# AFFIDAVIT OF NATHANIEL E FRANK-WHITE

1. I am a Records Request Processor at the Internet Archive. I make this declaration of my own personal knowledge.

2. The Internet Archive is a website that provides access to a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form. Like a paper library, we provide free access to researchers, historians, scholars, and the general public. The Internet Archive has partnered with and receives support from various institutions, including the Library of Congress.

3. The Internet Archive has created a service known as the Wayback Machine. The Wayback Machine makes it possible to browse more than 450 billion pages stored in the Internet Archive's web archive. Visitors to the Wayback Machine can search archives by URL (i.e., a website address). If archived records for a URL are available, the visitor will be presented with a display of available dates. The visitor may select one of those dates, and begin browsing an archived version of the Web. Links on archived files in the Wayback Machine point to other archived files (whether HTML pages or other file types), if any are found for the URL indicated by a given link. For instance, the Wayback Machine is designed such that when a visitor clicks on a hyperlink on an archived page that points to another URL, the visitor will be served the archived file found for the hyperlink's URL with the closest available date to the initial file containing the hyperlink.

4. The archived data made viewable and browsable by the Wayback Machine is obtained by use of web archiving software that automatically stores copies of files available via the Internet, each file preserved as it existed at a particular point in time.

5. The Internet Archive assigns a URL on its site to the archived files in the format http://web.archive.org/web/[Year in yyyy][Month in mm][Day in dd][Time code in hh:mm:ss]/[Archived URL] aka an "extended URL". Thus, the extended URL http://web.archive.org/web/19970126045828/http://www.archive.org/ would be the URL for the record of the Internet Archive home page HTML file (http://www.archive.org/) archived on January 26, 1997 at 4:58 a.m. and 28 seconds (1997/01/26 at 04:58:28). The date indicated by an extended URL applies to a preserved instance of a file for a given URL, but not necessarily to any other files linked therein. Thus, in the case of a page constituted by a primary HTML file and other separate files (e.g., files with images, audio, multimedia, design elements, or other embedded content) linked within that primary HTML file, the primary HTML file and the other files will each have their own respective extended URLs and may not have been archived on the same dates.

6. Attached hereto as Exhibit A are true and accurate copies of browser screenshots of the Internet Archive's records of the archived files for the URLs and the dates specified in the attached coversheet of each printout.

INTERNET ARCHIVE
archive.org

7. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATE: 01/17/2024

Nathaniel Frank-White
Nathaniel E Frank-White

Please see attached
All Purpose
Jurat form
for additional
Notary Events

# EXHIBIT A

https://web.archive.org/web/19980128163454/http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/ptdl/apsdef.htm

INTERNET ARCHIVE WayBackMachine
http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/ptdl/apsdef.htm
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About this capture

# Patent and Trademark Depository Library Program

## What is APS?

APS is the Automated Patent System used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) and its examiners for patent search and retrieval. APS has full text of every patent from 1971 to the present and a complete image of every U.S. patent back to 1790. It is updated every Tuesday with approximately 2,000 newly issued patents. APS contains reexaminations and certificates of correction. It also has English language abstracts of unexamined Japanese patent applications published from 1980 to the present. There are two kinds of APS databases: **APS Text and APS Image**.

## What is the difference between APS Text and APS Image?

**APS TEXT** provides the primary search capability. The APS Text is a full text database of U.S. patents from 1971 to the most current issued patent. Over 60 indexes allow highly focused, refined searching in the various fields of a patent. More than 50 formats are available for displaying search results.

**APS IMAGE** has all patent images, including full text, from 1790 to the most current issued patent. The image workstation includes APS Text capabilities so that the patents retrieved in a text search can also be viewed in an image format.

## How does APS Image work?

Each APS Image workstation has two screens and a dedicated printer. The left screen is command and search specifications; the right screen displays the patent images. It is possible to retrieve, view and print a series of patents with the touch of the mouse. Users can quickly search a class and subclass (or do a more complex and comprehensive search to identify patents of potential interest), and browse each patent (one page or a section at a time), prin ting selectively those patents they need.

## What are the advantages of the system?

**It is comprehensive.** The image database has every U.S. patent issued since George Washington signed the first patent in 1790. The text database is fully searchable back to 1971 with over 60 search fields. No other database in the world has the complete collection of U.S. patents through date of issue, all on-line.

**It is up-to-date**. APS is updated each Tuesday the day the patents issue and these new patents are available on-line that morning.

**It is accurate.** Reclassification information is automatically added. Unlike other databases, all patents in the system are automatically updated and cross-referenced. As a result, a class/subclass search doesn't miss the earlier patents issued under previously used classes or subclasses.

**It is fast.** One user logged onto APS Image and searched 148 patents in less than an hour. He printed the ones he found relevant and saved two days of search and retrieval time.

**It is flexible**. Standard Boolean and specific proximity operators may be used in searching. APS Text also provides keyword searching and provides for truncation at the beginning, as well as within and at the end of a term.

**It is less expensive than other on-line systems**.

**It is one-stop**. You can search, view and print relevant patents in a single short session.

## Can I access APS from my office?

No. APS is not publicly available except from certain locations. Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries (PTDLs) are permitted to subscribe to APS text. PTDL Partnership libraries at Sunnyvale Center for Innovation, Invention and Ideas (SCI [3]) in Sunnyvale, California and Great Lakes Patent and Trademark Center (GLPTC) at the Detroit Public Library in Detroit, Michigan have APS Text and Image access. APS Text and Image workstations are also available in the public search facilities at the USPTO in Arlington, Va.

MORE INFORMATION USPTO HOME PAGE PTDL HOME PAGE

**Last Modified: December 13, 1996**
Home Page: www.uspto.gov

# JURAT ATTACHMENT

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

STATE OF Texas }

COUNTY OF Tarrant }

The foregoing instrument was subscribed and sworn before me this date of 01/17/2024, by Nathaniel Frank-White

This notarial act was an online notarization.

(Notary Seal)

Notary's Signature _____

Registration No.: 133645929

Commission Expiration Date: March 15, 2026