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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
12/234,360	09/19/2008	William DUNN	MAN2241-010C1	3919

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STANDLEY LAW GROUP LLP		
6300 Riverside Drive		
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EXAMINER	
PETTITT, JOHN F	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3744	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
04/11/2018	ELECTRONIC

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.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

standleydocketing@standleyllp.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 12/234,360	Applicant(s) DUNN, WILLIAM	
	Examiner John Frank Pettitt, III	Art Unit 3744	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

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

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/13/2017.
☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on ____.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on ____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance 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.

Disposition of Claims*

- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6,7,11,15,16,21 and 25 is/are pending in the application.
5a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6,7,11,15,16,21 and 25 is/are rejected.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 9) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

- 10) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

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

Certified copies:

- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some** c) ☐ None of the:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

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

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 4) ☐ Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

Claim Objections

The applicant is requested to provide line numbers to all claims in any future claim submissions.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112(a):

(a) IN GENERAL.—The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor or joint inventor of carrying out the invention.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-4, 6, 7, 11, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(a) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor or a joint inventor, or for pre-AIA the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

In regard to claim 1, the recitation, “the electronic display is located within the gap” appears to contain new matter as the application does not support that all of the

display is within the gap; rather a portion of the display, the display surface, is in the first chamber and therefore the recitation contains new matter.

In regard to claim 21, the recitation, "the electronic display located within the gap" appears to contain new matter as the application does not support that all of the display is within the gap; rather a portion of the display, the display surface, is in the first chamber and therefore the recitation contains new matter.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-4, 6, 7, 11, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor, or for pre-AIA the applicant regards as the invention.

In regard to claim 1, the recitation, "the electronic display is located within the gap" is indefinite as it is not clear if all of the display must be circumscribed by the gap or if merely a portion of the display needs to be in the gap.

In regard to claim 3, the recitation, "the first gas chamber further comprises the electronic display surface" is unclear how this recitation is consistent with the independent claim requirement that the electronic display surface also be in the gap.

In regard to claim 21, the recitation, "the electronic display located within the gap" is indefinite as it is not clear if all of the display must be circumscribed by the gap or if merely a portion of the display needs to be in the gap.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of pre-AIA 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 negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-4, 6, 7, 11, 15, 16, 21, 25 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Heady (US 5991153) in view of Lee (US 2006/0082271).

In regard to claim 1, Heady teaches a gas cooling system (see all figures) for an electronic display (110) having a display surface (right surface of 110) and a rear surface (left side of 110), the system comprising: an isolated gas cooling chamber (interior of 100; column 4, line 40) having a first gas chamber (column 4, line 40-45 – front chamber between 110 and 207 at least, hereafter 110X) separated from a second gas chamber (column 4, line 40-45 – rear chamber; internal volume between 220 and back wall, hereafter 150X) by a gap (between 120 and 220), the electronic display (110) located within the gap (between 120 and 220), the first (110X) and second chambers

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(150X) positioned on opposite sides (see Fig. 2, the first chamber 110X on the right, the second chamber 150X on the left) of the gap (between 120 and 220) and in gaseous communication with one another to thereby form an isolated gas flow path (see that gas flow path between the identified chambers is isolated from the ambient or environment and uses an isolated gas - column 4, line 28; column 5, line 14-15; column 9, line 30-32; hereafter front to rear path), around the gap (between 120 and 220; the identified path circulates around the identified gap), with an anterior surface (of 220) of the second chamber (150X) facing the rear surface (left side of 110) of the electronic display (110); a cooling chamber fan (150) within said second gas chamber (150X), the fan (150) configured and oriented to circulate gas located within the isolated gas cooling chamber (interior of 100, column 4, line 40) through the isolated gas flow path (front to rear path); one or more electronic components (245, column 11, line 15) located at least partially within said second gas chamber (150X) and positioned so that the circulated gas will contact one or more surfaces of the components (245; see figures 2-4).

Also note in regard to claim 15, see above and note that Heady teaches a thermally regulated electronic display (110) comprising: an electronic display (110) having a display surface (right side of 110); an isolated gas cooling chamber (interior of 100; column 4, line 40; column 3, line 5; see front and rear chambers, also mentioned above) surrounding the electronic display (110) and having a rear cooling chamber (150X) placed posterior (to the left) to the display (110), one or more electronics components (245; column 11, line 15) located at least partially within said rear cooling chamber (150X).

Also note in regard to claims 21, 25, see the above and note that Heady teaches a housing (see housing 105; column 5, line 25; column 6, line 43) which contains the isolated gas cooling chamber (interior of 100) and that the path is a closed loop (since it is sealed and recirculating).

Heady does not explicitly teach an ambient fan configured and positioned to force a stream of ambient air through the gap (between 120 and 220) between the electronic display (110) and the anterior surface (of 220) of the second gas chamber (150X) and exhaust the ambient air out of the housing (105) concurrently with the circulation of the gas in the isolated gas cooling chamber (interior of 100). However, Lee explicitly teaches that the backlights (131, 160) of such display systems have high cooling demands made of them (para. 10) and that the reliability and performance of these systems can be improved by providing a dedicated fan (para. 33) to force ambient air through an integrated heat exchanger (40) that provides directed cooling to the backlights (131, 160), thereby forcing ambient air into the housing of the system and exhausting air out of the housing, all while keeping the ambient air within the channels of the heat exchanger. In addition, it is noted that Heady explicitly teaches that the display (110) uses backlighting lamps (column 7, line 60-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the backlights (235) of Heady (which are between the first and second chambers 110X, 150X) to be cooled by ambient air forced by the ambient fan and heat exchanger as taught by Lee for the purpose of increasing the cooling of the backlights (235) thereby providing greater cooling of the system of Heady and allowing the system of

Heady to be operated at higher backlighting powers with greater luminescence and in environments where greater cooling is required and for larger displays. Note that by modifying Heady with the backlight heat exchanger and ambient fan, that such increases the area for heat transfer to external ambient air as is explicitly taught by Lee and would provide the expected benefits of increased cooling in Heady while maintaining all of the reliability benefits of the sealed gas of Heady. Note that the ambient air does not mix with the isolated air, but is in the heat exchanger passages of Lee cooling the backlight of Heady. It is noted that those of ordinary skill in the art would have additionally found it obvious to provide the heat exchanger in the gap (between 120 and 220) of Heady in view of the teachings of Lee (see figure 3), that the ambient air heat exchanger should be directly thermally coupled to the backlight (para. 35). Note that the ambient air would flow at the same time as the circulated gas as explained above (further note that the ability to perform the functional language of flow at the same time is fully provided by the combined system). Further, as already discussed above, the heat exchanger of Lee would be provided on the backlight structure and thereby provide the ambient air from bottom to top and thereby this is perpendicular to the isolated circulated gas when the circulated gas moves front to back in the isolated chamber isolated from the ambient air in the heat exchanger of Lee.

In regard to claim 2, Heady teaches that the first gas chamber (110X) comprises a transparent anterior plate (207).

In regard to claim 3, Heady teaches that the first gas chamber (110X) further comprises the electronic display surface (right side of 110);

In regard to claim 4, Heady teaches that said one or more electronic components (245) are mounted on interior surfaces of said second chamber (150X).

In regard to claim 6, 16, Heady teaches that said one or more electronic components (245) comprise circuit boards (column 11, line 15).

In regard to claim 7, Heady teaches that the fan (150) runs continuously when the electronic display (110) is operating (note that the fan can run while display is operating; interpreted as operates for some time period without needing to be stopped).

In regard to claim 11, Heady does not explicitly teach a filter in the second chamber (150X). However, official notice is taken that it is routine to employ filters with forced air cooling of electronics for the purpose of collecting any dust present. In the Office Action dated 11/22/2016, 5/25/2016, the Examiner took Official Notice that it is well known to employ filters to collect dust in forced air cooling of electronics. Applicant has failed to traverse this statement. As such, and in accordance with MPEP §2144.03, the statements are now considered admitted prior art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the second chamber (150X) with a filter to collect dust away from the display.

Claims 1-4, 6, 7, 11, 15, 16, 21, 25 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Heady (US 5991153) in view of Karppanen (US 2009/0279240).

In regard to claim 1, Heady teaches a gas cooling system (see all figures) for an electronic display (110) having a display surface (right surface of 110) and a rear

surface (left side of 110), the system comprising: an isolated gas cooling chamber (interior of 100; column 4, line 40) having a first gas chamber (column 4, line 40-45 – front chamber between 110 and 207 at least, hereafter 110X) separated from a second gas chamber (column 4, line 40-45 – rear chamber; internal volume between 220 and back wall, hereafter 150X) by a gap (between 120 and 220), the electronic display (110) located within the gap (between 120 and 220), the first (110X) and second chambers (150X) positioned on opposite sides (see Fig. 2, the first chamber 110X on the right, the second chamber 150X on the left) of the gap (between 120 and 220) and in gaseous communication one another to thereby form an isolated gas flow path around the gap (see that gas flow path between the identified chambers is isolated from the ambient or environment and uses an isolated gas - column 4, line 28; column 5, line 14-15; column 9, line 30-32; hereafter front to rear path), around the gap (between 120 and 220; the identified path circulates isolated fluid around the identified gap, with an anterior surface (of 220) of the second chamber (150X) facing the rear surface (left side of 110) of the electronic display (110); a cooling chamber fan (150) within said second gas chamber (150X), the fan (150) configured and oriented to circulate gas located within the isolated gas cooling chamber (interior of 100, column 4, line 40) through the isolated gas flow path (front to rear path); one or more electronic components (245, column 11, line 15) located at least partially within said second gas chamber (150X) and positioned so that the circulated gas will contact one or more surfaces of the components (245; see figures 2-4).

Also note in regard to claim 15, see above and note that Heady teaches a thermally regulated electronic display (110) comprising: an electronic display (110) having a display surface (right side of 110); an isolated gas cooling chamber (interior of 100; column 4, line 40; column 3, line 5; see front and rear chambers, also mentioned above) surrounding the electronic display (110) and having a rear cooling chamber (150X) placed posterior (to the left) to the display (110), one or more electronics components (245; column 11, line 15) located at least partially within said rear cooling chamber (150X).

Also note in regard to claims 21, 25, see the above and note that Heady teaches a housing (see housing 105; column 5, line 25; column 6, line 43) which contains the isolated gas cooling chamber (interior of 100) and that the path is a closed loop (since it is sealed and recirculating).

Heady does not explicitly teach an ambient fan configured and positioned to force a stream of ambient air through the gap (between 120 and 220) and exhaust the ambient air out of the housing (105) concurrently with the circulation of the gas in the isolated gas cooling chamber (interior of 100).

However, Karppanen explicitly teaches it is desirable to cool displays (para. 26-27) using an internal sealed fluid (para. 11, 14, 31) cooling the display and electronics and providing cross heat exchanger (80) in the middle part of the electronics board (see para. 32) through which external ambient air stream flows through second ducts (para. 34, 32) to provide increased cooling (para. 33) while at the same time providing the benefits of a sealed cooling gas for the electronics (para. 11, 14) preventing impurities

from being introduced therein. Thereby teaching forcing ambient air into the housing of the system and exhausting air out of the housing, all while keeping the ambient air within the second ducts of the heat exchanger and sealed from the sealed cooling gas. Therefore it would have been obvious, at the time the invention was made, to modify the backlight cooling structure (235, 232, 230) in the middle of Heady with the heat exchanger of Karppanen using external ambient air for the purpose of providing improved cooling (para. 33) for larger displays and environments that need larger cooling amounts and simultaneously preventing egress of impurities (para. 11, 14). Note that the ambient air flows at the same time as the circulated gas as explained above (further note that the ability to perform the functional language of flow at the same time is fully provided by the combined system). Further, the ambient air is not mixed with the circulated gas (as already explained). Note as already discussed above, the heat exchanger of Karppanen would be provided on the backlight structure and thereby be in the gap (between 120 and 220) to thereby provide the increased heat rejection to ambient air from the backlight of Heady.

In regard to claim 25, note that the isolated gas is circulated top to bottom and that this direction is perpendicular to a path of the ambient air from karppanen (since the ambient air flows in a cross flow direction horizontally relative to the internal sealed air - para. 34, Fig. 2).

In regard to claim 2, Heady teaches that the first gas chamber (110X) comprises a transparent anterior plate (207).

In regard to claim 3, Heady teaches that the first gas chamber (110X) further comprises the electronic display surface (right side of 110);

In regard to claim 4, Heady teaches that said one or more electronic components (245) are mounted on interior surfaces of said second chamber (150X).

In regard to claim 6, 16, Heady teaches that said one or more electronic components (245) comprise circuit boards (column 11, line 15).

In regard to claim 7, Heady teaches that the fan (150) runs continuously when the electronic display (110) is operating (note that the fan can run while display is operating; interpreted as operates for some time period without needing to be stopped).

In regard to claim 11, Heady does not explicitly teach a filter in the second chamber (150X). However, in the Office Action dated 11/16/2015, the Examiner took Official Notice that it is well known to employ filters to collect dust in forced air cooling of electronics. Applicant has failed to traverse this statement. As such, and in accordance with MPEP §2144.03, the statements are now considered admitted prior art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the second chamber (150X) with a filter to collect dust away from the display.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 12/13/2017 have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

1. Applicant's arguments (page 9-11) are an allegation that the prior art does not provide ambient air through a sealed enclosure.

In response it is noted that the applicant's arguments are an attack against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The rejection is based on modifying the backlight Heady with an ambient heat exchanger for the clear motivation of providing greater cooling while maintaining the benefits of the isolated gas. The allegation entirely ignores the motivation for the combination. Further, the allegation entirely fails to identify which claim limitation is not met by the rejection.

2. Applicant's arguments (page 9-11) are an allegation that the modification of Heady with Lee as described by the rejection would change the principle of operation.

In response it is noted that the applicant's allegation mis-interprets the law by equating a change in the principle of operation with any change whatsoever. In the present situation, the allegation is notably false with even a mere cursory review of the rejection and the prior art, as the modification of Heady continues to operate the same as before with the mere addition of another heat exchanger. No change in the principle of operation has been demonstrated and therefore the allegation is unpersuasive.

3. Applicant's arguments (page 9-11) are an allegation that the rejection eliminates the sealed nature of the housing of Heady.

In response it is noted that the allegation does not address the grounds of rejection and is literally a mischaracterization of the position of the rejection. The housing of Heady remains sealed with respect to the isolated gas by the modification of

the rejection and there is nothing in the rejection that removes the teachings of the isolated gas of Heady, therefore the allegation is false and unpersuasive.

4. Applicant's arguments (page 9-11) are an allegation that the rejection does not explain how it is possible to provide a heat exchanger while maintaining the sealed gas in the housing of Heady.

In response it is noted that the applicant has ignored the teachings of the prior art and the explicit statements of the office actions where the Examiner has gone to great lengths (see office actions 5/25/2017, 11/22/2016, 5/25/2016) to explain that the addition of a heat exchanger to a backlight of Heady provides the expected benefit of providing further cooling to the backlight while maintaining the display housing sealed with respect to the isolated gas. Therefore the Examiner has explained how the modification is performed and the allegations are clearly spurious.

5. Applicant's arguments (page 12-14) are an allegation that Karppanen does not teach ambient air in the heat exchanger. In response it is noted that the allegation is without merit and ignores the teachings of Karppanen that show that ambient air is provided through the heat exchanger providing cooling to the sealed air.

6. Applicant's arguments (page 12-14) are an allegation that the rejection does not explain how providing the heat exchanger of Karppanen to the backlight of Heady would not destroy the sealed air circulated in Heady; followed by a base allegation that the combination would change the principle of operation of Heady.

In response it is noted that the allegation is without merit, as modifying the system of Heady to have a heat exchanger on the backlight does not destroy the sealed teachings of the Heady as the sealed gas continues to provide cooling and circulation.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated any of the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Frank Pettitt, III whose telephone number is (571) 272-0771. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9a-5p. The examiner's supervisor, Frantz Jules can be reached on 571-272-6681. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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/John Frank Pettitt, III/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3744

JFP/III
April 5, 2018