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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/015,315	10/23/2023	8693369	T4172-00012	3028
90471 7590 01/18/2024 Heim, Payne & Chorush, L.L.P. 609 Main St., Suite 3200 Houston, TX 77002			EXAMINER SORRELL, ERON J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3992	
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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. 90/015,315.

PATENT UNDER REEXAMINATION 8693369.

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)).

Order Granting Request For Ex Parte Reexamination	Control No. 90/015,315	Patent Under Reexamination 8693369	
	Examiner ERON J SORRELL	Art Unit 3992	AIA (FITF) Status No
--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address-- The request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination filed 10/23/2023 has been considered and a determination has been made. An identification of the claims, the references relied upon, and the rationale supporting the determination are attached. Attachments: a) ☐ PTO-892, b) ☒ PTO/SB/08, c) ☐ Other: _____ 1. ☒ The request for <i>ex parte</i> reexamination is GRANTED. RESPONSE TIMES ARE SET AS FOLLOWS: For Patent Owner's Statement (Optional): TWO MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication (37 CFR 1.530 (b)). EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c). For Requester's Reply (optional): TWO MONTHS from the date of service of any timely filed Patent Owner's Statement (37 CFR 1.535). NO EXTENSION OF THIS TIME PERIOD IS PERMITTED. If Patent Owner does not file a timely statement under 37 CFR 1.530(b), then no reply by requester is permitted.			
/ERON J SORRELL/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992			
cc:Requester (if third party requester)			

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
PTOL-471G(Rev. 01-13)

Office Action in *Ex Parte* Reexamination

Part of Paper No. 20231204

Decision

A Third-Party Requester, Unified Patents, LLC ("Requester") has requested *ex parte* reexamination of claims 1-3 and 5-17 of U.S. Patent No. 8,693,369 to Boucadair ("the '369 Patent"). The Request for *ex parte* reexamination ("the Request") was granted a filing date of October 23, 2023.

MPEP 2240 recites in part,

37 C.F.R. 1.515 Determination of the request for ex parte reexamination.

(a) Within three months following the filing date of a request for an *ex parte* reexamination, an examiner will consider the request and determine whether or not a substantial new question of patentability affecting any claim of the patent is raised by the request and the prior art cited therein, with or without consideration of other patents or printed publications. A statement and any accompanying information submitted pursuant to § 1.501(a)(2) will not be considered by the examiner when making a determination on the request. The examiner's determination will be based on the claims in effect at the time of the determination, will become a part of the official file of the patent, and will be given or mailed to the patent owner at the address provided for in § 1.33(c) and to the person requesting reexamination.

The Request is found to raise at least one substantial new question of patentability ("SNQ") with respect to at least one claim of the '369 Patent thus the Request is **GRANTED**.

Prior/Concurrent litigation or Office Proceedings

Reviewing any post grant challenges, the Examiner finds the '369 Patent is subject to the following:

Litigation:

Monarch Networking Solutions, LLC v. Juniper Networks, Inc., Case No. 1:23-cv-670 (Virginia - Eastern);

Monarch Networking Solutions, LLC v. Juniper Networks, Inc., Case No. 4:23-cv-5076 (California - Northern).

Office Proceedings:

IPR2024-00175 filed November 10, 2023.

Listing of Prior Art

The Request alleges the existence of at least one SNQ based on the following patents/printed publications:

- i. U.S. Patent No. 7,624,195 to Biswas et al. ("Biswas");
- ii. U.S. Patent No. 8,363,647 to Fangman et al. ("Fangman");

Both Biswas and Fangman are newly cited and thus have never been considered in any prior examination of the '369 Patent.

The '369 Patent

The '369 Patent issued on April 8, 2014 having claims 1-17 with claims 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 14 being both independent

and not referring to any other claim. The '369 Patent matured from U.S. Application No. 12/935,040 ("the '040 Application") filed as a national stage entry of PCT/FR2009/050548 on March 31, 2009.

The '369 Patent discloses a method and devices for routing a data packet in a telecommunications network, wherein the data packet comprises a destination identifier and port number. (See '369 Patent, Abstract). Data is routed using a combination of a destination address of a packet, a port mask defining a range or port numbers that includes the destination port number of the received packet, and a routing identifier of the destination equipment. The '369 Patent states that it provides a new solution for economizing the use of IP addresses. (See *Id.*, see lines 49-64 of column 2).

Independent claims 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 14 are reproduced below for discussion purposes.

1. A method of routing an IP data packet in a telecommunications network to a destination equipment, said packet comprising a primary destination address and a destination port number, said method comprising, on reception of said packet, the following steps:

determining a port mask assigned to the destination equipment, the port mask defining a range of port numbers to which the destination port number belongs;

selecting at least one identifier of the destination equipment of the packet from a plurality of equipment identifiers associated with said primary destination address based on the port mask; and

routing the packet to the destination equipment based on said identifier.

5. A device for routing an IP data packet in a telecommunications network to a destination equipment, said packet comprising a primary destination address and a destination port number, wherein said device comprises, on reception of said packet:

a processor that determines a port mask assigned to the destination equipment, the port mask defining a range of port numbers to which the destination port number belongs;

the processor selects an identifier of the destination equipment of the packet from a plurality of equipment identifiers associated with said primary destination address based on the port mask; and

a communication unit that routes the packet to the destination equipment based on said identifier.

6. Telecommunications network equipment adapted to receive an IP data packet comprising a primary destination address and a destination port number, comprising at least one routing device comprising:

a processor that determines a port mask assigned to a destination equipment, the port mask defining a range of port numbers to which the destination port number belongs;

the processor selects an identifier of the destination equipment of the packet from a plurality of equipment identifiers associated with said primary destination address based on the port mask; and

a communication unit that routes the packet to the destination equipment based on said identifier.

7. A method of configuring a piece of terminal equipment connected to a telecommunications network, comprising, on reception of a configuration request sent by said equipment, the following steps:

assigning to said piece of terminal equipment a primary address shared with a plurality of pieces of terminal equipment;

assigning to said piece of terminal equipment a port mask defining a range of numbers dedicated to it and a routing identifier; and

sending to said piece of terminal equipment a configuration message comprising said primary address, said port mask, and said routing identifier.

10. A configuration server in a telecommunications network, wherein, on reception of a configuration request sent by a piece of terminal equipment, comprising:

a processor that assigns a primary address to said piece of terminal equipment, said primary address being shared with a plurality of pieces of terminal equipment;

the processor assigns to said piece of terminal equipment a port mask defining a range of numbers dedicated to it and a routing identifier; and

a communication unit that sends to said piece of terminal equipment a configuration message comprising said primary address, said port mask, and said routing identifier.

11. A method of configuring a piece of terminal equipment connected to a telecommunications network, wherein, on reception of a configuration message comprising

configuration data comprising a primary address, a port mask defining a range of port numbers that is dedicated thereto, and a routing identifier, said method comprises the following steps:

storing said configuration data; and before sending a data packet into the telecommunications network, selecting a port number in the range of port numbers defined by the port mask,

said data packet comprising as source address the primary address of said piece of terminal equipment and as source port number the selected port number.

14. A piece of client terminal equipment connected to a telecommunications network, wherein, on reception of a configuration message comprising configuration data comprising a primary address shared with a plurality of pieces of terminal equipment, a port mask defining a range of port numbers that is dedicated to the piece of client terminal equipment, and a routing identifier, the piece of client terminal equipment comprising:

a memory that stores said configuration data;

before sending a data packet in the telecommunications network, a processor that selects a port number in the range of port numbers defined by the port mask, said data packet comprising as source address the primary address of said piece of client terminal equipment and as source port number the selected port number.

Third Party Requester's Position

The Requester's alleged SNQs have been grouped/reorganized for discussion purposes:

SNQ 1: Biswas to raise SNQ over claims 1-3 and 5-17. This group of SNQs is based on proposed rejections of claims 1-3 and 5-17 as being anticipated or obvious Biswas. (See Request, pages 30-34, and Exhibits AA);

SNQ 2: Fangman to raise SNQs over claims 1-3, 5-8, 10, 11, and 13-17. This group of SNQs is based on proposed rejections of claims 1-3, 5-8, 10, 11, and 13-17 as being anticipated or obvious over Fangman (See Request, pages 34-39, and Exhibits BB).

Review of Prosecution History

Reviewing the prosecution history of the '040 Application, the Examiner finds that a Notice of Allowance was mailed on November 21, 2013, indicating the each of claims 1-17 were found allowable. The Notice of Allowance, however, did not include a specific reason for allowance. The Notice of Allowance did include an Examiner's Amendment to claims 15-17, however it appears that amendment was only made to ensure statutory compliance with 35 USC § 101. (See Notice of Allowance mailed 11/21/13, pages 2-3).

The Office Action prior to the Notice of Allowance was a Non-final Rejection mailed May 20, 2013. There, claims 1-4 were indicated as being allowed, while claims 5-17 were rejected. The

Examiner at the time rejected claims 5, 6, 10, and 14 under 35 USC § 112, first and second paragraphs; rejected claims 15-17 under 35 USC § 101 for covering non-statutory subject matter; and rejected claims 7-17 under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baum (U.S. Pub. No. 2011/0067119) in view of Davis (U.S. Pub. No. 2009/0279548). In that action, the Examiner left the following statement of reasons for indicating allowable subject matter (emphasis added):

*"...The following limitation from **Claims 1, 5 and 6** is allowable, as the prior art does not teach or suggest:*

"determining a port mask assigned to the destination equipment, the port mask defining a range of port numbers to which the destination port number belongs;

selecting at least one identifier of the destination equipment of the packet from a plurality of equipment identifiers associated with said primary destination address based on the port mask;"

Claims 2-4 depend on Claim 1, thus they are allowable for the same reason."

(See Non-final Rejection mailed 5/20/13, pages 12-13).

The Applicant filed a response to that Non-final Rejection on August 20, 2013 including claim amendments to overcome the 35 USC §§ 101, 112 rejections. The Applicant also provided arguments traversing the prior art rejections. Specifically, the Applicant argued (emphasis added),

*"...Davis does not disclose, teach, or suggest the **"port mask"** as recited in claim 7, i.e., a **range of numbers dedicated to a single destination terminal**. Because Davis*

does not disclose the **"port mask" as required by claim 7**, Davis thus fails to teach or suggest "assigning to said piece of terminal equipment a port mask defining a range of numbers dedicated to it and a routing identifier" or "sending to said piece of terminal equipment a configuration message comprising said primary address, said port mask, and said routing identifier" as recited in claim 7.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Baum in view of Davis does not disclose, teach, or suggest all the limitations of independent claim 7 and thus cannot render claim 7 obvious. **Because independent claims 10, 11, and 14 require the same definition of "port mask" as claim 7, they are likewise not obvious over Baum and Davis.** By virtue of their dependence from the independent claims, claims 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, and 17 are also not obvious for at least the reasons presented with respect to claim 7. Since claim 15 requires the limitations of allowed claim 1, Applicant submits that claim 15 is novel and not obvious over the cited art for at least the same reasons as allowed claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn and that claims 7-17 be allowed."

(see Remarks filed 8/20/13, page 10).

Since the all claims were indicated as allowable in the action following the Applicant's 8/20/13 filing, the Examiner must have found the Applicant's arguments sufficient to overcome the remaining prior art rejections.

With that, if a new prior art reference or new combination of prior art reference teaches,

determining a port mask assigned to the destination equipment, the port mask defining a range of port numbers to which the destination port number belongs; and

selecting at least one identifier of the destination equipment of the packet from a plurality of equipment identifiers associated with said primary destination address based on the port mask

as required by independent claims 1, 5, and 6, then that new prior art reference or combination of references would raise a SNQ. Additionally, if a new prior art reference or combination of references teaches,

a port mask comprising a range of numbers dedicated to a single destination terminal

as required by independent claims 7, 10, 11, and 14, then that new prior art reference or combination of references would also raise a SNQ.

Substantial New Questions of Patentability

SNQ 1

The Request alleges that Biswas raises SNQs over claims 1-3 and 5-17. Upon review and for the reasons discussed below, the Examiner agrees and finds that Biswas raises a SNQ over claims 1-3 and 5-17.

Biswas

Biswas issued on November 24, 2009, from an application filed on May 8, 2003 and qualifies as prior art under Pre-AIA §102(e).

Biswas teaches a method and apparatuses for distributing network address translation processing. (See Biswas, Title). In a particular embodiment, shown illustratively at figure 1 (reproduced below), Biswas discloses a network system 100 comprising a public network 115, and a private network 105, separated by Gateway 110. The network system 100 may also include a further private network 145. The private network 105 includes routers (120a-c) also referred to as "aggregators", which provide connectivity to edge routers (125a-c), which in turn provide connectivity to the Hosts (130a-c). Biswas classifies devices on the private side of the Gateway "inside devices" which use inside network addresses and devices on the public side of the Gateway are "outside devices" which use outside network addresses. (See Biswas, line 60 of column 3 to line 4 of column 4). While addresses within private network 105 are unique, address ranges between the private network 105, public network 115, and private network 145 may overlap. To possible addressing collisions, inside addresses from private network 105 need to be translated to addresses that are unique within the public network 115. (See *Id.*, lines 42-59 of column 3).

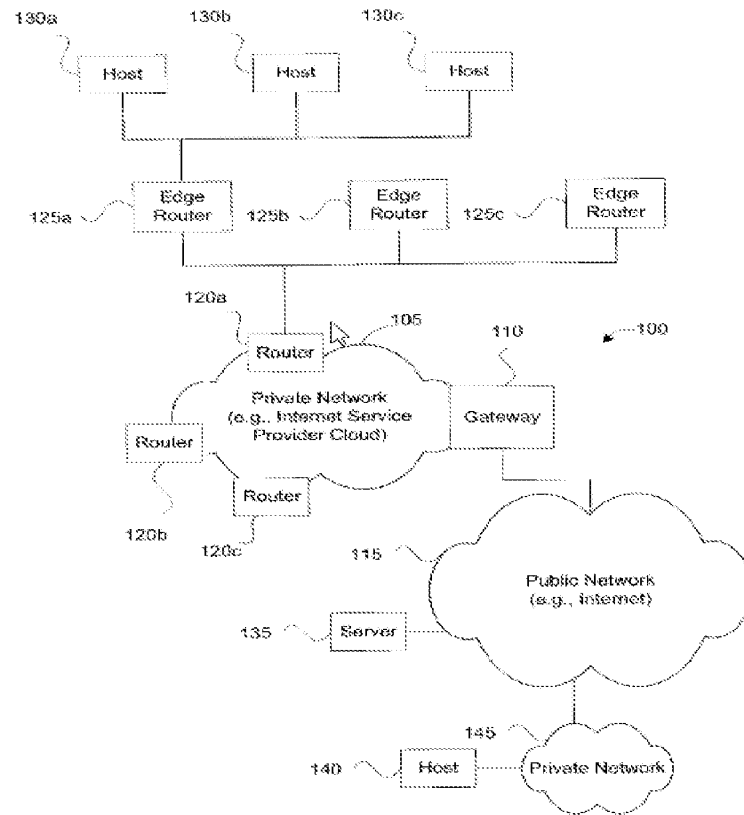


Figure 1

Biswas discloses the preferred method of distributing the address translation processing includes configuring the aggregators to be responsible for network address translation (NAT) functions for devices on their own segment thereby offloading some of the responsibilities from the Gateway. (See *Id.*, lines 21-23 of column 4). The preferred method includes assigning two inside network addresses to each aggregator with the first inside network address being used when NAT functions

are needed, and the other inside network address is used for forwarding packets without translation. The method also includes assigning an outside network address to each aggregator and if the number of aggregators is greater than the number of available outside network addresses, then also assigning a range of port numbers to the aggregators. The Gateway 110 could then maintain a mapping of outside network addresses to port ranges and the aggregators inside network address. (See *Id.*, lines 51-60 of column 4). Biswas further teaches that if port ranges are used, subnetting/submasking concepts could be used as a convenient mechanism to quickly route packets (See *Id.*, lines 42-54 of column 7).

Biswas also teaches NAT responsibilities can be further offloaded to the CPE, then further to the PCs, which requires the CPEs and PCs to be assigned an outside address and a range or ports (See *Id.*, lines 20-67 of column 7).

As shown above, Biswas, having never been considered in a prior examination of the '369 Patent can reasonably be interpreted as teaching,

determining a port mask assigned to the destination equipment, the port mask defining a range of port numbers to which the destination port number belongs (see lines 42-54 of column 7); and

selecting at least one identifier of the destination equipment of the packet from a plurality of equipment

identifiers associated with said primary destination address based on the port mask (see line 60 of column 2 to line 5 of column 3; see also lines 20-67 of column 7);

Biswas can also be reasonable interpreted as teaching,

a port mask comprising a range of numbers dedicated to a single destination terminal (see also lines 20-67 of column 7).

These teachings are significant because they include limitations in independent claims 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 14; and claims 15-17, found patentable during the original prosecution of the '369 Patent. Moreover, there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable Examiner would consider these teachings important in deciding the patentability of the '369 Patent. For those reasons, Biswas is found to raise a SNQ over claims 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 14-17.

Additionally, since dependent claims carry with them each of the limitations of the claim(s) from which it depends, it follows that Biswas also raises a SNQ over claims 2-4, 8, 9, 12, and 13.

SNQ 2

The Request alleges Fangman raises SNQs over claims 1-3, 5-8, 10, 11, and 13-17. Upon review of and for the reasons discussed below, the Examiner agrees and finds that Fangman raises a SNQ over claims 1-3, 5-8, 10, 11, and 13-17.

Fangman

Fangman issued Jan. 13, 2013 and qualifies as prior art at least under Pre-AIA 35 USC § 102(b).

Fangman teaches a system and method for configuring an IP telephony device. (See Fangman, Title). Fangman's system comprises an IP telephone (IPT) and a Service Gateway (SG). During a DHCP negotiation process, an identifier is provided from the IPT to the SG and if the identifier is valid, the SG provides a range of port numbers assigned to the IPT along with the DHCP lease information. The SG mediates IP communications from the IPT to another IP device and the IPT may use a subset of the range of port numbers to send or receive IP communications. (See *Id.*, Abstract).

To manage communication, the SG receives data packets from the IPT destined for the IP device, performs a network address persistent port translation (NAPPT) on the data packets, and sends the NAPPTed data to the destination IP device. The data packet includes private IP source address of the IPT, a source port number (from IPTs assigned range of ports), and destination information associated with the IP device. Fangman teaches that performing a NAPPT on the data packet includes changing the private source IP address to public source IP address while

leaving the source port number unchanged, where the public source IP address and source port may be used to uniquely identify the IPT. (See *Id.*, lines 46-59 of column 17).

Conversely, when the SG receives data in the opposite direction, from the IP device to the IPT, the data packet may include a public destination IP address; a destination port number; and source information associated with the IP device, where the destination port number is in the assigned range of port numbers for the IPT. The public destination IP and the destination port number may be used to uniquely identify the IPT. A NAPPT may be performed on the data packet to change the public destination IP address to a private destination IP address. After the NAPPT process, the data packet is sent to the IPT. (See *Id.*, line 60 of column 17 to line 9 of column 18).

As shown above, Fangman, having never been considered in a prior examination of the '369 Patent can reasonably be interpreted as teaching,

determining a port mask assigned to the destination equipment, the port mask defining a range of port numbers to which the destination port number belongs (see Abstract and lines 6-23 of column 16); *and*

selecting at least one identifier of the destination equipment of the packet from a plurality of equipment identifiers associated with said primary destination address based on the port mask (see line 39 of column 17 to line 11 of column 18).

Fangman can also be reasonable interpreted as teaching,

a port mask comprising a range of numbers dedicated to a single destination terminal (see Abstract and lines 6-23 of column 16).

These teachings are significant because they include limitations in independent claims 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 14; and claims 15-17, found patentable during the original prosecution of the '369 Patent. Moreover, there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable Examiner would consider these teachings important in deciding the patentability of the '369 Patent. For those reasons, Biswas is found to raise a SNQ over claims 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 14-17.

Additionally, since dependent claims carry with them each of the limitations of the claim(s) from which it depends, it follows that Biswas also raises a SNQ over claims 2-4, 8, 9, 12, and 13.

Summary of Proposed SNQs

The Examiner agrees with the following groups of proposed SNQs:

SNQ 1: Biswas raises SNQs over claims 1-3 and 5-17;

SNQ 2: Fangman raises SNQs over claims 1-3, 5-8, 10, 11, and 13-17.

Scope of the Reexamination Proceeding

Claims 1-17 are subject to reexamination with claim 4 being added by the Examiner, *sua sponte*, because claim 4 depends from claim 1 which the Examiner finds to have a SNQ.

35 U.S.C. 325(d)

35 USC 325(d) states in part that "[i]n determining whether to institute or order a proceeding under this chapter, chapter 30, or chapter 31, the Director may take into account whether, and reject the petition or request because, the same or substantially the same prior art or arguments previously were presented to the Office.". Thus, in order for the Director to exercise discretion as to whether to Order a reexamination proceeding under chapter, 30, the request must first be determined to be based on the same or substantially the same prior art or arguments that previously were presented to the Office.

A review of the post grant history of the '369 Patent indicates that the patent is the subject of a single Office post grant challenge filed after the filing of the instant *ex parte* reexamination request (90/015,315).

On November 10, 2023 (after the filing of this *ex parte* reexamination request), Petitioner Juniper Networks, LLC., filed a petition (IPR2024-00175) for *inter partes* review of claims 1-

17 of the '369 patent which asserted the following grounds as raising a reasonable likelihood in prevailing (RLP):

RLP Ground	Claims	Basis	References
#1	7-14, 16-17	35 USC 103(a)	Biswas and Kumar
#2	1-3, 5-6, 15	35 USC 103(a)	Fangman and Kumar
#3	1-3, 5-6, 15	35 USC 103(a)	King and Kumar
#4	4	35 USC 103(a)	Fangman, Kumar, and RFC 791
#5	4	35 USC 103(a)	King, Kumar, and RFC 791

As of the mailing date of this Order, there has been no decision on institution of the petition, issued by the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB).

A comparison between the prior art and arguments presented in the instant reexamination request and the later filed IPR petition indicates that at least ground presented in the reexam request is based on substantially the same prior art that was presented in the IPR petition. For instance, SNQ Ground #1 is substantially the same as that presented in the later filed IPR petition for ground #1, at least with respect to claims 7-14 and 16-17 as those claims overlap in SNQ #1 and RLP #1. Presented SNQ Ground #1 in the reexamination request is over Biswas alone, while RLP Ground #1 in the IPR petition is over Biswas in

combination with Kumar. Because SNQ ground #1 is a subset of RLP ground #1, it is based on the substantially same prior art. Additionally, SNQ Ground #2 is substantially the same as that presented in the later filed IPR petition for ground #2, at least with respect to claims 1-3, 5-6, and 15 as those claims overlap in SNQ #2 and RLP #2. Presented SNQ Ground #2 in the reexamination request is over Fangman alone, while RLP Ground #2 in the IPR petition is over Fangman in combination with Kumar. Because SNQ ground #2 is a subset of RLP ground #2, it is based on the substantially same prior art.

However, because the request for reexam was filed before the petition for IPR, the prior art and arguments were not "previously" presented to the Office relative to the art and arguments presented in the reexamination request, and thus the threshold under 325(d) for the Director to exercise discretion to reject the request is not met.

However, even if the 325(d) threshold was met, the Director would decline to exercise such discretion to reject the instant reexamination request in view of the following facts:

- 1.) The is no evidence that petitioner and third-party requester are the same real party-in-interest.
- 2.) The PTAB has yet to make any decision on institution with respect the prior art prior art presented in the pending IPR petition.

- 3.) There has been no finding of serial abusive Office challenges to the '369 Patent.
- 4.) The instant reexamination request presents different arguments with respect to the assertions of unpatentability of the requested claims. As stated above, the third-party requester asserts the Biswas and Fangman references, viewed by themselves, disclose or renders obvious all the limitations of certain challenged claims, while in the pending IPR, petitioner presents arguments that a secondary reference, Kumar, discloses some of the limitations.

Thus, in view of these facts, to the extent it could be determined that the threshold for exercising discretion under 325(d) is met, the Director declines to exercise discretion to reject this request.

Accordingly, *Ex Parte* reexamination is ordered in view of the determination that the request raises a substantial new question of patentability to the claims of the '369 Patent.

Extensions of Time

Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) will not be permitted in these proceedings because the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 apply only to "an applicant" and not to parties in a reexamination proceeding. Additionally, 35 U.S.C. 305 requires

that ex parte reexamination proceedings "will be conducted with special dispatch" (37 CFR 1.550(a)). Extensions of time in ex parte reexamination proceedings are provided for in 37 CFR 1.550(c).

Conclusion

ALL correspondence relating to this ex parte reexamination proceeding should be directed as follows:

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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.

Signed:

/ERON J SORRELL/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992

Conferees: /JOSEPH R POKRZYWA/
 Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992
/MICHAEL FUELLING/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3992