a Patent

- Novelty
 - ◆ Public disclosures
 - ◆ Public use
- Nonobviousness
 - ◆ Subjective Test: whether one having ordinary skill in the art would arrive at the invention in view of the prior art
- Usefulness

Typical Patenting Procedures

- Invention Disclosure
- Patent Review Committee
- Prior Art Search
- Application Preparation and Filing
- Prosecution before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (typical examination at 13-18 months)
 - ◆ If Patentable, Typically Issues 2-3 Years after Filing Application
 - ◆ Ongoing Duty of Disclosure

Inventorship

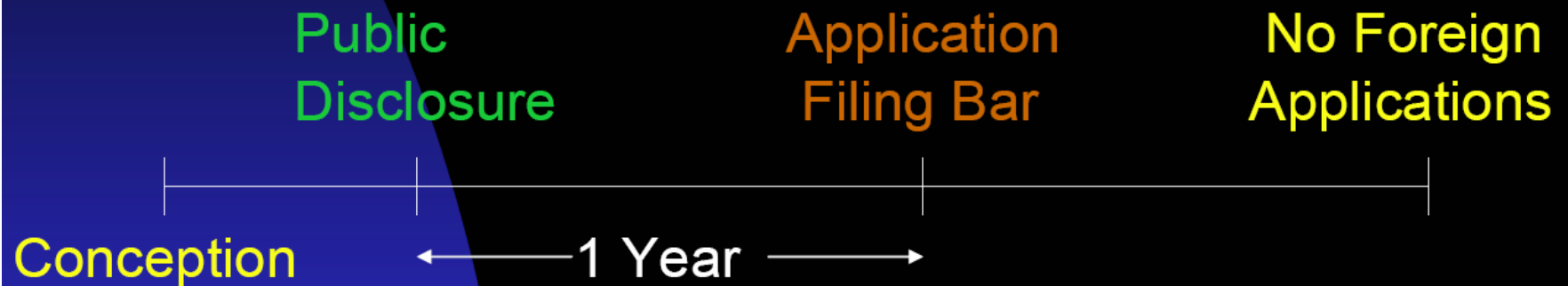
- Each individual that had a share in the ideas forming the invention as defined in the claims, even if only as to one claim, is a joint inventor.
- If one person has provided all of the ideas of the invention, and another has only followed instructions in making it, the person who contributed the ideas is the sole inventor.

Duty Of Disclosure

- Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Patent Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Patent Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability.

Timeline

- Important dates



UTILITY PATENT

- Recommendation:
 - Apply for *provisional* utility application,
 - Set a filing date for the utility patent for one year. This allows you a year to test interest in your invention or raise capital.
 - Apply for a *non-provisional* utility patent, which is the same thing as a utility patent.

UTILITY PATENT

- In United States patent law, utility is a patentability requirement.
- Today, the utility requirement is the lowest bar and is easily met.
- Largely utility is used to prevent the patenting of inoperative devices such as perpetual motion machines.

TYPES OF UTILITY

- **General utility** is the requirement of functionality.
- **Specific utility** is the requirement that the invention actually perform the function.
- **Moral, or beneficial, utility** requires that the invention not "poison, promote debauchery, facilitate private assassination".[\[](#)

UTILITY PATENT GUIDELINE

- The patent examiners guidelines require that a **patent application express a specific, credible, and substantial utility**. Rejection by an examiner usually requires documentary evidence establishing a prima facie showing of no specific and substantial credible utility.
- **European patent law does not consider utility as a patentability criterion**. Instead, it requires that to be patentable an invention must have **industrial applicability**.

NONPROVISIONAL UTILITY PATENT

- A nonprovisional utility patent application must be in the English language or be accompanied by a translation in the English language, a statement that the translation is accurate and a fee set forth in 37 CFR §1.17(i).
- All papers which are to become part of the permanent records of the USPTO **must be typewritten or produced by a mechanical (or computer) printer**. The text must be in permanent black ink or its equivalent; on a single side of the paper; in portrait orientation; on white paper that is all of the same size, flexible, strong, smooth, nonshiny, durable, and without holes. The paper size must be either:
 - 21.6 cm. by 27.9 cm. (8 1/2 by 11 inches), or
 - 21.0 cm. by 29.7 cm. (DIN size A4).
- There must be a left margin of at least 2.5 cm. (1 inch) and top, right, and bottom margins of at least 2.0 cm. (3/4 inch). Drawing page requirements are discussed separately below.

NONPROVISIONAL UTILITY PATENT

- Application material:
 - Utility Patent Application Transmittal Form or Transmittal Letter
 - Fee Transmittal Form and Appropriate Fees
 - Application Data Sheet (see 37 CFR § 1.76)
 - Specification (with at least one claim)
 - Drawings (when necessary)
 - Executed Oath or Declaration
 - Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Listing (when necessary)

Application Data Sheet

- The application data sheet is a sheet or sheets, that may be voluntarily submitted in either provisional or nonprovisional applications, which contains bibliographic data, arranged in a format specified by the USPTO. Specific bibliographic data includes applicant information, correspondence information, application information, representative information, domestic priority information, foreign priority information and assignment information.

Specification

- The specification is a **written description of the invention and of the manner and process of making and using the same**. The specification must be in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which the invention pertains to make and use the same.
- **Computer program listings may be submitted as part of the specification**

Title of the Invention

- The title of the invention (or an introductory portion stating the name, citizenship, residence of each applicant, and the title of the invention) should appear as the heading on the first page of the specification. Although a **title may have up to 500 characters, the title must be as short and specific as possible.**

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

- Any nonprovisional utility patent application claiming the **benefit of one or more prior filed copending nonprovisional applications** (or international applications designating the United States of America) under 35 USC §§ 120, 121 or 365(c) must contain in the first sentence(s) of the specification following the title, a reference to each **such prior application**, identifying it by the application number or international application number and international filing date, and indicating the relationship of the applications, or include the reference to the earlier application in an application data sheet under 37 CFR § 1.76. See 37 CFR 1.78. Cross-references to other related patent applications may be made when appropriate.

Statement Regarding Federally Sponsored Research or Development

- The application should contain a statement as to rights to inventions made under federally sponsored research and development (if any).

Reference to Sequence Listing, a Table, or a Computer Program Listing Compact Disc Appendix

- Any material submitted separately on a compact disc must be referenced in the specification. **The only disclosure material accepted on compact disc are computer program listings, gene sequence listings and tables of information.** All such information submitted on compact disc must be in compliance with 37 CFR § 1.52(e), and the specification must contain a reference to the compact disc and its contents. The contents of compact disc files must be in standard ASCII character and file formats. The total number of compact discs including duplicates and the files on each compact disc must be specified.
- **If a computer program listing is to be submitted and is over 300 lines long (each line of up to 72 characters), the computer program listing must be submitted on a compact disc** in compliance with 37 CFR § 1.96, and the specification must contain a reference to the computer program listing appendix. A computer program listing of 300 or less lines may be, but is not required to be, submitted on compact disc. The computer program listing on compact disc will not be printed with any patent or patent application publication.

Background of the Invention

- This section should include a statement of the field of endeavor to which the invention pertains. This section may also include a paraphrasing of the applicable U.S. patent Classification Definitions or the subject matter of the claimed invention.

Brief Summary of the Invention

- This section should **present the substance or general idea of the claimed invention in summarized form.** The summary may point out the advantages of the invention and how it solves previously existing problems, preferably those problems identified in the **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**. A statement of the object of the invention may also be included.

Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawing

- Where there are drawings, you must include a listing of all figures by number (*e.g.*, Figure 1A) and with corresponding statements explaining what each figure depicts.

Detailed Description of the Invention

- the invention must be explained along with the process of making and using the invention in full, clear, concise, and exact terms. **This section should distinguish the invention from other inventions and from what is old and describe completely the process, machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or improvement invented.** In the case of an improvement, the description should be confined to the specific improvement and to the parts that necessarily cooperate with it or which are necessary to completely understand the invention.
- It is required that the description be sufficient so that any **person of ordinary skill in the pertinent art, science, or area could make and use the invention without extensive experimentation.**

Claim or Claims

- The claim or claims must particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which you regard as the invention. **The claims define the scope of the protection of the patent.** Whether a patent will be granted is determined, in large measure, by the **choice of wording of the claims.**
- A nonprovisional application for **a utility patent must contain at least one claim.** The claim or claims section must begin on a separate physical sheet or electronic page. If there are several claims, they shall be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals.
- The **fee** required to be submitted with a nonprovisional utility patent application is, in part, **determined by the number of claims, independent claims, and dependent claims.**

Abstract of the Disclosure

- The purpose of the abstract is to enable the USPTO and the public to determine quickly the nature of the technical disclosures of your invention. The abstract points out what is new in the art to which your invention pertains. It should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph, and it must begin on a separate page. **An abstract should not be longer than 150 words.**

Drawings (when necessary)

- A patent application is required to contain drawings if drawings are necessary for the understanding of the subject matter sought to be patented. **The drawings must show every feature of the invention as specified in the claims.** Omission of drawings may cause an application to be considered incomplete. Please see the detailed discussion of drawing requirements.

Drawing Requirements

- **Black and white drawings are normally required.** India ink, or its equivalent that secures black solid lines, must be used for drawings. Drawings made by computer printer should be originals, not photocopies.
- On rare occasions, color drawings may be necessary as the only practical medium by which the subject matter sought to be patented in a utility patent application is disclosed. The **USPTO will accept color drawings in utility patent applications and statutory invention registrations only after granting a petition explaining why the color drawings are necessary.**

Fees

USPTO Fee Schedule, effective September 30, 2007

Fee Code	37 CFR	Description	Fee	Small Entity Fee (if applicable)
Patent Application Filing Fees				
1011/2011	1.16(a)(1)	Basic filing fee - Utility <i>filed on or after December 8, 2004</i>	310.00	155.00
4011†	1.16(a)(1)	Basic filing fee - Utility (electronic filing for small entities) <i>filed on or after December 8, 2004</i>	n/a	75.00
1001/2001	1.16(a)(2)	Basic filing fee - Utility <i>filed before December 8, 2004</i>	810.00	405.00
1201/2201	1.16(h)	Independent claims in excess of three	210.00	105.00
1202/2202	1.16(i)	Claims in excess of 20	50.00	25.00
1203/2203	1.16(j)	Multiple dependent claim	370.00	185.00
1051/2051	1.16(f)	Surcharge - Late filing fee, search fee, examination fee or oath or declaration	130.00	65.00
1081/2081	1.16(s)	Utility Application Size Fee - for each additional 50 sheets that exceeds 100 sheets	260.00	130.00
1012/2012	1.16(b)(1)	Basic filing fee - Design <i>filed on or after December 8, 2004</i>	210.00	105.00
1002/2002	1.16(b)(2)	Basic filing fee - Design <i>filed before December 8, 2004</i>	360.00	180.00
1017/2017	1.16(b)(1)	Basic filing fee - Design (CPA) <i>filed on or after December 8, 2004</i>	210.00	105.00
1007/2007	1.16(b)(2)	Basic filing fee - Design (CPA) <i>filed before December 8, 2004</i>	360.00	180.00
1082/2082	1.16(s)	Design Application Size Fee - for each additional 50 sheets that exceeds 100 sheets	260.00	130.00
1013/2013	1.16(c)(1)	Basic filing fee - Plant <i>filed on or after December 8, 2004</i>	210.00	105.00
1003/2003	1.16(c)(2)	Basic filing fee - Plant <i>filed before December 8, 2004</i>	570.00	285.00
1083/2083	1.16(s)	Plant Application Size Fee - for each additional 50 sheets that exceeds 100 sheets	260.00	130.00
1014/2014	1.16(e)(1)	Basic filing fee - Reissue <i>filed on or after December 8, 2004</i>	310.00	155.00
1004/2004	1.16(e)(2)	Basic filing fee - Reissue <i>filed before December 8, 2004</i>	810.00	405.00
1019/2019	1.16(e)(1)	Basic filing fee - Design Reissue (CPA) <i>filed on or after December 8, 2004</i>	310.00	155.00
1009/2009	1.16(e)(2)	Basic filing fee - Design Reissue (CPA) <i>filed before December 8, 2004</i>	810.00	405.00
1204/2204	1.16(h)	Reissue independent claims in excess of three	210.00	105.00
1205/2205	1.16(i)	Reissue claims in excess of 20	50.00	25.00
1084/2084	1.16(s)	Reissue Application Size Fee - for each additional 50 sheets that exceeds 100 sheets	260.00	130.00
1005/2005	1.16(d)	Provisional application filing fee	210.00	105.00
1085/2085	1.16(s)	Provisional Application Size Fee - for each additional 50 sheets that exceeds 100 sheets	260.00	130.00
1052/2052	1.16(g)	Surcharge - Late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	50.00	25.00

Fees

Fees - FY 2007 Fee Schedule - Windows Internet Explorer
 http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/qs/ope/fee2007september30_2007dec17.htm

Patent Search Fees					Back to Top
1111/2111	1.16(k)	Utility Search Fee	510.00	255.00	
1112/2112	1.16(l)	Design Search Fee	100.00	50.00	
1113/2113	1.16(m)	Plant Search Fee	310.00	155.00	
1114/2114	1.16(n)	Reissue Search Fee	510.00	255.00	
Patent Examination Fees					Back to Top
1311/2311	1.16(o)	Utility Examination Fee	210.00	105.00	
1312/2312	1.16(p)	Design Examination Fee	130.00	65.00	
1313/2313	1.16(q)	Plant Examination Fee	160.00	80.00	
1314/2314	1.16(r)	Reissue Examination Fee	620.00	310.00	
Patent Post-Allowance Fees					Back to Top
1501/2501	1.18(a)	Utility issue fee	1,440.00	720.00	
1502/2502	1.18(b)	Design issue fee	820.00	410.00	
1503/2503	1.18(c)	Plant issue fee	1,130.00	565.00	
1511/2511	1.18(a)	Reissue issue fee	1,440.00	720.00	
1504	1.18(d)	Publication fee for early, voluntary, or normal publication	300.00		
1505	1.18(d)	Publication fee for republication	300.00		
Patent Maintenance Fees					Back to Top
1551/2551	1.20(e)	Due at 3.5 years	930.00	465.00	
1552/2552	1.20(f)	Due at 7.5 years	2,360.00	1,180.00	
1553/2553	1.20(g)	Due at 11.5 years	3,910.00	1,955.00	
1554/2554	1.20(h)	Surcharge - 3.5 year - Late payment within 6 months	130.00	65.00	
1555/2555	1.20(h)	Surcharge - 7.5 year - Late payment within 6 months	130.00	65.00	
1556/2556	1.20(h)	Surcharge - 11.5 year - Late payment within 6 months	130.00	65.00	
1557	1.20(i)(1)	Surcharge after expiration - Late payment is unavoidable	700.00		
1558	1.20(i)(2)	Surcharge after expiration - Late payment is unintentional	1,640.00		
Miscellaneous Patent Fees					Back to Top
1801/2801	1.17(e)	Request for continued examination (RCE) (see 37 CFR 1.114)	810.00	405.00	
1808	1.17(i)	Processing fee, except in provisional applications	130.00		
1803	1.17(j)	Request for voluntary publication or republication	130.00		
1802	1.17(k)	Request for expedited examination of a design application	900.00		
1804	1.17(n)	Request for publication of SIR - Prior to examiner's action	920.00*		
1805	1.17(o)	Request for publication of SIR - After examiner's action	1,840.00*		
1806	1.17(p)	Submission of an Information Disclosure Statement	180.00		
1807	1.17(q)	Processing fee for provisional applications	50.00		
1809/2809	1.17(r)	Filing a submission after final rejection (see 37 CFR 1.129(a))	810.00	405.00	
1810/2810	1.17(s)	For each additional invention to be examined (see 37 CFR 1.129(b))	810.00	405.00	
1814/2814	1.20(d)	Statutory disclaimer	130.00	65.00	

* Reduced by basic filing fee paid.

