

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

CRÜZR SADDLES LLC,

Petitioner,

v.

TETHRD, LLC,

Patent Owner.

Case No. IPR2025-01407

Patent No. 11,964,175

FIRST DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS P. GODICI

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FIRST GODICI DECLARATION EXHIBIT LIST

Ex. 1001 - US 11,964,175 (Power, II)
Ex. 1005 - US App. No. 17-867553
Ex. 1006-1 - US App. No. 18-602822 (updated)
Ex. 1137 - Cruzr's Initial Invalidity and Unenforceability Contentions (2025-07-02)
Ex. 1138 - Tethrd's Initial Validity and Enforceability Contentions (2025-07-23)
Ex. 1149 - US App. No. 19-331004
Ex. 1150 - US App. No. 19-330989
Ex. 1151 - US App. No. 18-671581
Ex. 1153 - In re Dahl, Office of Petitions (2006)

I, Nicholas P. Godici, being over the age of 18 and competent to make the statements herein, hereby declare that:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. I have been retained by counsel for Crüzr Saddles LLC (“Crüzr”) as an expert witness in connection with the above-captioned matter. I have been asked to provide expert testimony on rules, practices, and procedures related to the examination of patent applications by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”), including reissue applications.

A. Qualifications

2. My name is Nicholas P. Godici. I am currently an independent patent consultant based in Carlsbad, California. I have over 50 years of experience in the patent field. I spent 33 years of my career employed at the USPTO, as well as over 8 years as the Executive Advisor at the intellectual property law firm of Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch LLP.

3. My curriculum vitae is attached as **Exhibit A** to this declaration, which includes a list of all publications authored by me in the previous 10 years.

4. I began my career at the USPTO in 1972 as a patent examiner and rose through the ranks holding the positions of Supervisory Patent Examiner, Group Director, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, and Acting Assistant Commissioner for Patents before being named Commissioner for Patents by the

Secretary of Commerce on March 29, 2000. I served in that position for 5 years until my retirement from federal service in 2005.

5. During my time as an examiner at the USPTO, I examined several thousand patent applications. My name appears as the assistant or primary examiner on over 3,700 U.S. patents. During my career in the USPTO, I served as a lecturer in the “Patent Academy,” training hundreds of examiners on the USPTO practices and procedures for examining patent applications. Additionally, as a primary examiner and supervisory patent examiner, I provided one-on-one training to dozens of examiners regarding USPTO examination procedures. While in my various positions at the USPTO, and particularly as an examiner at the USPTO, an instructor at the USPTO Academy, a trainer of Patent Examiners at the USPTO, and as Commissioner for Patents at the USPTO with responsibility for writing and maintaining the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (“M.P.E.P.”).

6. As Commissioner for Patents, I was the Chief Operating Officer for all patent matters and responsible for the management and direction of all aspects and activities of patent operations at the USPTO.¹ My responsibilities included the establishment and implementation of all patent examination policies, regulations,

¹ 35 U.S.C. § 3(b)(2).

and guidelines as well as execution of a budget of over \$750 million and management of a staff of over 5,000 employees.

7. I also served as the Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO from January to December 2001. In that capacity I reported directly to and advised the Secretary of Commerce on all intellectual property matters and was responsible for all operational aspects of the USPTO. I have testified before Congressional committees of both the House and Senate on various USPTO related issues.

8. After my retirement from the USPTO, I held the position of Executive Advisor for the intellectual property law firm of Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch LLP from April 2005 to September 2013. My responsibilities included advising clients on USPTO regulations and procedures, assisting attorneys in patent prosecution matters including client development, consulting on patent related matters, and acting as an expert witness on USPTO related issues. I also served on the firm's policy and procedures committee.

9. I returned to the USPTO to serve on a temporary assignment from July through September 2009, at the request of the Secretary of Commerce. During that assignment I served as an expert advisor to the Secretary on USPTO management issues, prior to Senate confirmation of the new Under Secretary nominated by the President.

B. Prior Testimony

10. A list of cases in which I have testified as an expert by deposition and/or trial in the last four years is attached as **Exhibit B**.

C. Compensation

11. I am being compensated for my time spent on this matter at my regular billing rate of \$850 per hour. The compensation received from this matter is not contingent upon my opinions or performance, the outcome of the case, or any issues involved in or related to the case.

D. Materials Considered

12. The list of materials that I have considered in whole or in part in reaching my conclusions is set forth in the First Godici Declaration Exhibit List above. My opinions are also based on my education, training, research, knowledge, and personal and professional experience. In forming my opinions, I have particularly relied on the knowledge gained from my experience while serving in my various positions at the USPTO and in private practice after retiring from the USPTO.

II. TETHRD'S RULE 1.78(c) PETITION IS DEFICIENT ON ITS FACE AND DEMONSTRATES THAT TETHRD'S *ENTIRE* DELAY WAS NOT UNINENTIONAL

13. Tethrd's Petition to Accept an Unintentionally Delayed Claim of Priority pursuant to 37 CFR § 1.78(c) ("Rule 1.78(c) Petition"), dated September

17, 2025 (Ex. 1149 at 321-23, 354-59), is defective on its face because the petition is not signed by either the applicant or counsel of record for the applicant with respect to the subject '175 Patent (U.S. App. No. 17/867,553). *Id.* at 323, 356. Counsel of record for the '553 Application remains Kaufhold Dix Patent Law (“Kaufhold Dix”). Ex. 1005 at 76-77.

17/867,553 TETH143: Bridge Rope Assembly PUBLIC VIEW		
Application # 17/867,553	Confirmation # 8375	Attorney Docket # TETH143
Application Data Documents & Transactions Continuity Patent Term Adjustment Foreign priority Fee payment history Address & Attorney/Agent Information Supplemental Content Assignments Display References	Address & Attorney/Agent Information Power of attorney 44088 - KAUFHOLD DIX PATENT LAW Brendan Dix - 37313 P. O. BOX 89626 SIOUX FALLS, SD 57109 UNITED STATES DIX, BRENDAN (605) 334-1571 KAUFHOLD, SEAN (605) 334-1571	
		37313
		46820

<https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/17867553/attorney?application=>

14. The signer of the Rule 1.78(c) Petition is Adam J. Thompson, counsel of record for the separate reissue application (U.S. App. No. 19/331,004), an attorney with Bradley Arant Boult Cummings LLP (“Bradley Arant”), Tethrd’s IPR and litigation counsel. Ex. 1149 at 323, 356.

19/331,004 305774-401012: BRIDGE ROPE ASSEMBLY PUBLIC VIEW								
Application # 19/331,004	Confirmation # 8375	Attorney Docket # 305774-401012						
Application Data Documents & Transactions Continuity Patent Term Adjustment Foreign priority Fee payment history Address & Attorney/Agent Information Supplemental Content Assignments Display References	Address & Attorney/Agent Information Power of attorney 24728 - Bradley Arant Boult Cummings LLP IP Department 1230 Peachtree Street NE Promenade Tower, Suite 2100 ATLANTA, GA 30309 UNITED STATES <table> <tr> <td>SINEWAY, DANIEL (404) 233-7000</td> <td>61364</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUYNH, DANIEL (404) 881-7000</td> <td>67991</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THOMPSON, ADAM (404) 233-7000</td> <td>72831</td> </tr> </table>		SINEWAY, DANIEL (404) 233-7000	61364	HUYNH, DANIEL (404) 881-7000	67991	THOMPSON, ADAM (404) 233-7000	72831
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THOMPSON, ADAM (404) 233-7000	72831							

<https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/19331004/attorney?application=>

15. Tethrd’s Rule 1.78(c) Petition is also deficient on its face because the USPTO’s required statement asserting that “**the entire delay to correct the priority for the 553 Application has been unintentional**” (Ex. 1149 at 322 (emphasis in original)) is not made by someone with first-hand knowledge of the asserted facts. The statements made by IPR counsel (Adam Thompson of Bradley Arant) about the purported actions and understandings of unrelated prosecution counsel of record at a different law firm (Sean Kaufhold of Kaufhold Dix) are statements that are insufficient to meet the USPTO’s requirement of providing first-hand knowledge of essential facts when persons with that knowledge are

available.

16. In the circumstances here, the USPTO requires that the applicant demonstrate, through a person with first-hand knowledge, that the “entire delay” was unintentional:

[T]he United States Patent and Trademark Office requires an additional explanation of the circumstances surrounding the delay that establishes ***the entire delay was unintentional***. This requirement is in addition to the requirement to provide a statement that ***the entire delay was unintentional***.

Ex. 1149 at 355 (emphases added); *see Clarification of the Practice for Requiring Additional Information in Petitions Filed in Patent Applications and Patents Based on Unintentional Delay*, 85 Fed. Reg. 12,222, 12,223 (March 2, 2020) (“An applicant or patentee cannot meet the ‘unintentional delay’ standard in . . . 1.78(c) . . . if ***the entire delay is not unintentional***.” (citing M.P.E.P. § 711.03(c)(II)(C) (emphases added))).

17. The Rule 1.78(c) Petition acknowledges that Crüzr informed Tethrd “[o]n July 2, 2025 . . . that the 175 Patent included an improper priority claim to the 345 Application and the 844 Application.” Ex. 1149 at 322. The Rule 1.78(c) Petition further acknowledges that in response to learning of the break in continuity of the priority benefit claim, Tethrd and its counsel Kaufhold Dix (as well as IPR/litigation counsel Bradley Arant) ***deliberately took no action*** with the

USPTO: “Patent Owner asked Kaufhold Dix about the alleged improper priority claim, and Kaufhold Dix informed Patent Owner that they did not understand why Crüzr was alleging that the 175 Patent included an improper priority claim.” *Id.* These facts demonstrate that both Tethrd and Kaufhold Dix (as well as IPR/litigation counsel Bradley Arant) ***purposely decided to take no action*** with respect to the ’175 Patent’s priority benefit claim after Crüzr notified Tethrd that the claim contained a break in continuity on July 2, 2025. Consequently, at a minimum, the 2-1/2 month delay from July 2, 2025 until September 17, 2025, was a deliberate course of conduct. As such, Tethrd’s acknowledged inactivity fails to satisfy the requirement that the “***the entire delay was unintentional***”. 85 Fed. Reg. at 12,223; M.P.E.P. § 711.03(c)(II)(C) (emphases added).

18. The Rule 1.78(c) Petition also acknowledges that more than a month later, “[o]n August 11, 2025, Crüzr filed a petition for Inter Partes Review of the 175 Patent, further alleging that the 175 Patent included an improper priority claim to the 345 Application and the 844 Application.” Ex. 1149 at 322l. The Rule 1.78(c) Petition further acknowledges that in response to Crüzr’s IPR Petition, Tethrd again took no prompt action with the USPTO: “Patent Owner, again, asked Kaufhold Dix about the improper priority claim, and Sean Kaufhold discovered the improper claim to priority in the Application Data Sheet for the 553 Application.” *Id.*

19. In addition, the Rule 1.78(c) Petition acknowledges that at some point in time after August 11, 2025, “Patent Owner requested that Kaufhold Dix correct the priority claims for the 553 Application. Patent Owner contacted Adam J. Thompson [of Bradley Arant] to correct the priority claim.” *Id.* The intervening facts between these two back-to-back sentences are not disclosed (*e.g.*, why Kaufhold Dix did not comply with the request), but Kaufhold Dix did **not** file the reissue application or correct the priority claim as Tethrd had purportedly requested.

20. More than a month later, on September 17, 2025 (without Board authorization and without serving either the Board or Crüzr), Tethrd filed the '004 Reissue Application. Ex. 1149 at 326. The facts recited above, taken directly from Tethrd's Rule 1.78(c) Petition, effectively concede that the **entire delay** was **not** unintentional. In particular, Tethrd (including both prosecution counsel Kaufhold Dix and IPR/litigation counsel Bradley Arant) intentionally decided **not** to act for at least 2-1/2 months (from July 2, 2025 until September 17, 2025). Further, when Tethrd did act by filing the reissue application and Rule 1.78(c) Petition, the Petition was filed by IPR/litigation counsel and **not** prosecution counsel with first-hand knowledge of the facts surrounding the circumstances of the delay.

21. It is well-established at the USPTO that when an applicant deliberately chooses to take no action, even when that decision is later found to

have been an error, the requisite finding of unintentional delay is precluded:

The relevant inquiry in determining whether a delay is intentional is whether the course of action resulting in the delay was, as here, deliberate. *See In re Maldague*, 10 USPQ2d 1477 (Comm’r Pat. 1988); *In re Application of G*, 11 USPQ2d 1378 (Comm’r Pat. 1989); *Lawman Armor v. Simon*, 2005 U.S. Dist. Lexis 10843, 74 USQ2d 1633 (DC EMich 2005); *Field Hybrids, LLC v. Toyota Motor Corp.*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1159 (D. Minn Jan. 27, 2005). A deliberate decision, as here, not to pursue further prosecution (“I will *not* be responding to the Office action” [emphasis in original]) warrants the conclusion that the abandonment of this application was not unintentional. *See*, 2005 U.S. Dist. Lexis 10843, 74 USQ2d 1633 (DC EMich 2005). Here, since the delay results from a deliberate cause [sic] of action (or inaction), it cannot be considered unintentional delay. *Maldague, supra*; *G, supra*; *Lawman, supra*; *Field Hybrids, supra*.

Moreover, an intentional course of action is not rendered unintentional when, upon reconsideration, the applicant changes his or her mind as to the course of action that should have been taken, and now seeks, on petition to remit the deliberately withheld reply. *Maldague*, at 1478; *Lawman*, 73 USPQ2d at 1637-38; *Lumenyte Int’l Corp. v. Cable Lite Corp.*, 1996 U.S. App. LEXIS 16400, 1996 WL 383927 (Fed. Cir. July 9, 1996) (unpublished). This is so even if the prior decision not to continue prosecution arose from a good faith error, that is subsequently discovered. *Maldague, supra*. Rather, the subsequent discovery of a reason(s) to continue prosecution is simply

a change in circumstance that does not change the resultant delay into unintentional delay.

Ex. 1153 at 4 (*In re Application of Mark V. Dahl*, App'n No. 10/046,427 (USPTO Office of Petitions, May 18, 2006)).

22. As set forth in the Rule 1.78(c) Petition, on July 2, 2025, Crüzr notified Tethrd's counsel of the break in continuity of the priority benefit claim for the '175 Patent. The Rule 1.78(c) Petition makes clear that upon review of that priority claim, Tethrd's counsel deliberately decided to do nothing. It is immaterial whether Tethrd's counsel made a good faith error in deciding to take no action. Critically, Tethrd's counsel intentionally decided not to act until September 17, 2025. Thus, in accordance with USPTO rules and procedures, Tethrd's delay was *not* unintentional for at least 2-1/2 months.

III. USPTO EFFICIENCY AND THE INTEREST OF JUSTICE FAVOR A SINGLE *INTER PARTES* PROCEEDING AS OPPOSED TO MULTIPLE *EX PARTE* PROCEEDINGS

23. In conducting a preliminary review of Tethrd's prosecution activity, it becomes readily apparent that Tethrd is attempting to improperly exploit the USPTO's *ex parte* processes to Tethrd's advantage (and likely to the disadvantage of Tethrd's competitors, like Crüzr). For ease of reference, I have included a family tree for Tethrd's patent applications as **Exhibit C**, which I am informed and believe is accurate.

24. Tethrd's improper conduct includes, but may not be limited to,

activities in the following patent applications:

A. The Grandchild '581 Application (Finally Rejected)

25. U.S. Pat. App. No. 18/671,581 (Examiner Kathleen M. McFarland) is the *grandchild* application of the '175 Patent. Ex. 1151.

26. In the grandchild '581 Application, Tethrd has not provided Examiner McFarland with the IPR Petition or any of the prior art asserted in this IPR. *Id.*

27. The grandchild '581 Application contains a break in continuity of the priority benefit claim, like in the '175 Patent. *Id.* at 210-211, 220, 270-71, 281. Tethrd has not informed Examiner McFarland of the break in continuity of the priority benefit claim. *Id.*

28. For ease of reference, I have included a chart comparing Claim 1 of the challenged '175 Patent with Claim 1 of the '581 Application as **Exhibit D**, which I am informed and believe is accurate.

29. On August 28, 2025, Examiner McFarland finally rejected all of the seventeen (17) pending claims of the '581 Application over three prior art references that she discovered and cited on or about August 12, 2024: Jones, Paulson, and De Sousa Faria. *Id.* at 11-22, 160-74; Ex. D.

30. The finally rejected claims of the '581 Application are very similar to—and only *narrower* than—the claims of the '175 Patent (currently the same as the claims of the '004 Reissue Application). Ex. D. Accordingly, claim

amendments to the broader claims in the '004 Reissue Application are likely.

B. The Child '822 Application (Allowed and in FDC)

31. U.S. Pat. App. No. 18/602,822 (Examiner Amy Jo Sterling) is the *child* application of the '175 Patent. Ex. 1006-1.

32. In the child '822 Application, Tethrd has not provided Examiner Sterling with the IPR Petition, any of the prior art asserted in this IPR, or the Jones, Paulson, and De Sousa Faria references relied upon by Examiner McFarland in making a final rejection in the '581 Application. *Id.*

33. The child '822 application contains a break in continuity of the priority benefit claim, like in the '175 Patent. *Id.* at 36, 69, 78-79. Tethrd has not informed Examiner Sterling of the break in continuity of the priority benefit claim. *Id.*

34. For ease of reference, I have included a chart comparing Claim 1 of the finally rejected '581 Application with Claim 1 of the '822 Application as **Exhibit E**, which I am informed and believe is accurate.

35. On July 29, 2025, Examiner Sterling allowed all of the fifteen (15) pending claims of the '822 Application's claims, which are very similar to—and *broad*er than—the claims finally rejected by Examiner McFarland in the '581 Application. *Id.* at 17-23; Ex. E.

36. On October 29, 2025, Tethrd paid the issue fee for the '822

Application, and that application has now been dispatched for Final Data Capture (“FDC”) in the USPTO’s publications branch. Ex. 1006-1 at 1-4.

C. The Parallel ’989 Reissue Application

37. U.S. Pat. App. No. 19/330,989 (Examiner Eileen Dunn Lillis) is a parallel *reissue* application of the parent ’556 Patent. Ex. 1150.

38. In the parallel ’989 Reissue Application, Tethrd has not provided Examiner Lillis with the IPR Petition or the Paulson and De Sousa Faria references relied upon by Examiner McFarland in making a final rejection in the ’581 Application. *Id.*

39. For ease of reference, I have included a chart comparing Claim 1 of the finally rejected ’581 Application with Claim 1 of the ’989 Reissue Application as **Exhibit F**, which I am informed and believe is accurate.

40. The claims of the ’989 Reissue Application (currently the same as the claims of the parent ’556 Patent) are very similar to the finally rejected claims of the ’581 Application. *Id.* at 173; Ex. F. Accordingly, claim amendments in the ’989 Reissue Application are likely.

D. The ’004 Reissue Application

41. U.S. Pat. App. No. 19/331,004 (Examiner Eileen Dunn Lillis) is a *reissue* application of the challenged ’175 Patent. Ex. 1149.

42. In the ’004 Reissue Application, Tethrd has not provided Examiner

Lillis with the Paulson and De Sousa Faria references relied upon by Examiner McFarland in making a final rejection in the '581 Application. *Id.*

43. For ease of reference, I have included a chart comparing the prior art listed in this IPR with the prior art identified by Tethrd in the '004 Reissue Application as **Exhibit G**, which I am informed and believe is accurate.

44. In the '004 Reissue Application, Tethrd has provided Examiner Lillis with only a subset of the prior art asserted in this IPR. Ex. G.

45. The claims of the '004 Reissue Application (currently the same as the claims of the '175 Patent) are very similar to—and only ***broader*** than—the finally rejected claims of the '581 Application. *Id.* at 376; Ex. D. Accordingly, claim amendments to the broader claims in the '004 Reissue Application are likely.

E. A Single IPR Would Likely Moot Multiple Reissue And Continuing Patent Applications

46. As discussed above, and as summarized in the USPTO Examiner table below, Tethrd appears to be improperly prosecuting related applications to Tethrd's advantage, obtaining inconsistent results by presenting limited and selected prior art to different patent examiners:

Tethrd Patent Application	USPTO Examiner
App'n No. 17/231,717 Pat. No. 11,504,556	BRADFORD, CANDACE L
App'n No. 17/867,553 Pat. No. 11,964,175	STERLING, AMY JO
18/671,581 [Final rejection Aug 27, 2025]	MCFARLAND, KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN

18/602,822 [Notice of allowance July 28, 2025]	STERLING, AMY JO
19/331,004 [Reissue of '175 Patent]	LILLIS, EILEEN DUNN
19/330,989 [Reissue of '556 Patent]	LILLIS, EILEEN DUNN

47. Tethrd's conduct summarized above fails to comply with the duty of candor owed to the USPTO, creating incomplete, inefficient, and confusing *ex parte* processes, ostensibly designed to generate inconsistent decisions by, and outcomes from, the USPTO.

48. For example, Tethrd has recently filed two separate reissue applications (*viz.*, the '004 Reissue Application and the parallel '989 Reissue Application), and as discussed above, it appears that more reissue applications are likely in the future (*viz.*, the child '822 Application and the grandchild '581 Application). From the USPTO's perspective, efficiency and the interest of justice favor a single *inter partes* proceeding as opposed to multiple *ex parte* proceedings.

49. For further example, the relevant facts and USPTO rules and procedures relating to Tethrd's delay in seeking to amend the priority claim in the '175 Patent are better resolved in a single *inter partes* proceeding, where discovery could be authorized, as opposed to multiple *ex parte* proceedings, where discovery is not permitted. The interest of justice favors allowing the priority claim issue to be evaluated by APJs in a single IPR proceeding as opposed to one or more examiners or administrators in the context of multiple reissue proceedings.

50. In addition, in these circumstances, Tethrd's delay in seeking to

amend its priority claim in the '175 Patent would likely be fatal to not only the patentability of the '175 Patent, but also to each of Tethrd's later-filed applications with a priority claim that chains through the '175 Patent. *See Medtronic CoreValve, LLC v. Edwards Lifesciences Corp.*, 741 F.3d 1359, 1363–64 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (because two intermediate applications failed to specifically reference the earlier-filed applications in the priority chain, the later-filed patent, with a complete priority chain claiming priority, was not entitled to the filing date of the first-filed application.). Thus, the single IPR here could effectively moot all of the USPTO's activity in Tethrd's multiple reissue applications and continuing patent applications.

51. Thus, at a minimum, it would be more efficient for the PTAB to stay the '004 Reissue Application to avoid duplicative efforts at the USPTO. The interest of justice would also be served because the disputed issues of the break in continuity of the priority benefit claim, as well as the unpatentability of the patent claims in view of the asserted prior art, could best be resolved in a single IPR, which would then inform all other future USPTO proceedings. *See M.P.E.P.* § 1442.02 (“To avoid duplicating effort, action in reissue applications in which there is an indication of concurrent litigation will generally be suspended sua sponte. Also, if there is a pending trial before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (PTAB), the PTAB may suspend action in the reissue application.”).

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the United States that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and believe are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Dated: 11/3/, 2025

Nicholas P. Godici
Nicholas P. Godici

EXHIBIT A

Nicholas P. Godici
Independent Patent Consultant

Professional Experience

Godici Patent Consulting, Carlsbad California

Independent Consultant (October 2013-present)

Advise clients on PTO practices and procedures, assist clients on patent prosecution matters, expert witness on PTO related issues.

Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP

Executive Advisor (April 2005-September 2013)

Responsibilities included advising clients on PTO regulations and procedures, advising attorneys and staff on PTO procedures, assisting attorneys and staff on patent prosecution matters, business development, public relations, and expert witness work regarding PTO related issues.

**United States Patent and Trademark Office (PTO), Department of Commerce,
Washington D.C.**

Commissioner for Patents (March 2000-March 2005)

Appointed by the Secretary of Commerce to a five-year term as Commissioner for Patents in 2000. Direct report to the Under Secretary Of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Served as the Chief Operating Officer for all aspects of patent related operations with the mission to properly implement the patent laws and regulations of the United States. Responsible for the entire patent application examination and patent issuance process for the United States. Oversaw a budget of over \$750 million dollars and a staff of over 5000 employees. Areas of responsibility included strategic planning, budget formulation and execution, information technology systems, staffing, employee development, labor management relations, customer outreach, congressional relations, public advisory committee relations, and patent policy formulation. Testified before both the United States House and Senate on various intellectual property matters.

Acting Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (January 2001-December 2001)

Served as Acting Under Secretary during the change in Administration in 2001. As the head of the Agency, chief executive officer and a direct report to the Secretary of Commerce, was responsible for all aspects of intellectual property policy and operations for the Administration. Represented the United States in international meetings at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and with other national IP offices. Lead meetings of the Trilateral interacting with the President of the European Patent Organization (EPO) and the Commissioner of the Japan Patent Office (JPO). Interacted with Congress, other agencies within the Administration, and major IP bar and trade associations on legal issues, operations of the PTO, and national security.

Expert Advisor at the PTO (July-September 2009)

At the request of the Secretary of Commerce I accepted a temporary assignment as an expert advisor to the Secretary and the Under Secretary of Commerce to strengthen the management structure of the PTO and provide an up-to-date assessment of the challenges facing the agency.

Various Positions Within the PTO (June 1972-March 2000)

Held various positions with the USPTO starting with patent examiner in the mechanical arts, Supervisory Patent Examiner, Group Director, Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Patents, and Acting Assistant Commissioner for Patents. Lectured in the Patent Academy for many years. Responsibilities included oversight for Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) operations which included the processing of all international applications. Assumed responsibility for the entire patent examining corps as Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Patents in 1997.

Education

B.S., Pennsylvania State University, Engineering Mechanics, 1972

Certificate of Advanced Public Management, The Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, 1999.

Professional Affiliations and Awards

Outstanding Engineering Alumni, Pennsylvania State University 2002

Member of the Industrial and Professional Advisory Committee for the College of Engineering at Pennsylvania State University 2001-2003.

Named “one of the most important people in intellectual property today” by Legal Times Magazine in 2001.

Pasquale J. Federico Memorial Award 2010

Member of the AIPLA Board of Directors 2014-2017

Leadership positions within the AIPLA 2005-2013- Chair or Vice Chair of the Patent Law Committee, The Patent Agents Committee, and the Patent Relations with the USPTO Committee

Registered to Practice before the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Publications

“Supporting a Knowledge Based Economy, Software Patents”, Managing Intellectual Property Magazine, Innovation and Invention Focus 2004.

“Adequately Funding the USPTO: A Critical Problem that Must be Solved”, Medical Innovation & Business, Summer 2010-Volume 2- Issue 2

EXHIBIT B

Exhibit B

List of Cases in Which Nicholas P. Godici Has Served as an Expert Witness and Given Testimony (at deposition or trial) Within the Last Four Years

Personalized Media Communications, LLC v. Google et al., United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Case No. 2:19-cv-00090-JRG (deposition)

VIIV Healthcare Co., Shionogi & Co., LTD, et al v. Gilead Sciences, Inc., United States District Court for the District of Delaware, C.A. No. 18-224 (CFC) (CJB) (deposition)

Vocalife LLC v. Amazon.com LLC, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas Marshall Division, civil action no. 2:19-cv-00123-JRG (trial)

Droplets, Inc. v. Yahoo! Inc. and Nordstrom, Inc., United States District Court Northern District of California, Oakland Division, Case No. 12-cv-03733-JST (deposition)

Freshub, Inc. et al. v. Amazon.com Inc. et al., United States District Court for the Western District of Texas Austin Division, Case No. 1:19-CV-00885-ADA (deposition)

In the Matter of Certain Artificial Eyelash Extension Systems, Products, and Components Thereof, United States International Trade Commission, Investigation No. 337-TA-1226 (deposition)

Loma Linda University v. Smarter Alloys, United States District Court for the Western District of New York, Civil Action no. 1:19-CV-00607-LJV (deposition)

VLSI Technology LLC. V. Intel Corporation, United States District Court for the District of Delaware, Case No. 1:18-cv-00966-CFC-CJB (deposition)

VideoShare LLC. v. Google and YouTube, LLC, United States District Court for the Western District of Texas, Civil Action No. 6:19-cv-663-ADA (deposition and trial)

Trading Technologies International, Inc. v. IBG LLC and Interactive Brokers LLC, United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Case No. 10 CV 715 (deposition and trial)

Eolas Technologies, Inc. v. Amazon.com, Inc., United States District Court Eastern District of Texas Tyler Division, Civil Action No. 3:15-CV-01038-RWS (deposition)

Huber Engineered Woods LLC v. Louisiana-Pacific Corporation, United States District Court for the District of Delaware, C.A. No. 19-342-LPS (deposition)

Taiho Pharmaceutical Co., LTD. and Taiho Oncology, Inc. v. Natco Pharma LTD., et al. and Accord Healthcare, Inc., United States District Court for The District of Delaware, C.A. Nos. 19-2386-CFC and 19-2321-CFC (deposition)

Carnival Corp. v. DeCurtis Corp., United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, Civil Action 1:20-Civ-21547-Scola (deposition)

PACT XPP Schweitz AG v. Intel Corporation, United States District Court for the District of Delaware, C.A. No. 19-1006 (JDW) (deposition)

XR Communications LLC, dba Vivato Tech. v. D-Link Systems, Inc. et. al., United States District Court for the Central District of California, Case No. 8:17-cv-00596-DOC (LEAD) (deposition)

U.S. Well Services, Inc. et.al. v. Halliburton Company and Cimarex Energy Co., United States District Court Western District of Texas Waco Division, Case No. 6:21-cv-367-ADA (deposition)

DNA Genotek Inc. v. Spectrum Solutions, LLC, United States District Court for the Southern District of California, Case no. 3:21-cv-00516-RSH-DDL (deposition)

In the matter of *Certain Audio Players and Components Thereof*, United States International Trade Commission Washington D.C., Investigation No. 337-TA-1330 (deposition)

XY, LLC, Beckman Coulter Inc. and Inguran LLC., v. Trans Ova Genetics, United States District Court District of Colorado, Civil Action No. 1:17-cv-944-WJM-MDB (deposition)

In re Automatic Card Shufflers Litigation, United States District Court Northern District of Illinois Eastern District, Case No. 1:21-cv-01798 (deposition)

Plastipak Packaging, Inc. v. Nestle Waters North America, Inc., United States District Court Eastern District of Virginia Alexandria Division, Civ. Act. No.1:20cv1288 (RDA/IDD) (deposition)

Pacira Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and Pacira Biosciences, Inc. v. eVenus Pharmaceuticals Laboratories, Jiangsu Hengrui Pharmaceuticals and Fresenius Kabi USA, LLC, United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, Civil Action Nos. 2:21-cv-1989-MCA-Jra and 2:22-cv-00718-MCA-JRA (deposition and trial)

Nordstrom Consulting, Inc.; Steven Nordstrom v. Innova Systems, Inc. an Illinois Corporation Cheryl Nordstrom, individually, In the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois Eastern Division, Civil Action No.1:18-cv-03011 (deposition)

Baker Hughes Holdings LLC v. LiquidPower Specialty Products, In the United States District Court, Southern District, Houston Division, Civil Action No. 4:15-cv-02915 (deposition)

Amperex Technology Limited v. Semiconductor Energy Laboratory Co., In The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria Division, No.1:23-cv-00272-PTG/LRV (deposition)

In Re Lantus Direct Purchaser Antitrust Litigation, In the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, Civil Action No. 16-12652-LTS-JCB (deposition)

Scientific Applications & Research Associates (SARA) Inc. v. Zipline International Inc., United States District Court Northern District of California, Case No. 22-cv-04480-JSC (deposition)

Apica Sellers Representative, LLC v. Abbott Laboratories, United States District Court Southern District of New York, Case No. 1:23-cv-0134-MMG-DTW

* I served as an expert witness for the underlined party

EXHIBIT C

TETHRD PATENT APPLICATION FAMILY TREE

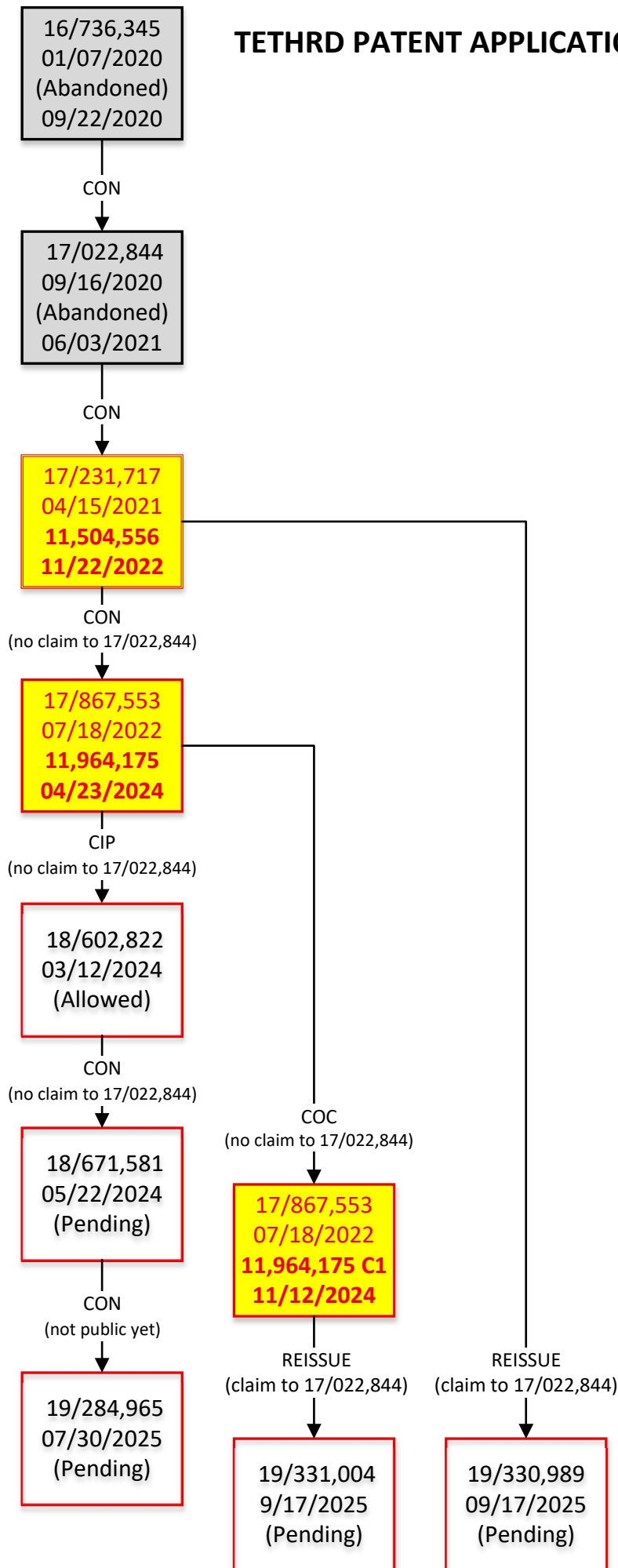


EXHIBIT D

Claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,964,175 (the Challenged '175 Patent), same as Claim 1 of U.S. Pat. App. No. 19/331,004 (the '004 Reissue Application)	Claim 1 of U.S. Pat. App. No. 18/671,581 (the Grandchild '581 Application) (Final Rejection dated August 25, 2025)
A bridge rope assembly configured to couple together a tree rope to a first bridge loop and a second bridge loop on a harness, the bridge rope assembly including: a main body comprising a rope having a first end and a second end, the main body having a splice therein to form an eye loop in the main body, the eye loop being configured to engage the first bridge loop, the main body comprising a first portion including the first end and a second portion including the second end, the first portion extending through the second portion of the main body such that the first end is positioned within the second portion adjacent to the second end; and a friction hitch being positioned on the main body between the second end and the eye loop, the friction hitch being configured to engage the second bridge loop, the friction hitch comprising a closed loop.	A bridge rope assembly configured to couple together a tree rope to a first bridge loop and a second bridge loop on a harness, the bridge rope assembly including: a main body comprising a rope having a first end and a second end, the main body having a splice therein to form an eye loop in the main body, the eye loop being configured to <u>permanently or releasably engage with the first bridge loop to permanently or releasably secure the main body to</u> the first bridge loop, the main body comprising a first portion including the first end and a second portion including the second end, the first portion extending through the second portion of the main body such that the first end is positioned within the second portion adjacent to the second end; and a friction hitch being positioned on the main body between the second end and the eye loop, the friction hitch being configured to <u>permanently or releasably engage with the second bridge loop to permanently or releasably secure the friction hitch to</u> the second bridge loop, the friction hitch comprising a closed loop.
Ex. 1001 at 14; Ex. 1149 at 376.	Ex. 1151 at 152.

EXHIBIT E

Claim 1 of U.S. Pat. App. No. 18/671,581 (the Grandchild '581 Application) (Final Rejection dated August 25, 2025)	Claim 1 of U.S. Pat. App. No. 18/602,822 (the Child '822 Application) (Notice of Allowance dated July 29, 2025)
A bridge rope assembly configured to couple together a tree rope to <u>a first bridge loop and a second bridge loop on</u> a harness, the bridge rope assembly including: a main body comprising a rope having a first end and a second end, the main body having a splice therein to form an eye loop in the main body, <u>the eye loop being configured to permanently or releasably engage with the first bridge loop to permanently or releasably secure the main body to the first bridge loop,</u> the main body comprising a first portion including the first end and a second portion including the second end, the first portion extending through the second portion of the main body such that the first end is positioned within the second portion adjacent to the second end; and <u>a friction hitch being positioned on the main body between the second end and the eye loop, the friction hitch being configured to permanently or releasably engage with the second bridge loop to permanently or releasably secure the friction hitch to the second bridge loop, the friction hitch comprising a closed loop.</u>	A bridge rope assembly configured to couple together a tree rope to a harness, the bridge rope assembly including: a main body comprising a rope having a first end and a second end, the main body having a splice therein to form an eye loop in the main body, the main body comprising a first portion including the first end and a second portion including the second end, the first portion extending through the second portion of the main body such that the first end is positioned within the second portion adjacent to the second end; and <u>the main body being attached to the tree rope between the eye loop and the second end.</u>
Ex. 1151 at 152.	Ex. 1006-1 at 40.

EXHIBIT F

Claims 1-14 of U.S. Pat. App. No. 18/671,581 (the Grandchild '581 Application) (Final Rejection dated August 25, 2025)	Claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 11,504,556 (the Parent '556 Patent), same as Claim 1 of U.S. Pat. App. No. 19/330,989 (the Parallel '989 Reissue Application)
1. A bridge rope assembly configured to couple together a tree rope to a first bridge loop and a second bridge loop on a harness, the bridge rope assembly including: a main body comprising a rope having a first end and a second end, the main body having a splice therein to form an eye loop in the main body, the eye loop being configured to <u>permanently or releasably engage with</u> the first bridge loop <u>to permanently or releasably secure the main body to the first bridge loop,</u> the main body comprising a first portion including the first end and a second portion including the second end, the first portion extending through the second portion of the main body such that the first end is positioned within the second portion adjacent to the second end; and [14. ... a distance between the first and second ends is less than 2.0 inches] [2. ... the rope has a length from the first end to the second end between 72.0 inches and 126.0 inches] [3. ... a distance of the eye loop to the second end is between 24.0 inches and 40.0 inches] [5. ... a securing member being positioned on the main body at a juncture of the first and second ends to retain the first and second ends at a static position relative to each other]	1. A bridge rope assembly configured to couple together a tree rope to a first bridge loop and a second bridge loop on a harness, the bridge rope assembly including: a main body comprising a rope having a first end and a second end, the main body having a splice therein to form an eye loop in the main body, the eye loop being configured to engage the first bridge loop, the main body comprising a first portion including the first end and a second portion including the second end, the first portion extending through the second portion of the main body such that the first end is positioned within the second portion adjacent to the second end, a distance between the first and second ends being less than 2.0 inches, the rope having a length from the first end to the second end between 72.0 inches and 126.0 inches, a distance of the eye loop to the second end being between 24.0 inches and 40.0 inches; a securing member being positioned on the main body at a juncture of the first and second ends to retain the first and second ends at a static position relative to each other;

[4. ... the main body includes a stop knot in the second portion adjacent to the second end] a friction hitch being positioned on the main body between the second end and the eye loop, the friction hitch being configured to <u>permanently or releasably engage with</u> the second bridge loop <u>to permanently or releasably secure the friction hitch to the second bridge loop,</u> the friction hitch comprising a closed loop. [6. ... the closed loop comprises a single rope being formed into the closed loop] [7. ... the single rope of the closed loop has a length between 40.0 inches and 60.0 inches.] [8. ... the closed loop has a total circumference of between 20.0 inches and 30.0 inches.] [10. ... the main body and the friction hitch each are comprised of UHMWPE.] Ex. 1151 at 152-53.	the main body including a stop knot in the second portion adjacent to the second end; a friction hitch being positioned on the main body between the stop knot and the eye loop, the friction hitch being configured to <u>engage</u> the second bridge loop, the friction hitch comprising a closed loop, the closed loop comprising a single rope being formed into the closed loop <u>with a splice,</u> <u>the splice having a pair of ends, each end of the pair of ends being buried into the closed loop a distance of at least 40% of a total circumference of the closed loop,</u> the single rope of the closed loop having a length between 40.0 inches and 60.0 inches, the closed loop having a total circumference of between 20.0 inches and 30.0 inches; the main body and the friction hitch each being comprised of UHMWPE. Ex. 1004 at 30-31; Ex. 1150 at 173.
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EXHIBIT G

IPR PRIOR ART VS. REISSUE PRIOR ART

IPR Petition	Reissue?
Ex. 1011 - US Pub. No. 2008-0000719A1 (Jones)	Y
Ex. 1012 - US 4,09,750 (McGrew)	Y
Ex. 1013 - US 4,962,929 (Melton, Jr.)	Y
Ex. 1014 - US 9,340,925 (Mozsgai)	Y
Ex. 1017 - BOWHUNTING's Guide to Tree Saddle Hunting	N
Ex. 1018 - Samson - 12-Strand Eye-and-Eye Tail Splice	Y
Ex. 1019 - US Pub. No. 2018-0056113A1 (Burkinshaw)	N
Ex. 1020 - US 10,471,296 (Burkinshaw)	N
Ex. 1021 - US 8,215,094 (Wienke)	N
Ex. 1022 - US 8,297,895 (Wienke)	N
Ex. 1023 - US 9,565,924 (Macaskill)	N
Ex. 1024 - ArboristSite - Amsteel Blue Splicing Experiments (p1)	Y
Ex. 1025 - ArboristSite - Biners and rope bridge (p1)	Y
Ex. 1026 - HammockForums - A Rolling-Magnus Hitch Variant that works on "Slippery Cord" (like Amsteel-Dyneema) (p1)	N
Ex. 1027 - HammockForums - AmSteel Shrinkage (p1)	N
Ex. 1028 - HammockForums - amsteel vs dyeema (p1)	N
Ex. 1029 - HammockForums - Continuous loop bury length question (p1)	Y
Ex. 1030 - HammockForums - Continuous Loop pictoral (p15)	N
Ex. 1031 - HammockForums - Continuous Loop pictoral (p17)	N
Ex. 1032 - HammockForums - Continuous Loop pictoral (p20)	Y
Ex. 1033 - HammockForums - Everything you always wanted to know about Amsteel but were afraid to ask (p1)	Y
Ex. 1034 - HammockForums - Everything you always wanted to know about Amsteel but were afraid to ask (p3)	Y
Ex. 1035 - HammockForums - Go to resource for learning Amsteel splicing tutorials[Q] (p1)	N

Ex. 1036 - HammockForums - Is this a known method of splicing a continuous loop[Q] (p1)	N
Ex. 1037 - HammockForums - Prusik knot with Zing It (p1)	Y
Ex. 1038 - HammockForums - Smallest continuous loop of amsteel blue possible (p1)	Y
Ex. 1039 - HammockForums - Splicing loops in Amsteel question and Improved Soft Shackle (p1)	Y
Ex. 1040 - HammockForums - strongest type of rope for prusik hitch[Q] (p1)	N
Ex. 1041 - HammockForums - Stuck on Hennessy continuous loops (p1)	Y
Ex. 1042 - HammockForums - using same dia. amsteel for tarp ridgeline with prusik (p1)	N
Ex. 1043 - HammockForums - What kind of cord is your tarp ridgeline[Q] (p1)	N
Ex. 1044 - HammockForums - Why does one taper while splicing[Q] (p1)	Y
Ex. 1045 - HammockForums - Zing-it Prusiks on 7-64 Amsteel[Q] (p1)	N
Ex. 1046 - L-36.com - Loops, Loups, and Loupes (2012-10-01)	Y
Ex. 1047 - L-36.com - Loops, Loups, and Loupes (current)	Y
Ex. 1048 - SaddleHunter - A different whoopie (p1)	N
Ex. 1049 - SaddleHunter - Adjustable Amsteel bridge (p1)	N
Ex. 1050 - SaddleHunter - Adjustable amsteel bridge for sit drag - how to[Q] (p1)	Y
Ex. 1051 - SaddleHunter - Adjustable bridge (p1)	Y
Ex. 1052 - SaddleHunter - Adjustable bridge (p2)	Y
Ex. 1053 - SaddleHunter - Adjustable bridge (p3)	Y
Ex. 1054 - SaddleHunter - Adjustable bridge ideas[Q] (p1)	Y
Ex. 1055 - SaddleHunter - Amsteel (p1)	Y
Ex. 1056 - SaddleHunter - Amsteel (p2)	Y
Ex. 1057 - SaddleHunter - Amsteel and the bury's (p1)	Y
Ex. 1058 - SaddleHunter - Amsteel blue vs amsteel[Q] (p1)	Y

Ex. 1059 - SaddleHunter - Amsteel bridge locked Brummell question (p1)	N
Ex. 1060 - SaddleHunter - Amsteel bridge question (p1)	Y
Ex. 1061 - SaddleHunter - Amsteel Brummel Lock[Q] (p1)	Y
Ex. 1062 - SaddleHunter - Amsteel damage on Mantis[Q] (p1)	N
Ex. 1063 - SaddleHunter - Amsteel or Paracord[Q] (p1)	N
Ex. 1064 - SaddleHunter - Amsteel Prussic (p1)	Y
Ex. 1065 - SaddleHunter - Amsteel questions (p1)	Y
Ex. 1066 - SaddleHunter - Before I become a cutter (p1)	Y
Ex. 1067 - SaddleHunter - Bridge length (p1)	Y
Ex. 1068 - SaddleHunter - Bridge options (p1)	N
Ex. 1069 - SaddleHunter - Bridge question (p1)	N
Ex. 1070 - SaddleHunter - Can see white on my amsteel[QQ] (p1)	N
Ex. 1071 - SaddleHunter - DIY Back Band...Material for prusik[Q] (p1)	N
Ex. 1072 - SaddleHunter - Diy shorter mantis bridge (p2)	Y
Ex. 1073 - SaddleHunter - DIY Utilibridge (p1)	Y
Ex. 1074 - SaddleHunter - DIY Utilibridge (p2)	Y
Ex. 1075 - SaddleHunter - DIY utilibridge (p1)	Y
Ex. 1076 - SaddleHunter - Finished my sitdrag and harness (p1)	Y
Ex. 1077 - SaddleHunter - Fixed vs Whoopie bridge (p1)	Y
Ex. 1078 - SaddleHunter - H2 Triad Bridge (p2)	Y
Ex. 1079 - SaddleHunter - H2 vs tethrd[Q] (p10)	Y
Ex. 1080 - SaddleHunter - H2 vs tethrd[Q] (p9)	Y
Ex. 1081 - SaddleHunter - How I tie a stronger Prussik knot (p1)	Y
Ex. 1082 - SaddleHunter - How to make an Amsteel Bridge (p2)	Y
Ex. 1083 - SaddleHunter - Is this bridge bad or is it ok[QQ] (p1)	N
Ex. 1084 - SaddleHunter - John Eberhart's Kestrel modifactions (p6)	N
Ex. 1085 - SaddleHunter - Kestrel vs Sit Drag (p1)	N
Ex. 1086 - SaddleHunter - Linemans Belt-Flip line questions (p1)	N

Ex. 1087 - SaddleHunter - Locked brummel on both sides of bridge[Q] (p1)	N
Ex. 1088 - SaddleHunter - Locked brummel on both sides of bridge[Q] (p2)	N
Ex. 1089 - SaddleHunter - Mantis Bridge (p1)	N
Ex. 1090 - SaddleHunter - Mantis Bridge Length (p1)	Y
Ex. 1091 - SaddleHunter - Mantis Bridge Mods (p1)	Y
Ex. 1092 - SaddleHunter - Mantis fixed bridge concerns (p1)	Y
Ex. 1093 - SaddleHunter - New Aerohunter saddle (p20)	N
Ex. 1094 - SaddleHunter - New Saddle Nightmare! (p4)	N
Ex. 1095 - SaddleHunter - None lock stitched bridge[Q] (p1)	Y
Ex. 1096 - SaddleHunter - Official " Tethrd Mantis " Review Thread! (p4)	Y
Ex. 1097 - SaddleHunter - Paracord (p1)	N
Ex. 1098 - SaddleHunter - Paracord (p2)	Y
Ex. 1099 - SaddleHunter - Prusik Knots (p1)	Y
Ex. 1100 - SaddleHunter - Replacing the bridge carabiner[QQ] (p1)	Y
Ex. 1101 - SaddleHunter - Saddleplooza (p1)	Y
Ex. 1102 - SaddleHunter - sealing amsteel ends (p1)	Y
Ex. 1103 - SaddleHunter - Sewn webbing bridge[Q] (p1)	Y
Ex. 1104 - SaddleHunter - shifting (p1)	Y
Ex. 1105 - SaddleHunter - Sitdrag loop question (p1)	Y
Ex. 1106 - SaddleHunter - Slummin' it in a Kestrel (pp1-2)	Y
Ex. 1107 - SaddleHunter - Smallest diameter on tether rope (p1)	Y
Ex. 1108 - SaddleHunter - Spliced Amsteel (p1)	Y
Ex. 1109 - SaddleHunter - Splicing rope[Q] (p1)	Y
Ex. 1110 - SaddleHunter - Splicing rope[Q] (p2)	Y
Ex. 1111 - SaddleHunter - Splicing rope[Q] (p3)	Y
Ex. 1112 - SaddleHunter - Splicing rope[Q] (p4)	Y
Ex. 1113 - SaddleHunter - Splicing rope[Q] (p5)	Y

Ex. 1114 - SaddleHunter - Tether and Bridge Length (p1)	Y
Ex. 1115 - SaddleHunter - Tethrd Mantis dimensions (p1)	Y
Ex. 1116 - SaddleHunter - Tethrd Phantom's Bridge Knot (p1)	Y
Ex. 1117 - SaddleHunter - This cant be good (p1)	
Ex. 1118 - SaddleHunter - Tie in Height in relation to sitting or leaning (p1)	Y
Ex. 1119 - SaddleHunter - Upgrade your Tethrd Mantis into a Tethrd Phantom (Amsteel prussik bridge) (p1)	Y
Ex. 1120 - SaddleHunter - Upgrade your Tethrd Mantis into a Tethrd Phantom (Amsteel prussik bridge) (p3)	Y
Ex. 1121 - SaddleHunter - Webbing or amsteel[Q] (p1)	N
Ex. 1122 - SaddleHunter - What do I need[Q] (p1)	Y
Ex. 1123 - SaddleHunter - What size tethrd mantis do I need[QQQQ] (p1)	Y
Ex. 1124 - TreeBuzz - Ice Tail loop (p1)	Y
Ex. 1125 - YouTube - DIY Utilibridge	Y
Ex. 1126 - YouTube - How to Add a Webbing Bridge to a Tree Saddle	Y
Ex. 1127 - YouTube - How to splice Amsteel for a bridge on your hunting saddle	Y
Ex. 1128 - YouTube - How to Splice an eye and eye tail	Y
Ex. 1129 - YouTube - Hunting Saddle Modifications - DIY	Y
Ex. 1130 - YouTube - Hunting SOBs How to Splice Samson Predator Rope	Y
Ex. 1131 - YouTube - Mantis Saddle - Setup and Directions	Y
Ex. 1132 - YouTube - Tethrd Mantis VS The Phantom Saddles	Y
Ex. 1133 - YouTube - Tethrd PHANTOM Review and How-To Tutorial!	Y
Ex. 1134 - YouTube - Tree Saddle Bridge Basics	Y
Pet. (Paper 2) at vii-xii.	Ex. 1149 at 267-71; 286-91.