

OBVIOUSLY NOT

# Software §101 Eligibility Worksheet

A §101 eligibility scaffold for software inventions under Alice and current USPTO guidance. Free worksheet for patent practitioners.

*A §101 eligibility scaffold for software inventions. It captures the practitioner's own analysis; it does not predict eligibility, cite case law, or recommend claim language. Legal judgment remains with the practitioner.*

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## §101 Eligibility Analysis

### Linked Disclosure

Optional — the invention disclosure this worksheet builds on.

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### Abstract Idea at Risk

How might the claim be characterized as an abstract idea (mathematical concept, method of organizing human activity, or mental process)? Name the strongest version of the challenge.

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### Technical Improvement

The specific improvement to computer functionality or another technology — what it improves and how, concretely.

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### Evidence of the Improvement

Where the specification supports it, and any measured or demonstrable evidence of the improvement.

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### Meaningful Integration

How the claimed elements integrate the concept into a practical application (more than "apply it" on a generic computer).

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### Real-World Effect

The concrete real-world effect or output beyond the abstract idea itself.

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### Hardware Integration Points

For each: the integration target (sensor, display, controller, network element) and how the interaction is described in enabling detail.

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### Business-Method Framing

Pure technical (no business outcome) / has business outcomes but the contribution is technical / primarily a business-process improvement — and a short explanation.

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## Before You Rely On This

Disclaimer. This worksheet is a practitioner work-aid for capturing an attorney's own analysis. Obviously Not is not a law firm and does not provide legal advice; this worksheet and any output are for informational and documentation purposes only, are not legal, patent, patentability, eligibility, non-obviousness, claim-scope, validity, or freedom-to-operate advice, and do not create an attorney-client relationship. All legal judgment, including whether and how to file or argue, remains with a licensed patent practitioner exercising independent professional judgment. Nothing here predicts an outcome at the USPTO or any court.

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