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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/012,304	05/23/2012	7,469,381	P4304USREX2/120730-002US	4807

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EXAMINER
BONSHOCK, DENNIS G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3992	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
03/29/2013	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/012,304*.

PATENT NO. *7,469,381*.

ART UNIT *3992*.

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Office Action in Ex Parte Reexamination	Control No. 90/012,304	Patent Under Reexamination 7,469,381
	Examiner DENNIS BONSHOCK	Art Unit 3992

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

a☒ Responsive to the communication(s) filed on *15 January 2013* . b☒ This action is made FINAL.
c☐ A statement under 37 CFR 1.530 has not been received from the patent owner.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire *2* month(s) from the mailing date of this letter.
Failure to respond within the period for response will result in termination of the proceeding and issuance of an *ex parte* reexamination certificate in accordance with this action. 37 CFR 1.550(d). **EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c).**
If the period for response specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a response within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.

Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:

1. ☒ Notice of References Cited by Examiner, PTO-892.
2. ☒ Information Disclosure Statement, PTO/SB/08.
3. ☐ Interview Summary, PTO-474.
4. ☐ _____.

Part II SUMMARY OF ACTION

1a. ☒ Claims *1-20* are subject to reexamination.

1b. ☐ Claims _____ are not subject to reexamination.

2. ☐ Claims _____ have been canceled in the present reexamination proceeding.

3. ☐ Claims *14, 17, 18* are patentable and/or confirmed.

4. ☒ Claims *1-13, 15, 16, 19, 20* are rejected.

5. ☐ Claims _____ are objected to.

6. ☐ The drawings, filed on _____ are acceptable.

7. ☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ has been (7a)☐ approved (7b)☐ disapproved.

8. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of the priority claim under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some* c)☐ None of the certified copies have

1☐ been received.

2☐ not been received.

3☐ been filed in Application No. _____ .

4☐ been filed in reexamination Control No. _____.

5☐ been received by the International Bureau in PCT application No. _____.

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

9. ☐ Since the proceeding appears to be in condition for issuance of an *ex parte* reexamination certificate except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte* Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

10. ☐ Other: _____

cc: Requester (if third party requester)

FINAL OFFICE ACTION

ex parte Reexamination

This is an *ex parte* reexamination of U.S. Patent Number: 7,469,381 (Ording). This action addresses patent claims 1-20 for which it has been determined in the Order Granting *ex parte* Reexamination mailed 7-25-2012 that a substantial new question of patentability was raised in the Request for ex parte reexamination filed 5-23-2012. This is a Final Action in response to the request for reconsideration filed 1-15-2013.

Availability of References as Prior Art:

Claims 1-20 are reexamined on the basis of the following references:

Lira – PCT Publication no. WO 03/081458 by Luigi Lira

Ording '975 - U.S. Patent No. 7,786,975 issued to Ording et al.

Van Den Hoven – PCT Publication no. WO 01/029702 by Elise A. W. H. Van Den Hoven

Declarations:

The Examiner has fully considered the Declarations Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 by Greg Christie and Bas Ording, as well as the Declarations Under 35 C.F.R. § 132 by Brad A. Myers, Ph.D.

Rejections:

The following rejections are utilized by the Examiner below, referencing the proposed prior art listed on pages 23-85 of the Request:

Rejection A: Claims 1-6, 8-12, 16, 19, and 20 as being anticipated by Lira

Rejection B: Claims 7, 13, and, 15 as being obvious over Lira

Rejection D: Claims 1-5, 7-13, and 15-20 as being anticipated by Ording '975 (since removed over the 1.131 declaration)

REJECTIONS OVER LIRA

With respect to the following rejections over Lira, the "edge of the electronic document" has been shown to be capable of being construed as an internal edge, as opposed to being limited to the outer edge of a document as a whole. The Courts agree with the Examiner's independently formulated interpretation, as can be seen in the April 4, 2012 Order Construing Disputed Claim Terms of the '381 Patent issued by the Federal District Court for the Northern District of California in *Apple Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.,* 5:11-CV-01846-LHK, ECF No. 849 (Exhibit 7), where it was decided that "an electronic document can be embedded in another electronic document, and therefor the "edge of an electronic document" is not limited to "external" edges." Under Lira, whole documents (webpages) further contain individual images and column based text portions (see page 11, line 27 through column 12, line 2 and in figure 8A) that are internal to the webpage as a whole yet present internal boundaries where bounce back

is effected responsive to the window being misaligned with the column based sub-document content (see page 15, lines 18-31). Furthermore, under Lira, the column in which the display window is located over could be an outside column where when the window is moved away from the document and over an outside boundary, the bounce back could be responsive to the document as a whole, moving from the whitespace on the top, bottom, and sides of the webpage back over the webpage.

REJECTION A:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-6, 8-12, 16, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lira.

The following claim mappings in the Request are incorporated by reference:

Claims 1-6 (Request Pages 23-38, Exhibit 6, Part A, Pages 1-18)

Claims 8-12 (Request Pages 39-41, Exhibit 6, Part A, Pages 21-24)

Claim 16 (Request Pages 42-43, Exhibit 6, Part A, Page 26)

Claims 19-20 (Request Pages 26-37, Exhibit 6, Part A, Pages 26-30)

Rejection A Breakdown:

This section acts as a supplement to the rejections set forth in the Non-final Office Action, further showing how there are multiple ways in which the navigable interface of LIRA can read on the independent claims. Though this section shows a detailed one to one correspondence with respect to claim 1, claims 19 and 20 have nearly identical limitations and are rejected for the same reasons.

Edge between two columns:

There are two different sub-ways of interpreting the internal edges here, (a) one interprets each column / image as an individual sub-document that is part of the larger document (see page 11, line 1 through page 12, line 2), (b) the other interprets the entire HTML page as a single document with internal edges between columns / images / header / colophon and relies upon the fact that the original document is broken into document pieces and then reassembled, leaving internal edges in the document where it has been pieced together and recorded in HTML or a language other than HTML (see page 11, lines 1-24). However, under each interpretation there exists these internal edges between documents / document portions / images that is more than just a line or a space between column based content but also acts as a smart border that interprets a user's scrolling / panning intention, where a user would have to show that they really intend to leave a column (through increased movements) to be directed to an adjacent

column and leave the prior (see page 15, lines 18-31), otherwise upon termination of input the user would be relocated / reentered over the current column content of interest.

1. A computer-implemented method, comprising: at a device with a touch screen display: displaying a first portion of an electronic document;

With respect to the device containing a computer device comprising a touch screen, Lira discloses "a device having a small display.., for example, a PDA." Lira, p. 1, lns. 16-17. "The display may include a touch screen." Lira, p. 3, ln. 10. See Exhibit 6, Part A at 1 and 26-27. With respect to displaying a first portion, Lira discloses a system for traversing / panning / scrolling across a display where any display of any portion of a document could read on this “first portion”. This first portion can be any portion of a document or a portion of a sub-document and an adjacent sub-document, or a portion of a document and a border (where any document portion may also be an image as per page 11, line 27 through page 12, line 2 and various figures of LIRA that show imbedded images), as input appears to already be placed on the display when the claim initiates and provides for “movement of an object on or near the touch screen display”, only after removal of input will the window "snap" to display a centered column (see page 15, lines 18-31). Figure 14B for example provides for a path in which a user traverses the display showing the example portions (along with several to several hundred intermediate positions not displayed in the animated traversal).

detecting a movement of an object on or near the touch screen display; in response to detecting the movement, translating the electronic document displayed on the touch screen display in a first direction to display a second portion of the electronic document, wherein the second portion is different from the first portion;

Lira discloses detecting a movement of an object - namely, a stylus (which, is an example of an object disclosed in the '381 Patent (see, e.g., col. 12:66-col. 13:1)) - on the touch screen display. Lira further discloses translating the electronic document in a first direction in response to detecting the movement. For example, Lira discloses "touch-and-drag" scrolling, where the user can "scroll the display window by placing a stylus 600 on the display window 605 and then dragging the stylus 600." Lira, p. 11, lns. 27-29. Lira discloses detecting such movement based on "tracking the motion of the input tool on the touch screen." Lira, p. 3, lns. 1-14. As the user drags the display window to scroll in a first direction (see the general downward direction in which the filled arrows below point), the electronic document is translated in the display so that a second portion of the electronic document that is different than the first portion of the electronic document will be displayed, as illustrated in Figure 14B. This second portion can be any portion of a document or a portion of a sub-document and an adjacent sub-document, or a portion of a document and a border, only after removal of input will the window "snap" to display a centered column (see page 15, lines 18-31).

in response to an edge of the electronic document being reached while translating the electronic document in the first direction while the object is still detected on or near the touch screen display: displaying an area beyond the edge of the document, and displaying a third portion of the electronic document, wherein the third portion is smaller than the first portion; and

Lira discloses in response to an edge of the electronic document being reached (while translating the document in the first direction and while the object is still detected on the touch screen) displaying an area beyond the edge of the document.

More specifically, Lira discloses "vertical alignment control" which will align the display window to an edge of the electronic document. In one embodiment, "the vertical alignment control is enabled when the user lifts the pen 1200 from the display 1205," which causes the column" to snap into alignment with the display window as the user stops scrolling." Lira, p. 15, ins. 18-31. Thus, before the user lifts the pen, the translation will remain while the object/pen is still detected on the touch screen displaying any area the user is navigating over such as an area beyond the edge, when the edge of the document (or image) is reached.

Figure 14B illustrates this "snap-to" behavior, including the conditions that trigger this "snap" behavior. As shown and highlighted in the annotated figure, the display window is displaying an exemplary area beyond the edge of the logical column 1220. Specifically, the display window 1205 is displaying an area of logical column 1220 and also displaying an area of logical column 1225 (a separate electronic document / document portion).

Lira also discloses displaying a third portion of the electronic document that is smaller than the first portion, this third portion being smaller than a first portion as the user has scrolled off of the current document / document portion and over the in-between area and / or over an adjacent document / document portion (where again each document/column could be an image document/column). Continuing the example illustrated in the same figure herein, as the user continues to drag the display window beyond the edge of the logical column 1220, the display window will increasingly pan over the in between area and over areas of logical column 1225. When this occurs, because the display window is only devoting a portion of its display area to the display of logical column 1220, the third portion of the column 1220 being displayed is naturally smaller than the first portion of column 1220 as depicted in the figure.

in response to detecting that the object is no longer on or near the touch screen display, translating the electronic document in a second direction until the area beyond the edge of the electronic document is no longer displayed to display a fourth portion of the electronic document, wherein the fourth portion is different from the first portion.

Lira discloses, in response to detecting that the object is no longer on the touch screen display, translating the electronic document in a second direction until the area beyond the edge of the electronic document is no longer displayed to display a fourth portion of the electronic document. More specifically, Lira discloses that, in response to detecting that "the pen 1200 is lifted from the screen," the document 1220 will "snap"

into alignment (i.e., it will be translated in a second direction) such that the area beyond the edge is no longer displayed. "[A]s the pen 1200 is lifted from the screen" certain actions occur depending on whether the scrolling from column 1220 to column 1225 doesn't exceed a certain threshold. Specifically, when the user lifts the stylus or finger from the screen, "the logical column 1220 [will] snap into alignment with the display window 1205 as the user stops scrolling" by for example "snap[ping] to the nearest logical column." Lira, p. 15, lns. 19-25. This action is taken as a result of an indication of "an intention to continue to view the text column 1220" and, thus, "the display 1205 centers the logical column 1210 as the pen 1200 is lifted from the screen." Id.

This snap-to function moves the document in a second direction, as indicated in the white arrow in Figure 14B, until the area beyond the edge of the column is no longer displayed. This will result in a fourth portion of the column 1220 being displayed, and will also result in no area of column 1225 being displayed.

The depiction of figure 14B below has been annotated with grey areas by the Examiner to denote areas between the reformatted document areas, where the user is capable of navigating to while the input is on the display, however this navigation is subject to snapping to the nearest column upon removing the input (as per page 15, lines 18-31). Further Note: the area beyond the edge of a document may contain space as well as another document area, as it still meets the claim limitation of being an "area beyond the edge of the document".

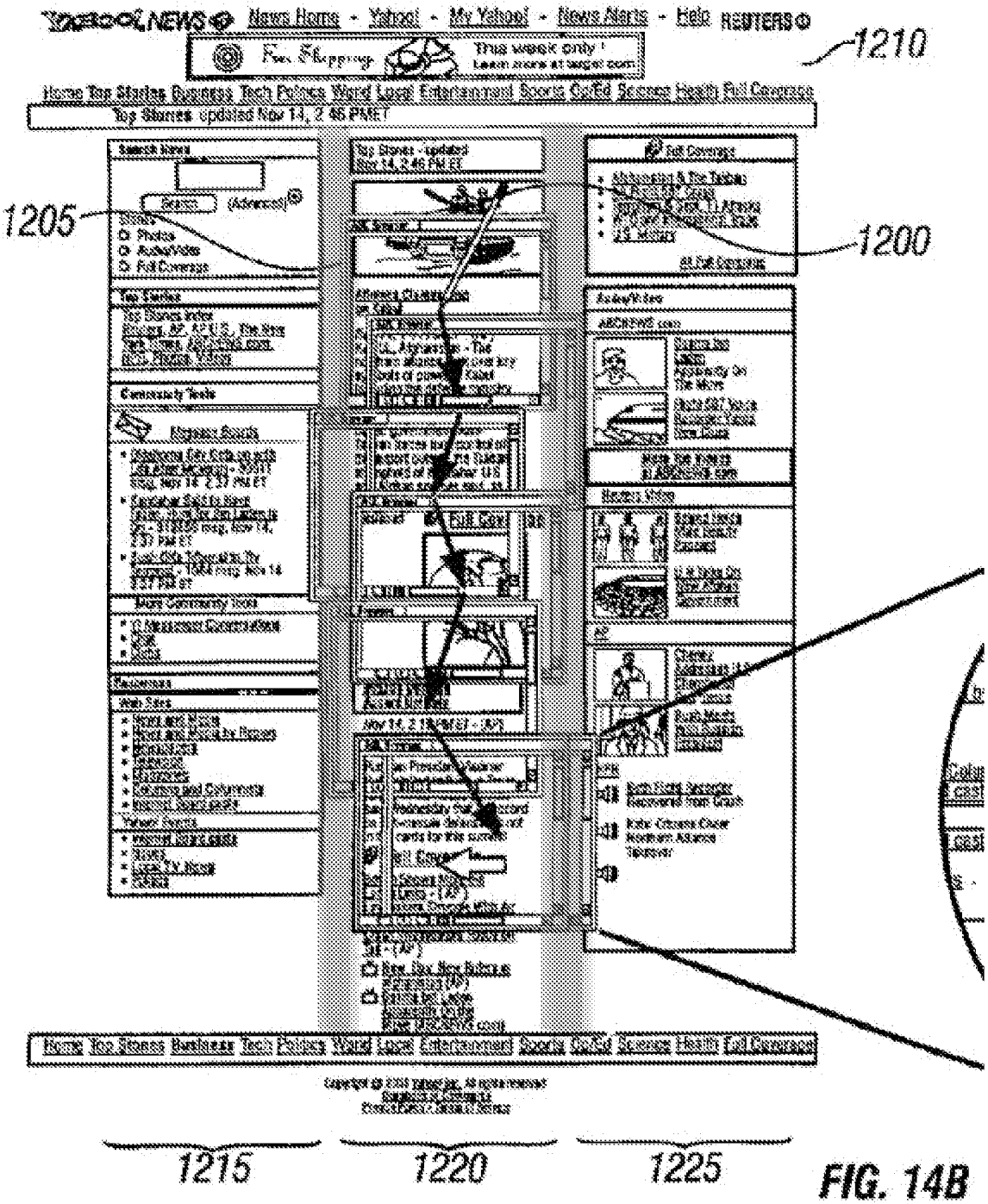


FIG. 14B

Edge between a column and an outside area:

Lira provides for an embodiment where a user can scroll horizontally between columns with their finger on the screen, say the user starts on the middle column (first portion) of figure 10 and then moves their finger horizontally so as to display portions of each of the middle and the left column (second portion of the document), as the user continues to scroll horizontally eventually they reach the left edge of the left column, and even overtake the border displaying an area outside of the columns (outside of the document) along with a smaller area of the document (third portion) (see the first AOL browser window in figure 10), then according to and implementation explicitly defined in Lira of a “vertical alignment control”, "when the user lifts the pen" (or finger) the window "snap"s to the nearest logical column, or in this case the left column, thereby displaying the fourth portion (as on page 15, lines 18-31 and on figure 14B). This allows the bounds of the reformatted document to be overtaken so as to show that the document ends at this point, but then upon a release of the input replaces the user over the document as is described in the '381patent. The outside edge could also be reached through downward scrolling in the far left or far right column (similar to 14B, but in an outside column), where when a horizontal component is added to the downward component of the scroll (diagonal), the windows leave the bounds of the columns area and into the area outside the columns on either the left or right. Again, the beginning point of the scrolling (first portion) can be any portion of a document or a portion of a

sub-document and an adjacent sub-document, or a portion of a document and a border (where any document portion may also be an image as per page 11, line 27 through page 12, line 2 and various figures of LIRA that show imbedded images), as input appears to already be placed on the display when the claim initiates and provides for “movement of an object on or near the touch screen display”.

Again, there are two different sub-ways of interpreting the displayed content (a) one interprets the reformatted HTML document as a plurality of pieced together documents (header, columns, colophon) comprising shrunken columns that leaves space outside of the column area on the left and right (boundary area) (see page 11, line 1 through page 12, line 2), (b) the other interprets the reformatted HTML document as a single reformatted document comprising shrunken columns that leaves space outside of the column area on the left and right (boundary area) (see page 11, lines 1-24).

1. A computer-implemented method, comprising: at a device with a touch screen display: displaying a first portion of an electronic document;

With respect to the device containing a computer device comprising a touch screen, Lira discloses "a device having a small display.., for example, a PDA." Lira, p. 1, lns. 16-17. "The display may include a touch screen." Lira, p. 3, ln. 10. See Exhibit 6, Part A at 1 and 26-27. With respect to displaying a first portion, Lira discloses a system for traversing / panning / scrolling across a display where any display of any portion of a document could read on this “first portion”. This first portion can be any portion of a document or a portion of a sub-document and an adjacent sub-document, or a portion

of a document and a border (where each document/column could be an image document/column), only after removal of input will the window "snap" to display a centered column (see page 15, lines 18-31). Figure 10 provides for a direct horizontal traversal where window states include views of (a) single columns, (b) single columns and intermediate column blank space, (c) multiple columns including intermediate blank space, and (d) a single column along with area beyond the outside left / right border of all columns. Figure 14B for example provides for a path in which a user traverses the display showing the example portions (along with several to several hundred intermediate positions not displayed in the animated traversal). The outside edge could also be reached through a traversal of downward scrolling in the far left or far right column (similar to 14B, but in an outside column), where when a horizontal component is added to the downward component of the scroll (diagonal), the windows leave the bounds of the columns area and into the area outside the columns on either the left or right. Again, the beginning point of the scrolling (first portion) can be any portion of a document or a portion of a sub-document and an adjacent sub-document, or a portion of a document and a border (where any document portion may also be an image as per page 11, line 27 through page 12, line 2 and various figures of LIRA that show imbedded images), as input appears to already be placed on the display when the claim initiates and provides for “movement of an object on or near the touch screen display”.

detecting a movement of an object on or near the touch screen display; in response to detecting the movement, translating the electronic document displayed on the touch screen display in a first direction to display a second portion of the electronic document, wherein the second portion is different from the first portion;

Lira discloses detecting a movement of an object - namely, a stylus (which, is an example of an object disclosed in the '381 Patent (see, e.g., col. 12:66-col. 13:1)) - on the touch screen display. Lira further discloses translating the electronic document in a first direction in response to detecting the movement. For example, Lira discloses "touch-and-drag" scrolling, where the user can "scroll the display window by placing a stylus 600 on the display window 605 and then dragging the stylus 600." Lira, p. 11, lns. 27-29. Lira discloses detecting such movement based on "tracking the motion of the input tool on the touch screen." Lira, p. 3, lns. 1-14. As the user drags the display window to scroll in a first direction (see the general downward direction in which the filled arrows below point), the electronic document is translated in the display so that a second portion of the electronic document that is different than the first portion of the electronic document will be displayed, as illustrated in Figure 14B (similar movement could be effected horizontally). This second portion can be any portion of a document or a portion of a sub-document and an adjacent sub-document, or a portion of a document and a border, only after removal of input will the window "snap" to display a centered column (see page 15, lines 18-31), otherwise the user is capable of moving

the displayable window to any position across the viewable content without any document based constraints taking effect.

in response to an edge of the electronic document being reached while translating the electronic document in the first direction while the object is still detected on or near the touch screen display: displaying an area beyond the edge of the document, and displaying a third portion of the electronic document, wherein the third portion is smaller than the first portion; and

Lira discloses in response to an edge of the electronic document being reached (while translating the document in the first direction and while the object is still detected on the touch screen): displaying an area beyond the edge of the document.

More specifically, Lira discloses "vertical alignment control" which will align the display window to an edge of the electronic document. In one embodiment, "the vertical alignment control is enabled when the user lifts the pen 1200 from the display 1205," which causes the column" to snap into alignment with the display window as the user stops scrolling." Lira, p. 15, ins. 18-31. Thus, before the user lifts the pen, the translation will remain while the object/pen is still detected on the touch screen displaying any area the user is navigating over such as an area beyond the edge of an outside column (or image), when the edge of the document is reached.

Figure 14B illustrates this "snap-to" behavior, including the conditions that trigger this "snap" behavior. As shown and highlighted in the annotated figure, the display window is displaying an exemplary area beyond the edge of the logical column 1220, a

similar snap to nearest column would be effected when a user has located the view window outside of an left edge or right edge of all columns, so as to be located partially over one of the areas outside of the reformatted document area.

Lira also discloses displaying a third portion of the electronic document that is smaller than the first portion, this third portion being smaller than a first portion as the user has scrolled off of the current document / document portion and over the areas outside of the reformatted document area (see figure 10s left most window depiction). When this occurs, because the display window is only devoting a portion of its display area to the display of logical column 905, the third portion of the column 905 being displayed is naturally smaller than the first portion of column depicted as any of the other window views of figure 10.

in response to detecting that the object is no longer on or near the touch screen display, translating the electronic document in a second direction until the area beyond the edge of the electronic document is no longer displayed to display a fourth portion of the electronic document, wherein the fourth portion is different from the first portion.

Lira discloses, in response to detecting that the object is no longer on the touch screen display, translating the electronic document in a second direction until the area beyond the edge of the electronic document is no longer displayed to display a fourth portion of the electronic document. More specifically, Lira discloses that, in response to detecting that "the pen 1200 is lifted from the screen," the document will "snap" into

alignment (i.e., it will be translated in a second direction) such that the area beyond the far left or far right edge is no longer displayed. As represented by the intermediate column example, "[A]s the pen 1200 is lifted from the screen" certain actions occur depending on whether the scrolling from column 1220 to column 1225 doesn't exceed a certain threshold. Specifically, when the user lifts the stylus or finger from the screen, "the logical column 1220 [will] snap into alignment with the display window 1205 as the user stops scrolling" by for example "snap[ping] to the nearest logical column." Lira, p. 15, lns. 19-25. This action is taken as a result of an indication of "an intention to continue to view the text column 1220" and, thus, "the display 1205 centers the logical column 1210 as the pen 1200 is lifted from the screen." Id.

This snap-to function moves the document in a second direction, as indicated in the white arrow in Figure 14B (only with respect to the outside edge of the left or right column), until the area beyond the edge of the column is no longer displayed. This will result in a fourth portion of the column 1220 being displayed, and will also result in no area of column 1225 being displayed, or as in figure 10 this will result in the left column being displayed in the view window, with no area of the areas outside of the reformatted document area being displayed.

The depiction of figure 10 below has been annotated with grey areas by the Examiner to denote areas outside of the reformatted document area, where the user is capable of navigating to while the input is on the display, however this navigation is still

subject to snapping to the nearest column upon removing the input (as per page 15, lines 18-31).

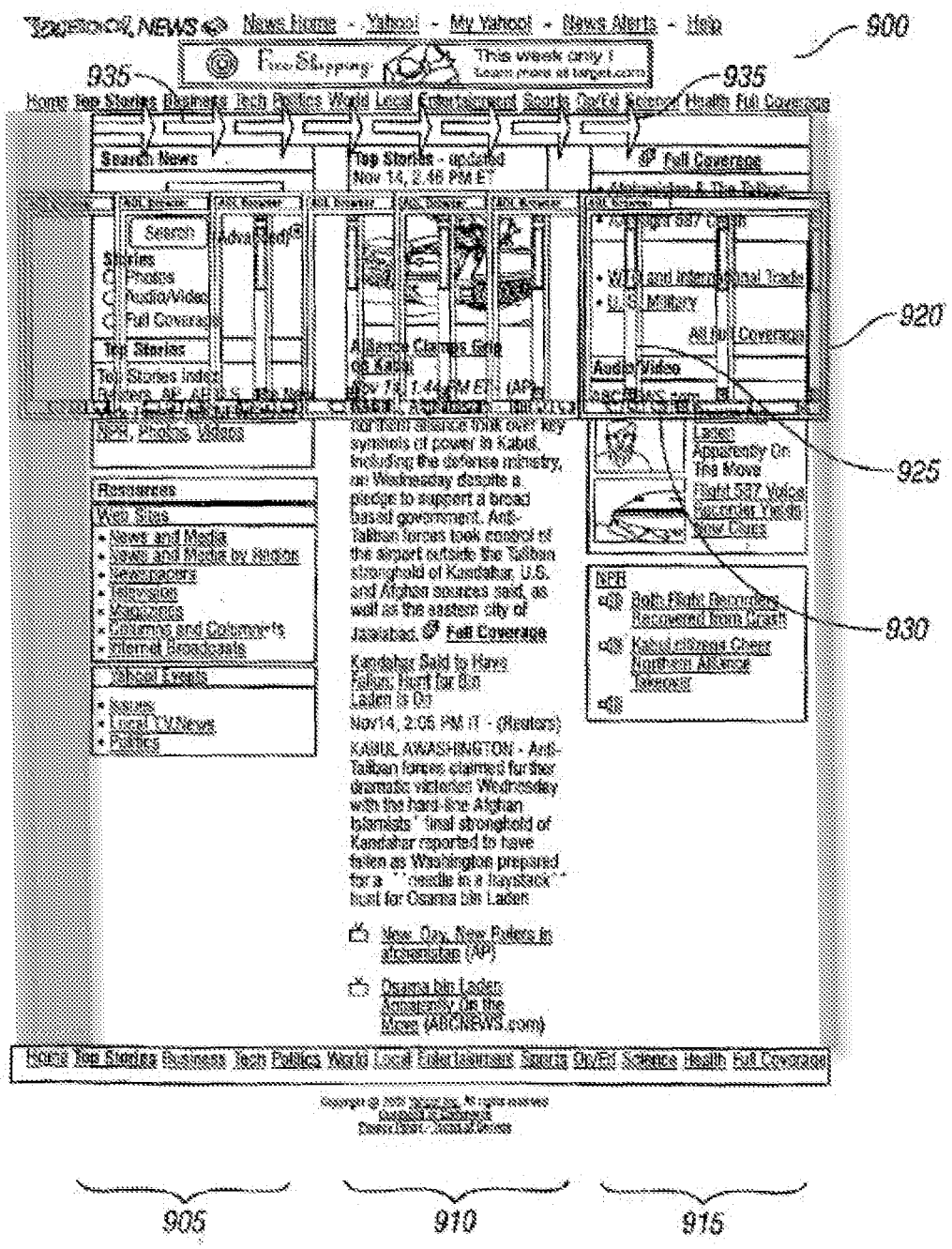


FIG. 10

Other figures including 8A and 16 show navigation outside of the horizontal borders of the header and colophon as well, let alone the reformatted columns.

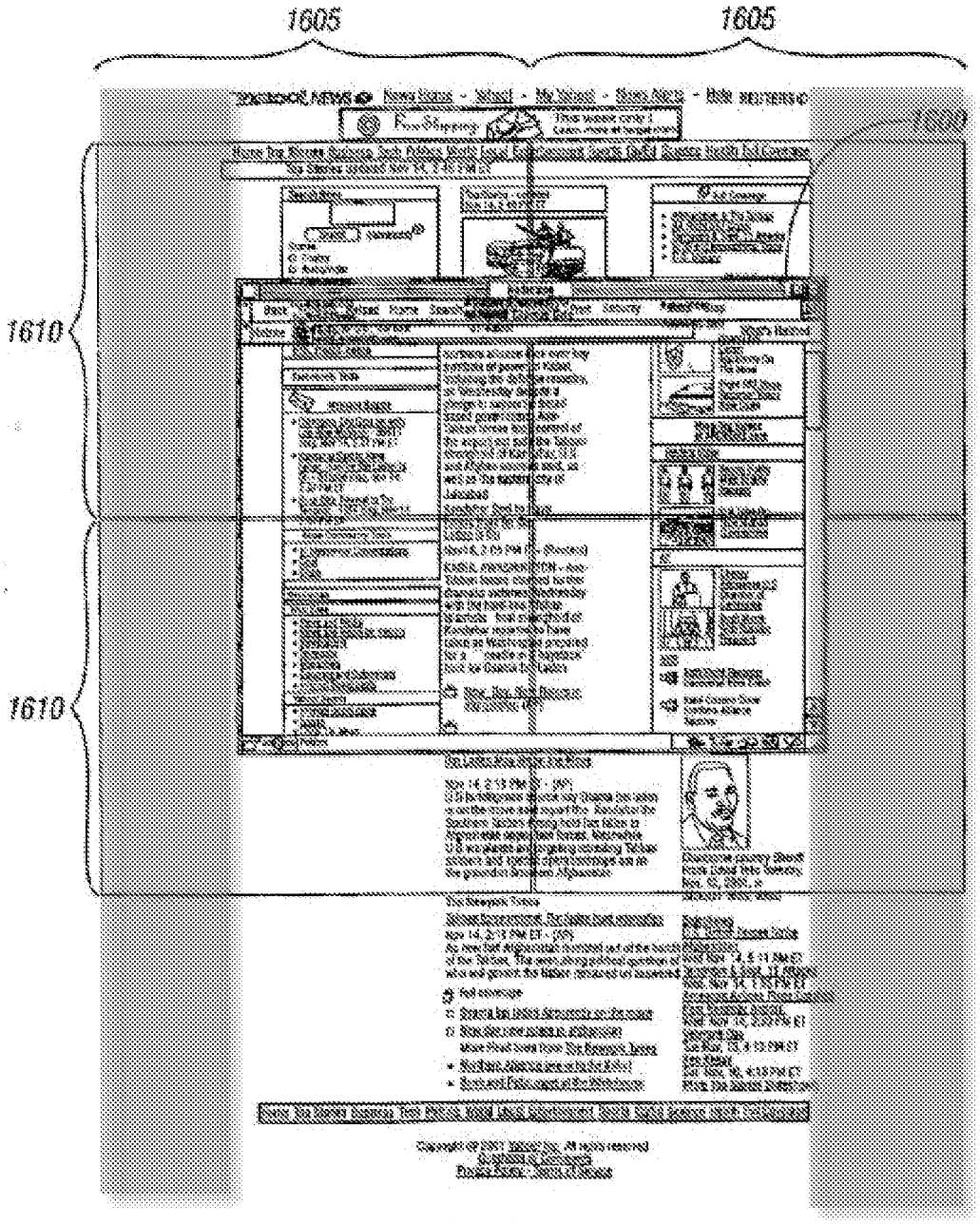


FIG. 16

REJECTION B:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 7, 13, and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lira.

The following claim mappings in the Request are incorporated by reference:

Claim 7 (Request Pages 43-44, Exhibit 6, Part B, Pages 1-6)

Claims 13 and 15 (Request Pages 45-47, Exhibit 6, Part B, Pages 1-2, 6-9)

REJECTION D:

REJECTIONS OVER ORDING '975

The rejections over the Ording '975 reference have been removed in response to the 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 declaration filed by Mr. Ording.

Statement of Reasons for Patentability and/or Confirmation

Claims 14 specifically teaches "the area beyond the edge of the document is visually distinct from the document", where Lira at no point mentions displaying the area beyond the edge of the document as visually distinct from the document. Claim 14 is herein confirmed for the reasons provided above.

Claim 17 specifically teaches “translating in the first direction prior to reaching the edge of the electronic document has a first associated translating distance that corresponds to a distance of movement of the object prior to reaching the edge of the electronic document; and wherein displaying an area beyond the edge of the electronic document comprises translating the electronic document in the first direction for a second associated translating distance, wherein the second associated translating distance is less than a distance of movement of the object after reaching the edge of the electronic document.” This basically has to do with dampening the movement of the display once the edge is crossed, where Lira at no point mentions such as dampening of the movement once the edge is crossed. Claim 17 is herein confirmed for the reasons provided above.

Claim 18 specifically teaches “translating in the first direction prior to reaching the edge of the electronic document has a first associated translating speed that corresponds to a speed of movement of the object, and wherein displaying an area beyond the edge of the electronic document comprises translating the electronic document in the first direction at a second associated translating speed, wherein the second associated translating speed is slower than the first associated translating speed”. This basically has to do with dampening the speed of translation of the display

once the edge is crossed, where Lira at no point mentions such as dampening of the speed of translation once the edge is crossed. Claim 18 is herein confirmed for the reasons provided above.

Response to Amendment

The Declaration filed on 1/15/2013 under 37 CFR 1.131 is sufficient to overcome the Ording et al. reference.

Summary of the Offices position:

Given the Myers affidavit and arguments submitted by Patent Owner questioning separation / edge between adjacent columns and diagonal movements, the below described interpretation holds for interpreting all the columns as a document as a whole while providing completely horizontal movement.

Lira provides for an embodiment where a user can scroll horizontally between columns with their finger on the screen, say the user starts on the middle column (first portion) of figure 10 and then moves their finger horizontally so as to display portions of each of the middle and the left column (second portion of the document), as the user continues to scroll horizontally eventually they reach the left edge of the left column, and even overtake the border displaying an area outside of the columns (outside of the document) along with a smaller area of the document (third portion) (see the first AOL browser window in figure 10), then according to and implementation explicitly defined in Lira of a “vertical alignment control”, "when the user lifts the pen" (or finger) the window

"snap"s to the nearest logical column, or in this case the left column, thereby displaying the fourth portion. This allows the bounds of the reformatted document to be overtaken so as to show that the document ends at this point, but then upon a release of the input replaces the user over the document as is described in the '381patent.

Figure 14B teaches an analogous situation, where the user is scrolling in a common down direction and although continually crossing the edge of an interior column, the system eventually shown provides the bounce back only upon the user releasing a contact when the window is positioned on an area that includes an area not in the interior column.

With regard to Patent Owner arguments that there is " no indication that, when the electronic document is reformatted into a page having logical columns, the result would be more than one document"; the Examiner respectfully submits that webpages are known in the art to contain subdocument such as images that are separate files imbedded within webpages (see figure 10 which clearly displays an image). Remember, this Web page stopped being a traditional web page when it was reformatted and prepared for display on the small screen display device. The web page (if it is still even recorded in HTML) was broken apart into components and then reformatted in to aligned columns that are viewable on the small display (see page 11, lines 1-9), while containing intelligent boundaries in between that interpret whether the user intends on traversing a single column or desires to move to an adjacent area. Never-the-less, even if all the column based content is one document, the area between

the columns and the area outside the bounds of all the columns (boundaries) is still non-document content.

With regard to Patent Owner arguments that the area outside of the columns of Lira is still part of the webpage; the Examiner respectfully submits that the content of the document is reformatted where each portion is reformatted to best be viewed on a small screen display device. Noted embodiments include: 1) placing header, body, and footer into a single column the width of the display window (see page 9, paragraph 5 and figure 3); 2) separating the page into components and reformatting each of a plurality of columns into a logical column with a width that is less than or equal to the display window width (page 10, line 22 through page 11, line 17).

Additionally, Lira notes reformatting a page so as to create a plurality of logical columns sized to the display window size, while allowing the header and colophon to maintain their previous dimensions. These columns are “reduced to a width that does not exceed the width of the display window” (see page 10, paragraphs 1-3). Lira at no point describes reformatting a border area outside of the columns, merely showing it as a traversable outside of the documents limits.

To better show the limits of the page in Lira, the page itself need be defined. Lira provides for the reformatting of a page coded in HTML, or a web page (see page 9, paragraph 6 through page 10, paragraph 3), where Lira defines the page as elements

400 and 415, corresponding to the ordinary and reformatted page respectively. Each page is said to consist of 4 elements:

for the ordinary web page:

402, 404, 406, and 408 each having differing widths as ordinarily sized to fit within a wide window; and

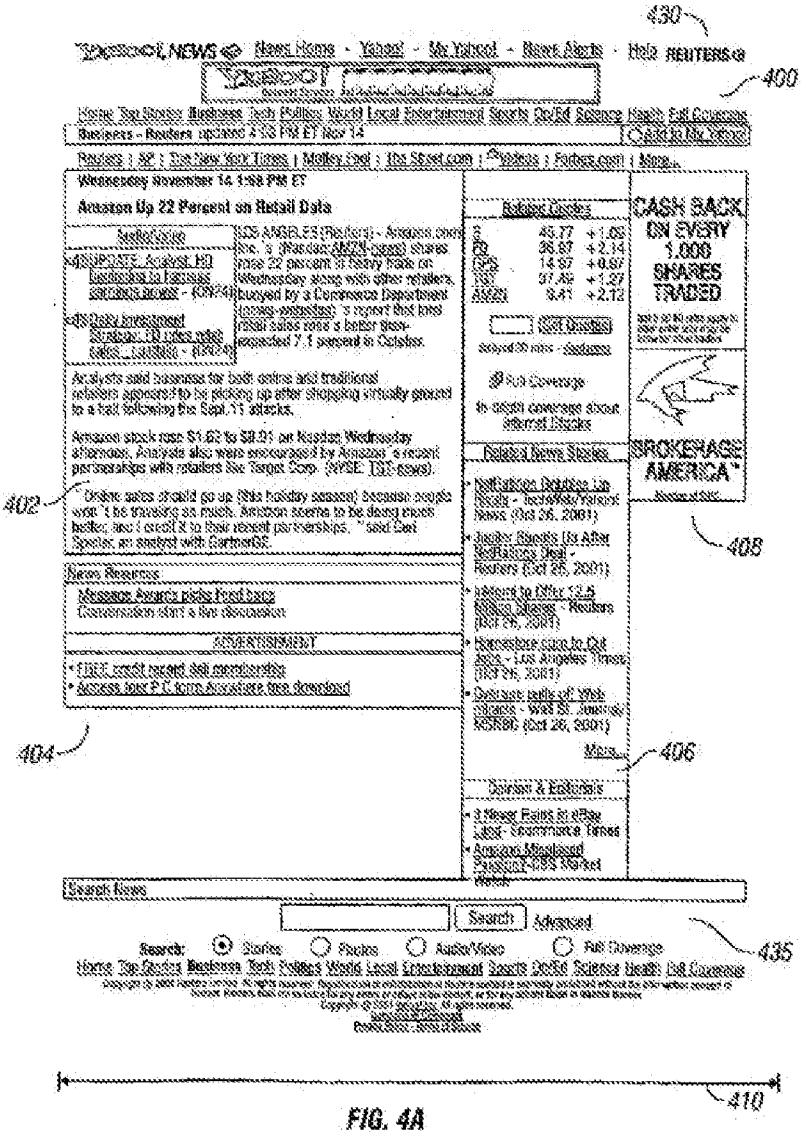


FIG. 4A

for the reformatted web page or non-HTML based content:

417, 419, 421, and 423 with widths corresponding to the width of the narrow display

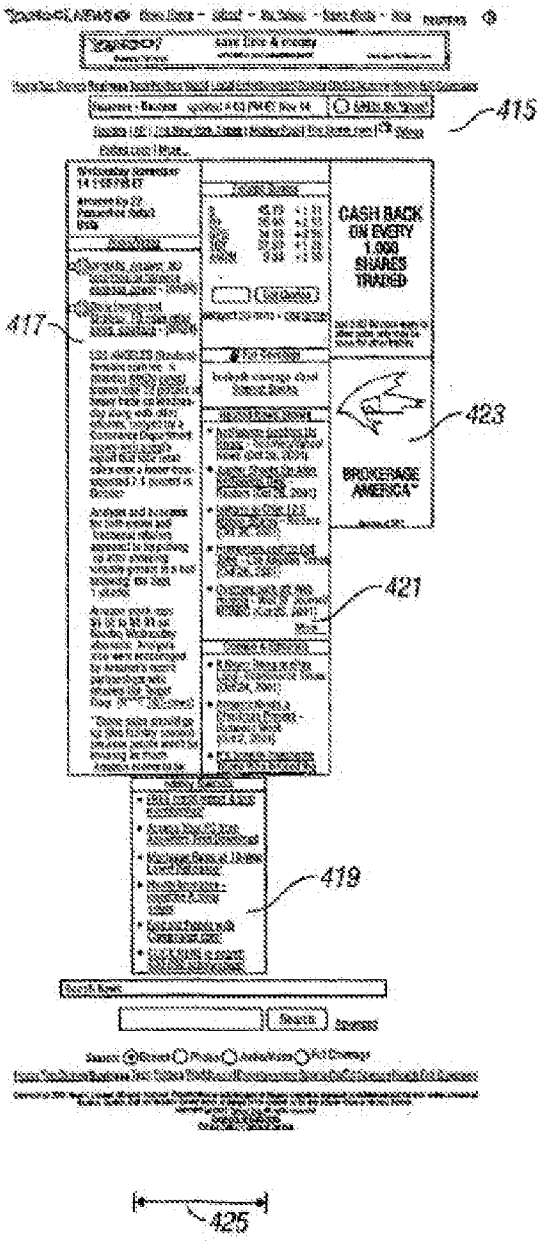
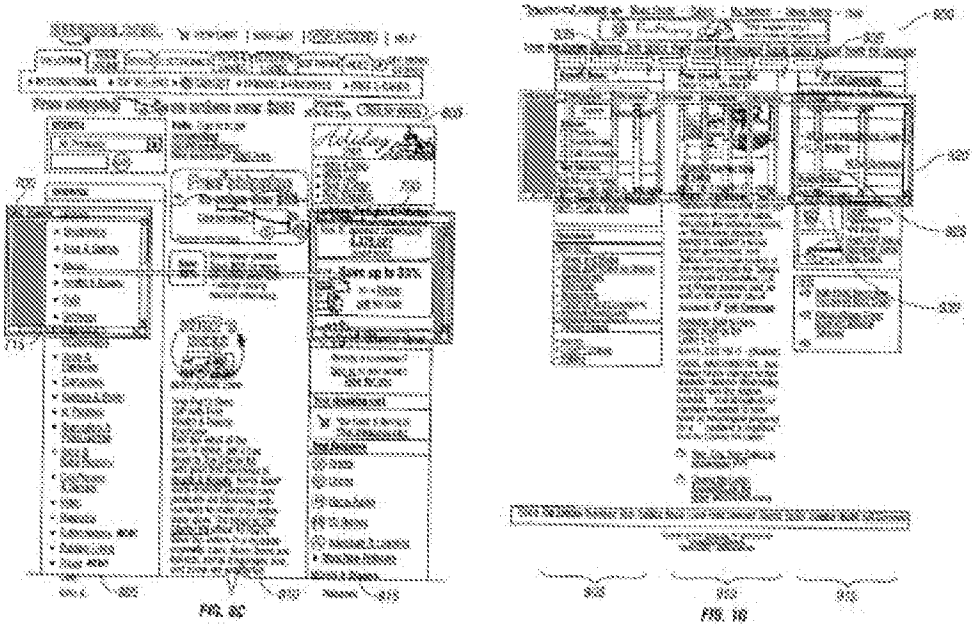


FIG. 4B

As Lira then reformats the page to the display of figure 4B, there is left as additional space on the sides of the reduced columns that is not defined by the document (not a portion of the 4 elements of the document). Figures 8C and 10

show that this space outside of the columns can be navigated to, when the user maintains input contact with the display, showing and area devoid of document content. This area has been greyed in by the Examiner to better illustrate the offices position.



Where this area outside of the column document area, is only shown until the user removes contact from the display, at which point a "vertical allignmet control" causes the nearest logical column to snap into allignment with the display window, thereby removing display of the non-document / outside area. Additionally, a "horizontal allignment control" may also be used to keep the document within the bounds of the display (see page 15, third paragraph through page 16, third paragraph).

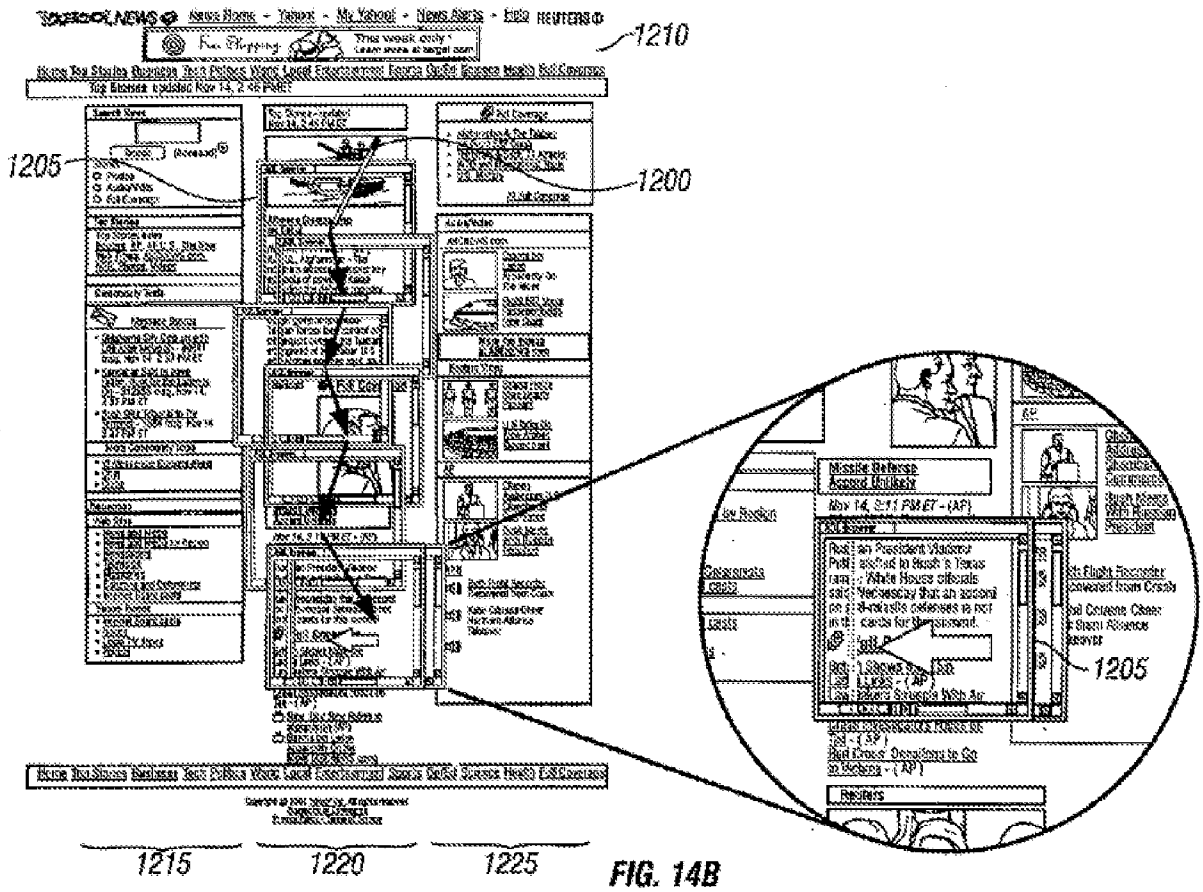


FIG. 14B

With regard to arguments by the Patent Owner regarding what is interpretable as an edge of the document, Lira has been shown to take the webpage and reformat into a more easily viewable form for a small screen display device, doing this by creating its own logical columns intelligently sized so as to fit within the screens bounds. These logical columns are then displayed adjacent to one another, and traversable in-between, but this is not a typical traversal as would be the case if this were the original web page document, but

rather an intelligent constrained navigation where a user would have to show that they really intend to leave a column (through increased movements) to be directed to an adjacent column and leave the prior (see page 15, lines 18-31). This new gap that exists between the columns is not part of the original document but rather a non-document portion defined by the area between the edges of the two logical columns.

Even if the internal edges where not edges of the document, which the Office contends that they are and is further supported by the courts construction of claim terms of exhibit 7 pages 17-23, the area outside of the columns would clearly be an area beyond the edge, where this area can clearly be reached upon traversal (see Figures 8C and 10). The '381's specification even further defines that a wallpaper image is displayed beyond the edge of the document (see column 27, lines 36-40). To say that the area outside of the columns is still part of the document contradicts the teachings of Lira which shrinks columns so as to allow them to fit within the reduced size display. When the columns are shrunk space is left below the header on the sides of the columns where document content previously existed. To go even one step further, Lira shows embodiments where the window traversal stretches outside of the bounds of the header and colophon (see figures 8C and 16, amongst others).

Answers to individual arguments:

I.

A.

B. Alignment Control Arguments

With regard to the first described embodiment of “vertical alignment control” where horizontal wobble is minimized during vertical scrolling, so that slight horizontal motion is ignored (as described in page 14, third paragraph through page 15, second paragraph), the **Examiner agrees with the Patent Owner** that this can't read upon claimed "translating the electronic document in a second direction", as this action is occurring while input is applied and the purpose of this is to keep the window in display thereby not allowing an "area beyond the edge of the document" to come into view. However, the “another” second "implementation" of the “vertical alignment control”, which is described on page 15, third paragraph through page 16, third paragraph). Under this second implementation of the "vertical alignment control”, the user traverses the document allowing the document to be scrolled past its bounds when a user input is contacting the display, however, "when the user lifts the pen" (or finger) the window "snap[s]" to the nearest logical column, thereby displaying the fourth portion. This allows the bounds of the reformatted document to be overtaken so as to show that the document ends at this point, but then upon a release of the input replaces the user over the document as is described in the '381patent.

Patent Owner argues that “Lira only depicts this "wobble" correction functionality in connection with a center column in a web page that has been reformatted into three columns, see Lira Fig. 14B.in connection with a center column in a web page that has been reformatted into three columns, see Lira Fig. 14B.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that it is clear that what is shown in figures 14A and 14B is an example embodiment, where the center column is used. It is clear by reading the disclosure that similar functionality would be performed for either the right or left column as well regarding all column edges (see page 15, third paragraph through page 16, third paragraph).

Patent Owner argues that “As Professor Myers explains, these two implementations of the vertical alignment control in Figs. 14A and 14B, as described here, cannot be used for the same column at the same time, for one must operate when the pen is on the screen, and one must operate only after the user's pen lifts off the display. Myers Decl. paragraph 71.”

In response, the **Examiner agrees with the Patent Owner in this respect**. The rejection utilizes the second implementation to cover the claim by itself.

Patent Owner argues that “Indeed, Lira discloses nothing about what would occur if a user reached the top or bottom of one of Lira's columns. As Professor Myers

explains, a person of ordinary skill in the art reading Lira at the time the '381 invention was made would expect that, for example, if the user scrolled to the bottom of one of Lira's logical columns, the user would simply continue moving down so the rest of the page below it could be seen. See Myers Decl. ¶ 73."

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that Lira provides additionally for a "similar horizontal alignment control" to keep a user within the vertical limits of a document (see page 16, first paragraph). Where the combination of horizontal and vertical document constraints is further discussed on page 16, third paragraph, noting:

> *The horizontal component may be compared to the threshold to constrain horizontal motion of the page 1210 in the display window 1205 … Vertical motion may be left unconstrained, or may be compared to the same or a different threshold.*

Patent Owner argues that "Lira never discloses any displayable area beyond the edge of the web page, or beyond the edge of any electronic document, and as Professor Myers explains, a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the '381 invention would not have expected the AOL browser in Lira's figures or touch screen devices to allow display of areas beyond the web page. See Myers Decl. ¶ 67."

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that the content of the document is reformatted where each portion is reformatted to best be viewed on a small screen display device. Noted embodiments include:

1) placing header, body, and footer into a single column the width of the display window (see page 9, paragraph 5 and figure 3);

2). Additionally, Lira notes reformatting a page so as to create a plurality of logical columns sized to the display window size, while allowing the header and colophon to maintain their previous dimensions. These columns are "reduced to a width that does not exceed the width of the display window" (see page 10, paragraphs 1-3).

Lira at no point describes reformatting a border area outside of the columns, merely showing it as a traversable area outside of the documents limits. Further see the detailed description above describing the document edges and the area outside of the webpage.

II.

A.

Patent Owner argues that "Notably, the Office Action asserts, without expressed support, that each of the columns within a web page, plus the web page itself, are each individually electronic documents, and also cumulatively a single electronic document, see. e.g., Request, Exhibit 6, Part A, page 2 (emphasis added): As disclosed in Lira, the electronic document may be a web page with structured elements such as columns. Each Logical column may be further treated as an electronic document as discussed further below, where each logical column (e.g., items 1215, 1220, and 1225 shown in Figure 14) are subdocuments in a larger electronic document: the web page. See also, e.g., id. pages 5-8, 11-12."

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that webpages are known in the art to contain subdocument such as images that are separate files imbedded within webpages (see figure 10 which clearly displays an image). Remember, this Web page stopped being a traditional web page when it was reformatted and prepared for display on the small screen display device. The web page (if it is still even recorded in HTML) was broken apart into components and then reformatted in to aligned columns that are viewable on the small display (see page 11, lines 1-9), while containing intelligent boundaries in between that interpret whether the user intends on traversing a single column or desires to move to an adjacent area. Never-the-less, even if all the column based content is one document, the area between the columns and the area outside the bounds of all the columns (boundaries) is still non-document content.

Patent Owner argues (from page 19) that “First, as explained in detail below, Lira does not disclose column 1220 in Lira Fig. 14B to be "the electronic document." Therefore, no edge of column 1220 can be "an edge of the electronic document."”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that Lira has been shown to take the webpage and reformat into a more easily viewable form for a small screen display device, doing this by creating its own logical columns intelligently sized so as to fit within the screens bounds. These logical columns are then displayed adjacent to one another, and traversable in-between, but this is not a typical traversal as would be the case if this were the original web page document, but rather an intelligent constrained navigation

where a user would have to show that they really intend to leave a column (through increased movements) to be directed to an adjacent column and leave the prior. This new gap that exists between the columns is not part of the original document but rather but rather a non-document portion defined by the area between the edges of the two logical columns.

Even if the internal edges where not edges of the document, which the Office contends that they are and is further supported by the courts construction of claim terms of exhibit 7 pages 17-23, the area outside of the columns would clearly be an area beyond the edge, where this area can clearly be reached upon traversal (see Figures 8C and 10). The '381's specification even further defines that a wallpaper image is displayed beyond the edge of the document (see column 27, lines 36-40). To say that the area outside of the columns is still part of the document contradicts the teachings of Lira which shrinks columns so as to allow them to fit within the reduced size display. When the columns are shrunk space is left below the header on the sides of the columns where document content previously existed. To go even one step further, Lira shows embodiments where the window traversal stretches outside of the bounds of the header and colophon (see figures 8C and 16, amongst others).

1.

Patent Owner argues that “Lira uses the term "electronic document" over 50 times, but not to refer to logical columns. Instead, Lira consistently uses "electronic

document" to refer to the entire page of information that is reformatted into logical columns."

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that this argument has been answered above in describing how: (1) the document has been separated into component parts and reassembled as an intelligent document / document portions; (2) just because the document may all be one document doesn't mean that it doesn't have internal edges; (3) images can be imbedded in document having 4 edges between it and the rest of the document.

Patent Owner argues that "Judge Koh of the Northern District of California, whose claim construction order regarding the '381 patent was consulted in the Office Action at 3, issued an order on December 2, 2011 finding that there was no reasonable likelihood that the '381 patent could be found invalid over Lira, and found that Lira

> "generally addresses the problem of browsing large documents - such as a web page .... For example, the patent discloses a method to reconfigure the document into multiple columns..." (Apple, Inc. v. Samsung, Inc., 11- cv-1846, 2011 WL 7036077, at *34 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 2,2011)) (emphases added)"

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that Judge Koh doesn't appear to explicitly state that "there was no reasonable likelihood that the '381 patent could be found invalid over Lira". The site provided by this argument "Apple, Inc. v. Samsung,

Inc., 11- cv-1846, 2011 WL 7036077, at *34" does not pertain to the statement provided by the Patent Owner, please clarify. Additionally, even if this had been the position taken by the courts it would not be controlling on the Office's decision. The entirety of page 34 is reproduced below:

The evidence regarding the causation between Samsung's infringing conduct and an irreparable harm to Apple is somewhat contradictory. It seems that at least some smartphone purchasers consider the product's look in deciding which product to buy. For example, Samsung's expert acknowledged that [redacted] Wagner Dep. 28-29. [redacted] Sood Reply Decl. Ex. D at 67; Rangel Reply Decl. Ex. A at 28. Moreover, at least one of Samsung's own surveys indicates that [redacted]. Ho Decl. Ex. A at 10. This evidence suggests, then, that product design generally is at least *one factor*, and for some people may be the *primary factor*, influencing a person's decision to purchase a smartphone.

Samsung, in contrast, has provided some evidence that Apple's market share and potential loss of customers is unrelated to Samsung's product design, and that smartphone design in general is not a determinative factor in consumer decision-making. [redacted] Wagner Decl. ¶¶ 35-36 & 40-43. This suggests that the driver in consumer demand may be the novelty of the product, and not necessarily the design. [redacted] Jenkins Decl. Ex. MM at 13. Samsung also offers evidence that smartphone buyers are motivated to purchase products for a whole host of reasons, [redacted]. Wagner Decl. ¶ 81. Although Apple has offered some evidence that survey results underreport the impact that design may have on consumer decision-making, it is not clear how much underreporting is likely to occur. *See* Sood Reply Decl. ¶¶ 21-33.

Moreover, evidence regarding consumer choice is even more ambiguous in light of the fact that Apple's patents do not claim the entire article of manufacture. Therefore, even if "design" matters to a new smartphone purchaser, it is not clear how much design of the front face of the phone matters to that same purchaser.

3. Delay

Patent Owner argues (on page 22) that “The columns are not independent of the web page, and there is no indication that they have any independent existence or meaning other than as a means of conveniently arranging a subset of the web page's content.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that this argument has been previously answered supra.

Patent Owner argues (on page 23) that “Nor does Lira disclose that it’s reformatting ever creates, or leaves, any space, gap or separation between logical columns.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that it can be seen from figures 8, 9, 10, and 14, that when the webpage is reformatted into logical columns there exists space between these smartly sized and arranged columns that need be traversed across to reach an adjacent column. Additionally, there exists space on the sides of the columns, where the display window can be selectively panned over.

Patent Owner argues that “Lira's columns have no area between them that is not part of one of the columns", citing the office actions statement that "in Figure 14B, if the background of the web page is a solid color (e.g., white), that will be the color of the

area beyond the edge of the document, given that the area beyond the edge [of column 1220] will be a portion of the neighboring column 1225. Thus, under this example, the area beyond the edge of the column displayed is a solid color, e.g., white."

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that when a user is traversing outside of the current column, they are either displayed with an area of blank space that is not part of either column or a portion of another document column (see figure 14B), that is separately identifiable as provided above.

Patent Owner argues that “HTML as a common page topology that is usually "readily reformatted into constrained sets of logical columns," see Lira page 10, lines 12 to 30. HTML does distinguish among the topology of headers, footers, the body of the text, etc., see page 10, lines 13-20. However, the entire page with header, footer and body in HTML is still a single document; see Myers Decl. paragraphs 55-57.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that the reformatted document that is created in Lira need not be an HTML document (see page 11, lines 2-9). Where this newly formatted document reacts differently to traversal than a traditional HTML document, providing the ability to keep a user in a column that they are traversing by providing a bounce back function (see column 15, paragraph 3).

2. Arguments directed at the "edge" of "the electronic document"

a.

Patent Owner argues that “Given that the '381 patent's method 700 treated the boundary of internal Block 9 as if it were not an "edge of the electronic document," the '381 patent lends no support for treating Lira's internal reformatted column of information 1220 as an "electronic document" either.” The '381 specification is fully consistent with the use of the term "edge of the electronic document" to mean what might be called the "outer" edges of the webpage, rather than internal edges.

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that the patent speaks to navigation on a traditional webpage with all content navigable in a connected manner, no separate treatment for individual components. Lira teaches utilizing each of the columns as their own individual component, where scrolling and navigation is done with respect to the current column (for example) (see page 14, paragraph 3 through column 16, paragraph 3). Where a “vertical alignment control is enabled when the user lifts the pen" (or finger) causing and action to be performed to the column, where the display window "snap[s]" to the nearest logical column.

Returning to the Courts claim construction and what had been previously agreed to:

“Apple argues that "edge of an electronic document" is a plain, non-technical term that should be given its ordinary meaning, and that this ordinary meaning precludes the possibility of "internal" edges. For example, Apple argues that when

images are embedded within a webpage, the webpage is the electronic document. In that context, the images within the webpage cannot also be electronic documents." (see page 18 of Exhibit 7)

…

"Thus, the dispute centers around whether "edge of an electronic document" can refer to edges that are within an electronic document or whether "edge of an electronic document" refers only to an external boundary." (see page 19 of Exhibit 7)

…

"Called on to resolve the dispute between the parties, the **Court agrees with Samsung that an electronic document can be embedded in another electronic document, and therefore that "edge of an electronic document" is not limited to "external" edges."** (see page 19 of Exhibit 7)

…

"Under the express language of the claims, webpages and digital images are examples of electronic documents. See '381 Patent at 36:4-7 (claims 6 and 7). Noting that a webpage can contain multiple embedded digital images, Samsung argues that an electronic document can include other embedded electronic documents. Samsung's Resp. at 7. Thus, according to Samsung's reasoning, an edge of an electronic document can be internal. At the hearing, Apple disagreed that a digital image within a webpage would be an "electronic document." However, Apple has not offered a limiting principle, rooted in the intrinsic evidence, to establish why an electronic document may not be nested in another electronic document and why an "edge of an electronic

document" therefore may not be internal to the document in light of Samsung's example. Thus, the claim language supports Samsung's position. With this understanding, the Court looks to other evidence for guidance." (see pages 20-21 of Exhibit 7)

…

"Thus, while none of the Blocks in Figure 8C is an electronic document on which the snap back function is applied in this specific embodiment, nothing in the specification precludes any Block from being an electronic document in another embodiment. Phillips, 415 F.3d at 1323 (noting that "persons of ordinary skill in the art rarely would confine their definitions of terms to the exact representations depicted in the embodiments"). Indeed, at the Markman hearing, **Apple accepted the notion that a display window could contain two adjacent electronic documents for purposes of the '381 Patent when each document scrolled independently from the other. Markman Hr'g Tr. at 99-101."** (see pages 21-22 of Exhibit 7)

…

"Moreover, Dr. Van Dam has not explained why a webpage beyond the edge of an embedded digital image is "new information," such that the snap back feature does not apply, while a wallpaper image beyond the edge of a digital image is not "new information," such that the snap back feature does apply. See '381 Patent at 27:36-39 **(specification expressly discloses embodiments that display a "wallpaper image such as a picture or pattern" beyond the edge of the electronic document)**. Nor

has Dr. Van Dam explained why this distinction would be apparent to a person skilled in the art.

Apple has not justified adopting a construction that would limit the claims to one embodiment in the specification. Alternatively, Samsung's construction is in harmony with the claim language and the specification. Accordingly, the Court construes "edge of [an or the] electronic document" to have its plain and ordinary meaning. Thus, **the Court does not limit the term "edge of [and or the] electronic document" to mean only an external edge as is urged by Apple. An "edge" of an electronic document may be internal."** (see page 23 of Exhibit 7)

In Summary, and as supported by the Examiner through independent evaluation of web pages can and do contain other individual files/document embedded within them each of which has an edge that acts as a border between it and other documents, the parent document, and or non-document traversable areas.

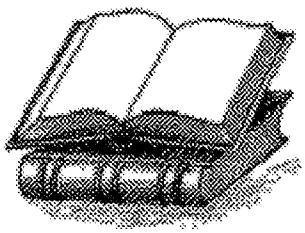
Under Lira, whole documents (webpages) further contain individual images and column based text portions (see page 11, line 27 through column 12, line 2 and in figure 8A), that are internal to the webpage as a whole, where bounce back is effected responsive to the window being misaligned with the column based sub-document content (see page 15, lines 18-31). Furthermore, under Lira, the column in which the display window is located over could be an outside column where when the window is moved away from the document and over an outside boundary, the bounce back could

be responsive to the document as a whole, moving from the whitespace on the top, bottom, and sides of the webpage back over the webpage.

To further support the Examiner's view that content columns/image embedded in the webpage are themselves separate documents, the Examiner has supplied the an online article written in 1998, by J.Koren, under the title of “Including Images in Web Pages”, at http://unsco.org/webworld/infotraining/inline.html, hereinafter UNdoc. UNdoc provides a description of exactly how images are embedded in documents, specifying that:

- “Even though the images are all seen together along with the text, each is a separate file.” (see page 1).

- “To include an image in a web document, you need to use an image tag, <IMG SRC="*address*">, where "address" is the address and name of a given image file. It can be a relative or absolute address, following the rules for relative and absolute addresses given in the tutorial on links. For instance:
<IMG SRC="images/books.gif"> produces:



Additionally, it is also important to remember that even if there are no internal edges, Lira still provides for an ability to navigate to an area beyond the edges of the document as a whole while input is maintained on the display, thereafter returning to the column.

b. Arguments Directed Toward an "Edge of the Electronic Document"

i.

Patent Owner argues that "The Offices interpretation of "edge of the electronic document" is unclear".

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that the document has several edges as each of which is provided below:

1. Edges of individual columns—There are two way to look at this:

(1) if the columns are each treated as individual documents, as the Examiner and 3PR agree, they are then each bordered on the top, bottom and sides with a document edge that separates that particular column for other columns, the header, the colophon, and / or an area outside of all other document content.

(2) even if columns are not interpreted as individual documents they are still separated by edges that separate them from other document segments (other columns, the header, the colophon, and / or an area outside of all other document content),

where the area between the separate document segments is defined by either the client or the host that reformatted the webpage (see page 11, lines 1-24).

Leaving at least the following edges:

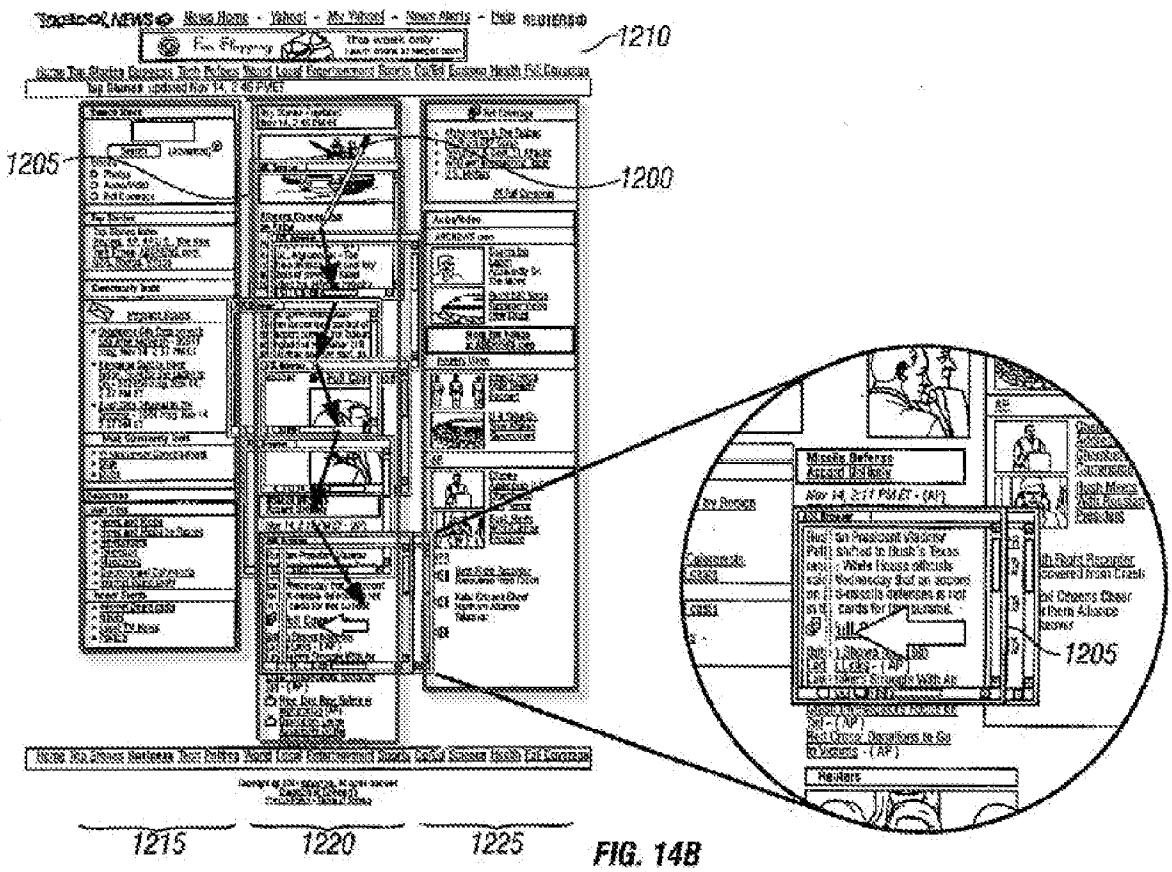


FIG. 14B

2. Edges of images – were image have been shown above with reference to the UNdoc to be separate files than the webpage. Leaving at least the following edges:

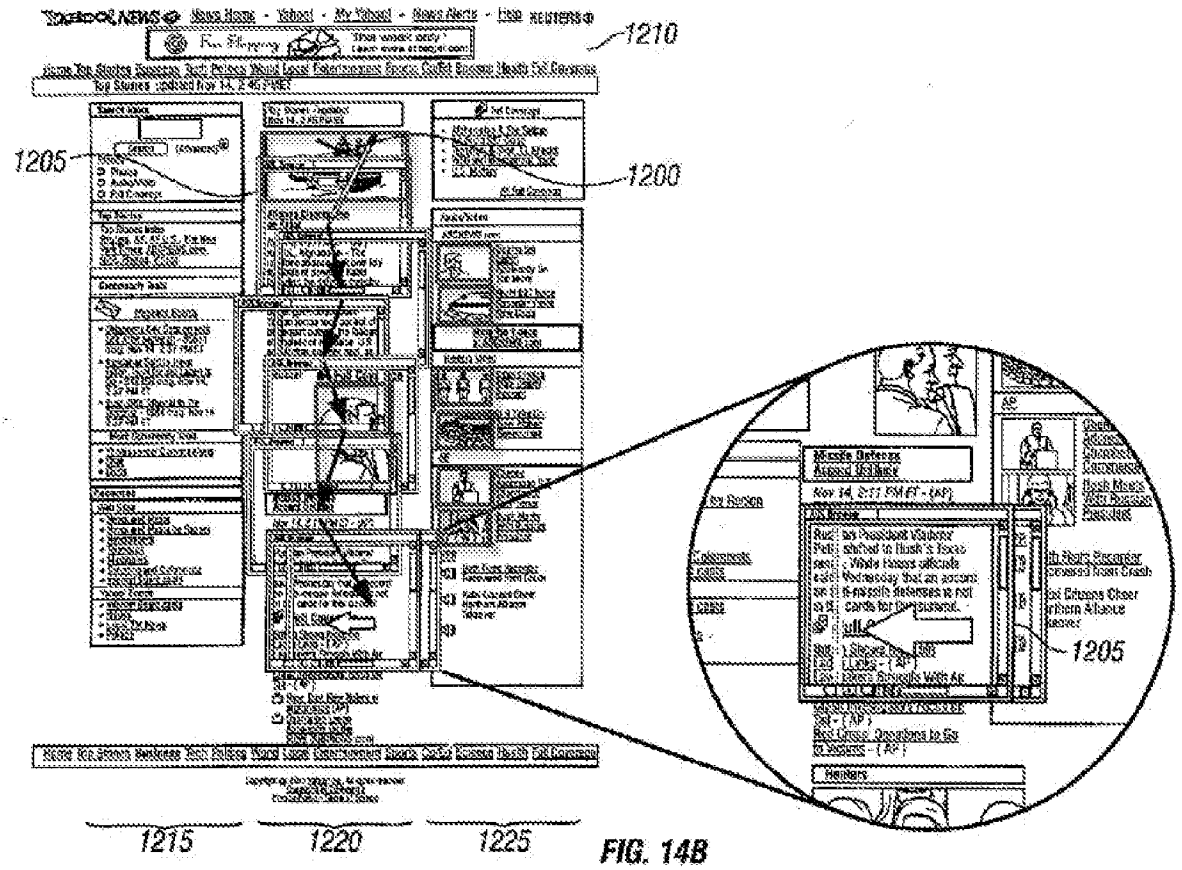


FIG. 14B

3. Edges of the reformatted document as a whole- as when the document goes through reformatting for display on a small screen display device as described in LIRA it transitions form a page filling square of a document:

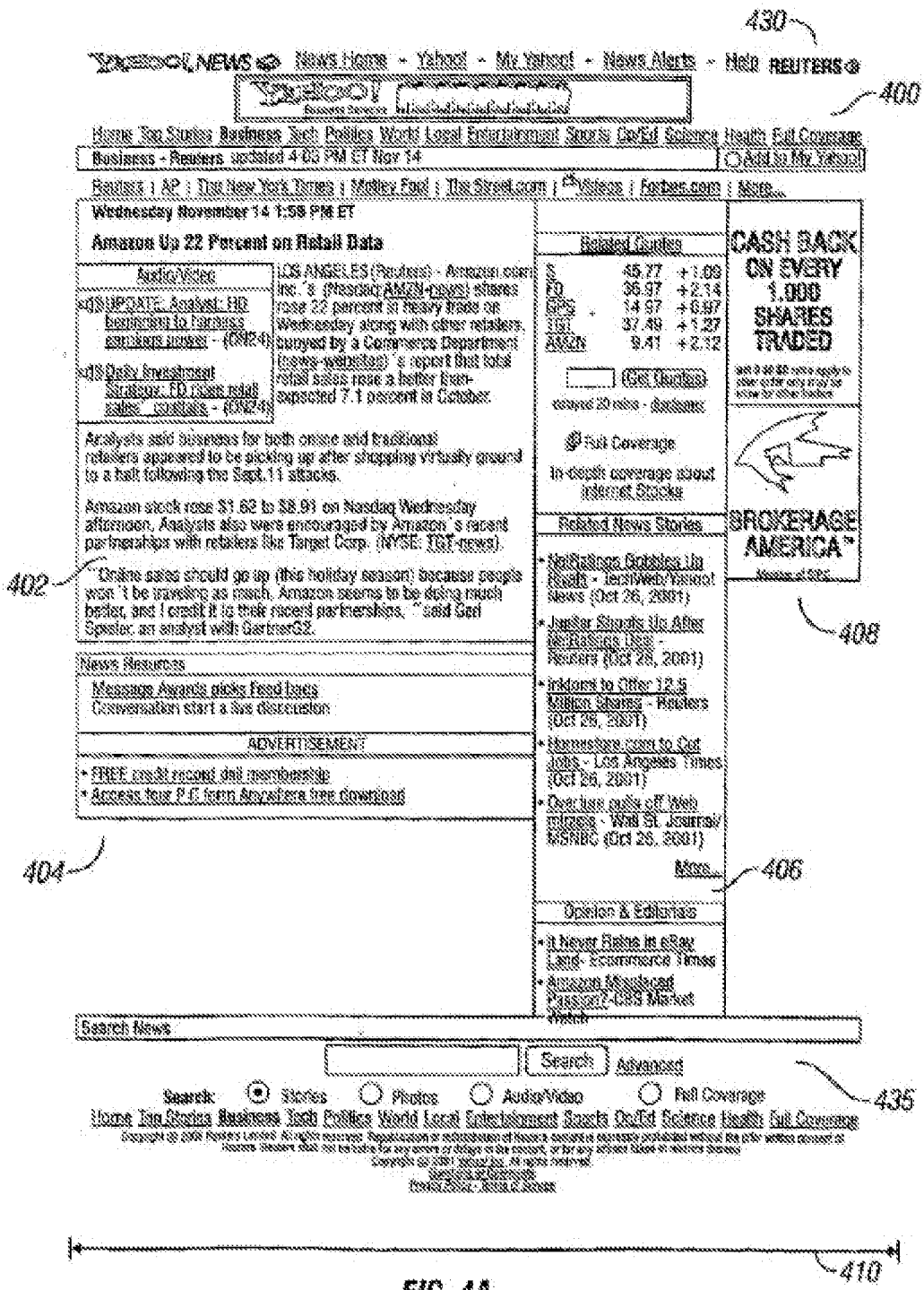


FIG. 4A

To a reformatted document where column sizes are shrunk to the width of the small screen display device [425]:

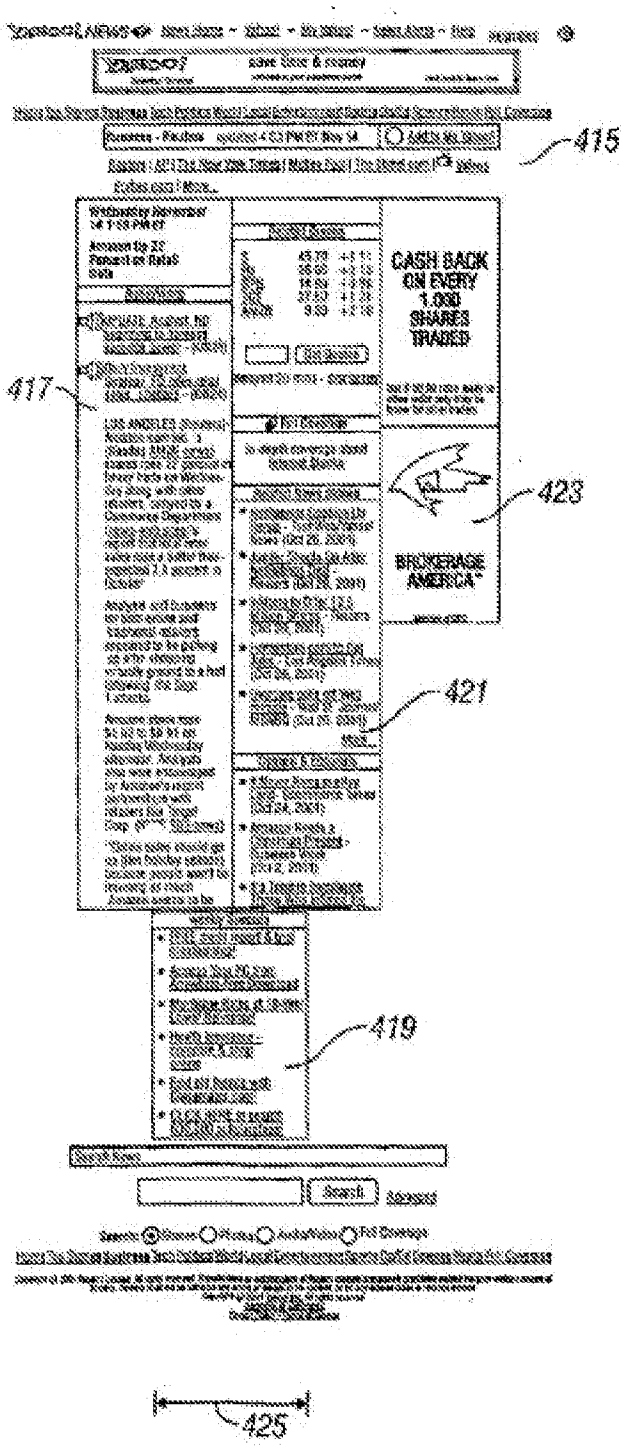

415
417
CASH BACK ON EVERY 1,000 SHARES TRADED
423
BROKERAGE AMERICA
421
419
425

FIG. 4B

This leave an additional traversable area outside of the column on the left and right sides, where this area is not shown to be part of the document (supra), and further it could not possible be defined by the document as it didn't exist until the document was reformatted by either the client or the host for view on the small screen display device (see page 11, lines 1-24). Leaving at least the following edges:

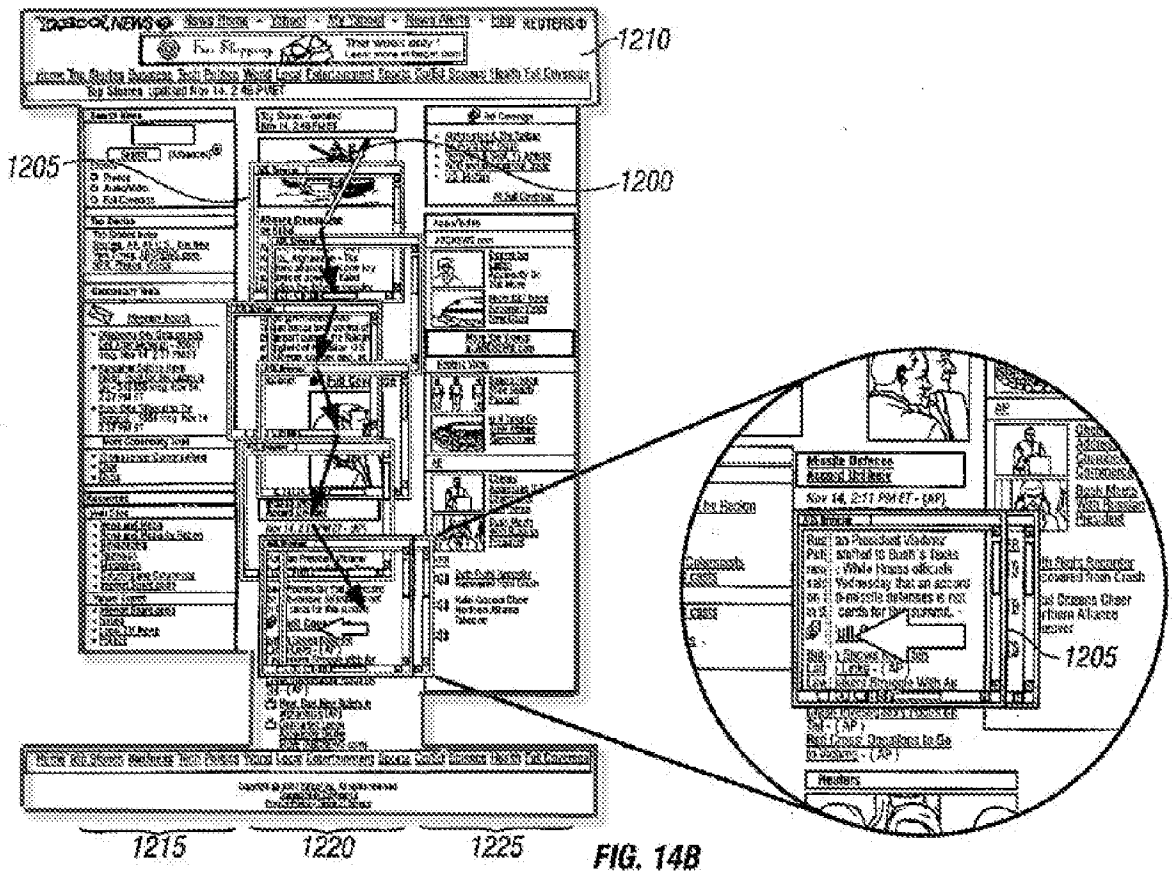


FIG. 14B

ii. Argument pertaining to "column boundary" (from page 29)

Patent Owner argues that “In other words, the edges of an internal embedded electronic document are "internal edges," but a simple line drawn somewhere on the web page is not an "internal edge" under the court's construction.”

In response, the Examiner agrees with the Patent Owner that internal hand drawn lines are not images, as they are not the border of a document.

iii.

Patent Owner argues that “However, the phrase "edge of **an** electronic document" appears nowhere in the claims, or indeed in the patent. The proper phrase for construction is "edge of **the** electronic document," limited to the definite article "the," as reflected in the claims. If the indefinite article "an" were not erroneously substituted for "the" in this analysis, the court would not likely have concluded, in light of the disclosure, that an edge of "the" singular electronic document may be internal.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that an edge of an internal document is also a corresponding edge of the surrounding document, or neighboring document. Specifically with the '381 Patent and Lira what is of importance is maintaining display of the display region of interest, so edges between display regions are these edges that warrant further processing by the system and effect the bounce back from an area beyond the edge. The Examiner further notes that with respect to each embodiment described by the Examiner in Lira that reads on the claims the

document scrolled across / panned is the same document whose edge is reached and then bounced back to from a non-document area.

Patent Owner argues that “As Professor Myers notes in his declaration, the phrase "electronic file" in the '381 specification refers to a digital file which contains display data for the display of an "electronic document having a document length and a document width," Myers Decl. I[I[21-22; see '381 patent, col. 2, lines 14-19. To a person of ordinary skill in the art, such electronic documents as described in the '381 specification would not "contain data for the display of areas beyond the edges of the electronic document of a particular height and width." Myers Decl. paragraph 22. Accordingly, the assertion that an edge of "the" electronic document could be internal, and therefore that the electronic document could include within itself areas beyond internal edges, runs contrary to the understanding of one skilled in the art.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that in this case the internal image would not store data about the rest of the webpage in its file, nor would the web page store anything more than a link to the image. This is evidenced by the UNdoc's description of exactly how images are embedded in documents, specifying that:

- “Even though the images are all seen together along with the text, each is a separate file.” (see page 1).

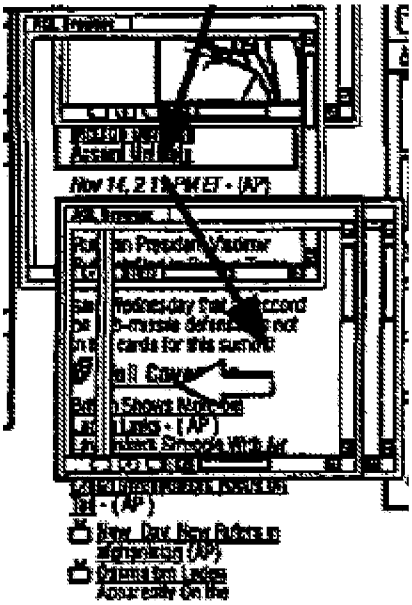
- “To include an image in a web document, you need to use an image tag, <IMG SRC="*address*">, where "address" is the address and name of a given image file.

3. Arguments regard the “edge of the electronic document” being "reached while translating the electronic document in the first direction"

Patent Owner argues that the “edge of the electronic document” is not "reached while translating the electronic document in the first direction".

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that:

With respect the embodiment described in figure 14B of Lira, where the **bounce back is done with respect the single middle column being traversed**, column boundaries are meet multiple times during vertical scrolling but the bounce back / rubber banding is only effected when the input is lifted. Specifically, the claim can be read on alone by the last black arrow and the corrective white arrow, in this case scrolling starts from a position off of the left edge yet because input is maintained on the screen no horizontal correction will occur, now as the user traverses diagonally down and right several to several hundred different views of the web page column come into view until the point where the right edge of the column is meet here an area outside of the column will begin to be displayed until the point in which input is removed from the display, only then will the movement beyond the bounds of the column be corrected by the movement depicted by the white arrow. (see page 15, lines 18-31)



Another example that Lira would provide for would be for direct vertical scrolling down, where several to several hundred images are depicted in a direct vertical scroll, where then a horizontal movement is imparted on the already downward movement (slight horizontal movement where there is still a downward component), this causes the column border to be reached, and exceeded displaying an area outside of the column will begin to be displayed until the point in which input is removed from the display, only then will the movement beyond the bounds of the column be corrected by the movement depicted by the white arrow. (see page 15, lines 18-31) Lira further provides for horizontal and vertical motion to be separately considered, allowing this to be looked at as still being a downward scrolling albeit with a horizontal component (see page 16, lines 12-18).

With respect to the previously disclosed embodiment where a user can scroll horizontally between columns with their finger on the screen, say the user starts on the middle column (first portion) of figure 10 and then moves their finger horizontally so as to display portions of each of the middle and the left column (second portion of the document), as the user continues to scroll horizontally eventually they reach the left edge of the left column, and even overtake the border displaying an area outside of the columns (outside of the document) along with a smaller area of the document (third portion) (see the first AOL browser window in figure 10), then according to and implementation explicitly defined in Lira of a “vertical alignment control” (see page 15, lines 18-31), "when the user lifts the pen" (or finger) the window "snap[s]" to the nearest logical column, or in this case the left column, thereby displaying the fourth portion. This allows the bounds of the reformatted document to be overtaken so as to show that the document ends at this point, but then upon a release of the input replaces the user over the document as is described in the '381patent.

Patent Owner argues that “any right boundary of column 1220 must already be within the display window when translation in the asserted first direction begins.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that nothing in the claim requires a beginning state where the window is centered, nor does the claim start at a point where input is first placed on the screen, rather the claim starts with a "movement of an

object on or near the touch screen display", which actually is much closer to an intermediate state where contact is already applied. Lira further does not expressly teach that the boundary is displayed within the centered window. Furthermore, reformatting of the page (sizing of columns to a width equal to a display width) is effected by either the host or the client themselves, allowing for diverse configuration ability.

Patent Owner argues that “Lira is expressly disclosed to be programmed so that any leftward or rightward translation interpreted as intentional does not snap the display back to the starting column, but instead either does nothing, or moves the display further in that direction to another column, see Lira page 15, lines 18-29. Thus, the only situation in which an intentional translation toward the asserted "edge" would operate to snap the display back to the column upon liftoff would be if the user had failed to correctly set the sensitivity thresholds that Lira uses to interpret such movements as intentional or not.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that this paragraph is inconsistent with the disclosure of Lira. Lira teaches a “snap to the nearest logical column” where when a user over scrolls a column they are bounced back over the adjacent column upon removal of input, so long as they don’t over scroll it by a distance over a threshold that would imply that they desire to scroll to an adjacent screen portion. (see Lira page 15, lines 18-29)

Patent Owner argues that “"The fact that a certain result or characteristic may occur or be present in the prior art is not sufficient to establish the inherency of that result or characteristic." M.P.E.P. § 2112(IV) (emphasis added) (citing In re Rijckaert, 9 F.3d 1531, 1534, 28 USPQ2d 1955, 1957 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (reversing rejection because inherency was based on what would result due to optimization of conditions, not what was necessarily present in prior art); In re Oelrich, 666 F.2d 578, 581-82,212 USPQ 323, 326 (CCPA 1981).”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that this is the way movements in Lira need operate under conditions expressly described or displayed in the figures.

B. Arguments directed at "displaying an area beyond the edge of the electronic document"

Patent Owner argues that “the portion displayed in display window 1205 labeled "asserted area beyond the edge" is simply another portion of webpage electronic document 1210 beyond an asserted (and unidentified and undiscussed by Lira) boundary of column 1220. Since the column is not "the electronic document," this is not an area beyond the edge of it.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that to determine what is part of the document and what is not part of the document we need to first discuss what makes up the document. Here the original document is a standard HTML based webpage, the content of the document is reformatted where each portion is reformatted to best be viewed on a small screen display device. Noted embodiments include: 1) placing header, body, and footer into a single column the width of the display window (see page 9, paragraph 5 and figure 3); 2) separating the page into components and reformatting each of a plurality of columns into a logical column with a width that is less than or equal to the display window width, then “the logical columns ... are aligned for viewing on the display" (page 10, line 22 through page 11, line 17).

AREA BETWEEN COLUMNS

Here this is no longer a standard single webpage document but rather a parsed and reassembled document made up of separate distinct subdocument portions that have been reformatted and then presented together for display, while additionally proving for additional constraints between columns to control scrolling between columns / maintaining display in a column of interest. Additionally the assembled components can be saved “in a language other than HTML for easier viewing on the small display window." Below the Examiner has applied stripes to areas believe to be outside of the column document:

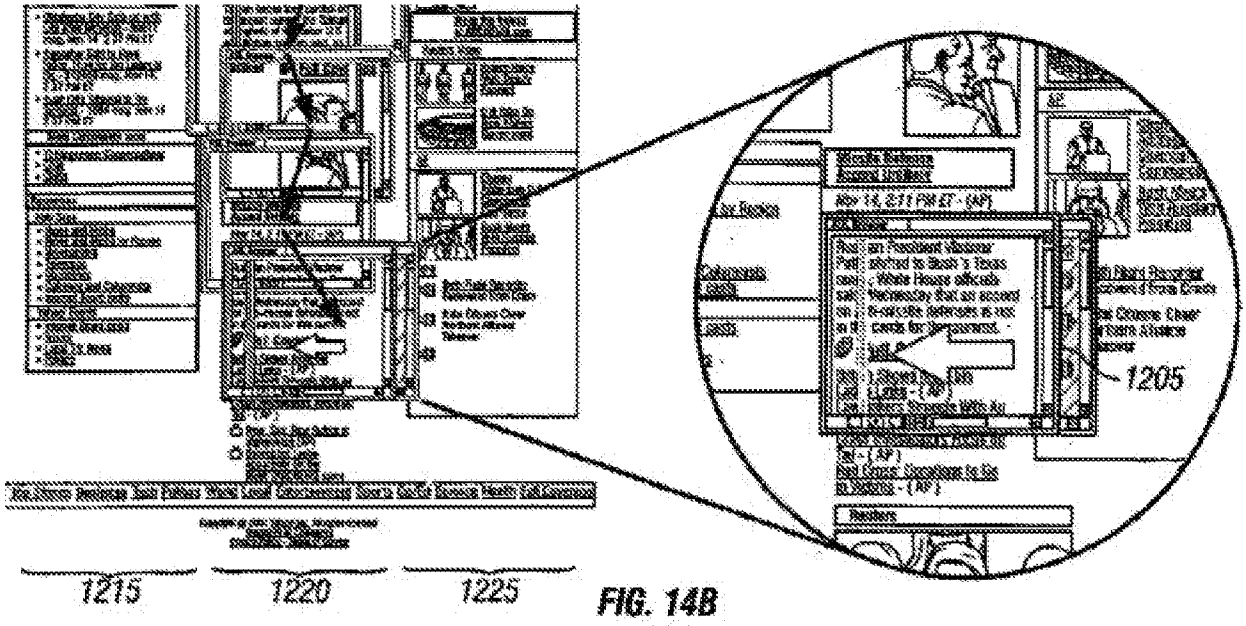


FIG. 14B

AREA OUTSIDE COLUMNS

Additionally, Lira notes reformatting a page so as to create a plurality of logical columns sized to the display window size, while allowing the header and colophon to maintain their previous dimensions. These columns are “reduced to a width that does not exceed the width of the display window” (see page 10, paragraphs 1-3). Lira at no point describes reformatting a border area outside of the columns, merely showing it as a traversable outside of the documents limits.

To better show the limits of the page in Lira, the page itself need be defined. Lira provides for the reformatting of a page coded in HTML, or a web page (see page 9, paragraph 6 through page 10, paragraph 3), where Lira defines the page as elements

400 and 415, corresponding to the ordinary and reformatted page respectively. Each page is said to consist of 4 elements:

for the ordinary HTML based web page:

402, 404, 406, and 408 each having differing widths as ordinarily sized to fit within a wide window; and

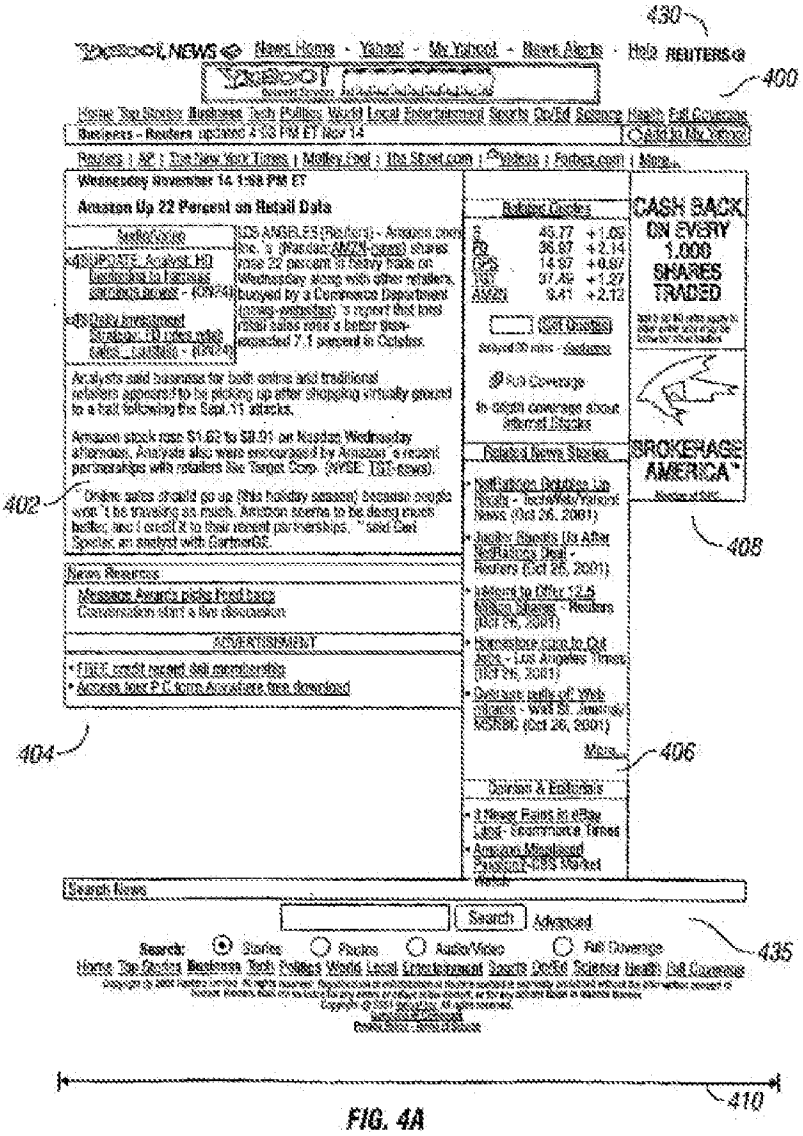


FIG. 4A

for the reformatted:

417, 419, 421, and 423 with widths corresponding to the width of the narrow display

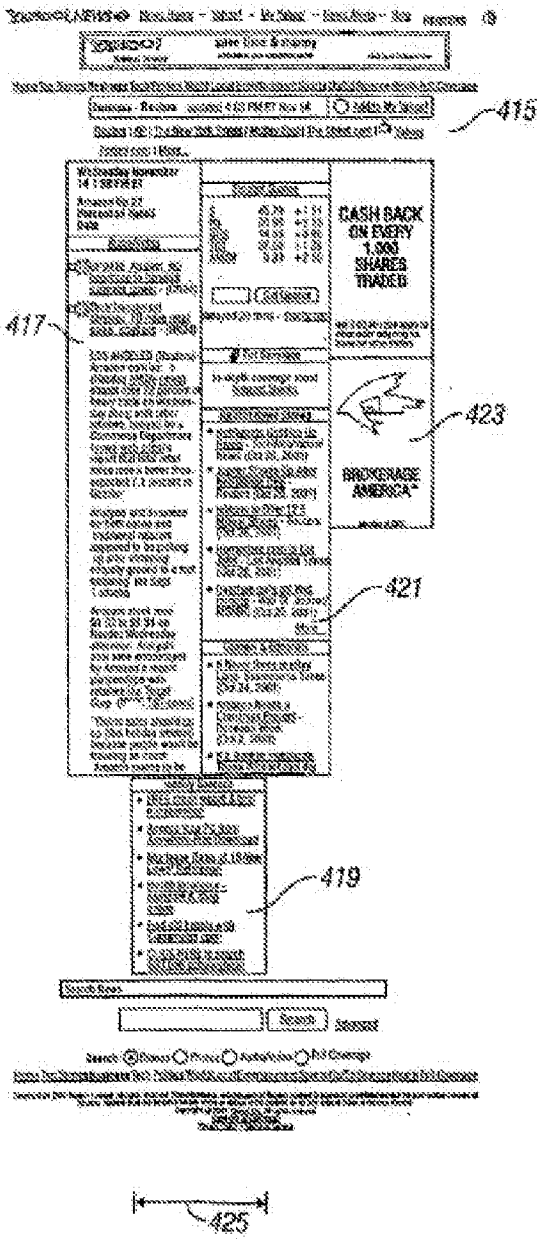
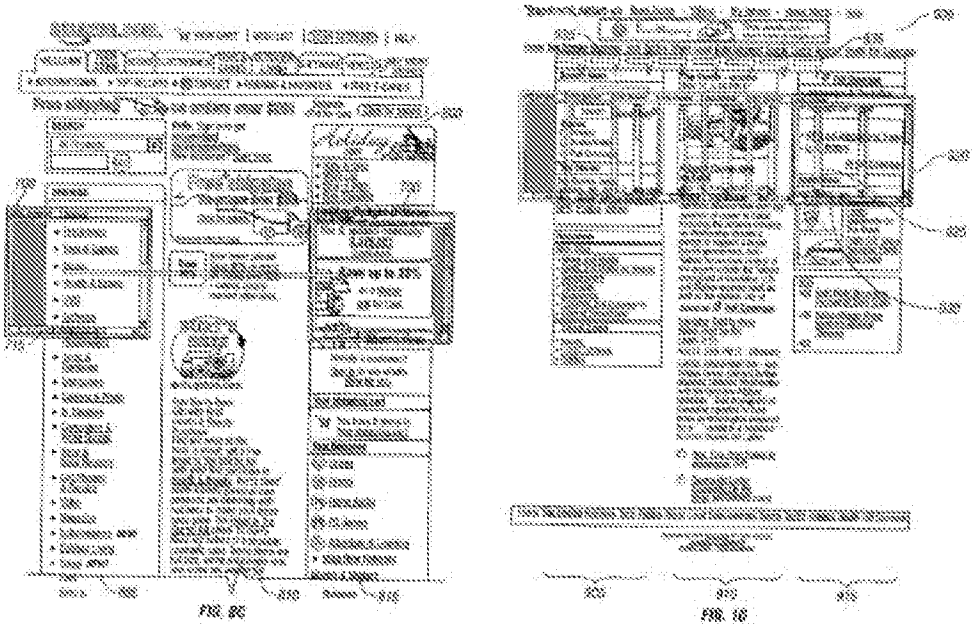


FIG. 4B

As Lira then reformats the page to the display of figure 4B, there is left as additional space on the sides of the reduced columns that is not defined by the document (not a portion of the 4 elements of the document). Figures 8C and 10 show that this space outside of the columns can be navigated to, when the user maintains input contact with the display, showing and area devoid of document content. This area has been greyed in by the Examiner to better illustrate the offices position.



Where this area outside of the column document area, is only shown until the user removes contact from the display, at which point a "vertical allignmet control" causes the nearest logical column to snap into allignment with the

display window, thereby removing display of the non-document / outside area. Additionally, a "horizontal allignment control" may also be used to keep the document within the bounds of the display (see page 15, third paragraph through page 16, third paragraph).

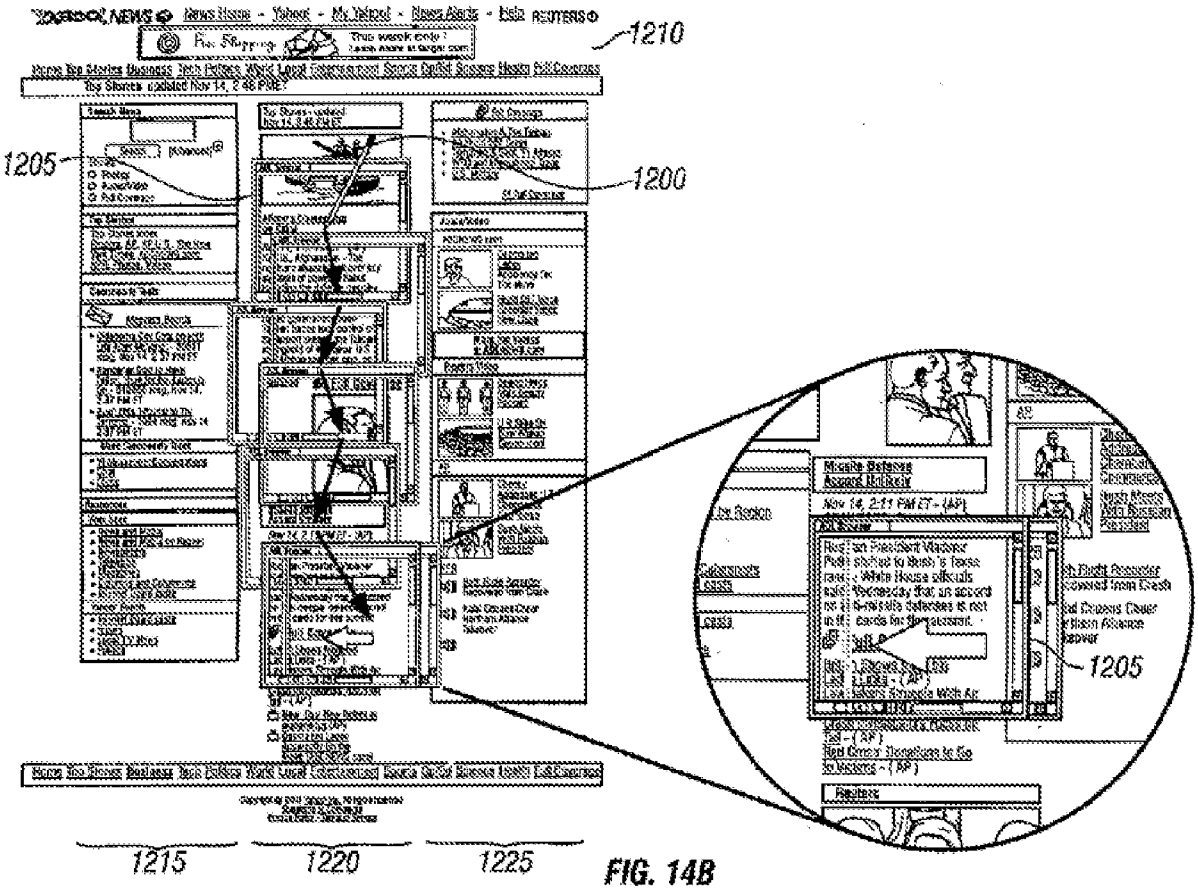


FIG. 14B

With regard to arguments by the Patent Owner regarding what is interpretable as an edge of the document, Lira has been shown to take the webpage and reformat into a more easily viewable form for a small screen

display device, doing this by creating its own logical columns intelligently sized so as to fit within the screens bounds. These logical columns are then displayed adjacent to one another, and traversable in-between, but this is not a typical traversal as would be the case if this were the original web page document, but rather an intelligent constrained navigation where a user would have to show that they really intend to leave a column (through increased movements) to be directed to an adjacent column and leave the prior. This new gap that exists between the columns is not part of the original document but rather but rather a non-document portion defined by the area between the edges of the two logical columns.

Even if the internal edges where not edges of the document, which the Office contends that they are and is further supported by the courts construction of claim terms of exhibit 7 pages 17-23, the area outside of the columns would clearly be an area beyond the edge, where this area can clearly be reached upon traversal (see Figures 8C and 10). The '381's specification even further defines that a wallpaper image is displayed beyond the edge of the document (see column 27, lines 36-40). To say that the area outside of the columns is still part of the document contradicts the teachings of Lira which shrinks columns so as to allow them to fit within the reduced size display. When the columns are shrunk space is left below the header on the sides of the columns where document content previously existed. To go even one step further, Lira shows

embodiments where the window traversal stretches outside of the bounds of the header and colophon (see figures 8C and 16, amongst others).

C. Arguments regarding "displaying an area beyond the edge of the electronic document," … "in response to [the] edge... being reached"

Patent Owner argues that "the asserted "area beyond the edge" is simply the contiguous area adjacent to the previously displayed portion of the asserted "electronic document," (column 1220), and which will be displayed by translation in that direction without any regard to whether or not an edge of a column is reached. There is no disclosure that Lira modifies its behavior in any way depending upon whether this boundary reaches the screen, or even makes any special note of it reaching the screen."

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that Lira has been shown to take the webpage and reformat into a more easily viewable form for a small screen display device, doing this by creating its own logical columns intelligently sized so as to fit within the screens bounds, where the page is even recordable in a "language other than HTML" (11:1-9). These logical columns are then displayed adjacent to one another, and traversable in-between, but this is not a typical traversal as would be the case if this were the original web page document, but rather an intelligent constrained navigation where a user would have to show that they really intend to leave a column (through increased movements) to be directed to an adjacent column and leave the prior. This

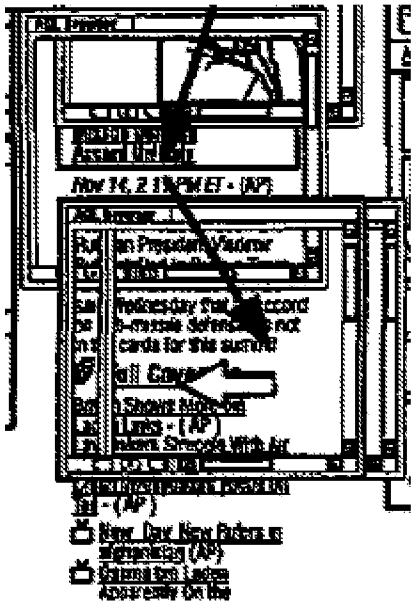
new gap that exists between the columns is not part of the original document but rather but rather a non-document portion defined by the area between the edges of the two logical columns.

D. Arguments directed at “displaying a third portion of the electronic document… while translating in the first direction”

Patent Owner argues that “The scrolling described in the Office Action is not displaying this portion while translating the electronic document "in the first direction." In particular, as shown in the various copies of Fig. 14B annotated by the requester in Exhibit 6, Part A, there are clearly several intermediate translations between the translation in the first direction from the asserted first portion to the asserted second portion and the subsequent later translation in a different direction to the asserted third portion, so that the display of the asserted third portion and the area beyond the edge do not occur while translating in the first direction (i.e., from the first to the second portion).”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that with respect the embodiment described in figure 14B of Lira, where the **bounce back is done with respect the single middle column being traversed**, column boundaries are meet multiple times during vertical scrolling but the bounce back / rubber banding is only effected when the input is lifted. Specifically, the claim can be read on alone by the last black arrow and the corrective white arrow, in this case scrolling starts from a position off of the left edge

yet because input is maintained on the screen no horizontal correction will occur, now as the user traverses diagonally down and right several to several hundred different views of the web page column come into view until the point where the right edge of the column is meet here an area outside of the column will begin to be displayed until the point in which input is removed from the display, only then will the movement beyond the bounds of the column be corrected by the movement depicted by the white arrow. (see page 15, lines 18-31)



Another example that Lira would provide for would be for direct vertical scrolling down, where several to several hundred images are depicted in a direct vertical scroll, where then a horizontal movement is imparted on the already downward movement (slight horizontal movement where there is still a downward component), this causes the column border to be reached and exceeded displaying an area outside of the column will begin to be displayed until the point in which input is removed from the display, only

then will the movement beyond the bounds of the column be corrected by the movement depicted by the white arrow. (see page 15, lines 18-31) Lira further provides for horizontal and vertical motion to be separately considered, allowing this to be looked at as still being a downward scrolling albeit with a horizontal component (see page 16, lines 12-18).

Patent Owner argues (from page 39) that “The claim requires that both the "second portion" and the "third portion" be displayed "while translating in the first direction." However, as shown in Fig. 14B, there are clearly several intermediate changes of direction of translation between the translation in the "first direction" from the display of the first portion to the display of the second portion, and the subsequent later translation in a different direction to the third portion.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that again each arrow depicts for several to several hundred translations of viewable content. Additionally, each of the arrow depict scrolling in a common down direction, with the white arrow clearly depicting the only opposite direction of movement.

Patent Owner argues that “if the user has scrolled directly downward, with no horizontal wobble, then when pen 100 lifts off the screen the display will not move and no "snap" will be seen. In sum, even Lira takes different actions depending on these different translation directions.”

In response, the Examiner agrees with the Patent Owner to the extent that there will be no bounce back, that is unless the user scrolls down past the bottom of the column where then a vertical bounce back may occur utilizing the "horizontal alignment control" to move back to the edge of the column, unless sufficient movement past the bottom column occurs so as to show that the user attempts to view the colophon rather than the column (see page 16, lines 1-18).

E. Arguments regarding "displaying a third portion of the electronic document… smaller than the first portion"

Patent Owner argues that "Everything that is being displayed at this point in the scrolling is part of the web page, and part of the same electronic document. Myers Decl. I[I[87-88. Therefore, the third portion of column 1220, even if smaller than the first portion of column 1220, does not disclose "displaying a third portion of the electronic document, wherein the third portion is smaller than the first portion," as claimed in Claim 1."

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that Lira has been shown to take the webpage and reformat into a more easily viewable form for a small screen display device, doing this by creating its own logical columns intelligently sized so as to fit within the screens bounds, where the page is even recordable in a "language other than HTML" (11:1-9). These logical columns are then displayed adjacent to one another, and traversable in-between, but this is not a typical traversal as would be the case if this

were the original web page document, but rather an intelligent constrained navigation where a user would have to show that they really intend to leave a column document (through increased movements) to be directed to an adjacent column document and leave the prior. This new gap that exists between the columns is not part of the original document but rather but rather a non-document portion defined by the area between the edges of the two logical columns. So under this premise when the user partially scrolls off a column / image to partially display a neighboring border or other column or an outside area, the display space remaining to show the partial original column /image is diminished.(see figures 10 and 14B)

F. Arguments regarding the “area beyond the edge of the electronic document" being “no longer displayed”

Patent Owner argues that “even if column 1220 were "the electronic document" of the claim, and, even if Lira discloses the location of the asserted "edge" of column 1220, Lira still does not disclose, in response to detecting that the finger is no longer on or near the touch screen display, translating the electronic document in a second direction until the area beyond the edge of the column is no longer displayed. The "snap"-to-center column does not translate the electronic document in a second direction until the area beyond the edge of the column is no longer displayed.

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that Lira provides for two different means of “vertical alignment control”. In the First, vertical bars can be set up a thresholds for user scrolling where when a user is traversing vertically, slight horizontal movements are merely ignored, providing for completely straight up and down scrolling. In the Second, the embodiment specifically used against the claims, the same set up of vertical scrolling with threshold bars is used, however, as a user scrolls vertically, slight horizontal movements can be made, causing an area outside of the column to be viewed so long as input is maintained on the display, however, when input is removed the window snaps back to the column document being viewed (see page 14, line 28 through page 15, line 15).

Patent Owner argues that “to the extent the right boundary does not happen to be flush with the right edge of the display window, at least some area beyond the edge of the column will still be displayed.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that “The width of each logical column is less than or equal to the display window width.” (see page 11, lines 10-11)

Patent Owner argues that “Lira certainly never discloses that column 1220 is precisely the same width as the display window.”

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that "**The width of each logical column is** less than or **equal to the display window width**." (see page 11, lines 10-11)

Patent Owner argues that "Thus, even taking the rejection on its own terms, and setting aside whether a column is "the electronic document" of the claims at all, for just this one step of the claim to occur in the operation of Lira's alignment control, at least two unguaranteed events must occur first: (i) the column must be set to a width that is not simply no wider than the width of the display window, but exactly the same as the width of the display window; and (ii) the user's scrolling must wobble to an extent that does not exceed a user-defined threshold of snap sensitivity."

In response, the Examiner respectfully submits that Lira supplies results for both situations:

- "T**he width of each logical column is** less than or **equal to the display window width**." (see page 11, lines 10-11)
- Determining the user's intent to continue to view the current column or traverse to an adjacent column. (see page 4, lines 1-8)

III. Dependent Claims 2-6, 8-12, and 16

A. "wherein the electronic document is a web page"

With regard to claim 6, and applicants contention that the Office action merely treated the logical columns alone as documents, the Examiner contends that the logical columns are portions of the web page document as a whole. where yes when a user moves away from a logical column the bounce back feature occurs, because a user is actually moving away from a portion of the electronic document, over a border that divides / provides an edge to the electronic document, even though this edge may serve as a divider between the current logical column and the next logical column of the same webpage.

B. "wherein the electronic document includes a list of items"

With regard to claim 9, the claim requires that "the electronic document includes a list of items", where, as can be seen from figure 14B multiple lists of items are included in the electronic documents, for example in the first column,

Top stories include:

- Photos
- Audio/Video
- Full Coverage

Community Tools includes a Message Board with a list of associated items and then further More Community Tools with a list of three more items

Recourses include:

Web Sites

- News and Media
- News and Media by Regions
- Newspapers
- Television
- Magazines
- Columns and columnists
- Internet Broadcasts

Yahoo! Events

- Internet Broadcasts
- Issues
- Local TV News
- Politics

C. "wherein the second direction is opposite the first direction"

With regard to claim 10, the second direction movement is opposite the horizontal component of the first movements. Given the Example of figure 14B and the explanation of page 15, 3rd paragraph and page 16, paragraphs 1-3, Lira teaches movement in a first direction causing the traversal off of the portion of the document (column), where subsequent to a user releasing their contact the window is moved back over the column in the opposite direction to the horizontal component of the movement off of the column.

Furthermore, given the example provided above where Lira provides for an embodiment where a user can scroll directly horizontally between columns with their finger on the screen, say the user starts on the middle column (first portion) of figure 10 and then moves their finger horizontally so as to display portions of each of the middle and the left column (second portion of the document), as the user continues to scroll horizontally eventually they reach the left edge of the left column, and even overtake the border displaying an area outside of the columns (outside of the document) along with a smaller area of the document (third portion) (see the first AOL browser window in figure 10), then according to and implementation explicitly defined in Lira of a “vertical alignment control” (page 15, 3rd paragraph), "when the user lifts the pen" (or finger) the window "snap[s]" to the nearest logical column, or in this case the left column, thereby displaying the fourth portion. Where snapping in this situation would be a horizontal snapping in the exact opposite direction of all other movement.

IV. Independent claims 19 and 20

No new arguments are presented under this heading only relying on “same reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1".

Rejection B:

I. Claims 7 and 13-15

A. Claim 7

With regard to claim 7, Lira teaches giving images the same treatment as columns as far as bounce back in concerned. Specifically, see page 11, paragraph 5, where touch an drag scrolling results in a situation where "only a portion of a column or an image is visible in the PDA display window", where this situation is later said to be dealt with via snapping to the column / image when the input is removed from contact with the display (page 15, 3rd paragraph). Figure 14 further shows images that take up the entirety of columns within the webpage.

B. Claim 13

With regard to claim 13, Lira shows from figures 8C, 14B, and 16, displaying the area beyond the edge of the document in solid color, as in the figures white.

C. Claim 14

With regard to claim 14, which teaches the area beyond the edge of the document being visually distinct from the document, the 3PR provided that:

> "As discussed above in connection with claim 13 (supra at 45), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have the area beyond the edge of the document be a solid color or shade (e.g., white, black, gray, or any other solid color). Similarly, it would have been obvious to choose any one of these or other colors that have a sharp contrast from the document background to further clarify to the user that the end of the document has been reached, because an edge can be better conveyed by the application of contrast. Coloring

the area beyond the edge of the document a single shade so as to display some contrast with the edge of the document would have been a simple design choice representing a trivial and predictable variation, dependent on the designer's aesthetic preference. Visual distinctions were not novel in user interfaces, and their use here would have been entirely predictable to a person of ordinary skill."

The Examiner, however, notes that this is a primary objective of their invention that is not specifically discussed / satisfied by LIRA, and has such removed the rejection and confirmed dependent claim 14.

D. Claim 15

There are only same "as noted above" arguments presented under this heading.

II.

The Examiner notes that all supplied documentation has been reviewed showing the industrial applicability as well as alleged and proven copying by other parties.

REJECTION C:

Rejections over Ording

The Examiner has reviewed the 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 declaration by Mr. Ording, and has removed the Ording '975 reference based upon the sworn statements provided along with evidence of actual reduction to practice prior to the reference date.

All other arguments with respect to Ording '975 are moot given the accepted 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 declaration.

Summary

The Patent Under Reexamination's purpose is to show an area beyond a document edge upon maintaining input so as to visually display to a user the area they are attempting to view and provide them with the perception that they have reached the end of the document in this direction, then upon removal of input bouncing back / rubber banding / snapping to a display of the nearest display area which was left. This is exactly what Lira does by providing a display of an area beyond the document so as to show the user where they are in the traversal yet allowing for the window to "snap" back over the document upon removing input.

Claims 1-13, 15, 16, 19, and 20 are rejected.

Claims 14, 17, and 18 are confirmed.

Litigation Reminder

The patent Owner is reminded of the continuing responsibility under 37 CFR 1.565(a) to apprise the Office of any litigation activity, or other prior or concurrent proceeding, involving Patent Number: 7,469,381 throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. The third part requester is also reminded of the ability to similarly apprise the Office of any such activity or proceeding throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. See MPEP §§ 2207, 2282 and 2286.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 2 from the mailing date of this action.

Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) do not apply in reexamination proceedings. The provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 apply only to "an applicant" and not to parties in a reexamination proceeding. Further, in 35 U.S.C. 305 and in 37 CFR 1.550(a), it is required that reexamination proceedings "will be conducted with special dispatch within the Office."

Extensions of time in reexamination proceedings are provided for in 37 CFR 1.550(c). A request for extension of time must be filed on or before the day on which a response to this action is due, and it must be accompanied by the petition fee

set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(g). The mere filing of a request will not affect any extension of time. An extension of time will be granted only for sufficient cause, and for a reasonable time specified.

The filing of a timely first response to this final rejection will be construed as including a request to extend the shortened statutory period for an additional month, which will be granted even if previous extensions have been granted. In no event however, will the statutory period for response expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final action. See MPEP § 2265.

Correspondence Information

All correspondence relating to this *ex parte* reexamination proceeding should be directed:

By Mail to: Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam
Central Reexamination Unit
Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent & Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

By FAX to: (571) 273-9900
Central Reexamination Unit

By hand: Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Reexamination Legal Advisor or Examiner, or as to the status of this proceeding should be directed to the Central Reexamination Unit at telephone number (571)272-7705.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained form either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through

/Dennis G. Bonshock/

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