

Design Patent ProGuide – Specification Arrangement
Updated February 17, 2026

By: Robert G. Oake, Jr.
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Quick Reference Guide

DO:

Follow the exact section order prescribed by 37 C.F.R. § 1.154 for all specification sections that are included.

Place the preamble first, if included, before any other specification content.

Separate the claim, feature description, trademark statements, and broken-line statements into their proper sections, even where the wording itself is correct.

Use uppercase, consistently formatted section headings exactly as required by rule.

Omit specification sections entirely if they are not applicable to the application.

Delete superseded or relocated specification text when amending, rather than leaving duplicated or residual sections.

Place color statements only within the Description of the Figures, and trademark statements immediately before the claim.

Follow examiner-directed placement instructions verbatim, including both the wording and the location specified.

Review the entire specification after amendment to ensure no structural defects remain.

DON'T

Don't treat specification order as stylistic or discretionary; examiners enforce arrangement rules mechanically.

Don't include placeholder headings, "Not Applicable" sections, or empty specification sections.

Don't embed feature descriptions, broken-line statements, or trademark language within the claim.

Don't relocate examiner-supplied language to a different section, even if the wording is adopted verbatim.

Don't leave duplicated or superseded sections in the specification after amendment.

Don't partially comply with arrangement objections by correcting order but leaving formatting or residual defects.

Don't place color or trademark statements in the preamble or feature description.

Don't assume substantive correctness cures arrangement defects; placement errors are independently objectionable.

Don't argue against specification arrangement objections as they usually must be cured by correction, not persuasion.

Don't place trademark identification statements anywhere other than the final paragraph of the feature description section.

1. Introduction and Theory

Specification arrangement in a design patent application is a formal compliance requirement, not a stylistic preference. It is governed by 37 C.F.R. § 1.154 and enforced routinely by design examiners through standalone objections. Unlike utility patent practice where minor ordering defects are often overlooked or cured implicitly, design examiners regularly require strict adherence to the prescribed sequence, formatting, and placement of specification sections.

The underlying rationale is administrative clarity. Because the drawings define the scope of a design patent claim, the written specification is expected to follow a rigid, standardized structure that allows examiners and the public to immediately identify required elements and understand their relationship to the drawings. Deviations, such as reordering sections, combining discrete sections, or placing required statements in the wrong location, are treated as formal defects, even where the substance of the application is otherwise correct.

Importantly, specification arrangement objections arise independently of substantive rejections. Numerous prosecution histories show applications that were otherwise allowable on novelty or obviousness grounds but were delayed solely due to improper arrangement or placement of specification text. Examiners also frequently require precise placement of amended language (particularly preambles, feature descriptions, color statements, and trademark statements), and partial compliance often results in repeat objections.

This ProGuide focuses on the mechanical, examiner-enforced rules governing specification arrangement, distilled from actual Office Actions. The goal is to provide

practitioners with clear, repeatable rules that prevent unnecessary objections and streamline prosecution.

Note: This ProGuide is subject to certain limitations, which are set forth in Appendix 3 of this document.

2. Recommended Form:

2.1 The proper arrangement for a specification is as follows:

- (1) Preamble, stating the name of the applicant, title of the design, and a brief description of the nature and intended use of the article in which the design is embodied.
- (2) Cross-reference to related applications (unless included in the application data sheet).
- (3) Statement regarding federally sponsored research or development.
- (4) Description of the figure or figures of the drawing.
- (5) Feature description.
- (6) A single claim.

The text of the specification sections mentioned, if applicable, should be preceded by a section heading in uppercase letters without underlining or bold type.

Color statements should be placed in the DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES section and, as a best practice reflecting common examiner practice, should appear as the first paragraph of that section. Trademark statements should appear at the end of the feature description, immediately preceding the claim.

2.2 Model Specification Template

PREAMBLE (optional)

The ornamental design for a [article], as shown and described.

Drafting note: The preamble, if used, should be a single brief sentence that identifies the article and, where necessary, states its nature and intended use without functional, ornamental, or limiting language.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS (if applicable / unless in ADS)

This application claims the benefit of [identify prior application(s)].

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT (if applicable)

[Include only if applicable; otherwise omit this section entirely.]

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[If color is claimed: first paragraph color statement.]

FIG. 1 is a [view] of the [article].

FIG. 2 is a [view] of the [article].

[Continue for each figure.]

FEATURE DESCRIPTION

[Broken-line statement(s), disclaimer(s), and other feature-description text.]

[If trademark matter is shown: trademark identification statement as final paragraph of this section.]

CLAIM

The ornamental design for a [article], as shown and described.

2.3 Completed Example

PREAMBLE

The ornamental design for a beverage container, as shown and described.

(cross-reference and federally sponsored research sections omitted as inapplicable)

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

The drawings are in color.

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of a beverage container.

FIG. 2 is a rear elevational view thereof.

FIG. 3 is a left side elevational view thereof.

FEATURE DESCRIPTION

The broken lines shown in the drawings represent environmental structure and form no part of the claimed design.

CLAIM

The ornamental design for a beverage container, as shown and described.

3. Rules and Guidance for Specification Arrangement

3.1 Required Specification Order

The proper arrangement for a design patent specification is:

1. Preamble (if included)
2. Cross-reference to related applications (unless included in the ADS)*
3. Statement regarding federally sponsored research or development (if applicable)
4. Description of the figure or figures of the drawing
5. Feature description
6. A single claim

Drafting notes:

*Use the cross-reference section primarily for domestic benefit claims (e.g., continuation, divisional, continuation-in-part) when such information is not fully handled in the Application Data Sheet (ADS). Do not add unnecessary foreign priority narrative in the specification where the ADS already provides the priority data.

Although 37 C.F.R. § 1.154 references the applicant's name as part of the preamble, current practice typically captures applicant and inventor information in the ADS. Including names in the written preamble may create avoidable inconsistencies if the ADS is corrected during prosecution. For specification-arrangement purposes, treat the preamble as optional, and when used keep it brief and non-narrative.

3.2 Section Headings Must Be Uppercase

Each applicable section must be preceded by a section heading in uppercase letters, without underlining or bold type.

3.3 Do Not Re-sequence the Preamble

If a preamble is included, it must appear first within the specification. Placing it after the cross-reference section or elsewhere is objectionable.

Practice Note: A nature and intended use statement is usually unnecessary unless the title (or the drawings) is ambiguous about what the article is. If included, keep it neutral and minimal, and place it only within the preamble (if you use one), not elsewhere in the specification.

3.4 Feature Description Must Be a Discrete Section Before the Claim

Feature descriptions (including broken line statements) must appear as their own section immediately preceding the claim and may not be bundled with the claim text.

3.4(a) Standard Broken Line Statement Placement and Form

Any broken-line statement must appear in the FEATURE DESCRIPTION section, after the DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES section and before the claim. The standard phrasing is: "The broken lines in the drawings show [portions of the article/environmental structure] that form no part of the claimed design."

3.5 Order and Heading Format Are Independently Enforceable

Examiners may require both correction of section order and heading format (e.g., lowercase to uppercase) in the same objection.

3.6 Examiner-Recommended Language Is Placement-Specific

When an examiner provides recommended replacement language and specifies where it must appear, the instruction creates a placement obligation, not merely a wording option.

3.7 Specification Order Objections Are Standalone Informalities

Examiners may issue specification arrangement objections as standalone informalities, even while quoting the full 37 C.F.R. § 1.154 framework.

3.8 Color Statements Belong in the Figure Description Section

Color statements are treated as part of the Description of the Figures and must not appear before the preamble or as standalone introductory text.

Drafting note (examiner practice): While 37 C.F.R. § 1.154 does not prescribe a “first sentence” rule, prosecution histories show many examiners requiring the color statement to appear as the first paragraph of the DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES section (i.e., before any figure-by-figure descriptions). As a best practice to avoid repeat objections, place the color statement at the beginning of that section whenever color is claimed.

3.8(a) Surface Shading and Surface Treatment Statements

Statements regarding surface shading, stippling, or other surface treatment conventions should be placed in the DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES section, consistent with color statements. Such statements should not appear in the preamble, feature description, or claim.

3.9 Trademark Statements Must Appear Immediately Before the Claim

Where trademark matter is shown, the trademark identification statement must appear immediately before the claim, following any other feature description text.

Ordering rule: The specification contains a single FEATURE DESCRIPTION section. When both feature-description text (including broken-line statements) and a trademark identification statement are required, the trademark identification statement must appear as the final paragraph of the FEATURE DESCRIPTION section, immediately preceding the CLAIM. The trademark identification statement is not a separate specification section and must not appear as an unlabeled paragraph between FEATURE DESCRIPTION and CLAIM.

3.10 Examiner-Supplied Language Is Location-Locked

Substantively adopting examiner-supplied language but placing it in the wrong section will result in a repeat objection.

3.11 Incorporation-by-Reference Does Not Override Required Order

Incorporation-by-reference language must not disrupt the mandatory specification sequence. Additionally, essential visual subject matter (i.e., the claimed design itself) cannot be incorporated by reference from another document, as the drawings must show the complete design.

Limit on use: Incorporation by reference should not be used to supply essential design disclosure or to “import” drawing content or feature-definition content from another document. The design disclosure must stand on its own through the drawings and properly placed specification statements, in the required order.

3.12 Arrangement Defects Are Independent of Substantive Compliance

Correcting drawing, title, or §112 issues does not moot specification arrangement defects.

3.13 Inapplicable Specification Sections Must Be Omitted Entirely

Specification sections that are not applicable to a particular application must be omitted in their entirety. Examiners object to placeholder headings, “Not Applicable” statements, or empty sections that disrupt the required sequence under 37 C.F.R. § 1.154.

3.14 Specification Sections Must Not Be Duplicated After Amendment

When amending the specification, applicants must ensure that superseded or relocated sections are fully removed. Retaining both original and amended versions of a specification section constitutes an arrangement defect, even where the text itself is correct.

3.15 Examiner-Directed Deletions Must Be Fully Implemented

When an examiner instructs that a specification section or statement be deleted, partial retention, relocation, or paraphrasing of the deleted material will result in a repeat objection. Examiner instructions regarding deletion are enforced as strictly as placement instructions.

3.16 Amendments Must Preserve Order and Avoid Duplicate Sections

When amending a design specification, practitioners must ensure the amended document does not (i) retain superseded paragraphs alongside replacement paragraphs, (ii) reinsert headings out of sequence, or (iii) submit both “clean” and “marked-up” versions as if they were separate specifications within a single filing. The arrangement requirement under 37 C.F.R. § 1.154 remains controlling after amendment, meaning the post-amendment specification must still read in the required order with each section appearing only once.

3.17 Multiple Figures: Use Clear Figure-by-Figure Sentences Within a Single “DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES” Section

When multiple views are present, the DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES section should describe each figure in a separate sentence or separate paragraph, using consistent terminology

(e.g., “FIG. 1 is a front elevational view...”). Avoid scattering figure descriptions into other sections or mixing them with FEATURE DESCRIPTION text. If a color statement or other global drawing statement applies, place it first in the DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES section, followed by the figure-by-figure descriptions.

4. Application of Rules and Guidance to Objections and Rejections

This section provides representative examples of how specification arrangement objections arise in practice and how they are typically cured during prosecution. Each example is drawn from actual prosecution histories and is presented in the same form used throughout this ProGuide.

4.1 Preamble Placed Out of Order

Examiners frequently object when the preamble is included but is not placed as the first section of the specification. In such cases, the examiner typically asserts that the preamble must precede all other specification sections under 37 C.F.R. § 1.154(b)(1), and that placement after a Cross-Reference section or after the Description of the Figures is improper.

To cure the objection, applicants typically relocate the preamble so that it appears as the first section of the specification, before any cross-reference, figure description, or feature description content. Rule 3.1, Rule 3.3

4.2 Feature Description Improperly Bundled With the Claim

Examiners commonly object when feature description language is placed “along with” the claim or embedded within the claim text, including where broken-line statements or trademark statements are improperly combined with the claim under a single heading. Even where the wording is substantively correct, the placement defect is treated as independently objectionable under 37 C.F.R. § 1.154(b)(5)–(6).

To overcome the objection, applicants typically remove the feature description language from the claim and place it into a discrete FEATURE DESCRIPTION section immediately preceding the CLAIM section. Rule 3.4, Rule 3.4(a)

4.3 Specification Sections Not in Prescribed Order

Examiners routinely issue objections when the specification does not follow the prescribed sequence set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.154(b), even where the deviation is minor or appears stylistic. This objection often appears as a standalone informality and may be raised even after substantive rejections are overcome.

Applicants typically cure this objection by restructuring the specification to follow the exact order required by the rule, ensuring that each required section appears once and in the proper sequence. Rule 3.1, Rule 3.7

4.4 Improper or Inconsistent Section Headings

Examiners commonly object when section headings are not presented in uppercase letters or are formatted inconsistently. This objection is frequently issued even when the specification content is substantively correct, because the rule requires uniform heading formatting independent of content.

Applicants typically overcome the objection by converting all headings into uppercase letters and removing any styling such as bolding, underlining, or inconsistent capitalization. Rule 3.2

4.5 Failure to Follow Examiner-Directed Placement Instructions

Examiners often object where the applicant adopts examiner-recommended wording but fails to place the wording in the precise location instructed in the Office Action. In practice, examiners treat such recommended language as “location-locked,” meaning the placement instruction is enforced as strictly as the wording itself.

To cure the objection, applicants typically relocate the examiner-supplied language to the exact section specified, without altering the sequence or inserting the language elsewhere in the specification. Rule 3.6, Rule 3.10

4.6 Misplaced Color Statements

Examiners commonly object when a color statement is placed outside the DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES section, including where the color statement is inserted into the preamble, presented as introductory text before the specification sections, or placed into the feature description. Even where the statement is substantively correct, improper placement alone is sufficient to trigger the objection.

Applicants typically overcome this objection by deleting the color statement from its improper location and reinserting it within the DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES section, often as the first paragraph of that section to match examiner practice. Rule 3.8, Rule 3.17

4.7 Misplaced Trademark Statements

Examiners frequently object when trademark identification language does not appear immediately before the claim. Trademark statements are treated as claim-adjacent feature disclosures, and placement elsewhere (including the preamble or figure descriptions) is routinely rejected even if the wording is acceptable.

Applicants typically cure this objection by relocating the trademark identification statement to the final paragraph of the FEATURE DESCRIPTION section, immediately preceding the CLAIM section. Rule 3.9

4.8 Duplicated or Residual Specification Sections After Amendment

Examiners commonly object where the specification contains duplicated or residual sections after amendment, such as where both the original and amended versions of a paragraph remain, or where relocated text was inserted without deleting the original instance. These defects are treated as formal arrangement violations even if the substantive text is correct.

Applicants typically overcome the objection by deleting all superseded and duplicated specification content and ensuring that each required section appears only once in the final amended specification. Rule 3.14, Rule 3.16

4.9 Partial Compliance with Arrangement Instructions

Examiners often issue repeat objections where the applicant corrects one part of an arrangement defect but fails to fully comply with all required formatting or sequencing instructions. In practice, arrangement objections are treated as binary: either the specification conforms to the prescribed structure or it does not.

Applicants typically cure repeat objections by conducting a full specification review and correcting all remaining defects, including residual language, misplaced statements, and improper headings. Rule 3.5, Rule 3.16

5. Practice and Enforcement Notes

5.1 Arrangement Objections Are Not Waived by Examiner Silence in Early Actions

An examiner's failure to raise a specification arrangement objection in an early Office Action does not preclude the objection from being raised later in prosecution. Practitioners should not assume that an unchallenged specification structure has been implicitly approved. Because arrangement objections are treated as formal defects independent of substantive patentability, they may surface after prior art rejections are overcome and sometimes as the sole remaining barrier to allowance. Conducting a proactive arrangement review before filing, and again before each response, is more efficient than remedying a late-stage objection under time pressure.

5.2 Holistic Review After Every Amendment

Every amendment that touches the specification, even one directed at a single sentence, creates risk of introducing or preserving arrangement defects. When responding to an Office Action, practitioners should review the entire post-amendment specification, not just the amended portions, to confirm that section order, heading formatting, and placement of color, trademark, and broken-line statements all remain compliant. Partial compliance is a common source of repeat objections and adds unnecessary prosecution rounds.

5.3 Consistency of Article Name Across Specification Sections

The article name should be identical in every specification section where it appears, including the preamble (if used), each figure description, and the claim. Variations such as

"chair" in the preamble and "seating article" in the claim, or abbreviated references in the figure descriptions, can draw examiner scrutiny and may complicate claim scope arguments if the application proceeds to litigation. Settle on a single, consistent article name before filing and maintain it through amendment.

5.4 Nature and Intended Use Statements Should Be Used Sparingly

A nature and intended use statement in the preamble is optional and, in most cases, unnecessary. Examiners may object if such a statement introduces functional or limiting language that could narrow the claimed design or conflict with the drawings. If a nature and intended use statement is included, it should be neutral, minimal, and consistent with the title and claim. Practitioners should avoid including such statements as a matter of habit and should consider whether the article name alone is sufficient to orient the reader.

5.5 Examiner Instructions Control Over General Guidance

Where an examiner provides specific instructions regarding placement, wording, or deletion of specification content, those instructions are controlling and supersede the general guidance in this ProGuide. Practitioners should read examiner-directed instructions carefully and implement them precisely, including both the required wording and the required location. Adopting examiner-supplied language verbatim but placing it in the wrong section is one of the most common sources of repeat arrangement objections in design prosecution.

5.6 Arrangement Issues in Continuation and Divisional Applications

When filing a continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part application based on a parent with a non-conforming specification, practitioners should not carry forward the parent's specification structure without review. Arrangement defects present in the parent will recur in the child application and will draw the same objections. Each new application filing is an opportunity to bring the specification into full compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.154 before examination begins.

5.7 International Design Applications

As noted in Q6 of Appendix 2, examiners are expressly instructed not to apply the standard specification arrangement form paragraph (MPEP ¶ 15.05) to international design applications. Practitioners handling Hague Agreement applications that enter the U.S. national stage should confirm applicable examination procedures separately, as the arrangement requirements discussed in this ProGuide do not govern those applications in the same manner.

Appendix 1
(Checklist)

Use this checklist before filing and before responding to Office Actions:

- Specification sections appear in the exact order required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.154
- If a preamble is included, it appears as the first specification section
- Cross-reference section appears immediately after the preamble (if applicable)
- Figure descriptions appear before any feature description
- Feature description (including broken line statements) appears as a discrete section
- Feature description precedes the claim
- Only a single claim is included, and it is last
- All section headings are in UPPERCASE LETTERS
- No headings are bolded or underlined
- Examiner-provided replacement language is placed exactly where instructed
- Specification sections have not been combined or duplicated
- Arrangement has been rechecked after any amendment that adds or deletes sections
- No empty, placeholder, duplicated, or superseded specification sections remain after amendment
- Trademark identification statement, if present, appears as final paragraph of FEATURE DESCRIPTION section
- Linguistic symmetry: the article name is identical in the preamble (if used), figure descriptions, and claim.
- No functional or performance language has been introduced into any optional nature/intended use sentence.

Appendix 2
(Questions and Answers)

Q1: Is specification arrangement really enforced if the application is otherwise allowable?

A: Yes. Examiners routinely issue specification arrangement objections as standalone formalities, even where no prior art rejections remain. Allowance is typically withheld until the arrangement complies with 37 C.F.R. § 1.154.

Q2: If a preamble is optional, why does its placement matter?

A: While a preamble is optional, once included it becomes subject to the mandatory ordering rules. Examiners treat the preamble as the first specification section and will object if it is placed elsewhere.

Q3: Can the feature description appear after the claim?

A: No. Examiners consistently require the feature description (including broken line statements) to appear before the claim as a discrete section.

Q4: Are lowercase or styled headings really objectionable?

A: Yes. Examiners routinely require headings to be in uppercase letters without bolding or underlining, and will object when this formatting is not followed.

Q5: If the examiner provides suggested preamble language, must it be adopted verbatim?

A: Not strictly, but prosecution histories show that closely tracking the examiner's suggested language, and placing it exactly where instructed, is the most reliable way to avoid follow-on objections.

Q6: Does specification arrangement apply to international design applications?

A: No. The MPEP expressly instructs examiners not to apply the standard specification arrangement form paragraph to international design applications.

Q7: When is the "Statement regarding federally sponsored research or development" required?

A: Include this section only when it is applicable to the application. If it is not applicable, omit the section entirely rather than inserting a "Not applicable" placeholder, because empty sections and placeholder headings commonly trigger arrangement objections.

Q8: Must each figure be described in a separate paragraph?

A: Not strictly, but the safest practice is to provide a clear figure-by-figure sentence for each view within a single DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES section, using consistent USPTO view terminology. Combining multiple figures into a single sentence (e.g., “FIGS. 1–6 are perspective, front, rear, left, right, and top views...”) is generally acceptable, but separate figure-by-figure sentences are less likely to trigger examiner objections and are therefore the safer practice.

Q9: If I amend the specification, do the 37 C.F.R. § 1.154 ordering rules still apply?

A: Yes. After amendment, the specification must still read in the required order, with each section appearing only once. Avoid leaving superseded text in place or duplicating headings, which can create repeat arrangement objections.

Q10: Must the applicant’s name appear in the preamble itself?

A: While 37 C.F.R. § 1.154(b)(1) references the applicant’s name, current USPTO practice typically captures applicant identity in the Application Data Sheet (ADS). As a result, many design specifications omit the applicant’s name from the preamble without objection, provided the ADS is complete and accurate.

Q11: Where does the title of the design appear in the application?

A: The title is not a numbered specification section. It typically appears in the application heading and metadata and is referenced in the preamble. The title should be consistent across the ADS, preamble, and claim, but it does not appear as a standalone specification section.

Q12: Should the claim use "as shown" or "as shown and described"?

A: Use "as shown and described" when the specification contains any descriptive text (preamble, figure descriptions, feature descriptions). This is the safer, more common formulation and is used in the templates provided in this guide. While this is technically a claim drafting issue rather than an arrangement issue, consistency between claim language and specification content prevents objections.

Appendix 3 (Limitations)

This ProGuide addresses specification arrangement requirements applicable to U.S. design patent applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.154 and related USPTO examination practice. It does not address substantive patentability, claim scope, infringement analysis, or the legal effect of specification content beyond examiner-enforced placement and formatting rules.

This ProGuide does not provide guidance on whether particular language should be included in a design patent specification from a strategic or litigation perspective. It addresses only where and how specification content must be arranged when such content is included.

This ProGuide does not analyze or resolve issues concerning new matter, enablement, definiteness, ornamentality, or functionality. Arrangement defects may coexist with substantive defects, but this guide treats specification arrangement as an independent and mechanical examination issue.

This ProGuide reflects USPTO examiner practice, not judicial interpretation. Courts may consider specification content differently in litigation, but this guide does not attempt to predict or reconcile litigation outcomes based on specification structure.

This ProGuide does not address foreign or international design filing systems, including Hague Agreement applications, except to the extent that such applications are examined under U.S. design patent rules after national stage entry.

Finally, this ProGuide does not substitute for examiner instructions in a particular application. Where an examiner provides specific placement, formatting, or deletion instructions, those instructions control regardless of general guidance provided here.

Appendix 4
(Selected MPEP and CFR References)

37 C.F.R. 1.154 Arrangement of application elements in a design application.

(b) The specification should include the following sections in order:

- (1) Preamble, stating the name of the applicant, title of the design, and a brief description of the nature and intended use of the article in which the design is embodied.
- (2) Cross-reference to related applications (unless included in the application data sheet).
- (3) Statement regarding federally sponsored research or development.
- (4) Description of the figure or figures of the drawing.
- (5) Feature description.
- (6) A single claim.

(c) The text of the specification sections defined in paragraph (b) of this section, if applicable, should be preceded by a section heading in uppercase letters without underlining or bold type.

¶ 15.05 Design Patent Specification Arrangement (Ch. 16 Design Application)

The following order or arrangement should be observed in framing a design patent specification:

- (1) Preamble, stating name of the applicant, title of the design, and a brief description of the nature and intended use of the article in which the design is embodied.
- (2) Cross-reference to related applications.
- (3) Statement regarding federally sponsored research or development.
- (4) Description of the figure or figures of the drawing.
- (5) Feature description.
- (6) A single claim.

Examiner Note:

Do not use this form paragraph in an international design application.

MPEP § 1504.02 Rejoinder of Restriction Requirements (relevant to post-election specification structure and avoidance of duplicated or residual sections)

MPEP § 1504.03 Election by Examination (relevant to maintaining consistent specification arrangement after election)