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(54) **SYSTEM AUTOMATING THE  
PREPARATION OF INTERNATIONAL  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY  
APPLICATIONS FOR FILING**

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**63/08** (2013.01); **H04L 2463/103** (2013.01)

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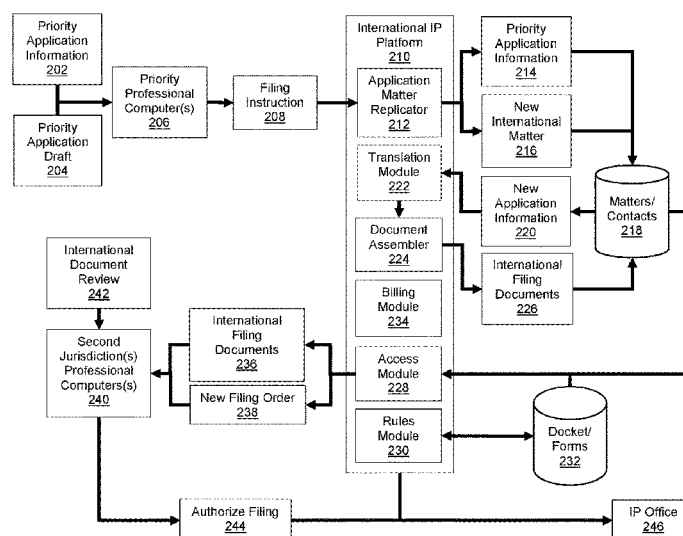
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system for automating preparation of IP applications has a server, a priority computer associated with a priority professional and a priority jurisdiction, and a second computer associated with a second professional and a second jurisdiction. A data store has portions associated with each professional, and which are only accessible by the respective professional after authentication. The priority professional sends application data for an IP application to the server for storage in the data store. The priority professional sends an instruction to initiate filing of the IP application in the second jurisdiction. A replicator on the server copies the application data to the portion of the data store associated with the second professional. A document assembler on the server assembles filing documents for the second jurisdiction by combining the application data with at least one form. The server sends the filing documents to the second professional for review and filing.

**20 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets**



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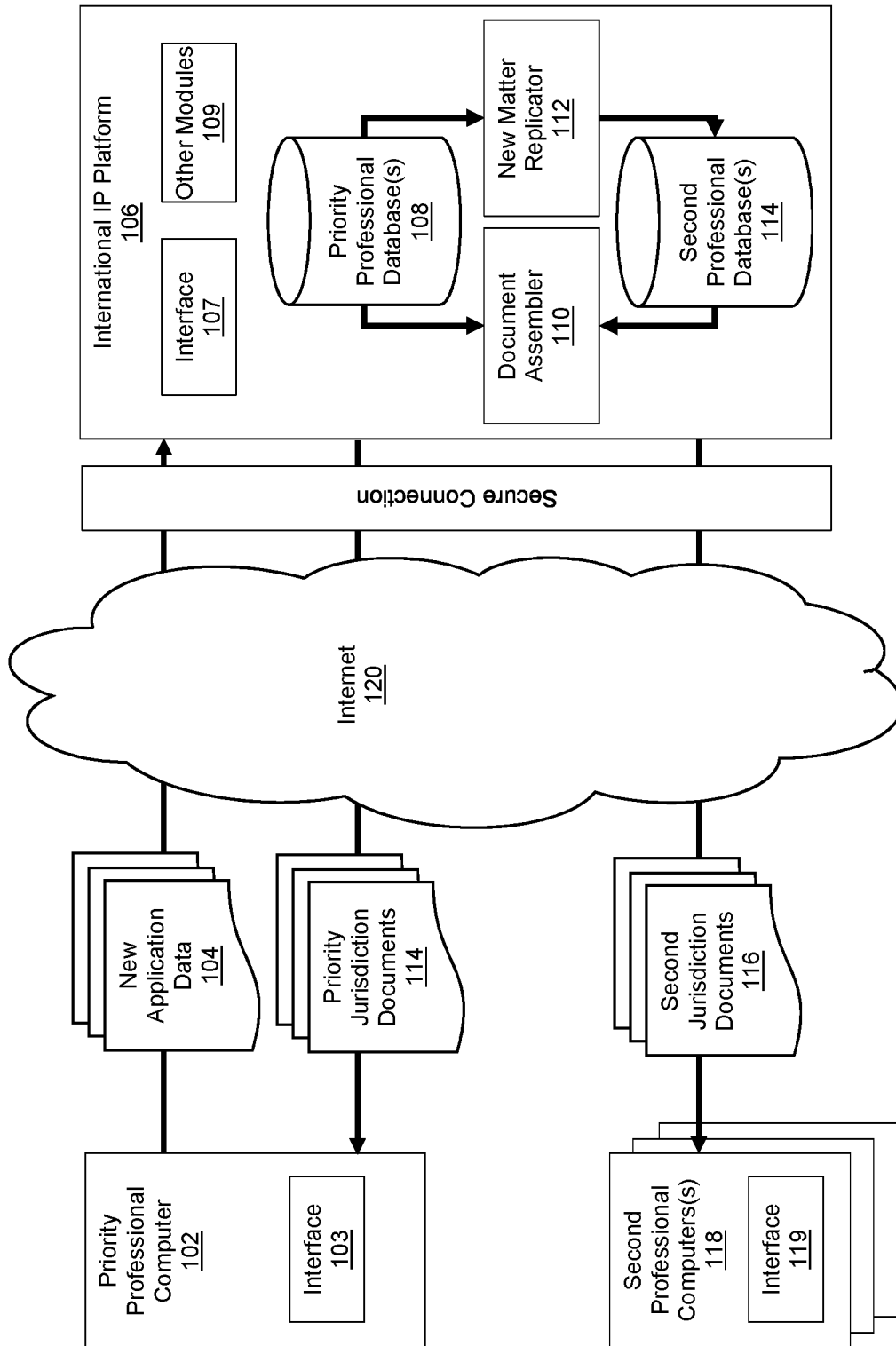


FIG. 1

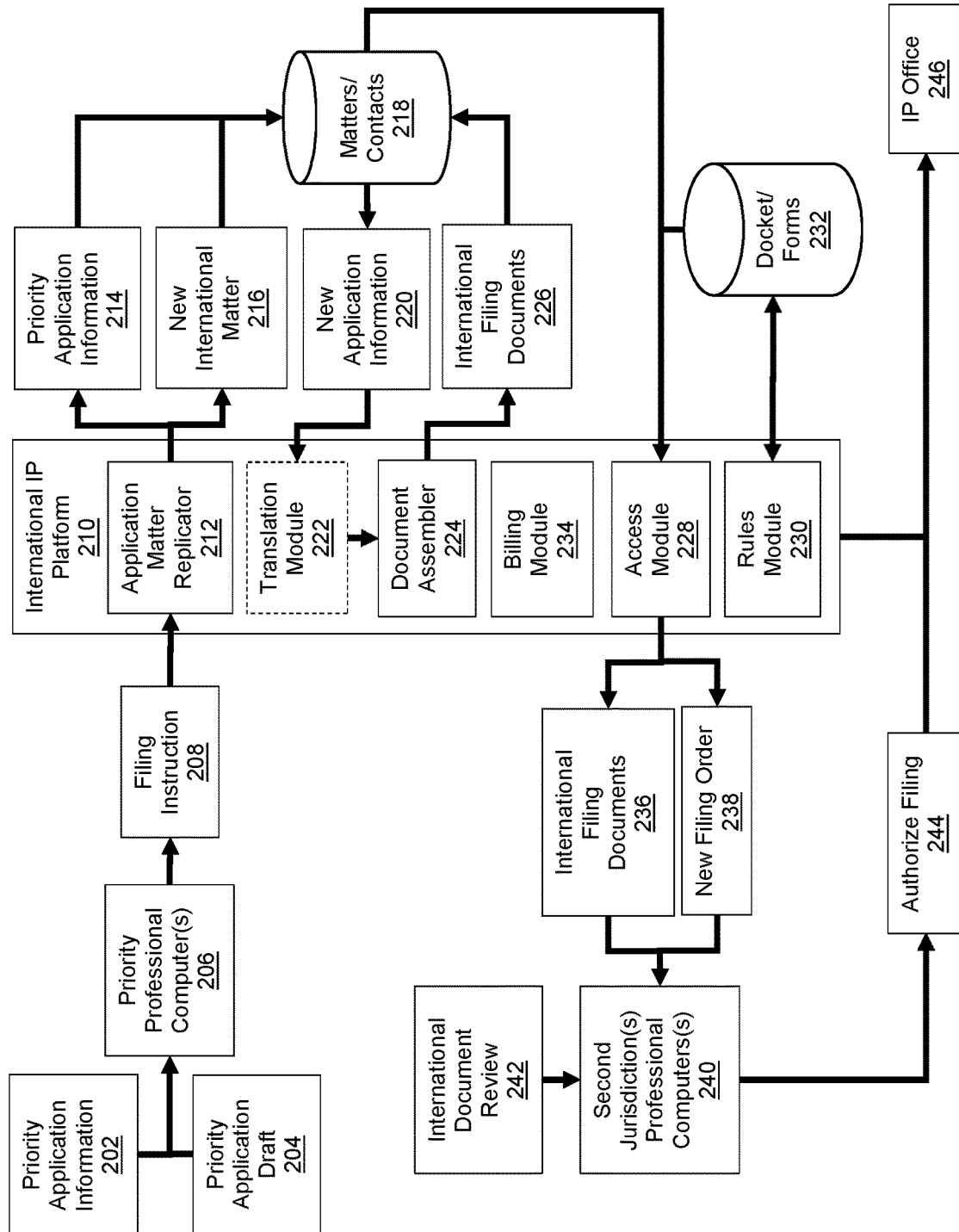


FIG. 2

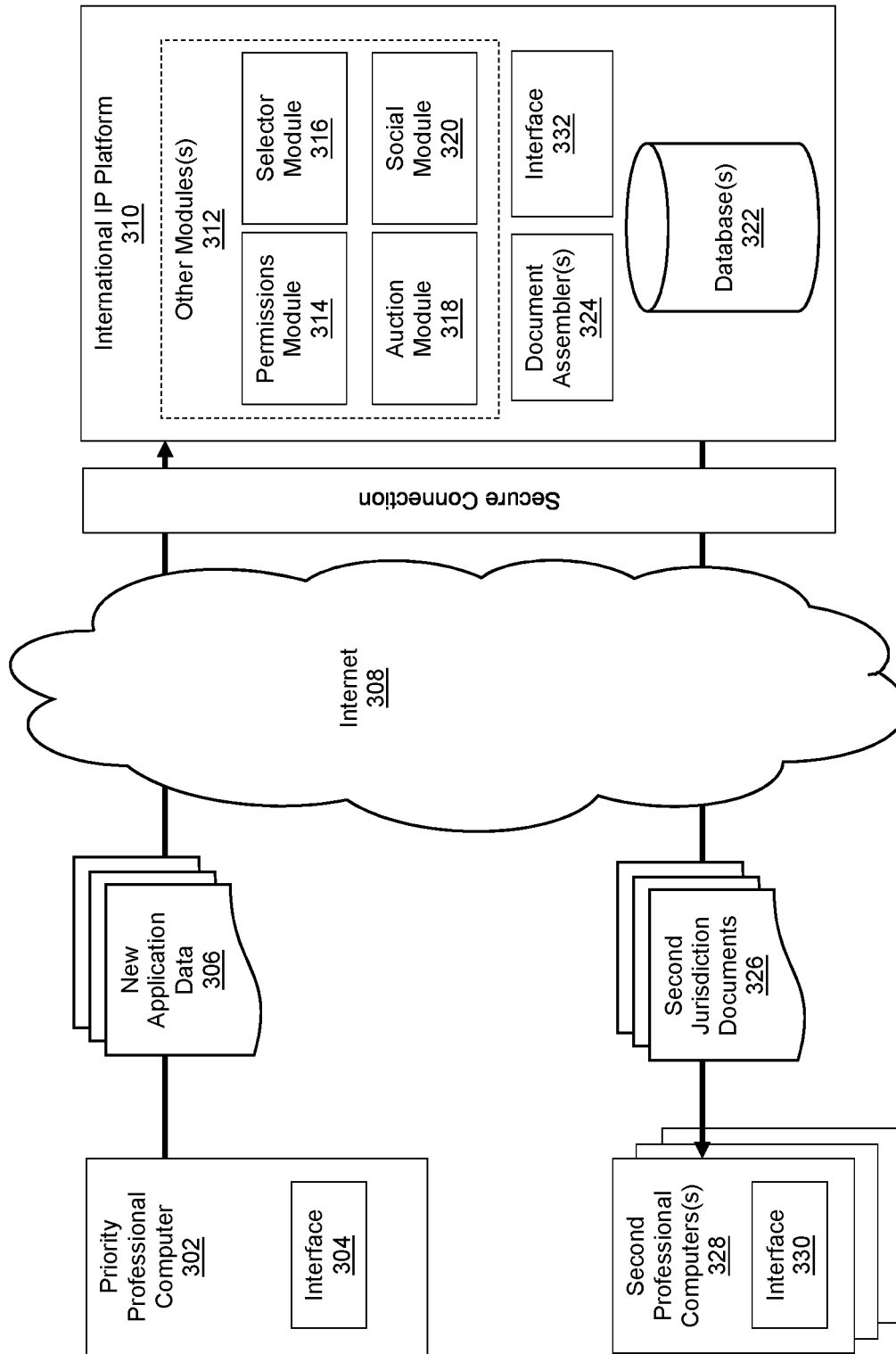


FIG. 3

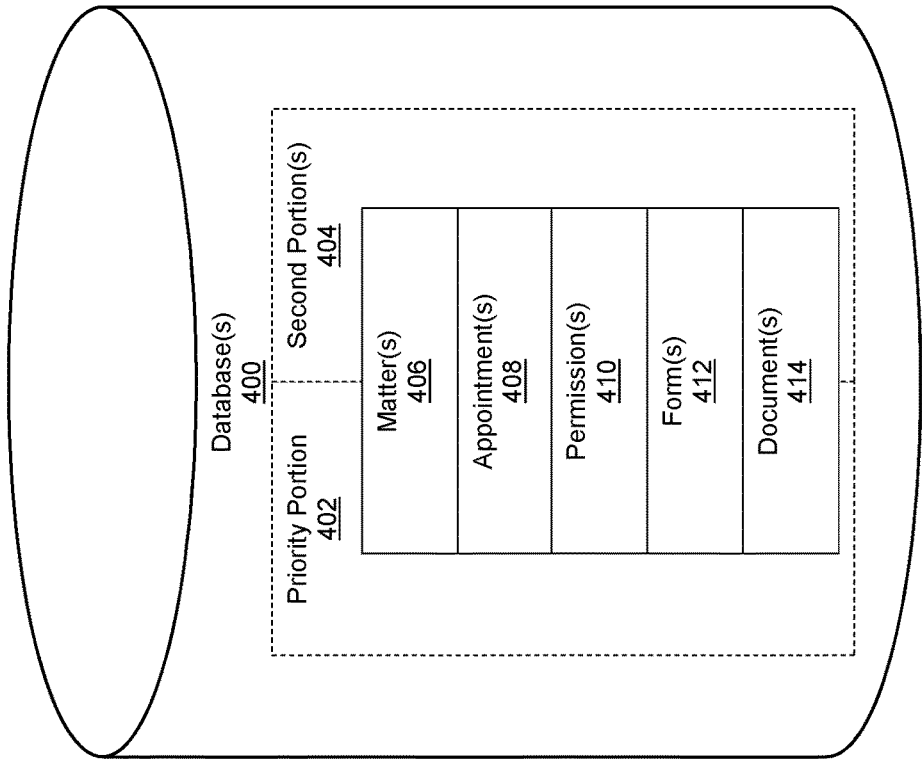


FIG. 4

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# SYSTEM AUTOMATING THE PREPARATION OF INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY APPLICATIONS FOR FILING

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present teachings relate generally to the preparation and filing of intellectual property ("IP") applications and related papers between jurisdictions, and more particularly to an automated network-based system that replicates IP application information.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Typically, an IP application is filed in a first jurisdiction (e.g., priority jurisdiction) and subsequently filed in second jurisdiction such that the application in the second jurisdiction claims priority to the priority jurisdiction. A professional in the priority jurisdiction (e.g., priority professional) prepares the IP application on his or her own computer and then transmits it over the Internet by email (or other telecommunication network) to a second professional for preparation and filing in the second jurisdiction.

In order for the second professional to file the application in the second jurisdiction, he or she is required to maintain a computer system (e.g., second computer system) and local area network to receive the IP application, as well as staff to prepare the application and related documents for filing. The second professional (or a staff member, etc.) re-enters the bibliographic information and received application data into the second computer system to prepare documents necessary to file the application in the second jurisdiction.

The current system has many disadvantages for the priority professional. For example, transmission of the application to the second professional is not secure unless both professionals have previously established end to end transmission security in advance. Establishing this security places technical burdens on both professionals—even assuming both sides use similar computing environments—that are generally outside the scope of their business focus of preparing IP applications.

Another concern for the priority professional is the security of the IP application while stored on the second professional's computer system. The priority professional has no knowledge or control over whether application documents are encrypted, backed up, or handled securely by the second professional.

Yet another concern for priority professional is the re-entry of bibliographical and application data by the second professional. The priority professional has no knowledge or control of whether any steps are taken to avoid errors. Perhaps more importantly, the re-entry of data into the second professional's computer system, as well as into documents for filing, creates unnecessary expense. This additional expense can be significant, especially when the priority professional seeks to file in multiple jurisdictions. In addition, in the event the information must be translated the priority professional has no knowledge or control of who is performing the translation or if any steps are being taken to avoid errors.

Ordinarily, IP professionals exchange IP applications for filing in each other's jurisdictions. In jurisdictions where the market is small or there are otherwise relatively few incoming international IP application filings, the cost to file outside the jurisdiction becomes more critical. Employing staff is often the highest cost facing an IP professional, so any

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system that reduces staff requirements generally lowers cost and therefore is likely to increase the volume of new filings from outside the jurisdiction.

The concerns of the priority professional are imposed on the second professional who needs staff not only to maintain the necessary computing resources to satisfy the requirements of the priority professional as well as possible governmental privacy mandates, but also for re-entering bibliographical and application information, and for drafting or receiving and revising the IP application (e.g., which may be a data file). In addition, at least a portion of the second jurisdiction professionals' staff may have to be bilingual and have multilingual computing resources in order to establish secure computing links and/or minimize data file translation and bibliographic information re-entering errors.

It is known, as described above, for intellectual property professionals to exchange, usually over the Internet, intellectual property applications for filing in other jurisdictions. It is also known to use network-based document management software, such as that provided by PerfectLaw® and identified in the information disclosure statement submitted with this application, the content of which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. What is not known, however, is use by intellectual property professionals in different jurisdictions of the same network-based system with access to different portions of a database to streamline filing of IP applications in multiple jurisdictions without the problems and costs known in the prior art. Therefore, it would be beneficial to have an alternative system and method for automating the preparation of international intellectual property applications for filing.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The needs set forth herein as well as further and other needs and advantages are addressed by the present teachings, which illustrate solutions and advantages described below.

What is desired is a cloud-based system for at least partially automating the preparation and filing of IP applications between jurisdictions, and more particularly to a system and method which replicates application information from one of a plurality of matter files accessible by a priority professional in a priority jurisdiction to a matter file accessible by a second professional in a second jurisdiction. This reduces manual entry of bibliographic information, transmission, receipt and manipulating of data files for the IP application, improves the security and reliability of transmitting the application, and increases the ability to automate the assembly of documents necessary for filing the application in one or more second jurisdictions with reduced errors and cost.

The system according to the present teachings may include, although not limited thereto, a server, a priority computer associated with a priority professional and a priority jurisdiction, and a first secure connection over the Internet between the server and the priority computer, the first secure connection requiring authentication of the priority professional. It may further include a plurality of second professionals, a plurality of second computers, each associated with one of the plurality of second professionals, a plurality of second jurisdictions, each associated with one of the plurality of second professionals, and a plurality of second secure connections over the Internet, one between each second computer and the server, each second secure connection requiring authentication of the associated second professional. A data store may be accessible by the server,

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the data store having a matter database, each matter having a matter number, a forms database, each form relating to an intellectual property filing document, and an appointment database, each appointment relating to a filing deadline. The priority professional may be associated with a first portion of the data store, and each second professional may be associated with a second portion of the data store. Each of the first and second portions of the data store may only be accessible by the associated professional after authentication and not accessible by any of the other professionals. An interface on the priority computer may receive from the priority professional application data for an IP application, and send the application data to the server over the first secure connection. An interface on the server may receive the application data from the priority computer, and store the application data in the first portion of the data store. The interface on the priority computer may receive from the priority professional an instruction to initiate filing of the IP application in each second jurisdiction, and send the instruction to the server over the first secure connection. A replicator on the server may be adapted to copy the application data from the first portion of the data store to each second portion of the data store. A new matter record may be created by the replicator and stored in each second portion of the data store, the replicator creating each new record by copying matter information from a priority matter stored in the first portion of the data store, the priority matter having matter information for the IP application. A new appointment record may be created by the replicator and stored in each second portion of the data store, each new appointment record relating to the filing deadline for the IP application in the associated second jurisdiction. A document assembler on the server may be adapted to assemble documents for the IP application. A specification document may be created by the document assembler for each second jurisdiction, the specification document for each second jurisdiction assembled by combining the application data with a form retrieved from the second portion of the data store associated with the respective second professional. An application information sheet may be created by the document assembler for each second jurisdiction, the application information sheet for each second jurisdiction assembled by combining the application data with a form retrieved from the second portion of the data store associated with the respective second professional. The interface on the server may send the specification document and application information sheet for each second jurisdiction to the associated second computer over its second secure connection for review and filing by the associated second professional.

A translator on the server may translate at least a portion of the application data into a different language for each second jurisdiction.

The system may limit each second jurisdiction to a single second professional.

The application data copied by the replicator may have a temporary state that only lasts until the specification and application information sheet are assembled.

The replicator may only copy the application data at the time the filing documents are assembled.

The specification document may comprise a specification for a new patent application and the application information sheet may comprise an application data sheet.

The specification document may comprise a new trademark application and the application information sheet may comprise a cover sheet for the new trademark application.

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A billing module on the server may automatically create an invoice for each second professional to file the IP application, and transmit each invoice to the priority professional.

The server may transmit filing documents for each second jurisdiction to an official government office for filing in the respective second jurisdiction.

Each new matter record may be associated with a matter number for the priority matter.

The server may comprise a plurality of computers communicating with each other over a network.

The system according to the present teachings may include, although not limited thereto, a server, a priority computer associated with a priority professional and a priority jurisdiction, and a first secure connection over the Internet between the server and the priority computer, the first secure connection requiring authentication of the priority professional. The system may further include at least one second professional, at least one second computer, each associated with one of the at least one second professional, at least one second jurisdiction, each associated with one of the at least one second professional, and at least one second secure connection over the Internet between the server and each at least one second computer, each second secure connection requiring authentication of the associated second professional. A data store may be accessible by the server. The priority professional may be associated with a first portion of the data store, and each second professional may be associated with a second portion of the data store. Each of the first and second portions of the data store may only be accessible by the associated professional after authentication and not accessible by any of the other professionals. An interface on the priority computer may receive from the priority professional application data for an IP application, and send the application data to the server over the first secure connection. An interface on the server may receive the application data from the priority computer, and store the application data in the first portion of the data store. The interface on the priority computer may receive from the priority professional an instruction to initiate filing of the IP application in each second jurisdiction, and send the instruction to the server over the first secure connection. A document assembler on the server may assemble filing documents for each second jurisdiction, the filing documents for each second jurisdiction assembled by combining the application data with at least one form retrieved from the associated second portion of the data store. The interface on the server may send the filing documents for each second jurisdiction to the associated second computer over its second secure connection for review and filing by the associated second professional.

The data store may comprise a plurality of matter records, each matter record having a matter number, bibliographic information, and priority data. A priority matter record of the plurality of matter records may be stored in the first portion of the data store, the priority matter record having matter information for the IP application. A replicator on the server may create a new matter record in each second portion of the data store, the replicator creating each new record by copying the matter information from the priority matter record.

The filing documents may comprise at least two of: a specification, a drawing, an information disclosure statement, a power of attorney, a declaration, and an assignment.

The data store may comprise a plurality of appointment records. A new appointment record may be created in each second portion of the data store, each new appointment



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record relating to the filing deadline for the IP application in the associated second jurisdiction.

There may only be a single persistent copy of the application data on the server regardless of the number of second jurisdictions.

The document assembler may automatically create the filing documents, the interface on the server providing the filing documents to the priority professional for review and approval before sending to the second computers.

The interface on the priority computer may comprise a webpage provided by the server.

The system according to the present teachings may include, although not limited thereto, a server, a priority computer associated with a priority professional and a priority jurisdiction, and a first secure connection over the Internet between the server and the priority computer, the first secure connection requiring authentication of the priority professional. The system may also include at least one second professional, at least one second computer, each associated with one of the at least one second professional, and at least one second jurisdiction, each associated with one of the at least one second professional. A data store may be accessible by the server. An interface on the priority computer may receive from the priority professional application data for an IP application, and send the application data to the server over the first secure connection. An interface on the server may receive the application data from the priority computer, and store the application data in the data store. The interface on the priority computer may receive from the priority professional an instruction to initiate filing of the IP application in each second jurisdiction, and send the instruction to the server over the first secure connection. A document assembler on the server may assemble filing documents for each second jurisdiction, the filing documents for each second jurisdiction assembled by combining the application data with at least one form retrieved from the data store. The interface on the server may send the filing documents for each second jurisdiction to the associated second computer for review and filing by the associated second professional.

The at least one second professional may comprise a plurality of second professionals, the document assembler may automatically create the filing documents, and a translator on the server may translate at least a portion of the application data into a different language for each second jurisdiction.

The system according to the present teachings may include, although not limited thereto, a server, a priority computer associated with a priority professional and a priority jurisdiction, and a first secure connection over the Internet between the server and the priority computer, the first secure connection requiring authentication of the priority professional. A data store may be accessible by the server. An interface on the priority computer may receive from the priority professional application data for an IP application, and send the application data to the server over the first secure connection. An interface on the server may receive the application data from the priority computer, and store the application data in the data store. The interface on the priority computer may receive from the priority professional an instruction to initiate filing of the IP application in at least one second jurisdiction, and send the instruction to the server over the first secure connection. A selector module on the server may select at least one second professional, each at least one second professional associated with one of the at least one second jurisdiction. A permissions module on the server may change the permissions for the application

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data stored in the data store to allow access by the at least one second professional. A document assembler on the server may assemble filing documents for the at least one second jurisdiction, the filing documents assembled by combining the application data with at least one form retrieved from the data store. The interface on the server may send the filing documents for the at least one second jurisdiction to each associated second computer for review and filing by the associated second professional.

The selection module may use preferences of the priority professional stored in the data store, the preferences including the identification of at least one preferred second professional for a particular second jurisdiction.

A social module on the server may maintain ratings of second professionals, the selection module using the ratings.

Second professionals may supply bids for the filing of the IP application to an auction module, the selection module using the bids.

A translator on the server may translate at least a portion of the application data into a different language for the at least one second jurisdiction.

The at least one second jurisdiction may comprise a plurality of second jurisdictions.

The document assembler may automatically create the filing documents.

The interface on the priority computer may comprise a webpage provided by the server.

The system according to the present teachings may include, although not limited thereto, a server, a priority computer associated with a priority professional and a priority jurisdiction, and a data store accessible by the server. An interface on the priority computer may receive from the priority professional a specification document and an application information document for an IP application, and send the specification document and application information document to the server. An interface on the server may receive the specification document and application information document from the priority computer, and store the specification document and application information document in the data store. The interface on the priority computer may receive from the priority professional an instruction to initiate filing of the IP application in at least one second jurisdiction, and send the instruction to the server. A document assembler on the server may be adapted to assemble documents for the IP application. A new specification document may be created by the document assembler for each second jurisdiction, each new specification document assembled by combining data from the specification document with a form retrieved from the data store. A new application information document may be created by the document assembler for each second jurisdiction, each new application information document assembled by combining the data from the application information document with a form retrieved from the data store. The interface on the server may send the new specification document and new application information sheet for each second jurisdiction to the associated second computer for review and filing by the associated second professional.

The application information document may be adapted to output the application data in .xml format that can then be imported into the system by the interface on the server.

The application information document may comprise an application data sheet.

Other teachings of the system and method are described in detail below and are also part of the present teachings.

For a better understanding of the present teachings, together with other and further aspects thereof, reference is

made to the accompanying drawings and detailed description, and its scope will be pointed out in the appended claims.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts a system according to the present teachings.

FIG. 2 depicts data flow of the system according to FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 depicts another view of the system according to FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 depicts a data store of the system according to FIG. 1.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present teachings are described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings. The following description is presented for illustrative purposes only and the present teachings should not be limited to these embodiments. Any computer configuration and architecture satisfying the speed and interface requirements herein described may be suitable for implementing the system and method of the present embodiments.

In compliance with the statute, the present teachings have been described in language more or less specific as to structural and methodical features. It is to be understood, however, that the present teachings are not limited to the specific features shown and described, since the systems and methods herein disclosed comprise preferred forms of putting the present teachings into effect.

For purposes of explanation and not limitation, specific details are set forth such as particular architectures, interfaces, techniques, etc. in order to provide a thorough understanding. In other instances, detailed descriptions of well-known devices, circuits, and methods are omitted so as not to obscure the description with unnecessary detail.

Generally, all terms used in the claims are to be interpreted according to their ordinary meaning in the technical field, unless explicitly defined otherwise herein. All references to a/an/the element, apparatus, component, means, step, etc. are to be interpreted openly as referring to at least one instance of the element, apparatus, component, means, step, etc., unless explicitly stated otherwise. The steps of any method disclosed herein do not have to be performed in the exact order disclosed, unless explicitly stated. The use of "first", "second," etc. for different features/components of the present disclosure are only intended to distinguish the features/components from other similar features/components and not to impart any order or hierarchy to the features/components.

The present teachings may be facilitated by the priority professional and the second professional using the same system, which may be cloud- or Internet-based. Once the priority professional has prepared the IP application and related papers, and entered the bibliographical and other information into the system, the information may be replicated from the priority professional's portion of a database to a portion of a database associated with the second professional. This may reduce data entry and errors as the priority professional initiates filings in jurisdictions around the world.

The system may have a document assembly module. Documents may be assembled by "merging" document templates (e.g., forms) with data entered into the system.

Templates may be used to create any number of documents associated with the filing and prosecution of IP applications, including a patent application (specification, figures, abstract, claims, etc.), information disclosure statement (IDS), oath/declaration, assignment, power of attorney, responses to office actions, etc. Using the document assembler it also helps to assure that documents are being assembled (e.g., created) in accordance with local law. For example, a second professional may create templates that accord with the law in a second jurisdiction. When the priority professional wants to file an IP application in the second jurisdiction, the priority professional (e.g., or staff, etc.) may use the system to create documents for filing in the second jurisdiction by simply hitting a button. The documents may then be available to the second professional for filing in the second jurisdiction.

The system may comprise a translation module. This way, data in the system may be translated to the appropriate language for the second jurisdiction(s).

A system according to the present teachings is scalable in that it permits filings to be made in multiple jurisdictions using the data entered by the priority professional. This reduces administrative work as data can be replicated (and translated) from a portion of the database accessible by the priority professional into portions of the database accessible by second professional(s). In this way, the priority professional may initiate filings in multiple second jurisdictions at once. The system may alert the second professional(s) when a filing has been initiated (e.g., ordered) by the priority professional. Initiation may include providing the IP application and related information to the second professional and/or creating the filing documents for the second jurisdiction. Alerts may include emails, messages, etc., as well as the automatic creation of docketing dates in the system.

A system according to the present teachings may provide improved security. All users (e.g., priority professional, second professional(s), related administrative assistance, etc.) may log into the system using logon credentials (e.g., username, password, etc.). Each professional may only have access to certain matters stored in portions of the database with which they are associated. For example, the second professional may not have access to the priority professional's matters. However, when the priority professional initiates a filing in a second jurisdiction a new matter may be created and made accessible to the second professional and the relevant information copied over to the second professional's portion of the database. Each professional may be able to control how much information is shared with others.

Referring to FIG. 1, shown is a system according to the present teachings. A priority professional may use a computer 102 to establish a secure connection over the Internet 120 and log on to the platform 106. The platform 106 may be offered as a service by a third-party to various professionals 102, 118 (e.g., law firms, etc.). The computers may communicate with each other using various interfaces 103, 107, 119. It is appreciated that a secure connection may be accomplished by any number of means to access the functionality provided by the platform 106. For example, the platform may be provided by secure web pages, using an application, or even as secure remote desktop connection, although not limited thereto.

The platform 106 may include a number of additional modules 109, discussed in more detail below. Such modules may provide additional functionality and may be part of the same software program or different software programs operating on different machines.

The platform **106** may provide functionality for managing IP matters. The priority professional may provide new application data **104** to the platform **106**. This may include, for example, information for a new patent or trademark application and for a new matter for storage in one or more databases **108**.

One skilled in the art would appreciate that new matter data may include the following information, although not limited thereto: client, client contact address, contact, contact address, matter type (e.g., patent, trademark, etc.), assignee, assignee address, etc.

Required documents for a patent filing, for example, may include an application data sheet (ADS), patent application (specification, claims, abstract, drawings, etc.), and power of attorney. Optional documents for a patent filing may include an inventor oath/declaration, an information disclosure statement (IDS), and an assignment. Documents subsequent to the initial filing may include responses to office actions, extension requests, etc.

Required data for a trademark filing, for example, may include, owner, entity type, address, trademark, an additional statement, goods/services, filing basis, specimen of use, dates of first use, and attorney information. Information subsequent to the initial filing may include responses to office actions, extension requests, etc.

One skilled in the art would appreciate that a single database could be used, with each professional limited to accessing only those portions with its information. The single database may have client information, client-matter information, applications, forms, contacts, and docketing information for users. In the alternative, multiple databases could be used.

Functionality of the platform **106** includes a document assembler **110** that generates documents related to filing IP applications. The document assembler **110** may utilize forms (e.g., templates) that may be stored in a forms database **108**, **114** (e.g., portion of database accessible by associated professional). Using data stored in database **108**, **114**, the document assembler **110** may create (e.g., assemble) documents using the forms.

In operation, the priority professional may provide new application data **104** to the platform **106**, which is then stored in its portion of the database **108**. The priority professional may then use the platform **106** to generate an IP application **114** (and related documents) for filing in the priority jurisdiction.

It is typical in the filing of IP applications to file in one or more second jurisdictions after filing an application in a priority application. This allows an applicant to obtain rights around the world while claiming the benefit of the priority date of the priority application.

When the priority professional is ready to initiate filings in subsequent (second) jurisdictions, the priority professional can do so using the platform **106**. Because the priority professional has already supplied data for the new matter **104** (e.g., trademark application, patent application, etc.) to the platform **106**, a new matter replicator **112** may copy that data from its portion of the database **108** to a portion of the database **114** accessible by one or more second professionals.

Once the data for the new matter (e.g., priority application information **214**, new international matter **216**, etc.) has been copied to a portion of a database **114** accessible by the second professional (e.g., in response to priority professional actions, etc.), the document assembler **110** may create documents **116** related to filing the IP application in the second jurisdiction. For example, the second professional

may have forms (e.g., templates) specific to his or her jurisdiction stored in the database **114**. These forms may be used to create an application specification (e.g., patent, trademark details, etc.), application cover sheet (e.g., bibliographic information, etc.), etc. The document assembler **110** may include a formatter that properly formats the documents for each jurisdiction (e.g., margin width, paper size, etc.).

The copying of data to the second professional(s) database **114** and/or the creation of documents for the second jurisdiction **116** may be performed automatically (e.g., priority professional may identify second jurisdiction(s) at initial setup) or upon action by the priority professional. For example, subsequent to filing the priority application in the priority jurisdiction, the priority professional may click a button to copy data and/or create second jurisdiction documents for each of a number of jurisdictions. The second jurisdiction(s) may be alerted to the fact that they have a new IP application (e.g., new filing order) by message, email, new docket entries, etc.

Referring now to FIG. 2, shown is data flow of the system according to FIG. 1. As shown, priority application information **202** (e.g., bibliographical data, application data, and may include data file) and a draft application **204** may be sent by the priority professional computer **206** with a filing instruction **208** to the platform **210**. When the priority professional wishes to initiate filing in additional (second) jurisdictions, the priority professional may activate the application matter replicator **212**. The application matter replicator **212** may copy the information for the new IP application from a portion of a database accessible by the priority professional to portion(s) of a database **218** accessible by the second professional(s). At this time, docket entries may also be created in the portion of a database **232** accessible by the second professional(s). Docket entries may help assure that the filings in the second jurisdiction(s) is/are completed in a timely fashion.

If necessary, the new application information **220** may be sent to a translation module **222** and translated into an appropriate language for the second jurisdiction(s). A document assembler **224** may then create an IP application and related documents **226** for the second jurisdiction(s). Those documents **226** can be stored in a portion of the database **218** accessible by the second professional(s). The priority professional may review and approve the filing documents created for the second jurisdiction(s). Once approved, the second professional(s) may then simply file the documents with the appropriate government office.

The second professional(s) can access the platform **210** using an access module **228**. For example, a secure connection may be used. The platform **210** may include a server with virtual remote desktops. Using a remote desktop connection (e.g., terminal server, etc.) the professionals may connect to the platform **210** in order to take control of a virtual desktop. In this way, input from the client system is transmitted to the server, where software execution takes place. The professionals may also connect to the platform **210** using a locally-installed application or through a web interface, although not limited thereto.

The second professional(s) may download the IP application and related documents **236** along with a new filing order **238**. The new filing order **238** may be an "order letter" from the priority professional authorizing the second professional(s) to initiate work. It may also be an alert, alerting the second professional(s) to the new information. The second professional(s) may review **242** the documents using the second professional computer(s) **240** to assure they are

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adequate for filing in the second jurisdiction(s). The second professional(s) may edit the documents as necessary. Once ready for filing, the second professional(s) may authorize the filing **244** in the second jurisdiction(s) with the relevant IP office(s) **246**.

The platform **210** may also comprise a billing module **234** for managing billing of matters between the second professional(s) and priority professional.

The platform **210** may also comprise a rules module **230** for assisting in the creating of docket entries in the database **232**.

Once the application information is copied from a portion of the database accessible by the priority professional to a portion of a database accessible by a second professional (e.g., may be same database), the system may automatically send a new matter number to the priority professional. This way, the priority professional can correspond with the second professional using the appropriate matter number. Professionals typically reference each other's matter numbers (e.g., docket number, attorney number, reference number, etc.) when corresponding with each other so that they can be assured they are discussing the same matter. However, professionals have different numbering systems and may have different numbers for the same matter. The matter number may be created automatically when the new information is copied. The matter number may also be created manually by the second professional and assigned to the new matter information. In either case, the matter number can be returned to the priority professional upon creation and serve as an acknowledgement that the filing order has been received by the second professional.

The bibliographical and application information (and associated data files, etc.) may only be copied from the priority professional to the second professional at the time the filing documents are prepared (e.g., assembled) for the second jurisdiction. As used herein, bibliographic data may include inventor, assignee, and applicant data, although not limited thereto. The copy may be temporary such that there is only one persistent copy on the database. But the replication may exist temporarily in RAM so document assembly can be performed and the filing documents otherwise assembled. In the alternative, the copy may be implemented by making a persistent copy of the bibliographic information either at the time the new matter is created or at the time the filing documents are created. In another alternative, no copying may be performed but instead the professionals may use the same data.

The system may provide an "on-demand" interface for initiating filings in multiple jurisdictions. For example, the priority professional may access a website and upload the information/documents for filing in one or more second jurisdictions. The priority professional may select one or more second jurisdiction for filing and/or specific second professionals, agree to pay filing fee(s) set by the second professionals and/or relevant IP offices, and submit the documents. At this point, the system may copy the information to the selected second professional(s) for filing. The information and/or generated documents could be retained until the second professional(s) access it, or it could be sent to the second professional(s) (e.g., by email). It is to be appreciated that the interface could be by website or a software application stored on the professionals' computer(s).

The systems and methods according to the present teachings permit the creation of an affiliate program. One or more professionals from each jurisdiction may connect to the system and set up their fees (e.g., filing fees) they will charge

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each other. It is to be appreciated that each professional may offer discounted fees to other professionals using the system, since data only needs to be entered once by the priority professional, reducing the administrative work for the second professionals. The system may limit each jurisdiction to a single professional, allowing the professionals to exchange filings with each other.

The present teachings provide many benefits and leverage cloud computing infrastructure, including using terminal server to connect the filing platform. This provides a high level of security, data backup, and platform availability. Such a system may be useful for professionals that do not necessarily have reciprocal work they can send to other jurisdictions; however, they can offer attractive discounts because of the reduced administrative workload. Using a cloud-based platform service adds revenue without significant additional labor or space costs.

Referring now to FIG. 3, shown is another view of the system according to FIG. 1. As shown, a priority professional computer **302** (e.g., associated with a priority professional) may have an interface **304** used to provide new application data **306** (e.g., for an IP application) to the server(s) **310** over the Internet **308**. The new application data **306** may be stored in one or more databases **322** (e.g., data store).

The interface **332** on the server **310** may have a formatter so that it can process application data **306** provided by the priority professional. For example, the priority professional may provide at least some of the data **306** in a form that outputs .xml (e.g., ADS form). In an alternative, the data **306** may be supplied to the server **310** in .xml format (or some other format). The interface **332** may interpret the data and import it into the system for storage in the database(s) **322**.

The server(s)/platform **310** may have a number of modules **312** to provide functionality. These modules **312** (and all other modules/functionality described herein) may be provided in a single or separate software applications, and may run on a single or multiple servers. One skilled in the art appreciates the different ways functionality may be provided in accordance with the present teachings, which are not limited to any particular embodiment disclosed.

The priority professional may provide an instruction to file the IP application in one or more second jurisdictions. A selector module **316** may select a second professional (typically just one) in each of the one or more second jurisdictions. The priority professional may have preferences (e.g., a preferred second professional in a particular second jurisdiction), which may be used by the selector **316**.

A social module **320** may allow professionals using the system to rate (e.g., like, etc.) other professionals. Based on these ratings, the selector **316** may select appropriate second professionals. For example, the selector **316** may select the highest rated second professional in each second jurisdiction, considering the ratings of all users on the system, just the priority professional's ratings, or a combination of ratings from a subset of all users on the system.

An auction module **318** may manage bids of professionals to complete the filing of the IP application in their respective jurisdictions. For example, professionals may indicate that filing the IP Application will cost X dollars. Using this information, the selector **316** may select a second professional in each second jurisdiction. For example, it may select the second professional that had the lowest bid in each jurisdiction, although not limited thereto. The selector **316** may also weight different factors (ratings, bid, etc.) in order to select appropriate second professionals.

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One the selector **316** has selected the appropriate second professionals, a permissions module **314** may change the permissions for the application data stored in database(s) **322**. For example, it may make the application data accessible to each of the selected second professionals. This way, it may not be necessary for the system to make copies of the data. Instead, the priority professional may upload the application data for storage in the database(s) **322** and once the selector **316** has identified second professionals the data will be made available to those second professionals (e.g., may be read only permission, ability to download, edit permission, or a combination).

A document assembler **324** may then use the application data to create second jurisdiction documents **326** that it sends to interface(s) **330** on second professional computer(s) **328**. This way, the priority professional may simultaneously initiate filings in multiple second jurisdictions using the system.

Referring now to FIG. 4, shown is a data store of the system according to FIG. 1. As described above, one or more data stores **400** may have portions that are only accessible to certain professionals. For example, the priority professional may have a portion **402** and each second professional may have a portion **404**. The data store **400** may have databases (e.g., can be tables or some other storage format) with information on matters **406**, appointments **408**, permissions **410**, forms **412**, and documents **414** (e.g., filing documents created by system using forms), although not limited thereto.

While the present teachings have been described above in terms of specific embodiments, it is to be understood that they are not limited to these disclosed embodiments. Many modifications and other embodiments will come to mind to those skilled in the art to which this pertains, and which are intended to be and are covered by both this disclosure and the appended claims. It is intended that the scope of the present teachings should be determined by proper interpretation and construction of the appended claims and their legal equivalents, as understood by those of skill in the art relying upon the disclosure in this specification and the attached drawings.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for automating preparation of intellectual property applications for filing, comprising:  
 a server receiving an intellectual property application;  
 a plurality of jurisdiction computers, each associated with one of a plurality of jurisdictions;  
 a plurality of data connections between each jurisdiction computer and the server;  
 a data store accessible by the server, the data store having a forms database that includes a plurality of forms, each form relating to one of a plurality of jurisdictions for filing intellectual property applications;  
 a document assembler on the server assembling a document for a jurisdiction of interest from the forms database using data from the intellectual property application;  
 the server selecting a jurisdiction computer of interest from the plurality of jurisdiction computers, the selected jurisdiction computer of interest associated with the jurisdiction of interest; and  
 an interface on the server sending the assembled document to the jurisdiction computer of interest over the data connection for filing the intellectual property application in the jurisdiction of interest.

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2. The system of claim 1, wherein the data store has an appointment database, each appointment relating to a filing deadline for the intellectual property application in one of the plurality of jurisdictions.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein the server selects the jurisdiction computer of interest according to ratings of filing professionals, each associated with the jurisdiction of interest.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein the server selects the jurisdiction computer of interest according to bids from filing professionals, each associated with the jurisdiction of interest.

5. The system of claim 1, wherein the server selects the jurisdiction computer of interest according to a preference of a user who provides the intellectual property application.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the server changes the jurisdiction computer of interest accessibility to data from the intellectual property application in the data store.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the server receives an instruction of filing the intellectual property application in the jurisdiction of interest.

8. The system of claim 7, wherein the instruction includes a selection of the jurisdiction of interest from the plurality of jurisdictions.

9. The system of claim 7, wherein the data store receives a plurality of intellectual property applications, and the instruction includes a selection of the intellectual property application from the plurality of intellectual property applications.

10. The system of claim 1, wherein the data store has a matter database, each matter having a matter number for the intellectual property application in a jurisdiction.

11. A system for automating preparation of intellectual property applications for filing, comprising:

a server receiving an intellectual property application;  
 a plurality of jurisdiction computers, each associated with one of a plurality of jurisdictions;  
 a plurality of data connections between each jurisdiction computer and the server;  
 a data store accessible by the server, the data store having a forms database that includes a plurality of forms, each form relating to one of a plurality of jurisdictions for filing intellectual property applications;  
 the server selecting a jurisdiction of interest from the plurality of jurisdictions;  
 a document assembler on the server assembling a document for the jurisdiction of interest from the forms database using data from the intellectual property application; and  
 an interface on the server sending the assembled document to a jurisdiction computer of interest over the data connection for filing the intellectual property application in the jurisdiction of interest, the server changing the jurisdiction computer of interest accessibility to data from the intellectual property application in the data store.

12. The system of claim 11, further comprising a selector module on the server, the selector module selecting the jurisdiction computer of interest from the plurality of jurisdiction computers, the selected jurisdiction computer of interest associated with the jurisdiction of interest.

13. The system of claim 12, further comprising a social module on the server, the social module allowing a user to rate professionals, wherein the jurisdiction computer of interest is selected according to ratings of filing professionals, each associated with the jurisdiction of interest.

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14. The system of claim 12, further comprising an auction module on the server, the auction module managing bids of professionals to complete filing the intellectual property application in the jurisdiction of interest, wherein the jurisdiction computer of interest is selected according to bids from filing professionals, each associated with the jurisdiction of interest. 5

15. The system of claim 12, wherein the jurisdiction computer of interest is selected according to a preference of a user who provides the intellectual property application. 10

16. The system of claim 11, wherein the interface receives an instruction for selecting the jurisdiction of interest from the plurality of jurisdictions.

17. The system of claim 11, further comprising a permissions module on the server, the permissions module changing the jurisdiction computer of interest accessibility to data from the intellectual property application in the data store. 15

18. A system for automating preparation of intellectual property applications for filing, comprising:

a server receiving a plurality of intellectual property applications; 20

a plurality of jurisdiction computers, each associated with one of a plurality of jurisdictions;

a plurality of data connections between each jurisdiction computer and the server; 25

a data store accessible by the server, the data store having a forms database that includes a plurality of forms, each form relating to one of a plurality of jurisdictions for filing intellectual property applications,

the data store having an appointment database that includes a plurality of appointments, each appointment relating to a filing deadline for an intellectual property application in one of the plurality of jurisdictions; 30

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an interface on the server receiving an instruction of filing an intellectual property application in a jurisdiction of interest, the instruction including a selection of the intellectual property application from the plurality of intellectual property applications, the instruction including a selection of the jurisdiction of interest from the plurality of jurisdictions;

a selector on the server selecting a jurisdiction computer of interest from the plurality of jurisdiction computers, the selected jurisdiction computer of interest associated with the jurisdiction of interest;

a document assembler on the server assembling a document for the jurisdiction of interest from the forms database using data from the intellectual property application; and

the interface on the server sending the assembled jurisdiction document to the jurisdiction computer of interest over the data connection for filing the intellectual property application in the jurisdiction of interest.

19. The system of claim 18, wherein the server changes the jurisdiction computer of interest accessibility to data from the intellectual property application in the data store.

20. The system of claim 19, wherein the selector selects the jurisdiction computer of interest according to at least one of:

ratings of filing professionals, each associated with the jurisdiction of interest;

bids from filing professionals, each associated with the jurisdiction of interest; and

a preference of a user who provides the intellectual property application.

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