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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT COVER SHEET

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Express Mail Label No. _____

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional inventors are being named on the next sheet <u>1</u> Separately numbered sheets attached hereto		
TITLE OF THE INVENTION (500 characters max)		
Strollers with Parent/Child Contact Features		
Direct all correspondence to: CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS		
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ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application Data Sheet. See 37 CFR 1.76		<input type="checkbox"/> CD(s), Number of CDs _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Specification Number of Pages <u>12</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) Number of Sheets <u>27</u>		
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The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are: _____		

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Date

November 16, 2007

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USE ONLY FOR FILING A PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT

[Number 1 of 1]

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STROLLERS WITH PARENT/CHILD CONTACT FEATURES

Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Disclosure

[0001] The present disclosure is generally directed to strollers, and more particularly to stroller concepts that are configured to enhance visual and/or physical contact between parent and child during stroller operation and use.

2. Description of Related Art

[0002] Most existing stroller models tend to place the seat or removable infant car seat (ICS) in a low position. While this improves stability of the stroller, it also increases the distance between the parent and child, making interaction between the two more difficult. Combined with conventional handle shapes and canopy designs, which tend to barricade the child from the parent, physically reaching or making eye contact with the child usually involves walking around to the side of the stroller and crouching or bending down.

[0003] Previous attempts have been made to solve or improve upon this disadvantage of conventional strollers. One such approach is to raise the stroller seat or the ICS. This can improve the interaction between parent and child by raising the seat or ICS to a more convenient height. However, this solution typically does not address removing or modifying physical obstacles on the stroller, such as the handle position and the canopy, between the parent and child seat occupant. In one example, a Stokke stroller product is known as the Stokke Xplory and is shown in FIG. 1. The Stokke stroller permits raising the seat to about the parent's waist level. However, this Stokke stroller includes a handle design that essentially pushes the parent away from the child. Furthermore, the Stokke stroller design, which is based on a frame with a single vertical spar, can be top-heavy and thus unstable with the seat in the uppermost position.

[0004] Other attempts have also been made to address the disadvantage of maintaining the parent and child relationship in conventional strollers. For example, several stroller products are known to employ a rotatable or reversible handle, a reversible canopy, a movable canopy flap, or a reversible ICS mounting arrangement to help reduce the physical barrier and/or to create closer or more direct visual connection between the parent and child. The Stokke Xplory stroller in

FIG. 1 is one rare existing stroller example that attempts to employ alternative solutions to these more common methods.

[0005] The parent child connection is particularly poor when a parent is pushing a conventional stroller. Most strollers require the parent or caregiver to walk behind the child while pushing a stroller. Even on strollers that offer a reversible seat or a reversible handle, it can still be difficult for the caregiver to focus on environmental surroundings and the child at the same time. This is sometimes because the seat is positioned quite low, requiring the caregiver to significantly change their direction of focus from the surroundings in order to look at the child. Existing stroller designs simply do not readily permit side-by-side positioning of both the caregiver and the child while operating the stroller. Traditional stroller designs place the child facing away from the parent and well in front of the parent. In addition, the stroller handle, a canopy, and the seat add considerable obstruction between the parent and a child occupying the seat.

[0006] Two of the most common methods of attempting to improve the parent child relationship in strollers are a reversible handle and a reversibly mounted seat or ICS. Both of these solutions allow the child to effectively be placed in a forward-facing or rear-facing position relative to the caregiver. However, in the case of the reversible seat, existing designs require the parent to detach the seat from the stroller, lift the seat, and replace it in the opposite facing direction. General safe practice requires first removing the child from the seat before seat reversal can be accomplished. If the child is unable to stand or sit unassisted, this can be considerably inconvenient or worse. A reversible handle is more convenient, since it does not require the parent to remove the child from the stroller. However, reversing the handle on a conventional front-swivel stroller design adversely affects the maneuverability, kick-space, and curb-mounting leverage of the stroller during use with the handle in the reverse orientation. For both the reversible handle and reversible seat, it is impossible to change the position of the child on the fly without significantly inconveniencing the caregiver and child and/or negatively affecting stroller performance.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0007] Objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following description in conjunction with the drawing figures, in which:

[0008] FIG. 1 shows two views of one example of a prior art stroller that attempts to enhance the parent child relationship or connection during stroller use and operation.

[0009] FIG. 2 and 3 show side views of two prototype stroller concepts constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention and that allow raised, rear facing ICS positioning.

[0010] FIGS. 4A-4D show four views of another stroller concept constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention and that allows raised, rear facing ICS positioning and that lessens the handle barrier between parent and child.

[0011] FIG. 5 shows a side view of a prototype of the stroller concept depicted in FIGS. 4A-4D.

[0012] FIGS. 6A-6F show additional views of the prior art stroller of FIG. 1 with the seat, canopy, and/or frame in various different positions.

[0013] FIG. 7 shows a side view of another prior art stroller and rear facing ICS arrangement.

[0014] FIG. 8 shows a side view of another example of a stroller concept that enhances the parent child relationship or connection during stroller use and operation.

[0015] FIG. 9 shows an ICS attaching point on a part of the stroller frame of FIG. 8.

[0016] FIG. 10 shows a view from underneath the ICS of FIG. 8 and depicting an attachment hook of the ICS coupled to the stroller.

[0017] FIG. 11 shows another view from underneath the ICS in FIG. 8 and depicting an attachment point between the ICS rockers and the stroller seat back.

[0018] FIG. 12 shows a side view of the stroller seat for the stroller in FIG. 8.

[0019] FIG. 13 shows a backside view of the reclined stroller seat of FIG. 12.

[0020] FIG. 14 shows a latch detail enlarged from FIG. 13.

[0021] FIG. 15 shows an alternative attaching device for securing the ICS to the stroller in FIG. 8.

[0022] FIGS. 16 and 17 show two views of another stroller concept that enhances the parent child relationship or connection during stroller use and operation.

[0023] FIGS. 18 and 19 show top side and top front views of another stroller concept that enhances the parent child relationship or connection during stroller use and operation.

[0024] FIGS. 20 and 21 show two perspective views of another stroller concept similar to that shown in FIGS. 18 and 19 that also enhances the parent child relationship or connection during stroller use and operation.

[0025] FIG. 22 shows a perspective view of still another stroller concept similar to that shown in FIGS. 20 and 21 that also enhances the parent child relationship or connection during stroller use and operation.

[0026] FIGS. 23-25 show perspective views of yet another stroller concept that enhances the parent child relationship or connection during stroller use and operation and employs a seat that can be rotationally and/or height adjusted.

[0027] FIG. 26 shows a close-up view of a height adjust lever for the seat in FIGS. 23-25.

[0028] FIGS. 27-29 show various prototypes of a stroller with a rotatable and/or height adjustable seat.

[0029] FIGS. 30-39 show numerous alternative designs and features for a stroller concept constructed similar to that in FIGS. 23-25.

Detailed Description of the Disclosure

[0030] The disclosed stroller concepts attempt to solve or improve upon one or more of the above-noted and/or other problems and disadvantages in conventional strollers. Each of the disclosed concepts attempts to enhance the relationship between the parent/caregiver and a child seat occupant of a stroller.

[0031] Turning now to the drawings, FIGS. 2 and 3 show two examples of stroller concepts which attempt to address the parent child relationship issues. In these figures, stroller concepts are shown with a standard two-sided frame construction, but where the ICS can be mounted in an

elevated position and facing the handles, and thus the caregiver. In these examples, the rear positioned, conventionally shaped handle may still act as a physical barrier between parent and child.

[0032] In another example shown in FIGS. 4A-4D, the ICS can be raised to approximately waist height on the caregiver. Also, the handle shape is modified to allow the parent to move closer inward toward the child. Compared to a standard straight or arched handle, the reverse arc of the handle shown in this example allows the parent to step in close to the child, as well as to push the stroller further away from him or her while walking. This flexibility allows the parent to easily access, touch, and make eye contact with the child, but also allows improved kick space and maneuverability while walking. The open rear frame design enhances this capability.

[0033] A rough prototype of this concept is shown in FIG. 5. In one example, the frame can have an inverted U-shape with the ICS mounted near the top of the handle. A removable adapter may be provided to support the rear of the ICS and allow it to lock into place. The adapter may be removable and a larger toddler seat may be connectable to the same attachment points as the adapter. For example, a notch is provided on existing Graco Snugride and Graco Step 1 seats. This notch can allow the car seat to engage positively with the stanchion tubes at the top of the frame.

[0034] A further developed commercial example of these types of strollers shown in FIGS. 2-5 can be configured to also incorporate common features such as frame fold, wheel suspension, accessory and article storage, cup holders, trays, and the like. Also, a variety of different ways of raising the infant position, as shown in the different figures above, can also be incorporated. Alternatives may include using a pneumatic-type cylinder to allow height-adjustability of the infant seat or ICS, as well as employing handles positioned at either side of the ICS to allow the parent to envelop the child while pushing the stroller.

[0035] The concept shown in FIGS. 2-5 removes or addresses many of the disadvantages that are present on previous stroller models. The curved shape of the handle and the placement of the infant seat close to the handle put the child within easy reach of the parent. Furthermore, the open rear wheelbase of the frame design can allow the parent to be closer even while walking.

[0036] Turning now to FIGS. 6A-6F, the Stokke Xplory prior art stroller is again illustrated in 6 different frame, canopy and/or seat configurations. As shown, the child seat in the raised

position can create a fairly unstable stroller. Also, the handle still creates a physical barrier between caregiver and child. FIG. 7 illustrates another conventional Graco stroller where it can be seen how the handle creates a significant barrier to contact. These types of strollers can generally facilitate the ability to maintain visual contact, but do little to address the unmet need to facilitate physical touch. Existing products effectively require that one stop the stroller and walk around to the side to touch the baby. Typically, the distance between the parent and child is around 27 inches, as depicted in FIG. 7, when an average mothers arm is about 16 inches from elbow to fingertips.

[0037] As shown in FIG. 8, by moving the infant closer to within normal reach of the parent, the parent can not only establish and maintain visual contact but can also readily touch the child. Additionally, the visual focal length for an infant is typically between about 12 inches to 18 inches. The ability to establish visual contact and clearly identify their parent or caregiver can provide the infant with more security and enjoyment. In one example, this concept can be implemented by repositioning the parent tray relative to the handle. The parent tray may be moved up and include tabs welded or otherwise affixed to the frame such as the push arms, as shown in FIG. 9. These tabs can be configured and positioned to support the foot end of the ICS as in FIG. 8. When the stroller seat is in the full upright position, a hook under the ICS (such as the red ICS hook at the head end of the ICS shell in FIG. 10) can engage a mating latch surface on the seat back of the stroller seat as depicted in FIG. 10. The ICS rockers can rest on the top edge of the seat back panel as shown in FIG. 11.

[0038] The stroller concept shown in FIGS. 7-11 is different than the Stokke stroller in FIGS. 6A-6F with regard to overall stability. The Stokke model has a single frame bar and a seat that is cantilevered from the bar. The Stokke seat also rests at or near the top the stroller. The Stokke design conveys a look of vulnerability and instability, and can certainly be as it looks. The concept in FIGS. 7-11 can be configured to address both of those issues. First, it may be constructed using tubing that surrounds or envelops the ICS to communicate security. Second, the arrangement retains the visual impression and the actual mass of having both the stroller seat and a storage basket positioned below the installed ICS.

[0039] For this example, alternative ICS latching devices and methods can be employed to secure the ICS to the stroller. In this example, there are two principle modes of operation for the

stroller optional seating system including a toddler seating mode (standard use of the stroller seat) and a raised infant car seat or ICS Mode (mounting an ICS to the stroller). The toddler or stroller seat has five principle parts as shown in FIG. 12 including a seat bottom, a lower seat back, an upper seat back, an actuator/latch device, and a brace link. In the toddler seat mode, the upper and lower seat may be latched together and function as one element whereas the seat bottom remains stationary. Thus, in this example, the seat back can recline or be positionally adjusted and both seat back components can move in unison and provide continuous seat back support (see FIG. 12).

[0040] In this example, the raised ICS mode can be accomplished by :

[0041] 1. Raising the seat back assembly to the most upright position.

[0042] 2. Pulling the actuator/latch toward the top of the upper seat back.

[0043] 3. Rotating the upper seat back toward the front of the stroller.

[0044] 4. As the upper seat back rotates forward, the brace link (shown in the phantom rectangle in FIG. 12) can pivot on the upper seat back, slide down a slot in the lower seat back, lock into place, and form a triangular structure stabilizing the upper seat back. The resulting orientation can be seen in FIG. 13.

[0045] Returning the stroller seat to the toddler mode position can be accomplished by:

[0046] 1. Pulling the actuator toward the top of the upper seat back thus releasing the brace link.

[0047] 2. Rotating the upper seat back toward the rear of the stroller.

[0048] 3. As the latch portion of the actuator/latch strikes past the mating portion of the lower seat, the actuator/latch will cam over and lock into the seat back into the toddler mode in this example. See FIG. 14 which shows a representation of the latch detail for this example.

[0049] An alternative car seat lock method is depicted in FIG. 15. In this example, a sliding sleeve has a pocket to receive a steel ball wedge. The wedge may be driven and released with a mating sliding cam on an actuator assembly. This assembly may be configured to maintain its orientation by utilizing an oval handle tube cross section. By squeezing the short tab on the sleeve and the actuator tab, the assembly can slide freely on the handle tube. Once it is released,

the assembly can slide freely until it intersects a dimple depression on the handle tube. The ball wedge can then drop into the detent to lock the sleeve into place. By hooking a shell catch on the ICS shell to an ICS catch point (see FIG. 13) and by hooking car seat locks over the foot end of the ICS (see FIG. 15) the ICS can be substantially restrained to the stroller at three points.

[0050] Turning now to FIGS. 16 and 17, another example of a stroller concept is shown according to the invention. In this example, the stroller has a conventional handle extending rearward behind the seat. The stroller, however, also has a separate stand-alone handle independent of the traditional stroller handle and projecting from a side of the stroller frame beside the seat. This additional side handle allows for better positioning of the caregiver in relation to the child while allowing the caregiver to continue moving the stroller.

[0051] In this example, the handle is retractable and mounted on the side of the stroller frame. The parent or caregiver can walk along side of the stroller next to the child in the stroller seat. The handle can retract or fold into or onto the stroller frame when not needed. This allows the caregiver to push the stroller with either the traditional handle, whether fixed or reversible handle, or the side mount handle.

[0052] The disclosed handle in this example may be implemented in many different configurations. The disclosed handle may be retrofitted as a derivative modification to existing stroller platforms by simply adding a folding or collapsing handle to one or both sides. The disclosed handle may also be added to existing or new designs in the form of a handle that is nested within more traditional frame components. The disclosed handle can be configured to “pop” out for use when the caregiver chooses to walk along side the stroller. The side handle can be arranged to pivot or to telescope between in-use and stowed positions. However, the side handle in FIGS. 16 and 17 can be implemented using other suitable methods that create a usable side handle while but still allowing for a compact stored position.

[0053] In one example, such a handle design can be located ahead of the stroller center of gravity (when loaded), but at a point somewhere between the axes of the front and rear wheel axles. The handle can be placed within comfortable reach of a caregiver situated in a walking position along side the stroller while allowing comfortable posture for the caregiver. The handle should be positioned so as to allow for easy physical and visual contact between parent/caregiver

and child. The side handle in this example can be used to push or pull the stroller. Thus, this disclosed stroller allows for multiple caregiver positions and stroller maneuvering options.

[0054] Turning now to FIGS. 18 and 19, another stroller concept with an alternative handle arrangement is illustrated according to the invention. In this example, the stroller has an over-the-top handle configuration. The handle passes over the top of the stroller seat in a fore-aft or longitudinal direction and is independent of and in addition to a traditional stroller handle. This over-the-top handle also allows for better positioning of the caregiver in relation to the child. In this example, the single over-the-top handle permits the parent to access the handle from either side of the stroller or the front of the stroller. Thus this stroller example can be pushed or pulled while positioned near virtually any part of the stroller. The disclosed over-the-top handle also allows the caregiver multiple hand positions for maneuvering the stroller.

[0055] FIGS. 20 and 21 illustrate an alternative embodiment of a stroller or child mover with the over-the-top handle arrangement. In this example, the traditional stroller frame is replaced by a cab or "bucket" that houses a seat. The handle extends over and above the seat of the cab. FIG. 22 shows a product concept similar to that in FIGS. 20 and 21, but with a more conventional stroller frame. In this example, the seat has been replaced with a storage basket showing a versatile, easily maneuverable product.

[0056] In these examples, the handle passes over the top of the stroller and allows the caregiver to walk along on either side or to push or pull the stroller. The caregiver can push the stroller forward or backward simply by turning around while standing along side, in front, or in back of the stroller. The length and shape of the handles in these over-the-top examples allow for a multitude of hand and body positions and locations. The caregiver can also push the stroller with the traditional handle in the example of FIGS. 18 and 19. The stroller in FIGS. 18 and 19 is also shown with an example of a side handle of the earlier example in FIGS. 16 and 17.

[0057] The over-the-top handle in these examples can be implemented in many different configurations. The handle may be retrofitted as a derivative modification to existing stroller platforms by simply adding a permanent or detachable handle to the stroller. The handle may also be added to existing or new designs and can be configured to fold or pivot to one or both sides of the stroller when not in use and to be extended to the upright position ready for use when

the parent chooses to walk along side the stroller. The handle may pivot or otherwise move between the in-use and stowed positions resulting in a compact product.

[0058] Such over-the-top handle designs can be located on top of the stroller (when loaded), but at a point somewhere between the axes of the front and rear wheel axles. The handle should be within comfortable reach of a caregiver when situated in a walking position along side the stroller, similar to the side handle in FIGS. 16 and 17.

[0059] Turning now to FIGS. 23-25, another stroller concept with an alternative seat and handle arrangement is illustrated according to the invention. In this example, the child seat or stroller seat is of a "sit-and-spin" concept. As shown, the seat can pivot to different seat facing positions relative to the stroller handle. The sit-and-spin concept can allow the parent to easily change the orientation of the child from forward-facing, to side-facing, to rear-facing, to intermediate seat facing positions without having to remove or lift the child from the stroller.

[0060] The sit-and-spin concept achieves the benefits of a reversible seating position without affecting the maneuverability of the stroller or requiring the parent to remove the child or seat. The seat in this example is mounted on a vertical rotating column. This can allow the seat to rotate through a complete 360° and to stop facing virtually any desired direction. This can allow the parent to position the child in a forward, side, or rear-facing position according to the requirements of their specific activity or environment. The example shown in FIGS. 23-25 also incorporates a parent control knob at the handle. The knob may be configured to control the rotation of the seat via a flexible driveshaft. The driveshaft can be concealed within the handle tubes and drive a gear attached to the rotating seat column. In this manner, the parent can easily control the orientation of the seat while walking behind the stroller. Using the same pneumatic cylinder found on office chairs, the child's seat height can also be adjusted up and down relatively easily. In one example shown in FIG. 26, a lever can be employed to lock or release the vertical cylinder to adjust the seat height.

[0061] Several prototype test "bucks" are illustrated in FIGS. 27-29, each implementing the "sit and spin" concept. In one example, the stroller seat height, wheelbase length, wheelbase width, and handle height may be rendered independently adjustable. In one example, the stroller includes a central rotating pneumatic cylinder, including height adjustment, as well as a flexible drive shaft allowing the parent to control the rotation of the seat from the handlebar.

[0062] The embodiment shown in FIGS. 23-26 includes a vertical cylinder to accomplish both the spin and the height adjustment. This method of incorporating spin and height adjustment is used in office chairs. However, the pneumatic cylinder requires a relatively tall column underneath the seat, leading to correspondingly short ground clearance. Lack of ground clearance is of little importance for office chairs. However, it may be quite important in strollers. Thus, the height adjustability feature may be separated from the rotation feature by instead employing different mechanisms for each feature. This can be done to create a much “shorter” pivot column underneath the seat, thereby increasing ground clearance and under-seat storage space. The rotational pivot may for example be incorporated using a relatively flat, larger diameter turntable-style bearing instead of a vertical column.

[0063] The parent-control knob in one example can make use of a flexible shaft, a right-angle gear connector, and two spur gears, one of which is attached to the rotating column. In another example, such an assembly may be reduced to a flexible shaft and two miter gears, reducing the number of components required for providing parental control at the stroller handle.

[0064] In another example, the seat may only rotate through an angle that is less than a complete 360° revolution. Much of the functionality of the stroller could be retained with the seat rotating only 180°. Though this may entail eliminating one of the side-facing seating positions, it would allow the frame to enclose the seat on one side of the stroller. Limited seat rotation may allow the stroller to have a more “conventional” appearance compared to more open frame designs.

[0065] Other examples of a “sit and spin” concept stroller can include common stroller features such as frame fold, wheel suspension, accessory storage, cup holders, trays, seat recline, and the like. FIGS. 30-39 illustrate alternative “sit and spin” stroller concepts and features. There are a variety of different ways to achieve a spinning seat. Other possible design variations exist with regard to control of the child as well. The rotation mechanism may be designed so that the parent, child, or both parties may control the rotation. The advantages of a rotatable seat are many in comparison to the known reversible seat or reversible handle stroller solutions. In this example, the child and seat can be repositioned quickly and effortlessly, even while the parent walks behind the stroller and while the child remains seated.

[0066] One potential disadvantage of employing a spinning seat, and particularly one that rotates through 360°, may be that the geometry of a traditional stroller frame is not particularly compatible. Most existing stroller frame geometries enclose the seat on both sides, which might interfere with seat rotation.

[0067] Although certain strollers and concepts to enhance visual and physical parent/child contact have been described herein in accordance with the teachings of the present disclosure, the scope of coverage of this patent is not limited thereto. On the contrary, this patent covers all embodiments of the teachings of the disclosure that fairly fall within the scope of permissible equivalents.



FIG. 2

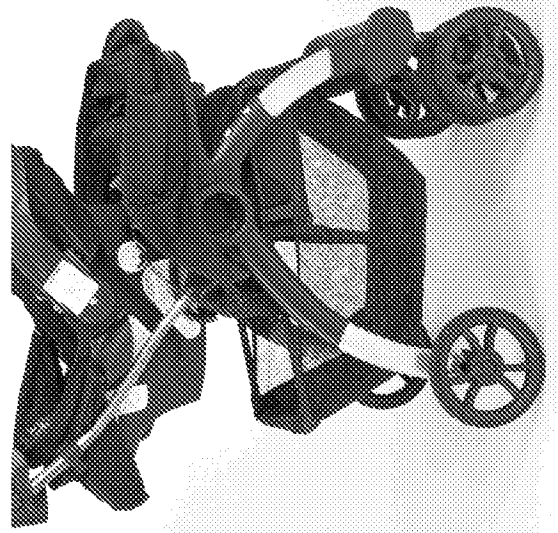


FIG. 3



FIG. 1

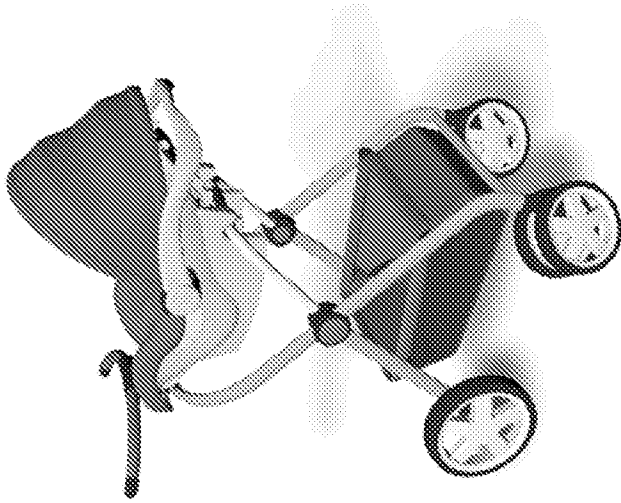


FIG. 4A

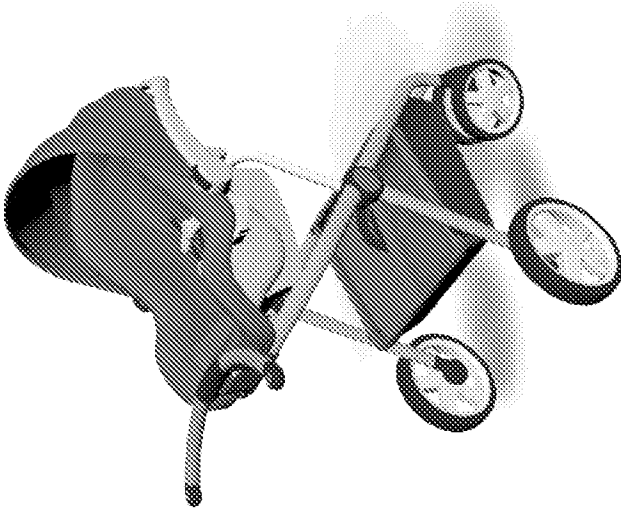


FIG. 4B

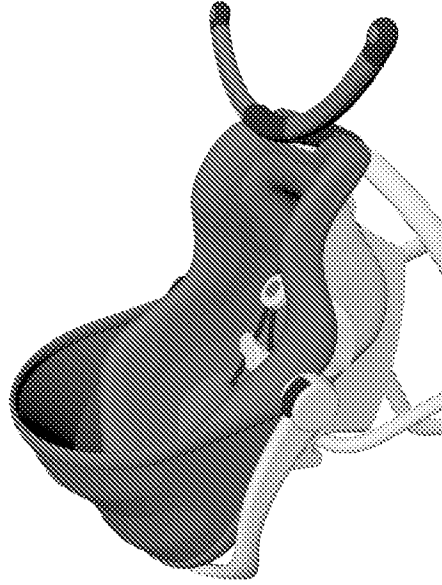


FIG. 4C

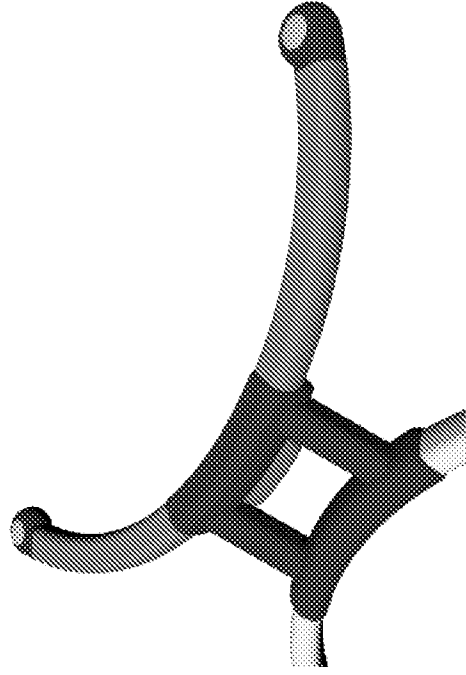


FIG. 4D

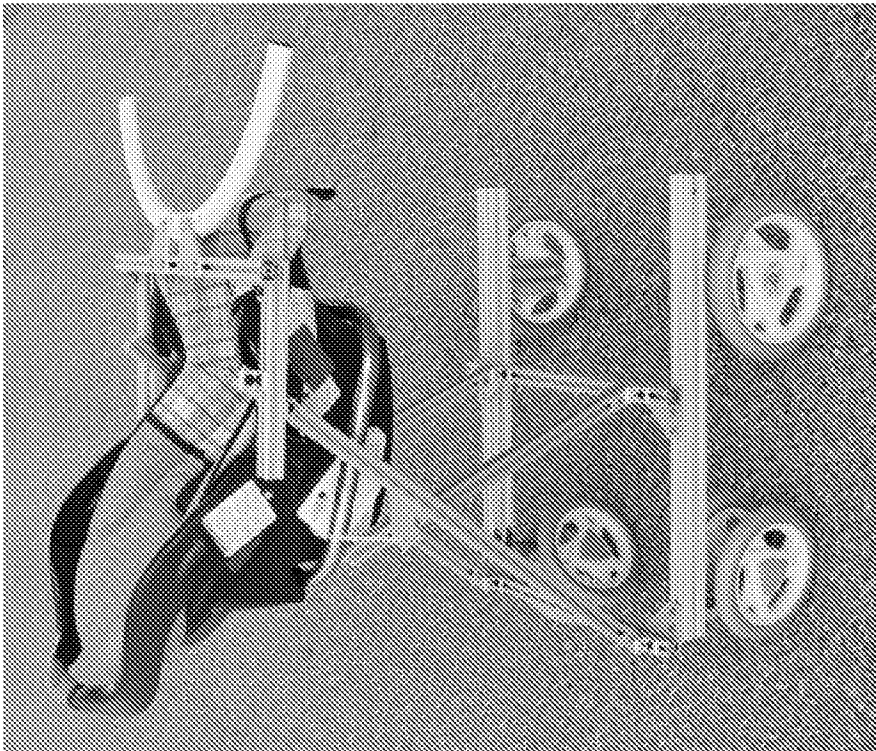


FIG. 5

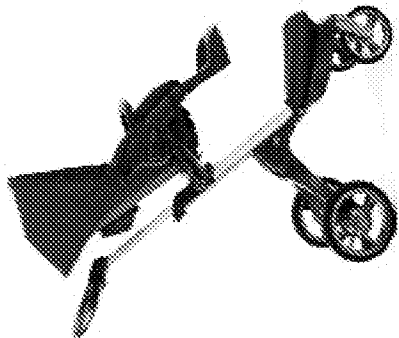


FIG. 6A

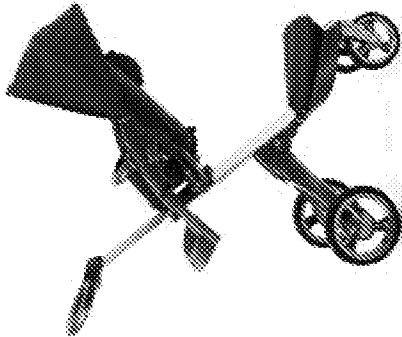


FIG. 6B

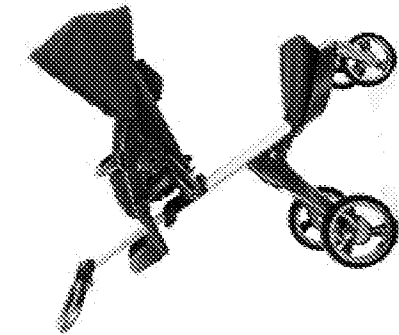


FIG. 6C

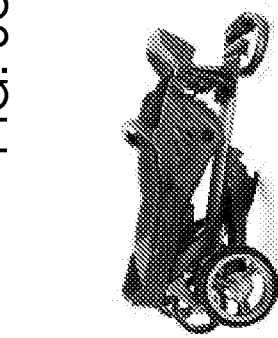


FIG. 6D

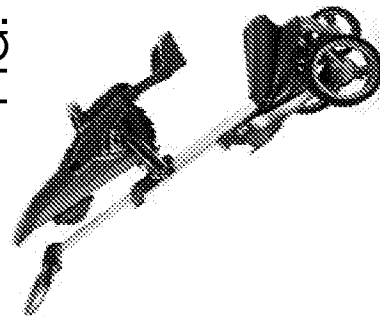


FIG. 6E

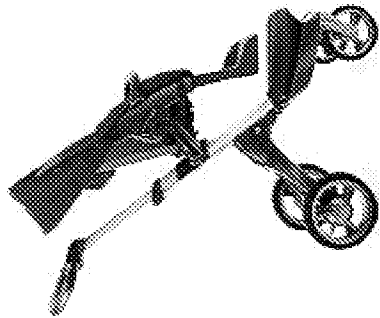


FIG. 6F



FIG. 8



FIG. 7

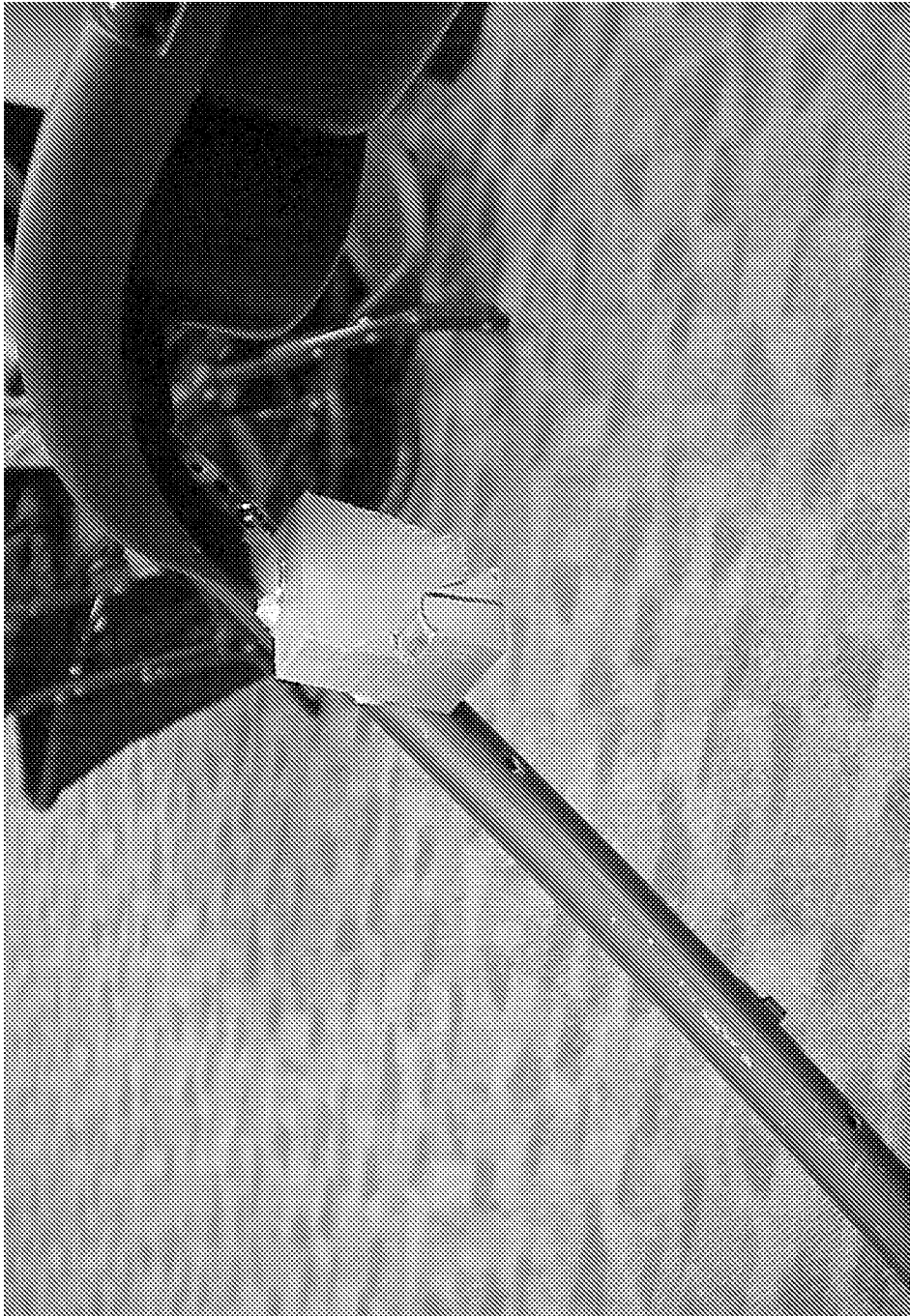




FIG. 10



FIG. 11

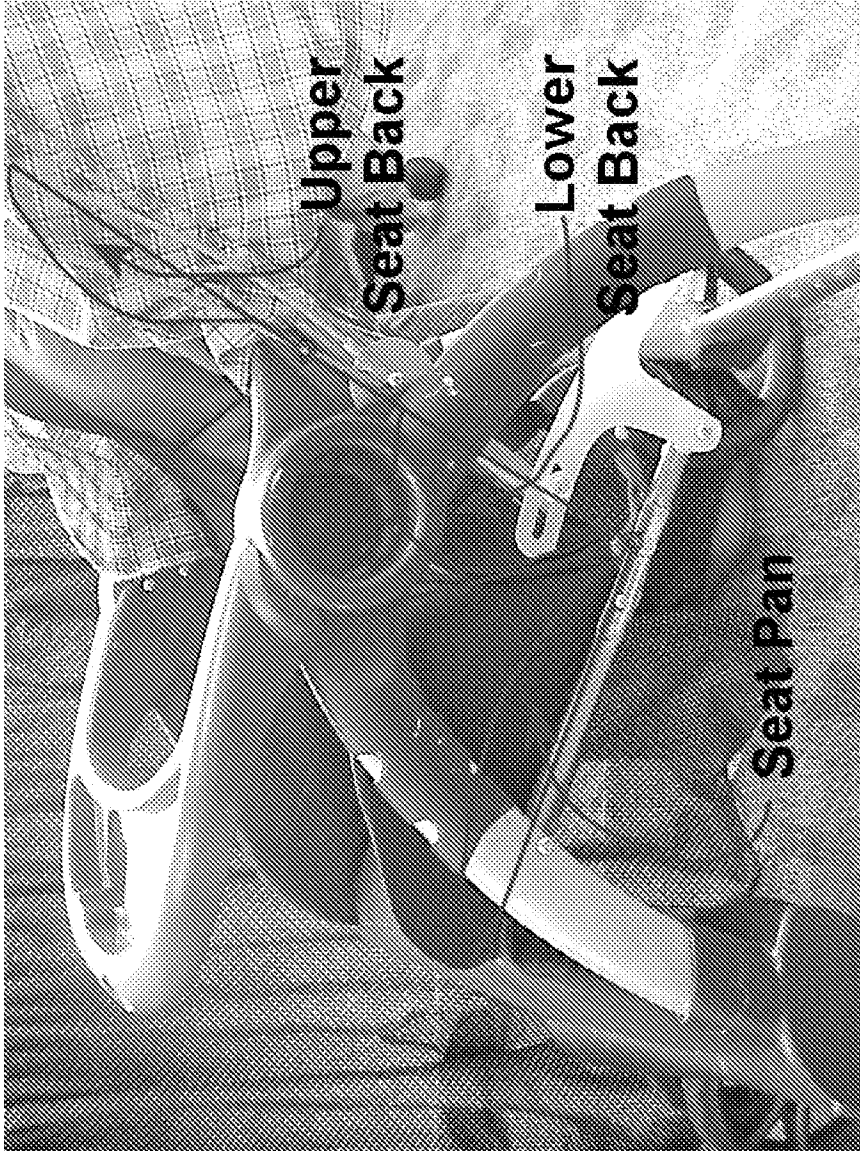


FIG. 12

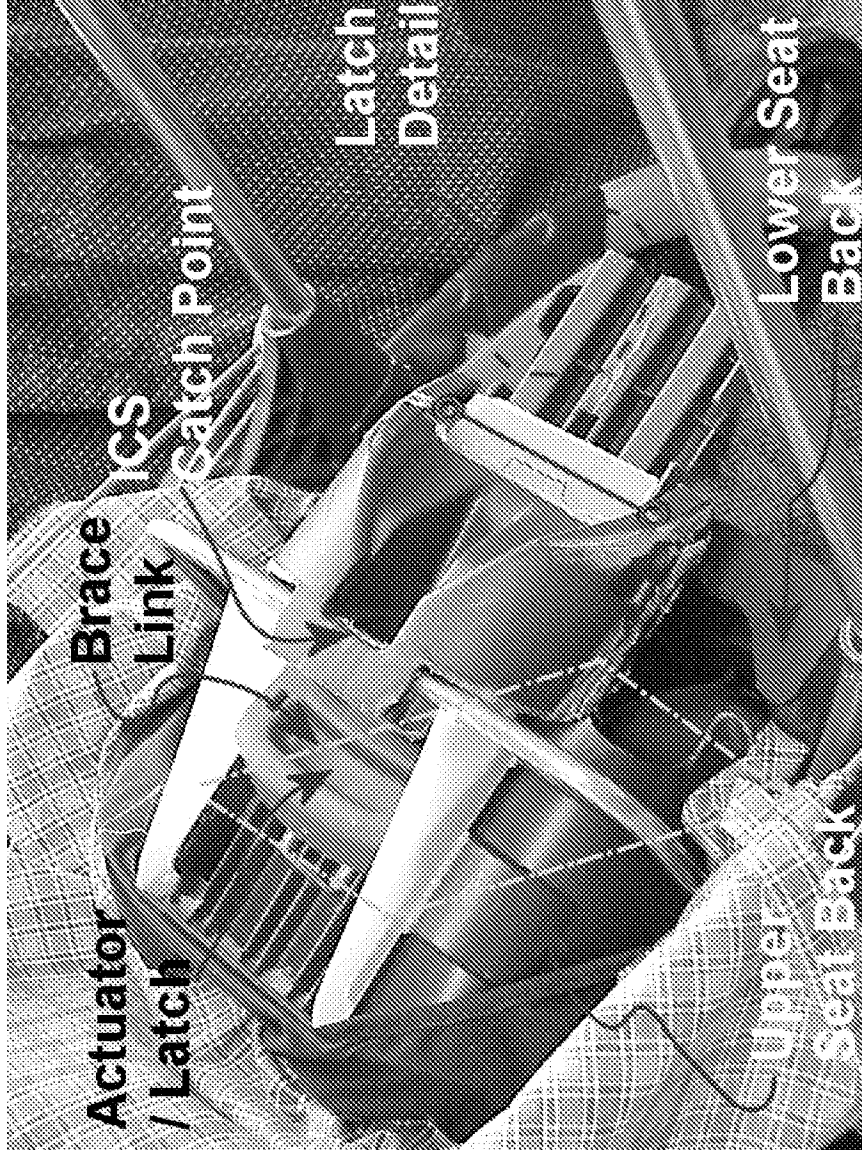
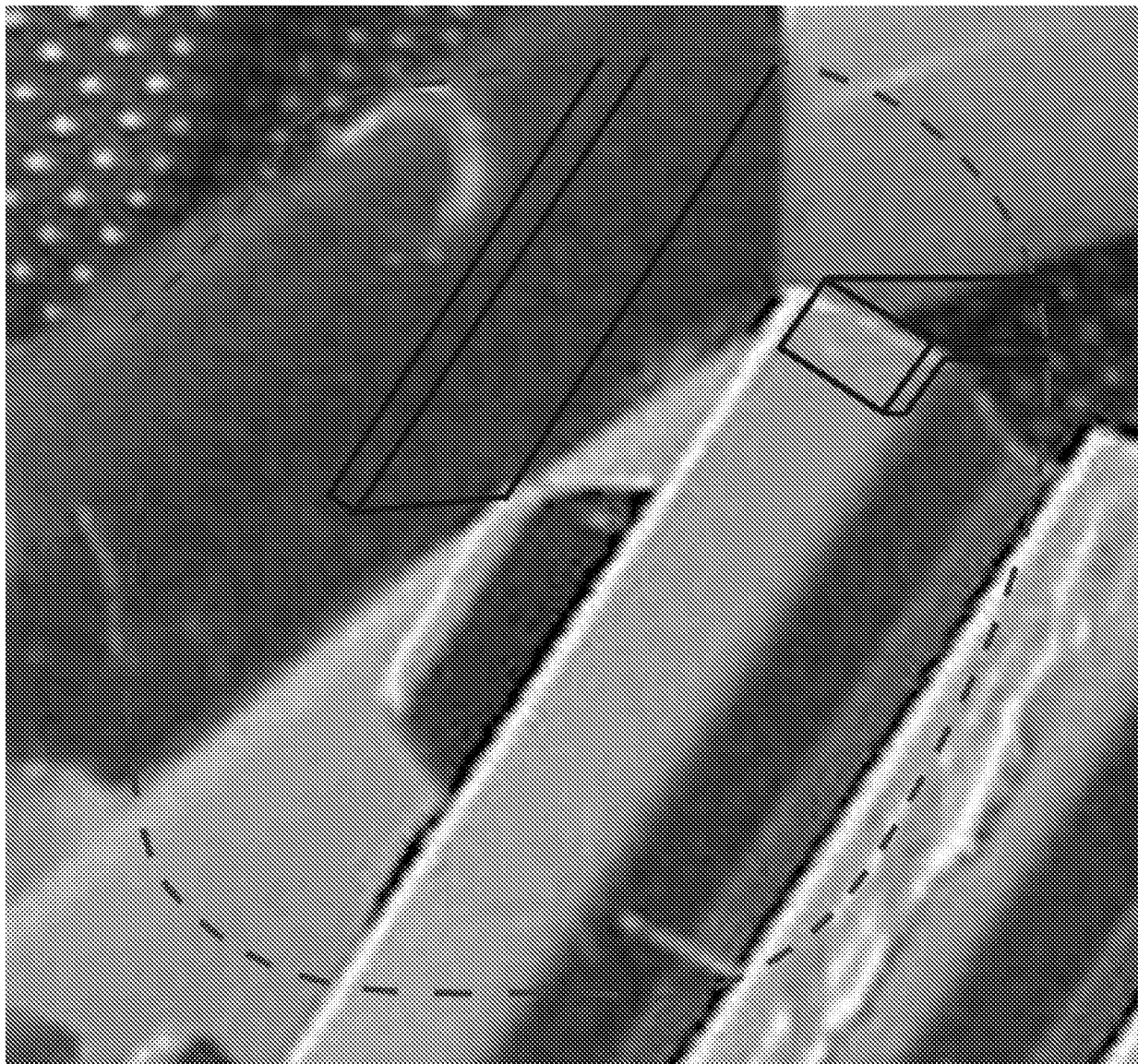


FIG. 13

FIG. 14



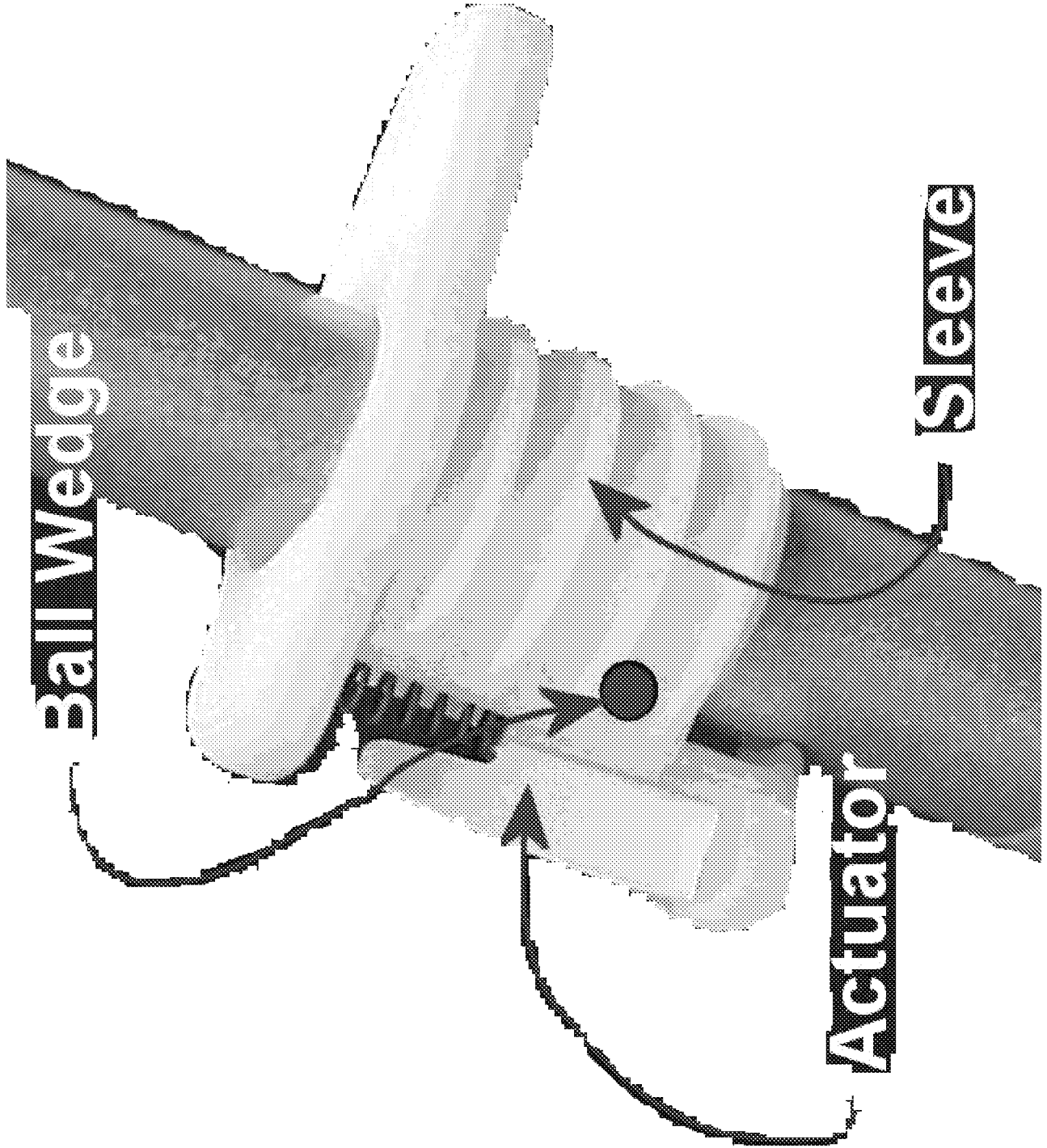


FIG. 15



FIG. 17



FIG. 16

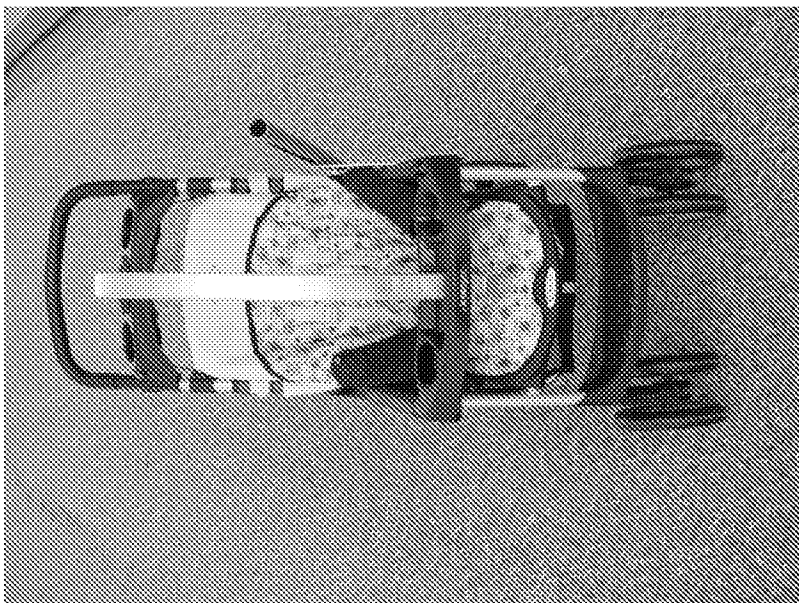


FIG. 19

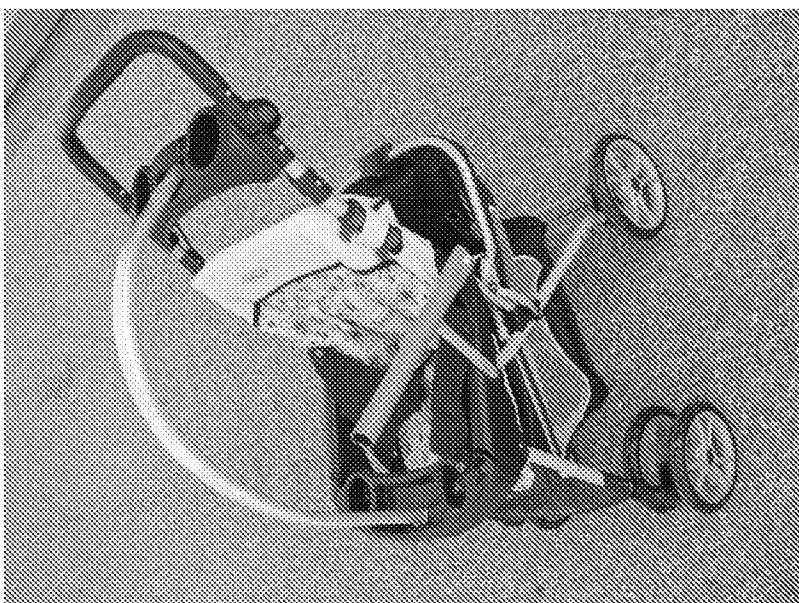


FIG. 18

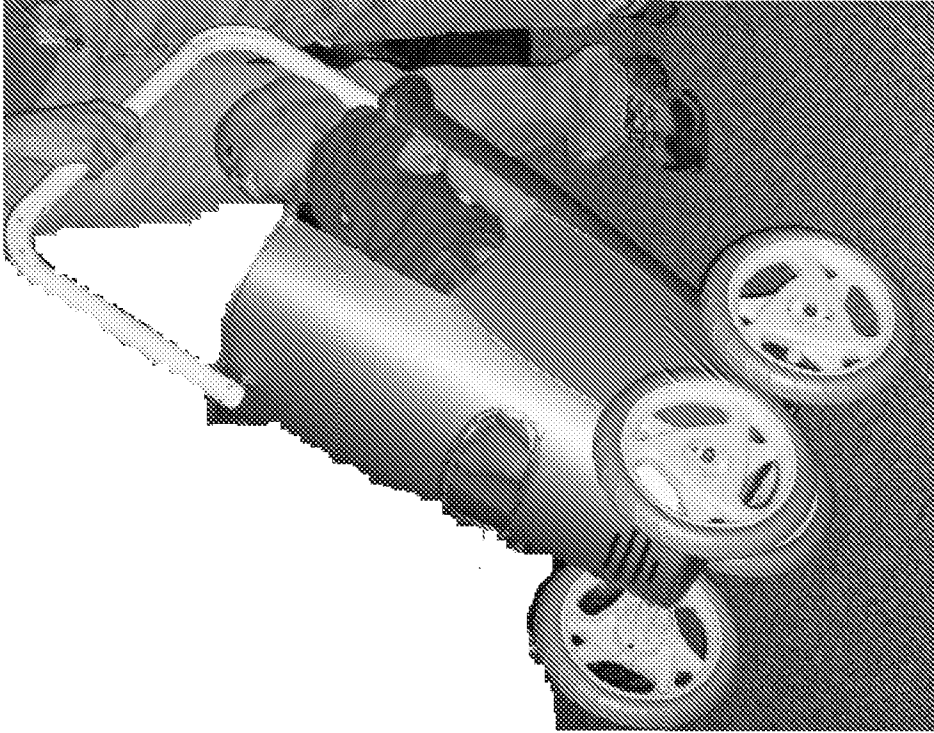


FIG. 21

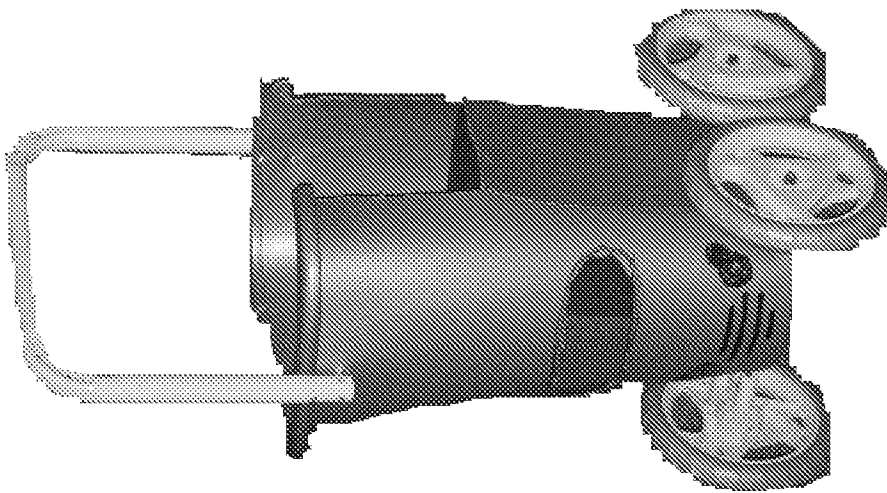


FIG. 20

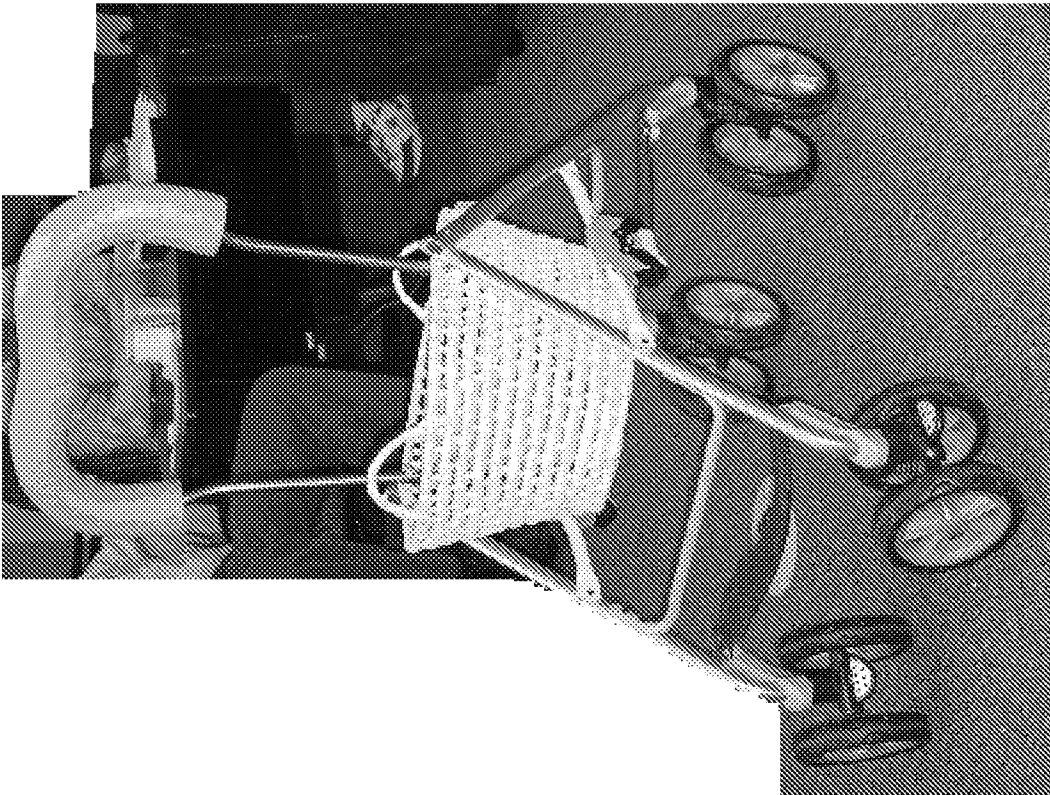


FIG. 22



FIG. 24



FIG. 23

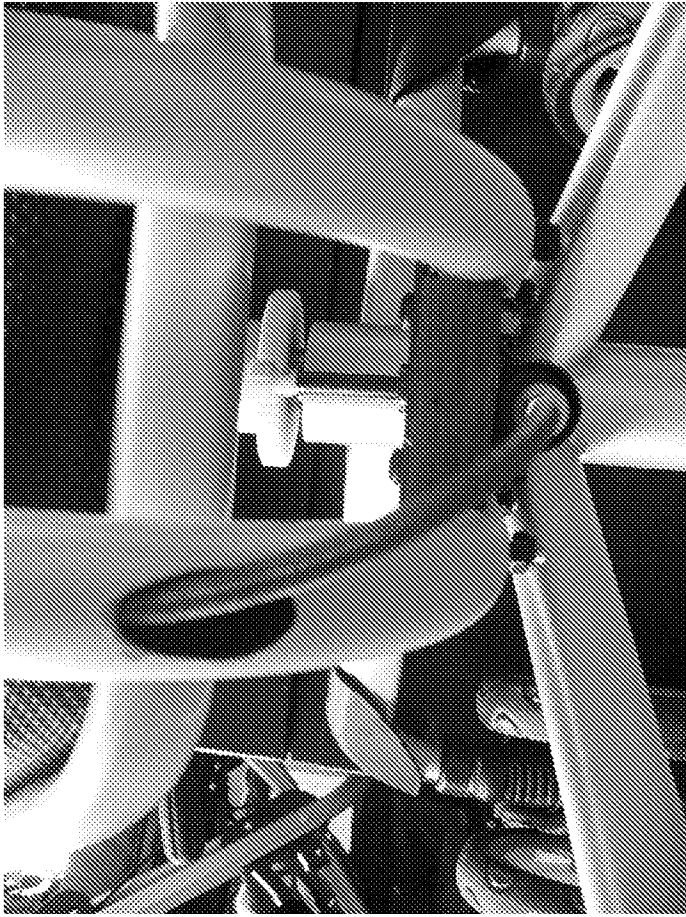


FIG. 26



FIG. 25

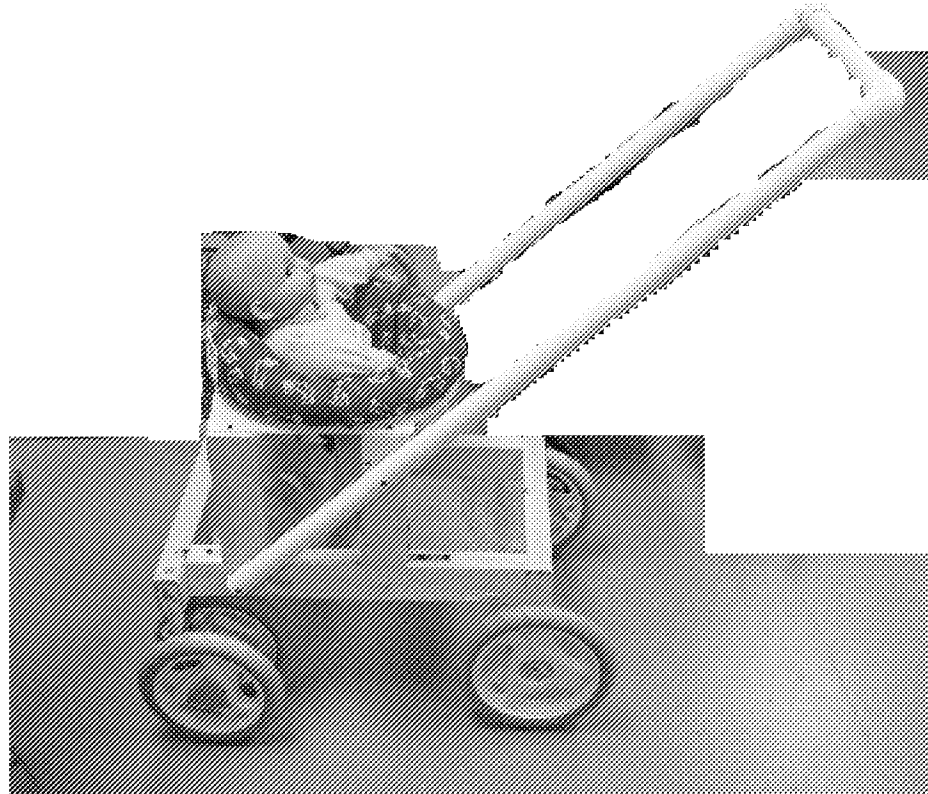


FIG. 27

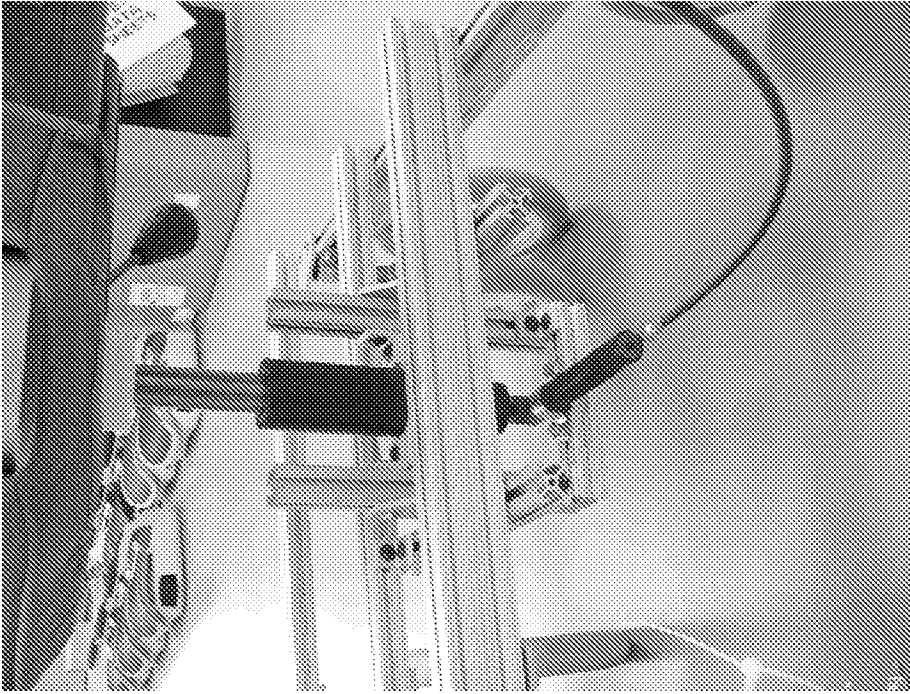


FIG. 29

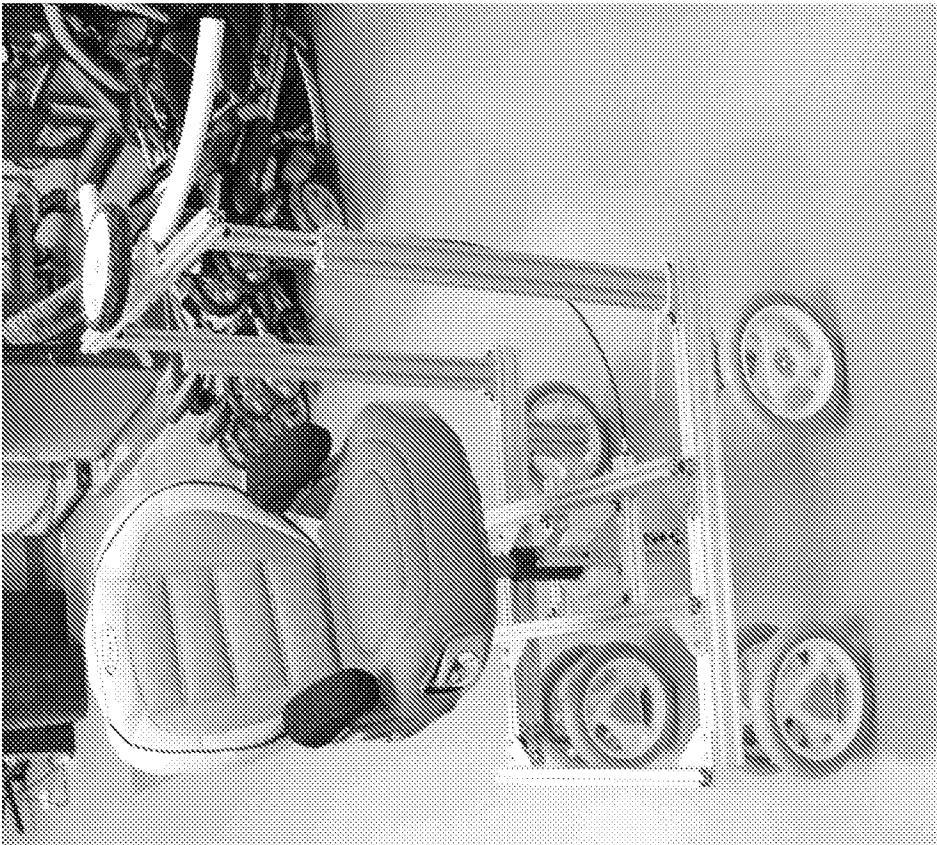


FIG. 28

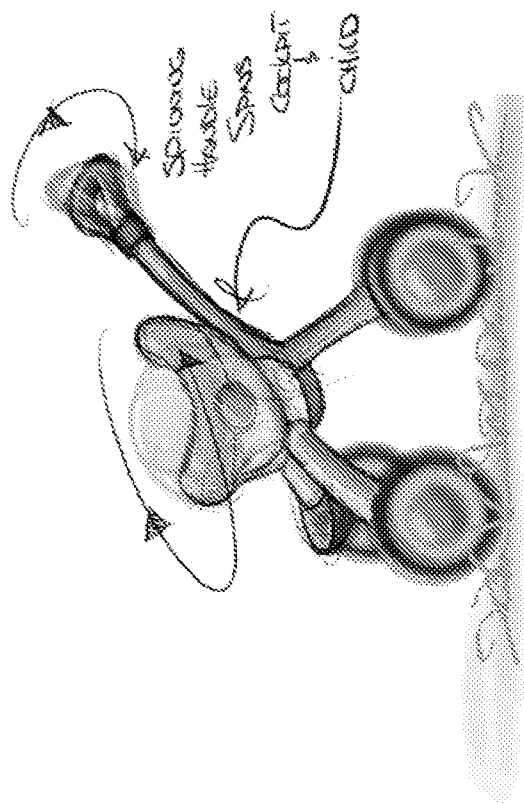
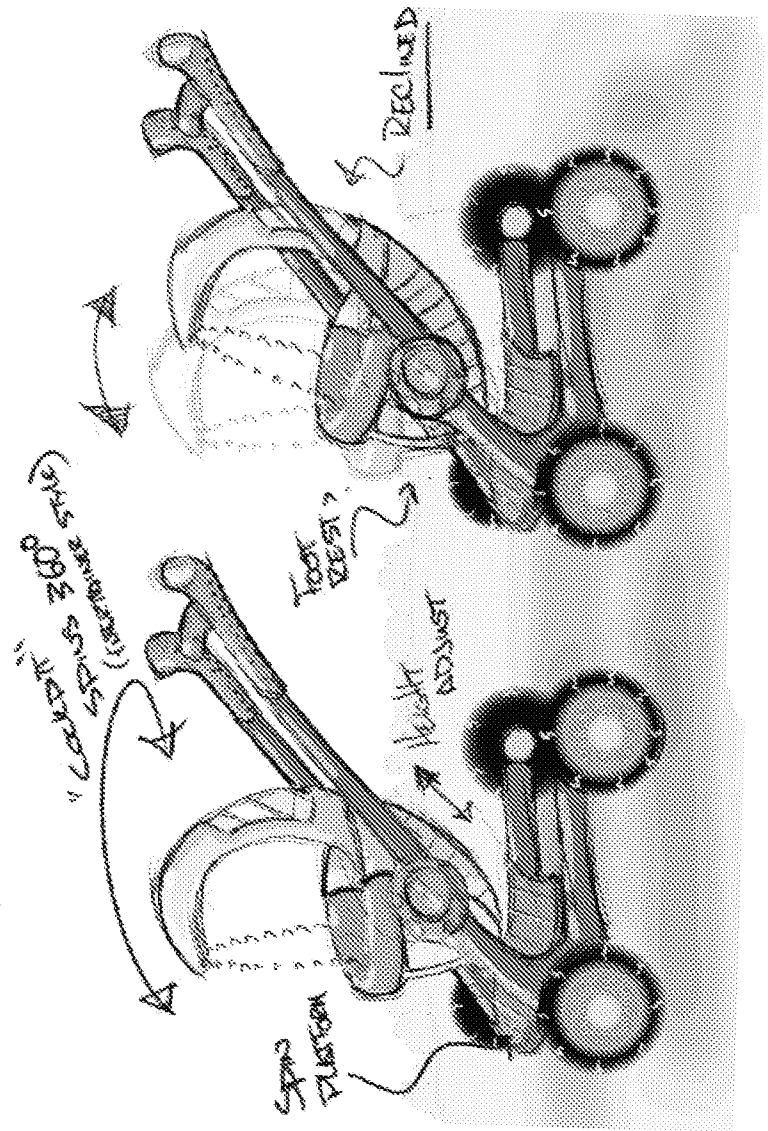


FIG. 30

FIG. 31



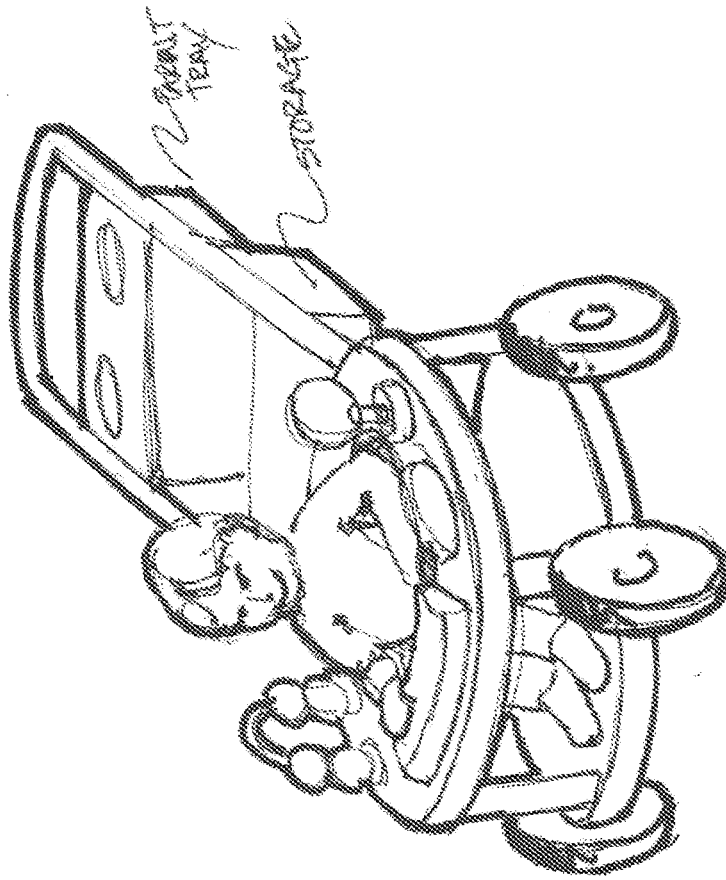


FIG. 32

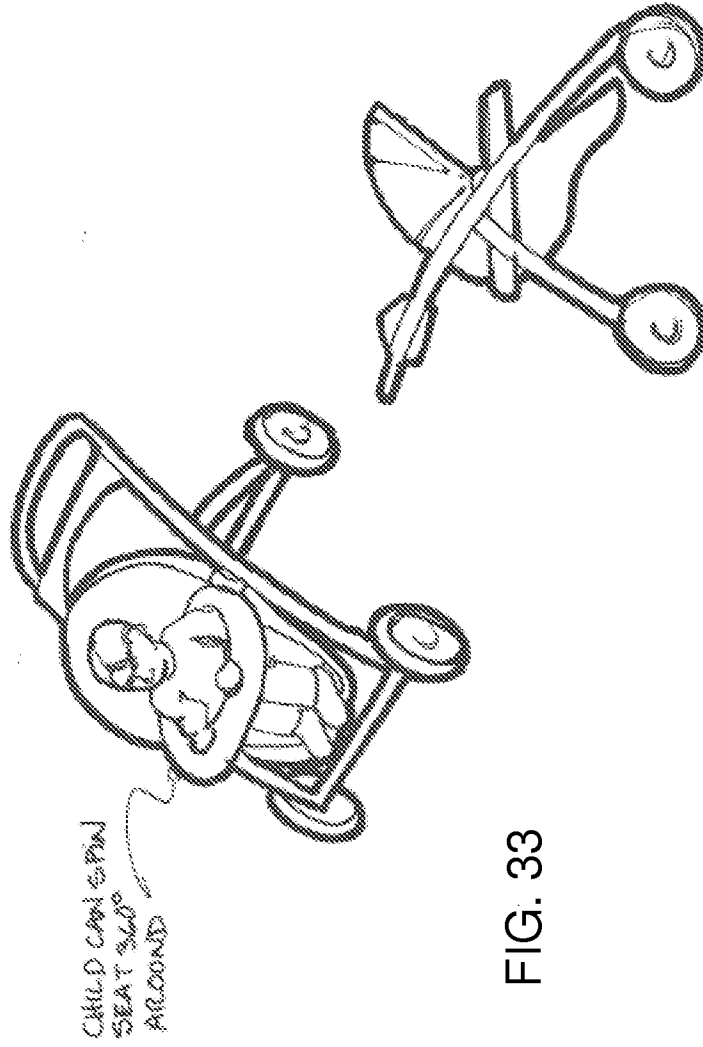


FIG. 33

FIG. 34

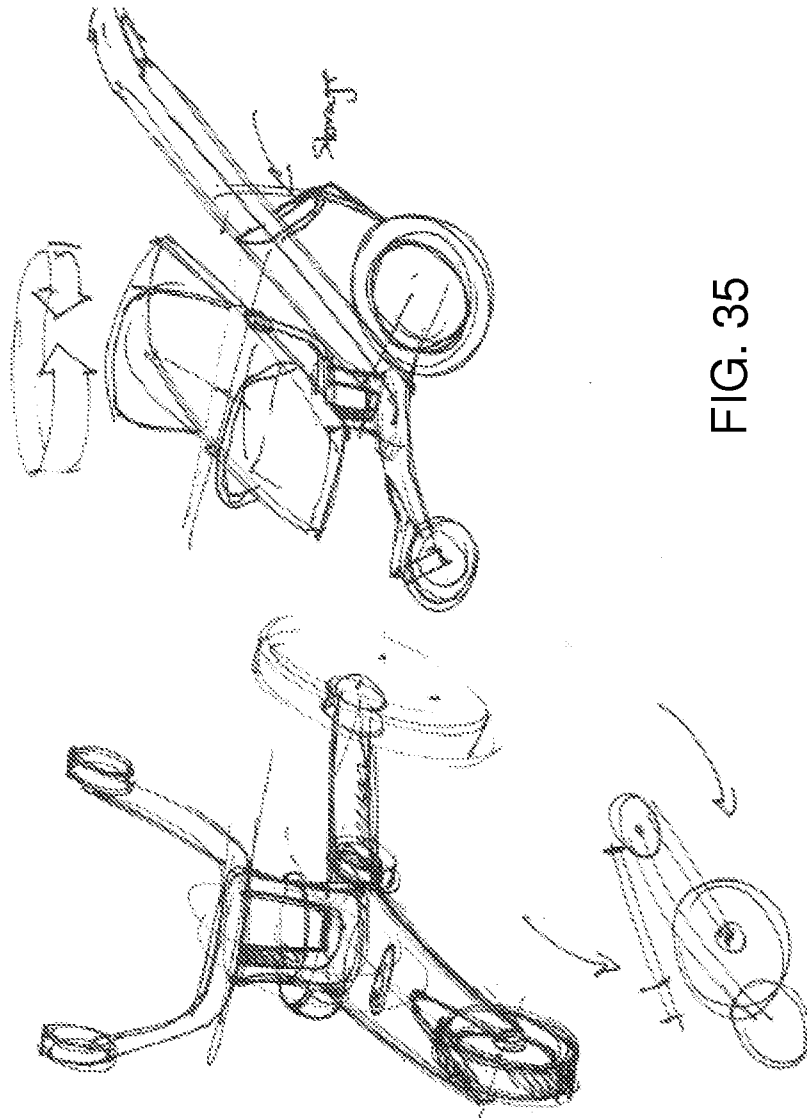


FIG. 35

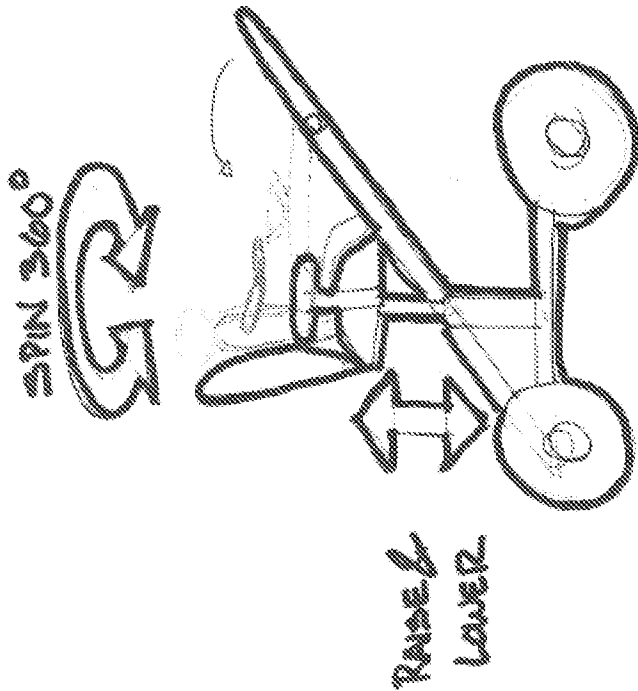


FIG. 36

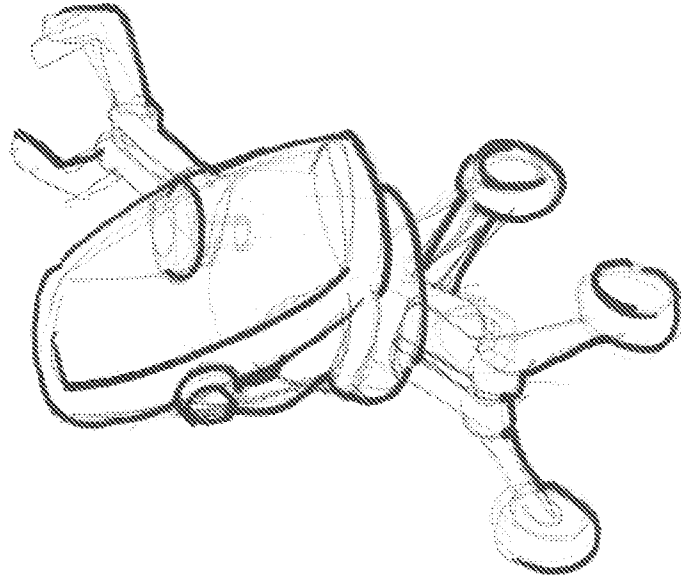


FIG. 37

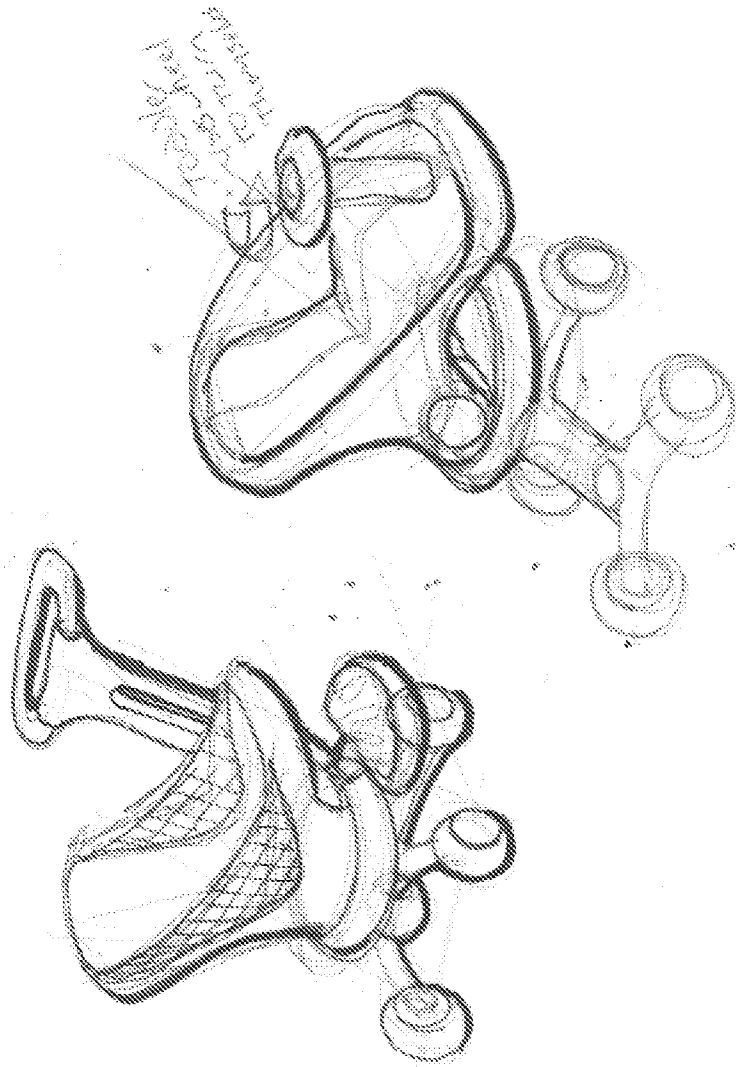


FIG. 38

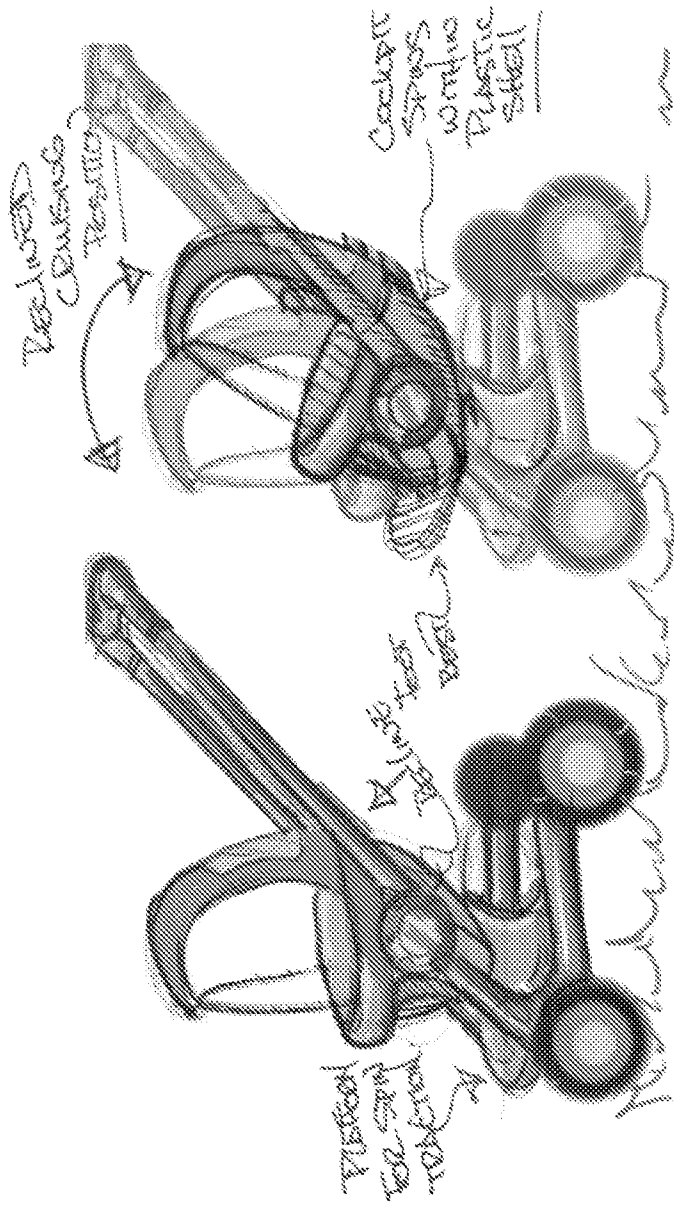


FIG. 39

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:				
Filing Date:				
Title of Invention:	Strollers with Parent/Child Contact Features			
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Stephen Ahnert			
Filer:	Bryan Jon Lempia/Michelle McDonald			
Attorney Docket Number:	10000-07 GRA-22			
Filed as Large Entity				
Provisional Filing Fees				
Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Basic Filing:				
Provisional application filing	1005	1	210	210
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Miscellaneous:				
Total in USD (\$)				210

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	2480637
Application Number:	60988635
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1131
Title of Invention:	Strollers with Parent/Child Contact Features
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Stephen Ahnert
Customer Number:	58898
Filer:	Bryan Jon Lempia/Michelle McDonald
Filer Authorized By:	Bryan Jon Lempia
Attorney Docket Number:	10000-07 GRA-22
Receipt Date:	16-NOV-2007
Filing Date:	
Time Stamp:	17:15:53
Application Type:	Provisional

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Deposit Account
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$210
RAM confirmation Number	2571
Deposit Account	503866
Authorized User	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes) /Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
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1	Application Data Sheet	07gra22ads.pdf	105300 833972620ac09844b1b42a182be90a1d1f3abf8a	no	7
Warnings:					
Information:					
This is not an USPTO supplied ADS fillable form					
2	Transmittal of New Application	07gra22trans.pdf	51789 d44f5dfee025f14f62941da7b132093d4cee7e0e	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Specification	07gra22appln.pdf	479837 8e4742ec386e5d03ba3a394b2428b44390441683	no	12
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	temp07GRA22fIGS.pdf	13648737 c5dfatdc19d0cb89f476c223f57d7135ddb4f2bc	no	27
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Fee Worksheet (PTO-06)	fee-info.pdf	8125 ce45f4d6cbeb490a31cb6c78471d8560bae8c51c	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
Total Files Size (in bytes):				14293788	
<p>This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.</p> <p><u>New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111</u> If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.</p> <p><u>National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371</u> If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.</p> <p><u>New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office</u> If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.</p>					

Application Data Sheet

Application Information

Application Type::	Provisional
Subject Matter::	Utility
Suggested Group Art Unit::	To Be Determined
CD-ROM or CD-R?::	No
Sequence submission?::	No
Computer Readable Form (CRF)?::	No
Title::	Stroller with Parent/Child Contact Features
Attorney Docket Number::	10000-07 GRA-22
Request for Early Publication?::	No
Request for Non-Publication?::	No
Total Drawing Sheets::	27
Small Entity?::	No
Petition included?::	No
Secrecy Order in Parent Appl.?::	No

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Postal or Zip Code of mailing address:: 19335

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State or Province of Residence:: PA
Country of Residence:: US
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State or Province of mailing address:: PA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address:: 19606

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Family Name:: Berrios
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State or Province of Residence::
Country of Residence::
Street of mailing address::
City of mailing address::
State or Province of mailing address::
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::

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Country of Residence:: US
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City of mailing address:: Pottstown
State or Province of mailing address:: PA
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address:: 19464

Applicant Authority Type:: Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country::
Status:: Full Capacity
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Middle Name::
Family Name:: Varano
City of Residence::
State or Province of Residence::
Country of Residence::
Street of mailing address::
City of mailing address::
State or Province of mailing address::
Postal or Zip Code of mailing address::

Applicant Authority Type:: Inventor
Primary Citizenship Country:: US
Status:: Full Capacity
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Country of Residence:: US
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City of mailing address:: Philadelphia
State or Province of mailing address:: PA
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Correspondence Information

Correspondence Customer Number:: 58898

Representative Information

Representative Customer Number:: 58898

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Postal or Zip Code of mailing address:: 19341



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United States Patent and Trademark Office
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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

Table with 4 columns: APPLICATION NUMBER (60/988,635), FILING OR 371(C) DATE (11/16/2007), FIRST NAMED APPLICANT (Stephen Ahnert), ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE (10000-07 GRA-22)

CONFIRMATION NO. 1131

FORMALITIES LETTER



58898
LEMPIA BRAIDWOOD LLC
223 W. JACKSON BLVD.
SUITE 620
CHICAGO, IL 60606

Date Mailed: 12/06/2007

NOTICE TO FILE MISSING PARTS OF PROVISIONAL APPLICATION

FILED UNDER 37 CFR 1.53(c)

Filing Date Granted

An application number and filing date have been accorded to this provisional application. The items indicated below, however, are missing. Applicant is given TWO MONTHS from the date of this Notice within which to file all required items and pay any fees required below to avoid abandonment. Extensions of time may be obtained by filing a petition accompanied by the extension fee under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

- The provisional application cover sheet under 37 CFR 1.51(c)(1), which may be an application data sheet (37 CFR 1.76), is required identifying:
• either city and state, or city and foreign country, of the residence of each inventor.

The applicant needs to satisfy supplemental fees problems indicated below.

The required item(s) identified below must be timely submitted to avoid abandonment:

- To avoid abandonment, a surcharge (for late submission of filing fee or cover sheet) as set forth in 37 CFR 1.16(g) of \$50 for a non-small entity, must be submitted with the missing items identified in this notice.

SUMMARY OF FEES DUE:

Total additional fee(s) required for this application is \$50 for a non-small entity

- \$50 Surcharge.

Replies should be mailed to:

Mail Stop Missing Parts
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria VA 22313-1450

Registered users of EFS-Web may alternatively submit their reply to this notice via EFS-Web.
<https://sportal.uspto.gov/authenticate/AuthenticateUserLocalEPF.html>

For more information about EFS-Web please call the USPTO Electronic Business Center at **1-866-217-9197** or visit our website at <http://www.uspto.gov/ebc>.

If you are not using EFS-Web to submit your reply, you must include a copy of this notice.

/eulanday/

Office of Initial Patent Examination (571) 272-4000 or 1-800-PTO-9199



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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
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Table with 6 columns: APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING or 371(c) DATE, GRP ART UNIT, FIL FEE REC'D, ATTY. DOCKET NO, TOT CLAIMS, IND CLAIMS. Row 1: 60/988,635, 11/16/2007, 210, 10000-07 GRA-22

CONFIRMATION NO. 1131

FILING RECEIPT

58898
LEMPIA BRAIDWOOD LLC
223 W. JACKSON BLVD.
SUITE 620
CHICAGO, IL 60606



Date Mailed: 12/06/2007

Receipt is acknowledged of this provisional patent application. It will not be examined for patentability and will become abandoned not later than twelve months after its filing date. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please write to the Office of Initial Patent Examination's Filing Receipt Corrections. Please provide a copy of this Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" for this application, please submit any corrections to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections

Applicant(s)

- Stephen Ahnert, Philadelphia, PA;
Patrick Nolan, Royersford, PA;
Patrick Laffan, Bridgeport, PA;
Thomas Perrin, Downingtown, PA;
Noah Dingler, Chester Springs, PA;
Michael A. Dotsey, Pottstown, PA;
Robert T. Pike, Reading, PA;
Frank Berrios, Residence Not Provided;
Roy L. Dean, Pottstown, PA;
Erin Varano, Residence Not Provided;
John (Jason) C. Arnold IV, Philadelphia, PA;

Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 58898

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 11/29/2007

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is US 60/988,635

Projected Publication Date: None, application is not eligible for pre-grant publication

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No

Title

Stroller with Parent/Child Contact Features

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Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

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Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

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