

Proposed Redacted Version of Exhibit 2030

Eagle View 2039
Xactware v. Eagle View
IPR2016-00592



Reference Guide: For Measuring Technicians



Eagle View Technologies, Inc.

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Eagle View Measurements

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Overview

Each project you work is displayed in **Render House**. This is one of the programs you will use daily on the job. A shortcut should be on your computer desktop.

Render House is a software package developed by Eagle View Technologies to accurately measure line length, determine pitch value and calculate the surface area of roofs. Using these measurements, Eagle View generates reports with information needed by roofing companies and insurance companies to provide accurate bids on roof repairs without the overhead, time, and risk of sending someone to physically perform the estimates.

Render House utilizes aerial images taken from low flying airplanes (for best resolution) to calculate the dimensions of a roof using a **3D Grid** and other digital tools.

The following sections will show you how **Render House** works and provide detailed instructions on its use.

Launching Render House

Follow these steps to start using **Render House** for the first time.

1. To launch **Render House**, double-click the **Render House** icon on your desktop.



RenderHouse

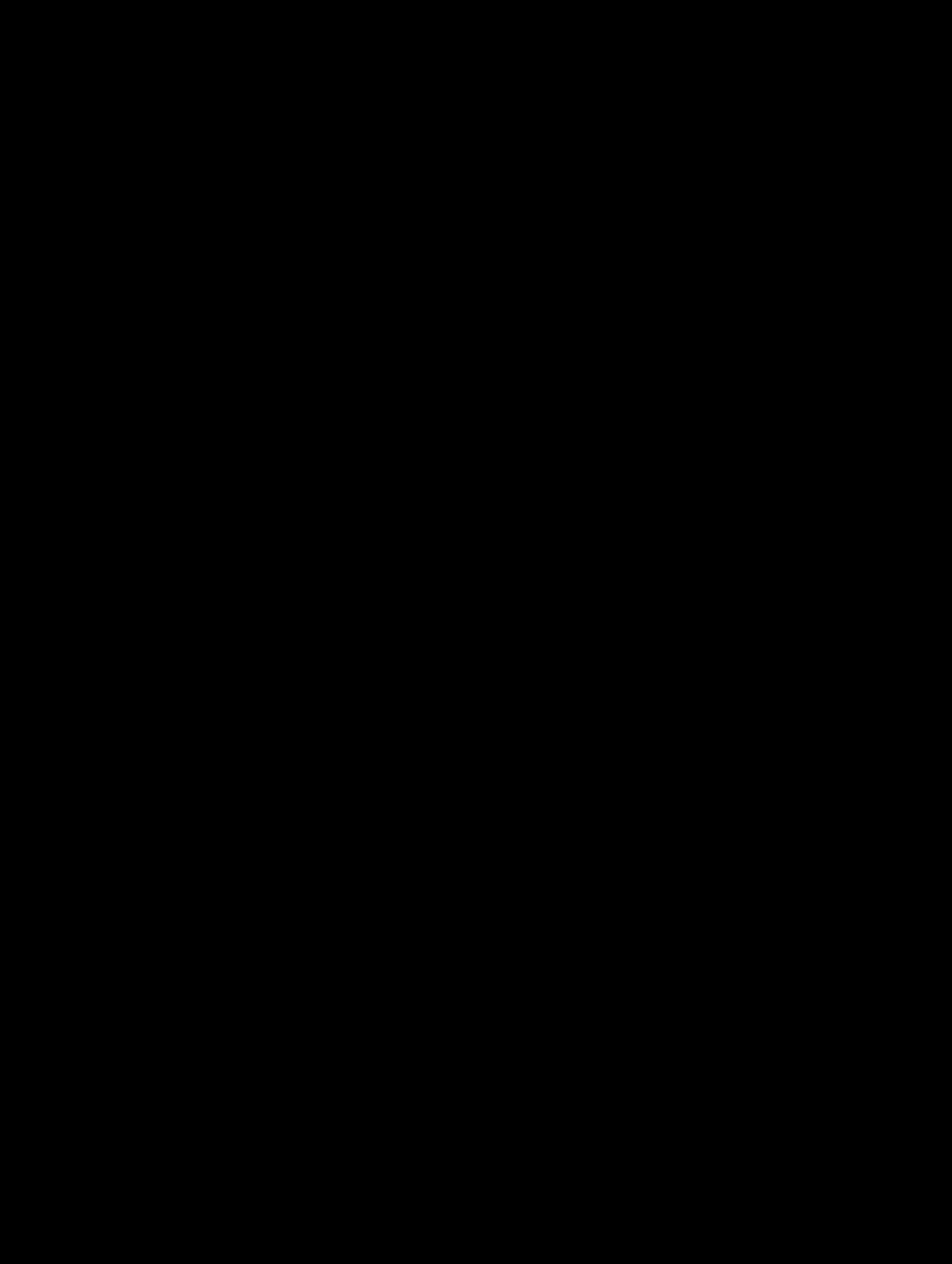
2. The first thing you will see after launching the program is a Command window as the program loads. This window will disappear and you will be taken to the **Queue Monitor**.

- vi. Measure both sides. To do this,
 1. Move the **Cursor** to the **drip edge** of one of the sides.
 2. Turn your **pitch** on going up the **slope**. Try to estimate the **pitch**.
Note: steeper is better than shallower.
 3. Create a **point**
 4. Move up the **slope** to the **ridge**.
 5. Check the length of the **segment** from **drip edge** to **ridge** (this is called the **rafter length**).
The length of the current line **segment** can be seen on the left side of the screen in the box next to the corresponding axis.
 6. Without moving the mouse pointer, delete the **point** at the **drip edge**.
 7. Turn **slope** on going down the other side.
 8. Create a **point** on the upper **ridge**.
 9. Move the **Cursor** to the **drip edge**.
 10. Check the length of **segment** from **ridge** to **drip edge** (this is also called the **rafter length**).
- vii. Both sides should be the same length.
- viii. Repeat process for two symmetrical **regions** oriented perpendicular to the first **regions** measured. (i.e., the z axis needs to be tested along both the x and y axis)



Figure 10 Perpendicular facets of equal slope

- f. If set correctly, continue building the roof.
- g. If set incorrectly fix it. To do this,
 - i. Select **Set Ref Plane**



2D To 3D

The **2D To 3D** portion of the program is mainly used to verify pitch values for the various pieces of the roof.

Using 2D To 3D

You may do the following in this step.

- **Individual Points** can be dragged horizontally only.
 - Elevation cannot be adjusted by dragging Points.
 - Dragging Points in 2D to 3D does not follow the 6-inch incremental grid which Add Points uses. This can cause confusion and asymmetry.
- **Multiple Points** can be dragged horizontally by selecting the line Segments between them before dragging.
 - This can be used to make minor adjustments to Pitch on Dormers or individual pieces on occasion.
- **Line Segments** that vary slightly in Elevation can be leveled.
 - This should be used for VERY MINOR ADJUSTMENTS ONLY!
 - Right-click the line Segment to be leveled.
 - Level Up will level the line to the higher of the two Points on the Segment.
 - Level Down will level the line to the lower of the two Points.
- **2D to 3D** can be used to ensure straightness of lines as well.
 - Top view in **Add Points** is very often at a slight angle because of the angle at which the picture was taken.
 - 2D to 3D plots the lines from an angle exactly over the roof. This is useful to determine how straight lines are and that Overhangs were drawn properly. The 2D To 3D wireframe won't match the image well, and that's fine.

Although a **3D Diagram** is generated, it is not included in the report due to the limited benefit to the customer. However, they're very useful for us internally for reviewing the model.



Figure 12 Render House – 3D Model of Roof

