UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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APPLICATION NO.	ISSUE DATE	PATENT NO.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	09/21/2021	11128710	BINDER-014-US3	1088

131926 7590 09/01/2021

May Patents Ltd. c/o Dorit Shem-Tov
P.O.B 7230
Ramat-Gan, 5217102
ISRAEL

ISSUE NOTIFICATION

The projected patent number and issue date are specified above.

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)
(application filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Patent Term Adjustment is 0 day(s). Any patent to issue from the above-identified application will include an indication of the adjustment on the front page.

If a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) was filed in the above-identified application, the filing date that determines Patent Term Adjustment is the filing date of the most recent CPA.

Applicant will be able to obtain more detailed information by accessing the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) WEB site (http://pair.uspto.gov).

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Application Assistance Unit (AAU) of the Office of Data Management (ODM) at (571)-272-4200.

APPLICANT(s) (Please see PAIR WEB site http://pair.uspto.gov for additional applicants):

May Patents Ltd., Hod Hasharon, ISRAEL;

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The USA offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to encourage and facilitate business investment. To learn more about why the USA is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, and grow your business, visit SelectUSA.gov.

PART B – FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with the applicable fee(s), by mail or fax, or via EFS-Web.

By mail, send to: Mail Stop ISSUE FEE
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

By fax, send to: (571) 273-2885

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate " FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

May Patents Ltd.
c/o Dorit Shem-Tov
P.O.B. 7230
Ramat-Gan 5217102,
Israel

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission

I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being transmitted to the USPTO via EFS-Web or by facsimile to (571) 273-2885, on the date below.

(Typed or printed name)
(Signature)
(Date)

APPLICATION NO	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO	CONFIRMATION NO
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

TITLE OF INVENTION:

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	SMALL	$600	$0	$0	$600	11/09/2021

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS

1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363)

☐ Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/SB/122) attached.

☐ "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-09 or more recent) attached. **Use of a Customer Number is required.**

2. For printing on the patent front page, list

(1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,

(2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.

1. May Patents Ltd. c/o Dorit Shem-Tov
2.
3.

3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the document must have been previously recorded, or filed for recordation, as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11 and 37 CFR 3.81(a). Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE: May Patents Ltd.

(B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE or COUNTRY): HOD-HASHARON, ISRAEL 45103

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent): ☐ Individual ☑ Corporation or other private group entity ☐ Government

4a. Fees Submitted: ☑ Issue Fee ☐ Publication Fee (if required) ☐ Advance Order - # of Copies _____

4b. Method of Payment (*Please first reapply any previously paid fee shown above*):

☐ Electronic Payment via EFS-Web ☐ Enclosed check ☐ Non-electronic payment by credit card (Attach form PTO-2038)

☑ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 506726

5. Change of Entity Status (from status indicated above)

☐ Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29. NOTE: Absent a valid Certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/15A and 15B), issue fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of application abandonment.

☐ Applicant asserting small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this box will be taken as a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status.

☐ Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status. NOTE: Checking this box will be taken as a notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.

Authorized Signature /Yehuda Binder/ Date August 15, 2021

Typed or printed name Yehuda BINDER Registration No. 73,612

OMB Clearance and PRA Burden Statement for PTOL-85 Part B

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to obtain Office of Management and Budget approval before requesting most types of information from the public. When OMB approves an agency request to collect information from the public, OMB (i) provides a valid OMB Control Number and expiration date for the agency to display on the instrument that will be used to collect the information and (ii) requires the agency to inform the public about the OMB Control Number's legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

The information collected by PTOL-85 Part B is required by 37 CFR 1.311. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 30 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15657163
Filing Date:	23-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
UTILITY APPL ISSUE FEE	2501	1	600	600

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**600**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	43512381
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Filer Authorized By:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	15-AUG-2021
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	07:47:58
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$600
RAM confirmation Number	E20218E848302367
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Issue Fee Payment (PTO-85B)	ptol85b.pdf	272889 9504a253d9ec4e5a6e0ac5bc38cf108ebc0f4e5b	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	37548 9a5fd75195dff275d648991b3a6433184b4e8d1d	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	310437		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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www.uspto.gov

NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEE(S) DUE

131926 7590 08/09/2021

May Patents Ltd. c/o Dorit Shem-Tov
P.O.B 7230
Ramat-Gan, 5217102
ISRAEL

EXAMINER
KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2456	

DATE MAILED: 08/09/2021

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

TITLE OF INVENTION: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	SMALL	$600	$0.00	$0.00	$600	11/09/2021

THE APPLICATION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND IS ALLOWED FOR ISSUANCE AS A PATENT. PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS CLOSED. THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS. THIS APPLICATION IS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL FROM ISSUE AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE OFFICE OR UPON PETITION BY THE APPLICANT. SEE 37 CFR 1.313 AND MPEP 1308.

THE ISSUE FEE AND PUBLICATION FEE (IF REQUIRED) MUST BE PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS NOTICE OR THIS APPLICATION SHALL BE REGARDED AS ABANDONED. THIS STATUTORY PERIOD CANNOT BE EXTENDED. SEE 35 U.S.C. 151. THE ISSUE FEE DUE INDICATED ABOVE DOES NOT REFLECT A CREDIT FOR ANY PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE IN THIS APPLICATION. IF AN ISSUE FEE HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN PAID IN THIS APPLICATION (AS SHOWN ABOVE), THE RETURN OF PART B OF THIS FORM WILL BE CONSIDERED A REQUEST TO REAPPLY THE PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE TOWARD THE ISSUE FEE NOW DUE.

HOW TO REPLY TO THIS NOTICE:

I. Review the ENTITY STATUS shown above. If the ENTITY STATUS is shown as SMALL or MICRO, verify whether entitlement to that entity status still applies.

If the ENTITY STATUS is the same as shown above, pay the TOTAL FEE(S) DUE shown above.

If the ENTITY STATUS is changed from that shown above, on PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, complete section number 5 titled "Change in Entity Status (from status indicated above)".

For purposes of this notice, small entity fees are 1/2 the amount of undiscounted fees, and micro entity fees are 1/2 the amount of small entity fees.

II. PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, or its equivalent, must be completed and returned to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) with your ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). If you are charging the fee(s) to your deposit account, section "4b" of Part B - Fee(s) Transmittal should be completed and an extra copy of the form should be submitted. If an equivalent of Part B is filed, a request to reapply a previously paid issue fee must be clearly made, and delays in processing may occur due to the difficulty in recognizing the paper as an equivalent of Part B.

III. All communications regarding this application must give the application number. Please direct all communications prior to issuance to Mail Stop ISSUE FEE unless advised to the contrary.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Maintenance fees are due in utility patents issuing on applications filed on or after Dec. 12, 1980. It is patentee's responsibility to ensure timely payment of maintenance fees when due. More information is available at www.uspto.gov/PatentMaintenanceFees.

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EX1003 Page 8

PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), by mail or fax, or via EFS-Web.

By mail, send to: Mail Stop ISSUE FEE
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

By fax, send to: (571)-273-2885

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

131926 7590 08/09/2021
May Patents Ltd. c/o Dorit Shem-Tov
P.O.B 7230
Ramat-Gan, 5217102
ISRAEL

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission

I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being transmitted to the USPTO via EFS-Web or by facsimile to (571) 273-2885, on the date below.

(Typed or printed name)
(Signature)
(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

TITLE OF INVENTION: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	SMALL	$600	$0.00	$0.00	$600	11/09/2021

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN	2456	709-218000

1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363).

❑ Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/SB/122) attached.

❑ "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-09 or more recent) attached. **Use of a Customer Number is required.**

2. For printing on the patent front page, list
(1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,
(2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.

1_____
2_____
3_____

3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the document must have been previously recorded, or filed for recordation, as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11 and 37 CFR 3.81(a). Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE (B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY)

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : ❑ Individual ❑ Corporation or other private group entity ❑ Government

4a. Fees submitted: ❑Issue Fee ❑Publication Fee (if required) ❑Advance Order - # of Copies _____

4b. Method of Payment: *(Please first reapply any previously paid fee shown above)*

❑ Electronic Payment via EFS-Web ❑ Enclosed check ❑ Non-electronic payment by credit card (Attach form PTO-2038)

❑ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. _____

5. **Change in Entity Status** (from status indicated above)

❑ Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29

❑ Applicant asserting small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

❑ Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status.

NOTE: Absent a valid certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/15A and 15B), issue fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of application abandonment.
NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status.
NOTE: Checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.

Authorized Signature _____ Date _____

Typed or printed name _____ Registration No. _____

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EX1003 Page 9

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

131926 7590 08/09/2021

May Patents Ltd. c/o Dorit Shem-Tov
P.O.B 7230
Ramat-Gan, 5217102
ISRAEL

EXAMINER	
KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2456	

DATE MAILED: 08/09/2021

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b)
(Applications filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Office has discontinued providing a Patent Term Adjustment (PTA) calculation with the Notice of Allowance.

Section 1(h)(2) of the AIA Technical Corrections Act amended 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(3)(B)(i) to eliminate the requirement that the Office provide a patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. See Revisions to Patent Term Adjustment, 78 Fed. Reg. 19416, 19417 (Apr. 1, 2013). Therefore, the Office is no longer providing an initial patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. The Office will continue to provide a patent term adjustment determination with the Issue Notification Letter that is mailed to applicant approximately three weeks prior to the issue date of the patent, and will include the patent term adjustment on the patent. Any request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment determination (or reinstatement of patent term adjustment) should follow the process outlined in 37 CFR 1.705.

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Customer Service Center of the Office of Patent Publication at 1-(888)-786-0101 or (571)-272-4200.

PTOL-85 (Rev. 02/11)

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EX1003 Page 10

OMB Clearance and PRA Burden Statement for PTOL-85 Part B

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to obtain Office of Management and Budget approval before requesting most types of information from the public. When OMB approves an agency request to collect information from the public, OMB (i) provides a valid OMB Control Number and expiration date for the agency to display on the instrument that will be used to collect the information and (ii) requires the agency to inform the public about the OMB Control Number's legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

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1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Notice of Allowability	Application No. 15/657,163	Applicant(s) BINDER et al.	
	Examiner HASSAN A KHAN	Art Unit 2456	AIA (FITF) Status No

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

All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS (OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this application. If not included herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) or other appropriate communication will be mailed in due course. **THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS.** This application is subject to withdrawal from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313 and MPEP 1308.

1. ☑ This communication is responsive to 07/18/2021.
   ☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

2. ☐ 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.

3. ☑ The allowed claim(s) is/are 1 and 3-30 . As a result of the allowed claim(s), 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.**

4. ☐ 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)).

   * Certified copies not received: _____ .

Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application.
THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.

5. ☐ CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.
   ☐ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date _____ .

   Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the front (not the back) of each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d).

6. ☐ DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Attachment(s)

1. ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2. ☑ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date 07/18/2021.
3. ☐ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material _____.
4. ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413), Paper No./Mail Date. _____.
5. ☐ Examiner's Amendment/Comment
6. ☑ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance
7. ☐ Other _____.

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	/PHILIP J CHEA/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2456

DETAILED ACTION

REASONS FOR ALLOWANCE

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: The claim limitations presented today, together when taken as a whole and claimed, are found to be novel and not obvious. Claims 1 and 3 – 30 are allowed.

The closest prior art of record, Beliles et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2007/0283005), Buck et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2009/0089065) and Abe (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2012/0253480) and none of the prior art of record discloses or suggests, alone or in combination, a method for operating multiple actuators in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device and a controlled device in a building, each communicating over a wireless network, and for use with an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising: capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a first human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured first human voice data; receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured first human voice data; processing, by the server, the captured first human voice data; responsive to the processing, sending a first message, by the server to the client device over the Internet; receiving, by the client device via the wireless network, the first message; operating a first actuator in the client device in response to the received first message; capturing, by the microphone in the client device, a second human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured second human voice data; receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured second human voice data; processing, by the server, the captured second human voice data; responsive to the processing, sending a second message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet; receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the second message; and operating a second actuator in the controlled device in response to the received second message. Therefore, the claimed subject matter disclosed in the independent claim(s) as a whole is/are not taught or suggested by the prior art of the record.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Applicant's arguments and amendments, filed on 07/18/2021 with respect to Claims 1 and 3 – 30 have been fully considered and they are persuasive. Hence the 35 USC § 103 rejection is withdrawn.

CONCLUSION

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HASSAN KHAN whose telephone number is (313) 446-6574. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY - THURSDAY: 8AM-6PM EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Philip Chea can be reached on (571) 272-3951. 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 Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 - If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/H. A. K./
Examiner, Art Unit 2456
/PHILIP J CHEA/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2456

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/657,163	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination BINDER et al.	
	Examiner HASSAN A KHAN	Art Unit 2456	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-20160062330-A1	03-2016	Abe; Yuuichi	G05B15/02	700/12
*	B	US-20070283005-A1	12-2007	Beliles; Robert P.	H04L41/0816	709/224
*	C	US-20090089065-A1	04-2009	Buck; Markus	G10L15/26	704/275
*	D	US-20150138333-A1	05-2015	DeVaul; Richard Wayne	G06F3/167	348/78
*	E	US-20100305807-A1	12-2010	Basir; Otman A.	G07C5/0833	701/31.4
*	F	US-20070038461-A1	02-2007	Abbott; Lisa	G10L15/30	704/275
*	G	US-20080215336-A1	09-2008	Oesterling; Christopher L.	G10L15/26	704/275
	H					
	I					
	J					
	K					
	L					
	M					

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
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	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

CLAIMS

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	09/29/2017	01/19/2018	06/18/2018	08/30/2018	12/28/2018	12/18/2020	01/29/2021	07/31/2021	
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	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	-	
2	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	
3	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	
4	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	
5	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	
6	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	
7	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	
8	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	
9	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	
10	11	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	
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13	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	
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28	29	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	
29	30	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓	=	

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
H04L67/12, B60K 31/00, B60K 31/18, B60Y2200/11, B60Y2200/12, B60Y2200/126, B60Y2200/13, B60Y2200/30, B60Y2200/40, B60Y2200/50, B60Y2200/90, G01C 21/00, G06Q2240/00, G07C 5/008, G08G 1/00	9/29/2017	H.K.

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	9/29/2017	H.K.
Google Patents search conducted	9/29/2017	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	9/29/2017	H.K.
EAST Search History (see attached)	9/29/2017	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	6/18/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	6/18/2018	H.K.

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	

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Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	6/18/2018	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	08/30/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	08/30/2018	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	08/30/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	12/18/2020	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	12/18/2020	H.K.
Google Patents search conducted (cursory review)	12/18/2020	H.K.
NPL IP.com search conducted (cursory review)	12/18/2020	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	12/18/2020	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/29/2021	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/29/2021	H.K.
Google Patents search conducted (cursory review)	01/29/2021	H.K.
NPL IP.com search conducted (cursory review)	01/29/2021	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	01/29/2021	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	07/31/2021	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	07/31/2021	H.K.
Google Patents search conducted (cursory review)	07/31/2021	H.K.
NPL IP.com search conducted (cursory review)	07/31/2021	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	07/31/2021	H.K.

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	**US Subclass/CPC Group**	**Date**	**Examiner**
H04L	67/12	07/31/2021	H.K.
B60K	31/00, 31/18	07/31/2021	H.K.
B60Y	2200/11, 2200/12, 2200/126, 2200/13, 2200/30, 2200/40, 2200/50, 2200/90	07/31/2021	H.K.
G06Q	2240/00	07/31/2021	H.K.
G01C	21/00	07/31/2021	H.K.
G07C	5/008	07/31/2021	H.K.
G08G	1/00	07/31/2021	H.K.

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

CPC						
Symbol					**Type**	**Version**
H04L	/	67	/	12	F	2013-01-01
Y04S	/	40	/	18	A	2018-05-01
B60K	/	31	/	00	A	2013-01-01
B60K	/	31	/	18	A	2013-01-01
B60Y	/	2200	/	11	A	2013-01-01
B60Y	/	2200	/	12	A	2013-01-01
B60Y	/	2200	/	126	A	2013-01-01
B60Y	/	2200	/	13	A	2013-01-01
B60Y	/	2200	/	30	A	2013-01-01
B60Y	/	2200	/	40	A	2013-01-01
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B60Y	/	2200	/	90	A	2013-01-01
G01C	/	21	/	00	A	2013-01-01
G06Q	/	2240	/	00	A	2013-01-01
G07C	/	5	/	008	A	2013-01-01
G08G	/	1	/	00	A	2013-01-01

CPC Combination Sets							
Symbol					**Type**	**Set**	**Ranking**	**Version**
	/		/					

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456 (Assistant Examiner)	31 July 2021 (Date)	**Total Claims Allowed:** 29	
/PHILIP J CHEA/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2456 (Primary Examiner)	03 August 2021 (Date)	O.G. Print Claim(s) 1	O.G. Print Figure 5i

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office — Part of Paper No.: 20210731

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Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
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	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION				
CLAIMED				
H04L	/	29	/	08
B60K	/	31	/	00
G01C	/	21	/	00
G07C	/	5	/	00
G08G	/	1	/	00

NON-CLAIMED				
	/		/	

US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS	**SUBCLASS**

CROSS REFERENCES(S)						
CLASS	**SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)**					

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	31 July 2021	**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	29	
/PHILIP J CHEA/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2456	03 August 2021	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	5i

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office — Part of Paper No.: 20210731

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Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
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	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIMS

Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
1	1	9	10	18	19	27	28								
	2	10	11	19	20	28	29								
2	3	11	12	20	21	29	30								
3	4	12	13	21	22										
4	5	13	14	22	23										
5	6	14	15	23	24										
6	7	15	16	24	25										
7	8	16	17	25	26										
8	9	17	18	26	27										

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	31 July 2021	**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	29	
/PHILIP J CHEA/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2456	03 August 2021	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	5i

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office — Part of Paper No.: 20210731

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Bibliographic Data

Application No: 15/657,163

Foreign Priority claimed: ○ Yes ◉ No

35 USC 119 (a-d) conditions met: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Met After Allowance

Verified and Acknowledged: _____ (Examiner's Signature) _____ (Initials)

Title: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL

FILING or 371(c) DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
07/23/2017	709	2456	BINDER-014-US3
RULE			

APPLICANTS

May Patents Ltd., Hod Hasharon, ISRAEL

INVENTORS

Yehuda BINDER, Ramat Gan, ISRAEL

Benjamin MAYTAL, Mevasseret Zion, ISRAEL

CONTINUING DATA

This application is a CON of 13733634 01/03/2013

13733634 has PRO of 61647034 05/15/2012

13733634 has PRO of 61637030 04/23/2012

13733634 has PRO of 61620129 04/04/2012

13733634 has PRO of 61584500 01/09/2012

FOREIGN APPLICATIONS

IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN LICENSE GRANTED**

08/03/2017

**** SMALL ENTITY ****

STATE OR COUNTRY

ISRAEL

ADDRESS

May Patents Ltd. c/o Dorit Shem-Tov

P.O.B 7230

Ramat-Gan, 5217102

ISRAEL

FILING FEE RECEIVED

$3,800

Web Search History

date, time	web site	search string
7/31/2021 3:26:44 PM	Google Patents	Keyword Group 1 [capturing voice or speech to control actuator and sensor]
7/31/2021 3:26:59 PM	Google Patents	Keyword Group 1 [first device sensor second device actuator voice or speech recognition]
7/31/2021 3:27:17 PM	Google Patents	Keyword Group 1 [internet connected server external network sensor network and actuators]
7/31/2021 3:27:43 PM	Google Patents	Keyword Group 1 [voice controlled actuators based on sensor data centralized remote server]
7/31/2021 3:28:04 PM	Google Patents	Keyword Group 1 [smart devices voice recognition and external remote server]
7/31/2021 3:28:12 PM	Google Patents	Keyword Group 1 [appliances voice recognition and external remote server]
7/31/2021 3:28:45 PM	Google Patents	Keyword Group 1 [appliances voice recognition and external remote server first and second client and controlled devices]
7/31/2021 3:29:09 PM	Google Patents	Keyword Group 1 [appliances voice recognition that controls appliances actuators and sensors]
7/31/2021 3:29:15 PM	Google Patents	Keyword Group 1 [appliances voice recognition that controls appliances]

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EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L5	1	"20010025349"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 12:23
L6	5,774	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L7	30,555	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L8	50,945	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L9	50,945	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L10	384	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L11	1,317	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L12	322	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L13	555	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L14	144	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L15	206	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L16	121	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L17	173	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L18	64,683	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L19	781	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L20	26,923	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L21	98,885	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L22	38,387	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L23	79	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16

L24	136	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L25	496	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L26	57	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L27	30,555	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L28	21,643	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L29	57	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L30	496	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L31	136	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L32	79	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L33	274,863	L6 L7 L8 L9 L10 L11 L12 L13 L14 L15 L16 L17 L18 L19 L20 L21 L22 L23 L24 L25 L26 L27 L28 L29 L30 L31 L32	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
L34	1	L33 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2021/07/31 14:16
S1	1	"13733634"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:33
S2	7,358	(actuator with sensor with network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:34
S3	161	(actuator with sensor with network with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:34
S4	14	(actuator with sensor with network with router with (car or vehicle))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:34
S5	1,020	(actuator with sensor with network with (car or vehicle))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:37
S6	535	S5 and (router or routing)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:38
S7	147	S5 and (NAT or DHCP)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:38
S8	54	S5 and (control adj2 logic)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:39
S9	7,358	(actuator with sensor with network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:48
S10	675	S9 and (piezoelectric$6 or (piezo$1electric$6))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:49

S11	120	S10 and (network with (routing or router))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:49
S12	58	S11 and (vehicle or car)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:49
S13	21	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:08
S14	21	S13 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:08
S15	1	S13 and (actuator same router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:08
S16	200	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or transport) or (building)))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:11
S17	119	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or transport) or (building))) same network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:12
S18	110	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or transport) or (building))) same network same sensor	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:12
S19	76	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or transport) or (building))) same network same (sensor or control) same data	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:12
S20	68	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile) or (building))) same network same (sensor or control) same data	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:13
S21	21	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile) same	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:15

		(building))) same network same (sensor or control) same data				
S22	21	actuator same router same (vehicle or car or automobile) same building same network same (sensor or control) same data	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:15
S23	47	S20 XOR S22	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:17
S24	1	(US-8195844-$).did.	USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:36
S25	1	"20090083589"	USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:36
S36	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:34
S37	520	(home with network) same sensor same gateway same network	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:37
S38	222	(home with network) with sensor with gateway	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:37
S39	4	(home with network) with sensor with gateway with command	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:38
S40	22	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:23
S41	21	S40 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:29
S42	21	S40 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:29
S43	15	S40 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator and sensor and network and cellular and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:30

S44	15	S40 and (coupled)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:35
S45	1	S40 and (router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:36
S46	832	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:37
S47	11	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network with actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:37
S48	2	"20090198380"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:42
S49	1	"20060217840"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:42
S50	7	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:34
S51	4	S50 and (actuator with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:34
S52	4	S50 and (actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:36
S53	3	"13404575"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:38
S54	2	S50 and (sensor with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:39
S55	27	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:39

		7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S56	3	S55 and (sensor with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:39
S57	319	(actuator with sensor with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:40
S58	178	(actuator NEAR9 sensor NEAr9 router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:40
S59	125	(actuator with sensor with router with (command or signal or transmi$6 or data))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:41
S60	7	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:05
S61	2	S60 and (router with (building or vehicle or car))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:06
S62	2	S60 and (router with (building or vehicle or car) with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:06
S63	524	(router with (building or vehicle or car) with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:06
S64	96	(router near9 (building or vehicle or car) near5 sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:07
S65	28	(router near9 (building or vehicle or car) near9 sensor near9 network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:07
S66	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:11
S67	28	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11

		20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S68	27	S67 and (control with (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11
S69	22	S67 and (control NEAR0 (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11
S70	26	S67 and (control NEAR9 (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11
S71	9	S67 and (command NEAR9 (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:15
S72	2	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:05
S73	1	S72 and ((additional or extra or second or third) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:29
S74	28	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:30
S75	12	S74 and ((additional or extra or second or third) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:31
S76	2	S72 and ((more) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:32

S77	5	S74 and piezoelectric	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:43
S78	2	S72 and (IP or address or internet or protocol)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:56
S79	2	S74 and (DHCP and (IPv4 or IPv6))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:02
S80	146	(control$6 with (sensor or actuator) with network) and (DHCP and (IPv4 or IPv6))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:04
S81	69	(control$6 with (sensor or actuator) with network) and (DHCP with (IPv4 or IPv6))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:04
S82	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:12
S83	36	S81 and zigbee	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:21
S84	9	S81 and zigbee and (temperature with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:22
S85	36	S81 and zigbee and (sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:22
S86	15	S81 and zigbee and (temperature)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:22
S87	12	S81 and zigbee and (temperature) and (DHCP with assign$6)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:23
S88	3	(US-20120253480-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:26
S89	1	S88 and (IP with assign$6)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:28
S90	3	S88 and (power)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:34
S91	32	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:35

		20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S92	15,493	(router with power)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:36
S93	2	S91 and (router with power)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:36
S94	1,606	(router with power with (case or box or inside or enclosure or casing))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:36
S95	578	(router NEAR9 power NEAR9 (case or box or inside or enclosure or casing))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:37
S96	587	(router NEAR9 power NEAR9 (housed or enclos$5 or case or box or inside or enclosure or casing))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:37
S97	17	(router NEAR9 power NEAR9 (housed or enclos$5 or case or box or inside or enclosure or casing) NEAR9 (AC or DC))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:37
S98	17	S91 and (light with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:05
S99	0	S88 and (light with (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:19
S100	5	S91 and (light with (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:19
S101	5	S91 and (light NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:20
S102	128	((actuator with light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:22

S103	79	((actuator NEAR5 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:23
S104	6	(sensor with (actuator NEAR5 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:23
S105	1	(sensor with (actuator NEAR2 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:25
S106	21	((actuator NEAR2 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:25
S107	1	S106 and invisible	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:37
S108	1	S106 and (nonvisible or "non-visible" or invisible)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:38
S109	12	S106 and (LED or SSL or (discharge adj2 lamp) or (flourescent adj2 lamp) or PLED or (laser near5 diode))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:50
S110	10	S106 and (diode or SSL or (discharge adj2 lamp) or (flourescent adj2 lamp) or PLED or (laser near5 diode))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:50
S111	10	S106 and (diode or (discharge adj2 lamp) or (flourescent adj2 lamp) or PLED or (laser near5 diode))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:50
S112	4	((actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit)) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:29
S113	58	(actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:30
S114	4	(actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit) NEAR9 visible)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:30
S115	5	(actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:31
S116	1,605	((Frequency adj3 Division adj3 Multiplexing) or FDM) with power with (communication or signal or transmission)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:48

S117	1	((Frequency adj3 Division adj3 Multiplexing) or FDM) with power with (communication or signal or transmission) with band with splitter	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:48
S118	34	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:54
S119	13	S118 and splitter	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:54
S120	13	S118 and splitter and frequency	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:54
S121	1	S118 and (splitter same frequency)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:55
S122	234	(power with data with splitter with frequency)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:56
S123	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:03
S124	462	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:07

S125	261	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:08
S126	302	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:08
S127	273	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:09
S128	112	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and transformer and capacitor	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:10
S129	88	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and transformer and capacitor and sensor	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:10
S130	41	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and transformer and capacitor and sensor and (split or splits or splitter)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:13
S131	31	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:15

		(frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (transformer with capacitor with (windings or wirings or coils))				
S132	3	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (transformer with capacitor with (windings or wirings or coils)) and sensor and (split or splits or splitter)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:19
S133	239	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near3 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:34
S134	262	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (modula$4 near5 band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:35
S135	45	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 modula$4 near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:35
S136	1	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 modula$4 near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate or unique or other or another)) and	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:51

		((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))				
S137	57	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:00
S138	0	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (split or splitter or divide) and (transformer with capacitor with (windings or coils))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:01
S139	17	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (split or splitter or divide) and (transformer with capacitor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:01
S140	1	(US-20130308581-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:09
S141	1	(US-20110118888-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:28
S142	2	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:49
S143	0	S142 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:49
S144	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:06
S145	205	(yehuda and binder).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:24
S146	26	(benjamin and maytal).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25

S147	26	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S148	25	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S149	8	S147 and S148	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S150	1	S145 and S146	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S151	43	S147 or S148	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S152	230	S145 or S146	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S153	230	S151 or S152	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S154	17	S153 and piezoelectric.clm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S155	1	S153 and (vehicle and router and actuator).clm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S156	7,130	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S157	993	348/77.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S158	374	700/28.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S159	148	700/22.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:28
S160	1,455	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:28
S161	2	"20130080642"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/06/30 12:25
S162	1	"14499166"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/06/30 12:27
S163	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:43

S164	2	S163 and (sensor and actuator and router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:43
S165	36	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:44
S166	3	S165 and (sensor and actuator and router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:44
S168	7	S165 and (sensor same network same router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:45
S169	36	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:20

		20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S170	7	S169 and (sensor same network same router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:20
S171	3	S170 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:20
S172	24	S169 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:21
S173	2	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/19 19:14
S174	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 00:24
S175	1	"20120079149"	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 00:29
S176	1	"20120079149"	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:37
S177	1	S176 and ((sensor or actuator) with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:37
S178	1	S176 and (router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:37
S179	0	S176 and (commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:41
S180	37	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:41

		20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S181	1	S180 and (commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:41
S182	2	(actuator with commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:42
S183	25	(sensor with commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:42
S184	9	(sensor NEAR9 commands NEAR9 router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:42
S185	3	S184 and actuator	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:54
S186	3	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:43
S192	3	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:45
S193	3	S192 and address	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:45
S194	0	S192 and ((unique or individual or distinct or separate) with address)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:46
S195	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:16

		20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.				
S200	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:17
S201	12	S200 and power	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:17
S202	2	S200 and (power with (socket or port or connector))	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:17
S203	3	S200 and (power with (AC or DC))	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:18
S204	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S205	0	S204 and medical	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S206	0	S204 and medicine	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S207	0	S204 and power	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S208	0	S204 and actuator	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S209	14	S200 and sensor	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S210	12	S200 and power	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S212	1	S204 and medical	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23

S213	5	S201 and (AC or DC)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:27
S214	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 14:03
S215	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:03
S220	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:05
S225	5	S220 and battery	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:06
S226	12	S220 and network	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:06
S227	3	S220 and (data with paths)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:06
S228	2	S220 and (router with port)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:16
S229	8	S220 and (embed or embedded or inside)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:40
S230	2	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside) with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:49
S231	5	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:50
S232	5	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside or contained) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:51

S233	2	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside or contained) with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:51
S234	5	S220 and ((router or sensor) with integrat$4)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:51
S235	12	S220 and (embedded or embed or integrat$4)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:56
S236	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:05
S242	13	S236 and device	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:06
S243	0	S236 and (routing with phone)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:08
S244	2	S236 and (router with phone)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:08
S245	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:22
S246	1	S245 and actuator	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:22
S247	1,063	ISM near2 radio near2 band	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:44
S248	496	industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:44
S249	1	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) near5 WAN	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:45
S250	3	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) with WAN	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:46
S251	0	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) near5 internet	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:46
S252	14	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) near5 network	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:46
S253	1	S236 and (WAN with antenna)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:56
S254	1	S236 and (WAN with modem)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:59

S255	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:19
S256	157	(BINDER and Yehuda).in.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:26
S257	10	(MAYTAL and Benjamin).in.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:26
S258	4,181	H04L67/12.cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:27
S259	41	(B60Y2200/30 G06Q2240/00).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S260	41	(B60Y2200/30 or G06Q2240/00).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S261	15	(B60Y2200/30).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S262	26	(G06Q2240/00).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S263	5,119	(G01C21/00 or B60Y2200/90 or B60Y2200/50 or B60Y2200/40 or G08G1/00 or B60Y2200/13 or B60Y2200/126 or B60Y2200/12 or B60Y2200/11 or B60K31/18 or B60K31/00 or G07C5/008).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:31
S264	10,730	(348/77 or 348/143 or 370/276 or 700/22 or 700/28 or 701/2 or 701/31.4 or 709/218).ccls.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:33
S265	11	(may and patents).as.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:33
S266	6	(may and patents).aanm.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:34
S267	0	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/09/18 11:52
S268	11	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:22
S269	7	S268 and voice	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:22
S270	8	S268 and (audio or human)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:23

S271	42	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:24
S272	25	S271 and voice	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:25
S273	2	S271 and ((mic or microphone) with voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:27
S274	31	S271 and (person or human)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:38
S275	17	(control$4 or operat$4) with (actuator with (human) with voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:43
S276	7,612	(control$4 or operat$4) with (actuator with voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:55

S277	5	(control$4 or operat$4) NEAR9 (actuator with voice) NEAR9 network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:55
S278	10	2009/0089065	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:03
S279	2	"20090089065"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:03
S280	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:12
S281	6	S280 and building	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:12
S282	0	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:13
S286	2	"13733634"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/09/19 13:13
S287	0	S286 and (client adj2 device)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/09/19 13:13
S288	5	S280 and ((speech or voice) with (command$4 or control$4))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:17
S289	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/27 04:43
S290	7	S289 and (mic or microphone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/27 04:43
S291	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/28 01:25

		20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.				
S292	7	S291 and (mic or microphone or micro$1phone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 01:25
S293	43	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:46

S294	3,281,126	S293 and ("same" NEAR4 device) or inside	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:46
S295	3,281,126	S293 and ("same" NEAR4 device) or inside	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:46
S296	28	S293 and (("same" NEAR4 device) or inside)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:47
S297	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:51
S298	5	S297 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:51
S299	7	S297 and algorithm	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 09:06
S300	13	S297 and sensor	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 09:28
S301	3	S297 and (sensor with light)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 09:39
S302	3	(US-20070283005-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20150046582-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:46
S303	1	S302 and (actuator with physical)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:47
S304	2	S302 and (actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:47
S305	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:53

S306	7	S305 and (mic or microphones)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:53
S307	10	S305 and (address)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:22
S308	6	S305 and (zigbee)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:30
S309	5	S305 and ("802.11")	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:33
S310	4	S305 and (ISM)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:45
S311	2	S305 and (CDMA)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:48
S312	3	S305 and (UMTS or GSM)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:49
S313	8	S305 and cellular	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:49
S314	6	S305 and (HSPA or LTE or MBWA or "802.2" or GSM or WiMax)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:54
S315	1	S305 and (applicance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:23
S316	43	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:26

		20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S317	14	S316 and (applicance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:26
S318	1,015	network with sensor with (applicance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:28
S319	22	S316 and (appliance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:28
S320	21	S316 and (appliance or kitchen)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:29
S321	3	S316 and (kitchen)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:29
S322	12	(control$4) with network with kitchen with appliance with (speech or voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:33
S323	1	(US-20170272316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:36
S324	12	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:34
S325	3	S324 and (infrared or infra$1red or gamma or xrays or x$1rays)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:34
S326	0	S324 and (actuat$4 with motion)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:40

S327	4	S324 and (actuat$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:41
S328	2	S324 and (actuat$4 with (sound or noise or volume or radio or music))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:49
S329	2	S324 and (actuat$4 with (sound or noise or volume or audio or radio or music))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:49
S330	4	S324 and (actuat$4 same (sound or noise or volume or audio or radio or music))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:49
S331	0	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:02
S332	5,777	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:03
S333	12,682	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:03
S334	25,214	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S335	25,214	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S336	288	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S337	862	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S338	194	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S339	313	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S340	35	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S341	110	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S342	13	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S343	91	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S344	36,907	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S345	155	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S346	9,132	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S348	15,985	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05

S349	40	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S350	42	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S351	381	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S352	39	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S353	13,516	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S354	5,776	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S355	41	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S356	387	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S357	48	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S358	44	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S359	0	(fire and eye).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S360	140	(fireeye).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S361	113	(fireeye).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S362	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S363	674	(home with network) same sensor same gateway same network	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S364	293	(home with network) with sensor with gateway	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S365	5	(home with network) with sensor with gateway with command	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S366	22	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44

		20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S367	21	S366 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S368	21	S366 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S369	15	S366 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator and sensor and network and cellular and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S370	15	S366 and (coupled)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S371	1	S366 and (router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S372	1,030	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S373	18	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network with actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S374	2	"20090198380"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S375	1,865	S359 S360 S361 S362 S363 S364 S365 S366 S367 S368 S369 S370 S371 S372 S373 S374	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S376	13,516	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S377	27,138	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S378	27,138	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S379	293	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S380	889	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S381	202	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S382	329	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S383	37	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45

S384	113	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S385	17	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S386	94	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S387	38,949	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S388	183	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S389	10,308	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S390	44,418	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S391	17,401	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S392	127,924	S376 S377 S378 S379 S380 S381 S382 S383 S384 S385 S386 S387 S388 S389 S390 S391	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S393	2	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/06/15 17:22
S394	1	(US-20170331899-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/15 17:22
S395	1	(US-20170331899-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 15:00
S396	1	S395 and (voice with algorithm)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 15:00
S397	1	(US-20170331899-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 16:04
S398	1	S397 and (sensor with convection)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 16:04
S399	12	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55
S400	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55

S401	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 06:55
S402	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55
S403	0	S399 and audio	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
S404	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
S405	9	S399 and (voice or audio)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
S406	5	S399 and ((voice or audio or speech) with (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:58
S407	6	S399 and (mic or microphone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:02
S408	42	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16

		6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S409	18	S408 and (mic or microphone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16
S410	7	S408 and ((voice or audio or speech) with (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16
S411	5	S408 and ((voice or audio or speech) NEAR9 (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:17
S412	0	S408 and ((speech with control with process) same (external with server))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:20
S413	1	S408 and ((speech with control with process) same (external))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:21
S414	14	S408 and ((control with process))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:21
S415	7	S408 and (((speech or voice or audio) with control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:22
S416	7	S415 and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:28
S417	11	S399 and (wireless)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:28
S418	2	"20050273505"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:53
S419	2	"20060212194"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:53
S420	8	("20050273505" | "20060212194" | "20070096565" | "20070176740" | "20080129475" | "20080136670" | "20100207754" | "20130139440").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
S421	0	S420 and appliance	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
S422	3	("20080307075" | "20090089065" | "20170272316").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
S423	0	S422 and appliance	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
S424	0	S420 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:56
S425	1	S422 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:56
S426	21	"8447843"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58

S427	1	"8447843".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
S428	3	"20080077425"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
S429	0	S428 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
S430	0	S428 and kitchen	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:59
S431	21	("20030009271" | "20030105389" | "20060111825" | "20070021847" | "20070198144" | "20070283005" | "20080100428" | "20090138136" | "20090198380" | "20090224906" | "20100030421" | "20100071053" | "20100211258" | "20110153149" | "20120079149" | "20130091279" | "20130308581" | "20140215491" | "20150046582" | "20160062330" | "20160344745").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:59
S432	7	S431 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:59
S433	134	("0000001" | "0000002" | "0000030" | "0000058" | "0000065" | "0000105" | "0000135" | "0000158" | "0002002" | "0006263" | "0006324" | "0006865" | "0040919" | "0064736" | "0066069" | "0089847" | "0500145" | "0732666" | "120050044119" | "120050247573" | "120070112939" | "120080263117" | "120100201531" | "120110041604" | "120110222726" | "14248123" | "15010399" | "15134887" | "15710833" | "15724456" | "15987154" | "16109331" | "16188777" | "16329160" | "16501857" | "16504942" | "16549616" | "16931596" | "17213061" | "17317815" | "17321936" | "17414186" | "17598942" | "17614305" | "17617729" | "1784721" | "20020009383" | "20020010938" | "20030092261" | "20030099228" | "20040182167" | "20050000120" | "20050010957" | "20050180561" | "20070132725" | "20090272193" | "20100000218" | "20100162815" | "20120268373" | "2171640" |	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:01

		"3184842" | "382264836" | "4019073" | "4047187" | "4243631" | "4317991" | "4351192" | "4367027" | "4414537" | "4434451" | "4638364" | "4759220" | "4796891" | "4853884" | "4857273" | "4905176" | "5046022" | "5047952" | "5105087" | "5138459" | "5274631" | "5291234" | "5349129" | "5386103" | "5402170" | "5454043" | "5488429" | "5510765" | "5511547" | "5578877" | "5621455" | "56344119" | "5652849" | "5666159" | "5781650" | "5818975" | "5835616" | "5870138" | "5896443" | "5930201" | "5948965" | "5962786" | "5978519" | "5991456" | "6069899" | "6097470" | "6101271" | "6128397" | "6132281" | "6149312" | "6151073" | "6211636393148" | "6216160" | "6282317" | "6285761" | "6301370" | "6404900" | "6407777" | "6421468" | "6437576" | "6452499" | "6459436" | "6473199" | "6476372" | "6504951" | "6526161" | "6535243" | "6549234" | "6552743" | "6670125" | "6693296216311" | "6694316" | "6714021" | "6747258" | "67883325" | "6806722" | "6820225" | "6844897" | "6862353" | "6895803" | "6940545" | "6967565" | "7010050" | "7124157" | "7239577" | "7256466" | "7289645" | "7315630" | "7327385" | "7342212" | "7432952" | "7466866" | "7499239" | "7508961" | "7653573" | "7688036" | "7692320" | "7716985" | "7821541" | "7843336" | "8016205" | "8115646" | "8180492" | "8214070" | "95578755" | "RE00031" | "RE33682" | "T000005" | "T009255" | "T092876" | "T746684").PN.				
S434	4	S433 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:01
S435	4	S433 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:02
S436	1	"20040267385"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:03

S437	1	S422 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
S438	0	S428 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
S439	5	S431 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
S440	44	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$ or US-20080077425-$ or US-20040267385-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05
S441	8	S440 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05
S442	1	S440 and (stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05

S443	22	S440 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator or air$1conditioner or microwave)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:21
S444	15	S440 and (stove or refrigerator or air$1conditioner or microwave)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:21
S445	6	S440 and (stove or refrigerator or air adj conditioner)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:22
S446	1	S440 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:26
S447	0	S399 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:26
S448	0	S399 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 10:26
S449	1	S440 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 10:26
S450	3	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:23
S451	1	(US-20080077425-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:27
S452	0	S451 and IoT	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:27
S453	44	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:27

		20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$ or US-20080077425-$ or US-20040267385-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S457	1	S453 and IoT	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:28
S458	1	S450 and (LAN or (local adj2 area))	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:32
S459	227	(yehuda and binder).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S460	31	(benjamin and maytal).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S461	26	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S462	39	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S463	57	S461 or S462	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S464	253	S459 or S460	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S465	253	S463 or S464	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S466	2	S465 and (vehicle and router and actuator).clm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S467	9,404	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S468	997	348/77.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S469	374	700/28.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S470	148	700/22.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S471	1,455	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S472	12,341	S467 or S468 or S469 or S470 or S471	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54

S473	5,776	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S474	14,669	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S475	29,542	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S476	29,542	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S477	300	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S478	915	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S479	217	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S480	339	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S481	42	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S482	128	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S483	23	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S484	104	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S485	41,547	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S486	204	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S487	11,825	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S488	49,737	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S489	19,313	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S490	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S491	55	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S492	395	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S493	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S494	14,669	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59

S495	19,392	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S496	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S497	395	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S498	55	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S499	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S500	159,408	S473 S474 S475 S476 S477 S478 S479 S480 S481 S482 S483 S484 S485 S486 S487 S488 S489 S490 S491 S492 S493 S494 S495 S496 S497 S498 S499	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S501	10	S500 and (vehicle and router and actuator).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 13:01
S502	2	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 13:02
S503	1	S500 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 13:02
S504	5,775	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S505	16,337	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S506	30,893	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S507	30,893	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S508	307	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S509	964	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S510	228	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S511	372	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S512	47	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S513	139	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S514	28	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54

S515	117	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S516	43,002	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S517	267	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S518	12,674	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S519	52,730	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S520	20,427	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S521	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S522	56	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S523	396	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S524	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S525	16,337	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S526	19,576	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S527	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S528	396	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S529	56	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S530	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S531	167,168	S504 S505 S506 S507 S508 S509 S510 S511 S512 S513 S514 S515 S516 S517 S518 S519 S520 S521 S522 S523 S524 S525 S526 S527 S528 S529 S530	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S532	1	S531 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S533	7	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/08/31 12:30

		20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did.				
S534	90	((((vocal voice) near2 (instruction recogni$4 command)) with (instruct$4 teach$4 guid$4 control$4) with (arm actuator cylinder effector end-effector slide servo stepper shuttle loader unloader axis motion robot gantry turntable lifter elevator tool "pick and place")) same server) and @ad<"20120109"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/12/19 15:08
S535	3	"15657163"	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/12/30 19:14
S536	5	"7019646".pn. "20120112970" "20120303150"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 16:01
S537	15	("20010024163" | "20040217857" | "20050154494" | "20050226201" | "20060265195" | "20070169080" | "20070262847" | "20080221715" | "20090042533" | "20090051551" | "20110082599" | "20120229283" | "20120236748" | "20130048319" | "20130121239").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 16:03
S538	15	("20010024163" | "20040217857" | "20050154494" | "20050226201" | "20060265195" | "20070169080" | "20070262847" | "20080221715" | "20090042533" | "20090051551" | "20110082599" | "20120229283" | "20120236748" | "20130048319" | "20130121239").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 18:57
S539	14	S538 and sensor	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 18:57
S540	29	("0821344" | "10026116" | "10213810" | "10232408" | "10239094" | "20010025349" | "20010041982" | "20060220830" | "20070283005" | "20080031139" | "20080130520" | "20090046715" | "20090076827" | "20090271002" | "20100211359" | "20100298957" | "20110148651" | "20110170377" | "20110298301" | "20130235197" | "20150138333" | "20150324706" | "20150362954" | "20180137462" | "6546297" | "6813221" | "9165320" | "9821344" | "9908153").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16

S541	8	S540 and (sensor and actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16
S542	8	S540 and (sensor and fire)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16
S543	3	S541 and S542	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16
S544	4	("20020198626" | "20050216121" | "20090055019" | "20120034904").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:17
S545	2	S544 and (sensor and actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:18
S546	30	("20020112726" | "20060206155" | "20070208390" | "20080291036" | "20090005720" | "20090033522" | "20090105605" | "20090189981" | "20100039253" | "20100100004" | "20100187832" | "20100195601" | "20100281884" | "20110034912" | "20110047874" | "20110050216" | "20110282168" | "20120130203" | "20120179067" | "20120190292" | "20120265026" | "20130151200" | "20130211858" | "20150222852" | "20180242859" | "4472656" | "5077512" | "5696879" | "8244405" | "8615374").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:23
S548	9	S546 and (sensor and actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:24
S549	8	S546 and (sensor and fire)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:24
S550	15	("20010024163" | "20040217857" | "20050154494" | "20050226201" | "20060265195" | "20070169080" | "20070262847" | "20080221715" | "20090042533" | "20090051551" | "20110082599" | "20120229283" | "20120236748" | "20130048319" | "20130121239").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:26
S551	12	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$ or US-20050154494-$ or US-20130121239-$ or US-20010024163-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 02:34

		20090051551-$).did. or (US-7019646-$).did.				
S553	4	S551 and (microphon$2 or mic)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 02:35
S554	2	"20150138333"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S555	5,774	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S556	27,508	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S557	46,791	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S558	46,791	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S559	379	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S560	1,246	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S561	309	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S562	520	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S563	122	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S564	195	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S565	105	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S566	165	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S567	60,121	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S568	637	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S569	23,829	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S570	88,949	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S571	34,665	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S572	67	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S573	118	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17

S574	473	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S575	55	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S576	27,508	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S577	21,277	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S578	55	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S579	473	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S580	118	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S581	67	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S582	252,008	S555 S556 S557 S558 S559 S560 S561 S562 S563 S564 S565 S566 S567 S568 S569 S570 S571 S572 S573 S574 S575 S576 S577 S578 S579 S580 S581	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S583	1	S582 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S584	812	((speech or sound) with voice with actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:24
S585	54,241	((speech or sound or voice) with actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:25
S586	3,641	S585 and (sensor with (appliance or vehicle))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:25
S587	391	S586 and ((car or automobile or vehicle or truck or transport$6) with (mic or microphone))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR;	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:26

			FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S588	224	S587 and ((speech or voice or audio) with process$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:27
S589	90	S588 and ((voice or speech) with (person or human))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:27
S590	151	S588 and ((voice or speech) with (person or human or user))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:27
S591	151	S590 and ((control$4 or operating or operat$2) with (device or actuator))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:29
S592	125	S591 and (wireless with network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:31
S593	54,690	((speech or sound or voice) with actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
S594	3,747	S593 and (sensor with (appliance or vehicle))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO;	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25

			JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S595	400	S594 and ((car or automobile or vehicle or truck or transport$6) with (mic or microphone))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
S596	230	S595 and ((speech or voice or audio) with process$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
S597	155	S596 and ((voice or speech) with (person or human or user))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
S598	155	S597 and ((control$4 or operating or operat$2) with (device or actuator))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
S599	129	S598 and (wireless with network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
S600	5,774	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S601	27,960	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S602	47,507	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S603	47,507	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S604	379	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26

S605	1,266	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S606	311	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S607	527	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S608	128	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S609	197	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S610	112	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S611	167	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S612	60,955	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S613	660	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S614	24,314	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S615	90,678	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S616	35,341	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S617	67	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S618	118	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S619	473	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S620	55	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S621	27,960	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S622	21,336	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S623	55	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S624	473	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S625	118	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S626	67	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26

S627	255,881	S600 S601 S602 S603 S604 S605 S606 S607 S608 S609 S610 S611 S612 S613 S614 S615 S616 S617 S618 S619 S620 S621 S622 S623 S624 S625 S626	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S628	1	S627 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2021/01/29 01:26

EAST Search History (Interference)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L35	49,979	H04L67/12.cpc. B60K31/00.cpc. B60K31/18.cpc. B60Y2200/11.cpc. B60Y2200/12.cpc. B60Y2200/126.cpc. B60Y2200/13.cpc. B60Y2200/30.cpc. B60Y2200/40.cpc. B60Y2200/50.cpc. B60Y2200/90.cpc. G01C21/00.cpc. G06Q2240/00.cpc. G07C5/008.cpc. G08G1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:47
L36	79	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:47
L37	136	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:47
L38	496	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:47
L39	57	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:47
L40	50,500	35 36 37 38 39	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/07/31 14:49
L41	1	40 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2021/07/31 14:49

7/31/2021 2:49:31 PM
C:\Users\hkhan2\Documents\EAST\Workspaces\15657163.wsp

Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (02-18)
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	5555498	A	1996-09-10	CHARLES J. BERRA	
	2	6957133	B1	2005-10-18	Robert Hunt	
	3	7904219	B1	2011-03-08	Larkin H. Lowrey	
	4	7103460	B1	2006-09-05	David S. Breed	

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20140215491	A1	2014-07-31	Sateesh K. Addepalli	
	2	20100071053	A1	2010-03-18	Amir Ansari	

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /H.A.K/

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	3	20070021847	A1	2007-01-25	Akihiko Hyodo	
	4	20110153149	A1	2011-06-23	Hong Seok Jeon	
	5	20090138136	A1	2009-05-28	Akihiro Natsume	
	6	20060111825	A1	2006-05-25	Minoru Okada	
	7	20080100428	A1	2008-05-01	Sherry D. Price	
	8	20070198144	A1	2007-08-23	William Robert Norris	
	9	20030009271	A1	2003-01-09	Susumu Akiyama	
	10	20100211258	A1	2010-08-19	Kohei SAKURAI	
	11	20100030421	A1	2010-02-04	Kentaro YOSHIMURA	
	12	20150046582	A1	2015-02-12	David C. Gelvin	
	13	20070069947	A1	2007-03-29	Matthew Banet	

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
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	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	14	20100023198	A1	2010-01-28	Brennan Todd Hamilton	
	15	20030093199	A1	2003-05-15	Michael Mavreas	
	16	20030130774	A1	2003-07-10	Pradeep R. Tripathi	
	17	20080122288	A1	2008-05-29	James Plante	
	18	20050146458	A1	2005-07-07	Steve Douglas Carmichael	
	19	20060025897	A1	2006-02-02	Oleksandr T. Shostak	
	20	20100305807	A1	2010-12-02	Otman A. Basir	
	21	20070038461	A1	2007-02-15	Lisa Abbott	
	22	20080215336	A1	2008-09-04	Christopher L. Oesterling	
	23	20120212341	A1	2012-08-23	Bernd Siber	

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2]	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
	1	2011051022	WO	A1	2011-05-05	SIBER BERND		

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Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1		

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature	/HASSAN A KHAN/	Date Considered	07/31/2021

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
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	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2021-07-16
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

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5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

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PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/657,163	Filing Date 07/23/2017	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☑ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*		x $40 =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*		x $210 =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).				
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))					
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.				TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT	07/18/2021	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 29	Minus	** 30	= 0		x $50 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 1	Minus	*** 3	= 0		x $240 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		x $0 =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		x $0 =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.	LIE
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".	/VIOLA D ROGERS/
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".	
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.	

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(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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	2	6957133	B1	2005-10-18	Robert Hunt	
	3	7904219	B1	2011-03-08	Larkin H. Lowrey	
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	3	20070021847	A1	2007-01-25	Akihiko Hyodo	
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Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2021-07-16
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

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Veröffentlicht:

— *mit internationalem Recherchenbericht (Artikel 21 Absatz 3)*

(54) Title: ALARM DEVICE FOR DETECTING AND COMMUNICATING ENVIRONMENT- AND SYSTEM-SPECIFIC STATES

(54) Bezeichnung : ALARMEINRICHTUNG ZUR ERKENNUNG UND MITTEILUNG VON UMGEBUNGS- UND ANLAGENSPEZIFISCHEN ZUSTÄNDEN

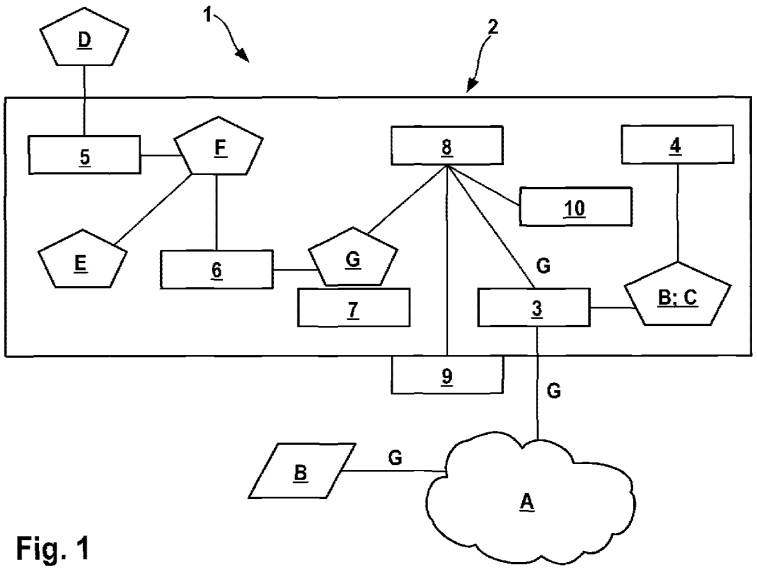


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to an alarm device 1 for detecting and communicating environment- and device-specific states, comprising a communication interface 3 for the wireless transmission of information G to one or more destination addresses B, wherein the communication interface 3 is designed in particular as a WLAN interface and/or as a mobile radio interface, wherein the communication interface is designed in terms of program and/or circuitry to establish and/or maintain access to the public Internet (A) in order to transmit the information (G) to one or more destination addresses (B).

(57) Zusammenfassung: Alarmeinrichtung 1, zur Erkennung und Mitteilung von umgebungs- und einrichtungsspezifischen Zuständen, mit einer Kommunikationsschnittstelle 3 zur kabellosen Übertragung von Informationen G an eine oder mehrere Zieladressen B, wobei die Kommunikationsschnittstelle 3 insbesondere als WLAN-Schnittstelle und/oder als eine Mobilfunkschnittstelle ausgebildet ist, wobei die Kommunikationsschnittstelle programmtechnisch und/oder schaltungstechnisch ausgebildet ist, einen Zugang zum öffentlichen Internet (A) herzustellen und/oder aufrechtzuerhalten, um die Informationen (G) an die eine oder mehrere Zieladressen (B) zu übertragen.

WO 2011/051022 A1

Beschreibung

Titel
Alarmeinrichtung zur Erkennung und Mitteilung von umgebungs- und anlagenspezifischen Zuständen

Stand der Technik

Die Erfindung betrifft eine Alarmeinrichtung zur Erkennung und Mitteilung von umgebungs- und anlagenspezifischen Zuständen, mit einer Kommunikationsschnittstelle zur kabellosen Übertragung von Informationen an eine oder mehrere Zieladressen, wobei die Kommunikationsschnittstelle insbesondere als eine WLAN-Schnittstelle und/oder als eine Mobilfunkschnittstelle ausgebildet ist.

Alarmeinrichtungen haben die Aufgabe, Personen in einer Umgebung der Alarmeinrichtung auf eine Gefahrensituation hinzuweisen und so letztlich auch Leben retten zu können. Üblicherweise sind mehrere Alarmeinrichtungen in Wohnungen, Gebäuden oder Gebäudekomplexen integriert und miteinander über Kabel oder Funk vernetzt, um an jedem Ort über die Gefahrensituation informieren zu können. Aus vielen Anwendungen ist es bekannt, dass Alarmeinrichtungen über Draht oder Funk einen Notruf zu einem externen Dienstleister, wie z.B. einem Sicherheitsdienst oder einer Einsatzzentrale, absetzen können, um schnell und gezielt Hilfe anzufordern.

Die Schrift US 7 019 646 B1, die wohl den nächstliegenden Stand der Technik bildet, beschreibt eine Vorrichtung und ein Verfahren zur Ortung eines kabellosen Rauchmelders bei einem potentiellen Brandfall. Der kabellose Rauchmelder weist eine Schnittstelle, z.B. eine WLAN-Schnittstelle, zu einem kabellosen Transceiver (Sende-Empfangsanlage) auf, der über ein existierendes kabelloses Telekommunikationsnetzwerk arbeitet. Der kabellose Transceiver kann als ein Prozessor mit einem integrierten Speicher zum Speichern von Alarmdaten ausgebildet sein. Er ist dazu geeignet, die Alarmdaten bei einem Alarmfall automatisch an eine Einsatzzentrale zu übertragen.

Offenbarung der Erfindung

Im Rahmen der Erfindung wird eine Alarmeinrichtung zur Erkennung und Mitteilung eines umgebungs- und einrichtungsspezifischen Zustandes mit den Merkmalen des Anspruchs 1, sowie eine Alarmanlage mit den Merkmalen des Anspruchs 12 vorgeschlagen. Bevorzugte oder vorteilhafte Ausführungsformen der Erfindung ergeben sich aus den Unteransprüche, der nachfolgenden Beschreibung sowie den beigefügten Figuren.

Die erfindungsgemäße Alarmeinrichtung ist ausgebildet, mindestens einen Umgebungsparameter zu erfassen, insbesondere zu überwachen, und diesen oder einen davon abgeleiteten Parameter als umgebungsspezifischen Zustand zu übermitteln. Vorzugsweise umfasst die Alarmeinrichtung einen Feuer-, Rauch-, Bewegungs- oder Existenzmelder zur Erkennung des Umgebungsparameters. Insbesondere weist die Alarmeinrichtung eine Sensoreinheit auf, die dazu geeignet und/oder ausgebildet ist, einen Umgebungsparameter, wie z. B. eine Temperatur, eine Gas- und/oder Partikelkonzentration, ein Umgebungsbild etc. zu erfassen.

Alternativ oder ergänzend ist die Alarmeinrichtung dazu geeignet und/oder ausgebildet, mindestens einen Funktionsparameter der Alarmeinrichtung zu erfassen, insbesondere zu überwachen, und diesen als einrichtungsspezifischen Zustand der Alarmeinrichtung zu übermitteln. Die Funktionsparameter können z.B. Kenngrößen einer Selbstdiagnose oder von Betriebsparametern der Alarmeinrichtung sein.

Die Alarmeinrichtung weist vorzugsweise eine Auswerteeinheit auf, die dazu geeignet und/oder ausgebildet ist, die Parameter, insbesondere die Umgebungsparameter und/oder die Funktionsparameter, auszuwerten und den umgebungs- und/oder einrichtungsspezifischen Zustand zu erkennen.

Im Rahmen der Erfindung ist unter dem umgebungsspezifischen Zustand z.B. ein Ereignisfall zu verstehen, der beispielsweise eine Gefahrensituation, wie z.B. einen Brand, eine überhöhte Rauchkonzentration, die Bewegung eines Objekts

und/oder die Existenz eines Objekts umfasst. Der umgebungsspezifische Zustand kann aber auch eine Normalsituation, insbesondere eine Nicht-Gefahrensituation und/oder eine Entwarnungssituation umfassen.

Üblicherweise umfasst der einrichtungsspezifische Zustand einen Funktionsfähigkeits- und/oder Betriebszustandsstatus der Alarmeinrichtung. Ist der Betrieb und/oder die Funktion der Alarmeinrichtung nur eingeschränkt oder nicht verfügbar oder ist also die Alarmeinrichtung ganz oder teilweise defekt, so ist unter dem einrichtungsspezifischen Zustand ebenfalls ein Ereignisfall zu verstehen.

Die Alarmeinrichtung weist eine Kommunikationsschnittstelle auf, die vorzugsweise als WLAN-Schnittstelle ausgebildet ist. Vorzugsweise ist die WLAN- Schnittstelle eine Schnittstelle zu einem Wireless Local Area Network, einem lokalen auf der Norm IEEE 802.11 basierenden Funknetz, das üblicherweise OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex) als Modulationsverfahren einsetzt. Insbesondere weist die Alarmeinrichtung ein WLAN- Modul auf. Alternativ oder ergänzend ist die Kommunikationsschnittstelle als Schnittstelle zu einem drahtlosen, lokalen Funknetz ausgebildet.

Alternativ oder ergänzend umfasst die Kommunikationsschnittstelle eine Mobilfunkschnittstelle, die ausgebildet ist, mit einem öffentlichen Mobilfunknetz in Verbindung zu treten, Derartige öffentliche Mobilfunknetze dienen insbesondere dazu, Dienste für ein Mobiltelefon bereitzustellen. Die Mobilfunkschnittstelle ist insbesondere ausgebildet, einen beliebigen Dienst des öffentlichen Mobilfunknetzes zu verwenden, wie z.B. den Sprachdienst, SMS-Dienst und/oder einen Datenübertragungsdienst.

Erfindungsgemäß ist die Kommunikationsschnittstelle programmtechnisch und/oder schaltungstechnisch derart ausgebildet, einen Zugang zum öffentlichen Internet herzustellen und/oder aufrecht zu erhalten, um Informationen an eine oder mehrere Zieladressen kabellos zu übertragen. Insbesondere erfolgt eine direkte und/oder unmittelbare Verbindung von der Alarmeinrichtung mit dem Internet und/oder es wird das Internet-Protokoll (IP) des TCP/IP-Modells oder das Protokoll einer anderen Internetprotokollfamilie zur Übermittlung der Informationen verwendet. Insbesondere erhält die Alarmeinrichtung bei der

Verbindung mit dem öffentlichen Internet eine eigene und/oder eine der Alarmeinrichtung zugeordnete IP-Adresse. Die Zieladressen können beliebig ausgewählte Adressen, wie z.B. die einer Einsatzzentrale, eines Sicherheitsdiensts, eines Firmenrechners des Inhabers der Alarmeinrichtung, eines Rechners des Nachbars des Inhabers, etc. sein. Insbesondere sind die Zieladressen als IP-Adressen ausgebildet.

Vorzugsweise umfassen die Informationen Hinweise auf den umgebungs- und/oder einrichtungsspezifischen Zustand, insbesondere auf den Ereignisfall. Besonders bevorzugt ist der umgebungs- und/oder einrichtungsspezifischen Zustand als Dateninhalt über das Internet übertragbar und/oder wird übertragen.

Viele Unternehmen oder Haushalte nutzen die WLAN-Technologie (wireless local area network) bereits, um mehrere Geräte in einem Gebäude mit dem Internet zu verbinden. Oft erfolgt dies über eine sogenannte „flat rate“, was bedeutet, dass der Internetzugang und/oder die Internetverbindung zu tragbaren Kosten dauerhaft zur Verfügung stehen können. Die Erfindung nutzt die hohe Verfügbarkeit derartiger WLAN-Installationen und schlägt vor, die Alarmeinrichtung mit einer eigenen WLAN-Schnittstelle auszustatten, die der Alarmeinrichtung eine eigene Verbindung in das Internet ermöglicht. Selbstverständlich kann bei Bedarf für die Alarmeinrichtung auch ein eigenes WLAN-Netz eingerichtet werden. Alternativ oder ergänzend wird das weit verfügbare Mobilfunknetz mit analogen Vorteilen verwendet, so dass im Rahmen der Erfindung eine internetfähige Alarmeinrichtung vorgeschlagen wird,

Es ist ein nutzbarer Vorteil der Erfindung, dass Zieladressen über das Internet über den umgebungs- und/oder einrichtungsspezifischen Zustand der Alarmeinrichtung, insbesondere über Ereignisfälle, zeitnah informiert werden können. Diese Zieladressen haben die Möglichkeit, den umgebungs- und einrichtungsspezifischen Zustand zu überprüfen, obwohl sie sich nicht in einer Umgebung der Alarmeinrichtung befinden. Ein akustischer oder optischer Alarm läuft bei einer Nichtanwesenheit zu schützender oder überwachender Personen nicht ins Leere, da eine Mitteilung über den Ereignisfall, insbesondere die Gefahrensituation über das Internet an die Zieladressen weitergeleitet werden kann.

Ein weiterer nutzbarer Vorteil der Erfindung ist, dass die Alarmeinrichtung über die WLAN-Schnittstelle und/oder über einen WLAN-Router des LAN-Netzes und/oder über die IP-Adresse und/oder über die Telefonnummer eindeutig lokalisierbar ist. So kann die Zieladresse, z.B. die Einsatzzentrale, bei der Übermittlung der Informationen sofort erkennen, um welche Alarmeinrichtung es sich handelt und wo diese eingesetzt ist. Dies ist z.B. durch eine Entschlüsselung der IP-Adresse oder Telefonnummer der Alarmeinrichtung oder durch ein Mitsenden von Standortinformationen möglich.

Ebenfalls ist es optional möglich, den einrichtungsspezifischen Zustand der Alarmeinrichtung von extern zu überprüfen. Somit kann eine Person auch bei Nichtanwesenheit in der Umgebung der Alarmeinrichtung sicher sein, dass die Alarmeinrichtung funktionsfähig ist oder bei einer Fehlermeldung entsprechende Aktionen einleiten. Eine derartige Überprüfung kann z.B. von einer Zieladresse oder - bei entsprechender Konfiguration - von jedem Internetzugang auf der Welt durchgeführt werden. Es ist auch möglich, dass die Alarmeinrichtung über das Internet mit einem externen Datenlogger verbindbar ist und/oder verbunden ist, wobei die Zustände, insbesondere die einrichtungsspezifischen Zustände, protokolliert werden, so dass ein Nachweis über die Funktionsfähigkeit der Alarmeinrichtung erstellbar ist, ohne die Alarmeinrichtung vor Ort prüfen zu müssen.

Vorteilhaft ist weiterhin, dass WLAN- Module hinreichend bekannt und bereits in vielen elektronischen Geräten, wie z.B. in tragbaren Computern oder in Mobiltelefonen verbreitet sind. Es sind also auch WLAN- Module in kleinen Baugrößen und mit stromoptimierten Eigenschaften erhältlich, die durch ihre Größe auch ohne weiteres auch in einer Alarmeinrichtung integrierbar sind. Als weiterer Vorteil ist zu nennen, dass die WLAN- Module durch den Bedarf hoher Stückzahlen mittlerweile zu vertretbaren Kosten erhältlich sind und die Erfindung so zu maßvollen Preisen umsetzbar ist. Auch Module für Mobilfunkschnittstellen sind mittlerweile kostengünstig verfügbar.

In einer bevorzugten Ausführungsform ist die Alarmeinrichtung als ein Rauch- und/oder Brandmelder in einem Gehäuse ausgebildet. Insbesondere ist das Gehäuse dazu ausgebildet, an der Wand oder Decke eines Raumes montiert zu

werden. Optional kann die Alarmeinrichtung batteriebetrieben sein oder einen Versorgungsanschluss, insbesondere einen Netzanschluss aufweisen.

In manchen Ausführungsformen weist die Alarmeinrichtung eine Taste zum Ein- und Ausschalten auf. Einem Nutzer wird es dadurch u. a. ermöglicht, einen Informationsaustausch mit den Zieladressen zu verhindern bzw. zu deaktivieren oder gezielt zu aktivieren.

Vorzugsweise umfasst die Alarmeinrichtung eine Steuereinheit zur Ansteuerung einer Signaleinheit, die dazu ausgebildet ist, optische und/oder akustische Alarm- oder Entwarnungssignale auszugeben, so dass ein lokales Signal am Standort der Alarmeinrichtung erzeugt wird.

Alternativ oder ergänzend ist die Steuereinheit auch zur Ansteuerung eines elektronischen Schalters ausgebildet, der die Kommunikationsschnittstelle mit einer Energiequelle, wie z.B. einer Batterie verbinden oder von dieser trennen kann. Der elektronische Schalter kann alternativ auch dazu ausgebildet sein, die Alarmeinrichtung zu übertragungsfreien Zeiten in einen Stromsparmodus zu versetzen und/oder von der WLAN-Funktion bzw. Mobilfunkfunktion zu trennen.

Soll der umgebungsspezifische und/oder der einrichtungsspezifische Zustand übertragen werden, so kann durch die Ansteuerung des elektronischen Schalters eine Verbindung für die Übertragung der Informationen über die Kommunikationsschnittstelle aktiviert werden. Nach erfolgter Übertragung wird die Alarmeinrichtung durch erneute Ansteuerung des elektronischen Schalters in einen Ruhezustand versetzt, der keinen Stromverbrauch oder einen reduzierten Stromverbrauch aufweist.

Vorteilhaft ist, dass die Steuereinheit die Kommunikationsverbindung über den elektronischen Schalter nur zu einem Übermittlungszeitpunkt aktiviert und im Ruhezustand deaktiviert. Somit wird keine unnötige Energie durch das WLAN-Modul verbraucht. Insbesondere wenn die Alarmeinrichtung einen Versorgungsanschluss, insbesondere einen Netzanschluss aufweist, kann die Alarmeinrichtung optional auch ohne den elektronischen Schalter ausgebildet sein. Die Alarmeinrichtung kann dann dauerhaft mit Energie versorgt werden und die Kommunikationsverbindung permanent zur Verfügung stehen.

In einer weiteren möglichen Ausgestaltung der Erfindung erfolgt die Übertragung der Informationen als eine E-Mail, SMS und/oder als ein Voice- Mail. Vorzugsweise ist die Übertragung der E-Mail, der SMS und/oder der Voice- Mail Internet gestützt. Insbesondere werden die E-Mail und/oder die SMS auf einen Rechner und/oder auf ein mobiles Gerät, wie z.B. ein Mobiltelefon oder ein Smartphone, übertragen. Bei Übermittlung des Voice- Mails erfolgt eine Sprachnachricht üblicherweise auf einen fest installierten und/oder ortsgebundenen Telefonanschluss.

In einer möglichen Ausführungsform weist die Alarmeinrichtung eine Konfigurationsschnittstelle zur Übermittlung von Übertragungsmodalitäten auf. Vorzugsweise ist die Konfigurationsschnittstelle als eine Datenschnittstelle, insbesondere USB- Schnittstelle ausgebildet. Besonders bevorzugt ist, dass die Konfigurationsschnittstelle an einer leicht zugänglichen Stelle der Alarmeinrichtung angeordnet ist und so problemlos mit einem PC verbindbar ist. Über den PC können Einstellungen zum Verbindungsaufbau und zur Verschlüsselung, wie etwa WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access), eingegeben und über die Konfigurationsschnittstelle in der Alarmeinrichtung eingestellt werden. Ebenfalls ermöglicht die Konfigurationsschnittstelle z. B. eine Festlegung der Web-, E-Mailadressen, Telefonnummern oder Passwörter der gewünschten Zieladressen über den PC.

In einer weiteren möglichen Ausführungsform ist die Alarmeinrichtung zur aktiven Übermittlung der Informationen an die mindestens eine Zieladresse ausgebildet. Vorzugsweise weist die Alarmeinrichtung eine Push-Funktion auf, bei der sie aktiv die Informationen sendet. Beispielsweise steuert sie selbstständig in einer Gefahrensituation die Übermittlung einer Alarmmeldung an die mindestens eine Zieladresse an.

Denkbar ist auch, dass die Alarmeinrichtung unaufgefordert, optional zu konfigurierten Zeitpunkten, z.B. alle acht Stunden oder einmal pro Tag, bei Normalsituationen eine Entwarnungsmeldung, insbesondere im Rahmen der Push-Funktion, sendet. Es ist weiterhin vorstellbar, dass eine Rücksetzmeldung, die von sich in einer Umgebung der Alarmeinrichtung aufhaltenden Personen vorgenommen wurde, von der Alarmeinrichtung an die Zieladressen übermittelt

werden kann. Dadurch erkennen die Zieladressen, dass ein Fehlalarm von den Personen gestoppt wurde oder eine Entspannung der Gefahrenlage vorliegt.

Optional können auch die Funktionsparameter als einrichtungsspezifische Zustände selbsttätig durch die Alarmeinrichtung übermittelt werden. Dies kann beispielsweise zyklisch erfolgen. Dadurch wird ermöglicht, dass z.B. ein Batteriestatus, ein Verschmutzungsgrad der Sensoreinheit und/oder eine Statusmeldung der Elektronik, etc., der Alarmeinrichtung von der Zieladresse geprüft werden kann und entsprechende Reparaturen eingeleitet werden können.

In einer weiteren möglichen Ausführungsform weist die Alarmeinrichtung eine Speichereinheit zur Speicherung der Informationen auf, wobei die Informationen von mindestens einer Zieladresse abrufbar sind und/oder abgerufen werden. Insbesondere unterstützt die Alarmeinrichtung eine Pull-Funktion, bei der die Alarmeinrichtung selbst passiv bleibt und aktiv von extern auf die Informationen zugegriffen wird. Beispielsweise können die mindestens einen oder weitere Zieladressen zu beliebigen Zeitpunkten und/oder in festen Zeitintervallen den einrichtungsspezifischen Zustand, insbesondere die Funktionsparameter der Alarmeinrichtung, abfragen und sich so über einen Funktionsstatus informieren. Alternativ oder zusätzlich ist der umgebungsspezifische Zustand, insbesondere die Umgebungsparameter, abrufbar.

Denkbar ist, dass die Informationen Alarmsignale oder Entwarnungssignale umfassen. Vorzugsweise umfassen die Alarmsignale konkrete Hinweise auf die Gefahrensituation. In der Ausbildung der Alarmeinrichtung als Rauch- und/oder Brandmelder liegt beispielsweise eine Gefahrensituation vor, wenn die Sensoreinheit eine erhöhte Rauchpartikelkonzentration in der Umgebung des Rauchmelders erfasst und die Auswerteeinheit einen Brand erkennt. Entwarnungssignale umfassen insbesondere konkrete Hinweise auf die Normalsituation. In der Normalsituation erfasst die Sensoreinheit, z.B. in der Ausbildung der Alarmeinrichtung als Rauch- und/oder Brandmelder, eine Gas- und/oder Partikelkonzentration, bei der die Auswerteeinheit keinen Brand erkennt.

Optional umfassen die Informationen ein oder mehrere Statusprotokolle. Vorzugsweise beinhalten die Statusprotokolle Funktions- und/oder

Servicesignale der Alarmeinrichtung. Insbesondere kann es sich dabei beispielsweise um einen Hinweis auf einen schwachen Batteriestatus oder einer defekten Warnleuchte der Alarmeinrichtung handeln.

Eine mögliche Ausgestaltung der Erfindung sieht vor, dass der Zugang zum öffentlichen Internet über das Mobilfunknetz erfolgt. Mögliche Mobilfunknetze sind beispielsweise GSM, GPRS oder UMTS. Vorzugsweise werden in dieser Weiterbildung keine weiteren Kommunikationsschnittstellen oder Zusatzgeräte, insbesondere das WLAN- Modul, benötigt.

Ein anderer Gegenstand der Erfindung betrifft eine Alarmanlage mit einer Empfangsstation und mit mindestens einer Alarmeinrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Empfangsstation eine Kopplung mit dem Internet aufweist. Vorzugsweise ist die Empfangsstation als ein WLAN-Router ausgebildet. Insbesondere weist die Alarmanlage mehrere Alarmeinrichtungen auf, die untereinander und mit der Empfangsstation über WLAN verbunden sind.

Beispielsweise können die Alarmeinrichtungen und die Empfangsstation innerhalb eines weitläufigen Gebäudekomplexes an unterschiedlichen Orten angeordnet sein. Ein Alarmsignal einer Alarmeinrichtung, die in einem Gebäudeabschnitt angeordnet ist, wird dann an die anderen Alarmeinrichtungen und an die Empfangsstation weitergeleitet. So wird es ermöglicht, dass Personen auch über weite Strecken und/oder am anderen Ende des Gebäudekomplexes über die Gefahrensituation informiert werden können. Nahezu zeitgleich werden die Informationen durch die mit dem Internet verbundene Empfangsstation an die Zieladressen übermittelt.

Denkbar ist ebenfalls, dass eine Person in einem Raum des Gebäudekomplexes eine Rücksetzmeldung von einer Alarmeinrichtung absetzt und somit über die WLAN-Verbindung auch alle weiteren Alarmeinrichtungen im Gebäudekomplex rücksetzen kann. Optional kann die Rücksetzmeldung über die Kopplung der Empfangsstation mit dem Internet an die oder weitere Zieladressen übermittelt werden.

Es versteht sich, dass die Alarmanlage und/oder die Alarmeinrichtungen auch passiv bleiben können, also die Pull-Funktion unterstützen, und die oder weitere Zieladressen die Informationen über die Kopplung mit dem Internet abrufen.

Weitere Merkmale, Vorteile und Wirkungen der Erfindung ergeben sich aus der nachfolgenden Beschreibung bevorzugter Ausführungsbeispiele der Erfindung, sowie den beigefügten Figuren. Dabei zeigen:

Figur 1	eine Strukturdarstellung einer Alarmeinrichtung als ein Ausführungsbeispiel der Erfindung;
Figur 2	einen Übertragungsweg der Informationen der Alarmeinrichtung aus Fig. 1;
Figur 3	einen alternativen Übertragungsweg zur Darstellung aus Fig. 2
Figur 4	Übermittlungsmöglichkeiten der Informationen der Alarmeinrichtung aus Fig. 1
Figur 5	Alarmanlage mit drei Alarmeinrichtungen nach Fig. 1 und einer Empfangstation.

Einander entsprechende oder gleiche Teile sind in den Figuren jeweils mit gleichen Bezugszeichen versehen.

Ein bevorzugtes Ausführungsbeispiel der Erfindung ist in der Fig. 1 gezeigt, in der eine Blockdarstellung einer Alarmeinrichtung 1 dargestellt ist. Die Alarmeinrichtung 1 ist als ein batteriebetriebener Rauchmelder ausgebildet und ist in einem Gehäuse 2 integriert, das zu einer Decken- oder Wandmontage ausgebildet ist. Das Gehäuse 2 weist eine Außen- und eine Innenseite auf, wobei die Außenseite für Personen in der Umgebung der Alarmeinrichtung 1 sichtbar angeordnet ist.

Die Alarmeinrichtung 1 umfasst eine Kommunikationsschnittstelle 3 und eine Konfigurationsschnittstelle 4, wobei die Konfigurationsschnittstelle 4 von der

Außenseite des Gehäuses 2 zugänglich angeordnet ist. Des Weiteren umfasst die Alarmeinrichtung 1 eine Sensoreinheit 5, eine Auswerteeinheit 6, eine Speichereinheit 7, eine Steuereinheit 8, eine Signaleinheit 9 und einen elektronischen Schalter 10. Die Signaleinheit 9 umfasst eine Warnleuchte und einen Alarmtongenerator und ist an der Außenseite des Gehäuses 2 angeordnet.

Die Kommunikationsschnittstelle 3 ist als eine WLAN- Schnittstellerealisiert, die dazu ausgebildet ist, einen Zugang und/oder eine Verbindung zwischen der Alarmeinrichtung 1 und dem öffentlichen Internet A herzustellen. Die Verbindung kann beispielsweise über einen nicht-dargestellten WLAN-Router erfolgen.

In einem alternativen Ausführungsbeispiel der Erfindung ist die Kommunikationsschnittstelle 3 als eine Mobilfunkschnittstelle ausgebildet, über die die Verbindung zum öffentlichen Internet A hergestellt wird. Möglich ist auch eine doppelte Schnittstelle, die sowohl eine Mobilfunknetz- als auch eine WLAN-Funktion bereitstellt.

Die Steuereinheit 8 steuert den elektronischen Schalter 10 an, um eine Stromversorgung der Alarmeinrichtung 1 mit einer Batterie zu aktivieren und diese von einem Ruhezustand in einen Übertragungszustand zu versetzen.

Die Konfigurationsschnittstelle 4 ist als eine USB- Schnittstelle ausgebildet und zur Übertragung von Übertragungsmodalitäten C geeignet. Die Konfigurationsschnittstelle 4 ermöglicht einen Anschluss eines Rechners, mit dem als Übertragungsmodalitäten u.a. Zieladressen B und Verbindungs- und Verschlüsselungsdaten der Internetverbindung eingestellt werden können.

Die Sensoreinheit 5 ist zur Erfassung von Umgebungsparametern, die auf einen umgebungsspezifischen Zustand D hinweisen. Zu den Umgebungsparametern zählt u. a. eine erhöhte Rauchpartikelkonzentration in einer Umgebungsluft, eine erhöhte Temperatur, eine optische Emission von Flammen oder Glut, die auf einen Brand hinweisen.

Die Alarmeinrichtung 1 erfasst Funktionsparameter, die einen einrichtungsspezifischen Zustand E angeben. Die Funktionsparameter umfassen

z.B. einen schwacher Batteriestatus der Alarmeinrichtung 1, der auf einen Servicezustand hinweist.

Die Auswerteeinheit 6 ist zur Auswertung der umgebungs- und einrichtungsspezifischen D; E Zustände ausgebildet. Sie erkennt Ereignisfälle F, wie z.B. eine Gefahren- oder Normalsituation und/oder ob ein Wartungs- oder Reparaturservice für die Alarmeinrichtung 1 nötig ist.

Die Speichereinheit 7 speichert Informationen G über die von der Auswerteeinheit 6 erkannten Ereignisfälle F. Die Informationen G umfassen Alarmsignale, Entwarnungssignale und/oder Statusprotokolle. Die Statusprotokolle weisen Signale auf, die eine Funktionsfähigkeit der Alarmeinrichtung 1 angeben. So enthalten die Statusprotokolle z.B. Funktions- und/oder Servicesignale der Alarmeinrichtung 1.

Wertet die Auswerteeinheit 6 einen umgebungsspezifischen Zustand aus, der auf einen Brand hinweist, so speichert die Speichereinheit 7 ein Alarmsignal. Weist der umgebungsspezifische Zustand auf eine Normalsituation hin, so speichert die Speichereinheit ein Entwarnungssignal. Bei der Auswertung der einrichtungsspezifischen Zustände, die z.B. auf einen schwachen Batteriestand oder auf eine Beeinträchtigung der Sensoreinheit 5 durch Verschmutzung hinweisen, speichert die Speichereinheit 7 ein Statusprotokoll mit Servicesignalen. Dahingegen enthält das Statusprotokoll Funktionssignale, wenn die Alarmeinrichtung 1 in ihrer Funktion nicht beeinträchtigt ist und problemlos arbeitet.

Die Steuereinheit 8 ist zur Ansteuerung der Signaleinheit 9 ausgebildet. Erkennt die Auswerteeinheit 6 eine Gefahrensituation, wie z.B. eine verstärkte Rauchentwicklung in der Umgebungsluft, so steuert die Steuereinheit 8 die Signaleinheit 9 an, so dass die Warnleuchte aufleuchtet und der Alarmton ertönt.

Die Steuereinheit 8 steuert nahezu zeitgleich zur Signaleinheit 9 die Kommunikationsschnittstelle 3 an, um die Verbindung zum Internet A zu aktivieren und die Informationen G an die Zieladressen B zu übertragen.

Fig. 2 zeigt einen Übertragungsweg der Informationen G der Alarmeinrichtung 1 aus Fig. 1. Die Alarmeinrichtung 1 ist über die Kommunikationsschnittstelle 3 mit dem öffentlichen Internet A verbunden und überträgt die Informationen G in dem Ereignisfall F aktiv an die konfigurierten Zieladressen B. Die Alarmeinrichtung 1 setzt dabei eine Push-Funktion um, da sie die Informationen G selbstständig an die Zieladressen B versendet.

Fig. 3 zeigt einen alternativen Übertragungsweg der Informationen G der Alarmeinrichtung 1 aus Fig. 1. Die Alarmeinrichtung 1 ist über die Kommunikationsschnittstelle 3 mit dem Internet A verbunden. Die Zieladressen B rufen z.B. turnusmäßig die gespeicherten Informationen G der Alarmeinrichtung 1 ab, wobei die Alarmeinrichtung 1 selbst passiv bleibt und eine Pull-Funktion unterstützt. Durch die Pull-Funktion haben die Zieladressen B Zugriff auf die Informationen G.

Fig. 4 zeigt weitere Übermittlungsmöglichkeiten der Informationen G der Alarmeinrichtung 1 aus Fig. 1. Die Kommunikationsschnittstelle 3 ist dazu ausgebildet, die Informationen G über das Internet A auf einen Server der Zieladressen B zu übermitteln. Entsprechend der Konfigurationseinstellungen werden die Informationen G als eine E-Mail H, eine SMS K und/oder ein Voice-Mail L ausgegeben. Die E-Mail H und die SMS K werden auf einem Bildschirm eines Computers oder eines mobilen Gerätes, wie z.B. eines Mobiltelefons, ausgegeben. Die Voice- Mail L erfolgt üblicherweise auf einen Telefonanschluss, insbesondere einen Festnetzanschluss.

Fig. 5 zeigt eine Alarmanlage 11, die drei Alarmeinrichtungen 1a; 1b; 1c und eine Empfangsstation 12 umfasst. Die Alarmeinrichtungen 1 sind über WLAN untereinander und mit der Empfangsstation 12 verbunden. Die Empfangsstation 12 ist als WLAN-Router ausgebildet und stellt eine Kopplung der Alarmeinrichtungen 1 mit dem öffentlichen Internet A her, wodurch die Push- und/oder Pull-Funktion der Alarmeinrichtung 1 bereitgestellt wird.

Ansprüche

1. Alarmeinrichtung (1) zur Erkennung und Mitteilung von umgebungs- und/oder einrichtungsspezifischen Zuständen,

   mit einer Kommunikationsschnittstelle (3) zur kabellosen Übertragung von Informationen (G) an eine oder mehrere Zieladressen (B),

   dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass

   die Kommunikationsschnittstelle programmtechnisch und/oder schaltungstechnisch ausgebildet ist, einen Zugang zum öffentlichen Internet (A) herzustellen und/oder aufrechtzuerhalten, um die Informationen (G) an die eine oder mehrere Zieladressen (B) zu übertragen.

2. Alarmeinrichtung (1) nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Alarmeinrichtung (1) als ein Rauch- und/oder Brandmelder in einem Gehäuse (2), insbesondere zur Decken- oder Wandmontage, ausgebildet ist.

3. Alarmeinrichtung (1) nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Kommunikationsschnittstelle (3) als eine WLAN-Schnittstelle und/oder als eine Mobilfunkschnittstelle ausgebildet ist.

4. Alarmeinrichtung (1) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Übertragung der Informationen (G) als eine E-Mail (H), SMS (K) und/oder als ein Voice-Mail (L) erfolgt.

5. Alarmeinrichtung (1) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, gekennzeichnet durch eine Konfigurationsschnittstelle (4) zur Übermittlung von Übertragungsmodalitäten (C).

6. Alarmeinrichtung (1) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet dass die Alarmeinrichtung (1) zur aktiven

Übermittlung der Informationen (G) an mindestens eine Zieladresse (B) ausgebildet ist.

7. Alarmeinrichtung (1) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, gekennzeichnet durch eine Speichereinheit (7) zur Speicherung der Informationen (G), wobei die Informationen (G) von mindestens einer Zieladresse (B) abrufbar sind und/oder abgerufen werden.

8. Alarmeinrichtung (1) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet dass die Informationen (G) Alarmsignale und/oder Entwarnungssignale umfassen.

9. Alarmeinrichtung (1) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Informationen (G) ein oder mehrere Statusprotokolle umfassen.

10. Alarmeinrichtung (1) nach Anspruch 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Statusprotokolle Funktions- und/oder Servicesignale der Alarmeinrichtung (1) umfassen.

11. Alarmeinrichtung (1) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Zugang zum öffentlichen Internet (A) über ein Mobilfunknetz erfolgt.

12. Alarmanlage (11) mit mindestens einer Alarmeinrichtung (1) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche und mit einer Empfangsstation (12), wobei die Empfangsstation (12) eine Kopplung mit dem öffentlichen Internet (A) und/oder dem Mobilfunknetz aufweist.

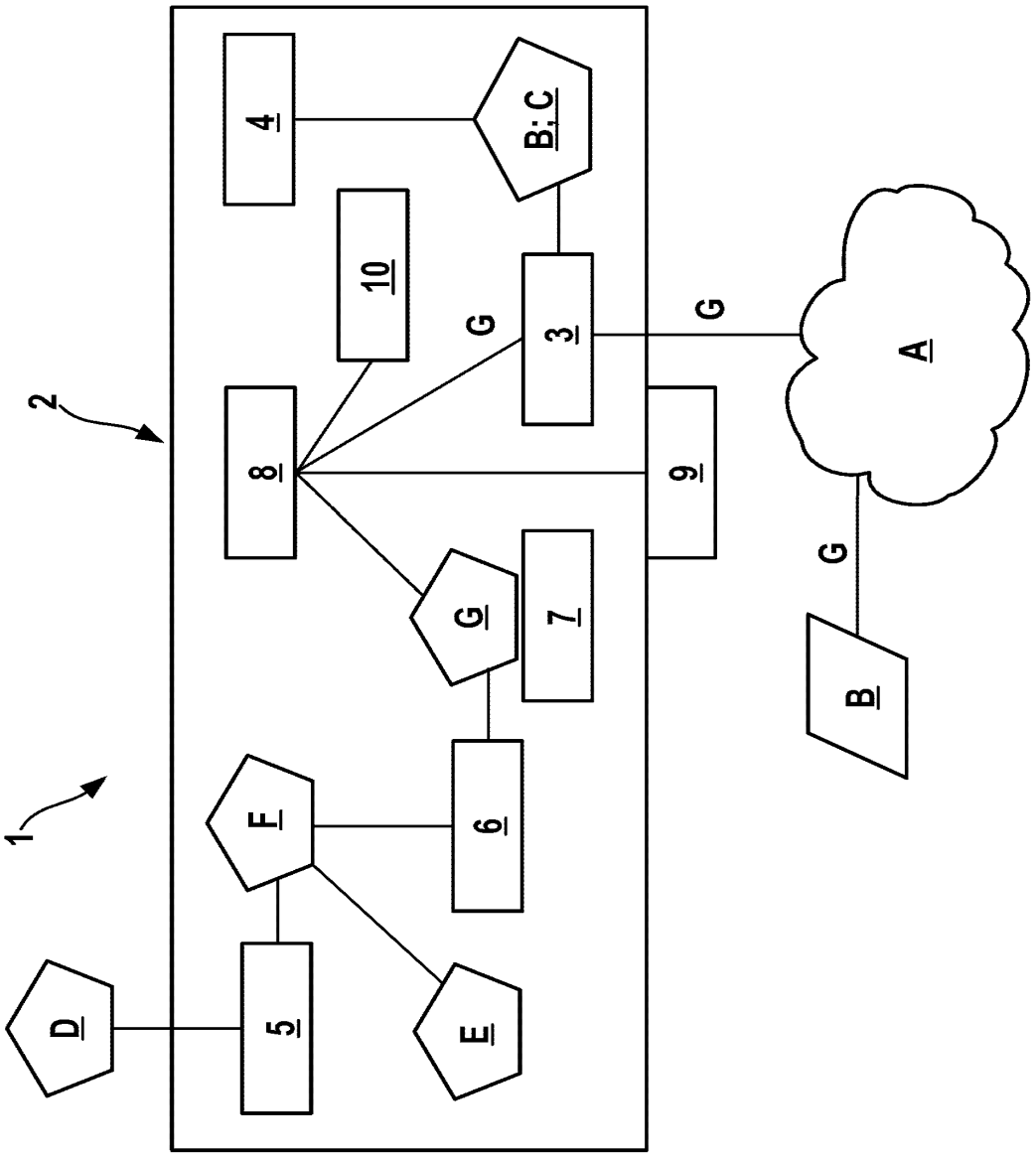


Fig. 1

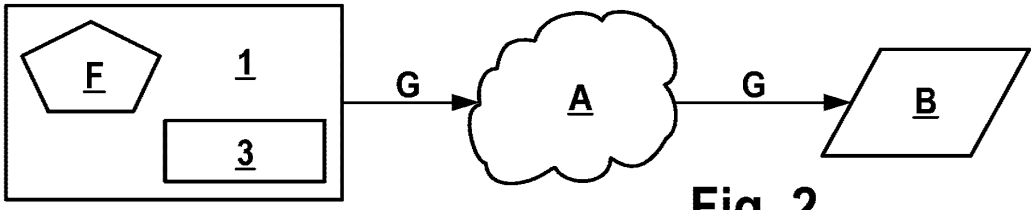


Fig. 2

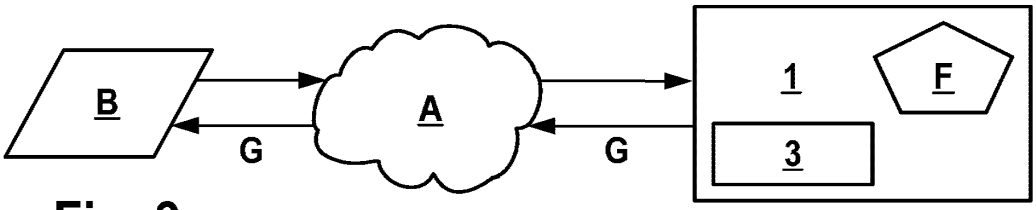


Fig. 3

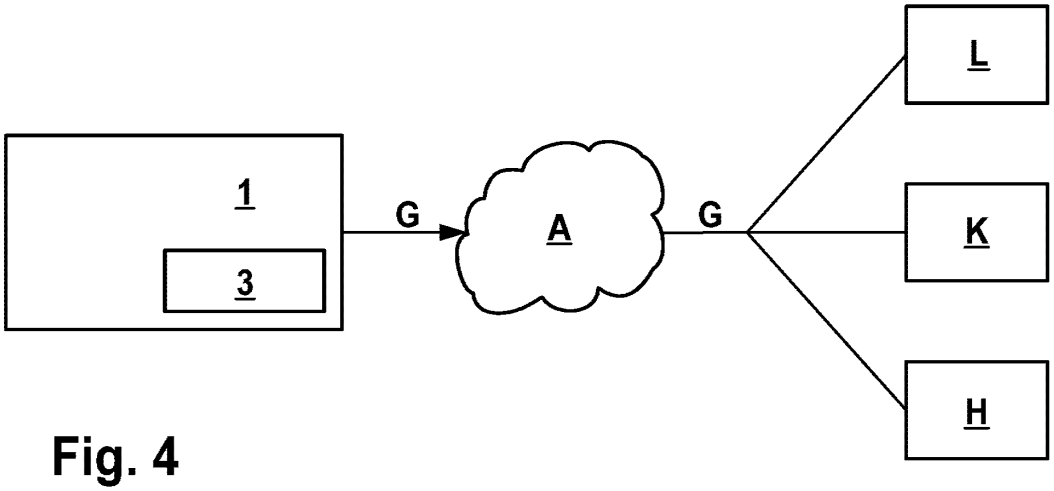


Fig. 4

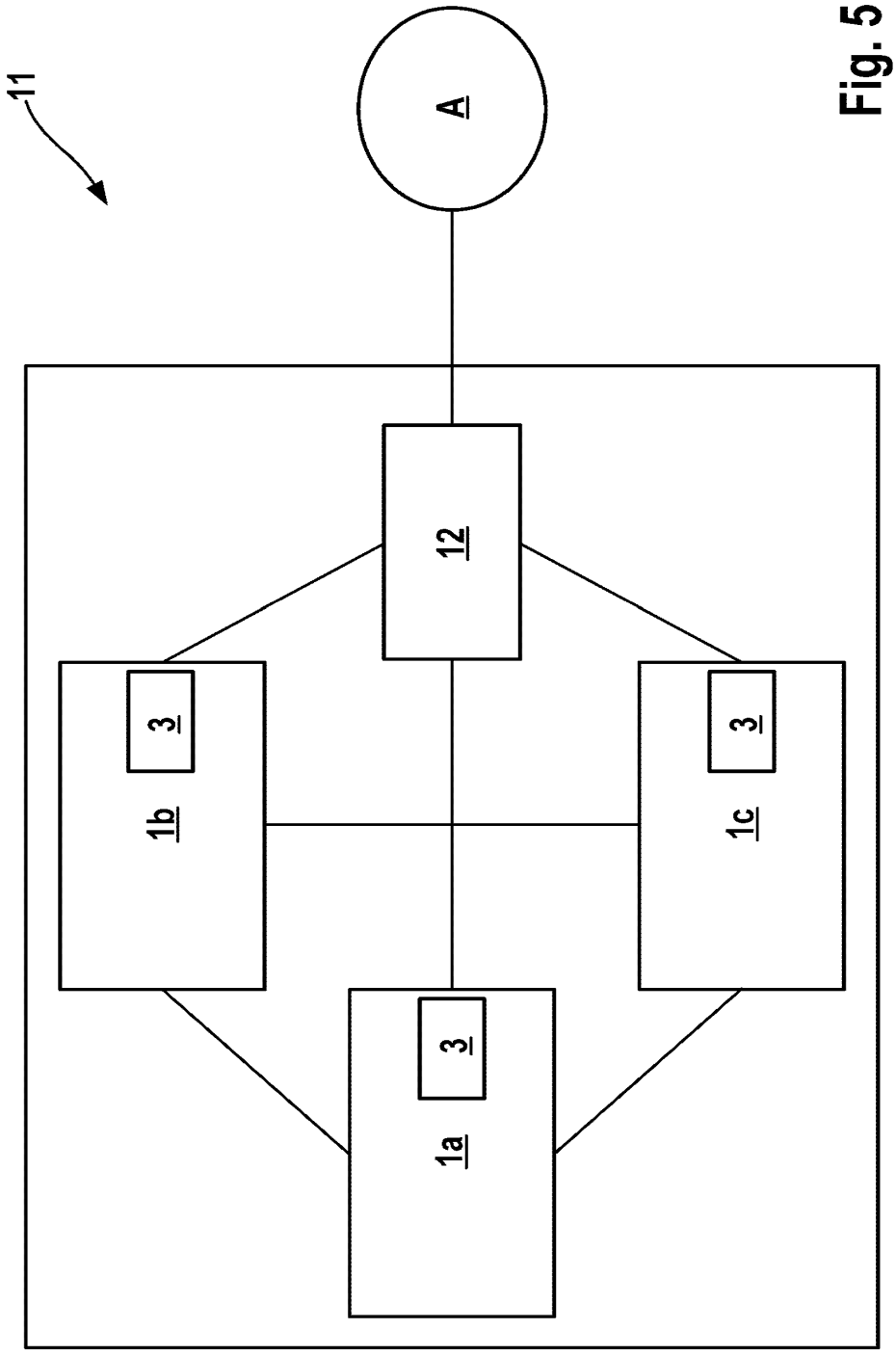


Fig. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2010/062722

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. G08B25/10
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
G08B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2007/063833 A1 (KATES LAWRENCE [US]) 22 March 2007 (2007-03-22) * abstract figures 1-10 page 1, paragraph 6 page 2, paragraph 26 page 3, paragraphs 27,29,35 page 4, paragraph 35	1-12
X	WO 01/37589 A1 (TRIGUARD GROUP LLC [US]; LAYTON PAMELA G [US]; CRAWFORD KEITH D [US];) 25 May 2001 (2001-05-25) * abstract figures 1-12 page 12, paragraphs 10,11 page 13, paragraph 1-3 page 16, paragraph 2 page 19, paragraph 1	1-12

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
18 October 2010	27/10/2010

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Coffa, Andrew

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/EP2010/062722

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2007063833 A1	22-03-2007	AU 2006292764 A1	29-03-2007
		CA 2623003 A1	29-03-2007
		CN 101292273 A	22-10-2008
		EP 1927090 A1	04-06-2008
		JP 2009509237 T	05-03-2009
		KR 20080045293 A	22-05-2008
		US 2007229237 A1	04-10-2007
		WO 2007035219 A1	29-03-2007
WO 0137589 A1	25-05-2001	AU 1621401 A	30-05-2001
		US 6829478 B1	07-12-2004

Amazon
EX1003 Page 108

INTERNATIONALER RECHERCHENBERICHT

Internationales Aktenzeichen
PCT/EP2010/062722

A. KLASSIFIZIERUNG DES ANMELDUNGSGEGENSTANDES
INV. G08B25/10
ADD.

Nach der Internationalen Patentklassifikation (IPC) oder nach der nationalen Klassifikation und der IPC

B. RECHERCHIERTE GEBIETE

Recherchierter Mindestprüfstoff (Klassifikationssystem und Klassifikationssymbole)
G08B

Recherchierte, aber nicht zum Mindestprüfstoff gehörende Veröffentlichungen, soweit diese unter die recherchierten Gebiete fallen

Während der internationalen Recherche konsultierte elektronische Datenbank (Name der Datenbank und evtl. verwendete Suchbegriffe)
EPO-Internal

C. ALS WESENTLICH ANGESEHENE UNTERLAGEN

Kategorie*	Bezeichnung der Veröffentlichung, soweit erforderlich unter Angabe der in Betracht kommenden Teile	Betr. Anspruch Nr.
X	US 2007/063833 A1 (KATES LAWRENCE [US]) 22. März 2007 (2007-03-22) * Zusammenfassung Abbildungen 1-10 Seite 1, Absatz 6 Seite 2, Absatz 26 Seite 3, Absätze 27,29,35 Seite 4, Absatz 35 -----	1-12
X	WO 01/37589 A1 (TRIGUARD GROUP LLC [US]; LAYTON PAMELA G [US]; CRAWFORD KEITH D [US];) 25. Mai 2001 (2001-05-25) * Zusammenfassung Abbildungen 1-12 Seite 12, Absätze 10,11 Seite 13, Absatz 1-3 Seite 16, Absatz 2 Seite 19, Absatz 1 -----	1-12

☐ *Weitere Veröffentlichungen sind der Fortsetzung von Feld C zu entnehmen* ☒ *Siehe Anhang Patentfamilie*

* Besondere Kategorien von angegebenen Veröffentlichungen :
"A" Veröffentlichung, die den allgemeinen Stand der Technik definiert, aber nicht als besonders bedeutsam anzusehen ist
"E" *älteres Dokument, das jedoch erst am oder nach dem internationalen* Anmeldedatum veröffentlicht worden ist
"L" Veröffentlichung, die geeignet ist, einen Prioritätsanspruch zweifelhaft erscheinen zu lassen, oder durch die das Veröffentlichungsdatum einer anderen im Recherchenbericht genannten Veröffentlichung belegt werden soll oder die aus einem anderen besonderen Grund angegeben ist (wie ausgeführt)
"O" Veröffentlichung, die sich auf eine mündliche Offenbarung, eine Benutzung, eine Ausstellung oder andere Maßnahmen bezieht
"P" *Veröffentlichung, die vor dem internationalen Anmeldedatum, aber nach* dem beanspruchten Prioritätsdatum veröffentlicht worden ist
"T" Spätere Veröffentlichung, die nach dem internationalen Anmeldedatum oder dem Prioritätsdatum veröffentlicht worden ist und mit der Anmeldung nicht kollidiert, sondern nur zum Verständnis des der Erfindung zugrundeliegenden Prinzips oder der ihr zugrundeliegenden Theorie angegeben ist
"X" Veröffentlichung von besonderer Bedeutung; die beanspruchte Erfindung kann allein aufgrund dieser Veröffentlichung nicht als neu oder auf erfinderischer Tätigkeit beruhend betrachtet werden
"Y" Veröffentlichung von besonderer Bedeutung; die beanspruchte Erfindung kann nicht als auf erfinderischer Tätigkeit beruhend betrachtet werden, wenn die Veröffentlichung mit einer oder mehreren anderen Veröffentlichungen dieser Kategorie in Verbindung gebracht wird und diese Verbindung für einen Fachmann naheliegend ist
"&" Veröffentlichung, die Mitglied derselben Patentfamilie ist

Datum des Abschlusses der internationalen Recherche	Absendedatum des internationalen Recherchenberichts
18. Oktober 2010	27/10/2010

Name und Postanschrift der Internationalen Recherchenbehörde	Bevollmächtigter Bediensteter
Europäisches Patentamt, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31–70) 340–2040, Fax: (+31–70) 340–3016	Coffa, Andrew

Formblatt PCT/ISA/210 (Blatt 2) (April 2005)

INTERNATIONALER RECHERCHENBERICHT

Angaben zu Veröffentlichungen, die zur selben Patentfamilie gehören

Internationales Aktenzeichen
PCT/EP2010/062722

Im Recherchenbericht angeführtes Patentdokument	Datum der Veröffentlichung	Mitglied(er) der Patentfamilie	Datum der Veröffentlichung
US 2007063833 A1	22-03-2007	AU 2006292764 A1	29-03-2007
		CA 2623003 A1	29-03-2007
		CN 101292273 A	22-10-2008
		EP 1927090 A1	04-06-2008
		JP 2009509237 T	05-03-2009
		KR 20080045293 A	22-05-2008
		US 2007229237 A1	04-10-2007
		WO 2007035219 A1	29-03-2007
WO 0137589 A1	25-05-2001	AU 1621401 A	30-05-2001
		US 6829478 B1	07-12-2004

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EX1003 Page 110

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15657163
Filing Date:	23-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension - 3 months with $0 paid	2253	1	740	740
Miscellaneous:				
RCE- 2ND AND SUBSEQUENT REQUEST	2820	1	1000	1000
		Total in USD ($)		**1740**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	43278050
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Filer Authorized By:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	18-JUL-2021
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	07:25:26
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$1740
RAM confirmation Number	E20217H825463194
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	sb0030-RCE.pdf	1349944 d2d405ed8a5c7a8b7e03bd3385bd5cf30fbd8033	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Amendment Submitted/Entered with Filing of CPA/RCE	RCE-Response-to-FOA.pdf	53084 f2df5afe58a75ae65eacad06ec98ef8f4c3683e1	no	10
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Extension of Time	0022-Extensions.pdf	165685 e130279e534865e1b739811c3ac994caf2f6e98d	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS14.pdf	1035521 16a3a2432493d7143e0ac96bb16515ae8c7f9f0d	no	6
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Foreign Reference	WO2011051022.pdf	889560 ea79986e2c8d4a366675205684 99f463a0dc5b36	no	23
Warnings:					
Information:					
6	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	32176 30b3ded50495ff6727880ebcfcfe916f25b3425f	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					

Total Files Size (in bytes):	3525970

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

Doc code: RCEX
Doc description: Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

PTO/SB/30EFS (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

REQUEST FOR CONTINUED EXAMINATION(RCE)TRANSMITTAL
(Submitted Only via EFS-Web)

Application Number	15/657,163	Filing Date	2017-07-23	Docket Number (if applicable)	BINDER-014-US3	Art Unit	2456
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder			Examiner Name	Khan, Hassan A.		

This is a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 of the above-identified application.
Request for Continued Examination (RCE) practice under 37 CFR 1.114 does not apply to any utility or plant application filed prior to June 8, 1995, or to any design application. The Instruction Sheet for this form is located at WWW.USPTO.GOV

SUBMISSION REQUIRED UNDER 37 CFR 1.114

Note: If the RCE is proper, any previously filed unentered amendments and amendments enclosed with the RCE will be entered in the order in which they were filed unless applicant instructs otherwise. If applicant does not wish to have any previously filed unentered amendment(s) entered, applicant must request non-entry of such amendment(s).

☒ Previously submitted. If a final Office action is outstanding, any amendments filed after the final Office action may be considered as a submission even if this box is not checked.

☐ Consider the arguments in the Appeal Brief or Reply Brief previously filed on _____

☐ Other _____

☒ Enclosed

☒ Amendment/Reply

☒ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)

☐ Affidavit(s)/ Declaration(s)

☐ Other _____

MISCELLANEOUS

☐ Suspension of action on the above-identified application is requested under 37 CFR 1.103(c) for a period of months _____
(Period of suspension shall not exceed 3 months; Fee under 37 CFR 1.17(i) required)

☐ Other _____

FEES

☒ **The RCE fee under 37 CFR 1.17(e) is required by 37 CFR 1.114 when the RCE is filed.**
The Director is hereby authorized to charge any underpayment of fees, or credit any overpayments, to Deposit Account No 506726

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED

X Patent Practitioner Signature

Applicant Signature

PTO/SB/30EFS (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Signature of Registered U.S. Patent Practitioner			
Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2021-07-16
Name	BINDER Yehuda	Registration Number	73612

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.114. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

PTO/AIA/22 (10-20)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME UNDER 37 CFR 1.136(a)	Docket Number (Optional) BINDER-014-US3
Application Number 15/657,163	Filed 2017-07-23
For SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER BASED CONTROL	
Art Unit 2456	Examiner KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN

This is a request under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) to extend the period for filing a reply in the above-identified application.

The requested extension and fee are as follows (check time period desired and enter the appropriate fee below):

		Fee	Small Entity Fee	Micro Entity Fee	
☐	One month (37 CFR 1.17(a)(1))	$220	$110	$55	$
☐	Two months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(2))	$640	$320	$160	$
☑	Three months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(3))	$1,480	$740	$370	$ 740
☐	Four months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(4))	$2,320	$1,160	$580	$
☐	Five months (37 CFR 1.17(a)(5))	$3,160	$1,580	$790	$

☑ Applicant asserts small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27.

☐ Applicant certifies micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29.
Form PTO/SB/15A or B or equivalent must either be enclosed or have been submitted previously.

☐ A check in the amount of the fee is enclosed.

☐ Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.

☐ The Director has already been authorized to charge fees in this application to a Deposit Account.

☑ The Director is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number 506726.

☐ Payment made via EFS-Web.

WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

I am the

☐ applicant.

☑ attorney or agent of record. Registration number 73612.

☐ attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34. Registration number _____.

/Yehuda Binder/	July 16, 2021
Signature	Date
Yehuda BINDER	-972-544444577
Typed or printed name	Telephone Number

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

☐ * Total of _____ forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.136(a). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public, which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 6 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop PCT, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

In re Application of:	)	Confirmation No. 1088
	)	
Yehuda BINDER	)	Art Unit: 2456
	)	
Appln. No.: 15/657,163	)	Examiner: Khan, Hassan A.
	)	
Filed: July 23, 2017	)	Washington, D.C.
	)	
For: System and method for Server-based control	)	July 16, 2021
	)	

AMENDMENT:

Honorable Commissioner for Patents
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Randolph Building, Mail Stop Amendments
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Sir:

In response to the examiner's action dated February 1, 2021 (hereinafter the "**Action**"), kindly amend the above-identified application as follows:

Amendments to the Claims appear in the Listing of Claims that begins on page **2** of this paper, and

Remarks / Comments begin on page **8** of this paper.

Amendments to the claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method for operating multiple actuators ~~in a controlled device~~ in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device and a controlled device in a building, each communicating over a wireless network, and for use with an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a first human voice data;

sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured first human voice data;

receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured first human voice data;

processing, by the server, the captured first human voice data;

responsive to the processing, sending a first message, by the server to the ~~controlled device~~ client device over the Internet;

receiving, by the ~~controlled device~~ client device via the wireless network, the first message;

operating a first actuator in the ~~controlled device~~ client device in response to the received first message;

capturing, by ~~a~~ the microphone in the client device, a second human voice data;

sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured second human voice data;

receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured second human voice data;

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processing, by the server, the captured second human voice data;

responsive to the processing, sending a second message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet;

receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the second message; and

operating a second actuator in the controlled device in response to the received second message.

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.

4. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the first message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data.

5. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, or wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light or gamma rays.

6. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein each of the first and second actuators is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon.

7. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure,

audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current.

8. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data.

9. (Original) The method according to claim 8, wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound-based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone.

11. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using an address stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device for uniquely identifying the respective device in the network.

12. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the address is a Media Access Control (MAC) layer address that is MAC-48, Extended Unique Identifier (EUI) EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic Internet Protocol (IP) address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address.

13. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™

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or Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.15.1-2005 standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards.

14. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) that is according to, or base on, IEEE 802.11-2012, IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11b, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11n, or IEEE 802.11ac.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band.

16. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (W-CDMA) UMTS, High Speed Packet Access (HSPA), UMTS Time-Division Duplexing (TDD), CDMA2000 1xRTT, Evolution - Data Optimized (EV-DO), or Global System for Mobile communications (GSM), Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE) EDGE-Evolution, or wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses Evolved High Speed Packet Access (HSPA+), Mobile Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX), Long-Term Evolution (LTE), LTE-Advanced, Mobile Broadband Wireless Access (MBWA), or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.

17. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein ~~the client device or~~ the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance.

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18. (Original) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary functionality of the appliance is associated with food storage, handling, or preparation.

19. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein the primary function of the appliance is heating food, and wherein the appliance is a microwave oven, an electric mixer, a stove, an oven, or an induction cooker.

20. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 18, wherein the appliance is a refrigerator, a freezer, a food processor, a dishwasher~~s~~, a food blender, a beverage maker, a coffeemaker, or an iced-tea maker.

21. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with environmental control, and the appliance is part of an Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system.

22. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with temperature control, and wherein the appliance is an air conditioner or a heater.

23. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with cleaning, wherein the appliance primary function is associated with clothes cleaning and the appliance is a washing machine, or wherein the appliance is a vacuum cleaner.

24. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the appliance is an answering machine, a telephone set, a home cinema system, a High Fidelity (HiFi) system, a Compact Disc (CD) or Digital Video Disc (DVD) player, an electric furnace, a trash compactor, a smoke detector, a light fixture, or a dehumidifier.

25. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first actuator is an electric light source for

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converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays.

26. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 25, wherein the electric light source comprises a lamp, an incandescent lamp, a gas discharge lamp, a fluorescent lamp, a Solid-State Lighting (SSL), a Light Emitting Diode (LED), an Organic LED (OLED), a polymer LED (PLED), or a laser diode.

27. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first actuator is a motion actuator that causes linear or rotary motion.

28. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves.

29. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 28, wherein the sounder comprises an electromagnetic loudspeaker, a piezoelectric speaker, an electrostatic loudspeaker (ESL), a ribbon or planar magnetic loudspeaker, or a bending wave loudspeaker, or wherein the sounder comprises an electric bell, a buzzer, a chime, a whistle, or a ringer.

30. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 28, wherein the operating of the first actuator comprises playing digital audio content that is pre-recorded or synthesized, or wherein the operating of the first actuator comprises simulating the voice of a human being or generating music, or wherein the operating of the first actuator comprises sounding a syllable, a word, a phrase, a sentence, a short story, or a long story, using male or female voice.

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REMARKS / COMMENTS

The claims are amended for better form and clarity, and to better define over the prior art.

Office Action, section 4 pages 4-17

Claims 1-30 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Beliles *et al.* (US 2007/0283005 - hereinafter "Beliles"), in view of Buck *et al.* (US 2009/0089065 - hereinafter "Buck"), and in view of Abe (US 2012/0253480 - hereinafter "Abe").

The Beliles and Buck references are not analogous

1. It is settled that: "*A reference qualifies as prior art for an obviousness determination under § 103 only when it is analogous to the claimed invention.*" In re Klein, 647 F.3d 1343, 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (citing Innovention Toys, v. MGA Entm't, Inc., 637 F.3d 1314, 1321 (Fed. Cir. 2011), and In re Bigio, 381 F.3d 1320, 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2004)).

2. It is further settled that: "*Two separate tests define the scope of analogous prior art: (1) whether the art is from the same field of endeavor, regardless of the problem addressed and, (2) if the reference is not within the field of the inventor's endeavor, whether the reference still is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved*". [In re Klein, 647 F.3d at 1348 (quoting In re Bigio, 381 F.3d at 1325)].

3. It is further settled that: "*[T]he field of endeavor test … **requires the PTO to determine** the appropriate field of endeavor by reference to explanations of the invention's subject matter in the patent application, including the embodiments, function, and structure of the claimed invention.*" (Emphasis added) In re Bigio, 381 F.3d at 1325.

4. The Federal Circuit has held that the Office carries its procedural burden when its rejection satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 132 by notifying the applicant of the reasons for rejection, "*together with such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of continuing the prosecution of [the] application*." See In re Jung, 637 F.3d 1356, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (brackets in original, quoting 35 U.S.C. § 132). Put simply, the Office is required to set forth the statutory basis of the rejection in a sufficiently articulate and informative manner as to meet the notice requirement of§ 132. Id.; see also Chester v. Miller, 906 F.2d 1574, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (noting that§ 132 "*is violated when a rejection is so uninformative that it prevents the applicant from recognizing and seeking to counter the grounds for rejection*").

5. Further, according to MPEP 707.07(f) "… *an examiner must provide clear explanations of all actions taken* …", and the examiner "… *take note of the applicant's argument and answer the substance of it*.". **Accordingly, the Examiner is required to clearly state WHY any cited reference is analogous (same field or same problem), and to respectively define the appropriate field of problem.** Further, as detailed in MPEP 707.07(f) the response to non-analogous art as part of form paragraph 7.37.05 need to [2] "*explain why the reference is analogous art*".

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The absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue, or comment, does not signify agreement with that rejection, issue, or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims that have not been expressed.

Nothing in this reply should be understood as conceding any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this reply, and the amendment of any claims does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability to the claim before its amendment. It should further be understood that any filing of a terminal disclaimer to obviate a rejection based on nonstatutory double patenting is not an admission of the propriety of the rejection.

If the above arguments should not now place the application in the condition for allowance, the examiner is invited to call undersigned counsel to resolve any remaining issues.

Respectfully submitted,

By /Yehuda Binder/

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In re Application of: BINDER, Y., et al.
Application No. **15/657,163**
Filed: July 23, 2017
Title of Invention: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL

DECISION ON PETITION
UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.181

This is a decision on the petition filed **February 09, 2021** under 37 CFR § 1.181 to invoke Supervisory Authority of the Commissioner and require the Examiner to withdraw the finality of the office action mailed February 01, 2021.

The petition is **DISMISSED**

More specifically, petitioner request that final office action mailed February 01, 2021 (hereafter the "final action") be vacated. Petitioner's request that final action be vacated will be treated as a petition to withdraw finality. Petitioner is additionally requesting a new non-final office action, which includes a proper response that clearly explains why the cited rationales are analogous, and further provides combining rationales for all appropriate claim rejections that are not based on the primary (Beliles) reference.

RELEVANT PROSECUTION HISTORY

10/03/2018 Appeal brief was filed was filed from final office action mailed September 4, 2018. (Hereafter referred to as the "Brief")

01/04/2019 Examiner's Answer in mailed in response to the Brief.

05/04/2020 Patent Trial and Appeal Board (hereafter referred to as the "Board") renders a decision, in sum **affirming** the 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection over Beliles, Buck, and Abe references (p. 33).

06/12/2018 Request for continued examination (RCE) under 37 C.F.R. §1.114 was filed. The RCE included an information disclosure statement, an amendment to the description, claims 1, 4, 6, 12, 25, 27-28, and 30, **no** amendment to the drawings, no new arguments, or **no** new explicit arguments in support of patentability.

12/22/2020 Non-final office action (hereafter referred to as the "non-final action") was mailed. Among other items, the non-final action includes a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection of claims 1-30 as being unpatentable over Beliles et al. (Beliles) in view of Buck et al. (Buck) in further view of Abe.

01/13/2021 Response to non-final requesting reconsideration under 37 C.F.R. §1.111 was filed. The reply by the applicant specifically points out the supposed errors in the examiner's action. The reply did **not** present arguments pointing out the specific distinctions believed to render the claims, including any newly presented claims, patentable over any applied references. **No** arguments specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references were presented.

02/01/2021 Final office action (hereafter referred to as the "final action") was mailed. Among other items, the final action includes a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection of claims 1-30 as being unpatentable over Beliles et al. (Beliles) in view of Buck et al. (Buck) in further view of Abe.

02/09/2021 A petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.181 that final office action mailed February 01, 2021 be vacated. The petition additionally requests a new non-final office action, which includes a proper response that clearly explains why the cited rationales are analogous, and further provides combining rationales for all appropriate claim rejections that are not based on the primary (Beliles) reference.

PERTINENT STATUTES, RULES AND REGULATIONS

MPEP § 706.07(a) Final Rejection, When Proper on Second Action states:

Second or any subsequent actions on the merits shall be final, except where the examiner introduces a new ground of rejection that is neither necessitated by applicant's amendment of the claims, nor based on information submitted in an information disclosure statement filed during the period set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.97(c) with the fee set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.17(p). Where information is submitted in an information disclosure statement during the period set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.97(c) with a fee, the examiner may use the information submitted, e.g., a printed publication or evidence of public use, and make the next Office action final whether or not the claims have been amended, provided that no other new ground of rejection which was not necessitated by amendment to the claims is introduced by the examiner. See MPEP § 609.04(b).

Furthermore, a second or any subsequent action on the merits in any application will not be made final if it includes a rejection, on newly cited art, other than information submitted in an information disclosure statement filed under 37 C.F.R. §1.97(c) with the fee set forth in 37 C.F.R. §1.17(p), of any claim not amended by applicant or patent owner in spite of the fact that other claims may have been amended to require newly cited art. Where information is submitted in a reply to a requirement under 37 C.F.R. §1.105, the examiner may NOT make the next Office

action relying on that art final unless all instances of the application of such art are necessitated by amendment.

For guidance in determining what constitutes a new ground of rejection, see MPEP § 1207.03(a).

1.113(a) Final rejection or action

(a) On the second or any subsequent examination or consideration by the examiner the rejection or other action may be made final, whereupon applicant's, or for ex parte reexaminations filed under § 1.510, patent owner's reply is limited to appeal in the case of rejection of any claim (§ 41.31 of this title), or to amendment as specified in § 1.114 or § 1.116. Petition may be taken to the Director in the case of objections or requirements not involved in the rejection of any claim (§ 1.181). Reply to a final rejection or action must comply with § 1.114 or paragraph (c) of this section. For final actions in an inter partes reexamination filed under § 1.913, see § 1.953.

707.07(f) Answer All Material Traversed

Where the requirements are traversed, or suspension thereof requested, the examiner should make proper reference thereto in his or her action on the amendment. Where the applicant traverses any rejection, the examiner should, if he or she repeats the rejection, take note of the applicant's argument and answer the substance of it.

If applicant's arguments are persuasive and upon reconsideration of the rejection, the examiner determines that the previous rejection should be withdrawn, the examiner must provide in the next Office communication the reasons why the previous rejection is withdrawn by referring specifically to the page(s) and line(s) of applicant's remarks which form the basis for withdrawing the rejection. It is not acceptable for the examiner to merely indicate that all of applicant's remarks form the basis for withdrawing the previous rejection.

35 C.F.R. §1.104 Nature of examination

(b) Completeness of examiner's action. The examiner's action will be complete as to all matters, except that in appropriate circumstances, such as misjoinder of invention, fundamental defects in the application, and the like, the action of the examiner may be limited to such matters before further action is made. However, matters of form need not be raised by the examiner until a claim is found allowable.

DECISION

Petition filed February 09, 2021 under 37 CFR § 1.181 to invoke Supervisory Authority of the Commissioner and require the Examiner to withdraw the finality of the office action mailed February 01, 2021 including additional explanation mentioned above has been fully considered. The entire prosecution history has been carefully reviewed.

The **status** of the claim(s) referred to below, refers to a change to an existing claim presented in a parenthetical expression included in the complete listing of all claims ever presented in the application. (see MPEP §714(II)(C)) Applicant only amended the claims once after the Board's decision when filing the RCE on June 22, 2020, prior to both the non-final and final action, herein mentioned below.

1. Petitioner regarding the final action sustains that it fails to include any explanation why the Beliles and Abe references are analogous and that a statement that Buck is analogous art was raised in this Action for the first time. Thus, according to the MPEP, the Applicant has not been given a fair opportunity to provide a proper and full response to the Office's position. Hence, not only that the Action is an incomplete Office action under 37 C.F.R § 1.104 (b), § 1.112, § 1.113 (b), and MPEP § 707.7(f), the Action fails to take note of the applicant's arguments and answer the substance of it according to MPEP §707.7(f).

In response to petitioner's arguments it is noted the Board in its decision already established in response to Appellant's arguments that Beliles and Abe are analogous and explained why. (see p. 13 of the Boards decision, but not limited thereto). The analogous art test is not dependent on claims or motivation to combine. Thus, arguments that the Board decision is not applicable as it involves different claims and focusses on motivation to combine is unpersuasive. Similarly, the Board in its decision also established that Buck is analogous art and explained why. (see p. 10 of the Boards decision, but not limited thereto).

The prosecution history of instant application shows that the Office has taken note of the applicant's arguments and answer the substance it. As far as a fair opportunity to reply, it is noted that Appellants have fair opportunity to reply in accordance to 37 C.F.R. §41.54. (see MPEP §1214 Procedure Following Decision by Board) The entire prosecution has been reviewed and finds no evidence that supports that the final action is incomplete, that arguments have not been addressed nor that a fair opportunity to reply to the Office's position has not been provided.

2. Petitioner regarding the non-final action sustains that regarding claims 2-3, 6-10, 13, 16, and 25 relying on Buck and claims 17-18 relying on Abe, the action fails to provide a proper rationale for supporting why the Beliles reference should be modified to include the features recited in these claims, because the rationale presented in claim 1, clearly is not applicable to the different features recited in these claims. Thus, according to the MPEP, the Applicant has not been given a fair opportunity to provide a proper and full response to the Office's position. Hence, not only that the Action is an incomplete Office action under 37 C.F.R § 1.104 (b), § 1.112, § 1.113 (b), and MPEP § 707.7(f), the Action fails to take note of the applicant's arguments and answer the substance of it according to MPEP §707.7(f).

In response to petitioner's arguments, it is noted the Board in its decision articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness regarding claims 2-3, 6-10, 13, 16, and 25 relying on Buck. More specifically, when addressing original claim 3, the Board did provide a reasoning/rationale to support a conclusion of obviousness (see p. 16-17 of the Board's decision). Similarly, when addressing original claim 8 (see p. 18-19), when addressing original claim 9, (see p. 19), and when addressing previously presented claim 13 (see p. 21-22), the Board in its decision articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. Regarding original claim 2, when addressing claims 11-12, the Board in its decision articulated reasoning with some rational

underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness covering the subject matter of original claim 2 (see p. 19-21).

The Board in its decision when addressing claims 1, 6, 7 and 10 (i.e. currently amended claim 6, original claim 7 and previously presented claim 10) articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness for claims. (see p. 5-14) The amendment to claim 6 from "actuator" to multiple actuators, namely -- each of the first and second actuator -- has been considered and found insufficient to reasonably render the reasoning/rationale to support a conclusion of obviousness presented in the Board's decision, non-viable or inapplicable.

The Board in its decision when addressing previously presented claim 16 articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness for claims (see p. 25-26) and when addressing currently amended claim 25 articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness for claims (see p. 30-31). The amendment to claim 25 from "the actuator" to -- the first actuator -- and has been considered and found insufficient to reasonably render the reasoning/rationale to support a conclusion of obviousness presented in the Board's decision, non-viable or inapplicable.

In response to petitioner's arguments it is noted the Board in its decision articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness regarding claims 17-18 relying on Abe. More specifically, the Board in its decision when addressing previously presented claim 17 articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness for claims (see p. 26-27) and when addressing original claim 18 articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness for claims (see p. 27-28).

The prosecution history of instant application shows that the Office has taken note of the applicant's arguments and answer the substance it. As far as a fair opportunity to reply, Appellants had fair opportunity to reply in accordance to 37 C.F.R. §41.54. (see MPEP §1214 Procedure Following Decision by Board)

3. Petitioner regarding the non-final action sustains that no reasoning was provided for the obviousness rejection of claims 19-24, and claims 26-30 and that copied part(s) of the Board's decision were raised in this action for the first time. Thus, according to the MPEP, the Applicant has not been given a fair opportunity to provide a proper and full response to the Office's position. Hence, not only that the Action is an incomplete Office action under 37 C.F.R § 1.104 (b), § 1.112, § 1.113 (b), and MPEP § 707.7(f), the Action fails to take note of the applicant's arguments and answer the substance of it according to MPEP §707.7(f).

In response to petitioner's arguments, it is noted the reasoning for the obviousness rejection of claims 19-24, and claims 26-30 was provided in the Board's decision. More specifically, regarding original and previously presented claims 19-24, and previously presented and currently amended 26-30, the Board in its decision, considered the language Applicant noted and nevertheless, sustained the rejection of these claims, including articulating a reasoning to support a legal conclusion of obviousness (see p. 28-33). As far as "this argument is raised in this final action for the first time", such assessment is unavailing. Reasoning to support a legal conclusion of obviousness was made of record by Board in its decision, providing appellant an opportunity to respond to the rejection.

The prosecution history of instant application shows that the Office has taken note of the applicant's arguments and answer the substance it. As far as a fair opportunity to reply, Appellants have fair opportunity to reply in accordance to 37 C.F.R. §41.54. (see MPEP §1214 Procedure Following Decision by Board) The entire prosecution has been reviewed and finds no evidence that supports that the final action is incomplete, that arguments have not been addressed nor that a fair opportunity to reply to the Office's position has not been provided.

Accordingly, the petition is **dismissed**.

Any inquiry regarding this decision should be directed to Quality Assurance Specialist Beatriz Prieto whose telephone number is (571) 272-3902. If attempts to reach the previously mentioned telephone are unsuccessful, Chris Grant, also a Quality Assurance Specialist, can be reached at (571) 272-7294.

/JOSEPH E AVELLINO/

Joseph Avellino, (Acting) Director of Technology Center 2400

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

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03/03/2021	PAPER

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.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

In re Application of:	)	Confirmation No. 1088
	)	
Yehuda BINDER	)	Art Unit: 2456
	)	
Appln. No.: 15/657,163	)	Examiner: Khan, Hassan
	)	
Filed: July 23, 2017	)	Washington, D.C.
	)	
For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER BASED CONTROL	)	February 9, 2021
	)	

Honorable Commissioner for Patents
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Dear Honorable Commissioner:

Petition to vacating of a final action and for issuing of a new proper non-final office action

A petition under 37 CFR 1.181 is hereby submitted from a final action dated February 1, 2021.

Actions Requested

1. Vacating of the final action dated February 1, 2021.
2. Issuing of a new non-final office action, which includes a proper response that clearly explains WHY the cited references are analogous and further provides combining rationales for all appropriate claim rejections that are not based on the primary (Beliles) reference.

Statement of Facts Involved

1. A non-final action was issued on December 22, 2020.
2. A response to the non-final action was filed on January 13, 2021.
3. A final action (hereinafter – "Action") was issued on February 1, 2021.

Points to be Reviewed

a. Defining why the references are analogous

1. As explained in the response, **"As detailed in MPEP 707.07(f) the response to non-analogous art as part of form paragraph 7.37.05 need to [2] "*explain why the reference is analogous art*". Further, according to MPEP 707.07(f) "… *an examiner must provide clear explanations of all actions taken* …", and the examiner "… *take note of the applicant's argument and answer the substance of it.*"".**
2. A careful review of section 5 of the Action, entitled: "*Response to argument*", fails to find any explanation WHY the Beliles and Abe references are analogous. This section merely amounts to no more than copying unrelated material from the former PTAB decision, involving different claims (in view of the amendments in claim 1), and focusing on motivation to combine.

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3. Indeed on the bottom of page 18 the Action, the Buch reference is stated as analogous being pertinent to the same defined problem as the Applicant. However, this argument is raised in this Action for the first time. Thus, according to the MPEP, the Applicant has not been given a fair opportunity to provide a proper and full response to the Office's position.

4. Hence, not only that the Action is an incomplete Office action under 37 C.F.R § 1.104(b), § 1.112, § 1.113(b), and MPEP § 707.7(f), the Action fails to take note of the applicant's arguments and answer the substance of it according to MPEP 707.7(f).

b. No rationale provided for combining with the references.

1. In part (b) of the response to the non-final office action, the Applicant stated that: "*In claims 2-3, 6-10, 13, 16, and 25, the Action is based on the Buck reference to supplement the missing limitations. Similarly, in claim 17-18, the Action is based on the Abe reference to supplement the missing limitations. However, the Action fails to provide a proper rationale for supporting WHY the Beliles reference should be modified to include the features recited in these claims. The rationale stated in claim 1 clearly is not applicable to the different features recited in these claims*.".

2. A careful review of section 5 of the Action, entitled: "*Response to argument*", fails to find any clear response or any proper rationale for modifying *the Beliles reference to include the features recited in claims 2-3, 6-10, 13, 16, and 25.*

3. Hence, not only that the Action is an incomplete Office action under 37 C.F.R § 1.104(b), § 1.112, § 1.113(b), and MPEP § 707.7(f), the Action fails to take note of the

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applicant's arguments and answer the substance of it according to MPEP 707.7(f).

c. Improper rejections – No reasoning provided for obviousness rejections.

1. In part (c) of the response to the non-final office action, the Applicant stated that: "*The rejections of claims 19-24 merely states that each of these claims "… does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim …. Is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17. ". Similarly, the rejections of claims 26-30 merely states that each of these claims "… does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim …. Is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.* "".

2. A careful review of section 5 of the Action, entitled: "*Response to argument*", fails to find any clear response.

3. This section merely amounts to no more than copying unrelated material from the former PTAB decision, involving different claims (in view of the amendments in claim 1). Even assuming, *arguendo*, that the PTAB decision copied parts are relevant here, this argument is raised in this final Action for the first time. Thus, according to the MPEP, the Applicant has not been given a fair opportunity to provide a proper and full response to the Office's position.

4. Hence, not only that the Action is an incomplete Office action under 37 C.F.R § 1.104(b), § 1.112, § 1.113(b), and MPEP § 707.7(f), the Action fails to take note of the applicant's arguments and answer the substance of it according to MPEP 707.7(f).

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Respectfully submitted,

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Amazon
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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	41877574
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
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Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Petition for review by the Technology Center SPRE	40C-Petition-for-vacating-finality.pdf	39906 a7b826e0405377efb7a68d67a6f07ee0fbfc5675	no	5

Warnings:

Information:	
Total Files Size (in bytes):	39906

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

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EXAMINER	
KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN	

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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.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/657,163	Applicant(s) BINDER et al.	
	Examiner HASSAN A KHAN	Art Unit 2456	AIA (FITF) 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 01/13/2021.

☐ 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) 1-30 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) 1-30 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)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 - 30 have been examined and are pending.

Priority

2. It is noted that the appellant **FAILED** to provide evidence regarding a limitation in the *Independent Claim 1 "a microphone in the client device"* in prior-filed provisional application 61/584,500 (filed 01/09/2012). It is noted that disclosure of prior-filed provisional application 61/584,500 **does not provide support** for this claimed subject matter (MPEP Form Paragraph ¶2.09 and ¶2.10). It is noted that a similar warning have been issued in the related application (15832787, Examiner's Answer to Appeal Brief submitted to PTAB on 04/28/2020) regarding the use of the term 'multiple microphones', however **NO ACTION** has been taken by the Applicant. It is clearly noted that the specifications of the provisional application 61/584,500 (filed on 01/09/2012 by the applicant) **DOES NOT** mention any of these terms: 'microphone' or 'multiple microphone' or 'electroacoustic sensor'.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The five (5) information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 11/15/2019, 01/08/2020, 03/13/2020, 06/22/2020 and 10/05/2020, in addition to the previous nine (9) information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 07/23/2017, 08/17/2017, 11/29/2017, 05/29/2018 and 11/19/2018 are in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements has not being considered by the examiner. It is impractical for the examiner to review the references thoroughly with the number of references cited in the case. By initialing each of the cited references on the accompanying 1449 forms, the examiner is merely acknowledging the submission of the cited references and merely indicating that only a cursory review is made of the cited references. Please identify the top 10-20 references that is the most relevant art, with pinpoint specific citations for review.

An applicant's duty of disclosure of material and information is not satisfied by presenting a patent examiner with "a mountain of largely irrelevant [material] from which he is presumed to have been able, with his expertise and with adequate time, to have found the critical [material]. It ignores the real world conditions under which examiners work." Rohm & Haas Co. v. Crystal Chemical Co., 722 F.2d 1556, 1573 [220 USPQ 289] (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 851 (1984) (Emphasis in original). Patent applicant has a duty not just to (disclose pertinent prior art references but to make a disclosure in such way as not to "bury" it within other disclosures of less relevant prior art; See Golden Valley Microwave Foods Inc. v. Weaver Popcorn Co. Inc., 24 USPQ2d 1801 (N.D Ind. 1992); Molins PLC v. Textron Inc., 26 USPQ2d 1889, at 1899 (D.Del. 1992); Penn Yan Boats, Inc. v. Sea Lark Boats, Inc. et al., 175 USPQ 260, at 272 (S.D. Fl-1972).

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 negatived 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 35 U.S.C. 103 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.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the claimed invention(s) absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and effective filing dates of each claim that was not commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the later invention in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 102(b)(2)(C) for any potential 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(2) prior art against the later invention.

4. Claims 1 - 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0283005 to Beliles et al. (hereinafter Beliles), in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0089065 to Buck et al. (hereinafter Buck) and in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2012/0253480 to Abe.

Regarding Claim 1, Beliles discloses (in ¶0004) a method and system for dynamically responding to non-network events at a network device in a computer network that further includes:

a method, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising; Beliles discloses (in ¶0015, ¶0016 and ¶0034) a building such as a server room with installed network-attached sensors, that transmits the data over a network such as the Internet (i.e. external network), to destination devices such as a monitoring system or a control room (i.e. control server) using network devices such as routers in case of the non-network events (e.g. fires, floods, unauthorized physical access etc.).

Beliles does not explicitly disclose capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a first human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, processing, by the server, the captured first human voice data, operating multiple actuators in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a second human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured second human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured second human voice data, processing, by the server, the captured second human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a second message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the second message, and operating a second actuator in the controlled device in response to the received second message. However, in an analogous art, Buck teaches:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a first human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network; Buck teaches capturing human voice data using the microphones (in ¶0031) and then transmitting to external devices using a wireless network (¶0050).

processing, by the server, the captured first human voice data, operating multiple actuators in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; Buck teaches (¶28) wireless vehicle buses 408 convey the control signals and/or actuator signals to one or more local or remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle) destinations (i.e. and external server connected over the internet). Buck teaches that spoken words are converted into recognizable commands and in response the actuator may perform an action (in ¶28-¶32). The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices (e.g. adjusting mirrors, adjusting seat, in Fig. 5).

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a second human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured second human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured second human voice data, processing, by the server, the captured second human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a second message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the second message, and operating a second actuator in the controlled device in response to the received second message; Buck teaches capturing human voice data using the microphones (in ¶31) and then transmitting to external devices (such as a server) using a wireless network (¶50). Buck teaches (¶28) wireless vehicle buses 408 convey the control signals and/or actuator signals to one or more local or remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle) destinations (the Office and the PTAB decision on Appeal 2019-002056 on 05/04/20 notes: *we see no reason why these destinations cannot include an external internet-connected server*). Buck teaches that spoken words are converted into recognizable commands and in response the actuator may perform an action (in ¶28-¶32). The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices (e.g. adjusting mirrors, adjusting seat, in Fig. 5). Buck teaches (in Fig. 5 and ¶36) when one or more user(s) desires to initiate adjustments on one or more actuators (e.g. first actuator i.e. mirror or second actuator i.e. seat), the user(s) may articulate the code phrase, e.g., "Mirror and Seat setting", or part of the code phrase (e.g., without a command word like "store"). When received, the speech recognition and control process may differentiate different users (e.g., multiple users) by analyzing the speech input and detect authorizations. Buck teaches (¶38) individual voice characteristics of a speaker (user) may be stored locally or remotely in a central location to identify speakers. Different users (e.g., drivers, passengers, occupants) may initiate automatic adjustments of vehicle elements even when they articulate similar or identical code phrases.

It would have been obvious as of the effective filing date to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine a method, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, as disclosed by Beliles, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a first human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, processing, by the server, the captured first human voice data, operating multiple actuators in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a second human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured second human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured second human voice data, processing, by the server, the captured second human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a second message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the second message, and operating a second actuator in the controlled device in response to the received second message, as taught by Buck, for the purpose of implementing improved processes to Beliles's system by adding human speech recognition and actuator voice control and adjustments of one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing (Buck, ¶0018).

Beliles in view of Buck does not explicitly disclose processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message. However, in an analogous art, Abe teaches:

processing, by the server, the responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the first message, operating a first actuator in the controlled device in response to the first received message; Abe teaches (in Fig. 15) a control apparatus is connected to a plurality of networks through the internet

and includes a sensor information acquisition section, a sensor information accumulation section, a control command determination section, a control rule accumulation section, a communication section and a device control section. The control command determination section determines the control command on the basis of the sensor information and the control rules (i.e. control logic), and accordingly the device control section controls each of the devices by outputting the control command determined in the control command determination section to the devices to be controlled (¶0050 and ¶0051).

It would have been obvious as of the effective filing date to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a first human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, processing, by the server, the captured first human voice data, operating multiple actuators in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a second human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured second human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured second human voice data, processing, by the server, the captured second human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a second message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the second message, and operating a second actuator in the controlled device in response to the received second message, as disclosed by Beliles in view of Buck, and processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message, as taught by Abe, for the purpose of implementing an internet-connected control server that communicates with home network to monitor

the conditions via sensors and sends the control command over the wireless internet to the controlled device when an abnormality occurs (Abe: Figs. 15, 16, ¶104 - ¶105).

Regarding Claim 2, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device; Buck teaches (in ¶0020) that the controlled device (i.e. seating system, electronic entertainment, mirror controls or navigation device etc.) are part of the client device (i.e. vehicle or vehicle related system).

Regarding Claim 3, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person; Buck teaches (in ¶0037 and ¶0038) that to recognize a spoken word, the process may compute a most likely sequence of states through the Hidden Markov Models (HMM). This process may be performed through a Viterbi algorithm, which may iteratively determine the most likely path through the associated trellis. Individual voice characteristics of a speaker (user) may be stored locally or remotely in a central location (e.g., in a relational database that may be structured as the database described above) to identify speakers.

Regarding Claim 4, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the first message is sent by the server in

response to the sensor data; Beliles discloses (in Fig. 6 and ¶0052) one or more sensors automatically detects one or more non-network events (i.e. sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon), and notifications of the non-network events are then transmitted over the network to one or more destination network devices. Beliles discloses (in ¶0054) that in response to the received notifications, the network device generates a response (i.e. a message) such as an instruction by the network device to one or more network-attached physical control devices to modify one or more physical parameters based on the applied policy.

Regarding Claim 5, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 4. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light, the invisible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays, wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on the photoelectric or photovoltaic effect, and comprises a semiconductor component that comprises a photodiode, a phototransistor, or a solar cell, or wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) or a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) element; Beliles discloses (in ¶0028) that one or more sensors, such as motion sensor 121, smoke sensor 122, fire sensor 123, or other network-attached sensors (e.g. thermoelectric sensor, moisture sensors, etc.) may be attached to the network through one or more network-attached sensor translators 131 and 132, or may be directly attached to the network (e.g., a sensor 124 with integrated translator) themselves.

Regarding Claim 6, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein each of the first and second actuators is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon; Buck teaches (in ¶0032) that the speech recognition and control process may interface a physical or a wireless bus system that interfaces in-vehicle and/or out-vehicle devices and networks. The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical (i.e. physical) and/or electronic elements and devices.

Regarding Claim 7, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current; Buck teaches (in ¶0028) the phrase may actuate one or more operations such as the position of one or more seats, one or more mirrors, or communicate or program one or more powertrain, chassis, climate, entertainment, or navigation devices (e.g., a radio, a media or multi-media system, a navigation system, etc.). In other processes, the operation may tune a pass band of a bandwidth filter (e.g., select an audio channel), adjust a volume level, a treble setting, a bass setting, a balance control, and/or other aural settings.

Regarding Claim 8, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 9, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 8. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 10, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone; the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) that to convert sound into analog signals or digital signals, some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 11, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using distinct locally administered addresses or a universally administered digital addresses

stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device and uniquely identifying the respective device in the network; Beliles teaches (in ¶0035 - ¶0039) that the network device send a notification using the TCP/IP data packets, and the message includes one or more headers 310 (e.g., IP/ATM headers, etc.), and a data field 320. Source address 312 and destination address 314 within the header 310 are the network addresses for the sending device (e.g., sensor translators) and the receiving device (e.g., a monitor/control system 140), respectively. Further, the memory 240 comprises a plurality of storage locations that are addressable by the processor 220 and the network interfaces 210 for storing software programs and data structures associated with the present invention (¶0032).

Regarding Claim 12, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the address is a MAC layer address that is MAC-48, EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic IP address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address; Beliles teaches (in ¶0035 - ¶0039) that the network device send a notification using the TCP/IP data packets, and the message includes one or more headers (e.g., IP/ATM headers, etc.), and a data field. Source address and destination address within the header are the network addresses (i.e. MAC layer addresses and/or IP addresses) for the sending device (e.g., sensor translators) and the receiving device (e.g., a monitor/control system), respectively.

Regarding Claim 13, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards; Buck

teaches (in ¶0052) that the speech recognition controller may be compliant with a Wi-Fi protocols or multiple protocols or subsets (e.g., ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access (e.g., High Speed Downlink Packet Access and/or High Speed Uplink Packet Access), Bluetooth, Mobile-Fi, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, satellite, etc.

Regarding Claim 14, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards; Beliles teaches (in Fig. 1 and ¶0027) a schematic block diagram of an exemplary computer network 100 comprising a plurality of devices interconnected to a network cloud 110, such as, e.g., a wide area network (WAN), local area network (LAN), etc.

Regarding Claim 15, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 13 respectively. Therefore claim 15 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 13.

Regarding Claim 16, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network, that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 lxRTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution, and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008; Buck teaches (in ¶0052) a cellular or wireless protocol, a wireless or cellular telephone, a radio, a satellite, or other wireless communication system may link the speech recognition controller 404 transceivers 414 to

a privately accessible or publicly accessible distributed network. The system may be complaint with WiMax or IEEE 802.16a or may have a frequency band within a range of about 2 to about 11 GHz, a range of about 31 miles, and a data transfer rate of about 70 Mbps. In other applications, the speech recognition controller may be compliant with a Wi-Fi protocols or multiple protocols or subsets (e.g., ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access (e.g., High Speed Downlink Packet Access and/or High Speed Uplink Packet Access), Bluetooth, Mobile-Fi, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, satellite, etc., referred to as the transceiver protocols) that may be automatically detected and selected and may enable this automatic access through one or more communication nodes.

Regarding Claim 17, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Abe discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance; Abe teaches (in ¶0034) a control apparatus that acquires sensor information and determines a control command to control a plurality of home appliances (e.g. refrigerator, stove, oven, microwave, dishwasher, washing machine, television etc.) such as an air conditioner.

Regarding Claim 18, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Abe discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance; Abe teaches (in ¶0036) a control apparatus that acquires sensor information and determines a control command to control a plurality of home appliances, such as an air conditioner.

Regarding Claim 19, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 19 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 20, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 20 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 21, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 21 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 22, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 22 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 23, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 23 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 24, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 24 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 25, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the first actuator is an electric light source for converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays; Buck teaches (¶0032) that the devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices (e.g. controlling the

headlights, cabin lights or the fog-lights, controlling the audio speakers and volume, controlling the digital media player, controlling the windows up/down function).

Regarding Claim 26, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 26 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 27, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 27 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 28, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 28 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 29, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 29 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 30, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 30 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Response to Arguments

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. Applicant's arguments, filed on 01/13/2021, with respect to Claims 1 – 30 have been fully considered and they are not persuasive. Hence, the 35 USC § 103 rejection is maintained.

In respond to the argument (Pgs. 2, 3), "*the Action clearly fails to explain WHY the different references, such as the Beliles, Buck and Abe references are analogous … the Action fails to provide a proper rationale for supporting WHY the Beliles reference should be modified to include the features recited in these claims,"* the Examiner notes that Appellant's arguments regarding the alleged individual shortcomings of Beliles, Buck, and Abe (Appeal Br. 58-60) are unavailing where, as here, the rejection is based on the cited references' collective teachings. See In re Merck & Co., 800 F.2d 1091, 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1986). The Examiner notes that this argument was addressed by the PTAB in their decision on 05/04/2020, "first, we see no error in the Examiner's articulated rationale for combining Beliles and Buck, namely to provide hands-free actuator control and operation using voice commands in connection with Beliles's system. See Final Act. 18-19; Ans. 4-5. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. See KSR Int 7 Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 417 (2007). To be sure, if the Examiner's proposed modification renders the prior art unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, the Examiner has failed to make a prima facie case of obviousness. See In re Gordon, 733 F.2d 900, 902 (Fed. Cir. 1984). But that is not the case here. Providing voice-based control, such as that in Buck, in connection with Beliles's system as the Examiner proposes would not render Beliles's system unsuitable for its intended purpose as Appellant seems to suggest (see Appeal Br. 48-19), but would merely provide additional voice-based control capabilities to at least augment Beliles's sensor-based control system—an enhancement yielding a predictable result. Accord Ans. 4 (noting that combining Buck with Beliles improves Beliles's system by adding human speech recognition and actuator voice control). We see no error in the Examiner's proposed combination despite the fact that Buck's voice control system is used in connection with a vehicle. As noted previously, Buck's wireless buses 408 in Figure 4 convey control and/or actuator signals to remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle) destinations. Buck 28. Because Buck at least suggests sending captured voice data wirelessly to a remote destination external to the vehicle for control purposes, Buck is at least reasonably pertinent to Appellant's problem of sending

captured data to a remote location for processing and control and, therefore, is analogous art. See In reBigio, 381 F.3d 1320, 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (noting that prior art is analogous if it is (1) from the same field of endeavor regardless of the problem addressed, or (2) reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved). We reach this conclusion despite Beliles's and Buck's different patent classifications as Appellant indicates. See Appeal Br. 46 47. Although these diverse classifications can constitute some evidence of "non-analogy," this evidence is far outweighed by the references' structural and functional similarities that render them analogous art. See In re Ellis, 476 F.2d 1370, 1372 (CCPA 1973) (noting that (1) diverse patent office classification of prior art references is some evidence of "non-analogy," and (2) cross references in official search notes is some evidence of "analogy," the similarities and differences in structure and function of the references' disclosed inventions carry far greater weight). Appellant's reliance on a non-precedential Board decision that, according to Appellant, held that a vehicle-based control was non-analogous to a similar function in a building (Appeal Br. 46), is unavailing. Not only do the facts in that case differ from those at issue here, as a non-precedential decision, it is not binding on this panel in any event. See PTAB Standard Operating Procedure 2 (Rev. 10) ("SOP 2") § 1(B). Nor are we persuaded of error in the Examiner's rationale for combining Abe with the Beliles/Buck system despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (see Appeal Br. 53-58; Reply Br. 3-5). A key aspect of the Examiner's rationale relies on the functionality of Abe's control apparatus in Figures 15 and 16. See Ans. 6. Given this functionality, the Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to implement an internet connected control server that (1) acquires and processes information, and (2) sends associated control commands over the Internet to a controlled device and actuator when an abnormality occurs. See Final Act. 20; Ans. 6. Appellant's contention that it is ostensibly unclear why Beliles and Abe are analogous to each other (Appeal Br. 54) is unavailing. Prior art is analogous if it is (1) from the same field of endeavor as the invention, regardless of the problem addressed, or (2) reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved. Bigio, 381 F.3d at 1325. The

analogous art test, then, does not ask whether the prior art references are analogous to each other as Appellant seems to suggest (see Appeal Br. 54), but rather asks whether the references are analogous to the claimed subject matter. See id.; see also In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 986-87 (Fed. Cir. 2006). Because Beliles and Abe both involve environment control networks as the Examiner indicates (Ans. 6), the references are not only in the same field of endeavor as Appellant's invention, but they are also reasonably pertinent to Appellant's problem in that regard."

In respond to the argument (Pgs. 3, 4), "*the rejections of claims 19-24 merely states that each of these claims ... does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively … the applicant respectfully submits that such a statement is improper and factually not correct, for example, claim 17 recites that ... the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance, and claim 21, just as an example, further defines the appliance so that ... the primary function of the appliance is associated with environmental control, and the appliance is part of an Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system,"* the Examiner notes that this argument was addressed by the PTAB in their decision on 05/04/2020, "we also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claims 19-24 reciting (1) various types of appliances and associated functionalities including heating food (claim 19), environmental control (claim 21), temperature control (claim 22), and cleaning (claim 23); and (2) various other types of appliances in claims 20 and 24. The Examiner clarifies the rejection on pages 11 and 12 of the Answer by finding that the network-connected home appliances in Abe's paragraph 38 can include the recited appliances. Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 72-73; Reply Br. 7-8), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe's paragraph 38 and Figure 1 (Ans. 11-12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly since air conditioner 52, a home appliance, is just one of the devices to be controlled as shown in Figure 1. Given Abe's exemplary and non-limiting reference to the home network connecting various types of sensors and devices installed within a home, we see no error in the Examiner's finding that these various types of devices could include the devices and

functionalities recited in claims 19 to 24 and are, therefore, obvious variations. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions, an obvious improvement. See KSR, 550 U.S. at 417. Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 19-24."

Conclusion

6. 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 HASSAN KHAN whose telephone number is (313) 446-6574. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY - THURSDAY: 8AM-6PM EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Philip Chea can be reached on (571) 272-3951. 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 Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 - If you would like

assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/H. A. K./
Examiner, Art Unit 2456

/RICHARD G KEEHN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2456

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/657,163	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination BINDER et al.	
	Examiner HASSAN A KHAN	Art Unit 2456	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-20160062330-A1	03-2016	Abe; Yuuichi	G05B15/02	700/12
*	B	US-20070283005-A1	12-2007	Beliles; Robert P.	H04L41/0816	709/224
*	C	US-20090089065-A1	04-2009	Buck; Markus	G10L15/26	704/275
*	D	US-20150138333-A1	05-2015	DeVaul; Richard Wayne	G06F3/002	348/78
*	E	US-20100305807-A1	12-2010	Basir; Otman A.	G07C5/0833	701/31.4
*	F	US-20070038461-A1	02-2007	Abbott; Lisa	G10L15/30	704/275
*	G	US-20080215336-A1	09-2008	Oesterling; Christopher L.	G10L15/26	704/275
	H					
	I					
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

CLAIMS

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	09/29/2017	01/19/2018	06/18/2018	08/30/2018	12/28/2018	12/18/2020	01/29/2021		
	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	11	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	13	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	16	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	17	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	18	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	19	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	21	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	22	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	23	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	25	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	26	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	27	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	28	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	29	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		
	30	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓	✓		

Amazon
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Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
H04L67/12, B60K 31/00, B60K 31/18, B60Y2200/11, B60Y2200/12, B60Y2200/126, B60Y2200/13, B60Y2200/30, B60Y2200/40, B60Y2200/50, B60Y2200/90, G01C 21/00, G06Q2240/00, G07C 5/008, G08G 1/00	9/29/2017	H.K.

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
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	Examiner	Art Unit
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Search Notes		
Search Notes	**Date**	**Examiner**
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	9/29/2017	H.K.
Google Patents search conducted	9/29/2017	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	9/29/2017	H.K.
EAST Search History (see attached)	9/29/2017	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	6/18/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	6/18/2018	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	6/18/2018	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	08/30/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	08/30/2018	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	08/30/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	12/18/2020	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	12/18/2020	H.K.
Google Patents search conducted (cursory review)	12/18/2020	H.K.
NPL IP.com search conducted (cursory review)	12/18/2020	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	12/18/2020	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/29/2021	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/29/2021	H.K.
Google Patents search conducted (cursory review)	01/29/2021	H.K.
NPL IP.com search conducted (cursory review)	01/29/2021	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	01/29/2021	H.K.

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	

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Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	54,690	((speech or sound or voice) with actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
L2	3,747	L1 and (sensor with (appliance or vehicle))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
L3	400	L2 and ((car or automobile or vehicle or truck or transport$6) with (mic or microphone))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
L4	230	L3 and ((speech or voice or audio) with process$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
L5	155	L4 and ((voice or speech) with (person or human or user))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
L6	155	L5 and ((control$4 or operating or operat$2) with (device or actuator))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25

L7	129	L6 and (wireless with network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:25
L8	5,774	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L9	27,960	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L10	47,507	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L11	47,507	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L12	379	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L13	1,266	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L14	311	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L15	527	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L16	128	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L17	197	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L18	112	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L19	167	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L20	60,955	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L21	660	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L22	24,314	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L23	90,678	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L24	35,341	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L25	67	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26

L26	118	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L27	473	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L28	55	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L29	27,960	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L30	21,336	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L31	55	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L32	473	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L33	118	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L34	67	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L35	255,881	L8 L9 L10 L11 L12 L13 L14 L15 L16 L17 L18 L19 L20 L21 L22 L23 L24 L25 L26 L27 L28 L29 L30 L31 L32 L33 L34	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
L36	1	L35 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2021/01/29 01:26
S1	1	"13733634"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:33
S2	7,358	(actuator with sensor with network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:34
S3	161	(actuator with sensor with network with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:34
S4	14	(actuator with sensor with network with router with (car or vehicle))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:34
S5	1,020	(actuator with sensor with network with (car or vehicle))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:37
S6	535	S5 and (router or routing)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:38
S7	147	S5 and (NAT or DHCP)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:38
S8	54	S5 and (control adj2 logic)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:39
S9	7,358	(actuator with sensor with network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:48
S10	675	S9 and (piezoelectric$6 or (piezo$1electric$6))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:49

S11	120	S10 and (network with (routing or router))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:49
S12	58	S11 and (vehicle or car)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:49
S13	21	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:08
S14	21	S13 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:08
S15	1	S13 and (actuator same router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:08
S16	200	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or transport) or (building)))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:11
S17	119	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or transport) or (building))) same network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:12
S18	110	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or transport) or (building))) same network same sensor	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:12
S19	76	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or transport) or (building))) same network same (sensor or control) same data	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:12
S20	68	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile) or (building))) same network same (sensor or control) same data	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:13
S21	21	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile) same	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:15

		(building))) same network same (sensor or control) same data				
S22	21	actuator same router same (vehicle or car or automobile) same building same network same (sensor or control) same data	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:15
S23	47	S20 XOR S22	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:17
S24	1	(US-8195844-$).did.	USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:36
S25	1	"20090083589"	USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:36
S36	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:34
S37	520	(home with network) same sensor same gateway same network	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:37
S38	222	(home with network) with sensor with gateway	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:37
S39	4	(home with network) with sensor with gateway with command	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:38
S40	22	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:23
S41	21	S40 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:29
S42	21	S40 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:29
S43	15	S40 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator and sensor and network and cellular and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:30

S44	15	S40 and (coupled)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:35
S45	1	S40 and (router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:36
S46	832	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:37
S47	11	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network with actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:37
S48	2	"20090198380"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:42
S49	1	"20060217840"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:42
S50	7	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:34
S51	4	S50 and (actuator with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:34
S52	4	S50 and (actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:36
S53	3	"13404575"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:38
S54	2	S50 and (sensor with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:39
S55	27	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:39

		7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S56	3	S55 and (sensor with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:39
S57	319	(actuator with sensor with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:40
S58	178	(actuator NEAR9 sensor NEAr9 router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:40
S59	125	(actuator with sensor with router with (command or signal or transmi$6 or data))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:41
S60	7	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:05
S61	2	S60 and (router with (building or vehicle or car))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:06
S62	2	S60 and (router with (building or vehicle or car) with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:06
S63	524	(router with (building or vehicle or car) with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:06
S64	96	(router near9 (building or vehicle or car) near5 sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:07
S65	28	(router near9 (building or vehicle or car) near9 sensor near9 network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:07
S66	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:11
S67	28	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11

		20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S68	27	S67 and (control with (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11
S69	22	S67 and (control NEAR0 (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11
S70	26	S67 and (control NEAR9 (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11
S71	9	S67 and (command NEAR9 (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:15
S72	2	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:05
S73	1	S72 and ((additional or extra or second or third) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:29
S74	28	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:30
S75	12	S74 and ((additional or extra or second or third) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:31
S76	2	S72 and ((more) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:32

S77	5	S74 and piezoelectric	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:43
S78	2	S72 and (IP or address or internet or protocol)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:56
S79	2	S74 and (DHCP and (IPv4 or IPv6))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:02
S80	146	(control$6 with (sensor or actuator) with network) and (DHCP and (IPv4 or IPv6))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:04
S81	69	(control$6 with (sensor or actuator) with network) and (DHCP with (IPv4 or IPv6))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:04
S82	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:12
S83	36	S81 and zigbee	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:21
S84	9	S81 and zigbee and (temperature with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:22
S85	36	S81 and zigbee and (sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:22
S86	15	S81 and zigbee and (temperature)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:22
S87	12	S81 and zigbee and (temperature) and (DHCP with assign$6)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:23
S88	3	(US-20120253480-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:26
S89	1	S88 and (IP with assign$6)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:28
S90	3	S88 and (power)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:34
S91	32	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:35

		20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S92	15,493	(router with power)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:36
S93	2	S91 and (router with power)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:36
S94	1,606	(router with power with (case or box or inside or enclosure or casing))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:36
S95	578	(router NEAR9 power NEAR9 (case or box or inside or enclosure or casing))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:37
S96	587	(router NEAR9 power NEAR9 (housed or enclos$5 or case or box or inside or enclosure or casing))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:37
S97	17	(router NEAR9 power NEAR9 (housed or enclos$5 or case or box or inside or enclosure or casing) NEAR9 (AC or DC))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:37
S98	17	S91 and (light with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:05
S99	0	S88 and (light with (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:19
S100	5	S91 and (light with (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:19
S101	5	S91 and (light NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:20
S102	128	((actuator with light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:22

S103	79	((actuator NEAR5 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:23
S104	6	(sensor with (actuator NEAR5 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:23
S105	1	(sensor with (actuator NEAR2 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:25
S106	21	((actuator NEAR2 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:25
S107	1	S106 and invisible	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:37
S108	1	S106 and (nonvisible or "non-visible" or invisible)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:38
S109	12	S106 and (LED or SSL or (discharge adj2 lamp) or (flourescent adj2 lamp) or PLED or (laser near5 diode))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:50
S110	10	S106 and (diode or SSL or (discharge adj2 lamp) or (flourescent adj2 lamp) or PLED or (laser near5 diode))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:50
S111	10	S106 and (diode or (discharge adj2 lamp) or (flourescent adj2 lamp) or PLED or (laser near5 diode))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:50
S112	4	((actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit)) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:29
S113	58	(actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:30
S114	4	(actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit) NEAR9 visible)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:30
S115	5	(actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:31
S116	1,605	((Frequency adj3 Division adj3 Multiplexing) or FDM) with power with (communication or signal or transmission)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:48

S117	1	((Frequency adj3 Division adj3 Multiplexing) or FDM) with power with (communication or signal or transmission) with band with splitter	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:48
S118	34	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:54
S119	13	S118 and splitter	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:54
S120	13	S118 and splitter and frequency	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:54
S121	1	S118 and (splitter same frequency)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:55
S122	234	(power with data with splitter with frequency)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:56
S123	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:03
S124	462	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:07

S125	261	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:08
S126	302	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:08
S127	273	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:09
S128	112	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and transformer and capacitor	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:10
S129	88	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and transformer and capacitor and sensor	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:10
S130	41	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and transformer and capacitor and sensor and (split or splits or splitter)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:13
S131	31	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:15

		(frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (transformer with capacitor with (windings or wirings or coils))				
S132	3	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (transformer with capacitor with (windings or wirings or coils)) and sensor and (split or splits or splitter)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:19
S133	239	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near3 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:34
S134	262	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (modula$4 near5 band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:35
S135	45	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 modula$4 near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:35
S136	1	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 modula$4 near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate or unique or other or another)) and	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:51

		((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))				
S137	57	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:00
S138	0	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (split or splitter or divide) and (transformer with capacitor with (windings or coils))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:01
S139	17	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (split or splitter or divide) and (transformer with capacitor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:01
S140	1	(US-20130308581-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:09
S141	1	(US-20110118888-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:28
S142	2	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:49
S143	0	S142 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:49
S144	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:06
S145	205	(yehuda and binder).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:24
S146	26	(benjamin and maytal).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25

S147	26	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S148	25	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S149	8	S147 and S148	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S150	1	S145 and S146	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S151	43	S147 or S148	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S152	230	S145 or S146	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S153	230	S151 or S152	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S154	17	S153 and piezoelectric.clm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S155	1	S153 and (vehicle and router and actuator).clm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S156	7,130	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S157	993	348/77.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S158	374	700/28.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S159	148	700/22.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:28
S160	1,455	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:28
S161	2	"20130080642"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/06/30 12:25
S162	1	"14499166"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/06/30 12:27
S163	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:43

S164	2	S163 and (sensor and actuator and router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:43
S165	36	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:44
S166	3	S165 and (sensor and actuator and router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:44
S168	7	S165 and (sensor same network same router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:45
S169	36	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:20

		20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S170	7	S169 and (sensor same network same router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:20
S171	3	S170 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:20
S172	24	S169 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:21
S173	2	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/19 19:14
S174	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 00:24
S175	1	"20120079149"	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 00:29
S176	1	"20120079149"	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:37
S177	1	S176 and ((sensor or actuator) with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:37
S178	1	S176 and (router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:37
S179	0	S176 and (commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:41
S180	37	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:41

		20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S181	1	S180 and (commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:41
S182	2	(actuator with commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:42
S183	25	(sensor with commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:42
S184	9	(sensor NEAR9 commands NEAR9 router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:42
S185	3	S184 and actuator	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:54
S186	3	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:43
S192	3	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:45
S193	3	S192 and address	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:45
S194	0	S192 and ((unique or individual or distinct or separate) with address)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:46
S195	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:16

		20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.				
S200	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:17
S201	12	S200 and power	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:17
S202	2	S200 and (power with (socket or port or connector))	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:17
S203	3	S200 and (power with (AC or DC))	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:18
S204	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S205	0	S204 and medical	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S206	0	S204 and medicine	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S207	0	S204 and power	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S208	0	S204 and actuator	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S209	14	S200 and sensor	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S210	12	S200 and power	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S212	1	S204 and medical	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23

S213	5	S201 and (AC or DC)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:27
S214	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 14:03
S215	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:03
S220	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:05
S225	5	S220 and battery	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:06
S226	12	S220 and network	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:06
S227	3	S220 and (data with paths)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:06
S228	2	S220 and (router with port)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:16
S229	8	S220 and (embed or embedded or inside)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:40
S230	2	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside) with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:49
S231	5	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:50
S232	5	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside or contained) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:51

S233	2	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside or contained) with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:51
S234	5	S220 and ((router or sensor) with integrat$4)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:51
S235	12	S220 and (embedded or embed or integrat$4)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:56
S236	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:05
S242	13	S236 and device	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:06
S243	0	S236 and (routing with phone)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:08
S244	2	S236 and (router with phone)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:08
S245	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:22
S246	1	S245 and actuator	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:22
S247	1,063	ISM near2 radio near2 band	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:44
S248	496	industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:44
S249	1	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) near5 WAN	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:45
S250	3	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) with WAN	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:46
S251	0	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) near5 internet	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:46
S252	14	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) near5 network	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:46
S253	1	S236 and (WAN with antenna)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:56
S254	1	S236 and (WAN with modem)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:59

S255	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:19
S256	157	(BINDER and Yehuda).in.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:26
S257	10	(MAYTAL and Benjamin).in.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:26
S258	4,181	H04L67/12.cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:27
S259	41	(B60Y2200/30 G06Q2240/00).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S260	41	(B60Y2200/30 or G06Q2240/00).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S261	15	(B60Y2200/30).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S262	26	(G06Q2240/00).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S263	5,119	(G01C21/00 or B60Y2200/90 or B60Y2200/50 or B60Y2200/40 or G08G1/00 or B60Y2200/13 or B60Y2200/126 or B60Y2200/12 or B60Y2200/11 or B60K31/18 or B60K31/00 or G07C5/008).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:31
S264	10,730	(348/77 or 348/143 or 370/276 or 700/22 or 700/28 or 701/2 or 701/31.4 or 709/218).ccls.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:33
S265	11	(may and patents).as.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:33
S266	6	(may and patents).aanm.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:34
S267	0	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/09/18 11:52
S268	11	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:22
S269	7	S268 and voice	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:22
S270	8	S268 and (audio or human)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:23

S271	42	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:24
S272	25	S271 and voice	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:25
S273	2	S271 and ((mic or microphone) with voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:27
S274	31	S271 and (person or human)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:38
S275	17	(control$4 or operat$4) with (actuator with (human) with voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:43
S276	7,612	(control$4 or operat$4) with (actuator with voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:55

S277	5	(control$4 or operat$4) NEAR9 (actuator with voice) NEAR9 network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:55
S278	10	2009/0089065	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:03
S279	2	"20090089065"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:03
S280	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:12
S281	6	S280 and building	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:12
S282	0	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:13
S286	2	"13733634"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/09/19 13:13
S287	0	S286 and (client adj2 device)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/09/19 13:13
S288	5	S280 and ((speech or voice) with (command$4 or control$4))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:17
S289	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/27 04:43
S290	7	S289 and (mic or microphone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/27 04:43
S291	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/28 01:25

		20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.				
S292	7	S291 and (mic or microphone or micro$1phone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 01:25
S293	43	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:46

S294	3,281,126	S293 and ("same" NEAR4 device) or inside	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:46
S295	3,281,126	S293 and ("same" NEAR4 device) or inside	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:46
S296	28	S293 and (("same" NEAR4 device) or inside)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:47
S297	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:51
S298	5	S297 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:51
S299	7	S297 and algorithm	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 09:06
S300	13	S297 and sensor	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 09:28
S301	3	S297 and (sensor with light)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 09:39
S302	3	(US-20070283005-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20150046582-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:46
S303	1	S302 and (actuator with physical)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:47
S304	2	S302 and (actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:47
S305	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:53

S306	7	S305 and (mic or microphones)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:53
S307	10	S305 and (address)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:22
S308	6	S305 and (zigbee)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:30
S309	5	S305 and ("802.11")	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:33
S310	4	S305 and (ISM)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:45
S311	2	S305 and (CDMA)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:48
S312	3	S305 and (UMTS or GSM)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:49
S313	8	S305 and cellular	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:49
S314	6	S305 and (HSPA or LTE or MBWA or "802.2" or GSM or WiMax)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:54
S315	1	S305 and (applicance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:23
S316	43	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:26

		20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S317	14	S316 and (applicance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:26
S318	1,015	network with sensor with (applicance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:28
S319	22	S316 and (appliance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:28
S320	21	S316 and (appliance or kitchen)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:29
S321	3	S316 and (kitchen)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:29
S322	12	(control$4) with network with kitchen with appliance with (speech or voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:33
S323	1	(US-20170272316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:36
S324	12	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:34
S325	3	S324 and (infrared or infra$1red or gamma or xrays or x$1rays)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:34
S326	0	S324 and (actuat$4 with motion)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:40

S327	4	S324 and (actuat$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:41
S328	2	S324 and (actuat$4 with (sound or noise or volume or radio or music))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:49
S329	2	S324 and (actuat$4 with (sound or noise or volume or audio or radio or music))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:49
S330	4	S324 and (actuat$4 same (sound or noise or volume or audio or radio or music))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:49
S331	0	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:02
S332	5,777	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:03
S333	12,682	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:03
S334	25,214	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S335	25,214	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S336	288	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S337	862	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S338	194	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S339	313	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S340	35	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S341	110	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S342	13	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S343	91	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S344	36,907	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S345	155	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S346	9,132	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S348	15,985	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05

S349	40	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S350	42	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S351	381	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S352	39	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S353	13,516	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S354	5,776	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S355	41	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S356	387	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S357	48	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S358	44	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S359	0	(fire and eye).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S360	140	(fireeye).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S361	113	(fireeye).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S362	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S363	674	(home with network) same sensor same gateway same network	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S364	293	(home with network) with sensor with gateway	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S365	5	(home with network) with sensor with gateway with command	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S366	22	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44

		20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S367	21	S366 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S368	21	S366 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S369	15	S366 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator and sensor and network and cellular and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S370	15	S366 and (coupled)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S371	1	S366 and (router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S372	1,030	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S373	18	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network with actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S374	2	"20090198380"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S375	1,865	S359 S360 S361 S362 S363 S364 S365 S366 S367 S368 S369 S370 S371 S372 S373 S374	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S376	13,516	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S377	27,138	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S378	27,138	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S379	293	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S380	889	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S381	202	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S382	329	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S383	37	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45

S384	113	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S385	17	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S386	94	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S387	38,949	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S388	183	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S389	10,308	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S390	44,418	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S391	17,401	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S392	127,924	S376 S377 S378 S379 S380 S381 S382 S383 S384 S385 S386 S387 S388 S389 S390 S391	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S393	2	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/06/15 17:22
S394	1	(US-20170331899-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/15 17:22
S395	1	(US-20170331899-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 15:00
S396	1	S395 and (voice with algorithm)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 15:00
S397	1	(US-20170331899-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 16:04
S398	1	S397 and (sensor with convection)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 16:04
S399	12	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55
S400	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55

S401	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 06:55
S402	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55
S403	0	S399 and audio	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
S404	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
S405	9	S399 and (voice or audio)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
S406	5	S399 and ((voice or audio or speech) with (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:58
S407	6	S399 and (mic or microphone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:02
S408	42	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16

		6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S409	18	S408 and (mic or microphone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16
S410	7	S408 and ((voice or audio or speech) with (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16
S411	5	S408 and ((voice or audio or speech) NEAR9 (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:17
S412	0	S408 and ((speech with control with process) same (external with server))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:20
S413	1	S408 and ((speech with control with process) same (external))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:21
S414	14	S408 and ((control with process))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:21
S415	7	S408 and (((speech or voice or audio) with control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:22
S416	7	S415 and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:28
S417	11	S399 and (wireless)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:28
S418	2	"20050273505"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:53
S419	2	"20060212194"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:53
S420	8	("20050273505" | "20060212194" | "20070096565" | "20070176740" | "20080129475" | "20080136670" | "20100207754" | "20130139440").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
S421	0	S420 and appliance	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
S422	3	("20080307075" | "20090089065" | "20170272316").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
S423	0	S422 and appliance	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
S424	0	S420 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:56
S425	1	S422 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:56
S426	21	"8447843"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58

S427	1	"8447843".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
S428	3	"20080077425"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
S429	0	S428 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
S430	0	S428 and kitchen	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:59
S431	21	("20030009271" | "20030105389" | "20060111825" | "20070021847" | "20070198144" | "20070283005" | "20080100428" | "20090138136" | "20090198380" | "20090224906" | "20100030421" | "20100071053" | "20100211258" | "20110153149" | "20120079149" | "20130091279" | "20130308581" | "20140215491" | "20150046582" | "20160062330" | "20160344745").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:59
S432	7	S431 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:59
S433	134	("0000001" | "0000002" | "0000030" | "0000058" | "0000065" | "0000105" | "0000135" | "0000158" | "0002002" | "0006263" | "0006324" | "0006865" | "0040919" | "0064736" | "0066069" | "0089847" | "0500145" | "0732666" | "120050044119" | "120050247573" | "120070112939" | "120080263117" | "120100201531" | "120110041604" | "120110222726" | "14248123" | "15010399" | "15134887" | "15710833" | "15724456" | "15987154" | "16109331" | "16188777" | "16329160" | "16501857" | "16504942" | "16549616" | "16931596" | "17213061" | "17317815" | "17321936" | "17414186" | "17598942" | "17614305" | "17617729" | "1784721" | "20020009383" | "20020010938" | "20030092261" | "20030099228" | "20040182167" | "20050000120" | "20050010957" | "20050180561" | "20070132725" | "20090272193" | "20100000218" | "20100162815" | "20120268373" | "2171640" |	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:01

		"3184842" | "382264836" | "4019073" | "4047187" | "4243631" | "4317991" | "4351192" | "4367027" | "4414537" | "4434451" | "4638364" | "4759220" | "4796891" | "4853884" | "4857273" | "4905176" | "5046022" | "5047952" | "5105087" | "5138459" | "5274631" | "5291234" | "5349129" | "5386103" | "5402170" | "5454043" | "5488429" | "5510765" | "5511547" | "5578877" | "5621455" | "56344119" | "5652849" | "5666159" | "5781650" | "5818975" | "5835616" | "5870138" | "5896443" | "5930201" | "5948965" | "5962786" | "5978519" | "5991456" | "6069899" | "6097470" | "6101271" | "6128397" | "6132281" | "6149312" | "6151073" | "6211636393148" | "6216160" | "6282317" | "6285761" | "6301370" | "6404900" | "6407777" | "6421468" | "6437576" | "6452499" | "6459436" | "6473199" | "6476372" | "6504951" | "6526161" | "6535243" | "6549234" | "6552743" | "6670125" | "6693296216311" | "6694316" | "6714021" | "6747258" | "67883325" | "6806722" | "6820225" | "6844897" | "6862353" | "6895803" | "6940545" | "6967565" | "7010050" | "7124157" | "7239577" | "7256466" | "7289645" | "7315630" | "7327385" | "7342212" | "7432952" | "7466866" | "7499239" | "7508961" | "7653573" | "7688036" | "7692320" | "7716985" | "7821541" | "7843336" | "8016205" | "8115646" | "8180492" | "8214070" | "95578755" | "RE00031" | "RE33682" | "T000005" | "T009255" | "T092876" | "T746684").PN.				
S434	4	S433 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:01
S435	4	S433 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:02
S436	1	"20040267385"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:03

S437	1	S422 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
S438	0	S428 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
S439	5	S431 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
S440	44	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$ or US-20080077425-$ or US-20040267385-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05
S441	8	S440 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05
S442	1	S440 and (stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05

S443	22	S440 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator or air$1conditioner or microwave)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:21
S444	15	S440 and (stove or refrigerator or air$1conditioner or microwave)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:21
S445	6	S440 and (stove or refrigerator or air adj conditioner)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:22
S446	1	S440 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:26
S447	0	S399 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:26
S448	0	S399 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 10:26
S449	1	S440 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 10:26
S450	3	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:23
S451	1	(US-20080077425-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:27
S452	0	S451 and IoT	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:27
S453	44	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:27

		20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$ or US-20080077425-$ or US-20040267385-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S457	1	S453 and IoT	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:28
S458	1	S450 and (LAN or (local adj2 area))	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:32
S459	227	(yehuda and binder).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S460	31	(benjamin and maytal).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S461	26	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S462	39	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S463	57	S461 or S462	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S464	253	S459 or S460	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S465	253	S463 or S464	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S466	2	S465 and (vehicle and router and actuator).clm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S467	9,404	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S468	997	348/77.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S469	374	700/28.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S470	148	700/22.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S471	1,455	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S472	12,341	S467 or S468 or S469 or S470 or S471	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54

S473	5,776	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S474	14,669	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S475	29,542	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S476	29,542	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S477	300	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S478	915	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S479	217	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S480	339	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S481	42	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S482	128	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S483	23	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S484	104	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S485	41,547	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S486	204	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S487	11,825	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S488	49,737	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S489	19,313	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S490	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S491	55	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S492	395	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S493	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S494	14,669	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59

S495	19,392	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S496	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S497	395	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S498	55	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S499	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S500	159,408	S473 S474 S475 S476 S477 S478 S479 S480 S481 S482 S483 S484 S485 S486 S487 S488 S489 S490 S491 S492 S493 S494 S495 S496 S497 S498 S499	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S501	10	S500 and (vehicle and router and actuator).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 13:01
S502	2	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 13:02
S503	1	S500 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 13:02
S504	5,775	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S505	16,337	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S506	30,893	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S507	30,893	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S508	307	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S509	964	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S510	228	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S511	372	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S512	47	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S513	139	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S514	28	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54

S515	117	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S516	43,002	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S517	267	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S518	12,674	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S519	52,730	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S520	20,427	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S521	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S522	56	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S523	396	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S524	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S525	16,337	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S526	19,576	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S527	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S528	396	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S529	56	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S530	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S531	167,168	S504 S505 S506 S507 S508 S509 S510 S511 S512 S513 S514 S515 S516 S517 S518 S519 S520 S521 S522 S523 S524 S525 S526 S527 S528 S529 S530	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S532	1	S531 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S533	7	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/08/31 12:30

		20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did.				
S534	90	((((vocal voice) near2 (instruction recogni$4 command)) with (instruct$4 teach$4 guid$4 control$4) with (arm actuator cylinder effector end-effector slide servo stepper shuttle loader unloader axis motion robot gantry turntable lifter elevator tool "pick and place")) same server) and @ad<"20120109"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/12/19 15:08
S535	3	"15657163"	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/12/30 19:14
S536	5	"7019646".pn. "20120112970" "20120303150"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 16:01
S537	15	("20010024163" | "20040217857" | "20050154494" | "20050226201" | "20060265195" | "20070169080" | "20070262847" | "20080221715" | "20090042533" | "20090051551" | "20110082599" | "20120229283" | "20120236748" | "20130048319" | "20130121239").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 16:03
S538	15	("20010024163" | "20040217857" | "20050154494" | "20050226201" | "20060265195" | "20070169080" | "20070262847" | "20080221715" | "20090042533" | "20090051551" | "20110082599" | "20120229283" | "20120236748" | "20130048319" | "20130121239").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 18:57
S539	14	S538 and sensor	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 18:57
S540	29	("0821344" | "10026116" | "10213810" | "10232408" | "10239094" | "20010025349" | "20010041982" | "20060220830" | "20070283005" | "20080031139" | "20080130520" | "20090046715" | "20090076827" | "20090271002" | "20100211359" | "20100298957" | "20110148651" | "20110170377" | "20110298301" | "20130235197" | "20150138333" | "20150324706" | "20150362954" | "20180137462" | "6546297" | "6813221" | "9165320" | "9821344" | "9908153").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16

S541	8	S540 and (sensor and actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16
S542	8	S540 and (sensor and fire)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16
S543	3	S541 and S542	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16
S544	4	("20020198626" | "20050216121" | "20090055019" | "20120034904").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:17
S545	2	S544 and (sensor and actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:18
S546	30	("20020112726" | "20060206155" | "20070208390" | "20080291036" | "20090005720" | "20090033522" | "20090105605" | "20090189981" | "20100039253" | "20100100004" | "20100187832" | "20100195601" | "20100281884" | "20110034912" | "20110047874" | "20110050216" | "20110282168" | "20120130203" | "20120179067" | "20120190292" | "20120265026" | "20130151200" | "20130211858" | "20150222852" | "20180242859" | "4472656" | "5077512" | "5696879" | "8244405" | "8615374").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:23
S548	9	S546 and (sensor and actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:24
S549	8	S546 and (sensor and fire)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:24
S550	15	("20010024163" | "20040217857" | "20050154494" | "20050226201" | "20060265195" | "20070169080" | "20070262847" | "20080221715" | "20090042533" | "20090051551" | "20110082599" | "20120229283" | "20120236748" | "20130048319" | "20130121239").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:26
S551	12	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$ or US-20050154494-$ or US-20130121239-$ or US-20010024163-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 02:34

		20090051551-$).did. or (US-7019646-$).did.				
S553	4	S551 and (microphon$2 or mic)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 02:35
S554	2	"20150138333"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S555	5,774	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S556	27,508	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S557	46,791	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S558	46,791	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S559	379	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S560	1,246	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S561	309	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S562	520	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S563	122	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S564	195	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S565	105	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S566	165	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S567	60,121	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S568	637	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S569	23,829	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S570	88,949	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S571	34,665	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S572	67	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S573	118	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17

S574	473	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S575	55	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S576	27,508	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S577	21,277	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S578	55	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S579	473	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S580	118	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S581	67	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S582	252,008	S555 S556 S557 S558 S559 S560 S561 S562 S563 S564 S565 S566 S567 S568 S569 S570 S571 S572 S573 S574 S575 S576 S577 S578 S579 S580 S581	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S583	1	S582 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
S584	812	((speech or sound) with voice with actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:24
S585	54,241	((speech or sound or voice) with actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:25
S586	3,641	S585 and (sensor with (appliance or vehicle))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:25
S587	391	S586 and ((car or automobile or vehicle or truck or transport$6) with (mic or microphone))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR;	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:26

			FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
S588	224	S587 and ((speech or voice or audio) with process$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:27
S589	90	S588 and ((voice or speech) with (person or human))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:27
S590	151	S588 and ((voice or speech) with (person or human or user))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:27
S591	151	S590 and ((control$4 or operating or operat$2) with (device or actuator))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:29
S592	125	S591 and (wireless with network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:31

EAST Search History (Interference)

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1/29/2021 1:28:52 AM
C:\Users\hkhan2\Documents\EAST\Workspaces\15657163.wsp

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	41630388
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Filer Authorized By:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	13-JAN-2021
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	11:24:17
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	40C-Non-Final-OA-Response.pdf	42875 501abe6dfebfa3387eda73994f22891e68bb b939	no	6

Warnings:

Information:	
Total Files Size (in bytes):	42875

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

In re Application of:	)	Confirmation No. 1088
	)	
Yehuda BINDER	)	Art Unit: 2456
	)	
Appln. No.: 15/657,163	)	Examiner: Khan, Hassan A.
	)	
Filed: July 23, 2017	)	Washington, D.C.
	)	
For: System and method for Server-based control	)	January 13, 2021
	)	

AMENDMENT:

Honorable Commissioner for Patents
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Randolph Building, Mail Stop Amendments
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Sir:

In response to the examiner's action dated December 22, 2020 (hereinafter the "**Action**"), kindly amend the above-identified application as follows:

Remarks / Comments begin on page **2** of this paper.

REMARKS / COMMENTS

The examiner's action dated December 22, 2020 (Hereinafter – "Action"), has been received, and its contents carefully noted. The rejections presented in the Action are traversed for reasons to be presented below.

a. Missing explanation why the references are analogous

As detailed in MPEP 707.07(f) the response to non-analogous art as part of form paragraph 7.37.05 need to [2] "*explain why the reference is analogous art*". Further, according to MPEP 707.07(f) "*… an examiner must provide clear explanations of all actions taken …*", and the examiner "*… take note of the applicant's argument and answer the substance of it.*".

Against the MPEP and the rules, the Action clearly fails to explain WHY the different references, such as the Beliles, Buck and Abe references are analogous and as such can be combined for the obviousness rejection.

It is settled that: "*A reference qualifies as prior art for an obviousness determination under § 103 only when it is analogous to the claimed invention.*" In re Klein, 647 F.3d 1343, 1348 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (citing Innovention Toys, v. MGA Entm't, Inc., 637 F.3d 1314, 1321 (Fed. Cir. 2011), and In re Bigio, 381 F.3d 1320, 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2004)).

It is further settled that: "*Two separate tests define the scope of analogous prior art: (1) whether the art is from the same field of endeavor, regardless of the problem addressed and, (2) if the reference is not within the field of the inventor's endeavor, whether the reference still is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is*

involved". [In re Klein, 647 F.3d at 1348 (quoting In re Bigio, 381 F.3d at 1325)].

b. No rationale provided for combining with the references.

In claims 2-3, 6-10, 13, 16, and 25, the Action is based on the Buck reference to supplement the missing limitations. Similarly, in claim 17-18, the Action is based on the Abe reference to supplement the missing limitations. However, the Action fails to provide a proper rationale for supporting WHY the Beliles reference should be modified to include the features recited in these claims. The rationale stated in claim 1 clearly is not applicable to the different features recited in these claims.

It is respectfully submitted that obviousness requires "*a reason that would have prompted a person of ordinary skill in the relevant field to combine the elements in the way the claimed new invention does.*" KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007), that "*The Examiner bears the initial burden of presenting a prima facie case of obviousness*". In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445 (Fed. Cir. 1992), and that "*[R]ejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.*" In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006), quoted with approval in KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007).

c. Improper rejections - No reasoning provided for obviousness rejections.

The rejections of claims 19-24 merely states that each of these claims "… *does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim …. Is*

rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17. ". Similarly, the rejections of claims 26-30 merely states that each of these claims "… *does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim …. Is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.* ".

The applicant respectfully submits that such a statement is improper and factually not correct. For example, claim 17 recites that "… *the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance.*", and claim 21, just as an example, further defines the appliance so that "… *the primary function of the appliance is associated with environmental control, and the appliance is part of an Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system*". **Clearly these claims further define the recites appliance of claim 17. It is respectfully submitted that according to the MPEP and the rules every word in the claims should be considered.**

Summary.

The Federal Circuit has held that the Office carries its procedural burden when its rejection satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 132 by notifying the applicant of the reasons for rejection, "*together with such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of continuing the prosecution of [the] application*." See In re Jung, 637 F.3d 1356, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (brackets in original, quoting 35 U.S.C. § 132). Put simply, the Office is required to set forth the statutory basis of the rejection in a sufficiently articulate and informative manner as to meet the notice requirement of§ 132. Id.; see also Chester v. Miller, 906 F.2d 1574, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (noting that§ 132 "*is violated when*

a rejection is so uninformative that it prevents the applicant from recognizing and seeking to counter the grounds for rejection").

37 C.F.R. § 1.104(b) requires that the Office Action must be complete as to all matters and such is not the case where one or more claims have not been addressed. Because the Office Action failed to address the above issues in the manner required by the MPEP, **Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner issue a new non-final Office Action addressing all above issued as required by the MPEP and the C.F.R. Additionally, because the rejections would be presented for the first time on the record, Applicant respectfully notes that the new Office Action rejecting one or more of these claims cannot be made final per 37 C.F.R. § 1.113.**

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The absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue, or comment, does not signify agreement with that rejection, issue, or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims that have not been expressed.

Nothing in this reply should be understood as conceding any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this reply, and the amendment of any claims does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability to the claim before its amendment. It should further be understood that any filing of a terminal disclaimer to obviate a rejection based on nonstatutory double patenting is not an admission of the propriety of the rejection.

If the above arguments should not now place the application in the condition for allowance, the examiner is invited to call undersigned counsel to resolve any remaining issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

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EXAMINER	
KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2456	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/22/2020	PAPER

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.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/657,163	Applicant(s) BINDER et al.	
	Examiner HASSAN A KHAN	Art Unit 2456	AIA (FITF) 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 06/22/2020.

☐ 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) 1-30 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) 1-30 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)

2) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/5/20, 6/22/20, 11/15/19, 1/8/20, 3/13/20.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1, 4, 6, 12, 25, 27 - 28 and 30.

2. Claims 1 - 30 have been examined and are pending.

Continued Examination under 37 CFR 1.114

3. Patent Board Decision Rendered – *Examiner Affirmed* on **05-04-2020**. Under 35 U.S.C. § 134(a), Appellant appeals from the Examiner's decision to reject claims 1 - 30. A *request for continued examination* under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 03/30/2020 has been entered.

Priority

4. It is noted that the appellant **FAILED** to provide evidence regarding a limitation in the *Independent Claim 1 "a microphone in the client device"* in prior-filed provisional application 61/584,500 (filed 01/09/2012). It is noted that disclosure of prior-filed provisional application 61/584,500 **does not provide support** for this claimed subject matter (MPEP Form Paragraph ¶2.09 and ¶2.10). It is noted that a similar warning have been issued in the related application (15832787, Examiner's Answer to Appeal Brief submitted to PTAB on 04/28/2020) regarding the use of the term 'multiple microphones', however **NO ACTION** has been taken by the Applicant. It is clearly noted that the specifications of the provisional application 61/584,500 (filed on 01/09/2012 by the applicant) **DOES NOT** mention any of these terms: 'microphone' or 'multiple microphone' or 'electroacoustic sensor'.

Information Disclosure Statement

5. The five (5) information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 11/15/2019, 01/08/2020, 03/13/2020, 06/22/2020 and 10/05/2020, in addition to the previous nine (9) information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 07/23/2017, 08/17/2017, 11/29/2017, 05/29/2018 and 11/19/2018 are in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements has not being considered by the examiner. It is impractical for the examiner to review the references thoroughly with the number of references cited in the case. By initialing each of the cited references on the accompanying 1449 forms, the examiner is merely acknowledging the submission of the cited references and merely indicating that only a cursory review is made of the cited references. Please identify the top 10-20 references that is the most relevant art, with pinpoint specific citations for review.

An applicant's duty of disclosure of material and information is not satisfied by presenting a patent examiner with "a mountain of largely irrelevant [material] from which he is presumed to have been able, with his expertise and with adequate time, to have found the critical [material]. It ignores the real world conditions under which examiners work." Rohm & Haas Co. v. Crystal Chemical Co., 722 F.2d 1556, 1573 [220 USPQ 289] (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 851 (1984) (Emphasis in original). Patent applicant has a duty not just to (disclose pertinent prior art references but to make a disclosure in such way as not to "bury" it within other disclosures of less relevant prior art; See Golden Valley Microwave Foods Inc. v. Weaver Popcorn Co. Inc., 24 USPQ2d 1801 (N.D Ind. 1992); Molins PLC v. Textron Inc., 26 USPQ2d 1889, at 1899 (D.Del. 1992); Penn Yan Boats, Inc. v. Sea Lark Boats, Inc. et al., 175 USPQ 260, at 272 (S.D. Fl-1972).

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 negatived 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 35 U.S.C. 103 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.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the claimed invention(s) absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and effective filing dates of each claim that was not commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the later invention in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 102(b)(2)(C) for any potential 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(2) prior art against the later invention.

6. Claims 1 - 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0283005 to Beliles et al. (hereinafter Beliles), in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0089065 to Buck et al. (hereinafter Buck) and in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2012/0253480 to Abe.

Regarding Claim 1, Beliles discloses (in ¶0004) a method and system for dynamically responding to non-network events at a network device in a computer network that further includes:

a method, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising; Beliles discloses (in ¶0015, ¶0016 and ¶0034) a building such as a server room with installed network-attached sensors, that transmits the data over a network such as the Internet (i.e. external network), to destination devices such as a monitoring system or a control room (i.e. control server) using network devices such as routers in case of the non-network events (e.g. fires, floods, unauthorized physical access etc.).

Beliles does not explicitly disclose capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a first human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, processing, by the server, the captured first human voice data, operating multiple actuators in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a second human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured second human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured second human voice data, processing, by the server, the captured second human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a second message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the second message, and operating a second actuator in the controlled device in response to the received second message. However, in an analogous art, Buck teaches:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a first human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network; Buck teaches capturing human voice data using the microphones (in ¶0031) and then transmitting to external devices using a wireless network (¶0050).

processing, by the server, the captured first human voice data, operating multiple actuators in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; Buck teaches (¶28) wireless vehicle buses 408 convey the control signals and/or actuator signals to one or more local or remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle) destinations (i.e. and external server connected over the internet). Buck teaches that spoken words are converted into recognizable commands and in response the actuator may perform an action (in ¶28-¶32). The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices (e.g. adjusting mirrors, adjusting seat, in Fig. 5).

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a second human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured second human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured second human voice data, processing, by the server, the captured second human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a second message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the second message, and operating a second actuator in the controlled device in response to the received second message; Buck teaches capturing human voice data using the microphones (in ¶31) and then transmitting to external devices (such as a server) using a wireless network (¶50). Buck teaches (¶28) wireless vehicle buses 408 convey the control signals and/or actuator signals to one or more local or remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle) destinations (the Office and the PTAB decision on Appeal 2019-002056 on 05/04/20 notes: *we see no reason why these destinations cannot include an external internet-connected server*). Buck teaches that spoken words are converted into recognizable commands and in response the

actuator may perform an action (in ¶28-¶32). The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices (e.g. adjusting mirrors, adjusting seat, in Fig. 5). Buck teaches (in Fig. 5 and ¶36) when one or more user(s) desires to initiate adjustments on one or more actuators (e.g. first actuator i.e. mirror or second actuator i.e. seat), the user(s) may articulate the code phrase, e.g., "Mirror and Seat setting", or part of the code phrase (e.g., without a command word like "store"). When received, the speech recognition and control process may differentiate different users (e.g., multiple users) by analyzing the speech input and detect authorizations. Buck teaches (¶38) individual voice characteristics of a speaker (user) may be stored locally or remotely in a central location to identify speakers. Different users (e.g., drivers, passengers, occupants) may initiate automatic adjustments of vehicle elements even when they articulate similar or identical code phrases.

It would have been obvious as of the effective filing date to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine a method, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, as disclosed by Beliles, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a first human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, processing, by the server, the captured first human voice data, operating multiple actuators in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a second human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured second human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured second human voice data, processing, by the server, the captured second human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a second message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the second message, and operating a second actuator in the controlled device in response to the received second message, as taught by Buck, for the purpose of

implementing improved processes to Beliles's system by adding human speech recognition and actuator voice control and adjustments of one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing (Buck, ¶0018).

Beliles in view of Buck does not explicitly disclose processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message. However, in an analogous art, Abe teaches:

processing, by the server, the responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the first message, operating a first actuator in the controlled device in response to the first received message; Abe teaches (in Fig. 15) a control apparatus is connected to a plurality of networks through the internet and includes a sensor information acquisition section, a sensor information accumulation section, a control command determination section, a control rule accumulation section, a communication section and a device control section. The control command determination section determines the control command on the basis of the sensor information and the control rules (i.e. control logic), and accordingly the device control section controls each of the devices by outputting the control command determined in the control command determination section to the devices to be controlled (¶0050 and ¶0051).

It would have been obvious as of the effective filing date to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a first human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, processing, by the server, the captured first human voice data, operating multiple actuators in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a second human voice data,

sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured second human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured second human voice data, processing, by the server, the captured second human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a second message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the second message, and operating a second actuator in the controlled device in response to the received second message, as disclosed by Beliles in view of Buck, and processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message, as taught by Abe, for the purpose of implementing an internet-connected control server that communicates with home network to monitor the conditions via sensors and sends the control command over the wireless internet to the controlled device when an abnormality occurs (Abe: Figs. 15, 16, ¶104 - ¶105).

Regarding Claim 2, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device; Buck teaches (in ¶0020) that the controlled device (i.e. seating system, electronic entertainment, mirror controls or navigation device etc.) are part of the client device (i.e. vehicle or vehicle related system).

Regarding Claim 3, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person; Buck teaches (in ¶0037 and ¶0038) that to recognize a spoken word, the process may compute a most likely sequence of states through the Hidden Markov Models (HMM). This

process may be performed through a Viterbi algorithm, which may iteratively determine the most likely path through the associated trellis. Individual voice characteristics of a speaker (user) may be stored locally or remotely in a central location (e.g., in a relational database that may be structured as the database described above) to identify speakers.

Regarding Claim 4, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the first message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data; Beliles discloses (in Fig. 6 and ¶0052) one or more sensors automatically detects one or more non-network events (i.e. sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon), and notifications of the non-network events are then transmitted over the network to one or more destination network devices. Beliles discloses (in ¶0054) that in response to the received notifications, the network device generates a response (i.e. a message) such as an instruction by the network device to one or more network-attached physical control devices to modify one or more physical parameters based on the applied policy.

Regarding Claim 5, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 4. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light, the invisible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays, wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on the photoelectric or

photovoltaic effect, and comprises a semiconductor component that comprises a photodiode, a phototransistor, or a solar cell, or wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) or a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) element; Beliles discloses (in ¶0028) that one or more sensors, such as motion sensor 121, smoke sensor 122, fire sensor 123, or other network-attached sensors (e.g. thermoelectric sensor, moisture sensors, etc.) may be attached to the network through one or more network-attached sensor translators 131 and 132, or may be directly attached to the network (e.g., a sensor 124 with integrated translator) themselves.

Regarding Claim 6, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein each of the first and second actuators is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon; Buck teaches (in ¶0032) that the speech recognition and control process may interface a physical or a wireless bus system that interfaces in-vehicle and/or out-vehicle devices and networks. The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical (i.e. physical) and/or electronic elements and devices.

Regarding Claim 7, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current; Buck teaches (in ¶0028) the phrase may actuate one or more operations such as the position of one or more seats, one or more mirrors, or communicate or program one or more powertrain, chassis, climate, entertainment, or navigation devices (e.g., a radio, a media or multi-media system, a navigation system,

etc.). In other processes, the operation may tune a pass band of a bandwidth filter (e.g., select an audio channel), adjust a volume level, a treble setting, a bass setting, a balance control, and/or other aural settings.

Regarding Claim 8, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 9, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 8. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 10, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric

microphone; the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) that to convert sound into analog signals or digital signals, some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 11, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using distinct locally administered addresses or a universally administered digital addresses stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device and uniquely identifying the respective device in the network; Beliles teaches (in ¶0035 - ¶0039) that the network device send a notification using the TCP/IP data packets, and the message includes one or more headers 310 (e.g., IP/ATM headers, etc.), and a data field 320. Source address 312 and destination address 314 within the header 310 are the network addresses for the sending device (e.g., sensor translators) and the receiving device (e.g., a monitor/control system 140), respectively. Further, the memory 240 comprises a plurality of storage locations that are addressable by the processor 220 and the network interfaces 210 for storing software programs and data structures associated with the present invention (¶0032).

Regarding Claim 12, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the address is a MAC layer address that is MAC-48, EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic IP address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address; Beliles teaches (in ¶0035 - ¶0039) that the network device send a notification using the TCP/IP

data packets, and the message includes one or more headers (e.g., IP/ATM headers, etc.), and a data field. Source address and destination address within the header are the network addresses (i.e. MAC layer addresses and/or IP addresses) for the sending device (e.g., sensor translators) and the receiving device (e.g., a monitor/control system), respectively.

Regarding Claim 13, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards; Buck teaches (in ¶0052) that the speech recognition controller may be compliant with a Wi-Fi protocols or multiple protocols or subsets (e.g., ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access (e.g., High Speed Downlink Packet Access and/or High Speed Uplink Packet Access), Bluetooth, Mobile-Fi, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, satellite, etc.

Regarding Claim 14, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards; Beliles teaches (in Fig. 1 and ¶0027) a schematic block diagram of an exemplary computer network 100 comprising a plurality of devices interconnected to a network cloud 110, such as, e.g., a wide area network (WAN), local area network (LAN), etc.

Regarding Claim 15, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 13 respectively. Therefore claim 15 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 13.

Regarding Claim 16, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network, that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 lxRTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution, and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008; Buck teaches (in ¶0052) a cellular or wireless protocol, a wireless or cellular telephone, a radio, a satellite, or other wireless communication system may link the speech recognition controller 404 transceivers 414 to a privately accessible or publicly accessible distributed network. The system may be complaint with WiMax or IEEE 802.16a or may have a frequency band within a range of about 2 to about 11 GHz, a range of about 31 miles, and a data transfer rate of about 70 Mbps. In other applications, the speech recognition controller may be compliant with a Wi-Fi protocols or multiple protocols or subsets (e.g., ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access (e.g., High Speed Downlink Packet Access and/or High Speed Uplink Packet Access), Bluetooth, Mobile-Fi, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, satellite, etc., referred to as the transceiver protocols) that may be automatically detected and selected and may enable this automatic access through one or more communication nodes.

Regarding Claim 17, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Abe discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance; Abe teaches (in ¶0034) a control apparatus that acquires sensor information

and determines a control command to control a plurality of home appliances (e.g. refrigerator, stove, oven, microwave, dishwasher, washing machine, television etc.) such as an air conditioner.

Regarding Claim 18, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Abe discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance; Abe teaches (in ¶0036) a control apparatus that acquires sensor information and determines a control command to control a plurality of home appliances, such as an air conditioner.

Regarding Claim 19, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 19 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 20, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 20 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 21, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 21 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 22, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 22 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 23, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 23 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 24, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 24 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 25, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the first actuator is an electric light source for converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays; Buck teaches (¶0032) that the devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices (e.g. controlling the headlights, cabin lights or the fog-lights, controlling the audio speakers and volume, controlling the digital media player, controlling the windows up/down function).

Regarding Claim 26, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 26 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 27, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 27 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 28, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 28 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 29, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 29 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 30, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 30 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Response to Arguments

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. Applicant's amendments and arguments in the Appeal Brief filed on 06/22/2020 with respect to Claims 1 – 30 have been fully considered and the 35 USC § 103 rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HASSAN KHAN whose telephone number is (313) 446-6574 and fax number is (571) 483-7559. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY - THURSDAY. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor Philip Chea can be reached on (571) 272-3951. 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 Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at

866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/HASSAN A KHAN/
Examiner, Art Unit 2456

/RICHARD G KEEHN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2456

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/657,163	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination BINDER et al.	
	Examiner HASSAN A KHAN	Art Unit 2456	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
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*	B	US-20070283005-A1	12-2007	Beliles; Robert P.	H04L41/0816	709/224
*	C	US-20090089065-A1	04-2009	Buck; Markus	G10L15/26	704/275
*	D	US-20150138333-A1	05-2015	DeVaul; Richard Wayne	H04R1/028	348/78
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	H					
	I					
	J					
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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
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	S					
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*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
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	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
H04L67/12, B60K 31/00, B60K 31/18, B60Y2200/11, B60Y2200/12, B60Y2200/126, B60Y2200/13, B60Y2200/30, B60Y2200/40, B60Y2200/50, B60Y2200/90, G01C 21/00, G06Q2240/00, G07C 5/008, G08G 1/00	9/29/2017	H.K.

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

Search Notes		
Search Notes	**Date**	**Examiner**
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	9/29/2017	H.K.
Google Patents search conducted	9/29/2017	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	9/29/2017	H.K.
EAST Search History (see attached)	9/29/2017	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	6/18/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	6/18/2018	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	6/18/2018	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	08/30/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	08/30/2018	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	08/30/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	12/18/2020	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	12/18/2020	H.K.
Google Patents search conducted (cursory review)	12/18/2020	H.K.
NPL IP.com search conducted (cursory review)	12/18/2020	H.K.
Updated EAST Search History further limited by text search (see attached)	12/18/2020	H.K.

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	**US Subclass/CPC Group**	**Date**	**Examiner**

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	

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Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

CLAIMS

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	09/29/2017	01/19/2018	06/18/2018	08/30/2018	12/28/2018	12/18/2020			
	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	11	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	13	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	16	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	17	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
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	26	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	27	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	28	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	29	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			
	30	✓	✓	✓	✓	A	✓			

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Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
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	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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Examiner Signature	/HASSAN A KHAN/	Date Considered	12/16/2020

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	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

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See attached certification statement.

The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2020-06-22
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

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9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

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Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

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Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	7019646	B1	2006-03-28	Noel Woodard	

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20120112970	A1	2012-05-10	Ruben Caballero	
	2	20120303150	A1	2012-11-29	Meenakshi Sundaram Krishnaswamy	

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2] i	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
	1							

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1	TP-LINK User Guide TL-POE10R, PoE Splitter, Rev. 3.0.0 Document Number – 7106503409, (Published 2010) (10 pages)	

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature	/HASSAN A KHAN/	Date Considered	12/16/2020

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

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	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2020-09-29
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these record s.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

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Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (02-18)
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
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First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20120034904	A1	2012-02-09	Michael J. LeBeau	
	2	20090055019	A1	2009-02-26	Walter Dan Stiehl	
	3	20050216121	A1	2005-09-29	Tsutomu Sawada	
	4	20020198626	A1	2002-12-26	Michita Imai	

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2] i	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]

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	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1		

If you wish to add additional non-patent literature document citation information please click the Add button Add

EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature	/HASSAN A KHAN/	Date Considered	12/16/2020

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

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Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2020-01-05
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

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EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	2	"20150138333"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L2	5,774	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L3	27,508	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L4	46,791	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L5	46,791	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L6	379	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L7	1,246	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L8	309	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L9	520	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L10	122	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L11	195	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L12	105	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L13	165	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L14	60,121	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L15	637	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L16	23,829	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L17	88,949	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L18	34,665	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L19	67	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17

L20	118	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L21	473	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L22	55	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L23	27,508	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L24	21,277	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L25	55	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L26	473	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
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L28	67	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L29	252,008	L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L7 L8 L9 L10 L11 L12 L13 L14 L15 L16 L17 L18 L19 L20 L21 L22 L23 L24 L25 L26 L27 L28	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L30	1	L29 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2020/12/18 11:17
L31	812	((speech or sound) with voice with actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:24
L32	54,241	((speech or sound or voice) with actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:25
L33	3,641	32 and (sensor with (appliance or vehicle))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:25
L34	391	33 and ((car or automobile or vehicle or truck or transport$6) with (mic or microphone))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR;	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:26

			FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB			
L35	224	34 and ((speech or voice or audio) with process$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:27
L36	90	35 and ((voice or speech) with (person or human))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:27
L37	151	35 and ((voice or speech) with (person or human or user))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:27
L38	151	37 and ((control$4 or operating or operat$2) with (device or actuator))	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:29
L39	125	38 and (wireless with network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; FPRS; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	OR	ON	2020/12/18 11:31
S1	1	"13733634"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:33
S2	7,358	(actuator with sensor with network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:34
S3	161	(actuator with sensor with network with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:34
S4	14	(actuator with sensor with network with router with (car or vehicle))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:34

S5	1,020	(actuator with sensor with network with (car or vehicle))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:37
S6	535	S5 and (router or routing)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:38
S7	147	S5 and (NAT or DHCP)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:38
S8	54	S5 and (control adj2 logic)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:39
S9	7,358	(actuator with sensor with network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:48
S10	675	S9 and (piezoelectric$6 or (piezo$1electric$6))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:49
S11	120	S10 and (network with (routing or router))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:49
S12	58	S11 and (vehicle or car)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2016/12/03 01:49
S13	21	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:08
S14	21	S13 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:08
S15	1	S13 and (actuator same router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:08
S16	200	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or transport) or (building)))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:11
S17	119	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or transport) or (building))) same network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:12
S18	110	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:12

		transport) or (building))) same network same sensor				
S19	76	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile or transport) or (building))) same network same (sensor or control) same data	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:12
S20	68	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile) or (building))) same network same (sensor or control) same data	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:13
S21	21	(actuator same router same ((vehicle or car or automobile) same (building))) same network same (sensor or control) same data	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:15
S22	21	actuator same router same (vehicle or car or automobile) same building same network same (sensor or control) same data	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:15
S23	47	S20 XOR S22	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:17
S24	1	(US-8195844-$).did.	USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:36
S25	1	"20090083589"	USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/13 22:36
S36	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:34
S37	520	(home with network) same sensor same gateway same network	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:37
S38	222	(home with network) with sensor with gateway	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:37
S39	4	(home with network) with sensor with gateway with command	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 00:38
S40	22	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$).did. or (US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:23

		8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S41	21	S40 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:29
S42	21	S40 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:29
S43	15	S40 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator and sensor and network and cellular and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:30
S44	15	S40 and (coupled)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:35
S45	1	S40 and (router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:36
S46	832	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:37
S47	11	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network with actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:37
S48	2	"20090198380"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:42
S49	1	"20060217840"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/14 03:42
S50	7	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:34
S51	4	S50 and (actuator with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:34
S52	4	S50 and (actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:36
S53	3	"13404575"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:38
S54	2	S50 and (sensor with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:39
S55	27	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:39

		20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S56	3	S55 and (sensor with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:39
S57	319	(actuator with sensor with router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:40
S58	178	(actuator NEAR9 sensor NEAr9 router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:40
S59	125	(actuator with sensor with router with (command or signal or transmi$6 or data))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 04:41
S60	7	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:05
S61	2	S60 and (router with (building or vehicle or car))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:06
S62	2	S60 and (router with (building or vehicle or car) with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:06
S63	524	(router with (building or vehicle or car) with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:06
S64	96	(router near9 (building or vehicle or car) near5 sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:07
S65	28	(router near9 (building or vehicle or car) near9 sensor near9 network)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:07
S66	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/17 21:11
S67	28	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11

		20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S68	27	S67 and (control with (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11
S69	22	S67 and (control NEAR0 (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11
S70	26	S67 and (control NEAR9 (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:11
S71	9	S67 and (command NEAR9 (actuator or sensor))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 05:15
S72	2	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:05
S73	1	S72 and ((additional or extra or second or third) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:29
S74	28	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:30

		20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S75	12	S74 and ((additional or extra or second or third) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:31
S76	2	S72 and ((more) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:32
S77	5	S74 and piezoelectric	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:43
S78	2	S72 and (IP or address or internet or protocol)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 06:56
S79	2	S74 and (DHCP and (IPv4 or IPv6))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:02
S80	146	(control$6 with (sensor or actuator) with network) and (DHCP and (IPv4 or IPv6))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:04
S81	69	(control$6 with (sensor or actuator) with network) and (DHCP with (IPv4 or IPv6))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:04
S82	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:12
S83	36	S81 and zigbee	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:21
S84	9	S81 and zigbee and (temperature with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:22
S85	36	S81 and zigbee and (sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:22
S86	15	S81 and zigbee and (temperature)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:22
S87	12	S81 and zigbee and (temperature) and (DHCP with assign$6)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/20 07:23
S88	3	(US-20120253480-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:26
S89	1	S88 and (IP with assign$6)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:28
S90	3	S88 and (power)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:34
S91	32	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:35

		20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S92	15,493	(router with power)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:36
S93	2	S91 and (router with power)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:36
S94	1,606	(router with power with (case or box or inside or enclosure or casing))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:36
S95	578	(router NEAR9 power NEAR9 (case or box or inside or enclosure or casing))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:37
S96	587	(router NEAR9 power NEAR9 (housed or enclos$5 or case or box or inside or enclosure or casing))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:37
S97	17	(router NEAR9 power NEAR9 (housed or enclos$5 or case or box or inside or enclosure or casing) NEAR9 (AC or DC))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 02:37
S98	17	S91 and (light with sensor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:05
S99	0	S88 and (light with (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:19

S100	5	S91 and (light with (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:19
S101	5	S91 and (light NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:20
S102	128	((actuator with light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:22
S103	79	((actuator NEAR5 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:23
S104	6	(sensor with (actuator NEAR5 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:23
S105	1	(sensor with (actuator NEAR2 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:25
S106	21	((actuator NEAR2 light) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared, ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:25
S107	1	S106 and invisible	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:37
S108	1	S106 and (nonvisible or "non-visible" or invisible)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:38
S109	12	S106 and (LED or SSL or (discharge adj2 lamp) or (flourescent adj2 lamp) or PLED or (laser near5 diode))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:50
S110	10	S106 and (diode or SSL or (discharge adj2 lamp) or (flourescent adj2 lamp) or PLED or (laser near5 diode))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:50
S111	10	S106 and (diode or (discharge adj2 lamp) or (flourescent adj2 lamp) or PLED or (laser near5 diode))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 03:50
S112	4	((actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit)) NEAR9 (invisible or visible or infrared,	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:29

		ultraviolet, xrays or "x-rays" or (x adj2 rays) or gamma))				
S113	58	(actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:30
S114	4	(actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit) NEAR9 visible)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:30
S115	5	(actuator NEAR2 light NEAR5 (discharge or emit) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:31
S116	1,605	((Frequency adj3 Division adj3 Multiplexing) or FDM) with power with (communication or signal or transmission)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:48
S117	1	((Frequency adj3 Division adj3 Multiplexing) or FDM) with power with (communication or signal or transmission) with band with splitter	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:48
S118	34	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:54
S119	13	S118 and splitter	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:54

S120	13	S118 and splitter and frequency	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:54
S121	1	S118 and (splitter same frequency)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:55
S122	234	(power with data with splitter with frequency)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 05:56
S123	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:03
S124	462	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:07
S125	261	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:08
S126	302	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:08
S127	273	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:09
S128	112	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and transformer and capacitor	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:10
S129	88	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:10

		transformer and capacitor and sensor				
S130	41	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and transformer and capacitor and sensor and (split or splits or splitter)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:13
S131	31	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (transformer with capacitor with (windings or wirings or coils))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:15
S132	3	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (transformer with capacitor with (windings or wirings or coils)) and sensor and (split or splits or splitter)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:19
S133	239	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near3 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:34
S134	262	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (modula$4 near5 band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:35

S135	45	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 modula$4 near5 (band or frequency or channel)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:35
S136	1	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 modula$4 near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate or unique or other or another)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 10:51
S137	57	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:00
S138	0	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (split or splitter or divide) and (transformer with capacitor with (windings or coils))	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:01
S139	17	(high adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (low adj2 pass adj2 filter) and (FDMA or (frequency near5 division near5 multiple near5 access)) and (power near5 (band or frequenc$4 or channel) near5 (different or distinct or seperate)) and ((data or communication) near5 (channel or band or frequency)) and (split or splitter or divide) and (transformer with capacitor)	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:01

S140	1	(US-20130308581-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:09
S141	1	(US-20110118888-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:28
S142	2	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:49
S143	0	S142 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 11:49
S144	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:06
S145	205	(yehuda and binder).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:24
S146	26	(benjamin and maytal).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S147	26	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S148	25	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S149	8	S147 and S148	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S150	1	S145 and S146	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:25
S151	43	S147 or S148	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S152	230	S145 or S146	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S153	230	S151 or S152	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S154	17	S153 and piezoelectric.clm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:26
S155	1	S153 and (vehicle and router and actuator).clm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S156	7,130	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S157	993	348/77.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S158	374	700/28.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:27
S159	148	700/22.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:28
S160	1,455	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/02/21 12:28
S161	2	"20130080642"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/06/30 12:25

S162	1	"14499166"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/06/30 12:27
S163	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:43
S164	2	S163 and (sensor and actuator and router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:43
S165	36	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:44
S166	3	S165 and (sensor and actuator and router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:44

S168	7	S165 and (sensor same network same router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 10:45
S169	36	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:20
S170	7	S169 and (sensor same network same router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:20
S171	3	S170 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:20
S172	24	S169 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/07/05 11:21
S173	2	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/19 19:14
S174	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 00:24
S175	1	"20120079149"	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 00:29
S176	1	"20120079149"	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:37

S177	1	S176 and ((sensor or actuator) with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:37
S178	1	S176 and (router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:37
S179	0	S176 and (commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:41
S180	37	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:41
S181	1	S180 and (commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:41
S182	2	(actuator with commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:42
S183	25	(sensor with commands with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:42
S184	9	(sensor NEAR9 commands NEAR9 router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:42
S185	3	S184 and actuator	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 06:54

S186	3	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:43
S192	3	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20070283005-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:45
S193	3	S192 and address	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:45
S194	0	S192 and ((unique or individual or distinct or separate) with address)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 09:46
S195	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:16
S200	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:17
S201	12	S200 and power	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:17
S202	2	S200 and (power with (socket or port or connector))	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:17
S203	3	S200 and (power with (AC or DC))	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:18
S204	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S205	0	S204 and medical	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23

S206	0	S204 and medicine	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S207	0	S204 and power	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S208	0	S204 and actuator	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S209	14	S200 and sensor	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S210	12	S200 and power	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S212	1	S204 and medical	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:23
S213	5	S201 and (AC or DC)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 12:27
S214	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 14:03
S215	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:03
S220	14	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:05
S225	5	S220 and battery	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:06
S226	12	S220 and network	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:06

S227	3	S220 and (data with paths)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:06
S228	2	S220 and (router with port)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:16
S229	8	S220 and (embed or embedded or inside)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:40
S230	2	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside) with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:49
S231	5	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:50
S232	5	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside or contained) with sensor)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:51
S233	2	S220 and ((embed or embedded or inside or contained) with router)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:51
S234	5	S220 and ((router or sensor) with integrat$4)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:51
S235	12	S220 and (embedded or embed or integrat$4)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 15:56
S236	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:05
S242	13	S236 and device	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:06
S243	0	S236 and (routing with phone)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:08
S244	2	S236 and (router with phone)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:08
S245	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:22
S246	1	S245 and actuator	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:22
S247	1,063	ISM near2 radio near2 band	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:44
S248	496	industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:44

S249	1	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) near5 WAN	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:45
S250	3	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) with WAN	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:46
S251	0	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) near5 internet	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:46
S252	14	(industrial near3 scientific near3 radio near3 band) near5 network	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:46
S253	1	S236 and (WAN with antenna)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:56
S254	1	S236 and (WAN with modem)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 19:59
S255	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:19
S256	157	(BINDER and Yehuda).in.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:26
S257	10	(MAYTAL and Benjamin).in.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:26
S258	4,181	H04L67/12.cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:27
S259	41	(B60Y2200/30 G06Q2240/00).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S260	41	(B60Y2200/30 or G06Q2240/00).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S261	15	(B60Y2200/30).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S262	26	(G06Q2240/00).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:29
S263	5,119	(G01C21/00 or B60Y2200/90 or B60Y2200/50 or B60Y2200/40 or G08G1/00 or B60Y2200/13 or B60Y2200/126 or B60Y2200/12 or B60Y2200/11 or B60K31/18 or B60K31/00 or G07C5/008).cpc.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:31
S264	10,730	(348/77 or 348/143 or 370/276 or 700/22 or 700/28 or 701/2 or 701/31.4 or 709/218).ccls.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:33
S265	11	(may and patents).as.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:33
S266	6	(may and patents).aanm.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2017/07/20 20:34
S267	0	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/09/18 11:52

S268	11	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:22
S269	7	S268 and voice	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:22
S270	8	S268 and (audio or human)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:23
S271	42	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:24

		6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S272	25	S271 and voice	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:25
S273	2	S271 and ((mic or microphone) with voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:27
S274	31	S271 and (person or human)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:38
S275	17	(control$4 or operat$4) with (actuator with (human) with voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:43
S276	7,612	(control$4 or operat$4) with (actuator with voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:55
S277	5	(control$4 or operat$4) NEAR9 (actuator with voice) NEAR9 network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/18 12:55
S278	10	2009/0089065	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:03
S279	2	"20090089065"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:03
S280	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:12
S281	6	S280 and building	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:12
S282	0	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:13
S286	2	"13733634"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/09/19 13:13
S287	0	S286 and (client adj2 device)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2017/09/19 13:13
S288	5	S280 and ((speech or voice) with (command$4 or control$4))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/19 13:17
S289	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/27 04:43

		20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.				
S290	7	S289 and (mic or microphone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/27 04:43
S291	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/28 01:25
S292	7	S291 and (mic or microphone or micro$1phone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 01:25
S293	43	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:46

		20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S294	3,281,126	S293 and ("same" NEAR4 device) or inside	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:46
S295	3,281,126	S293 and ("same" NEAR4 device) or inside	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:46
S296	28	S293 and (("same" NEAR4 device) or inside)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:47
S297	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:51
S298	5	S297 and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 08:51
S299	7	S297 and algorithm	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 09:06
S300	13	S297 and sensor	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 09:28
S301	3	S297 and (sensor with light)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/28 09:39
S302	3	(US-20070283005-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20150046582-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:46
S303	1	S302 and (actuator with physical)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:47
S304	2	S302 and (actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:47

S305	13	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:53
S306	7	S305 and (mic or microphones)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 04:53
S307	10	S305 and (address)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:22
S308	6	S305 and (zigbee)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:30
S309	5	S305 and ("802.11")	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:33
S310	4	S305 and (ISM)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:45
S311	2	S305 and (CDMA)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:48
S312	3	S305 and (UMTS or GSM)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:49
S313	8	S305 and cellular	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:49
S314	6	S305 and (HSPA or LTE or MBWA or "802.2" or GSM or WiMax)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 05:54
S315	1	S305 and (applicance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:23
S316	43	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:26

		20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20160344745-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$).did. or (US-20130308581-$ or US-20110118888-$ or US-20120079149-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S317	14	S316 and (applicance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:26
S318	1,015	network with sensor with (applicance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:28
S319	22	S316 and (appliance or freezer or refrigerator or food or beverage or coffee or tea or cooker or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:28
S320	21	S316 and (appliance or kitchen)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:29
S321	3	S316 and (kitchen)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:29
S322	12	(control$4) with network with kitchen with appliance with (speech or voice)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:33
S323	1	(US-20170272316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 06:36
S324	12	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:34

		20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did.				
S325	3	S324 and (infrared or infra$1red or gamma or xrays or x$1rays)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:34
S326	0	S324 and (actuat$4 with motion)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:40
S327	4	S324 and (actuat$4)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:41
S328	2	S324 and (actuat$4 with (sound or noise or volume or radio or music))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:49
S329	2	S324 and (actuat$4 with (sound or noise or volume or audio or radio or music))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:49
S330	4	S324 and (actuat$4 same (sound or noise or volume or audio or radio or music))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 08:49
S331	0	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:02
S332	5,777	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:03
S333	12,682	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:03
S334	25,214	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S335	25,214	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S336	288	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S337	862	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S338	194	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:04
S339	313	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S340	35	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S341	110	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S342	13	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05

S343	91	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S344	36,907	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S345	155	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S346	9,132	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S348	15,985	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:05
S349	40	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S350	42	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S351	381	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S352	39	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2017/09/29 09:07
S353	13,516	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S354	5,776	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S355	41	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S356	387	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S357	48	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S358	44	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:43
S359	0	(fire and eye).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S360	140	(fireeye).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S361	113	(fireeye).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S362	1	(US-20130201316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S363	674	(home with network) same sensor same gateway same network	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S364	293	(home with network) with sensor with gateway	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S365	5	(home with network) with sensor with gateway with command	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44

S366	22	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S367	21	S366 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S368	21	S366 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S369	15	S366 and (vehicle or vehical or automobile or car) and actuator and sensor and network and cellular and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S370	15	S366 and (coupled)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S371	1	S366 and (router)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S372	1,030	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S373	18	(vehicle or car) with router with (control or server) with network with actuator	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S374	2	"20090198380"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S375	1,865	S359 S360 S361 S362 S363 S364 S365 S366 S367 S368 S369 S370 S371 S372 S373 S374	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:44
S376	13,516	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S377	27,138	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S378	27,138	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45

S379	293	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S380	889	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S381	202	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S382	329	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S383	37	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S384	113	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S385	17	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S386	94	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S387	38,949	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S388	183	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S389	10,308	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S390	44,418	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S391	17,401	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S392	127,924	S376 S377 S378 S379 S380 S381 S382 S383 S384 S385 S386 S387 S388 S389 S390 S391	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/01/19 19:45
S393	2	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/06/15 17:22
S394	1	(US-20170331899-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/15 17:22
S395	1	(US-20170331899-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 15:00
S396	1	S395 and (voice with algorithm)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 15:00
S397	1	(US-20170331899-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 16:04
S398	1	S397 and (sensor with convection)	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/17 16:04
S399	12	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55

		20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did.				
S400	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55
S401	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 06:55
S402	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55
S403	0	S399 and audio	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
S404	0	S399 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
S405	9	S399 and (voice or audio)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
S406	5	S399 and ((voice or audio or speech) with (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:58
S407	6	S399 and (mic or microphone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:02
S408	42	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16

		20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S409	18	S408 and (mic or microphone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16
S410	7	S408 and ((voice or audio or speech) with (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16
S411	5	S408 and ((voice or audio or speech) NEAR9 (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:17
S412	0	S408 and ((speech with control with process) same (external with server))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:20
S413	1	S408 and ((speech with control with process) same (external))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:21
S414	14	S408 and ((control with process))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:21
S415	7	S408 and (((speech or voice or audio) with control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:22
S416	7	S415 and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:28
S417	11	S399 and (wireless)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:28
S418	2	"20050273505"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:53
S419	2	"20060212194"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:53
S420	8	("20050273505" | "20060212194" | "20070096565" | "20070176740" | "20080129475" | "20080136670" | "20100207754" | "20130139440").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
S421	0	S420 and appliance	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
S422	3	("20080307075" | "20090089065" | "20170272316").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55

S423	0	S422 and appliance	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
S424	0	S420 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:56
S425	1	S422 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:56
S426	21	"8447843"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
S427	1	"8447843".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
S428	3	"20080077425"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
S429	0	S428 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
S430	0	S428 and kitchen	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:59
S431	21	("20030009271" | "20030105389" | "20060111825" | "20070021847" | "20070198144" | "20070283005" | "20080100428" | "20090138136" | "20090198380" | "20090224906" | "20100030421" | "20100071053" | "20100211258" | "20110153149" | "20120079149" | "20130091279" | "20130308581" | "20140215491" | "20150046582" | "20160062330" | "20160344745").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:59
S432	7	S431 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:59
S433	134	("0000001" | "0000002" | "0000030" | "0000058" | "0000065" | "0000105" | "0000135" | "0000158" | "0002002" | "0006263" | "0006324" | "0006865" | "0040919" | "0064736" | "0066069" | "0089847" | "0500145" | "0732666" | "120050044119" | "120050247573" | "120070112939" | "120080263117" | "120100201531" | "120110041604" | "120110222726" | "14248123" | "15010399" | "15134887" | "15710833" | "15724456" | "15987154" | "16109331" | "16188777" | "16329160" | "16501857" | "16504942" | "16549616" | "16931596" | "17213061" | "17317815" |	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:01

		"17321936" | "17414186" | "17598942" | "17614305" | "17617729" | "1784721" | "20020009383" | "20020010938" | "20030092261" | "20030099228" | "20040182167" | "20050000120" | "20050010957" | "20050180561" | "20070132725" | "20090272193" | "20100000218" | "20100162815" | "20120268373" | "2171640" | "3184842" | "382264836" | "4019073" | "4047187" | "4243631" | "4317991" | "4351192" | "4367027" | "4414537" | "4434451" | "4638364" | "4759220" | "4796891" | "4853884" | "4857273" | "4905176" | "5046022" | "5047952" | "5105087" | "5138459" | "5274631" | "5291234" | "5349129" | "5386103" | "5402170" | "5454043" | "5488429" | "5510765" | "5511547" | "5578877" | "5621455" | "56344119" | "5652849" | "5666159" | "5781650" | "5818975" | "5835616" | "5870138" | "5896443" | "5930201" | "5948965" | "5962786" | "5978519" | "5991456" | "6069899" | "6097470" | "6101271" | "6128397" | "6132281" | "6149312" | "6151073" | "6211636393148" | "6216160" | "6282317" | "6285761" | "6301370" | "6404900" | "6407777" | "6421468" | "6437576" | "6452499" | "6459436" | "6473199" | "6476372" | "6504951" | "6526161" | "6535243" | "6549234" | "6552743" | "6670125" | "6693296216311" | "6694316" | "6714021" | "6747258" | "67883325" | "6806722" | "6820225" | "6844897" | "6862353" | "6895803" | "6940545" | "6967565" | "7010050" | "7124157" | "7239577" | "7256466" | "7289645" | "7315630" | "7327385" | "7342212" | "7432952" | "7466866" | "7499239" | "7508961" | "7653573" | "7688036" | "7692320" | "7716985" | "7821541" | "7843336" | "8016205" | "8115646" | "8180492" | "8214070" | "95578755" | "RE00031" |			

		"RE33682" | "T000005" | "T009255" | "T092876" | "T746684").PN.				
S434	4	S433 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:01
S435	4	S433 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:02
S436	1	"20040267385"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:03
S437	1	S422 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
S438	0	S428 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
S439	5	S431 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
S440	44	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$ or US-20080077425-$ or US-20040267385-$).did. or (US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05

		8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S441	8	S440 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05
S442	1	S440 and (stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05
S443	22	S440 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator or air$1conditioner or microwave)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:21
S444	15	S440 and (stove or refrigerator or air$1conditioner or microwave)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:21
S445	6	S440 and (stove or refrigerator or air adj conditioner)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:22
S446	1	S440 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:26
S447	0	S399 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:26
S448	0	S399 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 10:26
S449	1	S440 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 10:26
S450	3	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:23
S451	1	(US-20080077425-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:27
S452	0	S451 and IoT	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:27
S453	44	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:27

		20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$ or US-20080077425-$ or US-20040267385-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
S457	1	S453 and IoT	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:28
S458	1	S450 and (LAN or (local adj2 area))	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:32
S459	227	(yehuda and binder).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S460	31	(benjamin and maytal).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S461	26	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S462	39	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S463	57	S461 or S462	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S464	253	S459 or S460	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S465	253	S463 or S464	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S466	2	S465 and (vehicle and router and actuator).clm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
S467	9,404	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S468	997	348/77.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54

S469	374	700/28.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S470	148	700/22.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S471	1,455	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S472	12,341	S467 or S468 or S469 or S470 or S471	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
S473	5,776	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S474	14,669	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S475	29,542	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S476	29,542	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S477	300	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S478	915	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S479	217	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S480	339	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S481	42	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S482	128	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S483	23	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S484	104	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S485	41,547	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S486	204	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S487	11,825	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S488	49,737	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S489	19,313	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S490	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59

S491	55	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S492	395	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S493	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S494	14,669	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S495	19,392	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S496	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S497	395	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S498	55	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S499	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S500	159,408	S473 S474 S475 S476 S477 S478 S479 S480 S481 S482 S483 S484 S485 S486 S487 S488 S489 S490 S491 S492 S493 S494 S495 S496 S497 S498 S499	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
S501	10	S500 and (vehicle and router and actuator).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 13:01
S502	2	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 13:02
S503	1	S500 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 13:02
S504	5,775	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S505	16,337	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S506	30,893	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S507	30,893	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S508	307	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S509	964	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S510	228	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54

S511	372	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S512	47	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S513	139	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S514	28	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S515	117	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S516	43,002	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S517	267	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S518	12,674	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S519	52,730	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S520	20,427	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S521	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S522	56	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S523	396	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S524	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S525	16,337	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S526	19,576	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S527	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S528	396	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S529	56	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S530	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S531	167,168	S504 S505 S506 S507 S508 S509 S510 S511 S512 S513 S514 S515 S516 S517 S518 S519 S520 S521	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54

		S522 S523 S524 S525 S526 S527 S528 S529 S530				
S532	1	S531 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
S533	7	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/08/31 12:30
S534	90	((((vocal voice) near2 (instruction recogni$4 command)) with (instruct$4 teach$4 guid$4 control$4) with (arm actuator cylinder effector end-effector slide servo stepper shuttle loader unloader axis motion robot gantry turntable lifter elevator tool "pick and place")) same server) and @ad<"20120109"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/12/19 15:08
S535	3	"15657163"	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/12/30 19:14
S536	5	"7019646".pn. "20120112970" "20120303150"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 16:01
S537	15	("20010024163" | "20040217857" | "20050154494" | "20050226201" | "20060265195" | "20070169080" | "20070262847" | "20080221715" | "20090042533" | "20090051551" | "20110082599" | "20120229283" | "20120236748" | "20130048319" | "20130121239").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 16:03
S538	15	("20010024163" | "20040217857" | "20050154494" | "20050226201" | "20060265195" | "20070169080" | "20070262847" | "20080221715" | "20090042533" | "20090051551" | "20110082599" | "20120229283" | "20120236748" | "20130048319" | "20130121239").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 18:57
S539	14	S538 and sensor	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 18:57
S540	29	("0821344" | "10026116" | "10213810" | "10232408" | "10239094" | "20010025349" | "20010041982" | "20060220830" | "20070283005" | "20080031139" | "20080130520" | "20090046715" |	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16

		"20090076827" | "20090271002" | "20100211359" | "20100298957" | "20110148651" | "20110170377" | "20110298301" | "20130235197" | "20150138333" | "20150324706" | "20150362954" | "20180137462" | "6546297" | "6813221" | "9165320" | "9821344" | "9908153").PN.				
S541	8	S540 and (sensor and actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16
S542	8	S540 and (sensor and fire)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16
S543	3	S541 and S542	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:16
S544	4	("20020198626" | "20050216121" | "20090055019" | "20120034904").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:17
S545	2	S544 and (sensor and actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:18
S546	30	("20020112726" | "20060206155" | "20070208390" | "20080291036" | "20090005720" | "20090033522" | "20090105605" | "20090189981" | "20100039253" | "20100100004" | "20100187832" | "20100195601" | "20100281884" | "20110034912" | "20110047874" | "20110050216" | "20110282168" | "20120130203" | "20120179067" | "20120190292" | "20120265026" | "20130151200" | "20130211858" | "20150222852" | "20180242859" | "4472656" | "5077512" | "5696879" | "8244405" | "8615374").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:23
S548	9	S546 and (sensor and actuator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:24
S549	8	S546 and (sensor and fire)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:24
S550	15	("20010024163" | "20040217857" | "20050154494" | "20050226201" | "20060265195" | "20070169080" | "20070262847" | "20080221715" | "20090042533" | "20090051551" | "20110082599" | "20120229283" | "20120236748" | "20130048319" | "20130121239").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/16 19:26
S551	12	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 02:34

		20100071053-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$ or US-20050154494-$ or US-20130121239-$ or US-20010024163-$ or US-20090051551-$).did. or (US-7019646-$).did.				
S553	4	S551 and (microphon$2 or mic)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2020/12/18 02:35

EAST Search History (Interference)

<This search history is empty>

12/18/2020 11:41:32 AM
C:\Users\hkhan2\Documents\EAST\Workspaces\15657163.wsp

Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	8615374	B1	2013-12-24	Frederick M. Discenzo	
	2	4472656	A	1984-09-18	CORNELIS FRANX	
	3	8244405	B2	2012-08-14	Imin Kao	
	4	5696879	A	1997-12-09	TROY L. CLINE	
	5	5077512	A	1991-12-31	HAROLD J. WEBER	

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20100281884	A1	2010-11-11	John Myron Rawski	

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	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	2	20120190292	A1	2012-07-26	Alan James Skrepcinski	
	3	20080291036	A1	2008-11-27	Robert Charles Richmond	
	4	20150222852	A1	2015-08-06	Ronald Carter	
	5	20100187832	A1	2010-07-29	Scott T. Holland	
	6	20090189981	A1	2009-07-30	Jon Siann	
	7	20130151200	A1	2013-06-13	Siew Kok Hui	
	8	20100039253	A1	2010-02-18	SHIHUA ZANG	
	9	20110047874	A1	2011-03-03	Scott B. Lowder	
	10	20090033522	A1	2009-02-05	Peter Nils Skillman	
	11	20180242859	A1	2018-08-30	Steven Francis LeBoeuf	
	12	20110282168	A1	2011-11-17	Alan Robert Weiss	

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	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	13	20130211858	A1	2013-08-15	Peter Ohnemus	
	14	20100195601	A1	2010-08-05	Yan Zhang	
	15	20120265026	A1	2012-10-08	Mohammad Shenasa	
	16	20020112726	A1	2002-08-22	Matthew F. Schmidt	
	17	20060206155	A1	2006-09-14	Tamir Ben-David	
	18	20110050216	A1	2011-03-03	Robert Thomas STONE	
	19	20090105605	A1	2009-04-23	Marcio Marc Abreu	
	20	20120179067	A1	2012-07-12	William Oren Wekell	
	21	20120130203	A1	2012-05-24	Stergios STERGIOU	
	22	20110034912	A1	2011-02-10	Bassel de Graff	
	23	20070208390	A1	2007-09-06	Jeffrey A. Von Arx	

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	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	24	20090005720	A1	2009-01-01	Lev Ludin	
	25	20100100004	A1	2010-04-22	Eugenio Johannes Wilhelmus van Someren	

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	1							

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Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
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Examiner Signature	/HASSAN A KHAN/	Date Considered	12/16/2020

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

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	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2020-03-08
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

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7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

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Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (02-18)
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	9821344		2017-11-21	Fabio Zsigmond	
	2	9908153		2018-03-06	Fabio Zsigmond	
	3	10213810		2019-02-26	Fabio Zsigmond	
	4	10232408		2019-03-19	Fabio Zsigmond	
	5	10239094		2019-03-26	Fabio Zsigmond	
	6	9165320		2015-10-20	Brandon W. Belvin	
	7	10026116		2018-07-17	Meir ZOHAR	
	8	6813221		2004-11-02	Craig Barr	

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	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	9	6546297		2003-04-08	MICHAEL T. GASTON	

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U.S.PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20150362954	A1	2015-12-17	MEIR ZOHAR	
	2	20180137462	A1	2018-05-17	MEIR ZOHAR	
	3	20060220830	A1	2006-10-05	Raymond Walden Bennett	
	4	20090076827	A1	2009-03-19	Clemens Bulitta	
	5	20090271002	A1	2009-10-29	David Asofsky	
	6	20070283005	A1	2007-12-06	Robert P. Beliles	
	7	20150324706	A1	2015-11-12	Jeremy B. Warren	
	8	20010041982	A1	2001-11-15	Toshinobu Kawasaki	

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	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	9	20150138333	A1	2015-05-21	Richard Wayne DeVaul	
	10	20080130520	A1	2008-06-05	Matthew P. Ebrom	
	11	20090046715	A1	2009-02-19	RICHARD A. MCCOY	
	12	20010025349	A1	2001-09-27	John N. Sharood	
	13	20110170377	A1	2011-07-14	Ferdinand Villegas Legaspi	
	14	20080031139	A1	2008-02-07	Keiro Muro	
	15	20130235197	A1	2013-09-12	MATTHEW P. EBROM	
	16	20110148651	A1	2011-06-23	Michael S. Hendrickson	
	17	20110298301	A1	2011-12-08	Simon Wong	
	18	20100298957	A1	2010-11-25	Jaime Sanchez Rocha	
	19	20100211359	A1	2010-08-19	Neelesh B. Mehta	

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2] i	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
	1							

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NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1		

If you wish to add additional non-patent literature document citation information please click the Add button Add

EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature	/HASSAN A KHAN/	Date Considered	12/16/2020

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

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	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2019-11-14
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /H.A.K/

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these record s.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

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Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	7019646	B1	2006-03-28	Noel Woodard	

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U.S.PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20120112970	A1	2012-05-10	Ruben Caballero	
	2	20120303150	A1	2012-11-29	Meenakshi Sundaram Krishnaswamy	

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2] i	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
	1							

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NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS Remove

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	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1	TP-LINK User Guide TL-POE10R, PoE Splitter, Rev. 3.0.0 Document Number – 7106503409, (Published 2010) (10 pages)	

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

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	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2020-09-29
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	40756215
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Filer Authorized By:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	05-OCT-2020
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	11:44:48
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Non Patent Literature	TP-Link-TL-POE10R-PoE-Splitter-Manual.pdf	4494112 85a95ab6a9776c15c4fb4951878fa39997e2a9ff	no	10

Warnings:

Information:					
2	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS13of40land40K.pdf	1034502 936a5fb0623b8b62bd614324e5c149f1b8a587b4	no	4
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	5528614		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
Approved for use through 1/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/657,163	Filing Date 07/23/2017	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☑ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*		x $40 =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*		x $210 =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).				
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))					
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.				TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT	06/22/2020	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 30	Minus	** 30	= 0		x $50 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 1	Minus	*** 3	= 0		x $230 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT	06/22/2020	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 30	Minus	** 30	= 0		x $50 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 1	Minus	*** 3	= 0		x $230 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.	LIE
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".	/JACQUELYN L WILLIAMS/
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".	
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.	

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PTO/SB/08a (02-18)
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20130121239	A1	2013-05-16	John Alson Hicks	
	2	20130048319	A1	2013-02-28	William E. Glaub	
	3	20120236748	A1	2012-09-20	Edwin B. Brownrigg	
	4	20120229283	A1	2012-09-13	Cameron MCKENNA	
	5	20110082599	A1	2011-04-07	Makarand Shinde	

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	6	20090051551	A1	2009-02-26	Hai D. Pham	
	7	20090042533	A1	2009-02-12	Karen D. Lontka	
	8	20080221715	A1	2008-09-11	Paul Krzyzanowski	
	9	20070262847	A1	2007-11-15	Cory L. Grabinger	
	10	20070169080	A1	2007-07-19	Larry Alan Friedman	
	11	20060265195	A1	2006-11-23	Jon A. Woodard	
	12	20050226201	A1	2005-10-13	Brian K. McMillin	
	13	20050154494	A1	2005-07-14	Osman Ahmed	
	14	20040217857	A1	2004-11-04	Gary Lennartz	
	15	20010024163	A1	2001-09-27	Thomas D. Petite	

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2] i	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
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Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2020-06-22
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

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Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these record s.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15657163
Filing Date:	23-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
RCE- 1ST REQUEST	2801	1	650	650
		Total in USD ($)		**650**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	39781919
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Filer Authorized By:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	22-JUN-2020
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	08:49:19
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$650
RAM confirmation Number	E20206L949441634
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	sb0030-RCE.pdf	1349945 887da2696ceebd3f117248de1494fc08f953de2e	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Amendment Submitted/Entered with Filing of CPA/RCE	40C-After-Appeal-RCE-OA-Response.pdf	38431 bfd4cbc9c593031c1879f7b322595800b1981aea	no	9
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS12-of-40J.pdf	1035020 1db0ec8bc21b917e3a4963547554b817b6c7d381	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30135 edc11385143ff08640eadbb870e195fed46aad42	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	2453531		

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

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Doc code: RCEX
Doc description: Request for Continued Examination (RCE)

PTO/SB/30EFS (02-18)
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REQUEST FOR CONTINUED EXAMINATION(RCE)TRANSMITTAL
(Submitted Only via EFS-Web)

Application Number	15/657,163	Filing Date	2017-07-23	Docket Number (if applicable)	BINDER-014-US3	Art Unit	2456
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder			Examiner Name	Khan, Hassan A.		

This is a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 of the above-identified application.
Request for Continued Examination (RCE) practice under 37 CFR 1.114 does not apply to any utility or plant application filed prior to June 8, 1995, or to any design application. The Instruction Sheet for this form is located at WWW.USPTO.GOV

SUBMISSION REQUIRED UNDER 37 CFR 1.114

Note: If the RCE is proper, any previously filed unentered amendments and amendments enclosed with the RCE will be entered in the order in which they were filed unless applicant instructs otherwise. If applicant does not wish to have any previously filed unentered amendment(s) entered, applicant must request non-entry of such amendment(s).

☒ Previously submitted. If a final Office action is outstanding, any amendments filed after the final Office action may be considered as a submission even if this box is not checked.

☐ Consider the arguments in the Appeal Brief or Reply Brief previously filed on _____

☐ Other _____

☒ Enclosed

☒ Amendment/Reply

☒ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)

☐ Affidavit(s)/ Declaration(s)

☐ Other _____

MISCELLANEOUS

☐ Suspension of action on the above-identified application is requested under 37 CFR 1.103(c) for a period of months _____
(Period of suspension shall not exceed 3 months; Fee under 37 CFR 1.17(i) required)

☐ Other _____

FEES

☒ **The RCE fee under 37 CFR 1.17(e) is required by 37 CFR 1.114 when the RCE is filed.**
The Director is hereby authorized to charge any underpayment of fees, or credit any overpayments, to Deposit Account No 506726

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED

X Patent Practitioner Signature

Applicant Signature

PTO/SB/30EFS (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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Signature of Registered U.S. Patent Practitioner			
Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2020-06-22
Name	BINDER Yehuda	Registration Number	73612

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1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

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6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

In re Application of:	)	Confirmation No. 1088
	)	
Yehuda BINDER	)	Art Unit: 2456
	)	
Appln. No.: 15/657,163	)	Examiner: Khan, Hassan A.
	)	
Filed: July 23, 2017	)	Washington, D.C.
	)	
For: System and method for Server-based control	)	June 22, 2020
	)	

AMENDMENT:

Honorable Commissioner for Patents
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Randolph Building, Mail Stop Amendments
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Sir:

As part of RCE, in response to the examiner's action dated September 4, 2018 (hereinafter the "**Action**"), kindly amend the above-identified application as follows:

Amendments to the Claims appear in the Listing of Claims that begins on page **2** of this paper, and

Remarks / Comments begin on page **8** of this paper.

Amendments to the claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method for operating ~~an~~ multiple actuators in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a first ~~the~~ human voice data;

sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured first human voice data;

receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured first human voice data;

processing, by the server, the captured first human voice data;

responsive to the processing, sending a first message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet;

receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the first message; ~~and~~

operating a first ~~the~~ actuator in the controlled device in response to the received first message~~.~~;

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, a second human voice data;

sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured second human voice data;

receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured second human voice data;

processing, by the server, the captured second human voice data;

responsive to the processing, sending a second message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet;

receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the second message; and

operating a second actuator in the controlled device in response to the received second message.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device.

3. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.

4. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the first message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data.

5. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, or wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light or gamma rays.

6. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein each of the first and second actuators ~~actuator~~ is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon.

Amazon
EX1003 Page 346

7. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current.

8. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data.

9. (Original) The method according to claim 8, wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone.

11. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using an address stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device for uniquely identifying the respective device in the network.

12. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 11, wherein the ~~digital~~ address is a Media Access Control (MAC) layer address that is MAC-48, Extended Unique Identifier (EUI) EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the ~~digital~~ address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic Internet Protocol (IP) address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address.

Amazon
EX1003 Page 347

13. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.15.1-2005 standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards.

14. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) that is according to, or base on, IEEE 802.11-2012, IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11b, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11n, or IEEE 802.11ac.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band.

16. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (W-CDMA) UMTS, High Speed Packet Access (HSPA), UMTS Time-Division Duplexing (TDD), CDMA2000 1xRTT, Evolution - Data Optimized (EV-DO), or Global System for Mobile communications (GSM), Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE) EDGE-Evolution, or wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses Evolved High Speed Packet Access (HSPA+), Mobile Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX), Long-Term Evolution (LTE), LTE-Advanced, Mobile Broadband Wireless Access (MBWA), or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device is

integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance.

18. (Original) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary functionality of the appliance is associated with food storage, handling, or preparation.

19. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein the primary function of the appliance is heating food, and wherein the appliance is a microwave oven, an electric mixer, a stove, an oven, or an induction cooker.

20. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein the appliance is a refrigerator, a freezer, a food processor, a dishwashers, a food blender, a beverage maker, a coffeemaker, or an iced-tea maker.

21. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with environmental control, and the appliance is part of an Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system.

22. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with temperature control, and wherein the appliance is an air conditioner or a heater.

23. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with cleaning, wherein the appliance primary function is associated with clothes cleaning and the appliance is a washing machine, or wherein the appliance is a vacuum cleaner.

24. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the appliance is an answering machine, a telephone set, a home cinema system, a High Fidelity (HiFi) system, a Compact Disc (CD) or Digital Video Disc (DVD) player, an electric furnace, a trash compactor, a smoke detector, a light fixture, or a dehumidifier.

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25. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first actuator is an electric light source for converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays.

26. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 25, wherein the electric light source comprises a lamp, an incandescent lamp, a gas discharge lamp, a fluorescent lamp, a Solid-State Lighting (SSL), a Light Emitting Diode (LED), an Organic LED (OLED), a polymer LED (PLED), or a laser diode.

27. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first actuator is a motion actuator that causes linear or rotary motion.

28. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves.

29. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 28, wherein the sounder comprises an electromagnetic loudspeaker, a piezoelectric speaker, an electrostatic loudspeaker (ESL), a ribbon or planar magnetic loudspeaker, or a bending wave loudspeaker, or wherein the sounder comprises an electric bell, a buzzer, a chime, a whistle, or a ringer.

30. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 28, wherein the operating of the first actuator comprises playing digital audio content that is pre-recorded or synthesized, or wherein the operating of the first actuator comprises simulating the voice of a human being or generating music, or wherein the operating of the first actuator comprises sounding a syllable, a word, a phrase, a sentence, a short story, or a long story, using male or female voice.

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REMARKS / COMMENTS

While the applicant disagrees with the Appeal Decision, the claims are amended to better define over the cited prior art.

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The absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue, or comment, does not signify agreement with that rejection, issue, or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims that have not been expressed.

Nothing in this reply should be understood as conceding any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this reply, and the amendment of any claims does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability to the claim before its amendment. It should further be understood that any filing of a terminal disclaimer to obviate a rejection based on nonstatutory double patenting is not an admission of the propriety of the rejection.

If the above arguments should not now place the application in the condition for allowance, the examiner is invited to call undersigned counsel to resolve any remaining issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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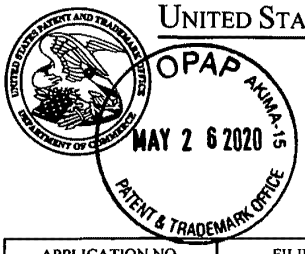
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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Ex parte YEHUDA BINDER and BENJAMIN MAYTAL

Appeal 2019-002056
Application 15/657,163
Technology Center 2400

Before JOHN A. JEFFERY, JUSTIN BUSCH, and
LINZY T. McCARTNEY, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

JEFFERY, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION ON APPEAL

Under 35 U.S.C. § 134(a), Appellant[1] appeals from the Examiner's decision to reject claims 1–30. We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6(b).

We AFFIRM.

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[1] We use the word "Appellant" to refer to "applicant" as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.42. Appellant identifies the real party in interest as May Patents Ltd. Appeal Br. 1.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Appellant's invention is a voice control system used in connection with a building, where the system uses a server implementing gateway or control functionalities. *See* Abstract; Spec. 1, 178–80; Fig. 19. Controller functionality can be integrated in a server external to the building. *See* Spec. 162–63; Figs. 15–15a. Claim 1 is illustrative:

> 1. A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising:
>
> capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data;
>
> sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data;
>
> receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data;
>
> processing, by the server, the captured human voice data;
>
> responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet;
>
> receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and
>
> operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.

RELATED APPEALS

Appellant informs us of three related appeals in copending applications (1) 13/733,634; (2) 15/361,434; and (3) 15/716,881. Appeal Br. 2. One of these appeals, namely the appeal in the '634 application, has been decided. *See Ex parte Binder*, Appeal 2018-007694 (PTAB Mar. 2, 2020)

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("Bd. Dec."). In that appeal, among other things, we affirmed the Examiner's obviousness rejections that cited two of the three references at issue here, namely Beliles and Abe cited below. *See* Bd. Dec. 32–54.

THE REJECTION[2]

The Examiner rejected claims 1–30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Beliles (US 2007/0283005 A1; published Dec. 6, 2007), Buck (US 2009/0089065 A1; published Apr. 2, 2009), and Abe (US 2012/0253480 A1; published Oct. 4, 2012). Final Act. 17–28.[3]

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND CONTENTIONS

Regarding independent claim 1, the Examiner finds that Beliles uses a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building. Final Act. 17. Although the Examiner acknowledges that Beliles does not (1) capture human voice data by a microphone in the client device; (2) operate an actuator in a controlled device responsive to the captured voice data; and (3) send the voice data to the server via the wireless network, where the server receives the voice data over the Internet, the Examiner cites Buck as teaching these features. Final Act. 18–19. The Examiner also acknowledges that the Beliles/Buck system does not (1) process the captured voice data;

---

[2] Because the Examiner withdrew rejections under §§ 101 and 112 (Ans. 3–4), those rejections are not before us.

[3] Throughout this opinion, we refer to (1) the Final Office Action mailed September 4, 2018 ("Final Act."); (2) the Appeal Brief filed October 3, 2018 ("Appeal Br."); (3) the Examiner's Answer mailed January 4, 2019 ("Ans."); and (4) the Reply Brief filed January 13, 2019 ("Reply Br.").

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(2) send a message to the controlled device that is received by the controlled device; and (3) operate the actuator in the controlled device responsive to the received message, but cites Abe for teaching these features in concluding that the claim would have been obvious. Final Act. 19–20.

Appellant argues that the Examiner improperly combined the cited references. Appeal Br. 45–58; Reply Br. 2–5. According to Appellant, not only is the Examiner's proposed combination unclear, Beliles and Buck are non-analogous, and adding voice processing capabilities to Beliles as the Examiner proposes changes Beliles's principle of operation. Appeal Br. 45–49. Appellant further contends that the Examiner's articulated rationale to combine the references is improper because (1) the primary reference, Beliles, already has the capabilities for which Abe was cited; (2) it is unclear why these two references are analogous to each other; (3) the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in the Examiner's earlier restriction requirement; and (4) the Examiner picks and chooses subject matter from different embodiments in Abe to arrive at the claimed invention. Appeal Br. 53–58; Reply Br. 3–5. Appellant adds that Buck does not teach the voice data sending and receiving steps, and Beliles does not teach the recited Internet-connected server external to a building and wireless network. Appeal Br. 58–60; Reply Br. 5. Appellant argues various other recited limitations summarized below.

ISSUES

Under § 103, has the Examiner erred by finding that Beliles, Buck, and Abe collectively would have taught or suggested:

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(1) operating an actuator in a controlled device responsive to captured human voice data, where the method is used with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, where the client device sends the voice data to the server via the wireless network, and the server receives that data over the Internet as recited in claim 1?

(2) the particular limitations recited in dependent claims 2–5, 8, 9, 11, and 13–30?

II. Is the Examiner's proposed combination of the cited references supported by articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to justify the Examiner's obviousness conclusion?

ANALYSIS

Claims 1, 6, 7, and 10

On this record, we are not persuaded of error in the Examiner's obviousness rejection of independent claim 1. As shown in Beliles's Figure 1 reproduced below, Beliles discloses a computer network 100 in a building comprising, among other things, fire sensor 123 connected to sensor translator 132 that is, in turn, connected to a network device (router 152) that is connected to network cloud 110 to which fire suppression device 161, door locks 162, and other physical control devices are connected. *See* Beliles ¶¶ 15–17, 27–29, 34.

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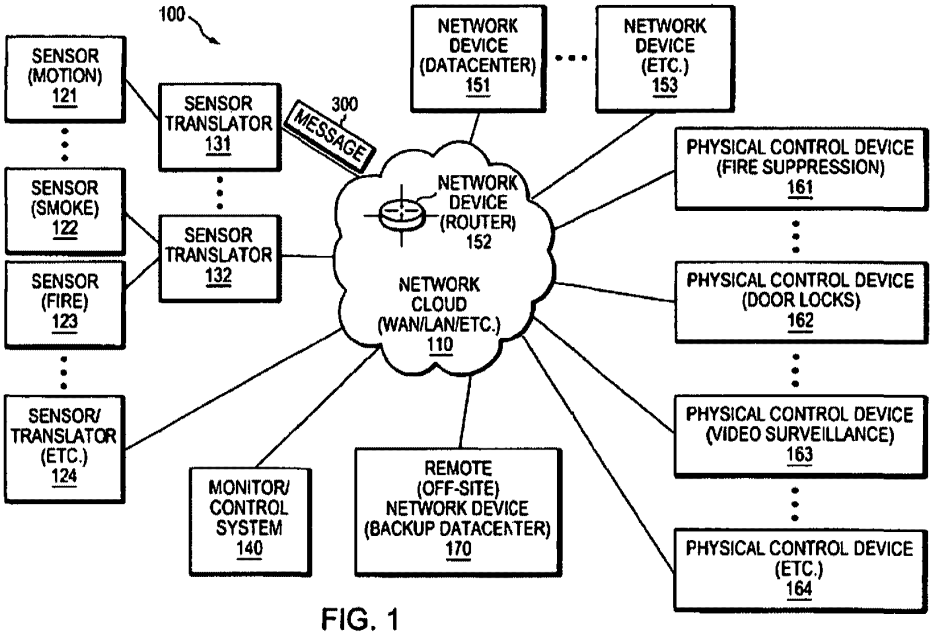


FIG. 1

Beliles's computer network 100 in Figure 1

As shown above, network cloud 110 is connected to various network devices 151–153 that include data centers, routers, personal computers, etc. Beliles ¶ 29. These network devices, detailed in Beliles's Figure 2 and paragraphs 31 to 33, are "client devices" at least with respect to the external monitoring/control system 140 that corresponds to the recited Internet-connected server device consistent with the Examiner's mapping. *See* Final Act. 17; Ans. 5–7 (citing Beliles ¶¶ 15–16, 34).

Although physical events, such as detected fires, can be conveyed from the sensors to monitoring/control system 140 using proprietary signaling systems, such as an internal fire alarm system, these events can also be sent over the Internet. Beliles ¶ 34. To the extent that Appellant contends that this Internet-based functionality must be limited to an internal

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network within the building, and somehow cannot involve an external network (*see* Reply Br. 59–60), we disagree. Not only is there no persuasive evidence on this record to substantiate Appellant's contention, ordinarily skilled artisans would understand that external networks are the very essence of the Internet and the *World Wide* Web. Therefore, Beliles at least suggests an external network.

Nor does Appellant persuasively rebut the Examiner's reliance on Beliles's paragraph 27 for teaching communicating over a wireless network, particularly since Beliles teaches in that paragraph that network 100 may be configured as a wireless network. We likewise see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Beliles's monitoring/control system 140 for teaching the recited Internet-connected server device. *See* Ans. 5–7 (citing Beliles ¶ 34).

We also see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck for at least suggesting (1) capturing human voice data by a microphone in a client device, namely a vehicle; and (2) sending the voice data to the server via a wireless network, where the server receives the voice data over the Internet. Final Act. 18–19; Ans. 7. As shown in Buck's Figure 4, the system converts spoken words into commands using speech recognition device 402 connected to vehicle buses 408 and actuator 406. Buck ¶ 28. Notably, the buses may be *wireless* and convey control and/or actuator signals to *remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle)* destinations. *Id.*

Given this functionality, Buck at least suggests sending captured voice data wirelessly to a remote destination external to the vehicle. Although Buck does not specify these remote destinations that receive the captured voice data, we nonetheless see no reason why these destinations cannot

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include Internet-connected servers as the Examiner indicates. *See* Final Act. 18; Ans. 7. To the extent Appellant contends otherwise, there is no persuasive evidence on this record to substantiate such a contention.

Given the Beliles/Buck system's Internet-based functionality, we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe merely to show that providing an Internet-based control apparatus 101 that is external to a building is known in the art as shown in Abe's Figure 15, and that providing such external control functionality in connection with the Beliles/Buck system would have been at least an obvious variation. *See* Final Act. 19–20; Ans. 6; *see also* Abe ¶ 93. That (1) detected events associated with fires can be conveyed *over the Internet* from the sensors to monitoring/control system 140 as noted in Beliles's paragraph 34, and (2) captured voice data is sent *wirelessly* to a *remote* destination in Buck's paragraph 28 only bolsters the Examiner's findings and conclusions in this regard.

Nor does Appellant persuasively rebut the Examiner's mapping of Abe's control apparatus 101 to a control server (*see* Ans. 6)—a mapping that we find reasonable on this record given the control apparatus's external control capabilities for in-building networked sensor-based systems via Internet 300 in Figure 15. *See* Abe ¶¶ 93–96. As the Examiner indicates, Abe's in-building systems in Figure 15 include image display device 51 and air conditioner 52 that are controlled devices with actuators. *See* Ans. 6; Abe ¶ 95.

Given this functionality considered in light of the other cited references' teachings, we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe for teaching (1) processing captured voice data received from the Beliles/Buck system; (2) sending a message to the controlled device over the Internet,

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where the message is received by the controlled device via a wireless network; and (3) operating an actuator in the controlled device responsive to the received message. *See* Final Act. 19–20; Ans. 6.

Appellant's arguments regarding the alleged individual shortcomings of Beliles, Buck, and Abe (Appeal Br. 58–60) are unavailing where, as here, the rejection is based on the cited references' collective teachings. *See In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Nor are we persuaded of error in the Examiner's rationale for combining Beliles, Buck, and Abe despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (*see* Appeal Br. 45–58; Reply Br. 2–5). First, we see no error in the Examiner's articulated rationale for combining Beliles and Buck, namely to provide hands-free actuator control and operation using voice commands in connection with Beliles's system. *See* Final Act. 18–19; Ans. 4–5. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 417 (2007).

To be sure, if the Examiner's proposed modification renders the prior art unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, the Examiner has failed to make a prima facie case of obviousness. *See In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 902 (Fed. Cir. 1984). But that is not the case here. Providing voice-based control, such as that in Buck, in connection with Beliles's system as the Examiner proposes would not render Beliles's system unsuitable for its intended purpose as Appellant seems to suggest (*see* Appeal Br. 48–49), but would merely provide *additional* voice-based control capabilities to at least augment Beliles's sensor-based control system—an enhancement yielding a predictable result. *Accord* Ans. 4 (noting that combining Buck with Beliles

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improves Beliles's system by *adding* human speech recognition and actuator voice control).

We see no error in the Examiner's proposed combination despite the fact that Buck's voice control system is used in connection with a vehicle. As noted previously, Buck's *wireless* buses 408 in Figure 4 convey control and/or actuator signals to *remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle)* destinations. Buck ¶ 28. Because Buck at least suggests sending captured voice data wirelessly to a remote destination external to the vehicle for control purposes, Buck is at least reasonably pertinent to Appellant's problem of sending captured data to a remote location for processing and control and, therefore, is analogous art. *See In re Bigio*, 381 F.3d 1320, 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (noting that prior art is analogous if it is (1) from the same field of endeavor regardless of the problem addressed, or (2) reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved).

We reach this conclusion despite Beliles's and Buck's different patent classifications as Appellant indicates. *See* Appeal Br. 46–47. Although these diverse classifications can constitute *some* evidence of "non-analogy," this evidence is far outweighed by the references' structural and functional similarities that render them analogous art. *See In re Ellis*, 476 F.2d 1370, 1372 (CCPA 1973) (noting that (1) diverse patent office classification of prior art references is some evidence of "non-analogy," and (2) cross-references in official search notes is some evidence of "analogy," the similarities and differences in structure and function of the references' disclosed inventions carry far greater weight).

Appellant's reliance on a non-precedential Board decision that, according to Appellant, held that a vehicle-based control was non-analogous

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to a similar function in a building (Appeal Br. 46), is unavailing. Not only do the facts in that case differ from those at issue here, as a non-precedential decision, it is not binding on this panel in any event. *See* PTAB Standard Operating Procedure 2 (Rev. 10) ("SOP 2") § I(B), https://www.uspto.gov/sites/default/files/documents/SOP2%20R10%20FINAL.pdf.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 47), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

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Nor are we persuaded of error in the Examiner's rationale for combining Abe with the Beliles/Buck system despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (*see* Appeal Br. 53–58; Reply Br. 3–5). A key aspect of the Examiner's rationale relies on the functionality of Abe's control apparatus in Figures 15 and 16. *See* Ans. 6. Given this functionality, the Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to implement an internet-connected control server that (1) acquires and processes information, and (2) sends associated control commands over the Internet to a controlled device and actuator when an abnormality occurs. *See* Final Act. 20; Ans. 6.

We see no error in these findings and conclusions. Although the Examiner's citation to paragraphs 50 and 51 on page 19 of the Final Office Action pertains to Abe's first disclosed embodiment, we nevertheless see no reason why this control apparatus functionality could not also be provided in conjunction with that of Abe's second embodiment in Figure 15 as the Examiner proposes despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 55). First, although Figure 15's embodiment uses a control apparatus 101 instead of control apparatus 100 in Figure 1, the two respective control apparatuses are nonetheless strikingly similar in many respects. As shown in Abe's Figures 2 and 16, control apparatus 101 has the same sections 11–15 as control apparatus 100, including control rule accumulation section 14. Given this striking similarity, the Examiner's reliance on Abe's first and second embodiments is reasonable, at least regarding the particular functionality from these embodiments on which the Examiner relies. We reach this conclusion even assuming, without deciding, that control apparatus 100 in Abe's Figure 2 is inside a building, unlike control apparatus 101 in Figure 15 as Appellant contends (Appeal Br. 55). Despite these

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purported differences, the control apparatues' structure and control functionalities are nonetheless strikingly similar as noted above and we, therefore, see no error in the Examiner's reliance on teachings from these embodiments in the rejection.

Second, it is well settled that "[c]ombining two embodiments disclosed adjacent to each other in a prior art patent does not require a leap of inventiveness." *Boston Scientific Scimed, Inc. v. Cordis Corp.*, 554 F.3d 982, 991 (Fed. Cir. 2009). That is the case here. In short, in light of Abe, the Examiner's proposed enhancement to the Beliles/Buck system is not based on impermissible hindsight as Appellant alleges (Reply Br. 21), but rather uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Appellant's contention that it is ostensibly unclear why Beliles and Abe are analogous *to each other* (Appeal Br. 54) is unavailing. Prior art is analogous if it is (1) from the same field of endeavor as the invention, regardless of the problem addressed, or (2) reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved. *Bigio*, 381 F.3d at 1325. The analogous art test, then, does not ask whether the prior art references are analogous *to each other* as Appellant seems to suggest (*see* Appeal Br. 54), but rather asks whether the references are analogous to the claimed subject matter. *See id.; see also In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 986-87 (Fed. Cir. 2006). Because Beliles and Abe both involve environment control networks as the Examiner indicates (Ans. 6), the references are not only in the same field of endeavor as Appellant's invention, but they are also reasonably pertinent to Appellant's problem in that regard.

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Lastly, we find unpersuasive Appellant's contention that the Examiner's combining Beliles and Abe is improper because both systems are ostensibly self-contained and independently operate effectively. *See* Appeal Br. 57–58. To be sure, the court in *Kinetic Concepts* noted that because two cited prior art references independently accomplished similar functions, namely draining fluids, each device independently operated effectively such that ordinarily skilled artisans seeking to create a better device to drain fluids from a wound would have no reason to combine the features of both devices into a single device. *Kinetic Concepts, Inc. v. Smith & Nephew, Inc.*, 688 F.3d 1342, 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2012).

Not only are the facts in *Kinetic Concepts* regarding draining fluids from a wound entirely different from those at issue here, we also note that familiar items may have obvious uses beyond their primary purposes, and often ordinarily skilled artisans can fit multiple references' teachings together like puzzle pieces, as is the case here. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 420. On this record, then, the Examiner's proposed enhancement to the Beliles/Buck system, namely (1) processing captured voice data received from the Beliles/Buck system; (2) sending a message to the controlled device over the Internet, where the message is received by the controlled device via a wireless network; and (3) operating an actuator in the controlled device responsive to the received message (*see* Final Act. 19–20; Ans. 6) uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1, and claims 6, 7, and 10 not argued separately with particularity.

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Claim 2

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 2 reciting that the controlled device is part of, integrated with, *or* the same as, the client device. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one recited alternative need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 60–61), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on the cited prior art for at least suggesting the recited limitations for the reasons noted above and by the Examiner. Final Act. 20; Ans. 7 (citing Buck ¶¶ 20, 31, 50).

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's findings regarding the limitations of claim 2 are inconsistent with claim 1 (*see* Appeal Br. 60), we disagree. In rejecting independent claim 1, the Examiner finds that Buck teaches, among other things, that a *client device* sends captured voice data to a server via a wireless network. *See* Final Act. 18. As Buck explains in paragraph 28, the vehicle's wireless buses convey control and/or actuator signals to *remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle)* destinations. Given this disclosure in light of the Examiner's findings, we see no reason why a vehicle and its data processing and transmission components cannot be a "client device" as claimed, particularly given the client-based voice data generated in Buck's vehicle that is sent to remote destinations which, as noted previously, include servers under the Examiner's interpretation. *See* Final Act. 18; Ans. 7.

In rejecting dependent claim 2, the Examiner finds that the controlled device, namely Buck's seating system, electronic entertainment, etc., is *part of* the client device, namely the vehicle. Final Act. 20 (citing Buck ¶ 20).

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These findings not only satisfy the recited "part of" alternative noted above, they are also consistent with those made for independent claim 1.

In short, Appellant fails to persuasively rebut the Examiner's finding that Buck teaches a "controlled device," for example, a seating system, that is part of a "client device," namely a vehicle or related system. *See* Final Act. 18–19; Ans. 18.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 2.

Claim 3

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 3 reciting that the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person. Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 61–62; Reply Br. 5), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on the cited prior art for at least suggesting the recited limitations for the reasons noted above and by the Examiner. Final Act. 20; Ans. 7–8 (citing Buck ¶¶ 37–38; Abe, Fig. 16).

In short, Appellant does not persuasively rebut the Examiner's finding that Buck teaches the recited voice recognition algorithm, and that it would have been obvious to process that algorithm at a remote server, such as that disclosed by Abe. *See* Ans. 8. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417. Appellant's arguments regarding Buck's individual shortcomings in this regard (Appeal Br. 61–62) do not show nonobviousness where, as here, the rejection is based on the cited references' collective teachings. *See Merck*, 800 F.2d at 1097.

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Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 3.

Claim 4

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 4 reciting, in pertinent part, that (1) the client sends sensor data to the server via the wireless network, and (2) the server sends the message responsive to the sensor data. Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 62), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on the cited prior art for at least suggesting the recited limitations for the reasons noted above and by the Examiner. Final Act. 21; Ans. 8 (citing Beliles ¶¶ 52, 54; Figs. 1, 6; Abe, Fig. 15). Appellant's arguments regarding Beliles's individual shortcomings in this regard (Appeal Br. 62) do not show nonobviousness where, as here, the rejection is based on the cited references' collective teachings. *See Merck*, 800 F.2d at 1097.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 4.

Claim 5

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 5 reciting, in pertinent part, the sensor is (1) a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature *or* to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, *or* (2) a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light or gamma rays. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited sensors need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

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Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 63), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Beliles for at least suggesting the recited thermoelectric sensor, particularly in view of (1) Beliles's exemplary and non-limiting list of sensors 121–124 in Figure 1, and (2) event sensing involves updating current conditions that include *temperature* as noted in paragraph 52. *See* Final Act. 21–22; Ans. 8 (citing Beliles ¶¶ 16, 28, 52; Fig. 1).

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 5.

Claim 8

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 8 reciting, in pertinent part, capturing the human voice data by multiple microphones in the client device. Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 63–64; Reply Br. 5–6), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 23) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly in view of Buck's speech recognition system interfacing with an array of directional microphones in paragraph 31.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why directional microphones could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, detect sound in the direction of the speaker to detect speech, thus minimizing or attenuating detected sounds from other directions that are unrelated to speech. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

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Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 8.

Claim 9

For reasons similar to those made regarding claim 8, we also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 9 reciting that the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphone array operative to estimate a (1) number; (2) magnitude; (3) frequency; (4) Direction-of-Arrival; (5) distance; or (6) speed of a phenomenon impinging on the array. *See* Final Act. 23; Ans. 9 (citing Buck ¶ 31). Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 64–65; Reply Br. 5–6), we see no reason why directional microphones, such as those in Buck's paragraph 31, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, detect sound in the direction of the speaker to detect speech, thus minimizing or attenuating detected sounds from other directions that are unrelated to speech. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 9.

Claims 11 and 12

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 11 reciting, in pertinent part, the client device *or* controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using an address stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device for uniquely identifying the

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respective device in the network. Our emphasis on the term "or" above underscores that only one of the recited addressable devices need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

A key aspect of the Examiner's rejection is that communication between devices is via data packets exchanged over a network using the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) protocol. *See* Final Act. 24; Ans. 9–10. Notably, the Examiner also finds that network communication process 244 is used by network device 200 to communicate information packets and frames among *other* network devices. Ans. 9–10; Beliles ¶ 33.

Given this functionality, we see no error in the Examiner's conclusion that it would have been obvious for the client or controlled devices to be addressable to receive data packets under Beliles's TCP/IP scheme as the Examiner proposes even assuming, without deciding, that it was known to address ports connected to those devices, such as telephone connections in a dial-up environment as Appellant contends (Appeal Br. 65). In short, addressing the client or controlled devices themselves to receive data packets would have been at least an obvious variation in light of Beliles's network-based data communication functionality. *Accord* Bd. Dec. 43–44 (concluding that providing addressable devices in connection with the Beliles/Abe system would, among other things, facilitate identifying and communicating with those devices over a network). Nor has Appellant shown that addressing the client and controlled devices would have been uniquely challenging or otherwise beyond the level of ordinarily skilled artisans. *See Leapfrog Enters., Inc. v. Fisher-Price, Inc.*, 485 F.3d 1157, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

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Because it would have been obvious for Beliles's client and controlled devices to be addressable as noted above, using an address stored in those devices for that purpose would have likewise been obvious as the Examiner indicates. *See* Final Act. 24; Ans. 9–10. We reach this conclusion noting the network devices' memory 240 which, as shown in Figure 2, stores data associated with *network communication* process 244 that, notably, communicates packets and frames of information among network devices. *See* Beliles ¶¶ 31–33. Even assuming, without deciding, that Beliles does not specify the content of this memory explicitly as Appellant contends (Appeal Br. 65), Beliles's Figure 2 nonetheless shows the box for memory 240 encompassing, among other things, network communication process 244—a process that exchanges data between addressed devices under the TCP/IP protocol as noted previously. Beliles, then, at least suggests storing addresses associated with this network communication process in at least memory 240.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 11, and claim 12 not argued separately with particularity.

Claim 13

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 13 reciting a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN) is (1) according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.15.1-2005 standards, *or* (2) a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited

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WPAN aspects enumerated above need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 66; Reply Br. 6), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 25; Ans. 10) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly in view of Buck's speech recognition system interfacing with a network using wireless protocols, where the speech recognition controller is compliant with, among other protocols, Bluetooth™ and Zigbee™ in paragraph 52.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why a WPAN could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data regarding recognized speech wirelessly between devices using standard protocols. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 13.

Claim 14

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 14 reciting the wireless network is a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) that is according to, or based on, the recited IEEE standards. Although the Examiner's rejection incorrectly quotes claim 13 as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 66), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner's other findings in the rejection and the Answer are nonetheless commensurate with claim 14's limitations that recite a WLAN. *See* Final Act. 25; Ans. 10 (citing Beliles ¶ 27 and Figure 1 for teaching a LAN). We

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see no harmful error in these findings, for Beliles notes in paragraph 27 that network cloud 110 can not only be wireless, but also a LAN.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why a WLAN could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data wirelessly between devices within a local area using standard protocols. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Appellant's contention that the Examiner's rejection of the parent claim is based on another reference and, therefore, Beliles purportedly cannot be used to teach the recited feature in a dependent claim (Reply Br. 6) is unavailing, for the Examiner relies on Beliles for teaching the recited wireless network in rejecting claim 1 from which claim 14 depends. *See* Final Act. 17 (finding that Beliles discloses a method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a *wireless* network); Ans. 7 (mapping Beliles's computer network 100 to the recited wireless network). And to the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's reliance on Beliles in rejecting claim 14 somehow conflicts with the Examiner's reliance on Buck in connection with the rejection of independent claim 1 (*see* Appeal Br. 66–67; Reply Br. 6), we disagree.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 14.

Claim 15

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 15 reciting the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed *or*

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unlicensed radio frequency (RF) band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited RF bands need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Although the Examiner's indication in the rejection that claim 15 "does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 13" is puzzling given the claims' different limitations as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 67–68), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner clarifies the rejection on page 10 of the Answer by citing Buck's wireless networks in paragraphs 51 and 52 that include, among other things, a Zigbee™ wireless network that the Examiner finds uses an unlicensed RF band as claimed—a finding that is undisputed. *See* Reply Br. 6 (acknowledging that Buck may disclose the recited feature).

Given this teaching, we see no reason why a wireless network using an unlicensed RF band, such as that disclosed in Buck's paragraphs 51 and 52, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data wirelessly between devices within a local area using conventional RF bands designated for that purpose. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 68), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a

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petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 15.

Claim 16

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 16 reciting, in pertinent part, that the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is either a Third *or* Fourth Generation network, each of which uses one of the recited alternative systems or protocols associated with those respective networks. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited networks need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

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Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 68–69; Reply Br. 7), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 26; Ans. 10–11) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly in view of Buck's speech recognition system interfacing with a network using *cellular* or wireless protocols or *cellular telephones* in paragraph 52.

Given this teaching, we see no error in the Examiner's conclusion that it would have been obvious to provide one of the recited cellular telephone networks in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data wirelessly between devices using known cellular telephone networks and associated data transmission schemes. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 16.

Claim 17

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 17 reciting that the client device *or* the controlled device is integrated in, part of, *or* entirely included in, an appliance. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that (1) only one of the recited devices, and (2) only one of the recited orientations with respect to the appliance need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 69–72; Reply Br. 7), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe's paragraph 34 (Final Act. 27; Ans. 11–12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations,

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particularly since an appliance, such as air conditioner 52, is one of the devices to be controlled as shown in Figure 1. This functionality suggests that the controlled device is at least part of that appliance as claimed.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why the controlled device could not be at least part of an appliance in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, control automatically appliances that are commonly used in homes and offices, such as air conditioners, thus precluding the need to manually control those appliances. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 17.

Claim 18

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 18 reciting that the appliance's primary functionality is associated with food storage, handling, *or* preparation. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited functionalities need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 72; Reply Br. 7), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe (Final Act. 27; Ans. 11) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly since air conditioner 52 is one of the devices to be controlled as shown in Figure 1.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why an appliance in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system, such as Abe's air conditioner 52, would not be at least *associated with* the recited functionalities as the Examiner proposes to,

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among other things, use the air conditioner appliance in connection with storing or handling food by keeping food cooler to avoid spoilage. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 16.

Claims 19–24

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claims 19–24 reciting (1) various types of appliances and associated functionalities including heating food (claim 19), environmental control (claim 21), temperature control (claim 22), and cleaning (claim 23); and (2) various other types of appliances in claims 20 and 24.

Although the Examiner's indication in the rejection that each of claims 19 to 24 "does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17" is puzzling given the claims' different limitations as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 72–73), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner clarifies the rejection on pages 11 and 12 of the Answer by finding that the network-connected home appliances in Abe's paragraph 38 can include the recited appliances.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 72–73; Reply Br. 7–8), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe's paragraph 38 and Figure 1 (Ans. 11–12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly since air conditioner 52—a home appliance—is just one of the devices to be controlled as shown in Figure 1. Given Abe's exemplary and non-limiting reference to the home network connecting

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various types of sensors *and devices* installed within a home, we see no error in the Examiner's finding that these various types of devices could include the devices and functionalities recited in claims 19 to 24 and are, therefore, obvious variations. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 73), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

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Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 19–24.

Claim 25

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 25 reciting that the actuator is an electric light source that emits visible *or* non-visible light for illumination or indication, where the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited light types need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 73–75; Reply Br. 8–9),[4] we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 28; Ans. 12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations. Buck's speech recognition and control process interfaces with, among other things, in-vehicle devices that, through actuators, adjust electronic elements and devices—elements that reasonably include visible light sources, such as headlights or cabin lights as the Examiner indicates. *See* Final Act. 28; Ans. 25 (citing Buck ¶ 32). We reach this conclusion noting that Buck's paragraph 20 states, quite broadly, that the system can adjust or activate *any* vehicle-related system that includes not only a seating system, mirror controls, or entertainment systems, but also *any* in-vehicle or vehicle-related system.

[4] Appellant's assertion that the Examiner's rejection of claim 25 is based on Abe's paragraph 32 (Appeal Br. 73) is incorrect. Rather, the Examiner cites Buck's paragraph 32 to reject claim 25. *See* Final Act. 28.

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Given these teachings that are replete with broad and non-limiting terms, and leaving aside the fact that illuminance is sensed in Abe's Figure 3, we see no reason why an electric visible light source actuator, such as an actuator for vehicle headlights or cabin lights, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, control the visible light source automatically via voice commands. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 25.

Claims 26–30

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claims 26–30 reciting (1) the electric light source comprises one of various types of alternative light sources (claim 26); (2) a motion actuator (claim 27); and (3) a sounder (claims 28–30).

Although the Examiner's indication in the rejection that each of claims 26 to 30 "does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25" (Final Act. 28) is puzzling given the claims' different limitations as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 76), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner clarifies the rejection on page 12 of the Answer by finding that Buck's paragraph 32 teaches various actuators that include headlights, sounders, and other actuators that enable mechanical adjustments.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 76; Reply Br. 9), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck's paragraph 32

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(Ans. 12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly since Buck's speech recognition and control process interfaces with, among other things, in-vehicle devices that, through actuators, adjust electronic and mechanical elements and devices—elements that reasonably include visible light sources, motion actuators, and sounders. We reach this conclusion noting that Buck's paragraph 20 states, quite broadly, that the system can adjust or activate *any* vehicle-related system that includes not only a seating system, mirror controls, or entertainment systems, but also *any* in-vehicle or vehicle-related system.

Given these teachings that are replete with broad and non-limiting terms, we see no reason why actuators, such as the recited electric visible light source, motion actuator, and sounder, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, control those sources automatically via voice commands. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 76), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that

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should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 26–30.

CONCLUSION

In summary:

Claims Rejected	35 U.S.C. §	Reference(s) /Basis	Affirmed	Reversed
1–30	103	Beliles, Buck, Abe	1–30	

TIME PERIOD FOR RESPONSE

No time period for taking any subsequent action in connection with this appeal may be extended under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(1).

AFFIRMED

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Ex parte YEHUDA BINDER and BENJAMIN MAYTAL

Appeal 2019-002056
Application 15/657,163
Technology Center 2400

Before JOHN A. JEFFERY, JUSTIN BUSCH, and
LINZY T. McCARTNEY, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

JEFFERY, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION ON APPEAL

Under 35 U.S.C. § 134(a), Appellant[1] appeals from the Examiner's decision to reject claims 1–30. We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6(b).

We AFFIRM.

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[1] We use the word "Appellant" to refer to "applicant" as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.42. Appellant identifies the real party in interest as May Patents Ltd. Appeal Br. 1.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Appellant's invention is a voice control system used in connection with a building, where the system uses a server implementing gateway or control functionalities. *See* Abstract; Spec. 1, 178–80; Fig. 19. Controller functionality can be integrated in a server external to the building. *See* Spec. 162–63; Figs. 15–15a. Claim 1 is illustrative:

> 1. A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising:
>
> capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data;
>
> sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data;
>
> receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data;
>
> processing, by the server, the captured human voice data;
>
> responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet;
>
> receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and
>
> operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.

RELATED APPEALS

Appellant informs us of three related appeals in copending applications (1) 13/733,634; (2) 15/361,434; and (3) 15/716,881. Appeal Br. 2. One of these appeals, namely the appeal in the '634 application, has been decided. *See Ex parte Binder*, Appeal 2018-007694 (PTAB Mar. 2, 2020)

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("Bd. Dec."). In that appeal, among other things, we affirmed the Examiner's obviousness rejections that cited two of the three references at issue here, namely Beliles and Abe cited below. *See* Bd. Dec. 32–54.

THE REJECTION[2]

The Examiner rejected claims 1–30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Beliles (US 2007/0283005 A1; published Dec. 6, 2007), Buck (US 2009/0089065 A1; published Apr. 2, 2009), and Abe (US 2012/0253480 A1; published Oct. 4, 2012). Final Act. 17–28.[3]

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND CONTENTIONS

Regarding independent claim 1, the Examiner finds that Beliles uses a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building. Final Act. 17. Although the Examiner acknowledges that Beliles does not (1) capture human voice data by a microphone in the client device; (2) operate an actuator in a controlled device responsive to the captured voice data; and (3) send the voice data to the server via the wireless network, where the server receives the voice data over the Internet, the Examiner cites Buck as teaching these features. Final Act. 18–19. The Examiner also acknowledges that the Beliles/Buck system does not (1) process the captured voice data;

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[2] Because the Examiner withdrew rejections under §§ 101 and 112 (Ans. 3–4), those rejections are not before us.

[3] Throughout this opinion, we refer to (1) the Final Office Action mailed September 4, 2018 ("Final Act."); (2) the Appeal Brief filed October 3, 2018 ("Appeal Br."); (3) the Examiner's Answer mailed January 4, 2019 ("Ans."); and (4) the Reply Brief filed January 13, 2019 ("Reply Br.").

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(2) send a message to the controlled device that is received by the controlled device; and (3) operate the actuator in the controlled device responsive to the received message, but cites Abe for teaching these features in concluding that the claim would have been obvious. Final Act. 19–20.

Appellant argues that the Examiner improperly combined the cited references. Appeal Br. 45–58; Reply Br. 2–5. According to Appellant, not only is the Examiner's proposed combination unclear, Beliles and Buck are non-analogous, and adding voice processing capabilities to Beliles as the Examiner proposes changes Beliles's principle of operation. Appeal Br. 45–49. Appellant further contends that the Examiner's articulated rationale to combine the references is improper because (1) the primary reference, Beliles, already has the capabilities for which Abe was cited; (2) it is unclear why these two references are analogous to each other; (3) the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in the Examiner's earlier restriction requirement; and (4) the Examiner picks and chooses subject matter from different embodiments in Abe to arrive at the claimed invention. Appeal Br. 53–58; Reply Br. 3–5. Appellant adds that Buck does not teach the voice data sending and receiving steps, and Beliles does not teach the recited Internet-connected server external to a building and wireless network. Appeal Br. 58–60; Reply Br. 5. Appellant argues various other recited limitations summarized below.

ISSUES

Under § 103, has the Examiner erred by finding that Beliles, Buck, and Abe collectively would have taught or suggested:

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(1) operating an actuator in a controlled device responsive to captured human voice data, where the method is used with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, where the client device sends the voice data to the server via the wireless network, and the server receives that data over the Internet as recited in claim 1?

(2) the particular limitations recited in dependent claims 2–5, 8, 9, 11, and 13–30?

II. Is the Examiner's proposed combination of the cited references supported by articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to justify the Examiner's obviousness conclusion?

ANALYSIS

Claims 1, 6, 7, and 10

On this record, we are not persuaded of error in the Examiner's obviousness rejection of independent claim 1. As shown in Beliles's Figure 1 reproduced below, Beliles discloses a computer network 100 in a building comprising, among other things, fire sensor 123 connected to sensor translator 132 that is, in turn, connected to a network device (router 152) that is connected to network cloud 110 to which fire suppression device 161, door locks 162, and other physical control devices are connected. *See* Beliles ¶¶ 15–17, 27–29, 34.

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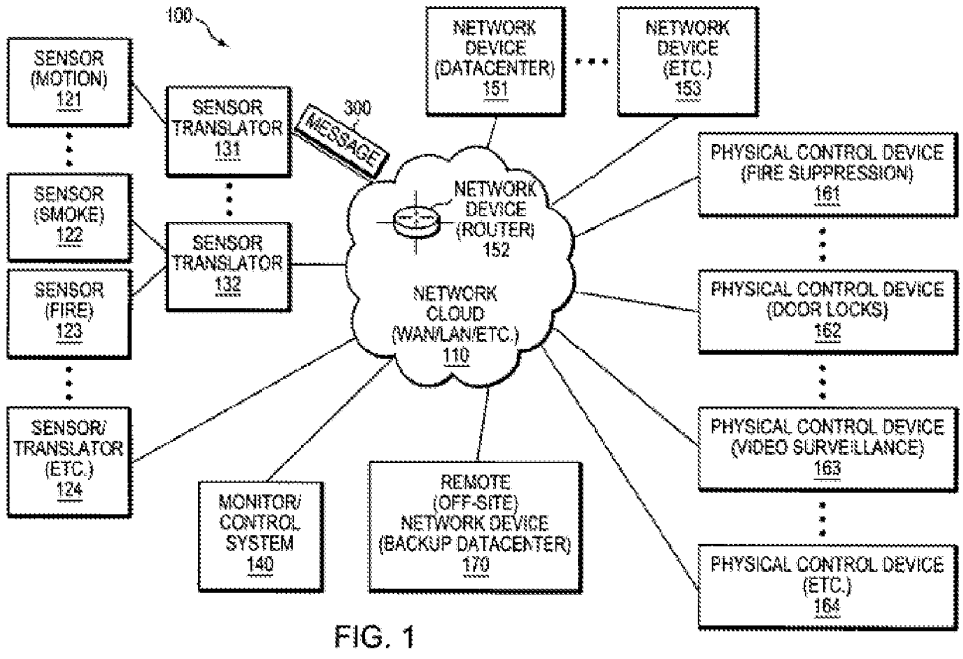


FIG. 1

Beliles's computer network 100 in Figure 1

As shown above, network cloud 110 is connected to various network devices 151–153 that include data centers, routers, personal computers, etc. Beliles ¶ 29. These network devices, detailed in Beliles's Figure 2 and paragraphs 31 to 33, are "client devices" at least with respect to the external monitoring/control system 140 that corresponds to the recited Internet-connected server device consistent with the Examiner's mapping. *See* Final Act. 17; Ans. 5–7 (citing Beliles ¶¶ 15–16, 34).

Although physical events, such as detected fires, can be conveyed from the sensors to monitoring/control system 140 using proprietary signaling systems, such as an internal fire alarm system, these events can also be sent over the Internet. Beliles ¶ 34. To the extent that Appellant contends that this Internet-based functionality must be limited to an internal

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network within the building, and somehow cannot involve an external network (*see* Reply Br. 59–60), we disagree. Not only is there no persuasive evidence on this record to substantiate Appellant's contention, ordinarily skilled artisans would understand that external networks are the very essence of the Internet and the *World Wide* Web. Therefore, Beliles at least suggests an external network.

Nor does Appellant persuasively rebut the Examiner's reliance on Beliles's paragraph 27 for teaching communicating over a wireless network, particularly since Beliles teaches in that paragraph that network 100 may be configured as a wireless network. We likewise see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Beliles's monitoring/control system 140 for teaching the recited Internet-connected server device. *See* Ans. 5–7 (citing Beliles ¶ 34).

We also see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck for at least suggesting (1) capturing human voice data by a microphone in a client device, namely a vehicle; and (2) sending the voice data to the server via a wireless network, where the server receives the voice data over the Internet. Final Act. 18–19; Ans. 7. As shown in Buck's Figure 4, the system converts spoken words into commands using speech recognition device 402 connected to vehicle buses 408 and actuator 406. Buck ¶ 28. Notably, the buses may be *wireless* and convey control and/or actuator signals to *remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle)* destinations. *Id.*

Given this functionality, Buck at least suggests sending captured voice data wirelessly to a remote destination external to the vehicle. Although Buck does not specify these remote destinations that receive the captured voice data, we nonetheless see no reason why these destinations cannot

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include Internet-connected servers as the Examiner indicates. *See* Final Act. 18; Ans. 7. To the extent Appellant contends otherwise, there is no persuasive evidence on this record to substantiate such a contention.

Given the Beliles/Buck system's Internet-based functionality, we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe merely to show that providing an Internet-based control apparatus 101 that is external to a building is known in the art as shown in Abe's Figure 15, and that providing such external control functionality in connection with the Beliles/Buck system would have been at least an obvious variation. *See* Final Act. 19–20; Ans. 6; *see also* Abe ¶ 93. That (1) detected events associated with fires can be conveyed *over the Internet* from the sensors to monitoring/control system 140 as noted in Beliles's paragraph 34, and (2) captured voice data is sent *wirelessly* to a *remote* destination in Buck's paragraph 28 only bolsters the Examiner's findings and conclusions in this regard.

Nor does Appellant persuasively rebut the Examiner's mapping of Abe's control apparatus 101 to a control server (*see* Ans. 6)—a mapping that we find reasonable on this record given the control apparatus's external control capabilities for in-building networked sensor-based systems via Internet 300 in Figure 15. *See* Abe ¶¶ 93–96. As the Examiner indicates, Abe's in-building systems in Figure 15 include image display device 51 and air conditioner 52 that are controlled devices with actuators. *See* Ans. 6; Abe ¶ 95.

Given this functionality considered in light of the other cited references' teachings, we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe for teaching (1) processing captured voice data received from the Beliles/Buck system; (2) sending a message to the controlled device over the Internet,

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where the message is received by the controlled device via a wireless network; and (3) operating an actuator in the controlled device responsive to the received message. *See* Final Act. 19–20; Ans. 6.

Appellant's arguments regarding the alleged individual shortcomings of Beliles, Buck, and Abe (Appeal Br. 58–60) are unavailing where, as here, the rejection is based on the cited references' collective teachings. *See In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Nor are we persuaded of error in the Examiner's rationale for combining Beliles, Buck, and Abe despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (*see* Appeal Br. 45–58; Reply Br. 2–5). First, we see no error in the Examiner's articulated rationale for combining Beliles and Buck, namely to provide hands-free actuator control and operation using voice commands in connection with Beliles's system. *See* Final Act. 18–19; Ans. 4–5. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 417 (2007).

To be sure, if the Examiner's proposed modification renders the prior art unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, the Examiner has failed to make a prima facie case of obviousness. *See In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 902 (Fed. Cir. 1984). But that is not the case here. Providing voice-based control, such as that in Buck, in connection with Beliles's system as the Examiner proposes would not render Beliles's system unsuitable for its intended purpose as Appellant seems to suggest (*see* Appeal Br. 48–49), but would merely provide *additional* voice-based control capabilities to at least augment Beliles's sensor-based control system—an enhancement yielding a predictable result. *Accord* Ans. 4 (noting that combining Buck with Beliles

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improves Beliles's system by *adding* human speech recognition and actuator voice control).

We see no error in the Examiner's proposed combination despite the fact that Buck's voice control system is used in connection with a vehicle. As noted previously, Buck's *wireless* buses 408 in Figure 4 convey control and/or actuator signals to *remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle)* destinations. Buck ¶ 28. Because Buck at least suggests sending captured voice data wirelessly to a remote destination external to the vehicle for control purposes, Buck is at least reasonably pertinent to Appellant's problem of sending captured data to a remote location for processing and control and, therefore, is analogous art. *See In re Bigio*, 381 F.3d 1320, 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (noting that prior art is analogous if it is (1) from the same field of endeavor regardless of the problem addressed, or (2) reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved).

We reach this conclusion despite Beliles's and Buck's different patent classifications as Appellant indicates. *See* Appeal Br. 46–47. Although these diverse classifications can constitute *some* evidence of "non-analogy," this evidence is far outweighed by the references' structural and functional similarities that render them analogous art. *See In re Ellis*, 476 F.2d 1370, 1372 (CCPA 1973) (noting that (1) diverse patent office classification of prior art references is some evidence of "non-analogy," and (2) cross-references in official search notes is some evidence of "analogy," the similarities and differences in structure and function of the references' disclosed inventions carry far greater weight).

Appellant's reliance on a non-precedential Board decision that, according to Appellant, held that a vehicle-based control was non-analogous

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to a similar function in a building (Appeal Br. 46), is unavailing. Not only do the facts in that case differ from those at issue here, as a non-precedential decision, it is not binding on this panel in any event. *See* PTAB Standard Operating Procedure 2 (Rev. 10) ("SOP 2") § I(B), https://www.uspto.gov/sites/default/files/documents/SOP2%20R10%20FINAL.pdf.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 47), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

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Nor are we persuaded of error in the Examiner's rationale for combining Abe with the Beliles/Buck system despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (*see* Appeal Br. 53–58; Reply Br. 3–5). A key aspect of the Examiner's rationale relies on the functionality of Abe's control apparatus in Figures 15 and 16. *See* Ans. 6. Given this functionality, the Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to implement an internet-connected control server that (1) acquires and processes information, and (2) sends associated control commands over the Internet to a controlled device and actuator when an abnormality occurs. *See* Final Act. 20; Ans. 6.

We see no error in these findings and conclusions. Although the Examiner's citation to paragraphs 50 and 51 on page 19 of the Final Office Action pertains to Abe's first disclosed embodiment, we nevertheless see no reason why this control apparatus functionality could not also be provided in conjunction with that of Abe's second embodiment in Figure 15 as the Examiner proposes despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 55). First, although Figure 15's embodiment uses a control apparatus 101 instead of control apparatus 100 in Figure 1, the two respective control apparatuses are nonetheless strikingly similar in many respects. As shown in Abe's Figures 2 and 16, control apparatus 101 has the same sections 11–15 as control apparatus 100, including control rule accumulation section 14. Given this striking similarity, the Examiner's reliance on Abe's first and second embodiments is reasonable, at least regarding the particular functionality from these embodiments on which the Examiner relies. We reach this conclusion even assuming, without deciding, that control apparatus 100 in Abe's Figure 2 is inside a building, unlike control apparatus 101 in Figure 15 as Appellant contends (Appeal Br. 55). Despite these

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purported differences, the control apparatues' structure and control functionalities are nonetheless strikingly similar as noted above and we, therefore, see no error in the Examiner's reliance on teachings from these embodiments in the rejection.

Second, it is well settled that "[c]ombining two embodiments disclosed adjacent to each other in a prior art patent does not require a leap of inventiveness." *Boston Scientific Scimed, Inc. v. Cordis Corp.*, 554 F.3d 982, 991 (Fed. Cir. 2009). That is the case here. In short, in light of Abe, the Examiner's proposed enhancement to the Beliles/Buck system is not based on impermissible hindsight as Appellant alleges (Reply Br. 21), but rather uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Appellant's contention that it is ostensibly unclear why Beliles and Abe are analogous *to each other* (Appeal Br. 54) is unavailing. Prior art is analogous if it is (1) from the same field of endeavor as the invention, regardless of the problem addressed, or (2) reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved. *Bigio*, 381 F.3d at 1325. The analogous art test, then, does not ask whether the prior art references are analogous *to each other* as Appellant seems to suggest (*see* Appeal Br. 54), but rather asks whether the references are analogous to the claimed subject matter. *See id.; see also In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 986-87 (Fed. Cir. 2006). Because Beliles and Abe both involve environment control networks as the Examiner indicates (Ans. 6), the references are not only in the same field of endeavor as Appellant's invention, but they are also reasonably pertinent to Appellant's problem in that regard.

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Lastly, we find unpersuasive Appellant's contention that the Examiner's combining Beliles and Abe is improper because both systems are ostensibly self-contained and independently operate effectively. *See* Appeal Br. 57–58. To be sure, the court in *Kinetic Concepts* noted that because two cited prior art references independently accomplished similar functions, namely draining fluids, each device independently operated effectively such that ordinarily skilled artisans seeking to create a better device to drain fluids from a wound would have no reason to combine the features of both devices into a single device. *Kinetic Concepts, Inc. v. Smith & Nephew, Inc.*, 688 F.3d 1342, 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2012).

Not only are the facts in *Kinetic Concepts* regarding draining fluids from a wound entirely different from those at issue here, we also note that familiar items may have obvious uses beyond their primary purposes, and often ordinarily skilled artisans can fit multiple references' teachings together like puzzle pieces, as is the case here. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 420. On this record, then, the Examiner's proposed enhancement to the Beliles/Buck system, namely (1) processing captured voice data received from the Beliles/Buck system; (2) sending a message to the controlled device over the Internet, where the message is received by the controlled device via a wireless network; and (3) operating an actuator in the controlled device responsive to the received message (*see* Final Act. 19–20; Ans. 6) uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1, and claims 6, 7, and 10 not argued separately with particularity.

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Claim 2

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 2 reciting that the controlled device is part of, integrated with, *or* the same as, the client device. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one recited alternative need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 60–61), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on the cited prior art for at least suggesting the recited limitations for the reasons noted above and by the Examiner. Final Act. 20; Ans. 7 (citing Buck ¶¶ 20, 31, 50).

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's findings regarding the limitations of claim 2 are inconsistent with claim 1 (*see* Appeal Br. 60), we disagree. In rejecting independent claim 1, the Examiner finds that Buck teaches, among other things, that a *client device* sends captured voice data to a server via a wireless network. *See* Final Act. 18. As Buck explains in paragraph 28, the vehicle's wireless buses convey control and/or actuator signals to *remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle)* destinations. Given this disclosure in light of the Examiner's findings, we see no reason why a vehicle and its data processing and transmission components cannot be a "client device" as claimed, particularly given the client-based voice data generated in Buck's vehicle that is sent to remote destinations which, as noted previously, include servers under the Examiner's interpretation. *See* Final Act. 18; Ans. 7.

In rejecting dependent claim 2, the Examiner finds that the controlled device, namely Buck's seating system, electronic entertainment, etc., is *part of* the client device, namely the vehicle. Final Act. 20 (citing Buck ¶ 20).

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These findings not only satisfy the recited "part of" alternative noted above, they are also consistent with those made for independent claim 1.

In short, Appellant fails to persuasively rebut the Examiner's finding that Buck teaches a "controlled device," for example, a seating system, that is part of a "client device," namely a vehicle or related system. *See* Final Act. 18–19; Ans. 18.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 2.

Claim 3

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 3 reciting that the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person. Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 61–62; Reply Br. 5), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on the cited prior art for at least suggesting the recited limitations for the reasons noted above and by the Examiner. Final Act. 20; Ans. 7–8 (citing Buck ¶¶ 37–38; Abe, Fig. 16).

In short, Appellant does not persuasively rebut the Examiner's finding that Buck teaches the recited voice recognition algorithm, and that it would have been obvious to process that algorithm at a remote server, such as that disclosed by Abe. *See* Ans. 8. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417. Appellant's arguments regarding Buck's individual shortcomings in this regard (Appeal Br. 61–62) do not show nonobviousness where, as here, the rejection is based on the cited references' collective teachings. *See Merck*, 800 F.2d at 1097.

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Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 3.

Claim 4

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 4 reciting, in pertinent part, that (1) the client sends sensor data to the server via the wireless network, and (2) the server sends the message responsive to the sensor data. Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 62), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on the cited prior art for at least suggesting the recited limitations for the reasons noted above and by the Examiner. Final Act. 21; Ans. 8 (citing Beliles ¶¶ 52, 54; Figs. 1, 6; Abe, Fig. 15). Appellant's arguments regarding Beliles's individual shortcomings in this regard (Appeal Br. 62) do not show nonobviousness where, as here, the rejection is based on the cited references' collective teachings. *See Merck*, 800 F.2d at 1097.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 4.

Claim 5

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 5 reciting, in pertinent part, the sensor is (1) a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature *or* to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, *or* (2) a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light or gamma rays. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited sensors need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

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Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 63), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Beliles for at least suggesting the recited thermoelectric sensor, particularly in view of (1) Beliles's exemplary and non-limiting list of sensors 121–124 in Figure 1, and (2) event sensing involves updating current conditions that include *temperature* as noted in paragraph 52. *See* Final Act. 21–22; Ans. 8 (citing Beliles ¶¶ 16, 28, 52; Fig. 1).

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 5.

Claim 8

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 8 reciting, in pertinent part, capturing the human voice data by multiple microphones in the client device. Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 63–64; Reply Br. 5–6), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 23) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly in view of Buck's speech recognition system interfacing with an array of directional microphones in paragraph 31.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why directional microphones could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, detect sound in the direction of the speaker to detect speech, thus minimizing or attenuating detected sounds from other directions that are unrelated to speech. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

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Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 8.

Claim 9

For reasons similar to those made regarding claim 8, we also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 9 reciting that the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphone array operative to estimate a (1) number; (2) magnitude; (3) frequency; (4) Direction-of-Arrival; (5) distance; or (6) speed of a phenomenon impinging on the array. *See* Final Act. 23; Ans. 9 (citing Buck ¶ 31). Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 64–65; Reply Br. 5–6), we see no reason why directional microphones, such as those in Buck's paragraph 31, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, detect sound in the direction of the speaker to detect speech, thus minimizing or attenuating detected sounds from other directions that are unrelated to speech. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 9.

Claims 11 and 12

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 11 reciting, in pertinent part, the client device *or* controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using an address stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device for uniquely identifying the

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respective device in the network. Our emphasis on the term "or" above underscores that only one of the recited addressable devices need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

A key aspect of the Examiner's rejection is that communication between devices is via data packets exchanged over a network using the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) protocol. *See* Final Act. 24; Ans. 9–10. Notably, the Examiner also finds that network communication process 244 is used by network device 200 to communicate information packets and frames among *other* network devices. Ans. 9–10; Beliles ¶ 33.

Given this functionality, we see no error in the Examiner's conclusion that it would have been obvious for the client or controlled devices to be addressable to receive data packets under Beliles's TCP/IP scheme as the Examiner proposes even assuming, without deciding, that it was known to address ports connected to those devices, such as telephone connections in a dial-up environment as Appellant contends (Appeal Br. 65). In short, addressing the client or controlled devices themselves to receive data packets would have been at least an obvious variation in light of Beliles's network-based data communication functionality. *Accord* Bd. Dec. 43–44 (concluding that providing addressable devices in connection with the Beliles/Abe system would, among other things, facilitate identifying and communicating with those devices over a network). Nor has Appellant shown that addressing the client and controlled devices would have been uniquely challenging or otherwise beyond the level of ordinarily skilled artisans. *See Leapfrog Enters., Inc. v. Fisher-Price, Inc.*, 485 F.3d 1157, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

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Because it would have been obvious for Beliles's client and controlled devices to be addressable as noted above, using an address stored in those devices for that purpose would have likewise been obvious as the Examiner indicates. *See* Final Act. 24; Ans. 9–10. We reach this conclusion noting the network devices' memory 240 which, as shown in Figure 2, stores data associated with *network communication* process 244 that, notably, communicates packets and frames of information among network devices. *See* Beliles ¶¶ 31–33. Even assuming, without deciding, that Beliles does not specify the content of this memory explicitly as Appellant contends (Appeal Br. 65), Beliles's Figure 2 nonetheless shows the box for memory 240 encompassing, among other things, network communication process 244—a process that exchanges data between addressed devices under the TCP/IP protocol as noted previously. Beliles, then, at least suggests storing addresses associated with this network communication process in at least memory 240.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 11, and claim 12 not argued separately with particularity.

Claim 13

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 13 reciting a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN) is (1) according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.15.1-2005 standards, *or* (2) a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited

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WPAN aspects enumerated above need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 66; Reply Br. 6), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 25; Ans. 10) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly in view of Buck's speech recognition system interfacing with a network using wireless protocols, where the speech recognition controller is compliant with, among other protocols, Bluetooth™ and Zigbee™ in paragraph 52.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why a WPAN could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data regarding recognized speech wirelessly between devices using standard protocols. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 13.

Claim 14

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 14 reciting the wireless network is a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) that is according to, or based on, the recited IEEE standards. Although the Examiner's rejection incorrectly quotes claim 13 as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 66), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner's other findings in the rejection and the Answer are nonetheless commensurate with claim 14's limitations that recite a WLAN. *See* Final Act. 25; Ans. 10 (citing Beliles ¶ 27 and Figure 1 for teaching a LAN). We

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see no harmful error in these findings, for Beliles notes in paragraph 27 that network cloud 110 can not only be wireless, but also a LAN.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why a WLAN could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data wirelessly between devices within a local area using standard protocols. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Appellant's contention that the Examiner's rejection of the parent claim is based on another reference and, therefore, Beliles purportedly cannot be used to teach the recited feature in a dependent claim (Reply Br. 6) is unavailing, for the Examiner relies on Beliles for teaching the recited wireless network in rejecting claim 1 from which claim 14 depends. *See* Final Act. 17 (finding that Beliles discloses a method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a *wireless* network); Ans. 7 (mapping Beliles's computer network 100 to the recited wireless network). And to the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's reliance on Beliles in rejecting claim 14 somehow conflicts with the Examiner's reliance on Buck in connection with the rejection of independent claim 1 (*see* Appeal Br. 66–67; Reply Br. 6), we disagree.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 14.

Claim 15

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 15 reciting the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed *or*

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unlicensed radio frequency (RF) band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited RF bands need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Although the Examiner's indication in the rejection that claim 15 "does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 13" is puzzling given the claims' different limitations as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 67–68), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner clarifies the rejection on page 10 of the Answer by citing Buck's wireless networks in paragraphs 51 and 52 that include, among other things, a Zigbee™ wireless network that the Examiner finds uses an unlicensed RF band as claimed—a finding that is undisputed. *See* Reply Br. 6 (acknowledging that Buck may disclose the recited feature).

Given this teaching, we see no reason why a wireless network using an unlicensed RF band, such as that disclosed in Buck's paragraphs 51 and 52, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data wirelessly between devices within a local area using conventional RF bands designated for that purpose. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 68), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a

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petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 15.

Claim 16

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 16 reciting, in pertinent part, that the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is either a Third *or* Fourth Generation network, each of which uses one of the recited alternative systems or protocols associated with those respective networks. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited networks need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

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Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 68–69; Reply Br. 7), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 26; Ans. 10–11) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly in view of Buck's speech recognition system interfacing with a network using *cellular* or wireless protocols or *cellular telephones* in paragraph 52.

Given this teaching, we see no error in the Examiner's conclusion that it would have been obvious to provide one of the recited cellular telephone networks in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data wirelessly between devices using known cellular telephone networks and associated data transmission schemes. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 16.

Claim 17

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 17 reciting that the client device *or* the controlled device is integrated in, part of, *or* entirely included in, an appliance. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that (1) only one of the recited devices, and (2) only one of the recited orientations with respect to the appliance need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 69–72; Reply Br. 7), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe's paragraph 34 (Final Act. 27; Ans. 11–12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations,

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particularly since an appliance, such as air conditioner 52, is one of the devices to be controlled as shown in Figure 1. This functionality suggests that the controlled device is at least part of that appliance as claimed.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why the controlled device could not be at least part of an appliance in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, control automatically appliances that are commonly used in homes and offices, such as air conditioners, thus precluding the need to manually control those appliances. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 17.

Claim 18

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 18 reciting that the appliance's primary functionality is associated with food storage, handling, *or* preparation. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited functionalities need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 72; Reply Br. 7), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe (Final Act. 27; Ans. 11) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly since air conditioner 52 is one of the devices to be controlled as shown in Figure 1.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why an appliance in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system, such as Abe's air conditioner 52, would not be at least *associated with* the recited functionalities as the Examiner proposes to,

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among other things, use the air conditioner appliance in connection with storing or handling food by keeping food cooler to avoid spoilage. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 16.

Claims 19–24

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claims 19–24 reciting (1) various types of appliances and associated functionalities including heating food (claim 19), environmental control (claim 21), temperature control (claim 22), and cleaning (claim 23); and (2) various other types of appliances in claims 20 and 24.

Although the Examiner's indication in the rejection that each of claims 19 to 24 "does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17" is puzzling given the claims' different limitations as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 72–73), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner clarifies the rejection on pages 11 and 12 of the Answer by finding that the network-connected home appliances in Abe's paragraph 38 can include the recited appliances.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 72–73; Reply Br. 7–8), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe's paragraph 38 and Figure 1 (Ans. 11–12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly since air conditioner 52—a home appliance—is just one of the devices to be controlled as shown in Figure 1. Given Abe's exemplary and non-limiting reference to the home network connecting

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various types of sensors *and devices* installed within a home, we see no error in the Examiner's finding that these various types of devices could include the devices and functionalities recited in claims 19 to 24 and are, therefore, obvious variations. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 73), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

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Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 19–24.

Claim 25

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 25 reciting that the actuator is an electric light source that emits visible *or* non-visible light for illumination or indication, where the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited light types need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 73–75; Reply Br. 8–9),[4] we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 28; Ans. 12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations. Buck's speech recognition and control process interfaces with, among other things, in-vehicle devices that, through actuators, adjust electronic elements and devices—elements that reasonably include visible light sources, such as headlights or cabin lights as the Examiner indicates. *See* Final Act. 28; Ans. 25 (citing Buck ¶ 32). We reach this conclusion noting that Buck's paragraph 20 states, quite broadly, that the system can adjust or activate *any* vehicle-related system that includes not only a seating system, mirror controls, or entertainment systems, but also *any* in-vehicle or vehicle-related system.

[4] Appellant's assertion that the Examiner's rejection of claim 25 is based on Abe's paragraph 32 (Appeal Br. 73) is incorrect. Rather, the Examiner cites Buck's paragraph 32 to reject claim 25. *See* Final Act. 28.

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Given these teachings that are replete with broad and non-limiting terms, and leaving aside the fact that illuminance is sensed in Abe's Figure 3, we see no reason why an electric visible light source actuator, such as an actuator for vehicle headlights or cabin lights, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, control the visible light source automatically via voice commands. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 25.

Claims 26–30

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claims 26–30 reciting (1) the electric light source comprises one of various types of alternative light sources (claim 26); (2) a motion actuator (claim 27); and (3) a sounder (claims 28–30).

Although the Examiner's indication in the rejection that each of claims 26 to 30 "does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25" (Final Act. 28) is puzzling given the claims' different limitations as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 76), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner clarifies the rejection on page 12 of the Answer by finding that Buck's paragraph 32 teaches various actuators that include headlights, sounders, and other actuators that enable mechanical adjustments.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 76; Reply Br. 9), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck's paragraph 32

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(Ans. 12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly since Buck's speech recognition and control process interfaces with, among other things, in-vehicle devices that, through actuators, adjust electronic and mechanical elements and devices—elements that reasonably include visible light sources, motion actuators, and sounders. We reach this conclusion noting that Buck's paragraph 20 states, quite broadly, that the system can adjust or activate *any* vehicle-related system that includes not only a seating system, mirror controls, or entertainment systems, but also *any* in-vehicle or vehicle-related system.

Given these teachings that are replete with broad and non-limiting terms, we see no reason why actuators, such as the recited electric visible light source, motion actuator, and sounder, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, control those sources automatically via voice commands. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 76), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that

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should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 26–30.

CONCLUSION

In summary:

Claims Rejected	35 U.S.C. §	Reference(s) /Basis	Affirmed	Reversed
1–30	103	Beliles, Buck, Abe	1–30	

TIME PERIOD FOR RESPONSE

No time period for taking any subsequent action in connection with this appeal may be extended under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(1).

AFFIRMED

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Ex parte YEHUDA BINDER and BENJAMIN MAYTAL

Appeal 2019-002056
Application 15/657,163
Technology Center 2400

Before JOHN A. JEFFERY, JUSTIN BUSCH, and
LINZY T. McCARTNEY, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

JEFFERY, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION ON APPEAL

Under 35 U.S.C. § 134(a), Appellant[1] appeals from the Examiner's decision to reject claims 1–30. We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6(b).

We AFFIRM.

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[1] We use the word "Appellant" to refer to "applicant" as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.42. Appellant identifies the real party in interest as May Patents Ltd. Appeal Br. 1.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Appellant's invention is a voice control system used in connection with a building, where the system uses a server implementing gateway or control functionalities. *See* Abstract; Spec. 1, 178–80; Fig. 19. Controller functionality can be integrated in a server external to the building. *See* Spec. 162–63; Figs. 15–15a. Claim 1 is illustrative:

> 1. A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising:
>
> capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data;
>
> sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data;
>
> receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data;
>
> processing, by the server, the captured human voice data;
>
> responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet;
>
> receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and
>
> operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.

RELATED APPEALS

Appellant informs us of three related appeals in copending applications (1) 13/733,634; (2) 15/361,434; and (3) 15/716,881. Appeal Br. 2. One of these appeals, namely the appeal in the '634 application, has been decided. *See Ex parte Binder*, Appeal 2018-007694 (PTAB Mar. 2, 2020)

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("Bd. Dec."). In that appeal, among other things, we affirmed the Examiner's obviousness rejections that cited two of the three references at issue here, namely Beliles and Abe cited below. *See* Bd. Dec. 32–54.

THE REJECTION[2]

The Examiner rejected claims 1–30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as unpatentable over Beliles (US 2007/0283005 A1; published Dec. 6, 2007), Buck (US 2009/0089065 A1; published Apr. 2, 2009), and Abe (US 2012/0253480 A1; published Oct. 4, 2012). Final Act. 17–28.[3]

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND CONTENTIONS

Regarding independent claim 1, the Examiner finds that Beliles uses a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building. Final Act. 17. Although the Examiner acknowledges that Beliles does not (1) capture human voice data by a microphone in the client device; (2) operate an actuator in a controlled device responsive to the captured voice data; and (3) send the voice data to the server via the wireless network, where the server receives the voice data over the Internet, the Examiner cites Buck as teaching these features. Final Act. 18–19. The Examiner also acknowledges that the Beliles/Buck system does not (1) process the captured voice data;

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[2] Because the Examiner withdrew rejections under §§ 101 and 112 (Ans. 3–4), those rejections are not before us.

[3] Throughout this opinion, we refer to (1) the Final Office Action mailed September 4, 2018 ("Final Act."); (2) the Appeal Brief filed October 3, 2018 ("Appeal Br."); (3) the Examiner's Answer mailed January 4, 2019 ("Ans."); and (4) the Reply Brief filed January 13, 2019 ("Reply Br.").

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(2) send a message to the controlled device that is received by the controlled device; and (3) operate the actuator in the controlled device responsive to the received message, but cites Abe for teaching these features in concluding that the claim would have been obvious. Final Act. 19–20.

Appellant argues that the Examiner improperly combined the cited references. Appeal Br. 45–58; Reply Br. 2–5. According to Appellant, not only is the Examiner's proposed combination unclear, Beliles and Buck are non-analogous, and adding voice processing capabilities to Beliles as the Examiner proposes changes Beliles's principle of operation. Appeal Br. 45–49. Appellant further contends that the Examiner's articulated rationale to combine the references is improper because (1) the primary reference, Beliles, already has the capabilities for which Abe was cited; (2) it is unclear why these two references are analogous to each other; (3) the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in the Examiner's earlier restriction requirement; and (4) the Examiner picks and chooses subject matter from different embodiments in Abe to arrive at the claimed invention. Appeal Br. 53–58; Reply Br. 3–5. Appellant adds that Buck does not teach the voice data sending and receiving steps, and Beliles does not teach the recited Internet-connected server external to a building and wireless network. Appeal Br. 58–60; Reply Br. 5. Appellant argues various other recited limitations summarized below.

ISSUES

Under § 103, has the Examiner erred by finding that Beliles, Buck, and Abe collectively would have taught or suggested:

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(1) operating an actuator in a controlled device responsive to captured human voice data, where the method is used with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, where the client device sends the voice data to the server via the wireless network, and the server receives that data over the Internet as recited in claim 1?

(2) the particular limitations recited in dependent claims 2–5, 8, 9, 11, and 13–30?

II. Is the Examiner's proposed combination of the cited references supported by articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to justify the Examiner's obviousness conclusion?

ANALYSIS

Claims 1, 6, 7, and 10

On this record, we are not persuaded of error in the Examiner's obviousness rejection of independent claim 1. As shown in Beliles's Figure 1 reproduced below, Beliles discloses a computer network 100 in a building comprising, among other things, fire sensor 123 connected to sensor translator 132 that is, in turn, connected to a network device (router 152) that is connected to network cloud 110 to which fire suppression device 161, door locks 162, and other physical control devices are connected. *See* Beliles ¶¶ 15–17, 27–29, 34.

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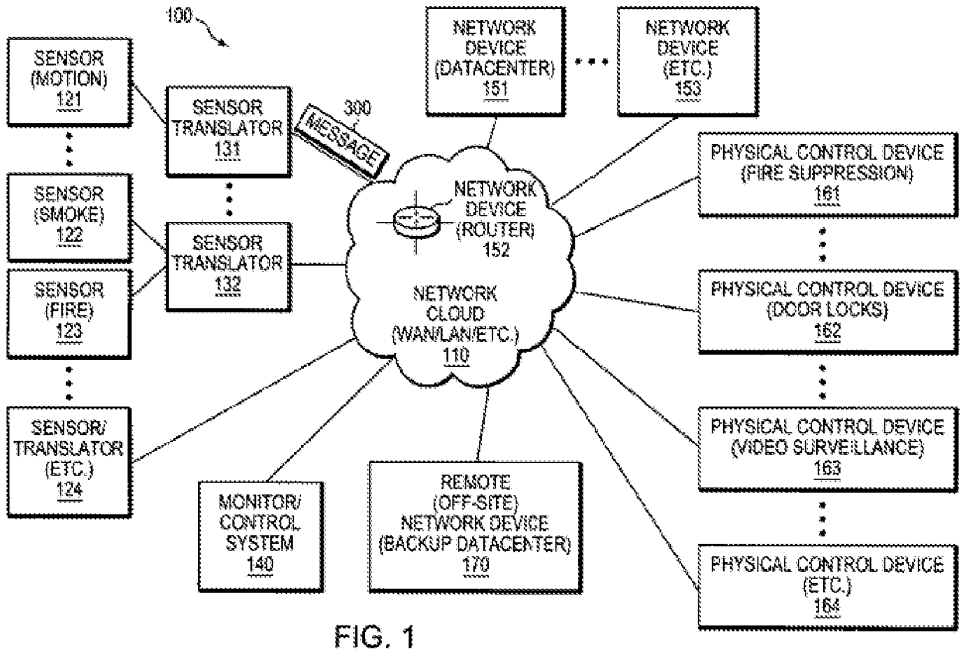


FIG. 1

Beliles's computer network 100 in Figure 1

As shown above, network cloud 110 is connected to various network devices 151–153 that include data centers, routers, personal computers, etc. Beliles ¶ 29. These network devices, detailed in Beliles's Figure 2 and paragraphs 31 to 33, are "client devices" at least with respect to the external monitoring/control system 140 that corresponds to the recited Internet-connected server device consistent with the Examiner's mapping. *See* Final Act. 17; Ans. 5–7 (citing Beliles ¶¶ 15–16, 34).

Although physical events, such as detected fires, can be conveyed from the sensors to monitoring/control system 140 using proprietary signaling systems, such as an internal fire alarm system, these events can also be sent over the Internet. Beliles ¶ 34. To the extent that Appellant contends that this Internet-based functionality must be limited to an internal

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network within the building, and somehow cannot involve an external network (*see* Reply Br. 59–60), we disagree. Not only is there no persuasive evidence on this record to substantiate Appellant's contention, ordinarily skilled artisans would understand that external networks are the very essence of the Internet and the *World Wide* Web. Therefore, Beliles at least suggests an external network.

Nor does Appellant persuasively rebut the Examiner's reliance on Beliles's paragraph 27 for teaching communicating over a wireless network, particularly since Beliles teaches in that paragraph that network 100 may be configured as a wireless network. We likewise see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Beliles's monitoring/control system 140 for teaching the recited Internet-connected server device. *See* Ans. 5–7 (citing Beliles ¶ 34).

We also see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck for at least suggesting (1) capturing human voice data by a microphone in a client device, namely a vehicle; and (2) sending the voice data to the server via a wireless network, where the server receives the voice data over the Internet. Final Act. 18–19; Ans. 7. As shown in Buck's Figure 4, the system converts spoken words into commands using speech recognition device 402 connected to vehicle buses 408 and actuator 406. Buck ¶ 28. Notably, the buses may be *wireless* and convey control and/or actuator signals to *remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle)* destinations. *Id.*

Given this functionality, Buck at least suggests sending captured voice data wirelessly to a remote destination external to the vehicle. Although Buck does not specify these remote destinations that receive the captured voice data, we nonetheless see no reason why these destinations cannot

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include Internet-connected servers as the Examiner indicates. *See* Final Act. 18; Ans. 7. To the extent Appellant contends otherwise, there is no persuasive evidence on this record to substantiate such a contention.

Given the Beliles/Buck system's Internet-based functionality, we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe merely to show that providing an Internet-based control apparatus 101 that is external to a building is known in the art as shown in Abe's Figure 15, and that providing such external control functionality in connection with the Beliles/Buck system would have been at least an obvious variation. *See* Final Act. 19–20; Ans. 6; *see also* Abe ¶ 93. That (1) detected events associated with fires can be conveyed *over the Internet* from the sensors to monitoring/control system 140 as noted in Beliles's paragraph 34, and (2) captured voice data is sent *wirelessly* to a *remote* destination in Buck's paragraph 28 only bolsters the Examiner's findings and conclusions in this regard.

Nor does Appellant persuasively rebut the Examiner's mapping of Abe's control apparatus 101 to a control server (*see* Ans. 6)—a mapping that we find reasonable on this record given the control apparatus's external control capabilities for in-building networked sensor-based systems via Internet 300 in Figure 15. *See* Abe ¶¶ 93–96. As the Examiner indicates, Abe's in-building systems in Figure 15 include image display device 51 and air conditioner 52 that are controlled devices with actuators. *See* Ans. 6; Abe ¶ 95.

Given this functionality considered in light of the other cited references' teachings, we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe for teaching (1) processing captured voice data received from the Beliles/Buck system; (2) sending a message to the controlled device over the Internet,

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where the message is received by the controlled device via a wireless network; and (3) operating an actuator in the controlled device responsive to the received message. *See* Final Act. 19–20; Ans. 6.

Appellant's arguments regarding the alleged individual shortcomings of Beliles, Buck, and Abe (Appeal Br. 58–60) are unavailing where, as here, the rejection is based on the cited references' collective teachings. *See In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Nor are we persuaded of error in the Examiner's rationale for combining Beliles, Buck, and Abe despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (*see* Appeal Br. 45–58; Reply Br. 2–5). First, we see no error in the Examiner's articulated rationale for combining Beliles and Buck, namely to provide hands-free actuator control and operation using voice commands in connection with Beliles's system. *See* Final Act. 18–19; Ans. 4–5. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 417 (2007).

To be sure, if the Examiner's proposed modification renders the prior art unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, the Examiner has failed to make a prima facie case of obviousness. *See In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 902 (Fed. Cir. 1984). But that is not the case here. Providing voice-based control, such as that in Buck, in connection with Beliles's system as the Examiner proposes would not render Beliles's system unsuitable for its intended purpose as Appellant seems to suggest (*see* Appeal Br. 48–49), but would merely provide *additional* voice-based control capabilities to at least augment Beliles's sensor-based control system—an enhancement yielding a predictable result. *Accord* Ans. 4 (noting that combining Buck with Beliles

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improves Beliles's system by *adding* human speech recognition and actuator voice control).

We see no error in the Examiner's proposed combination despite the fact that Buck's voice control system is used in connection with a vehicle. As noted previously, Buck's *wireless* buses 408 in Figure 4 convey control and/or actuator signals to *remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle)* destinations. Buck ¶ 28. Because Buck at least suggests sending captured voice data wirelessly to a remote destination external to the vehicle for control purposes, Buck is at least reasonably pertinent to Appellant's problem of sending captured data to a remote location for processing and control and, therefore, is analogous art. *See In re Bigio*, 381 F.3d 1320, 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (noting that prior art is analogous if it is (1) from the same field of endeavor regardless of the problem addressed, or (2) reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved).

We reach this conclusion despite Beliles's and Buck's different patent classifications as Appellant indicates. *See* Appeal Br. 46–47. Although these diverse classifications can constitute *some* evidence of "non-analogy," this evidence is far outweighed by the references' structural and functional similarities that render them analogous art. *See In re Ellis*, 476 F.2d 1370, 1372 (CCPA 1973) (noting that (1) diverse patent office classification of prior art references is some evidence of "non-analogy," and (2) cross-references in official search notes is some evidence of "analogy," the similarities and differences in structure and function of the references' disclosed inventions carry far greater weight).

Appellant's reliance on a non-precedential Board decision that, according to Appellant, held that a vehicle-based control was non-analogous

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to a similar function in a building (Appeal Br. 46), is unavailing. Not only do the facts in that case differ from those at issue here, as a non-precedential decision, it is not binding on this panel in any event. *See* PTAB Standard Operating Procedure 2 (Rev. 10) ("SOP 2") § I(B), https://www.uspto.gov/sites/default/files/documents/SOP2%20R10%20FINAL.pdf.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 47), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

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Nor are we persuaded of error in the Examiner's rationale for combining Abe with the Beliles/Buck system despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (*see* Appeal Br. 53–58; Reply Br. 3–5). A key aspect of the Examiner's rationale relies on the functionality of Abe's control apparatus in Figures 15 and 16. *See* Ans. 6. Given this functionality, the Examiner concludes that it would have been obvious to implement an internet-connected control server that (1) acquires and processes information, and (2) sends associated control commands over the Internet to a controlled device and actuator when an abnormality occurs. *See* Final Act. 20; Ans. 6.

We see no error in these findings and conclusions. Although the Examiner's citation to paragraphs 50 and 51 on page 19 of the Final Office Action pertains to Abe's first disclosed embodiment, we nevertheless see no reason why this control apparatus functionality could not also be provided in conjunction with that of Abe's second embodiment in Figure 15 as the Examiner proposes despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 55). First, although Figure 15's embodiment uses a control apparatus 101 instead of control apparatus 100 in Figure 1, the two respective control apparatuses are nonetheless strikingly similar in many respects. As shown in Abe's Figures 2 and 16, control apparatus 101 has the same sections 11–15 as control apparatus 100, including control rule accumulation section 14. Given this striking similarity, the Examiner's reliance on Abe's first and second embodiments is reasonable, at least regarding the particular functionality from these embodiments on which the Examiner relies. We reach this conclusion even assuming, without deciding, that control apparatus 100 in Abe's Figure 2 is inside a building, unlike control apparatus 101 in Figure 15 as Appellant contends (Appeal Br. 55). Despite these

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purported differences, the control apparatues' structure and control functionalities are nonetheless strikingly similar as noted above and we, therefore, see no error in the Examiner's reliance on teachings from these embodiments in the rejection.

Second, it is well settled that "[c]ombining two embodiments disclosed adjacent to each other in a prior art patent does not require a leap of inventiveness." *Boston Scientific Scimed, Inc. v. Cordis Corp.*, 554 F.3d 982, 991 (Fed. Cir. 2009). That is the case here. In short, in light of Abe, the Examiner's proposed enhancement to the Beliles/Buck system is not based on impermissible hindsight as Appellant alleges (Reply Br. 21), but rather uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Appellant's contention that it is ostensibly unclear why Beliles and Abe are analogous *to each other* (Appeal Br. 54) is unavailing. Prior art is analogous if it is (1) from the same field of endeavor as the invention, regardless of the problem addressed, or (2) reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor is involved. *Bigio*, 381 F.3d at 1325. The analogous art test, then, does not ask whether the prior art references are analogous *to each other* as Appellant seems to suggest (*see* Appeal Br. 54), but rather asks whether the references are analogous to the claimed subject matter. *See id.; see also In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 986-87 (Fed. Cir. 2006). Because Beliles and Abe both involve environment control networks as the Examiner indicates (Ans. 6), the references are not only in the same field of endeavor as Appellant's invention, but they are also reasonably pertinent to Appellant's problem in that regard.

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Lastly, we find unpersuasive Appellant's contention that the Examiner's combining Beliles and Abe is improper because both systems are ostensibly self-contained and independently operate effectively. *See* Appeal Br. 57–58. To be sure, the court in *Kinetic Concepts* noted that because two cited prior art references independently accomplished similar functions, namely draining fluids, each device independently operated effectively such that ordinarily skilled artisans seeking to create a better device to drain fluids from a wound would have no reason to combine the features of both devices into a single device. *Kinetic Concepts, Inc. v. Smith & Nephew, Inc.*, 688 F.3d 1342, 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2012).

Not only are the facts in *Kinetic Concepts* regarding draining fluids from a wound entirely different from those at issue here, we also note that familiar items may have obvious uses beyond their primary purposes, and often ordinarily skilled artisans can fit multiple references' teachings together like puzzle pieces, as is the case here. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 420. On this record, then, the Examiner's proposed enhancement to the Beliles/Buck system, namely (1) processing captured voice data received from the Beliles/Buck system; (2) sending a message to the controlled device over the Internet, where the message is received by the controlled device via a wireless network; and (3) operating an actuator in the controlled device responsive to the received message (*see* Final Act. 19–20; Ans. 6) uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 1, and claims 6, 7, and 10 not argued separately with particularity.

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Claim 2

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 2 reciting that the controlled device is part of, integrated with, *or* the same as, the client device. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one recited alternative need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 60–61), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on the cited prior art for at least suggesting the recited limitations for the reasons noted above and by the Examiner. Final Act. 20; Ans. 7 (citing Buck ¶¶ 20, 31, 50).

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's findings regarding the limitations of claim 2 are inconsistent with claim 1 (*see* Appeal Br. 60), we disagree. In rejecting independent claim 1, the Examiner finds that Buck teaches, among other things, that a *client device* sends captured voice data to a server via a wireless network. *See* Final Act. 18. As Buck explains in paragraph 28, the vehicle's wireless buses convey control and/or actuator signals to *remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle)* destinations. Given this disclosure in light of the Examiner's findings, we see no reason why a vehicle and its data processing and transmission components cannot be a "client device" as claimed, particularly given the client-based voice data generated in Buck's vehicle that is sent to remote destinations which, as noted previously, include servers under the Examiner's interpretation. *See* Final Act. 18; Ans. 7.

In rejecting dependent claim 2, the Examiner finds that the controlled device, namely Buck's seating system, electronic entertainment, etc., is *part of* the client device, namely the vehicle. Final Act. 20 (citing Buck ¶ 20).

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These findings not only satisfy the recited "part of" alternative noted above, they are also consistent with those made for independent claim 1.

In short, Appellant fails to persuasively rebut the Examiner's finding that Buck teaches a "controlled device," for example, a seating system, that is part of a "client device," namely a vehicle or related system. *See* Final Act. 18–19; Ans. 18.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 2.

Claim 3

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 3 reciting that the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person. Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 61–62; Reply Br. 5), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on the cited prior art for at least suggesting the recited limitations for the reasons noted above and by the Examiner. Final Act. 20; Ans. 7–8 (citing Buck ¶¶ 37–38; Abe, Fig. 16).

In short, Appellant does not persuasively rebut the Examiner's finding that Buck teaches the recited voice recognition algorithm, and that it would have been obvious to process that algorithm at a remote server, such as that disclosed by Abe. *See* Ans. 8. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417. Appellant's arguments regarding Buck's individual shortcomings in this regard (Appeal Br. 61–62) do not show nonobviousness where, as here, the rejection is based on the cited references' collective teachings. *See Merck*, 800 F.2d at 1097.

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Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 3.

Claim 4

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 4 reciting, in pertinent part, that (1) the client sends sensor data to the server via the wireless network, and (2) the server sends the message responsive to the sensor data. Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 62), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on the cited prior art for at least suggesting the recited limitations for the reasons noted above and by the Examiner. Final Act. 21; Ans. 8 (citing Beliles ¶¶ 52, 54; Figs. 1, 6; Abe, Fig. 15). Appellant's arguments regarding Beliles's individual shortcomings in this regard (Appeal Br. 62) do not show nonobviousness where, as here, the rejection is based on the cited references' collective teachings. *See Merck*, 800 F.2d at 1097.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 4.

Claim 5

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 5 reciting, in pertinent part, the sensor is (1) a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature *or* to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, *or* (2) a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light or gamma rays. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited sensors need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

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Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 63), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Beliles for at least suggesting the recited thermoelectric sensor, particularly in view of (1) Beliles's exemplary and non-limiting list of sensors 121–124 in Figure 1, and (2) event sensing involves updating current conditions that include *temperature* as noted in paragraph 52. *See* Final Act. 21–22; Ans. 8 (citing Beliles ¶¶ 16, 28, 52; Fig. 1).

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 5.

Claim 8

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 8 reciting, in pertinent part, capturing the human voice data by multiple microphones in the client device. Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 63–64; Reply Br. 5–6), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 23) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly in view of Buck's speech recognition system interfacing with an array of directional microphones in paragraph 31.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why directional microphones could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, detect sound in the direction of the speaker to detect speech, thus minimizing or attenuating detected sounds from other directions that are unrelated to speech. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

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Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 8.

Claim 9

For reasons similar to those made regarding claim 8, we also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 9 reciting that the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphone array operative to estimate a (1) number; (2) magnitude; (3) frequency; (4) Direction-of-Arrival; (5) distance; or (6) speed of a phenomenon impinging on the array. *See* Final Act. 23; Ans. 9 (citing Buck ¶ 31). Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 64–65; Reply Br. 5–6), we see no reason why directional microphones, such as those in Buck's paragraph 31, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, detect sound in the direction of the speaker to detect speech, thus minimizing or attenuating detected sounds from other directions that are unrelated to speech. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 9.

Claims 11 and 12

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 11 reciting, in pertinent part, the client device *or* controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using an address stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device for uniquely identifying the

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respective device in the network. Our emphasis on the term "or" above underscores that only one of the recited addressable devices need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

A key aspect of the Examiner's rejection is that communication between devices is via data packets exchanged over a network using the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) protocol. *See* Final Act. 24; Ans. 9–10. Notably, the Examiner also finds that network communication process 244 is used by network device 200 to communicate information packets and frames among *other* network devices. Ans. 9–10; Beliles ¶ 33.

Given this functionality, we see no error in the Examiner's conclusion that it would have been obvious for the client or controlled devices to be addressable to receive data packets under Beliles's TCP/IP scheme as the Examiner proposes even assuming, without deciding, that it was known to address ports connected to those devices, such as telephone connections in a dial-up environment as Appellant contends (Appeal Br. 65). In short, addressing the client or controlled devices themselves to receive data packets would have been at least an obvious variation in light of Beliles's network-based data communication functionality. *Accord* Bd. Dec. 43–44 (concluding that providing addressable devices in connection with the Beliles/Abe system would, among other things, facilitate identifying and communicating with those devices over a network). Nor has Appellant shown that addressing the client and controlled devices would have been uniquely challenging or otherwise beyond the level of ordinarily skilled artisans. *See Leapfrog Enters., Inc. v. Fisher-Price, Inc.*, 485 F.3d 1157, 1162 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

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Because it would have been obvious for Beliles's client and controlled devices to be addressable as noted above, using an address stored in those devices for that purpose would have likewise been obvious as the Examiner indicates. *See* Final Act. 24; Ans. 9–10. We reach this conclusion noting the network devices' memory 240 which, as shown in Figure 2, stores data associated with *network communication* process 244 that, notably, communicates packets and frames of information among network devices. *See* Beliles ¶¶ 31–33. Even assuming, without deciding, that Beliles does not specify the content of this memory explicitly as Appellant contends (Appeal Br. 65), Beliles's Figure 2 nonetheless shows the box for memory 240 encompassing, among other things, network communication process 244—a process that exchanges data between addressed devices under the TCP/IP protocol as noted previously. Beliles, then, at least suggests storing addresses associated with this network communication process in at least memory 240.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 11, and claim 12 not argued separately with particularity.

Claim 13

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 13 reciting a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN) is (1) according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.15.1-2005 standards, *or* (2) a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited

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WPAN aspects enumerated above need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 66; Reply Br. 6), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 25; Ans. 10) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly in view of Buck's speech recognition system interfacing with a network using wireless protocols, where the speech recognition controller is compliant with, among other protocols, Bluetooth™ and Zigbee™ in paragraph 52.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why a WPAN could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data regarding recognized speech wirelessly between devices using standard protocols. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 13.

Claim 14

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 14 reciting the wireless network is a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) that is according to, or based on, the recited IEEE standards. Although the Examiner's rejection incorrectly quotes claim 13 as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 66), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner's other findings in the rejection and the Answer are nonetheless commensurate with claim 14's limitations that recite a WLAN. *See* Final Act. 25; Ans. 10 (citing Beliles ¶ 27 and Figure 1 for teaching a LAN). We

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see no harmful error in these findings, for Beliles notes in paragraph 27 that network cloud 110 can not only be wireless, but also a LAN.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why a WLAN could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data wirelessly between devices within a local area using standard protocols. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Appellant's contention that the Examiner's rejection of the parent claim is based on another reference and, therefore, Beliles purportedly cannot be used to teach the recited feature in a dependent claim (Reply Br. 6) is unavailing, for the Examiner relies on Beliles for teaching the recited wireless network in rejecting claim 1 from which claim 14 depends. *See* Final Act. 17 (finding that Beliles discloses a method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a *wireless* network); Ans. 7 (mapping Beliles's computer network 100 to the recited wireless network). And to the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's reliance on Beliles in rejecting claim 14 somehow conflicts with the Examiner's reliance on Buck in connection with the rejection of independent claim 1 (*see* Appeal Br. 66–67; Reply Br. 6), we disagree.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 14.

Claim 15

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 15 reciting the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed *or*

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unlicensed radio frequency (RF) band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited RF bands need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Although the Examiner's indication in the rejection that claim 15 "does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 13" is puzzling given the claims' different limitations as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 67–68), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner clarifies the rejection on page 10 of the Answer by citing Buck's wireless networks in paragraphs 51 and 52 that include, among other things, a Zigbee™ wireless network that the Examiner finds uses an unlicensed RF band as claimed—a finding that is undisputed. *See* Reply Br. 6 (acknowledging that Buck may disclose the recited feature).

Given this teaching, we see no reason why a wireless network using an unlicensed RF band, such as that disclosed in Buck's paragraphs 51 and 52, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data wirelessly between devices within a local area using conventional RF bands designated for that purpose. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 68), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a

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petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 15.

Claim 16

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 16 reciting, in pertinent part, that the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is either a Third *or* Fourth Generation network, each of which uses one of the recited alternative systems or protocols associated with those respective networks. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited networks need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

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Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 68–69; Reply Br. 7), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 26; Ans. 10–11) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly in view of Buck's speech recognition system interfacing with a network using *cellular* or wireless protocols or *cellular telephones* in paragraph 52.

Given this teaching, we see no error in the Examiner's conclusion that it would have been obvious to provide one of the recited cellular telephone networks in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, communicate data wirelessly between devices using known cellular telephone networks and associated data transmission schemes. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 16.

Claim 17

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 17 reciting that the client device *or* the controlled device is integrated in, part of, *or* entirely included in, an appliance. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that (1) only one of the recited devices, and (2) only one of the recited orientations with respect to the appliance need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 69–72; Reply Br. 7), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe's paragraph 34 (Final Act. 27; Ans. 11–12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations,

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particularly since an appliance, such as air conditioner 52, is one of the devices to be controlled as shown in Figure 1. This functionality suggests that the controlled device is at least part of that appliance as claimed.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why the controlled device could not be at least part of an appliance in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, control automatically appliances that are commonly used in homes and offices, such as air conditioners, thus precluding the need to manually control those appliances. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 17.

Claim 18

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 18 reciting that the appliance's primary functionality is associated with food storage, handling, *or* preparation. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited functionalities need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 72; Reply Br. 7), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe (Final Act. 27; Ans. 11) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly since air conditioner 52 is one of the devices to be controlled as shown in Figure 1.

Given this teaching, we see no reason why an appliance in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system, such as Abe's air conditioner 52, would not be at least *associated with* the recited functionalities as the Examiner proposes to,

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among other things, use the air conditioner appliance in connection with storing or handling food by keeping food cooler to avoid spoilage. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 16.

Claims 19–24

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claims 19–24 reciting (1) various types of appliances and associated functionalities including heating food (claim 19), environmental control (claim 21), temperature control (claim 22), and cleaning (claim 23); and (2) various other types of appliances in claims 20 and 24.

Although the Examiner's indication in the rejection that each of claims 19 to 24 "does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17" is puzzling given the claims' different limitations as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 72–73), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner clarifies the rejection on pages 11 and 12 of the Answer by finding that the network-connected home appliances in Abe's paragraph 38 can include the recited appliances.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 72–73; Reply Br. 7–8), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Abe's paragraph 38 and Figure 1 (Ans. 11–12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly since air conditioner 52—a home appliance—is just one of the devices to be controlled as shown in Figure 1. Given Abe's exemplary and non-limiting reference to the home network connecting

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various types of sensors *and devices* installed within a home, we see no error in the Examiner's finding that these various types of devices could include the devices and functionalities recited in claims 19 to 24 and are, therefore, obvious variations. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 73), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

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Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 19–24.

Claim 25

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claim 25 reciting that the actuator is an electric light source that emits visible *or* non-visible light for illumination or indication, where the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays. Our emphasis on the term "or" underscores that only one of the recited light types need be taught or suggested by the prior art to satisfy the claim.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 73–75; Reply Br. 8–9),[4] we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck (Final Act. 28; Ans. 12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations. Buck's speech recognition and control process interfaces with, among other things, in-vehicle devices that, through actuators, adjust electronic elements and devices—elements that reasonably include visible light sources, such as headlights or cabin lights as the Examiner indicates. *See* Final Act. 28; Ans. 25 (citing Buck ¶ 32). We reach this conclusion noting that Buck's paragraph 20 states, quite broadly, that the system can adjust or activate *any* vehicle-related system that includes not only a seating system, mirror controls, or entertainment systems, but also *any* in-vehicle or vehicle-related system.

[4] Appellant's assertion that the Examiner's rejection of claim 25 is based on Abe's paragraph 32 (Appeal Br. 73) is incorrect. Rather, the Examiner cites Buck's paragraph 32 to reject claim 25. *See* Final Act. 28.

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Given these teachings that are replete with broad and non-limiting terms, and leaving aside the fact that illuminance is sensed in Abe's Figure 3, we see no reason why an electric visible light source actuator, such as an actuator for vehicle headlights or cabin lights, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, control the visible light source automatically via voice commands. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claim 25.

Claims 26–30

We also sustain the Examiner's rejection of claims 26–30 reciting (1) the electric light source comprises one of various types of alternative light sources (claim 26); (2) a motion actuator (claim 27); and (3) a sounder (claims 28–30).

Although the Examiner's indication in the rejection that each of claims 26 to 30 "does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25" (Final Act. 28) is puzzling given the claims' different limitations as Appellant indicates (Appeal Br. 76), we nonetheless deem this error harmless, for the Examiner clarifies the rejection on page 12 of the Answer by finding that Buck's paragraph 32 teaches various actuators that include headlights, sounders, and other actuators that enable mechanical adjustments.

Despite Appellant's arguments to the contrary (Appeal Br. 76; Reply Br. 9), we see no error in the Examiner's reliance on Buck's paragraph 32

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(Ans. 12) for at least suggesting the recited limitations, particularly since Buck's speech recognition and control process interfaces with, among other things, in-vehicle devices that, through actuators, adjust electronic and mechanical elements and devices—elements that reasonably include visible light sources, motion actuators, and sounders. We reach this conclusion noting that Buck's paragraph 20 states, quite broadly, that the system can adjust or activate *any* vehicle-related system that includes not only a seating system, mirror controls, or entertainment systems, but also *any* in-vehicle or vehicle-related system.

Given these teachings that are replete with broad and non-limiting terms, we see no reason why actuators, such as the recited electric visible light source, motion actuator, and sounder, could not be provided in the Beliles/Buck/Abe system as the Examiner proposes to, among other things, control those sources automatically via voice commands. Such an enhancement uses prior art elements predictably according to their established functions—an obvious improvement. *See KSR*, 550 U.S. at 417.

To the extent that Appellant contends that the Examiner's obviousness rationale is inconsistent with the patentably-distinct inventions articulated in a restriction requirement made during prosecution of a parent application (*see* Appeal Br. 76), such a contention is unavailing. The propriety of the Examiner's restriction requirement that was made during prosecution is a petitionable matter that is not before us, as are objections regarding procedural inconsistencies associated with that requirement. *See* MPEP § 706.01 ("[T]he Board will not hear or decide issues pertaining to objections and formal matters which are not properly before the Board."); *see also* MPEP § 1201 ("The Board will not ordinarily hear a question that

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should be decided by the Director on petition . . . ."); MPEP § 1002.02(c) (requiring that Technology Center Directors decide petitions from an Examiner's final decision requiring restriction in patent applications). Therefore, to the extent there are inconsistencies between the Examiner's restriction requirement and obviousness rejection, the Examiner's restriction requirement is not before us, nor are we bound by it. Rather, only the Examiner's obviousness rejection is before us—a rejection that is (1) articulated in the Final Office Action from which this appeal was taken, and (2) based solely on the cited prior art.

Therefore, we are not persuaded that the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 26–30.

CONCLUSION

In summary:

Claims Rejected	35 U.S.C. §	Reference(s) /Basis	Affirmed	Reversed
1–30	103	Beliles, Buck, Abe	1–30	

TIME PERIOD FOR RESPONSE

No time period for taking any subsequent action in connection with this appeal may be extended under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a)(1).

AFFIRMED

Doc code: IDS
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	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
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	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
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	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	24	20090005720	A1	2009-01-01	Lev Ludin	
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[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☒ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2020-03-08
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these record s.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15657163
Filing Date:	23-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
SUBMISSION- INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STMT	2806	1	120	120
		Total in USD ($)		**120**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	38855074
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Filer Authorized By:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	13-MAR-2020
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	06:27:12
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$120
RAM confirmation Number	E20203C727369649
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS11.pdf	1035670 f48d20946759e4c7adc61328710ac69a10e9bdc9	no	6
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30017 049c3d6679234a13c0ccd7ab1487690538e5899c	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	1065687		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.
National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.
New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)**		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1					

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U.S.PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20120034904	A1	2012-02-09	Michael J. LeBeau	
	2	20090055019	A1	2009-02-26	Walter Dan Stiehl	
	3	20050216121	A1	2005-09-29	Tsutomu Sawada	
	4	20020198626	A1	2002-12-26	Michita Imai	

If you wish to add additional U.S. Published Application citation information please click the Add button. Add

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2] i	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]

EFS Web 2.1.18

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	1							

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NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1		

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2020-01-05
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

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9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15657163
Filing Date:	23-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
SUBMISSION- INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STMT	2806	1	120	120
		Total in USD ($)		**120**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	38232300
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Filer Authorized By:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	08-JAN-2020
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	06:49:34
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$120
RAM confirmation Number	E202018749510740
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS10.pdf	1034491 1d9679e093516e7c9aba462097346927526 2a572	no	4
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30018 b936282b29dc5f49332b9a59ffa4e8e271ad 7762	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	1064509		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.
National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.
New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/SB/08a (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	9821344		2017-11-21	Fabio Zsigmond	
	2	9908153		2018-03-06	Fabio Zsigmond	
	3	10213810		2019-02-26	Fabio Zsigmond	
	4	10232408		2019-03-19	Fabio Zsigmond	
	5	10239094		2019-03-26	Fabio Zsigmond	
	6	9165320		2015-10-20	Brandon W. Belvin	
	7	10026116		2018-07-17	Meir ZOHAR	
	8	6813221		2004-11-02	Craig Barr	

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	9	6546297		2003-04-08	MICHAEL T. GASTON	

If you wish to add additional U.S. Patent citation information please click the Add button. Add

U.S.PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20150362954	A1	2015-12-17	MEIR ZOHAR	
	2	20180137462	A1	2018-05-17	MEIR ZOHAR	
	3	20060220830	A1	2006-10-05	Raymond Walden Bennett	
	4	20090076827	A1	2009-03-19	Clemens Bulitta	
	5	20090271002	A1	2009-10-29	David Asofsky	
	6	20070283005	A1	2007-12-06	Robert P. Beliles	
	7	20150324706	A1	2015-11-12	Jeremy B. Warren	
	8	20010041982	A1	2001-11-15	Toshinobu Kawasaki	

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	9	20150138333	A1	2015-05-21	Richard Wayne DeVaul	
	10	20080130520	A1	2008-06-05	Matthew P. Ebrom	
	11	20090046715	A1	2009-02-19	RICHARD A. MCCOY	
	12	20010025349	A1	2001-09-27	John N. Sharood	
	13	20110170377	A1	2011-07-14	Ferdinand Villegas Legaspi	
	14	20080031139	A1	2008-02-07	Keiro Muro	
	15	20130235197	A1	2013-09-12	MATTHEW P. EBROM	
	16	20110148651	A1	2011-06-23	Michael S. Hendrickson	
	17	20110298301	A1	2011-12-08	Simon Wong	
	18	20100298957	A1	2010-11-25	Jaime Sanchez Rocha	
	19	20100211359	A1	2010-08-19	Neelesh B. Mehta	

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

If you wish to add additional U.S. Published Application citation information please click the Add button. Add

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2] i	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
	1							

If you wish to add additional Foreign Patent Document citation information please click the Add button Add

NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1		

If you wish to add additional non-patent literature document citation information please click the Add button Add

EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2019-11-14
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these record s.

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9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15657163
Filing Date:	23-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
SUBMISSION- INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STMT	2806	1	120	120
		Total in USD ($)		**120**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	37759364
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Filer Authorized By:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	15-NOV-2019
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	05:14:16
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$120
RAM confirmation Number	E2019AE615092395
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS9.pdf	1035497 9ba32a66cb45a938d3e9b4df54553c02143b0faa	no	6
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30017 9f88dff9948b53d43818781c6a0738c88159fbbc	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	1065514		

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If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

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If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

131926 7590 01/15/2019

May Patents Ltd. c/o Dorit Shem-Tov
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Ramat-Gan, 5217102
ISRAEL

EXAMINER
KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2456	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/15/2019	PAPER

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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P.O.B 7230
RAMAT-GAN, 5217102

Appeal No: 2019-002056
Application: 15/657,163
Appellant: Yehuda BINDER et al.

Patent Trial and Appeal Board Docketing Notice

Application 15/657,163 was received from the Technology Center at the Board on January 15, 2019 and has been assigned Appeal No: 2019-002056.

In all future communications regarding this appeal, please include both the application number and the appeal number.

The mailing address for the Board is:

PATENT TRIAL and APPEAL BOARD
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
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ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22313-1450

Telephone inquiries can be made by calling 571-272-9797 and referencing the appeal number listed above.

By order of the Patent Trial and Appeal Board.

TTP

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD (PTAB)

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

In re Application of:	)	Confirmation No. 1088
	)	
Yehuda BINDER	)	Art Unit: 2456
	)	
Appln. No.: 15/657,163	)	Examiner: Khan, Hassan Abdu
	)	
Filed: July 23, 2017	)	Washington, D.C.
	)	
For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER BASED CONTROL	)	January 7, 2019
	)	

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Honorable Commissioner for Patents
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Dear Honorable Commissioner:

Reply to Examiner Answer

Appellant submits this reply to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences response to the Examiner's Answer ("Answer") dated January 4, 2019 on appeal from the decision of the Examiner of Group Art Unit 2456 dated September 4, 2018, finally rejecting all pending claims under 35 U.S.C. 101, 35 U.S.C. 112(b) and 35 U.S.C. 103(a) [hereinafter 'Action' or 'Final action'], after a prosecution reopening.

Regarding Arguments #4–#7: Improper combination of the references – Answer pages 4–5

On page 4 of the Answer it is stated that all references are in the field of: "… *capturing sensor data, transmitting data over the network, processing data at control server and transmitting control commands over the network to perform the operations of the actuators*". However, the final Action clearly states on page 17 of the Action that "*Beliles does not explicitly disclose … sending to the server, … and operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured …*", hence contradicting the stated field definition.

It is further submitted that the combination and rationales described in the Answer are somewhat different from the ones used in the final action, rendering the combinations and rationales as 'moving targets'.

Regarding Argument #4: Improper combination of the Beliles and Buck references – Answer page 5

The Answer does not address all points raised. Additionally, the Answer states that "*The implementation of such a system* ***can be*** *in a building … or in a vehicle …*" Emphasis added). It is noted that "[O]bviousness concerns whether a skilled artisan **not only could have made but would have been motivated to make** the combinations or modifications of prior art to arrive at the claimed invention." (Belden v. Berk-TekLLC, 805 F.3d 1064, 1073 (Fed. Cir. 2015) (Emphasis added).

It is further noted that the fact that both references MAY use external server does not render them analogous.

Regarding Argument #5: Improper rationale for combining the Beliles and Buck references – Answer page 5

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The Answer does not address all points raised. Additionally, the Answer states that "… *it is well known in the art that adding the natural language processing, and voice recognition control will assist in hands-free control / operation of actuators*". However, the rationale for combining the Buck reference to the primary reference of Beliles is stated on page 19 of the Action as: '… *for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*' – Hence adding "*adding the natural language processing, and voice recognition control*" is part of the rationale for combining, and the rationale does not address any "*hands-free control / operation of actuators*", rendering the Answer moot.

Regarding Argument #6: Improper combination of the Beliles and Abe references – Answer pages 5-6

a. The Answer does not address all points raised. Additionally, the Answer states that "… t*he references are analogous since they belong to the same field (i.e.* ***Environment Control Networks***) …" (Emphasis added). However, on page 4 it is stated that all references are in the field of: "… *capturing sensor data, transmitting data over the network, processing data at control server and transmitting control commands over the network to perform the operations of the actuators*". The field definition does not mention any 'environment' in general, and 'environment control' in particular.

b. The Answer clearly states that BOTH the Beliles and Abe references include 'Control Server' and 'Actuator'. Hence the Answer admits that the Beliles reference, being the primary reference, already include the advantages: "*Where the*

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*secondary reference disclosed an advantage, and where the primary reference already possessed that advantage. See, e.g., Ex parte Anttila & Jung, No. 2010-006328, 2012 WL 4718520, at *3 (B.P.A.I. Sept. 27, 2012); Kastelewicz, 2009 WL 1719394, at *5-7; Ex parte Levine, No. 2010-001240, 2012 WL 4483329, at *3 (B.P.A.I. Sept. 25, 2012)*".

Regarding Argument #7: Improper combination of the Beliles and Abe references – Answer page 6

The Answer reiterate that the Abe reference "… *is used to specifically teach the limitation processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message*". However, on page 4 of the Answer it is stated that all references are in the field of: "… *capturing sensor data, transmitting data over the network,* ***processing data at control server and transmitting control commands*** *over the network to perform the operations of the actuators*" (Emphasis added). Hence he Answer admits that the Beliles reference ALREADY includes the recited limitation, and hence the limitation relied upon from the Abe reference are clearly included, as per the Action itself admission, in the primary reference (Beliles) already disclose the capabilities that the secondary reference (Abe) provided with its added disclosures, so no obviousness may be sustained. (*In Square, Inc. v. Cooper, IPR2014-00158, Paper No. 8, at 30 (15 May 2014)*). Further, it is not be appropriate to base this rejection on a combination of these references because the systems in Beliles and Abe are each self-contained and independently operate effectively:

> *Because each device independently operates effectively, a person having ordinary skill in the art, who was merely seeking to create a better device to drain fluids from a wound, would have no reason to combine the*

> *features of both devices into a single device.*

Kinetic Concepts v. Smith and Nephew, 688 F.3d 1342, at 1369 (CAFC, 2012).

Regarding Argument #8: The Buck reference does not teach the recited features – Answer page 7

It is noted that the Answer does not argue inherency but a clear teaching. The passages cited in the Answer are silent regarding any client / server arrangement, and regarding any Internet communication with any external server.

Regarding Argument #9: The Beliles reference does not teach the recited features – Answer page 7

It is noted that the Answer does not argue inherency but a clear teaching. The passages cited in the Answer are silent regarding the recited features.

Regarding Argument #10: Improper rejection – Answer page 7

It is noted that the Answer does not argue inherency but a clear teaching. The passages cited in the Answer are silent regarding the recited features.

Regarding Argument #11: Improper rejection – Answer pages 7-8

The Answer is not clear. Further, it seems that the Answer suggests improperly combining two secondary references in a not clear and explained way.

Regarding Argument #14: No rationale provided – Answer page 9

This is clear typo, and this argument relates to claim 8, as clearly noted by the section header.

Regarding Argument #15: No rationale provided – Answer page 9

The Appellant is not contesting that the Buck reference may disclose multiple microphones, but that the rationale for combining the Buck reference is not relevant to multiple microphones, and no rationale for modifying the primary reference with such a feature is provided, as required by the rules.

Regarding Argument #16: The Beliles reference does not teach the recited limitations – Answer pages 9–10

While the Beliles reference may disclose source or destination addresses, it does not necessarily suggest that **the devices themselves** are addressable.

Regarding Argument #17: No rationale provided – Answer page 10

The Appellant is not contesting that the Buck reference may disclose the recites feature, but that the rationale for combining the Buck reference is not relevant to this feature, and no rationale for modifying the primary reference with such a feature is provided, as required by the rules.

Regarding Argument #18: No rationale provided – Answer page 10

The Appellant is not contesting that the Beliles reference may disclose the recites feature, but that the rejection of the parent claim is based on another reference, thus the Beliles reference cannot be used to teach this feature in a dependent claim.

Regarding Argument #19: Improper rejection – Answer page 10

The Appellant is not contesting that the Buck reference may disclose the recited feature, but that the rationale for combining the Buck reference is not relevant to this feature,

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and no rationale for modifying the primary reference with such a feature is provided, as required by the rules.

Regarding Argument #20: Improper rejection – Answer pages 10-11

The Appellant is not contesting that the Buck reference may disclose the recited feature, but that the rationale for combining the Buck reference is not relevant to this feature, and no rationale for modifying the primary reference with such a feature is provided, as required by the rules.

Regarding Argument #22: Improper rejection – Answer page 11

The Answer further states that "which includes, i*n broadest reasonable interpretation, all types of network-connected appliances* …". First, it is noted that the BRI standard is used to interpret claims in an examined application, and NOT to interpret prior-art reference. Second, it is submitted that no reasonable interpretation suggests that devices in a home network are appliances, such as the ones recited in the claims.

Regarding Argument #23: Improper rejection – Answer pages 11-12

The Answer states that "… *the limitations are the examples or simple iterations* …". The Appellant disagrees that the limitations are 'examples' or 'simple iterations'. Such characterization is clearly hindsight, and "*there is the temptation to engage in impermissible hindsight is especially strong with seemingly simple mechanical inventions*" [in Ruiz, 234 F. 3d at 665], and further "*simplicity is not inimical to patentability*" [In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1446 (Fed. Cir. 1992)]. Furthermore, "*The prior art reference must* ***clearly and***

unequivocally disclose the claimed invention *or direct those skilled in the art to the invention without any need for picking, choosing, and combining various disclosures not directly related to each other by the teachings of the cited reference*." (Emphasis added), quoting In re Arkley, 455 F.2d 586 (CCPA 1972).

The Answer further states that "*In Broadest reasonable interpretation, all types of network-connected home appliances …*". It is noted that the BRI standard is used to interpret claims in an examined application, and NOT to interpret prior-art reference.

Regarding Argument #24: Improper rejection – Answer page 12

The Answer states that "… *the limitations are the examples or simple iterations …*". The Appellant disagrees that the limitations are 'examples' or 'simple iterations'. Such characterization is clearly hindsight, and "*there is the temptation to engage in impermissible hindsight is especially strong with seemingly simple mechanical inventions*" [in Ruiz, 234 F. 3d at 665], and further "*simplicity is not inimical to patentability*" [In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1446 (Fed. Cir. 1992)]. Furthermore, "*The prior art reference must* ***clearly and unequivocally disclose the claimed invention*** *or direct those skilled in the art to the invention without any need for picking, choosing, and combining various disclosures not directly related to each other by the teachings of the cited reference*." (Emphasis added), quoting In re Arkley, 455 F.2d 586 (CCPA 1972).

The Answer further states that "*In Broadest reasonable interpretation, the example of such electronic elements includes electric light sources such as headlights of the vehicle*". It is noted that the BRI standard is used to

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interpret claims in an examined application, and NOT to interpret prior-art reference.

Regarding Argument #25: Improper rejection – Answer page 12

The Answer states that "… *the limitations are the examples or simple iterations* …". The Appellant disagrees that the limitations are 'examples' or 'simple iterations'. Such characterization is clearly hindsight, and "*there is the temptation to engage in impermissible hindsight is especially strong with seemingly simple mechanical inventions*" [in Ruiz, 234 F. 3d at 665], and further "*simplicity is not inimical to patentability*" [In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1446 (Fed. Cir. 1992)]. Furthermore, "*The prior art reference must* ***clearly and unequivocally disclose the claimed invention*** *or direct those skilled in the art to the invention without any need for picking, choosing, and combining various disclosures not directly related to each other by the teachings of the cited reference*." (Emphasis added), quoting In re Arkley, 455 F.2d 586 (CCPA 1972).

The Answer further states that "*In Broadest reasonable interpretation, the example of such actuators includes headlights, sounder, speaker, radio etc. in a vehicle*". It is noted that the BRI standard is used to interpret claims in an examined application, and NOT to interpret prior-art reference.

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Conclusion

In conclusion, the rejection of claims 1-30 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be cancelled, resulting allowance of the all pending claims.

Respectfully submitted,

By /Yehuda Binder/
Yehuda Binder
Registration No. 73,612

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EX1003 Page 495

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15657163
Filing Date:	23-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
APPEAL FORWARDING FEE	2413	1	1120	1120
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**1120**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	34839643
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder/Dorit Binder
Filer Authorized By:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	13-JAN-2019
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	12:19:09
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$1120
RAM confirmation Number	011419INTEFSW00007666506726
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
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File Listing:

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1	Certification and Transmittal of Appeal Forwarding Fee	aia0034.pdf	222588 bef2ee8138300ffab70fd4dfdaa6ebb7cfbc431a	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Reply Brief Filed	40c-Reply-Brief.pdf	55070 1548c6a46836be797dda1b620f6f77f06aee7d8f	no	10
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30172 6746b50c0762bd37607eb989e4e7d9777eb57214	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	307830		

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.
National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
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New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
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Doc code: WFEE.APPEAL
Doc Description: Certification and Transmittal of Appeal Forwarding Fee

PTO/AIA/34 (06-14)

CERTIFICATION AND TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL FORWARDING FEE	Docket Number (Optional) BINDER-014-US3

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO, EFS-Web transmitted to the USPTO, or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage in an envelope addressed to "Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)] on _____. Signature _____ Typed or printed name _____	In re Application of Yehuda BINDER	
	Application Number 15/657,163	Filed July 23, 2017
	For SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL	
	Art Unit 2456	Examiner KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN

37 CFR 41.45 specifies that, in order to avoid dismissal of the appeal, appellant must pay the fee set in 37 CFR 41.20(b)(4) within two months of the later of the date of either the examiner's answer, or a decision refusing to grant a petition under 37 CFR 1.181 to designate a new ground of rejection in an examiner's answer.

The undersigned certifies that the appropriate fee accompanies this transmittal.

The fee for forwarding this appeal is (37 CFR 41.20(b)(4)) $ _____

☑ Appellant asserts small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. Therefore, the fee shown above is reduced by 50%, and the resulting fee is: $ 1120

☐ Appellant certifies micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29. Therefore, the fee shown above is reduced by 75%, and the resulting fee is: $ _____
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Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) for patent applications are not applicable to the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.45. See 37 CFR 1.136(b) for extensions of time to reply for patent applications and 37 CFR 1.550(c) for extensions of time to reply for *ex parte* reexamination proceedings.

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I am the

☐ appellant

☑ attorney or agent of record Registration number 73612

☐ attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34 Registration number _____

Signature /Yehuda Binder/

Typed or printed name Yehuda Binder

Telephone Number +972-54-4444-577

Date January 13, 2019

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

☑ * Total of 1 forms are submitted.

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8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

131926 7590 01/04/2019

May Patents Ltd. c/o Dorit Shem-Tov
P.O.B 7230
Ramat-Gan, 5217102
ISRAEL

EXAMINER	
KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2456	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/04/2019	PAPER

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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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Application Number: 15/657,163
Filing Date: 23 JUL 2017
Appellant(s): BINDER et al.

_____
Yehuda Binder
Registration No. 73,612
Appellant

OFFICE'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 10/03/18 appealing from the Office action mailed 09/04/18. This is one of the many cases belonging to the continuity of the same application family from the same applicant. And, two of the related cases are in appeal-pending with PTAB: 13/733,634 and 15/361,434.

(1) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

Every ground of rejection set forth in the Office action dated 09/04/18 from which the appeal is taken is being maintained by the Office except for the grounds of rejection (if any) listed under the subheading "WITHDRAWN REJECTIONS." New grounds of rejection (if any) are provided under the subheading "NEW GROUNDS OF REJECTION."

WITHDRAWN REJECTIONS

The following grounds of rejection are not presented for review on appeal because they have been withdrawn by the examiner:

Claim Objections

Applicant's arguments, filed on 10/03/18 have been fully considered and the claim objections for claim 5 and claim 12 are withdrawn by the Office.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

Applicant's arguments, filed on 10/03/18 have been fully considered and the 35 USC § 101 rejection for claims 1 - 30 is withdrawn by the Office.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Applicant's arguments, filed on 10/03/18 have been fully considered and the 35 USC § 112 rejection for claims 1 - 30 is withdrawn by the Office.

(2) Response to Arguments

The Office summarizes the various points raised by the appellant and addresses replies individually based on the Final Office Action dated 09/04/18. Several of the appellant's arguments in the appeal brief filed on 10/03/18 are same as the arguments presented on 09/04/18. Office's reply per the appellant's arguments presented in the Appeal Brief are as following:

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 45 - 57: In response to applicant arguments (#4 - #7), *"improper combination of the Belies and Buck and Abe references,"* the Office notes that the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). In response to applicant argument, the Office notes that all the references belong to analogous art (i.e. capturing sensor data, transmitting data over the network, processing data at a control server and transmitting control commands over the network to perform the operations of the actuators. Therefore, the combination of the references is proper, as explained: Beliles reference discloses (in ¶0004) a system for responding to events at a network device in a computer network. Buck reference improves the system by adding human speech recognition and providing voice control for the actuators (¶0028, ¶0031, ¶0049, and ¶0050). The Abe reference further improves the system by teaching an internet connected centralized control apparatus managing a wide area geographically distributed network, collecting sensor information, and

outputting the control commands using the control rules (Fig. 15, ¶0050 and ¶0051), and customizing the control of the device according to the sensor information, to make a user's life more comfortable (¶0037).

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 45: In response to applicant argument (#4), *"Beliles reference discloses a system in a building, and the Buck reference discloses a system in a vehicle … furthermore, the control in the Buck reference is based on a local device that is INTERNAL to the vehicle, while the claim explicitly recite a server that is EXTERNAL to the building,"* the Office notes that the references are analogous because both the said *systems* are performing the following steps: collecting data from the sensors, transmitting data over the network, processing data at a central server, generating control commands, and transmitting commands back to operate the actuators. The implementation of such a *system* can be in a building (e.g. a fire alarm and remotely controlled extinguisher system) or in a vehicle (e.g. a remotely controlled temperature system or audio system in a vehicle). Furthermore, the Office notes that Buck teaches EXTERNAL server (in ¶0028, wireless vehicle buses that interface with remote e.g., out-of-vehicle destinations. Beliles reference also teaches an EXTERNAL server (Monitor Control System 140 in Fig. 1).

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 51: In response to applicant argument (#5), *"the Action fails to provide any reasoning WHY any voice control is required to be added to the Beliles reference,"* the Office notes that it is well known in the art that adding the natural language processing, and voice recognition control will assist in hands-free control/operation of actuators, analogous to as the applicant claimed in their claims.

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 53: In response to applicant argument (#6), *"it is not clear what elements are equated to control server and to actuator in both the Beliles and Abe references … it is not*

clear WHY these two references are considered as analogous to each other," the Office once again reiterates that both the references are analogous since they belong to the same field (i.e. Environment Control Networks) as defined by the Applicant's Disclosure on Pg. 75. Further, the mapping of control server and actuator, for the clear understanding of the applicant, is reiterated as follows:

- Beliles: Control Server (Monitor/Control 140, Fig 1)

  Actuator (e.g. Fire Sprinklers 161 or Door Locks 162 in Fig. 1)
- Abe: Control Server (101, Fig. 15)

  Actuator (e.g. Image Display Device 51 or Air Conditioner 52 in Fig. 15)

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 55: In response to applicant argument (#7), *"the stated rationale fails to show objective reason to combine the teachings of the references,"* the Office once again reiterates that the rationale to combine the references is to implement an internet-connected control server that acquires information, then processes and sends the control commands over the internet to the controlled device (Abe, Figs. 15 and 16).

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 55: In response to applicant argument (#7), *"the stated rationale fails to show objective reason to combine the teachings of the references,"* the Office once again reiterates that the Abe reference (Figs. 15 and 16) is used to specifically teach the limitation *processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message* and the rationale to combine Beliles, Buck and Abe is, for the purpose of implementing an internet-connected control server that acquires information, then *processes* and sends the control messages over the internet to the controlled device or actuator.

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 58: In response to applicant argument (#8), *"the Buck reference is silent regarding any server, any client, or regarding any Internet communication,"* the Office once again reiterates the mapping, for the clear understanding of the applicant, as follows:

- Buck: Client (Device or Structure that transports person or things e.g. Vehicle, ¶0028)
  Server (Remote Destination e.g. out-of-vehicle server, ¶0028)
  Internet Communication (Wireless Network e.g. Internet, ¶0050-52)

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 59: In response to applicant argument (#9), *"the Beliles reference do not disclose or mention the Internet-connected server and Wireless Network,"* the Office once again reiterates the mapping, for the clear understanding of the applicant, as follows:

- Beliles: Internet-Connected Server (Monitor/Control Systems 140, ¶0034 and Fig 1)
  Wireless Network (Computer Network 100, e.g. Wireless, ¶0027)

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 60: In response to applicant argument (#10), *"claim 2 recites integration of two devices, which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations,"* the Office once again reiterates that the Buck reference teaches the entire claim 2 limitation i.e. *wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as the client device* (Buck, ¶0020) where the controlled device (i.e. seating system, electronic entertainment, mirror controls or navigation device etc.) are part of the client device (i.e. vehicle or vehicle related system).

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 61: In response to applicant argument (#11), *"the processing limitation is based on the Abe reference, hence rendering the rejection unclear and moot,"* the Office once again reiterates that the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention

must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). The Buck reference teaches the voice recognition computation algorithm (¶0037-¶0038), and the processing of such algorithm in a remote server is taught by Abe reference (Control Apparatus, Fig. 16).

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 62: In response to applicant argument (#12), *"the Beliles reference and the Action are silent regarding sending the sensor data to an external server in general, and regarding any receiving a response from the external server in particular,"* the Office once again reiterates that the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). Beliles teaches (Figs. 1 and 6), sending network attached sensor data (e.g. motion sensor, smoke sensor, fire sensor etc.) to an External Control Server (Monitor/Control) via Wireless Network (Computer Network). The Office uses the Abe reference to teach the limitation of an internet connected control server that determines the control command based on the sensor information and control rules, and then sending a response from the control server to the actuator (Fig. 15).

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 63: In response to applicant argument (#13), *"the Beliles reference does not disclose any thermoelectric sensor,"* the Office once again reiterates that Beliles reference defines *sensors* (Fig. 1, ¶0016) as any network-attached devices that sense non-network events, e.g., physical events for instance, fires, floods, smoke, physical access, and in particular (¶0052) the reference teaches temperature (i.e. *thermoelectric* sensor is being used to sense the temperature).

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 64: In response to applicant argument (#14), *"claim 5 recites multiple microphones, which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations and not relevant to the stated rationale,"* the Office notes that claim 5 does not recite anything about microphones. Hence the argument is moot.

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 64: In response to applicant argument (#15), *"claim 9 recites multiple microphones, which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations and not relevant to the stated rationale,"* the Office once again reiterates that Buck teaches (in ¶0031) the use of one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones.

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 65: In response to applicant argument (#16), *"the Beliles reference and the Action are silent regarding the content stored in the memory in general, and regarding storing any addresses in particular,"* the Office once again reiterates that Beliles teaches (in ¶0035 - ¶0039) that the network device send a notification using the TCP/IP data packets, and the message includes one or more headers 310 (e.g., IP/ATM headers, etc.), and a data field 320. The memory 240 comprises a plurality of storage locations that are addressable by the processor 220 and the network interfaces 210 for storing software programs and data structures associated with the present invention. An operating system 242, portions of which are typically resident in memory 240 and executed by the processor, functionally organizes the network device by, inter alia, invoking operations in support of software processes and/or services executing on the network device. These software processes and/or services may comprise network services 247, network communication process 244, and response process 246. Network communication process 244 is used by the network device 200 to communicate

packets/frames of information among other devices of the network and to define the network address pool and scheme, packet format etc.

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 66: In response to applicant argument (#17), *"claim 13 recites WPAN which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations,"* the Office reiterates that the WPAN is a Wireless Personal Area Network which is an example of a wireless network to connect personal devices (e.g. connecting phone with Bluetooth headset or connecting laptop with internet modem/router). Such wireless network can be implemented using Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, ZigBee, Mobile-Fi, Ultrawideband, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, satellite etc. (as taught by Buck in ¶0052).

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 67: In response to applicant argument (#18), *"claim 14 recites WLAN which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations,"* the Office once again reiterates that Beliles teaches (in Fig. 1, ¶0027) a network cloud 110, which can be a wide area network (WAN), local area network (LAN) etc.

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 67: In response to applicant argument (#19), *"the claim 15 is different from claim 13 by defining frequency bands and not specific technologies,"* the Office once again reiterates that Buck teaches (in ¶0051-¶0052) wireless networks (such as Wi-Fi, ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access, Mobile-Fi, Bluetooth, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, etc.) and being operated in compliance (i.e. unlicensed bands such as Zigbee's 868 MHz in Europe, 915 MHz in USA, 2.4 GHz worldwide.)

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 68: In response to applicant argument (#20), *"claim 16 recites cellular networking which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim,"* the Office once again reiterates that

Buck teaches (in ¶0051-¶0052) wireless networks (such as Wi-Fi, ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access, Mobile-Fi, Bluetooth, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, etc.)

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 69: In response to applicant argument (#21), *"clearly the second part of the rejection, namely: to control a plurality of home appliances, is not part of paragraphs 0034 or 0036 and are not found anywhere in the Abe reference,"* the Office once again reiterates that Abe teaches control of home appliance devices such as air conditioner 52 (in ¶0034).

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 72: In response to applicant argument (#22), *"the primary functionality of the appliance is associated with food storage, handling or preparation,"* the Office once again reiterates that Abe teaches control of devices on a home network (in ¶0038) which includes, in broadest reasonable interpretation, any or all types of network-connected appliances e.g. refrigerator, air conditioner 52, etc.

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 72: In response to applicant argument (#23), *"claim 19 defines the primary function of the appliance is heating food … claim 20 defines the appliance is a refrigerator, a freezer, a dishwasher, a food blender … claim 22 defines the primary function of the appliance is associated with temperature control,"* the Office maintains the rejection under § 103 and notes that in judging the patentability of the claims against the prior art, it is noted that the limitations are the examples or simple iterations as previously presented in other claims. The Office reiterates that all limitations were considered as Abe teaches control of devices on a home network (Fig.1, ¶0038). And by giving the example of such a device as an Air Conditioner 52, the Abe reference teaches, in broadest reasonable interpretation, all types of network-connected home appliances e.g. refrigerator, microwave oven, freezer, food blender, vacuum cleaner, coffee maker, HVAC system, heater, washing machines, clothes

dryers, dishwasher, iced-tea makers, answering machines, telephone sets, home cinema systems, HiFi systems, stoves, food processors, ovens, air conditioner, electric mixers, CD and DVD players, induction cookers, electric furnaces, trash compactors, and dehumidifiers (as noted in Applicant Disclosure ¶0048).

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 73: In response to applicant argument (#24), *"the second part of the rejection, namely: e.g. controlling the headlights, cabin lights or the fog-lights, controlling the audio speakers and volume … is not part of paragraph 0032 and is not found anywhere in the Buck reference,"* the Office maintains the rejection under § 103 and notes that in judging the patentability of the claims against the prior art, it is noted that the limitations are the examples or simple iterations as previously presented in other claims. The Office once again reiterates that Buck teaches (in ¶0032) that the devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices. In broadest reasonable interpretation, the example of such electronic elements includes electric light sources such as headlights of the vehicle.

ARGUMENT (35 USC § 103) - Pg. 76: In response to applicant argument (#25), *"each of the claim clearly further defines a different actuator,"* the Office maintains the rejection under § 103 and notes that in judging the patentability of the claims against the prior art, it is noted that the limitations are the examples or simple iterations as previously presented in other claims. The Office once again reiterates that Buck teaches (in ¶0032) that the devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices in a vehicle. In broadest reasonable interpretation, the example of such actuators includes headlights, sounder, speaker, radio etc. in a vehicle.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

/HASSAN A. KHAN/
Examiner, Art Unit 2456

Conferees (12/19/2018):

/RICHARD G KEEHN/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2456

/PHILIP J CHEA/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2456

Requirement to pay appeal forwarding fee: In order to avoid dismissal of the instant appeal in any application or ex parte reexamination proceeding, 37 CFR 41.45 requires payment of an appeal forwarding fee within the time permitted by 37 CFR 41.45(a), unless appellant had timely paid the fee for filing a brief required by 37 CFR 41.20(b) in effect on March 18, 2013.

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

CLAIMS

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	09/29/2017	01/19/2018	06/18/2018	08/30/2018	12/28/2018				
	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	11	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	13	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	16	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	17	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	18	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	19	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	21	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	22	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	23	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	25	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	26	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	27	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	28	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	29	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				
	30	✓	✓	✓	✓	A				

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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	1	20040267385	A1	2004-12-30	Ronald R. Lingemann	
	2	20180253069	A1	2018-09-06	Reza Raji	
	3	20080215391	A1	2008-09-04	Kevin J. Dowling	
	4	20160218884	A1	2016-07-28	Matthew P. EBROM	
	5	20110251807	A1	2011-10-13	Patrick A. Rada	

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	6	20120228952	A1	2012-09-13	Katherine L. Hall	
	7	20140170275	A1	2014-06-19	Domenic Bordin	
	8	20150226439	A1	2015-08-13	Conrad S. Mikulec	
	9	20120325197	A1	2012-12-27	Ferdinand Villegas Legaspi	
	10	20090183729	A1	2009-07-23	Sydney Barkhouse	
	11	20070220907	A1	2007-09-27	Gregory A. Ehlers	
	12	20120093132	A1	2012-04-19	Ahmadreza (Reza) Rofougaran	

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
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	Filing Date	2017-07-23
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	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
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Examiner Signature	/HASSAN A KHAN/	Date Considered	12/31/2018

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)**	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2018-11-19
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

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6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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	1	20040267385	A1	2004-12-30	Ronald R. Lingemann	
	2	20180253069	A1	2018-09-06	Reza Raji	
	3	20080215391	A1	2008-09-04	Kevin J. Dowling	
	4	20160218884	A1	2016-07-28	Matthew P. EBROM	
	5	20110251807	A1	2011-10-13	Patrick A. Rada	

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	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	6	20120228952	A1	2012-09-13	Katherine L. Hall	
	7	20140170275	A1	2014-06-19	Domenic Bordin	
	8	20150226439	A1	2015-08-13	Conrad S. Mikulec	
	9	20120325197	A1	2012-12-27	Ferdinand Villegas Legaspi	
	10	20090183729	A1	2009-07-23	Sydney Barkhouse	
	11	20070220907	A1	2007-09-27	Gregory A. Ehlers	
	12	20120093132	A1	2012-04-19	Ahmadreza (Reza) Rofougaran	

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	Application Number	15657163
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	Art Unit	2456
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	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
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Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2018-11-19
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15657163
Filing Date:	23-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Filer:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
SUBMISSION- INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STMT	2806	1	120	120
		Total in USD ($)		**120**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	34346910
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	19-NOV-2018
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	13:58:08
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$120
RAM confirmation Number	112018INTEFSW00000223506726
Deposit Account	
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The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS8.pdf	1034993 5084466fd6cb0c64a83e9a369f932ea4ee2453cd	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	29913 265ac96cad764d0131b870223ea7d871a9cb13e2	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	1064906		

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If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD (PTAB)

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

In re Application of:	)	Confirmation No. 1088
	)	
Yehuda BINDER	)	Art Unit: 2456
	)	
Appln. No.: 15/657,163	)	Examiner: Khan, Hassan Abdu
	)	
Filed: July 23, 2017	)	Washington, D.C.
	)	
For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER BASED CONTROL	)	October 3, 2018
	)	

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Honorable Commissioner for Patents
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Dear Honorable Commissioner:

APPEAL BRIEF

Appellant submit this Appeal Brief to the PATENT TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD (PTAB) on appeal from the decision of the Examiner of Group Art Unit 2456 dated September 4, 2018, finally rejecting all pending claims under 35 U.S.C. 101, 35 U.S.C. 112(b) and 35 U.S.C. 103(a) [hereinafter 'Action' or 'Final action'], after a prosecution reopening.

Real Party of Interest

The real party in interest is May Patents Ltd., the assignee of record.

Related Appeals and Interferences

Appeal No. 2018-007694 was docketed July 25, 2018, from parent application 13/733,634 that claims the same priority and includes the same specifications as this application. This appeal may be related to, directly affect or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

This appeal may be related to, directly affect or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision relating to a Notice of appeal filed on August 9, 2018 in co-pending applications Nos. 15/361,434 and 15/716,881, not yet docketed with the PTAB. The application Nos. 15/361,434 and 15/716,881 claim the same priority and includes the same specification as this application.

Status of Claims

Claims 1-30 are pending in the application, and are attached in Appendix A. The pending claims stand rejected in the Final Action dated September 4, 2018 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Status of Amendments

Amendments have been made to the pending claims in a response to the final Office Action filed September 25, 2018.

Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Claim 1 discloses a method for operating an actuator (such as item 61a, 61b in Figure 6) in a controlled device (item 23a, 23b, or 23c in Figure 2; item 60 in Figure 5; page 117, line 25, to page 118, line 16) in response to captured

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EX1003 Page 531

human voice data, for use with a client device (item 13a, 13b, or 13c in Figure 1; item 23a, 23b, or 23c in Figure 2; item 50 in Figure 5; page 83, lines 4-22) in a building (such as item 189 in Figure 2) communicating over a wireless network (such as numerals 14a, 14b, or 22 in Figure 2 or Figure 24; page 11, line 20, to page 12, line 20; page 76, lines 10-29; page 163, lines 9-22) and an Internet-connected server device (item 24 in Figure 2, item 151 in figure 15; page 76, line 10, to p[age 77, line 8) external to the building. The method comprises capturing (item 171 in Figure 17), by a microphone (such as items 51a, 51b in Figure 5) in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; receiving (item 192 in Figure 19), by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; processing (item 192 in Figure 19), by the server, the captured human voice data; responsive to the processing, sending (item 175 in Figure 19) a message, by the server to the client over the Internet; receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and operating the actuator (page 112, lines 13-25; page 117, line 25, to page 118, line 16) in the controlled device in response to the received message (item 150a in Figure 15a; item 170 in Figure 17; page 20, lines 22-31; page 41, lines 1-17; page 42, line 21, to page 44, line 15; page 162, line 24, to page 163, line 8).

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Argument

Ground of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

Office Action, section 5 page 3

Claim 5 is objected to since it" comprises of distinct types of sensors …".

Argument #1: Claim 5 is in a proper form

The Action provides no legal basis WHY such limitations cannot be used as alternatives in a single claim. In contrast, alternative limitations are clearly allowed according to MPEP 706.03(y) and MPEP 2173.05(g). Further, the Action admits that both alternatives define 'sensors', hence clearly share 'common use' of sensing, and as such even allowed as Markush claims.

Ground of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

Office Action, sections 7-38 pages 3-14

Claims 1-30 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.

Argument #2: General

a. It is submitted that it is improper to provide an objection regarding formalities only in a prosecution reopening that is **the third action** of this application, while the claims have not been effectively amended regarding these objections. It is noted that according to the rules and the MPEP, such as in MPEP 2103, each action is preceded by analysis of the claims

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EX1003 Page 533

(including ALL their limitations) **for all statutory provisions, including compliance with 35 U.S.C. 112.** In particular, in this case it seems that nearly ALL CLAIMS suddenly became indefinite as part of the prosecution re-opening.

b. It is well settled that "*both **the examiner** and the Board are **presumed to be skilled in the art***" (In re Lee, 277 F.3d, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2002)). Second, according to the rules and the MPEP, such as in MPEP 2103, each action is preceded by analysis of the claims (including ALL their limitations) for all statutory provisions, including compliance with 35 U.S.C. 112, and according to MPEP 2103(B), the examiner should "***Review the Detailed Disclosure and Specific Embodiments of the Invention To Understand What the Applicant Has Invented***" (Emphasis in original). Further, MPEP 2103(C) states that: "*USPTO personnel should begin claim analysis by identifying and evaluating each claim limitation …. USPTO personnel are to correlate each claim limitation to all portions of the disclosure that describe the claim limitation.*". Furthermore, MPEP 2103 (IV)(B) states that the examiner should "***B. Determine Whether the Claimed Invention Complies with 35 U.S.C. 112(a) or 35 U.S.C. 112, First Paragraph Requirements***" (Emphasis in original). Further, according to 37 CFR 1.104 (Nature of examination) in section (b) 'Completeness of examiner's action', "***The examiner's action will be complete as to all matters,*** *except that in appropriate circumstances, such as misjoinder of invention, fundamental defects in the application, and the like, the action of the examiner may be limited to such matters before further action is made.*" (Emphasis added).

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EX1003 Page 534

The claim rejected in the Action as indefinite was present in the claims **from the initial filing**, and **was NOT rejected under §112 in the former office actions** (as well as in other office action in co-pending applications having the same specification and the same priority date). It follows that according to the rules and the MPEP, in all the above occasions, the Examiner, serving as a "*person skilled in the relevant art*" (*see* In re Lee, 277 F. 3d 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2002)), was clearly '*reasonably conveyed*' that the claimed terms are supported in the specification, and that '*the inventor was in possession of the claimed invention*', and thus these claims meet the burden of §112.

c. The operative standard for determining whether this requirement has been met is "*whether those skilled in the art would understand what is claimed when the claim is read in light of the specification*". Orthokinetics Inc. v. Safety Travel Chairs Inc., 806 F.2d 1565, 1576, 1 USPQ 2d 1081, 1088 (Fed. Cir. 1986), quoted in Beachcombers International, Inc. v. Wildewood Creative Products, Inc., 31 USPQ 2d 1653, 1656 (Fed. Cir. 1994). This is reinforced by section 2173.04 of the MPEP which states: "*Breadth of a claim is not to be equated with indefiniteness... If the scope of the subject matter embraced by the claims is clear, and if applicants have not otherwise indicated that they intend the invention to be of a scope different from that defined in the claims, then the claims comply with 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph*".

d. The Action states in the specific rejections that "… *detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required for clarification* ….". The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and

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the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment.*" Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel-Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 1 – 'controlled device' and 'client device' (Section 7).

a. The Action states that "Claim 1 uses the phrase *controlled device* and *client device* interchangeably". The appellant submits that claim 1 clearly recites that *controlled device* and *client device* are two different and distinct entities, and are not necessarily interchangeable. Further, claim 2 clearly limits the relation between these two entities, reciting that "*the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device*".

b. The Action states that "*these terms, their relationship and their functionality with respect to each other is not distinctly defined in the specification*". The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). Further, claim 1 does not recite any direct relationship between two entities.

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c. The terms 'controlled device' and 'client device' are well known in the art and are exampled and described at least in paragraphs 0006-0007 and 0031 of the related publication US 2017/0331899.

d. Furthermore, "*[a] claim is indefinite when it contains words or phrases whose meaning is unclear.*" In re Packard, 751 F.3d 1310, 1314 (Fed. Cir. 2014). In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174.

e. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).].

Regarding claim 1 – 'capturing' and 'captured' (Section 8).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and are exampled and described at least in paragraphs 0042, 0055, 0061, 0163, 0504, 0520, 0521, and 0524 of the related publication US 2017/0331899.

b. Furthermore, "*[a] claim is indefinite when it contains words or phrases whose meaning is unclear.*" In re Packard, 751

F.3d 1310, 1314 (Fed. Cir. 2014). In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).].

Regarding claim 1 – 'operating the actuator' (Section 9).

a. The rejection requires a clarification "if *operating* means a standard actuator response or some form of *remote-controlled* actuator". Hence, it is clear that the term is well-understood, and thus meets the operative standard "*whether those skilled in the art would understand what is claimed when the claim is read in light of the specification*", and that the term is clear - "*[a] claim is indefinite when it contains words or phrases whose meaning is unclear.*" In re Packard, 751 F.3d 1310, 1314 (Fed. Cir. 2014). Thus, the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).].

Regarding claim 1 – 'server' (Section 9).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). This term is well known in the art and are exampled and described at least in paragraphs

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0007 and 0270 of the related publication US 2017/0331899. Further, the rejection suggests various variants or implementations for a 'server', hence clearly admitting that the term is clear to the Examiner itself.

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment.*" Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel-Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 2 – 'is part of, integrated with, or the same as' (Section 10).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). This terms are well known in the art and are exampled and described at least in paragraphs 0044, 0048, 0177, and 0568 of the related publication US 2017/0331899.

b. According to the Action, "*It is unclear how the controlled device can be part of, integrated with or same as the client device …*'. Hence it is admitted that the terms are well understood by the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 3 – 'voice recognition algorithm' (Section 11).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). This term is well known in the art and are exampled and described at least in paragraphs 0521-0524 and 0541-0542 of the related publication US 2017/0331899.

b. According to the Action, "… *the use and working of voice recognition algorithm is unclear and confusing …*'. Hence it is admitted that the term terms is well understood by the

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Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel-Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claims 4 & 5 – 'sensor data' (Section 12).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). This term is well known in the art and even defined in the claim itself: "… *the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon*", as well as in paragraphs 0188-0190 and 0200-0202 of the related publication US 2017/0331899.

b. Furthermore, "*[a] claim is indefinite when it contains words or phrases whose meaning is unclear.*" In re Packard, 751 F.3d 1310, 1314 (Fed. Cir. 2014). In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed

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subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

Regarding claim 5 – 'works on conduction, convection or radiation' (Section 13).

a. These terms are well known in the art and described in paragraphs 0108, 0141, and 0394 of the related publication US 2017/0331899.

b. The Action states that "… *the working of such a thermoelectric sensor … using ALL of these methods, is not distinctly defined* …". However, the claim clearly defines the operation in an alternative method using **'or'**, and does not require ALL methods to be used together. The Action provides no legal basis WHY such limitations cannot be used as alternatives in a single claim. In contrast, alternative limitations are clearly allowed according to MPEP 706.03(y) and MPEP 2173.05(g).

Regarding claim 6 – 'affecting, changing, producing or creating a physical phenomenon …' (Section 14).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and in the specification.

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b. Furthermore, "*[a] claim is indefinite when it contains words or phrases whose meaning is unclear.*" In re Packard, 751 F.3d 1310, 1314 (Fed. Cir. 2014). In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

Regarding claim 6 – 'directly or indirectly' (Section 15).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and in the specification.

b. According to the Action, "… *the examples of flow rate … are nor defined …*'. Hence it is admitted that the term terms is well understood by the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written*

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description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 7 – 'audio, sound and flow rate' (Section 16).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and in the specification. The Action provides no legal basis WHY such limitations cannot be used as alternatives in a single claim. In contrast, alternative limitations are clearly allowed according to MPEP 706.03(y) and MPEP 2173.05(g).

b. According to the Action, "… *the examples of flow rate … are nor defined …*'. Hence it is admitted that the term terms is well understood by the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may*

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not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 9 – 'audio, sound and flow rate' (Section 17).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and in the specification.

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though*

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understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 10 – 'omnidirectional or bidirectional' (Section 18).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described at least in paragraphs 0145 and 0302 of the related publication US 2017/0331899.

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner

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only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 10 – 'condenser, elecret, dynamic, ribbon, carbon, piezoelectric' (Section 19).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described at least in paragraphs 0060, 0145, 0302, 0328 of the related publication US 2017/0331899. The Action provides no legal basis WHY such limitations cannot be used as alternatives in a single claim. In contrast, alternative limitations are clearly allowed according to MPEP 706.03(y) and MPEP 2173.05(g).

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow

the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 12 – 'digital address is a MAC address' (Section 20).

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The rejection alleges that claim 12 recites MAC address and layer 3 address together. It is respectfully submitted that the claim clearly defines MAC address and layer 3 address as an alternatives. The Action provides no legal basis WHY such limitations cannot be used as alternatives in a single claim. In contrast, alternative limitations are clearly allowed according to MPEP 706.03(y) and MPEP 2173.05(g).

Regarding claim 13 – wireless network technologies (Section 21).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described at least in paragraphs 0060, 0145, 0302, 0328 of the related publication US 2017/0331899.

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

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c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claims 14 and 15 – local wireless network technologies (Sections 22-23).

The rejection alleges that "… *it is unclear how these networks are communicating over the Internet* …'. It is noted that claim 1, from which the claims depend, does not state that the wireless network is 'over the Intertnet' but rather that the connection to the Internet is '**via** the wireless network' (Emphasis added). The Action provides no legal basis WHY such limitations cannot be used as alternatives in a single claim. In contrast, alternative limitations are clearly allowed according to MPEP 706.03(y) and MPEP 2173.05(g).

Regarding claim 16 – cellular telephone wireless networks (Section 24).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to*

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be equated with indefiniteness."). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification. The Action provides no legal basis WHY such limitations cannot be used as alternatives in a single claim. In contrast, alternative limitations are clearly allowed according to MPEP 706.03(y) and MPEP 2173.05(g).

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the*

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claim language is broader than the embodiment." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 17 – 'integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in an appliance (Section 25).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness*."). This terms are well known in the art and are exampled and described at least in paragraphs 0177 and 0197 of the related publication US 2017/0331899.

b. According to the Action it is clear that the terms are well understood by the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

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Regarding claim 18 – appliance (Section 26).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification. The Action provides no legal basis WHY such limitations cannot be used as alternatives in a single claim. In contrast, alternative limitations are clearly allowed according to MPEP 706.03(y) and MPEP 2173.05(g).

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations*

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contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 19 – food (Section 27).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification.

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 20 – food (Section 28).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification.

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA

1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 21 – HVAC (Section 29).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification, suchg as in paragraph 0527.

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not

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articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 22 – appliances (Section 30).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification. Further, the rejection mentions claims 18, 19, and 20, that are not

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relevant to claim 22 (except for being dependent from the same claim 17).

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim

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Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 23 – cleaning appliance (Section 31).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification. Further, the rejection mentions claims 18, 19, and 20 that are not relevant to claim 23 (except for being dependent from the same claim 17).

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though*

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understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 24 – appliances (Section 32).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification. Further, the rejection mentions claims 18, 19, and 20 that are not relevant to claim 23 (except for being dependent from the same claim 17).

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the

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scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 25 – various type of light (Section 33).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness*.").

b. The rejection is based on that "… *the various type of light … requires specialized hardware, and are categorically all different and not interchangeable*.". First, at least to some degree, the various light types are not totally different and are interchangeable to some degree. Further, the various type of light clearly share common use or structural similarity relating to light. Second, even if the various types "… *requires specialized hardware, and are categorically all*

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different and not interchangeable.", the Action provides no legal basis WHY such limitations cannot be used as alternatives in a single claim. In contrast, alternative limitations are clearly allowed according to MPEP 706.03(y) and MPEP 2173.05(g).

c. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

Regarding claim 26 – various electric light sources (Section 34).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness*."). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification.

b. The rejection is based on that "… *a plurality of electric light sources bundled together without any rationale since*

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each belongs to a separate category of light source … and are all different and not interchangeable.". First, at least to some degree, the various light sources are not totally different and are interchangeable to some degree. Further, the various type of light sources clearly share common use of emitting light or structural similarity. Second, even if the various types "… *belongs to a separate category of light source … and are all different and not interchangeable*.", the Action provides no legal basis WHY such limitations cannot be used as alternatives in a single claim. In contrast, alternative limitations are clearly allowed according to MPEP 706.03(y) and MPEP 2173.05(g).

c. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

Regarding claim 27 – linear / rotary actuator (Section 35).

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a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification, such as in paragraphs 0091-0095 and 0402-0414.

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment.*" Superguide

Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 28 – sounder (Section 36).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification, such as in paragraphs 0099-0102, 0163, and 0433-0445. Further, the rejection mentions claims 6, 7 and 27 that are not relevant to claim 28.

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 29 – sounders (Section 37).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification, such as in paragraphs 0099-0102, 0163, and 0433-0445.

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA

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1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Regarding claim 30 – sounder actions (Section 38).

a. The Action clearly confuses breadth with indefiniteness. In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("*[B]readth is not to be equated with indefiniteness.*"). These terms are well known in the art and described in the specification, such as in paragraphs 0099-0102, 0163, and 0433-0445.

b. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not

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articulated reasons WHY a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the terms or the scope of the claimed subject matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174. It is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).

c. The claims, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Ground of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

Office Action, section 39 pages 14-16

Claims 1-30 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 101 as being directed to a judicial exception.

Argument #3: The claims are patent eligible under §101

a. In a final rejection in this application (15/657,163) dated January 25, 2018 on pages 3-4, the SAME claims were rejected under § 101 as directed to judicial exception based on the CyberSource, Classen, and FairWarning judicial exception, while the current Action is based on the 'Electric Power' exception. The Examiner clearly continually shifting his position resulting in improper '*moving target rejections for [applicant] to traverse*' (See CAFC Decision on June 1, 2018).

b. The Action does not provide a reasoned rationale that identifies the judicial exception recited in the claim and why it is considered an exception. In particular, while method claim 1 recites various steps, and the Action has not adequately articulated why the claimed concepts recited in these steps are 'abstract idea'. Therefore, the Action has not satisfied the prima facie burden of clearly articulating the reasons why the claimed invention is not eligible.

c. The Action itself on page 33 states that the field of the invention is "*controlling the actuators based on the data (sensors)*", and on page 32 "*capturing the data collected from physical sensors, transmitting the data to an external network, processing the data at the monitoring/control server, receiving the commands for controlling the actuator from the monitoring/control server over the external network and controlling the actuator per the received commands*". Further, the Action itself admits in pages 14-15 that the claim recites steps of '*a method using various components for use in a building, including a microphone to capture the human voice, sending the data to an internet-connected server, processing the voice data, generating and sending a message to an*

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internet-connected controlled device to operate an actuator in response to the received message'. Not only that the Action has not satisfied the prima facie burden of clearly articulating the reasons why the claimed invention is not eligible, the Action is clearly based on over-generalization of the abstract idea and oversimplification of the recited claim functions and is untethered from the actual language of the claims **as admitted in the Action itself.**

d. The judicial exception cited in the Action is "*collecting information, analyzing it, and displaying certain results of the collection and analysis*" based on the 'Electric Power Group' case. First, as admitted by the Action itself, the claimed method does not recite any 'collecting' information but is rather involved in **generating data**, namely producing a signal that corresponds to the human voice. Second, the claim does not involve any 'displaying' or any other direct interaction with a human. Hence the Action is clearly "*describing the claims at such a high level of abstraction and untethered from the language of the claims all but ensures that the exceptions to §101 swallow the rule*." Enfish, LLC v. Microsoft Corp., 822 F.3d 1327, 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2016).

e. The Action itself on page 33 states that the field of the invention is "*controlling the actuators based on the data (sensors)*", and on page 32 "*capturing the data collected from physical sensors, transmitting the data to an external network, processing the data at the monitoring/control server, receiving the commands for controlling the actuator from the monitoring/control server over the external network and controlling the actuator per the received commands*". Further, the Action itself admits in pages 14-15 that the claim recites

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steps of '*a method using various components for use in a building, including a microphone to capture the human voice, sending the data to an internet-connected server, processing the voice data, generating and sending a message to an internet-connected controlled device to operate an actuator in response to the received message*'. – Hence the Action itself admits to specific machine or arrangement that includes a microphone, a client device, a controlled device, and an actuator connected via two different networks, hence clearly involves specific and unique arrangement that is NOT a generic computer system, according to MPEP 2106.05(b) ("*Particular Machine [R-08.2017]*"), where "*The machine-or-transformation test is a useful and important clue, and investigative tool" for determining whether a claim is patent eligible under § 101*". Bilski v. Kappos, 561 U.S. 593, 604,95 USPQ2d 1001, 1007 (2010).

f. It is respectfully submitted that these claims are not directed to a judicial exception at least because the claim limitations include various tangible and physical activities, that cannot be considered as abstract. It is noted that none of the examples provided in the USPTO guidelines include signal processing (such as processing human voice) and affecting a physical phenomenon based on such analysis. Further, as admitted in the Action itself, the captured voice is transformed into an actuator operation, according to MPEP 2106.05(c) ("*Particular Transformation[R-08.2017]*"), where "*[T]ransformation and reduction of an article 'to a different state or thing' is the clue to patentability of a process claim that does not include particular machines*." Bilski v.Kappos, 561 U.S. 593, 658, 95 USPQ2d 1001, 1007(2010) (quoting Gottschalk v. Benson, 409 U.S. 63,70, 175 USPQ 673, 676 (1972)). If such a transformation exists, the claims are

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likely to be significantly more than any recited judicial exception.

g. In a former office action in section 13 of the Action (top of page 25), the Examiner notes that "… *Beliles discloses a method and system for* ***dynamically responding*** *to network events, by* ***collecting monitored data from sensors*** *and* ***detecting network events / notification*** *and then responding accordingly,* ***which is analogous to the teaching of the applicant's specifications.***" (Emphasis added). Hence, it is admitted by the Office that the claimed invention is clearly more than '***a general purpose computer***', but also involves 'dynamic responding', 'collecting data from sensors', 'detecting network events', each of which is clearly NOT part of '***a general purpose computer***', and further clearly an improvement rooted in computer networking technology and directed to solving a problem in the hardware / software / control arts.

h. First, the Action overlook various steps in claim 1 and in the various dependent claims. Second, the Action equates 'capturing the human voice data' to '*obtaining and comparing intangible data*' – A human voice cannot be considered as 'intangible data' and capturing the voice by a microphone cannot be considered as '*obtaining and comparing*' in general, and '*obtaining and comparing intangible data*' in particular. Third, the Action equates 'processing by the server' to '*collecting and comparing known information*' – A human voice cannot be considered as '*known information*', and voice processing cannot be equated to any '*collecting and comparing*' in general, and '*collecting and comparing known information*' in particular. Further, the Action states that the invention

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relates to '*a storage medium, processor and instructions remaining, which are part of a general purpose computer*'. Such characterization overlooks the claimed structure of three different devices (controlled device, client device, and a server) communicating with each other in a defined way. Such a structure cannot be considered as '*general purpose computer*'.

i. It is submitted that <u>according to the Action itself</u>, the claims '*improve another technology or technical field*'. First, the Action itself on page 33 states that the field of the invention is "*controlling the actuators based on the data (sensors)*", and on page 32 "*capturing the data collected from physical sensors, transmitting the data to an external network, processing the data at the monitoring/control server, receiving the commands for controlling the actuator from the monitoring/control server over the external network and controlling the actuator per the received commands*" – Hence the Action admits to improvement of a control technology. Second, on page 19 of the Action, the Action admits to improvement of "*implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*" – hence admitting to improvement in control technology and in voice processing technology, and further page 20 of the action, the Action itself admits to improvement '*when an abnormality occurs*'.

j. The Action seems to state on pages 15-16 that the claims are directed to 'routine and conventional functionalities' based on the background of the specification. While some of the functionalities may be known in the art as described in the specification, such features are not necessarily 'routine and conventional functionalities' - See Berkheimer v. HP Inc.,

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881 F.3d 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2018) – "*Finally, the Federal Circuit drew a distinction between what is well-understood, routine, conventional, and what is simply known in the prior art, cautioning that* ***the mere fact that something is disclosed in a piece of prior art does not mean it was a well-understood, routine, conventional*** *activity or element.*" (Emphasis added). Hence, the Action fails to provide any factual evidence that the claimed features are "*well-understood, routine, conventional*" as required.

k. It is further submitted that the claims are similar to other claims that were found eligible by the PTAB or various courts.

Office Action, section 7 pages 6-23

Claims 1-30 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Beliles *et al.* (US 2007/0283005 – hereinafter "Beliles"), in view of Buck *et al.* (US 2009/0089065 – hereinafter "Buck"), and in view of Abe (US 2012/0253480 – hereinafter "Abe").

Argument #4: Improper combination of the Beliles and Buck references.

a. The Beliles and Buck references are non-analogous at least because the Beliles reference discloses a system **in a building** and the Buck reference discloses a system **in a vehicle.** Further, the Beliles reference teaches security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and **for detecting unwanted problems or disasters** such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037), **in a stationary environment in a**

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building. In contrast, the Buck reference teaches away from these features by teaching **'hands free'** (paragraph 0005) operation in a **moving vehicle.**

b. It is settled that "*A reference is reasonably pertinent to the problem at issue if it* ***"logically*** *would have commended itself to an inventor's attention in considering his problem.*"" *In re Clay*, 966 F .2d 656, 659 (Fed. Cir. 1992) (emphasis added). It is noted that when dealing with **voice control** using a **remote server** as claimed, would not logically be pertinent to **automatic emergency control** using **local and existing network** as in the Beliles reference. Similarly, using **automatic emergency control <u>in a building</u>** using **local and existing network** as in the Beliles reference would not logically be pertinent **to voice control in a <u>manned vehicle</u>** (as disclosed in the Buck reference). In a similar case, in Appeal 2017-009043 from application 13/693,068 decided June 13, 2018, it was decided that control in <u>a vehicle</u> (by joystick) is non-analogous to similar function in <u>a building</u>.

b. The above is further supported by the fact that Beliles is classified under U.S. Class 709/224 relating to 'ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING SYSTEMS: MULTICOMPUTER DATA TRANSFERRING - COMPUTER NETWORK MANAGING' dealing with computer network management, while Buck is classified in Class/Subclass 704/275 associated with "DATA PROCESSING: SPEECH SIGNAL PROCESSING, LINGUISTICS, LANGUAGE TRANSLATION, AND AUDIO COMPRESSION/DECOMPRESSION - Speech assisted network", relating to signal processing. Handling computer networks is clearly distinct from any speech processing. It is noted that MPEP §808.02(A) explicitly recites that ***different classes*** "… ***shows that each invention has attained recognition***

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in the art as a separate subject for inventive effort, and also a separate field of search." (Emphasis added). Furthermore, different classes were relied upon in a restriction requirement that was issued by the SAME Examiner in a parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016.

Further, according to the restriction requirement that was issued by the SAME Examiner in a parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016, a restriction was required between Invention group I that is drawn to "*a system for commanding an actuator operation in response to a sensor response*" and Invention group V that is drawn to "*vehicle control system*". The restriction requirement itself states on page 2 that these inventions "… **are not obvious variant**" (Emphasis added), hence, **these two features is patentably different**, and thus cannot be combined. Further, MPEP §806.04(h) explicitly recites that "***Species Must Be Patentably Distinct From Each Other***". It is improper to apply a 'double standard' to the legal term of 'not obvious' – one for restriction and one for §103 rejection. Hence, it is admitted by the Office that vehicle control, as stated in the rationale, is non-obvious to be added to other systems.

c. According to page 33 of the Action, the Beliles and Buck reference are combinable since they are in an analogous art of "*controlling the actuators based on the data (sensors)*". This is conclusory and too broad since most systems in general, and most electronic or computerized control systems in particular, involves 'controlling actuators based on data'. Similarly to In re Clay, 966 F.2d 656 (Fed. Cir. 1992), the fact that the two references involves control system does not render them analogous and combinable. It is respectfully requested that the Office provide an example of a case of electronic or

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control system where actuators are controlled NOT based on data or sensors.

d. The Beliles reference teaches, as admitted in claim 1 rejection, using **environmental sensors** such as smoke detectors, motion sensors, and video surveillance equipment (*See*, for example, paragraphs 0008), known to be **'binary' or 'on/off' sensors** that provides a message upon detecting an event and are expected to operate **without any human presence**, for detecting emergency or dangerous events (such as fire, flood, unauthorized physical access), for increasing human safety, acting automatically **without need for human manually responding** (See paragraph 0011), as described for example in paragraph 0018 stating: "… *increases human personnel safety* ***who would otherwise be required to manually respond*** *in the presence of danger, and further alleviates dependency upon human response (e.g., that must be both proper and timely).*" (Emphasis added). Further, as described in the cited paragraph 0028, there is **no processing** to avoid any delays, and the event detection immediately (and automatically) impact activation of actuators such as sprinkler system or door locks. Further, the Beliles invention dictates using an **existing** network infrastructure.

Combining the Buck reference features to the Beliles taught system requires adding microphones, known to be **analog sensor** for used **with a human presence**, acting **in response to the human voice**, adding voice processing capabilities as described in the stated rationale –'*speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*', and using a dedicated network infrastructure that supports the added microphones and processing. Such changes require additional elements, substantial reconstruction, and redesign of the elements, and

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clearly changes the principle of operation of the Beliles reference. See in re Ratti, 270 F.2d 810, 813 (CCPA 1959) holding, under its particular facts, that the "*suggested combination of references would require a substantial reconstruction and redesign of the elements shown in [the primary reference] as well as a change in the basic principles under which the [primary reference] construction was designed to operate*".

e. The claimed invention recites operating an actuator in response to capturing human voice, hence referring to **intentional and deliberate actuator control by a human.** In contrast, the Beliles invention focuses on security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and **for detecting unwanted problems or disasters** such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037). Hence, the Beliles reference teaches away from the claimed invention or from combining with the voice control disclosed by the Buck reference. Further, Beliles reference discloses a network in a building, while the Buck reference discloses a network in a vehicle, and as such would not logically would have commended itself to an inventor: "A *reference is reasonably pertinent if, even though it may be in a different field from that of the inventor's endeavor, it is one which, because of the matter with which it deals, logically would have commended itself to an inventor's attention in considering his problem*." In re Clay, 966 F.2d 656, 659 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Furthermore, the control in the Buck reference is based on local device that is **INTERNAL** to the vehicle, while the claim explicitly recite a server that is **external** to the building.

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f. Unclear rejection. The rejection is based on the Beliles reference to teach the claimed limitation of : "*A method … for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising …*". The rejection is based in paragraphs 0015, 0016, and 0034 in the Beliles reference, and quote part of the paragraphs while embedding additional text from the Examiner. First, it is not clear what text is quoted from the Beliles reference and what text is added by the Examiner. Second, it is not clear what elements in Beliles are equated to the claimed elements. For example, it is not clear what element is equated to the 'client device', what element is equated to the recited server ('server room'? 'control room'? routers?) and so forth, so the rejection in not sufficiently articulated and informative manner as to meet the notice requirement of§ 132. Id.; see also Chester v. Miller, 906 F.2d 1574, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990) ("*Section 132 is violated when a rejection is so uninformative that it prevents the applicant from recognizing and seeking to counter the grounds for rejection*.").

g. Unclear combination. The rejection conclusory states that "… *it would have been obvious … to combine the method*" of Beliles with the features taught by the Buck reference. However, it is not clear HOW the Beliles reference is modified. For example, how and where is the microphone added, is the microphone added as a substitute or as an addition to the Beliles described sensors?. Similarly, it is not clear where and how the controlled device is located, how it is connected, and how the Beliles system is modified to include this additional (or substitute) device. Hence, 35 U.S.C. § 132

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section "*is violated when a rejection is so uninformative that it prevents the applicant from recognizing and seeking to counter the grounds for rejection.*" Chester v. Miller, 906 F.2d 1574, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990). [In re Jung, 637 F. 3d 1356, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2011).]

Argument #5: Improper rationale for combining the Beliles and Buck references.

a. The Buck reference is relied upon for supporting the limitations of: "*capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data;… operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.*".

However, on pages 32-33 of the Action, the field of **Beliles** and Buck references is defined as:"… *capturing the data collected from physical sensors, transmitting the data to an external network, processing the data at the monitoring/control server, receiving the commands for controlling the actuator from the monitoring/control server over the external network and controlling the actuator per the received commands.*".

First, assuming *arguendo* that the Action characterization of the Beliles reference is correct, then the Beliles reference ALREADY includes all the elements combined from the Buck reference. Second, the rationale for combining the Buck reference to the primary reference of Beliles is stated on page 19 of the Action as: '… *for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*'. Since the features added from the Buck reference are not disclosing any

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'speech patterns', any 'accents', or any 'natural language', the rationale is irrelevant to the combined features, and the rationale provides no link to the present application, as required in MPEP 2143 that clearly states that "*Any rationale employed must provide* ***a link between the factual findings and the legal conclusion of obviousness.***" (Emphasis added), and "… there must be "*some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning" to support the Examiner's findings and conclusion of obviousness*". See KSR Inti Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 401, 418 (2007).

b. It is trivial, inherent, and self-evident that always adding a feature A to any device results in a device having a capability of feature A. Similarly, it is trivial, inherent, and self-evident that always adding the functionality of voice control results in the rationale of '… *for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*'. However, the Action fails to provide any reasoning WHY any voice control is required to be added to the Beliles reference, in particular in view of the fact that the Beliles reference is directed to **automatic operation (with no human around)** and in contrast the Buck reference is directed to **human operated vehicle.** Hence, the rationale provides no link to the present application, as required in MPEP 2143 that clearly states that "*Any rationale employed must provide* ***a link between the factual findings and the legal conclusion of obviousness.***" (Emphasis added), and "… there must be "*some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning" to support the Examiner's findings and conclusion of obviousness*". See KSR Inti Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 401, 418 (2007). In particular, the primary reference that is

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modified by the Action is the Beliles reference. However, the Beliles reference is NOT disclosing any vehicle or vehicle elements, and is NOT disclosing any speed or speed control, rendering the rationale as moot.

Argument #6: Improper combination of the Beliles and Abe references

a. Unclear rejection. It is not clear from the long cited passage WHAT elements of Abe are being combined to WHAT elements of Beliles. In particular, it is not clear what elements are equated to control server and to actuator in both the Beliles and Abe references, and how and where the Abe reference discloses that the missing recited limitations. Hence, the rejection in not sufficiently articulated and informative manner as to meet the notice requirement of§ 132. Id.; see also Chester v. Miller, 906 F.2d 1574, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990) ("*Section 132 is violated when a rejection is so uninformative that it prevents the applicant from recognizing and seeking to counter the grounds for rejection*.").

Further, the rejection conclusory states that "… *it would have been obvious … to combine the method*" of Beliles with the features taught by the Abe reference. However, it is not clear HOW the Beliles reference is modified. For example, how and where is the actuator is added, is the actuator added as a substitute or as an addition to the Beliles described devices?. Similarly, it is not clear where and how the controlled device is located, how it is connected, and how the Beliles system is modified to include this additional (or substitute) device. Hence, 35 U.S.C. § 132 section "*is violated when a rejection is so uninformative that it prevents the applicant from recognizing and seeking to*

counter the grounds for rejection." Chester v. Miller, 906 F.2d 1574, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990). [In re Jung, 637 F. 3d 1356, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2011).]

b. The Beliles and Abe references are combined since they are 'in an analogous art' (top of page 19). The Appellant has requested a clear explanation to WHY these references are analogous, but the Action fails to provide such explanation. It is not clear WHY these two references are considered as analogous to each other. In case the Action suggest that they are in the same field, a clear definition of that field is respectfully requested. In case the same problem is being addressed, a clear definition of the problem is respectfully requested.

Further, according to a restriction requirement in the parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016, claim 1 is part of Invention group I that is drawn to "*a system for commanding an actuator operation in response to a sensor response*". The rationale for combining, and the Abe reference seem to be used for teaching the limitation of "*coupling between internal and external network*", which is what is defined as invention group II in the restriction requirement. The restriction requirement itself states on page 2 that these inventions "… **are not obvious variant**" (Emphasis added), hence, **these two features is patentably different**, and thus cannot be combined. Further, MPEP §806.04(h) explicitly recites that "***Species Must Be Patentably Distinct From Each Other***". It is improper to apply a 'double standard' to the legal term of 'not obvious' – one for restriction and one for §103 rejection.

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c. Improper picking and choosing. The rejection on pages 19-20 is clearly based on BOTH Figure 2 / paragraphs 0050-0051 AND Figures 15-16 / paragraphs 0100-0106 of the Abe reference. These passages are clearly indicated as two distinct and different embodiments. In one example, Figure 2 illustrates a single building that includes bot sensors and controlled devices, while Figure 15 describes two separate buildings, one with sensors and one with controlled devices. Similarly, the controller 100 in Figure 2 is INSIDE the building, while the control 101 in Figure 15 is EXTERNAL to the two buildings. This is further evidenced by the title before paragraph 0093 that is clearly marked as "3. Control System According to **Second Embodiment**" (Emphasis added). Hence, the rejection improperly 'pick, choose, and combine' between the different embodiments, and as such may not be combined as part of the rejection. As stated in MPEP 2141.02, "… *the examiner may not pick and choose elements from several references to support an obviousness determination*". *Further:*

> *When a prior art reference discloses multiple, distinct embodiments, combining teachings from those distinct embodiments requires an obviousness analysis, including a demonstration of why one of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine those disparate teachings." Symantec, at 20 (citing In re Arkley, 455 F.2d 586, 587-88 (CCPA 1972); Net MoneyIN, Inc. v. VeriSign, Inc., 545 F.3d 1359, 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2008)).*

Argument #7: Improper combination of the Beliles and Abe references

a. The rationale for combining with the Abe reference is states on page 20 as: "… *for the purpose of implementing an Internet-connected control server that communicates with home network to monitor the conditions via sensors and sends the control command over the wireless internet to the controlled*

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device …". First, this motivation is the SAME as the claimed features themselves. Hence, the stated rationale cannot be considered as "objective evidence of non-obviousness" and fails to show "… **objective reason** to combine the teachings of the references."[MPEP 2143.01 (IV)](Emphasis added), and further by using facts gleaned from the claim or the specification, the Action fails to show a conclusion that is reached "… *on the basis of the facts* ***gleaned from the prior art.***" [MPEP 2142](Emphasis added). Furthermore, this rationale amounts to nothing more than a conclusory statement, while the Office cannot rely solely on common knowledge or common sense to support its findings. It is the Office *prima facie* burden to provide a "satisfactory explanation" for the motivation finding that includes an express and "rational" connection with the evidence presented.

b. It is trivial, inherent, and self-evident that <u>always</u> adding a feature A to any device results in a device having a capability of feature A. Similarly, it is trivial, inherent, and self-evident that <u>always</u> adding the claimed functionalities of : "*processing, by the server, the captured human voice data; responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet; receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message*" ALWAYS results in the rationale of '*implementing an Internet-connected control server that communicates with home network to monitor the conditions via sensors and sends the control command over the wireless internet to the controlled device*'. Hence, the rationale provides no link to the present application, as required in MPEP 2143 that clearly states that "*Any rationale employed must provide* ***a link between the factual findings and***

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the legal conclusion of obviousness." (Emphasis added), and "… there must be "*some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning" to support the Examiner's findings and conclusion of obviousness*". See KSR Inti Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 401, 418 (2007).

c. The rationale further states '… *when an abnormality occurs*' – Not clear WHY triggered by abnormality is relevant to the claimed features relied upon disclosed by the Abe reference. Responding to abnormality DOES NOT require or is relevant to any processing by a server, to any voice processing, or to any sending or receiving messages.

d. On page 20 of the Action, it is stated that: "… *both the Beliles and Buck references are capturing the data collected from physical sensors, transmitting the data to an external network, processing the data at the monitoring/control server, receiving the commands for controlling the actuator from the monitoring/control server over the external network and controlling the actuator per the received commands*". Furthermore, a 'fire' as disclosed by Beliles may clearly be characterized as occurrence of 'abnormality'. Hence, the limitations relied upon from the Abe reference are clearly included, as per the Action itself admission, in the primary reference (Beliles) already disclose the capabilities that the secondary reference (Abe) provided with its added disclosures, so no obviousness may be sustained. (*In Square, Inc. v. Cooper, IPR2014-00158, Paper No. 8, at 30 (15 May 2014)*). Further, it is not be appropriate to base this rejection on a combination of these references because the systems in Beliles and Abe are each self-contained and independently operate effectively:

> *Because each device independently operates effectively, a person having ordinary skill in the art, who was merely seeking to create a better device to drain fluids from a wound, would have no reason to combine the features of both devices into a single device.*

Kinetic Concepts v. Smith and Nephew, 688 F.3d 1342, at 1369 (CAFC, 2012).

Regarding claim 1

Argument #8: The Buck reference does not teach the recited features.

The Action relies on the Buck reference for teaching the limitations of "*sending to* ***the server****, by the* ***client device*** *via the wireless network, the captured human voice data*" (Emphasis added) and "*receiving, by* ***the server over the Internet****, the captured human voice data*" (Emphasis added). It is respectfully submitted that the Buck reference in general, and the cited paragraphs in particular, are silent regarding any server, any client, or regarding any Internet communication, and in particular they are silent regarding any client/server Internet communication as recited in the claims.

In contrast, the Buck reference clearly discloses in-vehicle communication, where all the elements are in the vehicle, and are connected via vehicle bus 408 that is internal to the vehicle.

Argument #9: The Beliles reference does not teach the recited features.

The Action relies upon the Beliles reference as a support for the claim 1 preamble stating: "*A method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device*

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external to the building, …", based on paragraphs 0015, 0016, and 0034 of the Beliles reference. It is submitted that these cited paragraphs do not disclose or mention the recited limitations of 'Internet-connected server' and 'wireless network'.

Further, it is respectfully submitted that the Beliles reference is not in analogous field, and affectively teaches away from the claimed invention. The Beliles reference is based upon for the recited limitations of "*A method … for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building,* …". First, while this passage explicitly recites a wireless network, the Beliles reference focuses on a wired network, and the disclosure in general, and the cited paragraphs 0015, 0016, and 0034 in particular, are silent regarding any wireless networking. Thus, since the rejection is based on Beliles disclosing "… *method for use with client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building,* … ***as disclosed by Beliles,*** …", the rejection cannot be sustained.

Second, the claimed invention recites, inter alia, an Internet-connected server that is **external to the building,** for processing the received microphone (sensor) data and in response controlling an actuator. The Beliles reference in general, and the cited paragraphs in particular, are silent regarding any device communicating over a wireless network to an 'Internet-connected server', and in particular any communication with any device external to the building. Further, the Beliles invention dictates that decisions to activate any actuator are based on a policy table 400 (see

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FIGs. 2 and 4) that is part of a network device **in the building.**

Regarding claim 2

Argument #10: Improper rejection

a. The rejection is unclear but seems to be based on equating the recited 'client device' to 'vehicle or vehicle related system' and on equating the 'controlled device' to 'seating system, electronic entertainment, mirror controls …'. However, this is in contrast to the elements equated in the rejection of claim 1, and thus rendering the rejection moot.

b. The Buck reference was based upon on the rejection of claim 1 to teach the limitations of: *"capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message."* (page 18 of the Action), based on the rationale of "*… for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*" (page 19 of the Action).

HOWEVER, claim 2 recites integration of two devices, which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations, and not relevant to the stated rationale. Hence the Action is no more than a conclusory statement, and fails to provide a rational underpinning relevant to the claim: "'*rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal*

conclusion of obviousness'" KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007) quoting In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

Regarding claim 3

Argument #11: Improper rejection

a. Claim 3 further defines the 'processing' recited in claim 1 to state that "… *the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.*". The rejection is based on the Buck reference. HOWEVER, the 'processing' limitation is based on the Abe referenced, expressly stating on page 19 of the Action that '*Beliles in view of Buck* ***does not explicitly disclose processing,*** *by the server,* …" (Emphasis added), hence rendering the rejection unclear and moot.

b. The Buck reference was based upon on the rejection of claim 1 to teach the limitations of: "*capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.*" (page 18 of the Action), based on the rationale of "… *for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*" (page 19 of the Action).

HOWEVER, claim 3 recites '*identifying the voice of a specific person*', which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations, and not relevant to the stated rationale. Hence the Action is no more than a conclusory statement, and

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fails to provide a rational underpinning relevant to the claim: "'*rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness*'" KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007) quoting In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

Regarding claim 4

Argument #12: The Beliles reference does not teach the recited limitations

While the Beliles reference may disclose sensors that provide sensor data, the Beliles reference and the Action are silent regarding sending the sensor data to an external server in general, and regarding any receiving a response from the external server in particular. Further, the rejection is based on the Beliles reference, while the Action relies on the Buck reference for any server action, and the Action clearly states on page 17 of the Action that "*Beliles does not explicitly disclose … sending to the server, … and operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured …*", hence rendering the rejection moot. It is noted that "*the examiner has the initial duty of supplying the requisite factual basis and may not, because of doubts that the invention is patentable, resort to speculation, unfounded assumptions, or hindsight reconstruction to supply deficiencies in the factual basis*" App. Br. 6. See In re Warner, 379 F.2d 1011, 1017 (CCPA 1967).

Regarding claim 5

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Argument #13: The Beliles reference does not teach the recited limitations

While the Beliles reference may mention smoke and fire sensors, the Beliles reference does NOT disclose any 'thermoelectric sensor' as improperly mentioned in the rejection, or any temperature sensor. It is noted that fire and smoke sensors commonly use technologies other than temperature sensing. It is noted that "*the examiner has the initial duty of supplying the requisite factual basis and may not, because of doubts that the invention is patentable, resort to speculation, unfounded assumptions, or hindsight reconstruction to supply deficiencies in the factual basis*" App. Br. 6. See In re Warner, 379 F.2d 1011, 1017 (CCPA 1967). Further, the term 'attached' in 'network-attached sensors … may be attached to the network …' clearly refers to electrical coupling and NOT to any mechanical coupling as recited in the claim.

Regarding claim 8

Argument #14: No rationale provided

a. The Buck reference was based upon on the rejection of claim 1 to teach the limitations of: "*capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.*" (page 18 of the Action), based on the rationale of "… *for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*" (page 19 of the Action).

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HOWEVER, claim 5 recites multiple microphones, which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations, and not relevant to the stated rationale. Hence the Action is no more than a conclusory statement, and fails to provide a rational underpinning relevant to the claim: "'*rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness'*" KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007) quoting In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

Regarding claim 9

Argument #15: No rationale provided

a. The Buck reference was based upon on the rejection of claim 1 to teach the limitations of: *"capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message."* (page 18 of the Action), based on the rationale of "*… for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*" (page 19 of the Action).

HOWEVER, claim 9 recites multiple microphones, such as in an array, which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations, and not relevant to the stated rationale. Hence the Action is no more than a conclusory statement, and fails to provide a rational underpinning relevant to the claim: "'*rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by*

mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness'" KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007) quoting In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

Regarding claim 11

Argument #16: The Beliles reference does not teach the recited limitations

While the Beliles reference may disclose source or destination addresses, it does not necessarily suggest that **the devices themselves** are addressable. For example, addressability may be obtained not by address associated with a device but rather by addressing a port connected to the device, as was known in the dial-up environment, where the ISP associated an IP address to a telephone connection, but NOT to the device itself. It is noted that "*the examiner has the initial duty of supplying the requisite factual basis and may not, because of doubts that the invention is patentable, resort to speculation, unfounded assumptions, or hindsight reconstruction to supply deficiencies in the factual basis*" App. Br. 6. See In re Warner, 379 F.2d 1011, 1017 (CCPA 1967).

Further, even accepting, *arguendo*, the Office's contention that the devices are addressable, the Beliles reference and the Action are silent regarding the recited "… *using an address stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device …*.". Even if the memory 240 comprises a plurality of storage locations that are addressable as stated in the rejection, the Beliles reference and the Action are silent regarding the content stored in the memory in general, and regarding storing any addresses in particular.

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Regarding claim 13

Argument #17: No rationale provided

a. The Buck reference was based upon on the rejection of claim 1 to teach the limitations of: *"capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message."* (page 18 of the Action), based on the rationale of "*… for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*" (page 19 of the Action).

HOWEVER, claim 13 recites WPAN, which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations, and not relevant to the stated rationale. Hence the Action is no more than a conclusory statement, and fails to provide a rational underpinning relevant to the claim: "'*rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness*'" KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007) quoting In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

Regarding claim 14

NOTE: The claim text cited is mistakably the text of claim 13.

Argument #18: No rationale provided

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a. The Buck reference was based upon on the rejection of claim 1 to teach the limitations of: *"capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message."* (page 18 of the Action), based on the rationale of "*… for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*" (page 19 of the Action).

HOWEVER, claim 14 recites WLAN, which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations, and not relevant to the stated rationale. Hence the Action is no more than a conclusory statement, and fails to provide a rational underpinning relevant to the claim: "'*rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness*'" KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007) quoting In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

Regarding claim 15

Argument #19: Improper rejection

a. The rejection is based on that each of the claims '*does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 13 …*". It is respectfully submitted that the claim is different from claim 13 by defining frequency bands and NOT specific technologies. It is noted that "*All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against*

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the prior art." In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970).

b. Furthermore, in a restriction requirement in co-pending application 15/832,787 (having the same specification and priority-date and assigned to the SAME examiner) dated June 20, 2018, on page 3 the same dependent claim was declared as **distinct (different appliance) species** from cellular network (species in paragraph 5 on page 3) or LAN (species of paragraph 3 on page 3) in contrast to being '*not further defined*' as in the current Action.

Regarding claim 16

Argument #20: No rationale provided

a. The Buck reference was based upon on the rejection of claim 1 to teach the limitations of: *"capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message."* (page 18 of the Action), based on the rationale of "*… for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*" (page 19 of the Action).

HOWEVER, claim 16 recites cellular networking, which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations, and not relevant to the stated rationale. Hence the Action is no more than a conclusory statement, and fails to provide a rational underpinning relevant to the claim: "'*rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory*

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statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness'" KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex Inc. , 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007) quoting In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

Regarding claim 17

Argument #21: Improper rejection

a. The rejection is based on paragraph 0034 of the Abe reference and states: "*Abe teaches (in ¶0034) a control apparatus that acquires sensor information and determines a control command to control a plurality of home appliances (e.g. refrigerator, stove, oven, microwave, dishwasher, washing machine, television etc.) such as an air conditioner.*" (page 25 on the Action).

It is noted that paragraph 0034 of the Abe reference teaches:

> *[0034] First, an outline of a control system according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure will be described. The control system according to the embodiment is composed of various types of sensors, devices to be controlled, and a control apparatus 100, and various types of sensors and the devices to be controlled are connected to the control apparatus 100. For example, as shown in FIG. 1, as various types of sensors, a motion sensor 21, a temperature sensor 22, an illuminance sensor 23, and a GPS sensor 24 are connected to the control apparatus 100, and as the devices to be controlled, an image display device 51, an air conditioner 52, and a computer 53 are connected to the control apparatus 100. Herein, various types of sensors may be provided independently of other devices, and may be mounted in other devices for providing other functions. For example,*

> *various types of sensors may be a motion sensor mounted in the image display device 51, and may be a temperature sensor mounted in the air conditioner 52.*

Clearly, this cited paragraph 0034 is silent regarding any acquiring of sensor information and determining any control command as stated in the rejection.

Paragraph 0036 of the Abe reference teaches:

> *[0036]* ***The control apparatus*** *100 according to the embodiment* ***acquires sensor information*** *detected by various types of sensors,* ***and determines a control command*** *according to the acquired sensor information, on the basis of a control rule which is set in advance. Next, the control apparatus 100 performs controls of devices such as an ON/OFF control of the image display device 51 connected to the control apparatus 100, a temperature level adjustment control of the air conditioner 52, and an email transmission control through the computer 53, in accordance with the determined control command. (Emphasis added).*

Hence, paragraph 0036 indeed discloses the first part of the rejection that states: "*Abe teaches (in ¶0034) a control apparatus that acquires sensor information and determines a control command …*". However, clearly the second part of the rejection, namely: "*… to control a plurality of home appliances (e.g. refrigerator, stove, oven, microwave, dishwasher, washing machine, television etc.)…*" is clearly NOT part of paragraphs 0034 or 0036, and **are NOT FOUND ANYWHERE** in the Abe reference.

Thus the rejection is clearly misleading by mentioning examples that are alleged to be part of, while they are not part of, the Abe reference. As such, the rejection clearly fails to establish a prima facie case to satisfy the 35 U.S.C.

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§ 132, and the rejection "*is violated when a rejection is so uninformative that it prevents the applicant from recognizing and seeking to counter the grounds for rejection.*" Chester v. Miller, 906 F.2d 1574, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990). [In re Jung, 637 F. 3d 1356, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2011).]

b. Even accepting, arguendo, the Office's contention that the Abe reference "… *teaches (in ¶0034) a control apparatus that acquires sensor information and determines a control command to control a plurality of home appliances (e.g. refrigerator, stove, oven, microwave, dishwasher, washing machine, television etc.) such as an air conditioner.*", the Abe reference only teaches control of an appliance, and does not teach any integration of inclusion in the appliance as recited in the claim.

c. The Abe reference was based upon on the rejection of claim 1 to teach the limitations of: "*processing, by the server; responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet; receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.*" (page 19), based on the rationale of "… *for the purpose of implementing an Internet-connected control server that communicates with home network to monitor the conditions via sensors and sends the control command over the wireless internet to the controlled device when an abnormality occurs*".

HOWEVER, claim 17 (and the claims dependent therefrom) recites an appliance related features, which is not relevant to the Abe-based claim limitations, and not relevant to the stated rationale. Hence the Action is no more than a

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conclusory statement, and fails to provide a rational underpinning relevant to the claim: "'*rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness*'" KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex Inc. , 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007) quoting In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

Regarding claim 18

Argument #22: Improper rejection

Claim 18 depends from claim 17 and recites that "… *the primary functionality of the appliance is associated with food storage, handling, or preparation.*". The rejection does not seem to be relevant to the recited limitations.

Regarding claims 19-24

Argument #23: Improper rejection

a. The rejection is based on that each of the claims '*does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 …*". It is respectfully submitted that each of the claim clearly further defines over claim 17 by further defining the appliance. For example, claim 19 defines that "the primary function of the appliance is heating food", claim 20 defines that "the appliance is a refrigerator, a freezer, a food processor, a dishwashers, a food blender, a beverage maker, a coffeemaker, or an iced-tea maker", claim 22 defines that "the primary function of the appliance is associated with temperature control", and so forth. It is noted that "*All words in a claim must be considered in judging the*

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patentability of that claim against the prior art." In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970), and that according to MPEP: "*All Claim Limitations Must Be Considered*" (MPEP 2143.03).

b. Furthermore, in a restriction requirement in co-pending application 15/832,787 (having the same specification and priority-date and assigned to the SAMNE examiner) dated June 20, 2018, on pages 3-4 the same dependent claims were declared as **distinct (different appliance) species**, in contrast to being '*not further defined*' as in the current Action.

Regarding claim 25

Argument #24: Improper rejection

a. The rejection is based on paragraph 0032 of the Abe reference and states: "*Buck teaches (in ¶0032) that the devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustment (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices (e.g. controlling the headlights, cabin lights or the fog-lights, controlling the audio speakers and volume, controlling the digital media player, controlling the windows up/down function).*" (page 28 on the Action).

It is noted that paragraph 0032 of the Buck reference teaches:

> *[0032] When activated, the speech recognition and control process may receive a code phrase (key phrase) that may initiate a recording (e.g., "Start recording"). A speech recognition processor or software may recognize the command which may initiate a recording, (e.g., by opening or generating one or more data files that are retained in*

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> *a local or remote memory). The speech recognition and control process may interface a physical or a wireless bus system that interfaces in-vehicle and/or out-vehicle devices and networks. The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices.*

First, while paragraph 0032 may disclose the first part of the rejection that states: "*Buck teaches (in ¶0032) that the devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustment (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices …".* It is clear that the second part of the rejection, namely: "*…(e.g. controlling the headlights, cabin lights or the fog-lights, controlling the audio speakers and volume, controlling the digital media player, controlling the windows up/down function) …"* is NOT part of paragraph 0032, and **is NOT FOUND ANYWHERE** in the Buck reference.

Thus the rejection is clearly misleading by mentioning examples that are alleged to be part of, while they are not part of, the Buck reference. As such, the rejection clearly fails to establish a prima facie case to satisfy the 35 U.S.C. § 132, and the rejection "*is violated when a rejection is so uninformative that it prevents the applicant from recognizing and seeking to counter the grounds for rejection.*" Chester v. Miller, 906 F.2d 1574, 1578 (Fed. Cir. 1990). [In re Jung, 637 F. 3d 1356, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2011).]

b. Even accepting, arguendo, the Office's contention that "*Buck teaches (in ¶0032) that the devices may provide*

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electronic and/or mechanical adjustment (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices.", the Buck reference in general, and the cited paragraph 0032 in particular, fail to teach any "electric light source" or any other limitation recited in claim 25.

c. The Buck reference was based upon on the rejection of claim 1 to teach the limitations of: "*capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.*" (page 18 of the Action), based on the rationale of "*… for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*" (page 19 of the Action).

HOWEVER, claim 25 (and the claims dependent therefrom) recites a light source related features, which is not relevant to the Buck-based claim limitations, and not relevant to the stated rationale. Hence the Action is no more than a conclusory statement, and fails to provide a rational underpinning relevant to the claim: "'*rejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness*'" KSR Int'l. Co. v. Teleflex Inc. , 550 U.S. 398, 418 (2007) quoting In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988 (Fed. Cir. 2006).

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Regarding claims 26-30

Argument #25: Improper rejection

a. The rejection is based on that each of the claims '*does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 …*". It is respectfully submitted that each of the claim clearly further defines over claim 25 by defining a different actuator. For example, claim 27 defines that "… the actuator is a motion actuator that causes linear or rotary motion", claim 28 defines that "the actuator is a sounder", and so forth. It is noted that "*All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art*." In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970), and that according to MPEP: "*All Claim Limitations Must Be Considered*" (MPEP 2143.03).

b. Furthermore, in a restriction requirement in co-pending application 15/832,787 (having the same specification and priority-date and assigned to the SAMNE examiner) dated June 20, 2018, on pages 4-5 the same dependent claims were declared as **distinct (different appliance) species**, in contrast to being '*not further defined*' as in the current Action.

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Conclusion

In conclusion, the rejection of claims 1-30 under 35 U.S.C. 101, 35 U.S.C. 112(b), and 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be cancelled, resulting allowance of the all pending claims. Attached hereto is an Appendix containing a copy of the claims involved in this appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

By /Yehuda Binder/
Yehuda Binder
Registration No. 73,612

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Appendix A – Pending claims

1. A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data;

sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data;

receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data;

processing, by the server, the captured human voice data;

responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the controlled device over the Internet;

receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and

operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data.

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5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, or wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light or gamma rays.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array.

10. The method according to claim 1, wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone.

11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using an address stored in a volatile

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or non-volatile memory of the respective device for uniquely identifying the respective device in the network.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the digital address is a Media Access Control (MAC) layer address that is MAC-48, Extended Unique Identifier (EUI) EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the digital address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic Internet Protocol (IP) address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address.

13. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.15.1-2005 standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards.

14. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) that is according to, or base on, IEEE 802.11-2012, IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11b, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11n, or IEEE 802.11ac.

15. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band.

16. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (W-CDMA) UMTS, High Speed Packet Access (HSPA), UMTS Time-Division Duplexing (TDD), CDMA2000 1xRTT, Evolution – Data Optimized (EV-DO), or Global System for Mobile communications (GSM), Enhanced Data rates for GSM

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Evolution (EDGE) EDGE-Evolution, or wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses Evolved High Speed Packet Access (HSPA+), Mobile Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX), Long-Term Evolution (LTE), LTE-Advanced, Mobile Broadband Wireless Access (MBWA), or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.

17. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary functionality of the appliance is associated with food storage, handling, or preparation.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the primary function of the appliance is heating food, and wherein the appliance is a microwave oven, an electric mixer, a stove, an oven, or an induction cooker.

20. The method according to claim 18, wherein the appliance is a refrigerator, a freezer, a food processor, a dishwashers, a food blender, a beverage maker, a coffeemaker, or an iced-tea maker.

21. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with environmental control, and the appliance is part of a Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with temperature control, and wherein the appliance is an air conditioner or a heater.

23. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with cleaning, wherein the appliance primary function is associated with clothes

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cleaning and the appliance is a washing machine, or wherein the appliance is a vacuum cleaner.

24. The method according to claim 17, wherein the appliance is an answering machine, a telephone set, a home cinema system, a High Fidelity (HiFi) system, a Compact Disc (CD) or Digital Video Disc (DVD) player, an electric furnace, a trash compactor, a smoke detector, a light fixture, or a dehumidifier.

25. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is an electric light source for converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays.

26. The method according to claim 25, wherein the electric light source comprises a lamp, an incandescent lamp, a gas discharge lamp, a fluorescent lamp, a Solid-State Lighting (SSL), a Light Emitting Diode (LED), an Organic LED (OLED), a polymer LED (PLED), or a laser diode.

27. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a motion actuator that causes linear or rotary motion.

28. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves.

29. The method according to claim 28, wherein the sounder comprises an electromagnetic loudspeaker, a piezoelectric speaker, an electrostatic loudspeaker (ESL), a ribbon or planar magnetic loudspeaker, or a bending wave loudspeaker, or wherein the sounder comprises an electric bell, a buzzer, a chime, a whistle, or a ringer.

30. The method according to claim 28, wherein the operating of the actuator comprises playing digital audio content that is

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pre-recorded or synthesized, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises simulating the voice of a human being or generating music, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises sounding a syllable, a word, a phrase, a sentence, a short story, or a long story, using male or female voice.

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15657163
Filing Date:	23-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Filer:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
NOTICE OF APPEAL	2401	1	400	400
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**400**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	33903418
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	03-OCT-2018
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Time Stamp:	11:30:56
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

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Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$400
RAM confirmation Number	100318INTEFSW00009537506726
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The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

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1	Notice of Appeal Filed	aia0031-second.pdf	236284 41bfc2306b9c363dddb205fd32eaf716356c7d18	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Appeal Brief Filed	Second-Appeal-Brief-9-18.pdf	558206 f8354dd58ec722a0c5bb2c71d255460c73b61ede	no	83
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	29863 068f34a40d9889ed97190b79e655190f6f7ee744	no	2
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PTO/AIA/31 (03-14)
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NOTICE OF APPEAL FROM THE EXAMINER TO THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Docket Number (Optional): BINDER-014-US3

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on _____.

Signature _____

Typed or printed name _____

In re Application of: Yehuda BINDER

Application Number	Filed
15/657,163	July 23, 2017

For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER BASED CONTROL

Art Unit	Examiner
2456	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN

Applicant hereby **appeals** to the Patent Trial and Appeal Board from the last decision of the examiner.

The fee for this Notice of Appeal is (37 CFR 41.20(b)(1)) $ _____

☑ Applicant asserts small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. Therefore, the fee shown above is reduced by 50%, and the resulting fee is: $ 400.00

☐ Applicant certifies micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29. Therefore, the fee shown above is reduced by 75%, and the resulting fee is: $ _____
Form PTO/SB/15A or B or equivalent must either be enclosed or have been submitted previously.

☐ A check in the amount of the fee is enclosed.

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For extensions of time in reexamination proceedings, see 37 CFR 1.550.

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Registration number 73612

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Typed or printed name Yehuda Binder

Telephone Number -972-544444577

Date 2018-10-03

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

☐ * Total of _____ forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 41.20(b)(1) and 41.31. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

131926 7590 10/02/2018

May Patents Ltd. c/o Dorit Shem-Tov
P.O.B 7230
Ramat-Gan, 5217102
ISRAEL

EXAMINER	
KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2456	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/02/2018	PAPER

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.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	**Application No.** 15/657,163	**Applicant(s)** BINDER et al.	
	Examiner HASSAN A KHAN	**Art Unit** 2456	**AIA Status** No

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

THE REPLY FILED 25 September 2018 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

NO NOTICE OF APPEAL FILED

1. ☑ The reply was filed after a final rejection. No Notice of Appeal has been filed. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114 if this is a utility or plant application. Note that RCEs are not permitted in design applications. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:
   a) ☐ The period for reply expires ____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
   b) ☑ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action; or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.
   c) ☐ A prior Advisory Action was mailed more than 3 months after the mailing date of the final rejection in response to a first after-final reply filed within 2 months of the mailing date of the final rejection.The current period for reply expires ____ months from the mailing date of *the prior Advisory Action* or SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection, whichever is earlier.
   Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a), (b) or (c). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THIS ADVISORY ACTION IS THE FIRST RESPONSE TO APPLICANTS FIRST AFTER-FINAL REPLY WHICH WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. ONLY CHECK BOX (c) IN THE LIMITED SITUATION SET FORTH UNDER BOX (c). See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) or (c) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37CFR 41.37(a).

AMENDMENTS

3. ☐ The proposed amendments filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
   a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
   b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
   c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
   d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.
   NOTE: _____ (See 37CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).
4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5. ☐ Applicants reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____
6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7. ☑ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s):(a)☐ will not be entered, or (b)☑ will be entered, and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.

AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8. ☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____
9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing the Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
11. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

12. ☑ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: See Continuation Sheet.
13. ☐ Note the attached Information *Disclosure Statement*(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). _____
14. ☑ Other: A.NE.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

15. The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:
    Claim(s) allowed:_____.
    Claim(s) objected to:5.
    Claim(s) rejected:1-30.
    Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:_____.

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	/PHILIP J CHEA/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2456

Continuation of REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER 12. The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: In response to the objections raised by the office for Claim 12, the applicant spelled the acronyms, and made the correction. No changes/arguments were made to address the Objection on Claim 5, and the 101, 103 and the 112 rejections.

OK TO ENTER: /H.A.K/

10/01/2018

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

In re Application of:	)	Confirmation No. 1088
	)	
Yehuda BINDER	)	Art Unit: 2456
	)	
Appln. No.: 15/657,163	)	Examiner: Khan, Hassan A.
	)	
Filed: July 23, 2017	)	Washington, D.C.
	)	
For: System and method for Server-based control	)	September 25, 2018
	)	

AMENDMENT:

Honorable Commissioner for Patents
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Randolph Building, Mail Stop Amendments
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Sir:

In response to the examiner's action dated September 4, 2018 (hereinafter the "**Action**"), kindly amend the above-identified application as follows:

Amendments to the Claims appear in the Listing of Claims that begins on page 2 of this paper, and

Remarks / Comments begin on page 8 of this paper.

OK TO ENTER: /H.A.K/

10/01/2018

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

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AMENDMENT:

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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Randolph Building, Mail Stop Amendments
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Sir:

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Amendments to the Claims appear in the Listing of Claims that begins on page 2 of this paper, and

Remarks / Comments begin on page 8 of this paper.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	33816661
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	25-SEP-2018
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	11:31:52
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1		After-Final-OA-Response.pdf	131673 4016173a79695225f67de72bc034aaa9d7d623d2	yes	9

	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
	Document Description	**Start**	**End**
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	8	9
	Claims	2	7
	Response After Final Action	1	1
Warnings:			
Information:			
	Total Files Size (in bytes):	131673	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.
National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.
New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

REMARKS / COMMENTS

The claims are improved as a preparation for appeal. Claim 12 is amended to overcome the rejection in section 6 of the Action, and a mistake in claim 1 is corrected.

Amazon
EX1003 Page 626

The absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue, or comment, does not signify agreement with that rejection, issue, or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims that have not been expressed.

Nothing in this reply should be understood as conceding any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this reply, and the amendment of any claims does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability to the claim before its amendment. It should further be understood that any filing of a terminal disclaimer to obviate a rejection based on nonstatutory double patenting is not an admission of the propriety of the rejection.

If the above arguments should not now place the application in the condition for allowance, the examiner is invited to call undersigned counsel to resolve any remaining issues.

Respectfully submitted,

By /Yehuda Binder/
Yehuda Binder
Registration No. 73,612

Tel: +972-9-7409241
Mobile: +972-54-4444577
yehuda@maypatents.com

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EX1003 Page 627

Amendments to the claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data;

sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data;

receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data;

processing, by the server, the captured human voice data;

responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the controlled device ~~client~~ over the Internet;

receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and

operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device.

3. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.

4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that

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outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data.

5. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, or wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light or gamma rays.

6. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon.

7. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current.

8. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data.

9. (Original) The method according to claim 8, wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or

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wherein the microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone.

11. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using an address stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device for uniquely identifying the respective device in the network.

12. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 11, wherein the digital address is a Media Access Control (MAC) layer address that is MAC-48, Extended Unique Identifier (EUI) EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the digital address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic Internet Protocol (IP) ~~IP~~ address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address.

13. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.15.1-2005 standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards.

14. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) that is according to, or base on, IEEE 802.11-2012, IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11b, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11n, or IEEE 802.11ac.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band.

16. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network

that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (W-CDMA) UMTS, High Speed Packet Access (HSPA), UMTS Time-Division Duplexing (TDD), CDMA2000 1xRTT, Evolution – Data Optimized (EV-DO), or Global System for Mobile communications (GSM), Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE) EDGE-Evolution, or wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses Evolved High Speed Packet Access (HSPA+), Mobile Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX), Long-Term Evolution (LTE), LTE-Advanced, Mobile Broadband Wireless Access (MBWA), or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance.

18. (Original) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary functionality of the appliance is associated with food storage, handling, or preparation.

19. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein the primary function of the appliance is heating food, and wherein the appliance is a microwave oven, an electric mixer, a stove, an oven, or an induction cooker.

20. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein the appliance is a refrigerator, a freezer, a food processor, a dishwashers, a food blender, a beverage maker, a coffeemaker, or an iced-tea maker.

21. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with environmental control, and the appliance is part of an Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system.

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22. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with temperature control, and wherein the appliance is an air conditioner or a heater.

23. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with cleaning, wherein the appliance primary function is associated with clothes cleaning and the appliance is a washing machine, or wherein the appliance is a vacuum cleaner.

24. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the appliance is an answering machine, a telephone set, a home cinema system, a High Fidelity (HiFi) system, a Compact Disc (CD) or Digital Video Disc (DVD) player, an electric furnace, a trash compactor, a smoke detector, a light fixture, or a dehumidifier.

25. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is an electric light source for converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays.

26. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 25, wherein the electric light source comprises a lamp, an incandescent lamp, a gas discharge lamp, a fluorescent lamp, a Solid-State Lighting (SSL), a Light Emitting Diode (LED), an Organic LED (OLED), a polymer LED (PLED), or a laser diode.

27. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a motion actuator that causes linear or rotary motion.

28. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves.

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29. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 28, wherein the sounder comprises an electromagnetic loudspeaker, a piezoelectric speaker, an electrostatic loudspeaker (ESL), a ribbon or planar magnetic loudspeaker, or a bending wave loudspeaker, or wherein the sounder comprises an electric bell, a buzzer, a chime, a whistle, or a ringer.

30. (Original) The method according to claim 28, wherein the operating of the actuator comprises playing digital audio content that is pre-recorded or synthesized, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises simulating the voice of a human being or generating music, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises sounding a syllable, a word, a phrase, a sentence, a short story, or a long story, using male or female voice.

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EX1003 Page 633

PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
Approved for use through 1/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 15/657,163	Filing Date 07/23/2017	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☐ LARGE ☒ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED – PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*	X $ =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*	X $ =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).			
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))				
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED – PART II

AMENDMENT	09/25/2018	(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 30	Minus	** 30	= 0	X $50 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 1	Minus	***3	= 0	X $230 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

AMENDMENT		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	X $ =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	X $ =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))						
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))						
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.

LIE
JAMES MASON

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**
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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.

Office Action Summary	**Application No.** 15/657,163	**Applicant(s)** BINDER et al.	
	Examiner HASSAN A KHAN	**Art Unit** 2456	**AIA 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 07/19/2018.

☐ 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) 1-30 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) 1-30 is/are rejected.

8) ☑ Claim(s) 5 and 12 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)

2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

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

2. Claims 5, 11-14, 16, 21, 23, 24 and 29 have been amended.

3. Claims 1- 30 are pending.

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The eight (8) information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 07/23/2017 (5), 08/17/2017, 11/29/2017 and 05/29/2018 are in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements has not being considered by the examiner. It is impractical for the examiner to review the references thoroughly with the number of references cited in the case. By initialing each of the cited references on the accompanying 1449 forms, the examiner is merely acknowledging the submission of the cited references and merely indicating that only a cursory review is made of the cited references. Please identify the top 10-20 references that is the most relevant art, with pinpoint specific citations for review.

An applicant's duty of disclosure of material and information is not satisfied by presenting a patent examiner with "a mountain of largely irrelevant [material] from which he is presumed to have been able, with his expertise and with adequate time, to have found the critical [material]. It ignores the real world conditions under which examiners work." Rohm & Haas Co. v. Crystal Chemical Co., 722 F.2d 1556, 1573 [220 USPQ 289] (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 851 (1984) (Emphasis in original). Patent applicant has a duty not just to (disclose pertinent prior art references but to make a disclosure in such way as not to "bury" it within other disclosures of less relevant prior art; See Golden Valley Microwave Foods Inc. v. Weaver Popcorn Co. Inc., 24 USPQ2d 1801 (N.D Ind. 1992); Molins PLC v. Textron Inc., 26 USPQ2d 1889,

at 1899 (D.Del. 1992); Penn Yan Boats, Inc. v. Sea Lark Boats, Inc. et al., 175 USPQ 260, at 272 (S.D. Fl-1972).

Claim Objections

5. Claim 5 is objected to because it comprises of distinct types of sensors, not related to each other and belong to different embodiments with unique functionalities. The claim contains *thermoelectric sensor* and then also the *light sensor.* Appropriate correction is required.

6. Claim 12 is objected to because of the following informalities: The claim contains terms EUI and IP that are an acronym and not defined in full. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

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.

7. **Claims 1 – 30** 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. Claim 1 uses the phrase *controlled device* and *client device* interchangeably, however these terms, their relationship and their functionality with respect to each other is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required for clarification. Correction is required.

8. **Claims 1 – 30** 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. Claim 1 uses the phrase

capturing and *captured,* however these terms, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required for clarification if *capturing* or *captured* involves any storage element or memory etc. Correction is required.

9. **Claims 1 – 30** 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. Claim 1 uses the phrase *operating the actuator,* however this term, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required for clarification if *operating* means a standard actuator response or some form of *remote-controlled* actuator. Also, Claim 1 uses the phrase *server,* however this term is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings and therefore the use is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required for clarification if *server* means a hardware computer machine or if it means a virtual storage system or if it means some form of a virtual application processor etc. Correction is required.

10. **Claim 2** is 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. Claim 2 uses the phrase *the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as the client device,* however these three different scenarios are not distinctly defined in the specifications and are not pointed out in the drawings. It is unclear how the controlled device can be a part of, integrated with or same as the client device, what are the examples of such arrangements, and their distinct features, and therefore the use is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples are required for clarification. Correction is required.

11. **Claim 3** is 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. Claim 3 uses the phrase *voice recognition algorithm,* however this term, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use and working of *voice recognition algorithm* is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

12. **Claim 4 and 5** 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. Claims 4 and 5 uses the phrase *sensor data,* however this term, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use and working of *sensor data* is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

13. **Claim 5** is 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. Claim 5 notes that the *thermoelectric sensor* works on *conduction, convection* or *radiation,* however the working of such a *thermoelectric* sensor that can detect or respond to *temperature* or *temperature gradient* using ALL of these methods, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use and working of such *thermoelectric sensor* is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

14. **Claim 6** is 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. Claim 6 uses the phrase *affecting, changing, producing or creating a physical phenomenon,* however this phrase, is not distinctly defined in

the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use and working of *affecting, changing, producing or creating* is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

15. **Claim 6** is 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. Claim 6 uses the phrase *directly or indirectly,* however this phrase, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use and working of *directly or indirectly* is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

16. **Claim 7** is 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. Claim 7 uses several examples of physical phenomenon, including *audio, sound* and *flow rate,* however the difference between the *audio* and *sound,* and the examples of *flow rate* (e.g. water flow or data flow or vehicle traffic flow etc.), are not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore their use and working is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

17. **Claim 9** is 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. Claim 9 uses several examples of *microphones array operatives* such as *estimate a number of a phenomenon,* however the details are not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings for different operatives regarding every phenomenon, and therefore their use and working is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

18. **Claim 10** is 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. Claim 10 uses several examples of microphones such as *omnidirectional* or *bidirectional,* however details are not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings for different operatives regarding such microphones and therefore their use and working is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

19. **Claim 10** is 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. Claim 10 uses several examples of microphones such as *condenser, electret, dynamic, ribbon, carbon, piezoelectric* etc.*,* however the details are not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings for different operatives regarding every phenomenon, and therefore their use and working is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

20. **Claim 12** is 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. Claim 12 notes that the *digital address* is a MAC address, and then it also notes that the *digital address* is a layer 3 address, which is not distinctly defined in the specifications and unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

21. **Claim 13** is 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. Claim 13 lists several of the wireless network technologies, however it is unclear how these wireless networks are communicating over the

Internet, and the detailed functionality is not distinctly defined in the specifications and unclear and confusing. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

22. **Claim 14** is 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. Claim 14 lists several of the local wireless network technologies, however it is unclear how these wireless networks are communicating over the Internet, and the detailed functionality is not distinctly defined in the specifications and unclear and confusing. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

23. **Claim 15** is 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. Claim 15 uses the phrase *wireless network uses a wireless communication*, however it appears to be grammatically incorrect, and it is unclear how this ISM radio band is used with the sensors, actuators and the server since the detailed functionality is not distinctly defined in the specifications and unclear and confusing. The Office would consider Bluetooth as an example since it uses the ISM frequency. Further, details are required on the licensed and unlicensed bands and how they work on the Internet. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

24. **Claim 16** is 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. Claim 16 uses several kind of cellular telephone wireless networks, each of which requires a unique and different set of hardware/software settings, however no technical details have been provided as to how ALL of them are supported here, and the absence of detailed functionality makes it unclear and confusing. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

25. **Claim 17** is 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. Claim 17 notes that the client device or controlled device is *integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in an appliance,* however these three different scenarios are not distinctly defined in the specifications and are not pointed out in the drawings. Also, it is unclear how the controlled device can be a part of, integrated with or same as the client device (as defined in Claim 2), and then how the controlled device and client device can be a part of, integrated within or entirely included in an appliance (as here in Claim 17). In the absence of the examples of such arrangements, and their distinct features, the use is unclear and confusing. Further, the said appliance is left open-ended and as per the claim, ANY appliance can be considered here (e.g. lawn mower, juicer, stove, refrigerator, can opener, dishwasher, air-conditioner etc.). Therefore, the Applicant is REQUIRED to provide detailed and exhaustive list of all *appliances* with exact examples for clarification. Correction is required.

26. **Claim 18** is 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. Claim 18 uses the term *primary functionality* of the appliance, but DOES NOT provide a complete and detail list of ALL the functionalities of the appliance. Correction is required. Further, the said appliance is claimed to be associated with *food storage, handling, or preparation*, ALL of which are unique and different categories and need to be specifically defined in the specifications, without which the claim is unclear and confusing. As per the claim, ANYTHING related to *food storage, handling or preparation* can be considered an appliance (e.g. a spoon, a fork, coffee cup, cotton candy machine, baby feeder, milk bottle, peanut butter jar, stove, toaster, refrigerator, dishwasher, soap dispenser, kitchen sink etc.). Therefore, the Applicant is REQUIRED to provide DETAILED and EXHAUSTIVE LIST of said *appliances* with exact examples for clarification. These

appliances MUST be related and somewhat interchangeable for a person skill in the art (e.g. a stove and an oven). Correction is required.

27. **Claim 19** is 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. Claim 19 uses the phrase *primary function of the appliance is heating food*, but then it includes *electric mixer* which is not known to heat the food. Hence, the claim DOES NOT provide a complete and detail list of ALL the functionalities of the appliance. Also, all the said appliances in the claim have distinct functionalities, however no technical details have been provided as to how ALL of them are supported here, and the absence of detailed functionality makes it unclear and confusing. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

28. **Claim 20** is 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. Claim 20 includes a list of appliances, where all the said appliances in the claim have distinct functionalities, however no technical details have been provided as to how ALL of them are supported here, and the absence of detailed functionality makes it unclear and confusing. Further the list of appliances in Claims 19 and Claim 20 are categorically different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

29. **Claim 21** is 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. Claim 21 states *HVAC System* but does not further define the components or details about this system. Also, Claim 21 includes a category of appliances (i.e. environmental control) with distinct functionalities, however, the list of appliances in

Claims 18, 19, 20 and Claim 21 are categorically all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

30. **Claim 22** is 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. Claim 22 includes a category of appliances (i.e. temperature control) with distinct functionalities, however, the list of appliances in Claims 18, 19, 20, 21 and Claim 22 are categorically all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

31. **Claim 23** is 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. Claim 23 uses the phrase *primary function of the appliance is associated with cleaning* and then it also uses the phrase *primary function is associated with clothes cleaning,* hence it is confusing and unclear as to what is the primary function of the appliance. Also, the claim includes *clothes dryer* which is not known for cleaning. Hence, the claim DOES NOT provide a complete and detail list of ALL the functionalities of the said appliance. Claim 23 includes a category of appliances (i.e. cleaning) with distinct functionalities, however, the list of appliances in Claims 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and Claim 23 are categorically all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

32. **Claim 24** is 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. Claim 24 includes a plurality of

appliances bundled together without any rationale since each of which belongs to a separate category of appliances (i.e. communications, media player, lighting etc.) with distinct functionalities. The list of appliances in Claims 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and Claim 24 are categorically all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

33. **Claim 25** is 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. Claim 25 includes an actuator that emits light using electrical energy, however the various type of light (e.g. x-rays, gamma rays, infrared) requires specialized hardware, and are categorically all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required about this actuator that can fulfill EACH of these claimed limitations, and the applicant MUST address as to in what aspect or functionality, all of these various kind of lights have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

34. **Claim 26** is 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. Claim 26 includes a plurality of electric light sources bundled together without any rationale since each of which belongs to a separate category of light source (i.e. OLED, Incandescent Lamp etc.) and are all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required about this electric light source that can fulfill EACH of these claimed limitations, and the applicant MUST address as to in what aspect or functionality, all of these various kind of light sources have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

35. **Claim 27** is 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. Claim 27 includes an actuator that produces a linear/rotary motion, however the details are missing and making it unclear and confusing as to how the actuator is producing these motions, it is a command activated electrical powered actuator, or it is a tension spring-based actuator, or something else. Also, the said linear and rotary motions are two distinct functionalities, and are not interchangeable. No technical details have been provided as to how EACH of them are supported here, and the absence of detailed functionality makes it unclear and confusing. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

36. **Claim 28** is 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. Claim 28 includes an actuator that produces sound with various patterns, however the details are missing and making it unclear and confusing as to how the actuator is producing these sounds waves. The list of actuators in Claims 6, 7, 27 and 28 includes *actuator* that are categorically all different and not interchangeable. No technical details have been provided as to how EACH of them are supported here. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

37. **Claim 29** is 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. Claim 29 includes a list of sounder elements that generate sounds (e.g. a loudspeaker or a whistle etc.), however the list of sounders includes elements that are categorically all different and not interchangeable. No technical details have been provided as to how EACH of them are supported here. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact

examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

38. **Claim 30** is 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. Claim 30 includes a list of responses by the actuator however the list of responses includes elements that are categorically all different and not interchangeable. No technical details have been provided as to how EACH of them are supported here. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

39. **Claims 1 - 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to a judicial exception (i.e., a law of nature, a natural phenomenon, or an abstract idea) without significantly more.

a. **Following the 2014 Interim Eligibility Guidance:**

i. **STEP 1 Analysis:** The claims are directed to a method related with the router, sensor(s), actuator(s) and devices(s) in a building or in a vehicle, and are therefore a statutory **(Step 1: YES)**.

ii. **STEP 2A Analysis:** The claim(s) recite(s) the steps to the assembly and working of a method using various components for use in a building, including a microphone to

capture the human voice, sending the data to an internet-connected server, processing the voice data, generating and sending a message to an internet connected controlled device to operate an actuator in response to the received message, all which is an abstract idea similar to the concepts that have been identified as abstract by the courts, such as [*collecting information, analyzing it, and displaying certain results of the collection and analysis, Electric Power Group*]. Therefore, the claim(s) is/are directed to an abstract idea

(Step 2A: YES)

iii. **STEP 2B Analysis:**

(1) The claim(s) recite(s) the additional element(s)/limitation(s) of *commanding an actuator in response to a received message associated with the captured human voice data, a server connected over the internet to receive, process and transmit the human voice data and related messages, and an actuator in the controlled device,* which when taken individually amounts to routine and conventional functionalities. The Applicant demonstrated prior art in (Fig. 1 and ¶0033), where the sensors and home devices are communicating via external servers over internal and external networks, and sending and receiving voice and audio data packet messages (¶0034-¶0036). The applicant also discussed Z-Wave, a wireless communications protocol designed for home automation, specifically for remote control applications in residential and light commercial environments, by sending and receiving control commands over the network (¶0017-¶0018). Hence, from reviewing the presented sections from the BACKGROUND section of the applicants' specifications, it is well understood that the claims are directed to routine and conventional functionalities, and when

taken individually, the additional element(s) of the claim(s) does not provide significantly more to the abstract idea claimed.

(2) The combination of all elements as a whole are no more than the sum of their parts, and provides nothing more than [a method for operating actuator in a controlled device by capturing human voice, processing the voice data and transmitting the command messages over the internet]. The claim(s) does not improve another technology or technical field; nor improve the functioning of a computer itself, nor is the invention implemented using a particular machine. For these reasons, the claim(s) is/are ineligible **(Step 2B: No)**

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 negatived 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 35 U.S.C. 103 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.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the claimed invention(s) absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and effective filing dates of each claim that was not commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the later invention in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 102(b)(2)(C) for any potential 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(2) prior art against the later invention.

40. Claims 1 - 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0283005 to Beliles et al. (hereinafter Beliles), in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0089065 to Buck et al. (hereinafter Buck) and in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2012/0253480 to Abe.

Regarding Claim 1, Beliles discloses (in ¶0004) a method and system for dynamically responding to non-network events at a network device in a computer network that further includes:

a method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising; Beliles discloses (in ¶0015, ¶0016 and ¶0034) a building such as a server room with installed network-attached sensors, that transmits the data over a network such as the Internet (i.e. external network), to destination devices such as a monitoring system or a control room (i.e. control server) using network devices such as routers in case of the non-network events (e.g. fires, floods, unauthorized physical access etc.).

Beliles does not explicitly disclose capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data, operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving,

by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data. However, in an analogous art, Buck teaches:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; Buck teaches capturing human voice data using the microphones (in ¶0031) and then transmitting to external devices using a wireless network (¶0050).

operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; Buck teaches that (¶0028) one or more tangible or wireless vehicle buses 408 (that may interface a wireless service provider) may convey the control signals and/or actuator signals to one or more local or remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle) destinations (i.e. and external server connected over the internet). Buck teaches that (¶0032) a speech recognition processor or software may recognize the command which may initiate a recording, (e.g., by opening or generating one or more data files that are retained in a local or remote memory). The speech recognition and control process may interface a physical or a wireless bus system that interfaces in-vehicle and/or out-vehicle devices and networks. Buck teaches that spoken words are converted into recognizable commands and in response the actuator may perform an action (in ¶0028). The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices.

It would have been obvious as of the effective filing date to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising, as disclosed by Beliles, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data, operating an actuator in a

controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data, as taught by Buck, for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing (Buck, ¶0018).

Beliles in view of Buck does not explicitly disclose processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message. However, in an analogous art, Abe teaches:

processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message; Abe teaches (in Fig. 15) a control apparatus is connected to a plurality of networks through the internet and includes a sensor information acquisition section, a sensor information accumulation section, a control command determination section, a control rule accumulation section, a communication section and a device control section. The control command determination section determines the control command on the basis of the sensor information and the control rules (i.e. control logic), and accordingly the device control section controls each of the devices by outputting the control command determined in the control command determination section to the devices to be controlled (¶0050 and ¶0051).

It would have been obvious as of the effective filing date to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data, operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data, as disclosed by Beliles in view of Buck, and processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending

a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message, as taught by Abe, for the purpose of implementing an internet-connected control server that communicates with home network to monitor the conditions via sensors and sends the control command over the wireless internet to the controlled device when an abnormality occurs (Abe, Figs. 15 and 16, ¶0104 and ¶0105).

Regarding Claim 2, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device; Buck teaches (in ¶0020) that the controlled device (i.e. seating system, electronic entertainment, mirror controls or navigation device etc.) are part of the client device (i.e. vehicle or vehicle related system).

Regarding Claim 3, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person; Buck teaches (in ¶0037 and ¶0038) that to recognize a spoken word, the process may compute a most likely sequence of states through the Hidden Markov Models (HMM). This process may be performed through a Viterbi algorithm, which may iteratively determine the most likely path through the associated trellis. Individual voice characteristics of a speaker (user) may be stored locally or remotely in a central location (e.g., in a relational database that may be structured as the database described above) to identify speakers.

Regarding Claim 4, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data; Beliles discloses (in Fig. 6 and ¶0052) one or more sensors automatically detects one or more non-network events (i.e. sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon), and notifications of the non-network events are then transmitted over the network to one or more destination network devices. Beliles discloses (in ¶0054) that in response to the received notifications, the network device generates a response (i.e. a message) such as an instruction by the network device to one or more network-attached physical control devices to modify one or more physical parameters based on the applied policy.

Regarding Claim 5, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 4. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light, the invisible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays, wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on the photoelectric or photovoltaic effect, and comprises a semiconductor component that comprises a photodiode, a phototransistor, or a solar cell, or wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) or a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) element; Beliles discloses (in ¶0028) that one or more sensors, such as motion sensor 121, smoke sensor 122, fire sensor 123, or other network-attached sensors (e.g. thermoelectric sensor, moisture sensors, etc.) may be attached to the

network through one or more network-attached sensor translators 131 and 132, or may be directly attached to the network (e.g., a sensor 124 with integrated translator) themselves.

Regarding Claim 6, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon; Buck teaches (in ¶0032) that the speech recognition and control process may interface a physical or a wireless bus system that interfaces in-vehicle and/or out-vehicle devices and networks. The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical (i.e. physical) and/or electronic elements and devices.

Regarding Claim 7, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current; Buck teaches (in ¶0028) the phrase may actuate one or more operations such as the position of one or more seats, one or more mirrors, or communicate or program one or more powertrain, chassis, climate, entertainment, or navigation devices (e.g., a radio, a media or multi-media system, a navigation system, etc.). In other processes, the operation may tune a pass band of a bandwidth filter (e.g., select an audio channel), adjust a volume level, a treble setting, a bass setting, a balance control, and/or other aural settings.

Regarding Claim 8, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 9, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 8. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 10, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone; the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) that to convert sound into

analog signals or digital signals, some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 11, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using distinct locally administered addresses or a universally administered digital addresses stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device and uniquely identifying the respective device in the network; Beliles teaches (in ¶0035 - ¶0039) that the network device send a notification using the TCP/IP data packets, and the message includes one or more headers 310 (e.g., IP/ATM headers, etc.), and a data field 320. Source address 312 and destination address 314 within the header 310 are the network addresses for the sending device (e.g., sensor translators) and the receiving device (e.g., a monitor/control system 140), respectively. Further, the memory 240 comprises a plurality of storage locations that are addressable by the processor 220 and the network interfaces 210 for storing software programs and data structures associated with the present invention (¶0032).

Regarding Claim 12, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the digital address is a MAC layer address that is MAC-48, EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the digital address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic IP address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address; Beliles teaches (in ¶0035 - ¶0039) that the network device send a notification using the TCP/IP data packets, and the message includes one or more headers (e.g., IP/ATM headers, etc.), and a data field. Source address and destination address within the header are the network addresses (i.e.

MAC layer addresses and/or IP addresses) for the sending device (e.g., sensor translators) and the receiving device (e.g., a monitor/control system), respectively.

Regarding Claim 13, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, orZ-Wave™ standards; Buck teaches (in ¶0052) that the speech recognition controller may be compliant with a Wi-Fi protocols or multiple protocols or subsets (e.g., ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access (e.g., High Speed Downlink Packet Access and/or High Speed Uplink Packet Access), Bluetooth, Mobile-Fi, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, satellite, etc.

Regarding Claim 14, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, orZ-Wave™ standards; Beliles teaches (in Fig. 1 and ¶0027) a schematic block diagram of an exemplary computer network 100 comprising a plurality of devices interconnected to a network cloud 110, such as, e.g., a wide area network (WAN), local area network (LAN), etc.

Regarding Claim 15, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 13 respectively. Therefore claim 15 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 13.

Regarding Claim 16, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network, that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 lxRTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution, and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008; Buck teaches (in ¶0052) a cellular or wireless protocol, a wireless or cellular telephone, a radio, a satellite, or other wireless communication system may link the speech recognition controller 404 transceivers 414 to a privately accessible or publicly accessible distributed network. The system may be complaint with WiMax or IEEE 802.16a or may have a frequency band within a range of about 2 to about 11 GHz, a range of about 31 miles, and a data transfer rate of about 70 Mbps. In other applications, the speech recognition controller may be compliant with a Wi-Fi protocols or multiple protocols or subsets (e.g., ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access (e.g., High Speed Downlink Packet Access and/or High Speed Uplink Packet Access), Bluetooth, Mobile-Fi, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, satellite, etc., referred to as the transceiver protocols) that may be automatically detected and selected and may enable this automatic access through one or more communication nodes.

Regarding Claim 17, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Abe discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance; Abe teaches (in ¶0034) a control apparatus that acquires sensor information and determines a control command to control a plurality of home appliances (e.g. refrigerator, stove, oven, microwave, dishwasher, washing machine, television etc.) such as an air conditioner.

Regarding Claim 18, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Abe discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance; Abe teaches (in ¶0036) a control apparatus that acquires sensor information and determines a control command to control a plurality of home appliances, such as an air conditioner.

Regarding Claim 19, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 19 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 20, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 20 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 21, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 21 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 22, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 22 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 23, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 23 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 24, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 24 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 25, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the actuator is an electric light source for converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays; Buck teaches (¶0032) that the devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices (e.g. controlling the headlights, cabin lights or the fog-lights, controlling the audio speakers and volume, controlling the digital media player, controlling the windows up/down function).

Regarding Claim 26, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 26 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 27, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 27 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 28, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 28 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 29, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 29 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 30, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 30 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Response to Arguments

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

41. Applicant's arguments and amendments filed on 07/19/2018 with respect to Claims 1 – 30 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive, hence the 35 USC § 112 rejection is maintained.

In response to applicant argument (Pg. 9), *"it is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it,"* the Office maintains the rejection under 35 USC § 112 since these terms are not well known in the art, and in particular, requires specific clear details about their implementation and functioning. Applicant is encouraged to provide the exact details and distinctly define the working and scope of these unclear and confusing phrases in Claims 1 – 30. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

In response to applicant argument (Pg. 10), *"even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness,"* the Office maintains the rejection under 35 USC § 112 since these terms are not well known in the art, and, the applicant is encouraged to point in the drawings and specifications the exact details, and distinctly define the working and scope of these unclear and confusing phrases, as noted in Claims 1 – 30. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

In response to applicant argument (Pg. 10), *"as admitted in the Action itself, the specification clearly describes all elements in the claim, and provides various examples and embodiments, and it is noted that there is no magical relation between the number of representative examples and the breadth of the claims; the number and variety of examples are Irrelevant if the disclosure is enabling,"* the Office maintains the rejection under 35 USC § 112 since these terms are not well known in the art, and, the

applicant is encouraged to point in the drawings and specifications the exact details, and distinctly define the working and scope of these unclear and confusing phrases, as noted in Claims 1 – 30. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

42. Applicant's arguments in the Appeal Brief filed on 07/19/2018 with respect to Claims 1 – 30 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive, hence the 35 USC § 101 rejection is maintained.

In response to applicant argument (Pgs. 11 and 12), *"no support for routine and conventional functionalities … further, while the specifications may have shown that some claim elements are known, the specifications does not state, and the Answer does not show, that any single element, or any combination thereof, is well-understood, routine, and conventional ,"* the Office maintains the rejection under § 101 since the Applicant demonstrated prior art in (Fig. 1 and ¶0033), where the sensors and home devices are communicating via external servers over internal and external networks, and sending and receiving voice and audio data packet messages (¶0034-¶0036). The applicant also discussed Z-Wave, a wireless communications protocol designed for home automation, specifically for remote control applications in residential and light commercial environments, by sending and receiving control commands over the network (¶0017-¶0018). Hence, from reviewing the presented sections from the BACKGROUND section of the applicants' specifications, it is well understood that the claims are directed to routine and conventional functionalities, and when taken individually, the additional element(s) of the claim(s) does not provide significantly more to the abstract idea claimed.

In response to applicant argument (Pg. 13), *"hence the claims are directed to multiple computers, connected to multiple sensors / actuators, such as forming a control system, and thus clearly distinct from a single computer functionality as stated in the rejection … further there is no collecting information, the invention is clearly directed to generating information by a microphone and not merely collecting existing*

information," the Office maintains the rejection under § 101 since Beliles demonstrated in (¶0015, ¶0016 and ¶0034) a plurality of network-attached sensors transmitting data over a network to destination devices such as a monitoring system or a control room using network devices such as routers in case of the non-network events (e.g. fire, floods etc.). Moreover, the applicants are claiming that a microphone is *capturing* the human voice data, which the Office considers as *collecting* information.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

43. Applicant's arguments in the Appeal Brief filed on 07/10/2018 with respect to Claims 1 – 30 have been fully considered and the 35 USC § 103 rejection is maintained.

In response to applicant argument (Pg. 15), *"the Beliles reference is not in analogous field … and the Beliles reference focuses on a wired network,"* the Office maintains the rejection under § 103 since Beliles reference is in an analogous art and it discloses (in ¶0004) a method and system for dynamically responding to non-network events at a network device in a computer network, where the network can be a physical network, wireless network, virtual network etc. (Beliles, ¶0027).

In response to applicant arguments (Pg. 15), *"first, the Beliles reference in general, and the cited paragraphs in particular, are silent regarding any device communicating over a wireless network to an 'Internet-connected server', and in particular any communication with any device external to the building, second, the Beliles invention dictates that decisions to activate any actuator are based on a policy table 400 that is part of a network device in the building,"* the Office maintains the rejection under § 103 since Beliles reference discloses (in ¶0034) one or more internet connected monitoring/control systems 140.

In response to applicant arguments (Pg. 15), *"claimed invention recites operating an actuator in response to capturing human voice, hence referring to intentional and deliberate actuator control by a human, in contrast, the Beliles invention focuses on security and safety automatic operation without any human intervention, and for detecting unwanted problems or disasters such as fire, radiation, explosion,*

earthquake," the Office maintains the rejection under § 103 since Buck reference discloses Buck teaches capturing human voice data using the microphones (in ¶0031) and then transmitting to external devices using a wireless network (¶0050). Further, Buck teaches that (¶0032) a speech recognition processor or software may recognize the command which may initiate a recording, (e.g., by opening or generating one or more data files that are retained in a local or remote memory). The speech recognition and control process may interface a physical or a wireless bus system that interfaces in-vehicle and/or out-vehicle devices and networks. Buck teaches that spoken words are converted into recognizable commands and in response the actuator may perform an action (in ¶0028). The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices.

In response to applicant arguments (Pgs. 15 and 16), "*the Appellant submits that the Beliles and Buck references are directed towards respectively different fields and purposes, and are based on respectively different structures, and thus are not analogous to one another and cannot logically be combined. The Action does not explain, as required by the rules, what is the reasoning behind the combining of the Beliles and Buck references, and why these references are analogous to each other. Further, it is noted that the Action does not explain if and why the Buck reference is analogous and may be combined to the Beliles reference as required by the MPEP,"* the Office maintains the rejection under § 103 and the Examiner notes that the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). Further, the Office notes that both the Beliles and Buck references are capturing the data collected from physical sensors, transmitting the data to an external network, processing the data at the monitoring/control server, receiving the commands for controlling

the actuator from the monitoring/control server over the external network and controlling the actuator per the received commands (see Beliles ¶0028 and Buck ¶0032,¶0049).

In response to applicant arguments (Pgs. 16 and 17), "*the rationale is improperly treated as a 'moving target' as required for the rejection ... the Beliles is directed to automatic and human-free environment using various environmental sensors … hence Beliles teaches away from any human intervention in general, and human voice capturing or processing in particular*," the Office maintains the rejection under § 103 and the Examiner notes that both the reference are in an analogous art since the Beliles reference is controlling the actuators based on the data (sensors), and the Buck reference is also controlling the actuators based on the data (human voice). The Examiner notes that the test for obviousness is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

In response to applicant arguments (Pgs. 18 and 19), "*how and where the Abe reference discloses that the recited limitation*," the Office maintains the rejection under § 103 and notes that the limitation *'processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message'* is clearly taught by Abe (in Fig. 15) where a control apparatus is connected to a plurality of networks through the internet and includes a sensor information acquisition section, a sensor information accumulation section, a control command determination section, a control rule accumulation section, a communication section and a device control section. The control command determination section determines the control command on the basis of the sensor information and the control rules (i.e. control logic), and accordingly the device control section controls each of the devices by outputting the control command determined in the control command determination section to the devices to be controlled (¶0050 and ¶0051).

In response to applicant arguments (Pg. 20), "*all these claims clearly teach new limitations or defines former mentioned limitations,*" the Office maintains the rejection under § 103 and notes that in judging the patentability of the claims 18-24 and 26-30 against the prior art, it is noted that the limitations in Claims 18-24 and 26-30 are simply the examples of an 'appliance' and 'actuator' as previously presented in other claims, and are not teaching any new limitations, or further defining over previously mentioned limitations, and does not limit the scope when given their broadest reasonable interpretation, hence rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in previous claim.

Conclusion

44. Applicant's amendment necessitated 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 HASSAN KHAN whose telephone number is (313) 446-6574. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY - THURSDAY: 8AM-6PM EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Philip Chea can be reached on (571) 272-3951. 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 Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197. If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Hassan A. Khan/
Examiner, Art Unit 2456
/TOM Y CHANG/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2456

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/657,163	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination BINDER et al.	
	Examiner HASSAN A KHAN	Art Unit 2456	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-20160062330-A1	03-2016	Abe; Yuuichi	G08C17/02	700/12
*	B	US-20070283005-A1	12-2007	Beliles; Robert P.	H04L41/0816	709/224
*	C	US-20100071053-A1	03-2010	Ansari; Amir	G06Q30/04	726/12
*	D	US-20130091279-A1	04-2013	Haddad; Wassim	H04L12/2834	709/225
*	E	US-20080307075-A1	12-2008	Urano; Takehiro	G06F1/14	709/220
*	F	US-20090089065-A1	04-2009	Buck; Markus	B60R16/0373	704/275
*	G	US-20170272316-A1	09-2017	Johnson; Michael W.	H04L41/28	1/1
	H					
	I					
	J					
	K					
	L					
	M					

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

CLAIMS

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	09/29/2017	01/19/2018	06/18/2018	08/30/2018					
	1	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	2	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	3	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	4	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	5	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	6	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	7	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	8	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	9	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	10	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	11	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	12	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	13	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	14	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	15	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	16	✓	✓	✓	✓					
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	24	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	25	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	26	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	27	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	28	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	29	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	30	✓	✓	✓	✓					

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	**Date**	**Examiner**
H04L67/12, B60K 31/00, B60K 31/18, B60Y2200/11, B60Y2200/12, B60Y2200/126, B60Y2200/13, B60Y2200/30, B60Y2200/40, B60Y2200/50, B60Y2200/90, G01C 21/00, G06Q2240/00, G07C 5/008, G08G 1/00 (combined wit	9/29/2017	H.K.
B60K 31/00, B60K 31/18, B60Y2200/11, B60Y2200/12, B60Y2200/126, B60Y2200/13, B60Y2200/30, B60Y2200/40, B60Y2200/50, B60Y2200/90	01/19/2018	H.K.
H04L67/12, G01C 21/00, G06Q2240/00, G07C 5/008, G08G 1/00 (combined with text search)	01/19/2018	H.K.
B60K 31/00, B60K 31/18, B60Y2200/11, B60Y2200/12, B60Y2200/126, B60Y2200/13, B60Y2200/30, B60Y2200/40, B60Y2200/50, B60Y2200/90	6/18/2018	H.K.
H04L67/12, G01C 21/00, G06Q2240/00, G07C 5/008, G08G 1/00 (combined with text search)	6/18/2018	H.K.
B60K 31/00, B60K 31/18, B60Y2200/11, B60Y2200/12, B60Y2200/126, B60Y2200/13, B60Y2200/30, B60Y2200/40, B60Y2200/50, B60Y2200/90	08/30/2018	H.K.
H04L67/12, G01C 21/00, G06Q2240/00, G07C 5/008, G08G 1/00 (combined with text search)	08/30/2018	H.K.

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	**Date**	**Examiner**

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	**Subclass**	**Date**	**Examiner**
709	218 (combined with text search)	9/29/2017	H.K.
709	218 (combined with text search)	01/19/2018	H.K.
709	218 (combined with text search)	6/18/2018	H.K.
709	218 (combined with text search)	08/30/2018	H.K.

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	

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Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15/657,163	BINDER et al.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	HASSAN A KHAN	2456

Search Notes		
Search Notes	**Date**	**Examiner**
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	9/29/2017	H.K.
Google Patents search conducted	9/29/2017	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	9/29/2017	H.K.
EAST Search History (see attached)	9/29/2017	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/19/2018	H.K.
EAST Search History (see attached)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	6/18/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	6/18/2018	H.K.
EAST Search History (see attached)	6/18/2018	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	08/30/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	08/30/2018	H.K.
EAST Search History (see attached)	08/30/2018	H.K.

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	**US Subclass/CPC Group**	**Date**	**Examiner**

/HASSAN A KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	

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EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L4	5775	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L5	16337	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L6	30893	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L7	30893	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L8	307	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L9	964	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L10	228	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L11	372	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L12	47	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L13	139	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L14	28	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L15	117	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L16	43002	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L17	267	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L18	12674	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L19	52730	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB;	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54

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			USPAT			
L20	20427	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L21	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L22	56	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L23	396	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L24	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L25	16337	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L26	19576	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L27	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L28	396	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L29	56	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L30	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L31	167168	L4 L5 L6 L7 L8 L9 L10 L11 L12 L13 L14 L15 L16 L17 L18 L19 L20 L21 L22 L23 L24 L25 L26 L27 L28 L29 L30	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/08/30 15:54
L32	1	L31 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/08/30 15:54

EAST Search History (Interference)

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

131926 7590 07/19/2018

May Patents Ltd. c/o Dorit Shem-Tov
P.O.B 7230
Ramat-Gan, 5217102
ISRAEL

EXAMINER
KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2456	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/19/2018	PAPER

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.

Applicant-Initiated Interview Summary	**Application No.** 15/657,163	**Applicant(s)** BINDER ET AL.	
	Examiner HASSAN KHAN	**Art Unit** 2456	

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

(1) *Examiner HASSAN KHAN*. (3)_____.

(2) *Yehuda Binder (REG # 73612)*. (4)_____.

Date of Interview: *17 July 2018*.

Type: ☒ Telephonic ☐ Video Conference
☐ Personal [copy given to: ☐ applicant ☐ applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: ☐ Yes ☒ No.
If Yes, brief description: _____.

Issues Discussed ☐101 ☐112 ☐102 ☐103 ☒Others
(For each of the checked box(es) above, please describe below the issue and detailed description of the discussion)

Claim(s) discussed: _____.

Identification of prior art discussed: _____.

Substance of Interview
(For each issue discussed, provide a detailed description and indicate if agreement was reached. Some topics may include: identification or clarification of a reference or a portion thereof, claim interpretation, proposed amendments, arguments of any applied references etc...)

The Examiner called the Applicant 07/10/2018 at 10:40am at the phone number (617)332-5539 and left a VM with proposed alternate interview date/time of 7/17/2018 at 3pm EST. No reply of confirmation was received by the Office. On the interview date/time (7/17/2018 at 3pm EST), however, the person who attended the phone call said that this is the wrong number and that they did not scheduled any interview with the USPTO. It is suggested, that for future interviews, please provide a CORRECT reachable working phone number.

Applicant recordation instructions: The formal written reply to the last Office action must include the substance of the interview. (See MPEP section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, applicant is given a non-extendable period of the longer of one month or thirty days from this interview date, or the mailing date of this interview summary form, whichever is later, to file a statement of the substance of the interview

Examiner recordation instructions: Examiners must summarize the substance of any interview of record. A complete and proper recordation of the substance of an interview should include the items listed in MPEP 713.04 for complete and proper recordation including the identification of the general thrust of each argument or issue discussed, a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed regarding patentability and the general results or outcome of the interview, to include an indication as to whether or not agreement was reached on the issues raised.

☐ Attachment

/HASSAN KHAN/ Examiner, Art Unit 2456	

Summary of Record of Interview Requirements

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.04, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record
A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews
Paragraph (b)

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.
All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

———

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiners Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:
- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case. It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:
1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
2) an identification of the claims discussed,
3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner,
5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner,
   (The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
7) if appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

In re Application of:	)	Confirmation No. 1088
	)	
Yehuda BINDER	)	Art Unit: 2456
	)	
Appln. No.: 15/657,163	)	Examiner: Khan, Hassan A.
	)	
Filed: July 23, 2017	)	Washington, D.C.
	)	
For: System and method for Server-based control	)	July 10, 2018
	)	

AMENDMENT:

Honorable Commissioner for Patents
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Randolph Building, Mail Stop Amendments
401 Dulany Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Sir:

In response to the examiner's action dated June 26, 2018 (hereinafter the "**Action**"), kindly amend the above-identified application as follows:

Amendments to the Claims appear in the Listing of Claims that begins on page 2 of this paper, and

Remarks / Comments begin on page 8 of this paper.

Amendments to the claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data;

sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data;

receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data;

processing, by the server, the captured human voice data;

responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet;

receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and

operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.

2. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device.

3. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.

4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that

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outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data.

5. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 4, wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, or wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light~~, the invisible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays,~~ or gamma rays, ~~wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on the photoelectric or photovoltaic effect, and a semiconductor component that comprises a photodiode, a phototransistor, or a solar cell, or wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) or a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) element~~.

6. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon.

7. (Original) The method according to claim 6, wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current.

8. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data.

9. (Original) The method according to claim 8, wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency,

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Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone.

11. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using ~~distinct locally administered addresses or a universally administered digital addresses~~ an address stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device ~~and~~ for uniquely identifying the respective device in the network.

12. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 11, wherein the digital address is a Media Access Control (MAC) ~~MAC~~ layer address that is MAC-48, EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the digital address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic IP address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address.

13. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) ~~IEEE~~ 802.15.1-2005

_standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards.

14. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Local Area Network ~~LAN~~ (WLAN) that is according to, or base on, IEEE 802.11-2012, IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11b, Institute of Electrical and

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Electronics Engineers (IEEE) IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11n, or IEEE 802.11ac.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band.

16. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses ~~UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 1×RTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution, and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.~~ Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (W-CDMA) UMTS, High Speed Packet Access (HSPA), UMTS Time-Division Duplexing (TDD), CDMA2000 1xRTT, Evolution – Data Optimized (EV-DO), or Global System for Mobile communications (GSM), Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE) EDGE-Evolution, or wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses Evolved High Speed Packet Access (HSPA+), Mobile Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX), Long-Term Evolution (LTE), LTE-Advanced, Mobile Broadband Wireless Access (MBWA), or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance.

18. (Original) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary functionality of the appliance is associated with food storage, handling, or preparation.

19. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein the primary function of the appliance is heating food, and wherein the appliance is a microwave oven, an electric mixer, a stove, an oven, or an induction cooker.

20. (Original) The method according to claim 18, wherein the appliance is a refrigerator, a freezer, a food processor, a dishwashers, a food blender, a beverage maker, a coffeemaker, or an iced-tea maker.

21. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with environmental control, and the appliance is part of an Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) ~~HVAC~~ system.

22. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with temperature control, and wherein the appliance is an air conditioner or a heater.

23. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with cleaning, wherein the appliance primary function is associated with clothes cleaning and the appliance is a washing machine ~~or a clothes dryer~~, or wherein the appliance is a vacuum cleaner.

24. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 17, wherein the appliance is an answering machine, a telephone set, a home cinema system, a High Fidelity (HiFi) ~~HiFi~~ system, a Compact Disc (CD) ~~CD~~ or Digital Video Disc (DVD) ~~DVD~~ player, an electric furnace, a trash compactor, a smoke detector, a light fixture, or a dehumidifier.

25. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is an electric light source for converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for

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illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays.

26. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 25, wherein the electric light source comprises a lamp, an incandescent lamp, a gas discharge lamp, a fluorescent lamp, a Solid-State Lighting (SSL), a Light Emitting Diode (LED), an Organic LED (OLED), a polymer LED (PLED), or a laser diode.

27. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a motion actuator that causes linear or rotary motion.

28. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves.

29. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 28, wherein the sounder comprises an electromagnetic loudspeaker, a piezoelectric speaker, an electrostatic loudspeaker (ESL), a ribbon or planar magnetic loudspeaker, or a bending wave loudspeaker, or wherein the sounder comprises an electric bell, a buzzer ~~(or beeper)~~, a chime, a whistle, or a ringer.

30. (Original) The method according to claim 28, wherein the operating of the actuator comprises playing digital audio content that is pre-recorded or synthesized, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises simulating the voice of a human being or generating music, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises sounding a syllable, a word, a phrase, a sentence, a short story, or a long story, using male or female voice.

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REMARKS / COMMENTS

The examiner's action dated June 26, 2018 ("Action"), has been received and its contents carefully noted. The rejections are traversed for reasons to be presented below.

Claim Objections.

Section 5: Claims 12, 13, 14, 16, and 21 are amended to overcome the objection in section 5 of the Action.
Section 6: The Applicant disagrees with the objection. The claim is amended to simplify it. However, there is no rule, and the Action does not point to any such rule, that prevents alternative and different elements in a claim.
Section 7: Without agreeing to the objection, for the furtherance of the proceedings, the claim is amended to overcome the objection in section 7 of the Action.
Section 8: Claim 13 is amended to overcome the objection in section 8 of the Action.
Section 9: Claim 23 is amended to overcome the objection in section 9 of the Action.

Office Action, sections 10-41 pages 3-13

Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph, as being indefinite to failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter.

NOTE 1: MPEP 2173.04: "Breadth of a claim is not to be equated with indefiniteness ..."

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NOTE 2: Recitation of a complete device, however, is not required to satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. See In re Hyatt, 708 F.2d 712, 715 (Fed. Cir. 1983) ("[I]f the 'enabling' disclosure of a specification is not commensurate in scope with the subject matter encompassed by a claim, that fact does not render the claim imprecise or indefinite or otherwise not in compliance with the second paragraph of § 112." (quoting In re Borkowski, 422 F.2d 904, 909 (CCPA 1970)); In re Miller, 441 F.2d 689, 693 (CCPA 1971) ("[B]readth is not to be equated with indefmiteness."). Rather, "[a] claim is indefinite when it contains words or phrases whose meaning is unclear." In re Packard, 751 F.3d 1310, 1314 (Fed. Cir. 2014).

It is submitted that the Action has not provided any support WHY the skilled artisan's would not understand what is claimed, and only provides a general and conclusive statement that "… *the terms are "not distinctly defined in the specifications and pointed out in the drawings*". It is respectfully submitted that all claims and terms are clear to an artisan in view of the specifications. For example, the terms "capturing" and "captured" objected in section 11 in the Action, are well known in the art and are exampled and described at least in paragraphs 0042, 0055, 0061, 0163, 0504, and 0520, 0521, and 0524 of the related publication US 2017/0331899.

Further, it is clear from the Action that the scope is understood to the Examiner, and that the Examiner only requires to narrow the claim and limit it, which is NOT standard for compliance with § 112, *second* paragraph. See In re Hammack, 427 F.2d 1378, 1382 (CCPA 1970).]. In particular, the Action has not articulated reasons why a skilled artisan would have difficulty understanding the scope of the claimed subject

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matter. Even if there were a lack of descriptive support, which is not, as discussed herein, the absence of descriptive support alone does not necessarily demonstrate indefiniteness. [See *In re Borkowski*, 422 F.2d, 904, 909 (CCPA 1970) and MPEP § 2174.

Further, as admitted in the Action itself, the specification clearly describes all elements in the claim, and provides various examples and embodiments, and it is noted that "*there is no magical relation between the number of representative examples and the breadth of the claims; the number and variety of examples are irrelevant if the disclosure is 'enabling.'*" In re Borkowski, 422 F.2d 904, 910 (CCPA 1970). Further, the Examiner appears to believe that enablement requires the claim to contain all of the information necessary to make and use the claim. It is the **Specification**, however, that must enable the claims. Wright, 999 F.2d at 1561 ("*[T]o be enabling, the specification of a patent must teach those skilled in the art how to make and use the full scope of the claimed invention without 'undue experimentation.'*").

The Answer does not state in any way how the claim wording is not precise or indefinite, hence "*The first sentence of the second paragraph of § 112 is essentially a requirement for precision and definiteness of claim language. If the scope of subject matter embraced by a claim is clear, and if the applicant has not otherwise indicated that he intends the claim to be of a different scope, then the claim does particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention*". In re Borkowski, 164 USPQ 642, 645-46 (C.C.P.A. 1970).

In one example, in section 11 of the Action, the Action states that "… *detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required for clarification …*.". The claim, in particular when interpreted under BRI, need not any additional

details, and the Action clearly suggest importing limitations to the claim, while "*Though understanding the claim language may be aided by explanations contained in the written description, it is important not to import into a claim limitations that are not part of the claim. For example, a particular embodiment appearing in the written description may not be read into a claim when the claim language is broader than the embodiment*." Superguide Corp. v. DirecTV Enterprises, Inc., 358 F.3d 870, 875, 69 USPQ2d 1865, 1868 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See also Liebel- Flarsheim Co. v. Medrad Inc., 358 F.3d 898, 906, 69 USPQ2d 1801, 1807 (Fed. Cir. 2004).

Office Action, section 42 pages 13-15

Claims 1-30 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 101 as being directed to a judicial exception.

Argument #1 – 'Machine or Apparatus'

In part a(i) of section 42 involving "STEP 1 Analysis", the claims are characterized as "… *directed to a method related with the router, sensor(s), actuator(s) and devices(s)* …", hence admitted in the Action to be directed to an apparatus. Under Bilski's MoT test, a claimed process can be patent-eligible under § 101 if: (1) **it is tied to a particular machine or apparatus;** or (2) the process transforms a particular article into a different state or thing." (See Bilski, 545 F.3d at 954 (citing Gottschalk v. Benson, 409 U.S. 63, 70 (1972)).

Argument #2 – No support for "routine and conventional functionalities".

In STEP 2B Analysis (section 42 (iii)(1)), the Action states that based on the BACKGROUND, the claims are directed to

routine and conventional functionalities. The Federal Circuit drew a distinction between what is well-understood, routine, conventional, and what is simply known in the prior art, cautioning that the mere fact that something is disclosed in a piece of prior art does not mean it was a well-understood, routine, conventional activity or element. See Berkheimer v. HP Inc., 881 F.3d 1369 (Fed. Cir. 2018). Further, as set forth in MPEP § 2106.05(d)(I), an examiner should conclude that an element (or combination of elements) represents well-understood, routine, conventional activity **only when the examiner can readily conclude that the element(s) is widely prevalent or in common use in the relevant industry.** See MPEP § 2106.05. As the Federal Circuit explained: "*[w]hether a particular technology is well-understood, routine, and conventional goes beyond what was simply known in the prior art. The mere fact that something is disclosed in a piece of prior art, for example, does not mean it was well-understood, routine, and conventional*." Berkheimer, 881 F.3d at 1369.

Further, while the specifications may have shown that some claim elements are known, the specifications does not state, and the Answer does not show, that any single element, or any combination thereof, is well-understood, routine, and conventional. "*The mere fact that something is disclosed in a piece of prior art, for example, does not mean it was well-understood, routine, and conventional*." [*Berkheimer,* 881 F.3d at 1369].

Argument #3 – The rejection improperly based on that "… nor improve the functioning of a computer itself"

As admitted in part a(i) of section 42 involving "STEP 1 Analysis", the claims are characterized as "… *directed to a method related with the router, sensor(s), actuator(s) and*

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devices(s) …", hence the claims are directed to multiple computers, connected to multiple sensors / actuators, such as forming a control system, and thus clearly distinct from a single computer functionality as stated in the rejection.

Further, there is no '*collecting information*' – The invention is clearly directed to generating information by a microphone, and not merely collecting existing information, and as such not an 'Abstract Idea' according to the courts.

Argument #4 – The claims improve another technology or technical field

In the rejection of claim 1 under §103, the Action admits on page 17 that that the claimed invention provides "… *implementing the process to adjust one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*", and further on page 18 that the claimed invention provides "… *an internet-connected control server that communicates with home network to monitor the conditions via sensors and sends the control command over the wireless internet to the control device when an abnormality occurs*". **Hence, the Action itself admits to various improvements in various technologies and fields.**

Argument #5 – The claims recites various elements that provide 'significantly more'.

It is submitted that the claims recites various features and elements that are 'significantly more'. Just as an example, generating a physical motion (claim 27) is clearly a non-abstract significant feature.

Office Action, section 43 pages 16-26

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Claims 1-30 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Beliles *et al.* (US 2007/0283005 – hereinafter "Beliles"), in view of Buck *et al.* (US 2009/0089065 – hereinafter "Buck"), and in view of Abe (US 2012/0253480 – hereinafter "Abe").

General.

The rejection is vague and unclear since it provides no more than copied passages from the references. It is not clear how claimed elements or features are equated to elements or features in the references. It is requested that unless allowed, the next Action will be a non-final one and will clearly indicate what element in the references is equated to the recited ones.

The Office Action merely appended a citation to the end of each paragraph of the claims with no reasoning or association with the claimed features. As such, Applicant cannot reasonably determine which "element" of the claim is believed to correspond with which section, figure or feature cited in the rejection. In other words, Applicant is not put on notice as to the rationale behind the rejection and cannot adequately determine whether such basis is proper.

Regarding Beliles – Non-analogous reference.

a. The primary reference upon which the Action is based in the Beliles reference. It is respectfully submitted that the Beliles reference is not in analogous field, and affectively teaches away from the claimed invention.

b. The Beliles reference is based upon for the recited limitations of "*A method … for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, …*". First,

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this passage explicitly recites a wireless network. The Beliles reference focuses on a wired network, and the disclosure in general, and the cited paragraphs 0009, 0015-0017 in particular, are silent regarding any wireless networking.

c. The claimed invention recites, inter alia, an Internet-connected server that is **external to the building**, for processing the received microphone (sensor) data and in response controlling an actuator. First, the Beliles reference in general, and the cited paragraphs in particular, are silent regarding any device communicating over a wireless network to an 'Internet-connected server', and in particular any communication with any device external to the building. Second, the Beliles invention dictates that decisions to activate any actuator are based on a policy table 400 (see FIGs. 2 and 4) that is part of a network device **in the building.**

d. The claimed invention recites operating an actuator in response to capturing human voice, hence referring to **intentional and deliberate actuator control by a human.** In contrast, the Beliles invention focuses on security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and **for detecting unwanted problems or disasters** such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037).

Combining Beliles and Buck.

a. The Appellant submits that the Beliles and Buck references are directed towards respectively different fields and purposes, and are based on respectively different structures, and thus are not analogous to one another and cannot logically be combined. The Action does not explain, as required by the rules, what is the reasoning behind the combining of the

Beliles and Buck references, and why these references are analogous to each other. Further, it is noted that the Action does not explain if and why the Buck reference is analogous and may be combined to the Beliles reference as required by the MPEP. **If the Action is based on the reference being in the same field, it is hereby requested that the definition of the field of both the Beliles and Buck references will be included in the next Action.**

Further, the rejection is conclusory and insufficient to provide any *prima facie* burden for a rejection. Further, Section 2143.01 of the MPEP states: "*The mere fact that references can be combined or modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness.*". Hence, the stated rationale cannot be considered as "objective evidence of non-obviousness" and fails to show "… **objective reason** to combine the teachings of the references."[MPEP 2143.01 (IV)](Emphasis added), and further by using facts gleaned from the claim or the specification, the Action fails to show a conclusion that is reached "… *on the basis of the facts* ***gleaned from the prior art.***" [MPEP 2142](Emphasis added). Further, MPEP § 2145(X)(A)states that "*Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and* ***does not include knowledge gleaned only from applicant's disclosure,*** *such a reconstruction is proper, quoting In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (Emphasis added).*"

b. The rationale for combining is stated on bottom of page 17 as: "… *for the purpose of implementing the process to adjust one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing*". This rationale is different from

the rationale stated in the former Action, hence the rationale is improperly treated as a 'moving target' as required for the rejection.

First, the primary reference that is modified by the Action is the Beliles reference. **However, the Beliles is directed to automatic and human-free environment using various environmental sensors. Hence Beliles teaches away from any human intervention in general, and human voice capturing or processing in particular.**

Further, it is respectfully submitted that the modification proposed by the examiner, and the reasoning for the modification, are the SAME in the Action, i.e.: It is trivial and inherent that ALWAYS adding ANY feature X to Beliles may be justified as "… *to combine* ***feature X*** *to* … *for the purpose of implementing the techniques for novel and modified apparatus having* ***feature X.***".

Hence, this rationale amounts to nothing more than an unsupported and unexplained conclusory statement, while the Office cannot rely solely on common knowledge or common sense to support its findings. Further, it is settled that the Office should provide a "satisfactory explanation" for the motivation for a finding that includes an express and **"rational" connection with the evidence presented.** Furthermore, MPEP 2143 clearly states that "*Any rationale employed must provide* ***a link between the factual findings and the legal conclusion of obviousness.***" (Emphasis added).

c. The Beliles and Buck references are non-analogous at least because the Beliles reference discloses a system **in a building** and the Buck reference discloses a system **in a vehicle.** Further, the Beliles reference teaches security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and

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for detecting unwanted problems or disasters such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037), **in a stationary environment in a building.** In contrast, the Buck reference teaches away from these features by teaching **'hands free'** (paragraph 0005) operation in a **moving vehicle.**

The above is further supported by the fact that Beliles is classified under U.S. Class 709/224 relating to 'ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING SYSTEMS: MULTICOMPUTER DATA TRANSFERRING - COMPUTER NETWORK MANAGING' dealing with computer network management, while Buck is classified in Class/Subclass 704/275 associated with "DATA PROCESSING: SPEECH SIGNAL PROCESSING, LINGUISTICS, LANGUAGE TRANSLATION, AND AUDIO COMPRESSION/DECOMPRESSION - Speech assisted network", relating to signal processing. Handling computer networks is clearly distinct from any speech processing. It is noted that MPEP §808.02(A) explicitly recites that ***different classes "… shows that each invention has attained recognition in the art as a separate subject for inventive effort, and also a separate field of search."*** (Emphasis added).

Combining Beliles and Abe.

a. First, it is not clear from the long cited passage WHAT elements of Abe are being combined to WHAT elements of Beliles. In particular, it is not clear what elements are equated to control server and to router in both the Beliles and Abe references, and how and where the Abe reference discloses that the recited limitation.

b. The rejection on pages 17-18 is clearly based on BOTH Figure 2 / paragraphs 0050-0051 AND Figures 15-16 / paragraphs 0100-0106 of the Abe reference. These passages are clearly indicated

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as two distinct and different embodiments. For example, the title before paragraph 0093 is clearly marked as "3. Control System According to **Second Embodiment**" (Emphasis added). Hence, the rejection seems to improperly 'pick, choose, and combine' between the different embodiments, and as such may not be combined as part of the rejection. As stated in MPEP 2141.02, "… *the examiner may not pick and choose elements from several references to support an obviousness determination*". *Further:*

> *When a prior art reference discloses multiple, distinct embodiments, combining teachings from those distinct embodiments requires an obviousness analysis, including a demonstration of why one of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine those disparate teachings." Symantec, at 20 (citing In re Arkley, 455 F.2d 586, 587-88 (CCPA 1972); Net MoneyIN, Inc. v. VeriSign, Inc., 545 F.3d 1359, 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2008)).*

c. The Action states that the reference are combined for controlling and monitoring '*when an abnormality occurs*'. First, the rationale does not explain WHY handling such abnormality handling requires the '*implementing an internet-connected control apparatus that can communicate with a remote home network to monitor … and sends the control command to the controlled device …*". It is noted that the conventional wisdom in the art lead to LOCAL handling of the abnormality, to avoid reliance external device and communication networks.

d. The motivation of the combining seems to base on controlling and monitoring '*when an abnormality occurs*'. However, the Beliles reference ALREADY describes such handling, such as handling fire, and the Action provides no explanation of why one of ordinary skill in the art would have modified accordingly the Beliles reference. It is noted that In Square, Inc. v. Cooper, IPR2014-00158, Paper No. 8, at 30 (15 May 2014), an obviousness challenge was dismissed where the primary

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reference already had the capabilities that the secondary reference provided with its added disclosures. Moreover, it would not be appropriate to base this rejection on a combination of these references because the devices in Beliles and Abe are each self-contained and independently operate effectively to implement handling of 'abnormality':

> Because each device independently operates effectively, a person having ordinary skill in the art, who was merely seeking to create a better device to drain fluids from a wound, would have no reason to combine the features of both devices into a single device.

Kinetic Concepts v. Smith and Nephew, 688 F.3d 1342, at 1369 (CAFC, 2012).

e. In an Action of a parent application, the Examiner states that "*The **novelty, uniqueness and improvement** by combining Abe with Beliles is that now its control logic enables the analysis and use of multiple input-values from a plurality of sensors together with the threshold value(s) before generating the actuator control commands.*" (Emphasis added). Hence, it is admitted in the Answer that **the combination is novel and unique, thus non-obvious.**

Claims 18-24, 26-30

These claims are rejected since they do "… *not teach or further define over the limitation*" of the claim they depend from.

The Applicant disagrees. All these claims clearly teach new limitations or defines former mentioned limitations. It is noted that according MPEP § 2143.03 "*All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970). And that "Examiners must consider all claim limitations when determining patentability of an invention over the prior art. In re Gulack, 703 F.2d 1381,*

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1385, 217 USPQ 401, 403-04 (Fed. Cir. 1983). The subject matter of a properly construed claim is defined by the terms that limit the scope of the claim when given their broadest reasonable interpretation. See MPEP § 2111 et seq. It is this subject matter that must be examined. The determination of whether particular language is a limitation in a claim depends on the specific facts of the case. See, e.g., Griffin v. Bertina, 285 F.3d 1029, 1034, 62 USPQ2d 1431 (Fed. Cir. 2002).".

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The absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue, or comment, does not signify agreement with that rejection, issue, or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims that have not been expressed.

Nothing in this reply should be understood as conceding any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this reply, and the amendment of any claims does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability to the claim before its amendment. It should further be understood that any filing of a terminal disclaimer to obviate a rejection based on nonstatutory double patenting is not an admission of the propriety of the rejection.

If the above arguments should not now place the application in the condition for allowance, the examiner is invited to call undersigned counsel to resolve any remaining issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	33138077
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	10-JUL-2018
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	16:01:38
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

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File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1		7-2018-Non-Final-OA-Response.pdf	341231 90ce78d85bb2e9348062127d2c9bca7f806c6cfe	yes	22

	Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description		
	Document Description	**Start**	**End**
	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	1	1
	Claims	2	7
	Applicant Arguments/Remarks Made in an Amendment	8	22
Warnings:			
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	Total Files Size (in bytes):	341231	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.
National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.
New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

USPTO Automated Interview Request (AIR)

Jul 10 2018

This paper requesting to schedule and/or conduct an interview is appropriate because:

This submission is requested to be accepted as an authorization for this interview to communicate via the internet. Recognizing that Internet communications are not secure, I hereby authorize the USPTO to communicate with the undersigned concerning scheduling of the interview via video conference, instant messaging, or electronic mail, and to conduct the interview in accordance with office practice including video conferencing.

Name(s):
Yehuda Binder

S-signature:
/Yehuda Binder/

Registration Number:
73612

U.S. Application Number:
15657163

Confirmation Number:
1088

E-mail Address:
yehuda@maypatents.com

Phone Number:
6173325539

Proposed Time of Interview:
7-17-2018 10:00 AM ET

Alternative Proposed Time(s) of Interview:
7-17-2018 11:00 AM ET
Alternative Proposed Time(s) of Interview:
7-18-2018 10:00 AM ET
Prefered Interview Type:
Telephonic

I am the applicant or applicant's representative for this application.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

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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.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/657,163	Applicant(s) BINDER ET AL.	
	Examiner HASSAN KHAN	Art Unit 2456	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 *3/08/2018*.

☐ 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) *1-30* 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) *1-30* is/are rejected.

8)☒ Claim(s) *5,11-14,16,21,23 and 24* 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)

2) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *05/29/2018*.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

4) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

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

2. Claims 1- 30 are pending.

Response to the Appeal Brief Filed

3. The applicant's arguments and ground(s) of rejection set forth in the Office action dated 03/08/2018, from which the appeal brief is filed, have been reconsidered. The Office reopens the prosecution with new grounds of rejection.

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The eight (8) information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 07/23/2017 (5), 08/17/2017, 11/29/2017 and 05/29/2018 are in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements has not being considered by the examiner. It is impractical for the examiner to review the references thoroughly with the number of references cited in the case. By initialing each of the cited references on the accompanying 1449 forms, the examiner is merely acknowledging the submission of the cited references and merely indicating that only a cursory review is made of the cited references. Please identify the top 10-20 references that is the most relevant art, with pinpoint specific citations for review.

An applicant's duty of disclosure of material and information is not satisfied by presenting a patent examiner with "a mountain of largely irrelevant [material] from which he is presumed to have been able, with his expertise and with adequate time, to have found the critical [material]. It ignores the real world conditions under which examiners work." Rohm & Haas Co. v. Crystal Chemical Co., 722 F.2d 1556, 1573 [220 USPQ 289] (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 851 (1984) (Emphasis in original). Patent applicant has a duty not just to (disclose pertinent prior art references but to make a disclosure in such way as not to "bury" it within other disclosures of less relevant prior art; See Golden Valley Microwave

Foods Inc. v. Weaver Popcorn Co. Inc., 24 USPQ2d 1801 (N.D Ind. 1992); Molins PLC v. Textron Inc., 26 USPQ2d 1889, at 1899 (D.Del. 1992); Penn Yan Boats, Inc. v. Sea Lark Boats, Inc. et al., 175 USPQ 260, at 272 (S.D. Fl- 1972).

Claim Objections

5. The claims 12, 13, 14, 16, 21 and 24 are objected to because of the following informalities: The claims contains several terms that are an acronym and not defined in full. Appropriate correction is required.

6. The claim 5 is objected to because it comprises of distinct types of sensors, not related to each other and belong to different embodiments with unique functionalities. The claim 5 contains *thermoelectric sensor* and then also the *light sensor*. Appropriate correction is required.

7. The claim 11 is objected to because it comprises of distinct types of addresses, not related to each other and belong to different embodiments with unique functionalities. The claim 11 contains *locally administered addresses* or *universally administered addresses*. Appropriate correction is required.

8. The claim 13 is objected to because of the following informalities: No space between IEEE 802.15.1-2005 and the word *standards*. Appropriate correction is required.

9. The claim 23 is objected to because it comprises of a list of cleaning appliances including *clothes dryer* which is not directly related to the clothes cleaning category. Appropriate correction is required

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

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.

10. **Claims 1 – 30** 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. Claim 1 uses the phrase *controlled device* and *client device* interchangeably, however these terms, their relationship

and their functionality with respect to each other is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required for clarification. Correction is required.

11. **Claims 1 – 30** 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. Claim 1 uses the phrase *capturing* and *captured,* however these terms, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required for clarification if *capturing* or *captured* involves any storage element or memory etc. Correction is required.

12. **Claims 1 – 30** 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. Claim 1 uses the phrase *operating the actuator,* however this term, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required for clarification if *operating* means a standard actuator response or some form of *remote-controlled* actuator. Also, Claim 1 uses the phrase *server,* however this term is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings and therefore the use is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required for clarification if *server* means a hardware computer machine or if it means a virtual storage system or if it means some form of a virtual application processor etc. Correction is required.

13. **Claim 2** is 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. Claim 2 uses the phrase *the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as the client device,* however these three different scenarios are not distinctly defined in the specifications and are not pointed out in the drawings. It is unclear how the controlled device can be a part of, integrated with or same as the client device, what

are the examples of such arrangements, and their distinct features, and therefore the use is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples are required for clarification. Correction is required.

14. **Claim 3** is 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. Claim 3 uses the phrase *voice recognition algorithm,* however this term, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use and working of *voice recognition algorithm* is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

15. **Claim 4 and 5** 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. Claims 4 and 5 uses the phrase *sensor data,* however this term, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use and working of *sensor data* is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

16. **Claim 5** is 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. Claim 5 notes that the *thermoelectric sensor* works on *conduction, convection* or *radiation* and the *photoelectric sensor* works on the *photoelectric* or *photovoltaic effect,* however the working of such a *thermoelectric* sensor that can detect or respond to *temperature* or *temperature gradient* using ALL of these methods, as well as the working of such *photoelectric sensor* that can detect or respond using ALL of these methods, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use and working of such *thermoelectric sensor* or *photoelectric sensor* is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

17. **Claim 6** is 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. Claim 6 uses the phrase

affecting, changing, producing or creating a physical phenomenon, however this phrase, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use and working of *affecting, changing, producing or creating* is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

18. **Claim 6** is 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. Claim 6 uses the phrase *directly or indirectly,* however this phrase, is not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore the use and working of *directly or indirectly* is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

19. **Claim 7** is 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. Claim 7 uses several examples of physical phenomenon, including *audio, sound* and *flow rate,* however the difference between the *audio* and *sound,* and the examples of *flow rate* (e.g. water flow or data flow or vehicle traffic flow etc.), are not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings, and therefore their use and working is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

20. **Claim 9** is 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. Claim 9 uses several examples of *microphones array operatives* such as *estimate a number of a phenomenon,* however the details are not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings for different operatives regarding every phenomenon, and therefore their use and working is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

21. **Claim 10** is 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. Claim 10 uses several examples of microphones such as *omnidirectional* or *bidirectional,* however details are not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings for different operatives regarding such microphones and therefore their use and working is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

22. **Claim 10** is 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. Claim 10 uses several examples of microphones such as *condenser, electret, dynamic, ribbon, carbon, piezoelectric* etc., however the details are not distinctly defined in the specifications and not pointed out in the drawings for different operatives regarding every phenomenon, and therefore their use and working is unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

23. **Claim 12** is 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. Claim 12 notes that the *digital address* is a MAC address, and then it also notes that the *digital address* is a layer 3 address, which is not distinctly defined in the specifications and unclear and confusing. Detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

24. **Claim 13** is 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. Claim 13 lists several of the wireless network technologies, however it is unclear how these wireless networks are communicating over the Internet, and the detailed functionality is not distinctly defined in the specifications and unclear and confusing. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

25. **Claim 14** is 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. Claim 14 lists several of the local

wireless network technologies, however it is unclear how these wireless networks are communicating over the Internet, and the detailed functionality is not distinctly defined in the specifications and unclear and confusing. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

26. **Claim 15** is 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. Claim 15 uses the phrase *wireless network uses a wireless communication*, however it appears to be grammatically incorrect, and it is unclear how this ISM radio band is used with the sensors, actuators and the server since the detailed functionality is not distinctly defined in the specifications and unclear and confusing. The Office would consider Bluetooth as an example since it uses the ISM frequency. Further, details are required on the licensed and unlicensed bands and how they work on the Internet. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

27. **Claim 16** is 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. Claim 16 uses several kind of cellular telephone wireless networks, each of which requires a unique and different set of hardware/software settings, however no technical details have been provided as to how ALL of them are supported here, and the absence of detailed functionality makes it unclear and confusing. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

28. **Claim 17** is 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. Claim 17 notes that the client device or controlled device is *integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in an appliance,* however these three different scenarios are not distinctly defined in the specifications and are not pointed out in the drawings. Also, it is unclear how the controlled device can be a part of, integrated with or same as the client device (as defined in Claim 2), and then how the controlled device and client device can be a part of, integrated within or entirely included in an appliance (as here in Claim 17). In the absence of the

examples of such arrangements, and their distinct features, the use is unclear and confusing. Further, the said appliance is left open-ended and as per the claim, ANY appliance can be considered here (e.g. lawn mower, juicer, stove, refrigerator, can opener, dishwasher, air-conditioner etc.). Therefore, the Applicant is REQUIRED to provide detailed and exhaustive list of all *appliances* with exact examples for clarification. Correction is required.

29. **Claim 18** is 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. Claim 18 uses the term *primary functionality* of the appliance, but DOES NOT provide a complete and detail list of ALL the functionalities of the appliance. Correction is required. Further, the said appliance is claimed to be associated with *food storage, handling, or preparation*, ALL of which are unique and different categories and need to be specifically defined in the specifications, without which the claim is unclear and confusing. As per the claim, ANYTHING related to *food storage, handling or preparation* can be considered an appliance (e.g. a spoon, a fork, coffee cup, cotton candy machine, baby feeder, milk bottle, peanut butter jar, stove, toaster, refrigerator, dishwasher, soap dispenser, kitchen sink etc.). Therefore, the Applicant is REQUIRED to provide DETAILED and EXHAUSTIVE LIST of said *appliances* with exact examples for clarification. These appliances MUST be related and somewhat interchangeable for a person skill in the art (e.g. a stove and an oven). Correction is required.

30. **Claim 19** is 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. Claim 19 uses the phrase *primary function of the appliance is heating food*, but then it includes *electric mixer* which is not known to heat the food. Hence, the claim DOES NOT provide a complete and detail list of ALL the functionalities of the appliance. Also, all the said appliances in the claim have distinct functionalities, however no technical details have been provided as to how ALL of them are supported here, and the absence of detailed functionality makes it unclear and confusing. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

31. **Claim 20** is 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. Claim 20 includes a list of appliances, where all the said appliances in the claim have distinct functionalities, however no technical details have been provided as to how ALL of them are supported here, and the absence of detailed functionality makes it unclear and confusing. Further the list of appliances in Claims 19 and Claim 20 are categorically different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

32. **Claim 21** is 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. Claim 21 states *HVAC System* but does not further define the components or details about this system. Also, Claim 21 includes a category of appliances (i.e. environmental control) with distinct functionalities, however, the list of appliances in Claims 18, 19, 20 and Claim 21 are categorically all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

33. **Claim 22** is 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. Claim 22 includes a category of appliances (i.e. temperature control) with distinct functionalities, however, the list of appliances in Claims 18, 19, 20, 21 and Claim 22 are categorically all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

34. **Claim 23** is 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. Claim 23 uses the phrase *primary*

function of the appliance is associated with cleaning and then it also uses the phrase *primary function is associated with clothes cleaning,* hence it is confusing and unclear as to what is the primary function of the appliance. Also, the claim includes *clothes dryer* which is not known for cleaning. Hence, the claim DOES NOT provide a complete and detail list of ALL the functionalities of the said appliance. Claim 23 includes a category of appliances (i.e. cleaning) with distinct functionalities, however, the list of appliances in Claims 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and Claim 23 are categorically all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

35. **Claim 24** is 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. Claim 24 includes a plurality of appliances bundled together without any rationale since each of which belongs to a separate category of appliances (i.e. communications, media player, lighting etc.) with distinct functionalities. The list of appliances in Claims 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and Claim 24 are categorically all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

36. **Claim 25** is 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. Claim 25 includes an actuator that emits light using electrical energy, however the various type of light (e.g. x-rays, gamma rays, infrared) requires specialized hardware, and are categorically all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required about this actuator that can fulfill EACH of these claimed limitations, and the applicant MUST address as to in what aspect or functionality, all of these various kind of lights have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

37. **Claim 26** is 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. Claim 26 includes a plurality of electric light sources bundled together without any rationale since each of which belongs to a separate category of light source (i.e. OLED, Incandescent Lamp etc.) and are all different and not interchangeable. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required about this electric light source that can fulfill EACH of these claimed limitations, and the applicant MUST address as to in what aspect or functionality, all of these various kind of light sources have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

38. **Claim 27** is 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. Claim 27 includes an actuator that produces a linear/rotary motion, however the details are missing and making it unclear and confusing as to how the actuator is producing these motions, it is a command activated electrical powered actuator, or it is a tension spring-based actuator, or something else. Also, the said linear and rotary motions are two distinct functionalities, and are not interchangeable. No technical details have been provided as to how EACH of them are supported here, and the absence of detailed functionality makes it unclear and confusing. Explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required. Correction is required.

39. **Claim 28** is 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. Claim 28 includes an actuator that produces sound with various patterns, however the details are missing and making it unclear and confusing as to how the actuator is producing these sounds waves. The list of actuators in Claims 6, 7, 27 and 28 includes *actuator* that are categorically all different and not interchangeable. No technical details have been provided as to how EACH of them are supported here. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

40. **Claim 29** is 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. Claim 29 includes a list of sounder elements that generate sounds (e.g. a loudspeaker or a whistle etc.), however the list of sounders includes elements that are categorically all different and not interchangeable. No technical details have been provided as to how EACH of them are supported here. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

41. **Claim 30** is 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. Claim 30 includes a list of responses by the actuator however the list of responses includes elements that are categorically all different and not interchangeable. No technical details have been provided as to how EACH of them are supported here. Therefore, detailed explanation with exact examples and diagrams are required as to in what aspect or functionality they have been considered by the applicant to be in the same invention. Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

42. **Claims 1 - 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to a judicial exception (i.e., a law of nature, a natural phenomenon, or an abstract idea) without significantly more.

a. **Following the 2014 Interim Eligibility Guidance:**

i. **STEP 1 Analysis:** The claims are directed to a method related with the router, sensor(s), actuator(s) and devices(s) in a building or in a vehicle, and are therefore a statutory **(Step 1: YES)**.

ii. **STEP 2A Analysis:** The claim(s) recite(s) the steps to the assembly and working of a method using various components for use in a building, including a microphone to capture the human voice, sending the data to an internet-connected server, processing the voice data, generating and sending a message to an internet connected controlled device to operate an actuator in response to the received message, all which is an abstract idea similar to the concepts that have been identified as abstract by the courts, such as [*collecting information, analyzing it, and displaying certain results of the collection and analysis, Electric Power Group*]. Therefore, the claim(s) is/are directed to an abstract idea **(Step 2A: YES)**

iii. **STEP 2B Analysis:**

(1) The claim(s) recite(s) the additional element(s)/limitation(s) of *commanding an actuator in response to a received message associated with the captured human voice data, a server connected over the internet to receive, process and transmit the human voice data and related messages, and an actuator in the controlled device,* which when taken individually amounts to routine and conventional functionalities. The Applicant demonstrated prior art in (Fig. 1 and ¶0033), where the sensors and home devices are communicating via external servers over internal and external networks, and sending and receiving voice and audio data packet messages (¶0034-¶0036). The applicant also discussed Z-Wave, a wireless communications protocol designed for home automation, specifically for remote control applications in residential and light commercial environments, by sending and receiving control commands over the network (¶0017-¶0018). Hence, from reviewing the presented sections from the BACKGROUND section of the applicants' specifications, it is well understood that

the claims are directed to routine and conventional functionalities, and when taken individually, the additional element(s) of the claim(s) does not provide significantly more to the abstract idea claimed.

(2) The combination of all elements as a whole are no more than the sum of their parts, and provides nothing more than [a method for operating actuator in a controlled device by capturing human voice, processing the voice data and transmitting the command messages over the internet]. The claim(s) does not improve another technology or technical field; nor improve the functioning of a computer itself, nor is the invention implemented using a particular machine. For these reasons, the claim(s) is/are ineligible **(Step 2B: No)**

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 negatived 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 35 U.S.C. 103 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.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the claimed invention(s) absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and effective filing dates of each claim that was not commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the later invention in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 102(b)(2)(C) for any potential 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(2) prior art against the later invention.

43. Claims 1 - 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0283005 to Beliles et al. (hereinafter Beliles), in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0089065 to Buck et al. (hereinafter Buck) and in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2012/0253480 to Abe.

Regarding Claim 1, Beliles discloses (in ¶0004) a method and system for dynamically responding to non-network events at a network device in a computer network that further includes:

a method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising; Beliles discloses (in ¶0015, ¶0016 and ¶0034) a building such as a server room with installed network-attached sensors, that transmits the data over a network such as the Internet (i.e. external network), to destination devices such as a monitoring system or a control room (i.e. control server) using network devices such as routers in case of the non-network events (e.g. fires, floods, unauthorized physical access etc.).

Beliles does not explicitly disclose capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data, operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data. However, in an analogous art, Buck teaches:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; Buck teaches

capturing human voice data using the microphones (in ¶0031) and then transmitting to external devices using a wireless network (¶0050).

operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; Buck teaches that (¶0028) one or more tangible or wireless vehicle buses 408 (that may interface a wireless service provider) may convey the control signals and/or actuator signals to one or more local or remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle) destinations (i.e. and external server connected over the internet). Buck teaches that (¶0032) a speech recognition processor or software may recognize the command which may initiate a recording, (e.g., by opening or generating one or more data files that are retained in a local or remote memory). The speech recognition and control process may interface a physical or a wireless bus system that interfaces in-vehicle and/or out-vehicle devices and networks. Buck teaches that spoken words are converted into recognizable commands and in response the actuator may perform an action (in ¶0028). The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices.

It would have been obvious as of the effective filing date to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising, as disclosed by Beliles, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data, operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data, as taught by Buck, for the purpose of implementing the process to adjusts one or more devices using the speech patterns, accents and natural language processing (Buck, ¶0018).

Beliles in view of Buck does not explicitly disclose processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled

device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message. However, in an analogous art, Abe teaches:

processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message; Abe teaches (in Fig. 15) a control apparatus is connected to a plurality of networks through the internet and includes a sensor information acquisition section, a sensor information accumulation section, a control command determination section, a control rule accumulation section, a communication section and a device control section. The control command determination section determines the control command on the basis of the sensor information and the control rules (i.e. control logic), and accordingly the device control section controls each of the devices by outputting the control command determined in the control command determination section to the devices to be controlled (¶0050 and ¶0051).

It would have been obvious as of the effective filing date to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data, operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data, as disclosed by Beliles in view of Buck, and processing, by the server, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message, as taught by Abe, for the purpose of implementing an internet-connected control server that communicates with home network to monitor the conditions via sensors and sends the control command over the wireless internet to the controlled device when an abnormality occurs (Abe, Figs. 15 and 16, ¶0104 and ¶0105).

Regarding Claim 2, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device; Buck teaches (in ¶0020) that the controlled device (i.e. seating system, electronic entertainment, mirror controls or navigation device etc.) are part of the client device (i.e. vehicle or vehicle related system).

Regarding Claim 3, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person; Buck teaches (in ¶0037 and ¶0038) that to recognize a spoken word, the process may compute a most likely sequence of states through the Hidden Markov Models (HMM). This process may be performed through a Viterbi algorithm, which may iteratively determine the most likely path through the associated trellis. Individual voice characteristics of a speaker (user) may be stored locally or remotely in a central location (e.g., in a relational database that may be structured as the database described above) to identify speakers.

Regarding Claim 4, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data; Beliles discloses (in Fig. 6 and ¶0052) one or more sensors automatically detects one or more non-network events (i.e. sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon), and notifications of the non-network events are then transmitted over the network to one or more destination network devices. Beliles discloses (in ¶0054) that in response to the received notifications, the network device generates a response (i.e. a message) such as an instruction by the

network device to one or more network-attached physical control devices to modify one or more physical parameters based on the applied policy.

Regarding Claim 5, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 4. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light, the invisible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays, wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on the photoelectric or photovoltaic effect, and comprises a semiconductor component that comprises a photodiode, a phototransistor, or a solar cell, or wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) or a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) element; Beliles discloses (in ¶0028) that one or more sensors, such as motion sensor 121, smoke sensor 122, fire sensor 123, or other network-attached sensors (e.g. thermoelectric sensor, moisture sensors, etc.) may be attached to the network through one or more network-attached sensor translators 131 and 132, or may be directly attached to the network (e.g., a sensor 124 with integrated translator) themselves.

Regarding Claim 6, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon; Buck teaches (in ¶0032) that the speech recognition and control process may interface a physical or a wireless bus system that interfaces in-vehicle and/or out-vehicle devices and networks. The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical (i.e. physical) and/or electronic elements and devices.

Regarding Claim 7, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current; Buck teaches (in ¶0028) the phrase may actuate one or more operations such as the position of one or more seats, one or more mirrors, or communicate or program one or more powertrain, chassis, climate, entertainment, or navigation devices (e.g., a radio, a media or multi-media system, a navigation system, etc.). In other processes, the operation may tune a pass band of a bandwidth filter (e.g., select an audio channel), adjust a volume level, a treble setting, a bass setting, a balance control, and/or other aural settings.

Regarding Claim 8, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 9, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 8. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 10, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone; the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) that to convert sound into analog signals or digital signals, some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 11, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using distinct locally administered addresses or a universally administered digital addresses stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device and uniquely identifying the respective device in the network; Beliles teaches (in ¶0035 - ¶0039) that the network device send a notification using the TCP/IP data packets, and the message includes one or more headers 310 (e.g., IP/ATM headers, etc.), and a data field 320. Source address 312 and destination address 314 within the header 310 are the network addresses for the sending device (e.g., sensor translators) and the receiving device (e.g., a monitor/control system 140), respectively. Further, the memory 240 comprises a plurality of storage locations that are addressable by the processor 220 and the network interfaces 210 for storing software programs and data structures associated with the present invention (¶0032).

Regarding Claim 12, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the digital address is a MAC layer address that is MAC-48, EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the digital address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic IP address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address; Beliles teaches (in ¶0035 - ¶0039) that the network device send a notification using the TCP/IP data packets, and the message includes one or more headers (e.g., IP/ATM headers, etc.), and a data field. Source address and destination address within the header are the network addresses (i.e. MAC layer addresses and/or IP addresses) for the sending device (e.g., sensor translators) and the receiving device (e.g., a monitor/control system), respectively.

Regarding Claim 13, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, orZ-Wave™ standards; Buck teaches (in ¶0052) that the speech recognition controller may be compliant with a Wi-Fi protocols or multiple protocols or subsets (e.g., ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access (e.g., High Speed Downlink Packet Access and/or High Speed Uplink Packet Access), Bluetooth, Mobile-Fi, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, satellite, etc.

Regarding Claim 14, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, orZ-Wave™ standards; Beliles teaches (in Fig. 1 and ¶0027) a schematic block diagram of an exemplary computer network 100 comprising a plurality of devices interconnected to a network cloud 110, such as, e.g., a wide area network (WAN), local area network (LAN), etc.

Regarding Claim 15, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 13 respectively. Therefore claim 15 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 13.

Regarding Claim 16, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network, that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 lxRTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution, and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008; Buck teaches (in ¶0052) a cellular or wireless protocol, a wireless or cellular telephone, a radio, a satellite, or other wireless communication system may link the speech recognition controller 404 transceivers 414 to a privately accessible or publicly accessible distributed network. The system may be complaint with WiMax or IEEE 802.16a or may have a frequency band within a range of about 2 to about 11 GHz, a range of about 31 miles, and a data transfer rate of about 70 Mbps. In other applications, the speech recognition controller may be compliant with a Wi-Fi protocols or multiple protocols or subsets (e.g., ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access (e.g., High Speed Downlink Packet Access and/or High Speed Uplink Packet Access), Bluetooth, Mobile-Fi, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, satellite, etc., referred to as the transceiver protocols) that may be automatically detected and selected and may enable this automatic access through one or more communication nodes.

Regarding Claim 17, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Abe discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance; Abe teaches (in ¶0034) a control apparatus that acquires sensor information and determines a control command to control a plurality of home appliances (e.g. refrigerator, stove, oven, microwave, dishwasher, washing machine, television etc.) such as an air conditioner.

Regarding Claim 18, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Abe discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance; Abe teaches (in ¶0036) a control apparatus that acquires sensor information and determines a control command to control a plurality of home appliances, such as an air conditioner.

Regarding Claim 19, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 19 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 20, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 20 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 21, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 21 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 22, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 22 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 23, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 23 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 24, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 17 respectively. Therefore claim 24 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 17.

Regarding Claim 25, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the actuator is an electric light source for converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays; Buck teaches (¶0032) that the devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical and/or electronic elements and devices (e.g. controlling the headlights, cabin lights or the fog-lights, controlling the audio speakers and volume, controlling the digital media player, controlling the windows up/down function).

Regarding Claim 26, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 26 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 27, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 27 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 28, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 28 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 29, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 29 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Regarding Claim 30, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 25 respectively. Therefore claim 30 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 25.

Response to Arguments

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

44. Applicant's arguments in the Appeal Brief filed on 03/08/2018 with respect to Claims 1 – 30 have

been fully considered and the 35 USC § 103 rejection is maintained. Examiner notes that the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

Argument #2: Claims are patent eligible under § 101: In response to applicant argument, *"the analysis in the Action is silent regarding the limitations, and fails to show why these limitations are not patent eligible,"* the Office maintains the rejection under § 101 and after conducting another search, updated the ground(s) of rejection, since the claim(s) recite(s) the steps to the assembly and working of a method using various components for use in a building, including a microphone to capture the human voice, sending the data to an internet-connected server, processing the voice data, generating and sending a message to an internet connected controlled device to operate an actuator in response to the received message, all which is an abstract idea similar to the concepts that have been identified as abstract by the courts, such as [*collecting information, analyzing it, and displaying certain results of the collection and analysis, Electric Power Group*]. Therefore, the claim(s) is/are directed to an abstract idea. The additional element(s)/limitation(s) of the claims when taken individually amounts to routine and conventional functionalities. The Applicant demonstrated prior art in (Fig. 1 and ¶0033), where the sensors and home devices are communicating via external servers over internal and external networks, and sending and receiving voice and audio data packet messages (¶0034-¶0036). The applicant also discussed Z-Wave, a wireless communications protocol designed for home automation, specifically for remote control applications in residential and light commercial environments, by sending and receiving control commands over the network (¶0017-¶0018). Hence, from reviewing the presented sections from the BACKGROUND section of the applicants' specifications, it is well understood that the claims are directed to routine and conventional functionalities, and when taken individually, the additional element(s) of the claim(s) does not provide significantly more to the abstract idea claimed. The claim(s) does not improve another technology or technical field; nor improve the functioning of a computer itself, nor is the

invention implemented using a particular machine. A change of one electronic device to a plurality of electronic devices, and a change of one connected network to a plurality of connected networks is not an improvement in the existing technology. For these reasons, the claims are ineligible.

Arguments #1, #3 – #20: In response to applicant arguments, the Office notes that an updated search has been conducted and a new reference (Abe, 2016/0062330) is combined with the previous references, and the combination of Beliles, Buck and Abe now clearly and explicitly teaches all the limitations of 1 - 30. Hence, in the light of new reference and an updated search, the applicant's arguments regarding the previous 103 rejection (Argument #3 - Argument #20) are now considered moot.

Conclusion

45. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HASSAN KHAN whose telephone number is (313) 446-6574 and fax number is (571) 483-7559. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY - THURSDAY. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor Philip Chea can be reached on (571) 272-3951. 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 Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/HASSAN A KHAN/
Examiner, Art Unit 2456
/PHILIP CHEA/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2456

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 15/657,163	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination BINDER ET AL.	
	Examiner HASSAN KHAN	Art Unit 2456	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-2007/0283005 A1	12-2007	Beliles; Robert P.	H04L41/0816	709/224
*	B	US-2008/0307075 A1	12-2008	Urano; Takehiro	G06F1/14	709/220
*	C	US-2009/0089065 A1	04-2009	Buck; Markus	B60R16/0373	704/275
*	D	US-2010/0071053 A1	03-2010	Ansari; Amir	G06Q30/04	726/12
*	E	US-2013/0091279 A1	04-2013	Haddad; Wassim	H04L12/2834	709/225
*	F	US-2016/0062330 A1	03-2016	Abe; Yuuichi	G08C17/02	700/12
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	H	US-				
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	L	US-				
	M	US-				

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*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	12	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20130308581-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55
L2	0	1 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55
L3	0	1 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 06:55
L4	0	L1 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:55
L5	0	1 and audio	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
L6	0	1 and (voice or audio)	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
L7	9	1 and (voice or audio)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:56
L8	5	1 and ((voice or audio or speech) with (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 06:58
L9	6	1 and (mic or microphone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:02
L10	42	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16

L11	18	10 and (mic or microphone)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16
L12	7	10 and ((voice or audio or speech) with (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:16
L13	5	10 and ((voice or audio or speech) NEAR9 (command or control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:17
L14	0	10 and ((speech with control with process) same (external with server))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:20
L15	1	10 and ((speech with control with process) same (external))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:21
L16	14	10 and ((control with process))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:21
L17	7	10 and (((speech or voice or audio) with control))	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:22
L18	7	17 and wireless	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:28
L19	11	1 and (wireless)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 07:28
L20	2	"20050273505"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:53
L21	2	"20060212194"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:53
L22	8	("20050273505" | "20060212194" | "20070096565" | "20070176740" | "20080129475" | "20080136670" | "20100207754" | "20130139440").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
L23	0	22 and appliance	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
L24	3	("20080307075" | "20090089065" | "20170272316").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
L25	0	24 and appliance	USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:55
L26	0	22 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:56
L27	1	24 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:56
L28	21	"8447843"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
L29	1	"8447843".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58

Amazon
EX1003 Page 736

L30	3	"20080077425"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
L31	0	30 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:58
L32	0	30 and kitchen	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:59
L33	21	("20030009271" | "20030105389" | "20060111825" | "20070021847" | "20070198144" | "20070283005" | "20080100428" | "20090138136" | "20090198380" | "20090224906" | "20100030421" | "20100071053" | "20100211258" | "20110153149" | "20120079149" | "20130091279" | "20130308581" | "20140215491" | "20150046582" | "20160062330" | "20160344745").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 09:59
L34	7	33 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 09:59
L35	134	("0000001" | "0000002" | "0000030" | "0000058" | "0000065" | "0000105" | "0000135" | "0000158" | "0002002" | "0006263" | "0006324" | "0006865" | "0040919" | "0064736" | "0066069" | "0089847" | "0500145" | "0732666" | "120050044119" | "120050247573" | "120070112939" | "120080263117" | "120100201531" | "120110041604" | "120110222726" | "14248123" | "15010399" | "15134887" | "15710833" | "15724456" | "15987154" | "16109331" | "16188777" | "16329160" | "16501857" | "16504942" | "16549616" | "16931596" | "17213061" | "17317815" | "17321936" | "17414186" | "17598942" | "17614305" | "17617729" | "1784721" | "20020009383" | "20020010938" | "20030092261" | "20030099228" | "20040182167" | "20050000120" | "20050010957" | "20050180561" | "20070132725" | "20090272193" | "20100000218" | "20100162815" | "20120268373" | "2171640" | "3184842" | "382264836" | "4019073" | "4047187" | "4243631" | "4317991" | "4351192" | "4367027" | "4414537" | "4434451" | "4638364" | "4759220" | "4796891" | "4853884" | "4857273" | "4905176" | "5046022" | "5047952" | "5105087" | "5138459" | "5274631" | "5291234" | "5349129" | "5386103" | "5402170" | "5454043" | "5488429" | "5510765" | "5511547" | "5578877" | "5621455" | "56344119" | "5652849" | "5666159" | "5781650" | "5818975" | "5835616" | "5870138" | "5896443" | "5930201" | "5948965" | "5962786" | "5978519" | "5991456" | "6069899" | "6097470" | "6101271" |	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:01

		"6128397" | "6132281" | "6149312" | "6151073" | "6211636393148" | "6216160" | "6282317" | "6285761" | "6301370" | "6404900" | "6407777" | "6421468" | "6437576" | "6452499" | "6459436" | "6473199" | "6476372" | "6504951" | "6526161" | "6535243" | "6549234" | "6552743" | "6670125" | "6693296216311" | "6694316" | "6714021" | "6747258" | "67883325" | "6806722" | "6820225" | "6844897" | "6862353" | "6895803" | "6940545" | "6967565" | "7010050" | "7124157" | "7239577" | "7256466" | "7289645" | "7315630" | "7327385" | "7342212" | "7432952" | "7466866" | "7499239" | "7508961" | "7653573" | "7688036" | "7692320" | "7716985" | "7821541" | "7843336" | "8016205" | "8115646" | "8180492" | "8214070" | "95578755" | "RE00031" | "RE33682" | "T000005" | "T009255" | "T092876" | "T746684").PN.				
L36	4	35 and appliance	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:01
L37	4	35 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:02
L38	1	"20040267385"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:03
L39	1	24 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
L40	0	30 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
L41	5	33 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:04
L42	44	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$ or US-20080077425-$ or US-20040267385-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05

		7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
L43	8	42 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05
L44	1	42 and (stove or refrigerator)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:05
L45	22	42 and (appliance or stove or refrigerator or air$1conditioner or microwave)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:21
L46	15	42 and (stove or refrigerator or air$1conditioner or microwave)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:21
L47	6	42 and (stove or refrigerator or air adj conditioner)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:22
L48	1	42 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:26
L49	0	1 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 10:26
L50	0	1 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 10:26
L51	1	42 and (burner or stove or oven)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 10:26
L55	3	(US-20160062330-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20090089065-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:23
L56	1	(US-20080077425-$).did.	US-PGPUB	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:27
L57	0	56 and IoT	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:27
L58	44	(US-20130201316-$ or US-20100030421-$ or US-20120303216-$ or US-20140188343-$ or US-20140236384-$ or US-20070076593-$ or US-20100211258-$ or US-20080100428-$ or US-20060111825-$ or US-20100148940-$ or US-20100201516-$ or US-20110035491-$ or US-20150046582-$ or US-20160062330-$ or US-20060217840-$ or US-20090198380-$ or US-20150295788-$ or US-20120253480-$ or US-20070283005-$ or US-20100071053-$ or US-20130091254-$ or US-20140286348-$ or US-20130091279-$ or US-20030105389-$ or US-20130139440-$ or US-20130308581-$).did. or (US-20110118888-$ or US-20080031139-$ or US-20080068156-$ or US-20080307075-$ or US-20170111158-$ or US-20090224906-$ or US-20090089065-$ or US-20170272316-$ or US-20080077425-$ or US-20040267385-$).did. or (US-8140658-$ or US-7844687-$ or US-7797367-$ or US-	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 11:27

		7020701-$ or US-6859831-$ or US-6832251-$ or US-6826607-$ or US-6735630-$).did.				
L62	1	58 and IoT	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:28
L63	1	55 and (LAN or (local adj2 area))	US-PGPUB	OR	ON	2018/06/18 11:32
L64	227	(yehuda and binder).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
L65	31	(benjamin and maytal).in.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
L66	26	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
L67	39	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
L68	57	L66 or L67	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
L69	253	L64 or L65	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
L70	253	L68 or L69	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
L71	2	L70 and (vehicle and router and actuator).clm.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:53
L72	9404	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
L73	997	348/77.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
L74	374	700/28.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
L75	148	700/22.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
L76	1455	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
L77	12341	L72 or L73 or L74 or L75 or L76	US-PGPUB	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 12:54
L78	5776	709/218.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L79	14669	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L80	29542	B60K 31/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L81	29542	B60K 31/18.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L82	300	B60Y2200/11.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L83	915	B60Y2200/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L84	217	B60Y2200/126.cpc.	US-	OR	ON	2018/06/18

			PGPUB; USPAT			12:59
L85	339	B60Y2200/13.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L86	42	B60Y2200/30.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L87	128	B60Y2200/40.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L88	23	B60Y2200/50.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L89	104	B60Y2200/90.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L90	41547	G01C 21/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L91	204	G06Q2240/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L92	11825	G07C 5/008.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L93	49737	G08G 1/00	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L94	19313	G08G 1/00.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L95	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L96	55	(may and patents).aanm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L97	395	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L98	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L99	14669	H04L67/12.cpc.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L100	19392	709/218.ccls..	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L101	44	(maytal and benjamin).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L102	395	(binder and yehuda).in.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L103	55	(may and patents).aanm.	US-	OR	ON	2018/06/18

			PGPUB; USPAT			12:59
L104	48	(may and patents).as.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L105	159408	L78 L79 L80 L81 L82 L83 L84 L85 L86 L87 L88 L89 L90 L91 L92 L93 L94 L95 L96 L97 L98 L99 L100 L101 L102 L103 L104	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2018/06/18 12:59
L106	10	L105 and (vehicle and router and actuator).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 13:01
L107	2	"15657163"	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2018/06/18 13:02
L108	1	L105 and (human with voice with actuator with client).clm.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	ADJ	ON	2018/06/18 13:02

6/ 18/ 2018 1:03:05 PM
C:\ Users\ hkhan2\ Documents\ EAST\ Workspaces\ 15657163.wsp

Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (03-15)
Approved for use through 07/31/2016. OMB 0651-0031
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20050273505		2005-12-08	Kim, Byeong-Woo	
	2	20060212194		2006-09-21	Breed; David S.	
	3	20070096565		2007-05-03	Breed; David S. ; et al.	
	4	20070176740		2007-08-02	Aubertin; Jean-Pierre ; et al.	
	5	20080129475		2008-06-05	Breed; David S. ; et al.	

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /H.A.K/

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	6	20080136670		2008-06-12	Tengler; Steve ; et al.	
	7	20100207754		2010-08-19	Shostak; Oleksandr T. ; et al.	
	8	20130139440		2013-06-06	WECHS; Martin	

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2]	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
	1							

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NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS Remove

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1		

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature	/HASSAN A KHAN/	Date Considered	06/14/2018

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /H.A.K/

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2018-05-27
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these record s.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /H.A.K/

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15657163	BINDER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	HASSAN KHAN	2456

CPC- SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner
H04L67/12, B60K 31/00, B60K 31/18, B60Y2200/11, B60Y2200/12, B60Y2200/126, B60Y2200/13, B60Y2200/30, B60Y2200/40, B60Y2200/50, B60Y2200/90, G01C 21/00, G06Q2240/00, G07C 5/008, G08G 1/00 (combined wit	9/29/2017	H.K.
B60K 31/00, B60K 31/18, B60Y2200/11, B60Y2200/12, B60Y2200/126, B60Y2200/13, B60Y2200/30, B60Y2200/40, B60Y2200/50, B60Y2200/90	01/19/2018	H.K.
H04L67/12, G01C 21/00, G06Q2240/00, G07C 5/008, G08G 1/00 (combined with text search)	01/19/2018	H.K.
B60K 31/00, B60K 31/18, B60Y2200/11, B60Y2200/12, B60Y2200/126, B60Y2200/13, B60Y2200/30, B60Y2200/40, B60Y2200/50, B60Y2200/90	6/18/2018	H.K.
H04L67/12, G01C 21/00, G06Q2240/00, G07C 5/008, G08G 1/00 (combined with text search)	6/18/2018	H.K.

CPC COMBINATION SETS - SEARCHED		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
709	218 (combined with text search)	9/29/2017	H.K.
709	218 (combined with text search)	01/19/2018	H.K.
709	218 (combined with text search)	6/18/2018	H.K.

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner

/HASSAN KHAN/ Examiner.Art Unit 2456	

SEARCH NOTES		
Search Notes	**Date**	**Examiner**
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	9/29/2017	H.K.
Google Patents search conducted	9/29/2017	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	9/29/2017	H.K.
EAST Search History (see attached)	9/29/2017	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	01/19/2018	H.K.
EAST Search History (see attached)	01/19/2018	H.K.
Assignee search conducted (see EAST search history)	6/18/2018	H.K.
Inventor search conducted (see EAST search history)	6/18/2018	H.K.
EAST Search History (see attached)	6/18/2018	H.K.

INTERFERENCE SEARCH			
US Class/ CPC Symbol	**US Subclass / CPC Group**	**Date**	**Examiner**

/HASSAN KHAN/ Examiner.Art Unit 2456	

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	15657163	BINDER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	HASSAN KHAN	2456

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	09/29/2017	01/19/2018	06/18/2018						
	1	✓	✓	✓						
	2	✓	✓	✓						
	3	✓	✓	✓						
	4	✓	✓	✓						
	5	✓	✓	✓						
	6	✓	✓	✓						
	7	✓	✓	✓						
	8	✓	✓	✓						
	9	✓	✓	✓						
	10	✓	✓	✓						
	11	✓	✓	✓						
	12	✓	✓	✓						
	13	✓	✓	✓						
	14	✓	✓	✓						
	15	✓	✓	✓						
	16	✓	✓	✓						
	17	✓	✓	✓						
	18	✓	✓	✓						
	19	✓	✓	✓						
	20	✓	✓	✓						
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	22	✓	✓	✓						
	23	✓	✓	✓						
	24	✓	✓	✓						
	25	✓	✓	✓						
	26	✓	✓	✓						
	27	✓	✓	✓						
	28	✓	✓	✓						
	29	✓	✓	✓						
	30	✓	✓	✓						

PTO/SB/08a (03-15)
Approved for use through 07/31/2016. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	15657163
Filing Date	2017-07-23
First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
Art Unit	2456
Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20050273505		2005-12-08	Kim, Byeong-Woo	
	2	20060212194		2006-09-21	Breed; David S.	
	3	20070096565		2007-05-03	Breed; David S. ; et al.	
	4	20070176740		2007-08-02	Aubertin; Jean-Pierre ; et al.	
	5	20080129475		2008-06-05	Breed; David S. ; et al.	

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

	6	20080136670		2008-06-12	Tengler; Steve ; et al.		
	7	20100207754		2010-08-19	Shostak; Oleksandr T. ; et al.		
	8	20130139440		2013-06-06	WECHS; Martin		

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Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1		

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	15657163
	Filing Date	2017-07-23
	First Named Inventor	Yehuda Binder
	Art Unit	2456
	Examiner Name	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN
	Attorney Docket Number	BINDER-014-US3

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Yehuda Binder/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2018-05-27
Name/Print	Yehuda Binder	Registration Number	73612

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

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2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

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6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

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Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15657163
Filing Date:	23-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Filer:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Miscellaneous:				
SUBMISSION- INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STMT	2806	1	120	120
		Total in USD ($)		**120**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	32739567
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	29-MAY-2018
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	12:00:39
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$120
RAM confirmation Number	052918INTEFSW00013739506726
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS7a.pdf	1035281 96a74a150b80ae4101f7d6913f6b372cdcedbe93	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	29914 ab1211390a9322b204bbf84fe0c42d124e9bbac8	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	1065195		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD (PTAB)

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

In re Application of:	)	Confirmation No. 1088
	)	
Yehuda BINDER	)	Art Unit: 2456
	)	
Appln. No.: 15/657,163	)	Examiner: Khan, Hassan Abdu
	)	
Filed: July 23, 2017	)	Washington, D.C.
	)	
For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER BASED CONTROL	)	March 8, 2018
	)	

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Honorable Commissioner for Patents
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Dear Honorable Commissioner:

APPEAL BRIEF

Appellant submit this Appeal Brief to the PATENT TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD (PTAB) on appeal from the decision of the Examiner of Group Art Unit 2456 dated January 25, 2018, finally rejecting all pending claims under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) [hereinafter 'Action' or 'Final action'].

Real Party of Interest

The real party in interest is May Patents Ltd., the assignee of record.

Related Appeals and Interferences

Appellant assert that no other appeals, interferences or Judicial proceedings are known to the Appellant, the Appellant legal representative that will

directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

Status of Claims

Claims 1-30 are pending in the application, and are attached in Appendix A. The pending claims stand rejected in the Final Action dated January 25, 2018 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Status of Amendments

No amendments have been made to the pending claims in response to the final Office Action dated January 25, 2018.

Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Claim 1 discloses a method for operating an actuator (such as item 61a, 61b in Figure 6) in a controlled device (item 23a, 23b, or 23c in Figure 2; item 60 in Figure 5; page 117, line 25, to page 118, line 16) in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device (item 13a, 13b, or 13c in Figure 1; item 23a, 23b, or 23c in Figure 2; item 50 in Figure 5; page 83, lines 4-22) in a building (such as item 189 in Figure 2) communicating over a wireless network (such as numerals 14a, 14b, or 22 in Figure 2 or Figure 24; page 11, line 20, to page 12, line 20; page 76, lines 10-29; page 163, lines 9-22) and an Internet-connected server device (item 24 in Figure 2, item 151 in figure 15; page 76, line 10, to p[age 77, line 8) external to the building. The method comprises capturing (item 171 in Figure 17), by a microphone (such as items 51a, 51b in Figure 5) in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; receiving

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EX1003 Page 761

(item 192 in Figure 19), by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; processing (item 192 in Figure 19), by the server, the captured human voice data; responsive to the processing, sending (item 175 in Figure 19) a message, by the server to the client over the Internet; receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and operating the actuator (page 112, lines 13-25; page 117, line 25, to page 118, line 16) in the controlled device in response to the received message (item 150a in Figure 15a; item 170 in Figure 17; page 20, lines 22-31; page 41, lines 1-17; page 42, line 21, to page 44, line 15; page 162, line 24, to page 163, line 8).

Ground of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

In the Action dated January 25, 2018, claims 1-30 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Argument

Argument #1: Improper rejection format

The Action is vague and unclear since it provides no more than copied passages from the references. It is not clear how claimed elements or features are equated to elements or features in the references. Since the rejection is not made explicit (Examiner did not correlate claimed elements to elements in the prior art with a reference to figures or description), the Appellant cannot reasonably determine which element is believed to correspond to each of the claimed limitations and is forced to guess which features in the cited art the Examiner believed to disclose such claimed features.

It is submitted that "*A rejection must be set forth in sufficiently articulate and informative manner as to meet*

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EX1003 Page 762

the notice requirement of § 132, such as by identifying where or how each limitation of the rejected claims is met by the prior art references." [In re Jung, 637 F.3d 1356, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2011)]; see also 37 C.F.R. § 1.104(c)(2) ("*When a reference is complex or shows or describes inventions other than that claimed by the applicant, the particular part relied on must be designated as nearly as practicable.*"). Further, the" PTO must create a record that includes "specific fact findings for each contested limitation and satisfactory explanations for such findings."" [Gechter v. Davidson 116 F.3d 1454, 1460 (Fed. Cir. 1997)], and "*It is neither our place, nor Appellants'* burden, to speculate as to the basis for rejecting claims. Furthermore, the Supreme Court in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007) noted that the analysis supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 **should be made explicit.**(Emphasis added).

It is thus respectfully requested that if the rejection is affirmed, the application will be remanded for a clearer rejection.

Office Action, section 6 pages 3-5

Claims 1-30 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 101 as being directed to a judicial exception.

Argument #2: The claims are patent eligible under §101

a. It is respectfully submitted that these claims are not directed to a judicial exception at least because the claim limitations include various tangible and physical activities, that cannot be considered as abstract. It is noted that none of the examples provided in the USPTO guidelines include signal processing (such as processing human voice) and affecting a physical phenomenon based on such analysis.

Amazon
EX1003 Page 763

b. Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, the limitations of :" … *receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.*". The analysis in the Action is silent regarding to these limitations, and fails to show why these limitations are not patent eligible. It is submitted that these actions are clearly can not be characterized as "Abstract Idea".

c. The claims is characterized as 'Abstract Idea' since (top of page 4) it is "… *leaving nothing but a storage medium, processor and instructions remaining, which are part of* ***a general purpose computer.***" (Emphasis added). The Actions clearly refers to a SINGLE computer – However, the claim clearly defines THREE different computerized entities (controlled device, client device, and an Internet-connected server) that communicate over TWO networks: wireless network and the Internet. Hence, the Action mis-characterize the claimed invention, which is clearly an improvement rooted in computer networking technology and directed to solving a problem in the hardware / software / control arts.

d. In section 13 of the Action (top of page 25), the Examiner notes that "… *Beliles discloses a method and system for* ***dynamically responding*** *to network events, by* ***collecting monitored data from sensors*** *and* ***detecting network events / notification*** *and then responding accordingly,* ***which is analogous to the teaching of the applicant's specifications.***" (Emphasis added). Hence, it is admitted by the Office that the claimed invention is clearly more than ***'a general purpose computer'***, but also involves 'dynamic responding', 'collecting data from sensors', 'detecting network events', each of which is clearly NOT part of ***'a general purpose computer'***, and further clearly an improvement rooted in computer networking

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technology and directed to solving a problem in the hardware / software / control arts.

e. First, the Action overlook various steps in claim 1 and in the various dependent claims. Second, the Action equates 'capturing the human voice data' to '*obtaining and comparing intangible data*' – A human voice cannot be considered as 'intangible data' and capturing the voice by a microphone cannot be considered as '*obtaining and comparing*' in general, and '*obtaining and comparing intangible data*' in particular. Third, the Action equates 'processing by the server' to '*collecting and comparing known information*' – A human voice cannot be considered as '*known information*', and voice processing cannot be equated to any '*collecting and comparing*' in general, and '*collecting and comparing known information*' in particular. Further, the Action states that the invention relates to '*a storage medium, processor and instructions remaining, which are part of a general purpose computer*'. Such characterization overlooks the claimed structure of three different devices (controlled device, client device, and a server) communicating with each other in a defined way. Such a structure cannot be considered as '*general purpose computer*'.

f. The claims are clearly associated with particular types of devices - apparatus / device / system – hence relating to a tangible matter. By definition, tangible matter cannot be considered as 'abstract'. It is further submitted that according to the guidelines and the examples published in the USPTO guidelines after Alice for determining eligibility, no apparatus claim were found ineligible as 'abstract idea'. Hence, the §101 rejection should not apply, and the claims should be found patent eligible.

g. The Action states (bottom of page 3) that the step of 'capturing the human voice' is an 'Abstract Idea of Itself'

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based on "*(obtaining and comparing intangible data, CyberSource)*". However, while the CyberSource case involved handling business data that is indeed intangible data, the claimed invention involves capturing human voice data, which is clearly **tangible data relating to a physical entity.**

Office Action, section 7 pages 6-23

Claims 1-4, 6-14, 16 and 27-30 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Beliles *et al.* (US 2007/0283005 – hereinafter "Beliles"), in view of Buck *et al.* (US 2009/0089065 – hereinafter "Buck"), and in view of Urano *et al.* (US 2008/0307075 – hereinafter "Urano").

Regarding claim 1

Argument #3: The Beliles reference does not teach the recited features.

The Action relies upon the Beliles reference as a support for the claim 1 preamble stating: "*A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, …*", based on paragraphs 0004, 0009, and 0015-0017 of the Beliles reference. It is submitted that these cited paragraphs do not disclose or mention the recited limitations of 'Internet-connected server' and 'wireless network'.

Further, it is respectfully submitted that the Beliles reference is not in analogous field, and affectively teaches away from the claimed invention. The Beliles reference is based upon for the recited limitations of "*A method … for use with a client device in a building communicating over a*

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wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, …". First, while this passage explicitly recites a wireless network, the Beliles reference focuses on a wired network, and the disclosure in general, and the cited paragraphs 0009, 0015-0017 in particular, are silent regarding any wireless networking. Thus, since the rejection is based on , as stated on top of page 8, on Beliles disclosing "… *method for use with client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building,* … ***as disclosed by Beliles,*** *…",* the rejection cannot be sustained.

Second, the claimed invention recites, inter alia, an Internet-connected server that is **external to the building**, for processing the received microphone (sensor) data and in response controlling an actuator. The Beliles reference in general, and the cited paragraphs in particular, are silent regarding any device communicating over a wireless network to an 'Internet-connected server', and in particular any communication with any device external to the building. Further, the Beliles invention dictates that decisions to activate any actuator are based on a policy table 400 (see FIGs. 2 and 4) that is part of a network device **in the building.**

Argument #4: The Beliles reference teaches away from the claimed invention

The claimed invention recites operating an actuator in response to capturing human voice, hence referring to **intentional and deliberate actuator control by a human.** In contrast, the Beliles invention focuses on security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and

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for detecting unwanted problems or disasters such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037).

Argument #5: Improper combination of the Beliles and Buck references.

a. The Action states in general that these references are in an analogous art. However, the Action fails to explain WHY the Beliles and the Buck references are analogous. In case that the Action suggests that these reference are analogous since they are in the same field, a clear definition of that field is respectfully requested.

b. The Appellant submits that the Beliles and Buck references are directed towards respectively different fields and purposes, and are based on respectively different structures, and thus are not analogous to one another and cannot logically be combined. The Action does not explain, as required by the rules, what is the reasoning behind the combining of the Beliles and Buck references, and why these references are analogous to each other.

Further, the rejection is conclusory and insufficient to provide any *prima facie* burden for a rejection. Further, Section 2143.01 of the MPEP states: "*The mere fact that references can be combined or modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness*.". Hence, the stated rationale cannot be considered as "objective evidence of non-obviousness" and fails to show "… **objective reason** to combine the teachings of the references."[MPEP 2143.01 (IV)](Emphasis added), and further by using facts gleaned from the claim or the specification, the Action fails to show a conclusion that is reached "… *on the basis of the facts* ***gleaned from the prior art.***" [MPEP 2142](Emphasis added).

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Further, MPEP § 2145(X)(A)states that "*Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and* ***does not include knowledge gleaned only from applicant's disclosure,*** *such a reconstruction is proper, quoting In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (Emphasis added).*"

c. The Beliles and Buck references are non-analogous at least because the Beliles reference discloses a system **in a building** and the Buck reference discloses a system **in a vehicle.** Further, the Beliles reference teaches security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and **for detecting unwanted problems or disasters** such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037), **in a stationary environment in a building.** In contrast, the Buck reference teaches away from these features by teaching **'hands free'** (paragraph 0005) operation in a **moving vehicle.**

The above is further supported by the fact that Beliles is classified under U.S. Class 709/224 relating to 'ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING SYSTEMS: MULTICOMPUTER DATA TRANSFERRING - COMPUTER NETWORK MANAGING' dealing with computer network management, while Buck is classified in Class/Subclass 704/275 associated with "DATA PROCESSING: SPEECH SIGNAL PROCESSING, LINGUISTICS, LANGUAGE TRANSLATION, AND AUDIO COMPRESSION/DECOMPRESSION - Speech assisted network", relating to signal processing. Handling computer networks is clearly distinct from any speech processing. It is noted that MPEP §808.02(A) explicitly

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recites that ***different classes "… shows that each invention has attained recognition in the art as a separate subject for inventive effort, and also a separate field of search."*** (Emphasis added). Furthermore, different classes were relied upon in a restriction requirement that was issued by the SAME Examiner in a parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016.

Further, according to the restriction requirement that was issued by the SAME Examiner in a parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016, a restriction was required between Invention group I that is drawn to "*a system for commanding an actuator operation in response to a sensor response*" and Invention group V that is drawn to "*vehicle control system*". The restriction requirement itself states on page 2 that these inventions "**… are not obvious variant**" (Emphasis added), hence, **these two features is patentably different**, and thus cannot be combined. Further, MPEP §806.04(h) explicitly recites that "***Species Must Be Patentably Distinct From Each Other***". It is improper to apply a 'double standard' to the legal term of 'not obvious' – one for restriction and one for §103 rejection. Hence, it is admitted by the Office that vehicle control, as stated in the rationale, is non-obvious to be added to other systems.

Argument #6: Improper rationale for combining the Beliles and Buck references.

The rationale for combining the Beliles and Buck references is stated on top of page 9 as: "… *for the purpose of implementing the techniques for adjustment of vehicle elements through speech control*". This rationale amounts to nothing more than an unsupported and unexplained conclusory statement, while the Office cannot rely solely on common

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knowledge or common sense to support its findings. Further, it is settled that the Office should provide a "satisfactory explanation" for the motivation for a finding that includes an express and **"rational" connection with the evidence presented.** Furthermore, MPEP 2143 clearly states that "*Any rationale employed must provide* ***a link between the factual findings and the legal conclusion of obviousness.***" (Emphasis added).

First, the primary reference that is modified by the Action is the Beliles reference. **However, the Beliles reference is NOT disclosing any vehicle or vehicle elements, and is NOT disclosing any speed or speed control, rendering the rationale as moot.**

Further, the Action is based on paragraph 0028 of the Buck reference, which is not related and does not mention any speed in general, and speed control in particular. Furthermore, it is not clear, and technically incorrect, that adding an actuator that is voice controlled results in, or supports, any "*adjustment of vehicle elements through speech control*", as suggested by the stated rationale.

Argument #7: Improper combination of the Beliles and Urano references.

a. The Action states in general that these references are in an analogous art. However, the Action fails to explain WHY the Beliles and the Buck references are analogous. In case that the Action suggests that these reference are analogous since they are in the same field, a clear definition of that field is respectfully requested.

b. The Appellant submits that the Beliles and Buck references are directed towards respectively different fields and purposes, and are based on respectively different structures, and thus are not analogous to one another and cannot logically

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be combined. The Action does not explain, as required by the rules, what is the reasoning behind the combining of the Beliles and Buck references, and why these references are analogous to each other.

Further, the rejection is conclusory and insufficient to provide any *prima facie* burden for a rejection. Further, Section 2143.01 of the MPEP states: "*The mere fact that references can be combined or modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness.*". Hence, the stated rationale cannot be considered as "objective evidence of non-obviousness" and fails to show "… **objective reason** to combine the teachings of the references."[MPEP 2143.01 (IV)](Emphasis added), and further by using facts gleaned from the claim or the specification, the Action fails to show a conclusion that is reached "… *on the basis of the facts* ***gleaned from the prior art.***" [MPEP 2142](Emphasis added). Further, MPEP § 2145(X)(A)states that "*Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and* ***does not include knowledge gleaned only from applicant's disclosure,*** *such a reconstruction is proper, quoting In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (Emphasis added).*"

c. The Beliles and Urano references are non-analogous at least because the Beliles reference focuses on security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and **for detecting unwanted problems or disasters** such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037), **in a stationary environment in a**

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building. In contrast, the Urano reference in general, and the cited paragraphs 0101-0104 in particular, dictate devices that are **'worn by the respective person', hence portable and human operated.**

Further, according to the restriction requirement that was issued by the SAME Examiner in a parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016, a restriction was required between Invention group I that is drawn to "*a system for commanding an actuator operation in response to a sensor response*" and Invention group IV that is drawn to "*a control system for commanding an actuator operation in response to processing of voice*". The restriction requirement itself states on page 2 that these inventions "… **are not obvious variant**" (Emphasis added), hence, **these two features is patentably different**, and thus cannot be combined. Further, MPEP §806.04(h) explicitly recites that "***Species Must Be Patentably Distinct From Each Other***". It is improper to apply a 'double standard' to the legal term of 'not obvious' – one for restriction and one for §103 rejection. Hence, it is admitted by the Office that voice-based control, as stated in the rationale, is non-obvious to be added to other systems.

Argument #8: Improper rationale for combining the Beliles and Urano references.

The rationale for combining is stated on top of page 9 as: "… *for improved energy efficiency*". First, the primary reference that is modified by the Action is the Beliles reference. The Urano reference is combined with the Beliles reference for disclosing relating to capturing by a microphone of human voice data and sending the captured human voice data. These features are not relevant to any energy consumption in general, and to any "*improved energy efficiency*" as stated in

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the rationale in particular, hence this rationale for combining these references is moot.

Further, the Action is based on paragraphs 0101-0104 of the Urano reference, which is not related and does not mention any powering or energy in general, and "*improved energy efficiency*" in particular. Furthermore, it is not clear, and technically incorrect, that adding components, such as microphone and sending captured voice to a server results in, or supports in any way, any "*improved energy efficiency*", as suggested by the stated rationale.

Hence, this rationale amounts to nothing more than an unsupported and unexplained conclusory statement, while the Office cannot rely solely on common knowledge or common sense to support its findings. Further, it is settled that the Office should provide a "satisfactory explanation" for the motivation for a finding that includes an express and **"rational" connection with the evidence presented.** Furthermore, MPEP 2143 clearly states that "*Any rationale employed must provide* ***a link between the factual findings and the legal conclusion of obviousness.***" (Emphasis added).

Regarding claim 2

Argument #9: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 2 recites the limitation of "… *the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device*.". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

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Regarding claim 3

Argument #10: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 3 recites the limitation of "… *the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 4

Argument #11: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 4 recites the limitations of "*a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon*" and "*sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 6

Argument #12: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 6 recites the limitations of "… *the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon.*". However, no rationale is

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provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 8

Argument #13: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 8 recites the limitations of "… *the client device comprises multiple microphones*" and "… *the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data*.". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Furthermore, the limitation of "… *the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data*." further defines the limitation of "… capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data …". As stated on page 8, the Action **relies upon the Urano reference** for this limitation, hence it is improper **to rely on the Buck reference** for the narrowing limitation in this claim.

Regarding claim 9

Argument #14: Improper characterization.

The applicant disagrees that this claim '… *does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 8*' as stated in the rejection. Claim 9 recites that "… *the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array*

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operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array.". Such usage of the multiple microphones is technically non-obvious and patentable.

It is submitted that this limitation is not found in the applied references, and are patentable distinctions over the prior art. Further, it is noted that according to MPEP: "*All Claim Limitations Must Be Considered*" (MPEP 2143.03), and that "*All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.*" In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494,496 (CCPA 1970).

Regarding claim 13

Argument #15: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 13 recites the limitations of "… *the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005 standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, it is not clear why the wireless network relied upon of the Beliles reference is a WPAN one. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 16

Argument #16: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

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Claim 16 recites the limitations of "… *the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 1xRTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution, and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, it is not clear why the wireless network relied upon of the Beliles reference is a cellular one. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 28

Argument #17: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 28 recites the limitations of "… *the actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, the rationale for combining the Beliles and Buck references is stated on top of page 9 as: "… *for the purpose of implementing the techniques for adjustment of vehicle elements through speech control*", and a sounding by a sounder cannot be considered as '*adjustment of vehicle elements*'.

Office Action, section 8 pages 15-17

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Claims 5 and 15 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Beliles *et al.* (US 2007/0283005 – hereinafter "Beliles"), in view of Buck *et al.* (US 2009/0089065 – hereinafter "Buck"), in view of Urano *et al.* (US 2008/0307075 – hereinafter "Urano"), and further in view of Gelvin *et al.* (US 2015/0046582 – hereinafter "Gelvin").

Regarding claims 5, 15

Argument #18: Improper combination of the Beliles and Urano references.

a. The Action does not state Why the Beliles and the Buck references are combines, or WHY they are in an analogous art, as required by the rules. In case that the Action suggests that these reference are analogous since they are in the same field, a clear definition of that field is respectfully requested.

b. The Appellant submits that the Beliles and Gelvin references are directed towards respectively different fields and purposes, and are based on respectively different structures, and thus are not analogous to one another and cannot logically be combined. The Action does not explain, as required by the rules, what is the reasoning behind the combining of the Beliles and Gelvin references, and why these references are analogous to each other.

Further, the rejection is conclusory and insufficient to provide any *prima facie* burden for a rejection. Further, Section 2143.01 of the MPEP states: "*The mere fact that references can be combined or modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness.*". Hence, the stated rationale cannot be considered as "objective evidence of non-obviousness" and fails to show "… **objective reason** to

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combine the teachings of the references."[MPEP 2143.01 (IV)](Emphasis added), and further by using facts gleaned from the claim or the specification, the Action fails to show a conclusion that is reached "… *on the basis of the facts* ***gleaned from the prior art.***" [MPEP 2142](Emphasis added). Further, MPEP § 2145(X)(A)states that "*Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and* ***does not include knowledge gleaned only from applicant's disclosure,*** *such a reconstruction is proper, quoting In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (Emphasis added).*"

c. The Beliles and Gelvin references are non-analogous art involving two different fields. The Beliles reference, as admitted by the Action itself, is in the field of computer networks in a building environment (see e.g., paragraphs 0004-0006). In contrast, the Gelvin reference is directed to a vehicular environment. According to a restriction requirement in this application dated October 6, 2016, on page 2, invention group V '*drawn to a vehicular control system*' is a different invention that is '***not obvious variant***'(Emphasis added) of the other inventions, such as invention group I pertaining to claim 1. Hence, **these two features is patentably different**, and thus cannot be combined. Further, MPEP §806.04(h) explicitly recites that "***Species Must Be Patentably Distinct From Each Other***". Furthermore, the restriction requirement in this application dated October 6, 2016, on page 10, defined the subject matter of claims 104-108 as different species BG.

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Argument #19: Improper rationale for combining the Beliles and Abe references

The rationale for combining is stated on page 17 as: "… *for the purpose of implementing a distributed network and Internet access to sensors, controls, and processors* …". However, in the rejection of claim 1 in page 6 of the Action, the Action states that the Beliles reference discloses "*A method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building,* …". Hence according to Action itself, this rationale for combining is already found in the Beliles reference, thus there is no motivation for such combining, and since the Office admits that the primary reference (Beliles) already had the capabilities that the secondary reference (Gelvin) provided with its added disclosures, no obviousness may be sustained. (*In Square, Inc. v. Cooper, IPR2014-00158, Paper No. 8, at 30 (15 May 2014)*). Further, it is not be appropriate to base this rejection on a combination of these references because the systems in Beliles and Gelvin are each self-contained and independently operate effectively:

> *Because each device independently operates effectively, a person having ordinary skill in the art, who was merely seeking to create a better device to drain fluids from a wound, would have no reason to combine the features of both devices into a single device.*

Kinetic Concepts v. Smith and Nephew, 688 F.3d 1342, at 1369 (CAFC, 2012).

Further, claim 5 further defines various sensors, such as a thermoelectric sensor or a photoelectric sensor. The stated rationale for combining is not relevant to these limitations: The type of sensors is not relevant to any 'implementation of a distributed network'.

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Regarding claim 15

Argument #20: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 15 recites the limitations of "… *the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Gelvin reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, it is not clear why the wireless network relied upon of the Beliles reference is according to the claim. The rationale stated for claim 5 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

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Conclusion

In conclusion, the rejection of claims 1-30 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be cancelled, resulting allowance of the all pending claims. Attached hereto is an Appendix containing a copy of the claims involved in this appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

By /Yehuda Binder/
Yehuda Binder
Registration No. 73,612

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Appendix A – Pending claims

1. A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data;

sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data;

receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data;

processing, by the server, the captured human voice data;

responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet;

receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and

operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data.

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5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light, the invisible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays, wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on the photoelectric or photovoltaic effect, and comprises a semiconductor component that comprises a photodiode, a phototransistor, or a solar cell, or wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) or a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) element.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array.

10. The method according to claim 1, wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the

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microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone.

11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using distinct locally administered addresses or a universally administered digital addresses stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device and uniquely identifying the respective device in the network.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the digital address is a MAC layer address that is MAC-48, EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the digital address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic IP address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address.

13. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005 standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards.

14. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless LAN (WLAN) that is according to, or base on, IEEE 802.11-2012, IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11b, IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11n, or IEEE 802.11ac.

15. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band.

16. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 1xRTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution,

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and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.

17. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary functionality of the appliance is associated with food storage, handling, or preparation.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the primary function of the appliance is heating food, and wherein the appliance is a microwave oven, an electric mixer, a stove, an oven, or an induction cooker.

20. The method according to claim 18, wherein the appliance is a refrigerator, a freezer, a food processor, a dishwashers, a food blender, a beverage maker, a coffeemaker, or an iced-tea maker.

21. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with environmental control, and the appliance is part of, an HVAC system.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with temperature control, and wherein the appliance is an air conditioner or a heater.

23. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with cleaning, wherein the appliance primary function is associated with clothes cleaning and the appliance is a washing machine or a clothes dryer, or wherein the appliance is a vacuum cleaner.

24. The method according to claim 17, wherein the appliance is an answering machine, a telephone set, a home cinema system, a HiFi system, a CD or DVD player, an electric furnace, a trash

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compactor, a smoke detector, a light fixture, or a dehumidifier.

25. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is an electric light source for converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays.

26. The method according to claim 25, wherein the electric light source comprises, a lamp, an incandescent lamp, a gas discharge lamp, a fluorescent lamp, a Solid-State Lighting (SSL), a Light Emitting Diode (LED), an Organic LED (OLED), a polymer LED (PLED), or a laser diode.

27. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a motion actuator that causes linear or rotary motion.

28. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves.

29. The method according to claim 28, wherein the sounder comprises an electromagnetic loudspeaker, a piezoelectric speaker, an electrostatic loudspeaker (ESL), a ribbon or planar magnetic loudspeaker, or a bending wave loudspeaker, or wherein the sounder comprises an electric bell, a buzzer (or beeper), a chime, a whistle or a ringer.

30. The method according to claim 28, wherein the operating of the actuator comprises playing digital audio content that is pre-recorded or synthesized, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises simulating the voice of a human being or generating music, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises sounding a syllable, a word, a phrase, a sentence, a short story, or a long story, using male or female voice.

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

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If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.



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Paper No. 20180227

Application No.:	15/657,163 	**Date Mailed:**	2018-02-28
First Named Inventor:	Yehuda BINDER	Examiner:	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-
Attorney Docket No.:	BINDER-014-US3	Art Unit:	2456
Confirmation No.:	1088	Filing Date:	07/23/2017

Please find attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner for Patents

PTO-90c (Rev.08-06)

Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief (37 CFR 41.37)	**Application No.** 15/657,163	**Applicant(s)** BINDER et al.	
	Examiner KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN	**Art Unit** 2456	**AIA Status** No

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

The Appeal Brief filed on 18 February 2018 is defective for failure to comply with one or more provisions of 37 CFR 41.37(c).

To avoid dismissal of the appeal, applicant must file an amended brief or other appropriate correction (see MPEP 1205.03) within **ONE MONTH or THIRTY DAYS** from the mailing date of this Notification, whichever is longer. **EXTENSIONS OF THIS TIME PERIOD MAY BE GRANTED UNDER 37 CFR 1.136.**

1. ☐ The brief does not contain the items required under 37 CFR 41.37(c), or the items are not under the proper heading or in the proper order.

2. ☑ (a) The brief does not contain a concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of the rejected independent claims, referring to the specification in the Record by page and line number or by paragraph number and to the drawings, if any, by reference characters; and/or (b) the brief fails to identify, for each rejected independent claim and for each dependent claim argued separately that contains a means plus function or step plus function recitation under 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, the structure, material, or acts described in the specification as corresponding to each claimed function with reference to the specification in the Record by page and line number or paragraph number, and to the drawings, if any, by reference characters (37 CFR 41.37(c)(1)(iii)).

3. ☐ The brief does not contain a correct copy of the appealed claims as an appendix thereto (37 CFR 41.37(c)(1)(v)).

4. ☑ Other (including any explanation in support of the above items):

The Summary of Claimed Subject Matter is non-compliant, as it does not reference the independent claim 1 , to the specification (filed 7/23/17) in the Record by page and line number and to the drawings, if any, by reference characters. Reference to the Patent Application Publication does not satisfy the requirement of 37 CFR 41.3(c) (1) (iii). An entire new Appeal Brief is not necessary only the corrected section..

/ BRIDGET C. MONROE / Patent Appeals Specialist
(571)272-1651

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD (PTAB)

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

In re Application of:	)	Confirmation No. 1088
	)	
Yehuda BINDER	)	Art Unit: 2456
	)	
Appln. No.: 15/657,163	)	Examiner: Khan, Hassan Abdu
	)	
Filed: July 23, 2017	)	Washington, D.C.
	)	
For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER BASED CONTROL	)	February 18, 2018
	)	

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Honorable Commissioner for Patents
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Dear Honorable Commissioner:

APPEAL BRIEF

Appellant submit this Appeal Brief to the PATENT TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD (PTAB) on appeal from the decision of the Examiner of Group Art Unit 2456 dated January 25, 2018, finally rejecting all pending claims under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) [hereinafter 'Action' or 'Final action'].

Real Party of Interest

The real party in interest is May Patents Ltd., the assignee of record.

Related Appeals and Interferences

Appellant assert that no other appeals, interferences or Judicial proceedings are known to the Appellant, the Appellant legal representative that will

directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

Status of Claims

Claims 1-30 are pending in the application, and are attached in Appendix A. The pending claims stand rejected in the Final Action dated January 25, 2018 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Status of Amendments

No amendments have been made to the pending claims in response to the final Office Action dated January 25, 2018.

Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

[The referred paragraphs are the paragraphs in the parent application publication 2013/0201316].

Claim 1 discloses a method for operating an actuator (such as item 61a, 61b in Figure 6) in a controlled device (item 23a, 23b, or 23c in Figure 2, item 60 in Figure 5, paragraph 0370) in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device (item 13a, 13b, or 13c in Figure 1, item 23a, 23b, or 23c in Figure 2, item 50 in Figure 5, paragraph 0289) in a building (such as item 189 in Figure 2) communicating over a wireless network (such as numerals 14a, 14b, or 22 in Figure 2 or Figure 24, paragraphs 0033, 0270, 0487) and an Internet-connected server device (item 24 in Figure 2, item 151 in figure 15, paragraphs 0270-0271) external to the building. The method comprises capturing (item 171 in Figure 17), by a microphone (such as 51a, 51b in Figure 5) in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the

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captured human voice data; receiving (item 192 in Figure 19), by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; processing (item 192 in Figure 19), by the server, the captured human voice data; responsive to the processing, sending (item 175 in Figure 19) a message, by the server to the client over the Internet; receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and operating the actuator (paragraphs 0357, 0370) in the controlled device in response to the received message (item 150a in Figure 15a, item 170 in Figure 17, paragraphs 0052, 0128, 0131-0133, 0486).

Ground of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

In the Action dated January 25, 2018, claims 1-30 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Argument

Argument #1: Improper rejection format

The Action is vague and unclear since it provides no more than copied passages from the references. It is not clear how claimed elements or features are equated to elements or features in the references. Since the rejection is not made explicit (Examiner did not correlate claimed elements to elements in the prior art with a reference to figures or description), the Appellant cannot reasonably determine which element is believed to correspond to each of the claimed limitations and is forced to guess which features in the cited art the Examiner believed to disclose such claimed features.

It is submitted that "*A rejection must be set forth in sufficiently articulate and informative manner as to meet the notice requirement of § 132, such as by identifying where*

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or how each limitation of the rejected claims is met by the prior art references." [In re Jung, 637 F.3d 1356, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2011)]; see also 37 C.F.R. § 1.104(c)(2) ("*When a reference is complex or shows or describes inventions other than that claimed by the applicant, the particular part relied on must be designated as nearly as practicable.*"). Further, the" PTO must create a record that includes "specific fact findings for each contested limitation and satisfactory explanations for such findings."" [Gechter v. Davidson 116 F.3d 1454, 1460 (Fed. Cir. 1997)], and "*It is neither our place, nor Appellants*' burden, to speculate as to the basis for rejecting claims. Furthermore, the Supreme Court in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007) noted that the analysis supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 **should be made explicit.**(Emphasis added).

It is thus respectfully requested that if the rejection is affirmed, the application will be remanded for a clearer rejection.

Office Action, section 6 pages 3-5

Claims 1-30 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 101 as being directed to a judicial exception.

Argument #2: The claims are patent eligible under §101

a. It is respectfully submitted that these claims are not directed to a judicial exception at least because the claim limitations include various tangible and physical activities, that cannot be considered as abstract. It is noted that none of the examples provided in the USPTO guidelines include signal processing (such as processing human voice) and affecting a physical phenomenon based on such analysis.

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b. Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, the limitations of :" … *receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.*". The analysis in the Action is silent regarding to these limitations, and fails to show why these limitations are not patent eligible. It is submitted that these actions are clearly can not be characterized as "Abstract Idea".

c. The claims is characterized as 'Abstract Idea' since (top of page 4) it is "… *leaving nothing but a storage medium, processor and instructions remaining, which are part of* ***a general purpose computer.***" (Emphasis added). The Actions clearly refers to a SINGLE computer – However, the claim clearly defines THREE different computerized entities (controlled device, client device, and an Internet-connected server) that communicate over TWO networks: wireless network and the Internet. Hence, the Action mis-characterize the claimed invention, which is clearly an improvement rooted in computer networking technology and directed to solving a problem in the hardware / software / control arts.

d. In section 13 of the Action (top of page 25), the Examiner notes that "… *Beliles discloses a method and system for* ***dynamically responding*** *to network events, by* ***collecting monitored data from sensors*** *and* ***detecting network events / notification*** *and then responding accordingly,* ***which is analogous to the teaching of the applicant's specifications.***" (Emphasis added). Hence, it is admitted by the Office that the claimed invention is clearly more than ***'a general purpose computer'***, but also involves 'dynamic responding', 'collecting data from sensors', 'detecting network events', each of which is clearly NOT part of ***'a general purpose computer'***, and further clearly an improvement rooted in computer networking

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technology and directed to solving a problem in the hardware / software / control arts.

e. First, the Action overlook various steps in claim 1 and in the various dependent claims. Second, the Action equates 'capturing the human voice data' to '*obtaining and comparing intangible data*' – A human voice cannot be considered as 'intangible data' and capturing the voice by a microphone cannot be considered as '*obtaining and comparing*' in general, and '*obtaining and comparing intangible data*' in particular. Third, the Action equates 'processing by the server' to '*collecting and comparing known information*' – A human voice cannot be considered as '*known information*', and voice processing cannot be equated to any '*collecting and comparing*' in general, and '*collecting and comparing known information*' in particular. Further, the Action states that the invention relates to '*a storage medium, processor and instructions remaining, which are part of a general purpose computer*'. Such characterization overlooks the claimed structure of three different devices (controlled device, client device, and a server) communicating with each other in a defined way. Such a structure cannot be considered as '*general purpose computer*'.

f. The claims are clearly associated with particular types of devices - apparatus / device / system – hence relating to a tangible matter. By definition, tangible matter cannot be considered as 'abstract'. It is further submitted that according to the guidelines and the examples published in the USPTO guidelines after Alice for determining eligibility, no apparatus claim were found ineligible as 'abstract idea'. Hence, the §101 rejection should not apply, and the claims should be found patent eligible.

g. The Action states (bottom of page 3) that the step of 'capturing the human voice' is an 'Abstract Idea of Itself'

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based on "*(obtaining and comparing intangible data, CyberSource)*". However, while the CyberSource case involved handling business data that is indeed intangible data, the claimed invention involves capturing human voice data, which is clearly **tangible data relating to a physical entity.**

Office Action, section 7 pages 6-23

Claims 1-4, 6-14, 16 and 27-30 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Beliles *et al.* (US 2007/0283005 – hereinafter "Beliles"), in view of Buck *et al.* (US 2009/0089065 – hereinafter "Buck"), and in view of Urano *et al.* (US 2008/0307075 – hereinafter "Urano").

Regarding claim 1

Argument #3: The Beliles reference does not teach the recited features.

The Action relies upon the Beliles reference as a support for the claim 1 preamble stating: "*A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, …*", based on paragraphs 0004, 0009, and 0015-0017 of the Beliles reference. It is submitted that these cited paragraphs do not disclose or mention the recited limitations of 'Internet-connected server' and 'wireless network'.

Further, it is respectfully submitted that the Beliles reference is not in analogous field, and affectively teaches away from the claimed invention. The Beliles reference is based upon for the recited limitations of "*A method … for use with a client device in a building communicating over a*

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wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, …". First, while this passage explicitly recites a wireless network, the Beliles reference focuses on a wired network, and the disclosure in general, and the cited paragraphs 0009, 0015-0017 in particular, are silent regarding any wireless networking. Thus, since the rejection is based on , as stated on top of page 8, on Beliles disclosing "… *method for use with client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building,* … ***as disclosed by Beliles,*** *…",* the rejection cannot be sustained.

Second, the claimed invention recites, inter alia, an Internet-connected server that is **external to the building**, for processing the received microphone (sensor) data and in response controlling an actuator. The Beliles reference in general, and the cited paragraphs in particular, are silent regarding any device communicating over a wireless network to an 'Internet-connected server', and in particular any communication with any device external to the building. Further, the Beliles invention dictates that decisions to activate any actuator are based on a policy table 400 (see FIGs. 2 and 4) that is part of a network device **in the building.**

Argument #4: The Beliles reference teaches away from the claimed invention

The claimed invention recites operating an actuator in response to capturing human voice, hence referring to **intentional and deliberate actuator control by a human.** In contrast, the Beliles invention focuses on security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and

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for detecting unwanted problems or disasters such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037).

Argument #5: Improper combination of the Beliles and Buck references.

a. The Action states in general that these references are in an analogous art. However, the Action fails to explain WHY the Beliles and the Buck references are analogous. In case that the Action suggests that these reference are analogous since they are in the same field, a clear definition of that field is respectfully requested.

b. The Appellant submits that the Beliles and Buck references are directed towards respectively different fields and purposes, and are based on respectively different structures, and thus are not analogous to one another and cannot logically be combined. The Action does not explain, as required by the rules, what is the reasoning behind the combining of the Beliles and Buck references, and why these references are analogous to each other.

Further, the rejection is conclusory and insufficient to provide any *prima facie* burden for a rejection. Further, Section 2143.01 of the MPEP states: "*The mere fact that references can be combined or modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness*.". Hence, the stated rationale cannot be considered as "objective evidence of non-obviousness" and fails to show "… **objective reason** to combine the teachings of the references."[MPEP 2143.01 (IV)](Emphasis added), and further by using facts gleaned from the claim or the specification, the Action fails to show a conclusion that is reached "… *on the basis of the facts* ***gleaned from the prior art.***" [MPEP 2142](Emphasis added).

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Further, MPEP § 2145(X)(A)states that "*Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and* ***does not include knowledge gleaned only from applicant's disclosure,*** *such a reconstruction is proper, quoting In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (Emphasis added).*"

c. The Beliles and Buck references are non-analogous at least because the Beliles reference discloses a system **in a building** and the Buck reference discloses a system **in a vehicle.** Further, the Beliles reference teaches security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and **for detecting unwanted problems or disasters** such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037), **in a stationary environment in a building.** In contrast, the Buck reference teaches away from these features by teaching **'hands free'** (paragraph 0005) operation in a **moving vehicle.**

The above is further supported by the fact that Beliles is classified under U.S. Class 709/224 relating to 'ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING SYSTEMS: MULTICOMPUTER DATA TRANSFERRING - COMPUTER NETWORK MANAGING' dealing with computer network management, while Buck is classified in Class/Subclass 704/275 associated with "DATA PROCESSING: SPEECH SIGNAL PROCESSING, LINGUISTICS, LANGUAGE TRANSLATION, AND AUDIO COMPRESSION/DECOMPRESSION - Speech assisted network", relating to signal processing. Handling computer networks is clearly distinct from any speech processing. It is noted that MPEP §808.02(A) explicitly

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recites that ***different classes*** "*… **shows that each invention has attained recognition in the art as a separate subject for inventive effort, and also a separate field of search***." (Emphasis added). Furthermore, different classes were relied upon in a restriction requirement that was issued by the SAME Examiner in a parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016.

Further, according to the restriction requirement that was issued by the SAME Examiner in a parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016, a restriction was required between Invention group I that is drawn to "*a system for commanding an actuator operation in response to a sensor response*" and Invention group V that is drawn to "*vehicle control system*". The restriction requirement itself states on page 2 that these inventions "… **are not obvious variant**" (Emphasis added), hence, **these two features is patentably different**, and thus cannot be combined. Further, MPEP §806.04(h) explicitly recites that "***Species Must Be Patentably Distinct From Each Other***". It is improper to apply a 'double standard' to the legal term of 'not obvious' – one for restriction and one for §103 rejection. Hence, it is admitted by the Office that vehicle control, as stated in the rationale, is non-obvious to be added to other systems.

Argument #6: Improper rationale for combining the Beliles and Buck references.

The rationale for combining the Beliles and Buck references is stated on top of page 9 as: "… *for the purpose of implementing the techniques for adjustment of vehicle elements through speech control*". This rationale amounts to nothing more than an unsupported and unexplained conclusory statement, while the Office cannot rely solely on common

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knowledge or common sense to support its findings. Further, it is settled that the Office should provide a "satisfactory explanation" for the motivation for a finding that includes an express and **"rational" connection with the evidence presented.** Furthermore, MPEP 2143 clearly states that "*Any rationale employed must provide* ***a link between the factual findings and the legal conclusion of obviousness.***" (Emphasis added).

First, the primary reference that is modified by the Action is the Beliles reference. **However, the Beliles reference is NOT disclosing any vehicle or vehicle elements, and is NOT disclosing any speed or speed control, rendering the rationale as moot.**

Further, the Action is based on paragraph 0028 of the Buck reference, which is not related and does not mention any speed in general, and speed control in particular. Furthermore, it is not clear, and technically incorrect, that adding an actuator that is voice controlled results in, or supports, any "*adjustment of vehicle elements through speech control*", as suggested by the stated rationale.

Argument #7: Improper combination of the Beliles and Urano references.

a. The Action states in general that these references are in an analogous art. However, the Action fails to explain WHY the Beliles and the Buck references are analogous. In case that the Action suggests that these reference are analogous since they are in the same field, a clear definition of that field is respectfully requested.

b. The Appellant submits that the Beliles and Buck references are directed towards respectively different fields and purposes, and are based on respectively different structures, and thus are not analogous to one another and cannot logically

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be combined. The Action does not explain, as required by the rules, what is the reasoning behind the combining of the Beliles and Buck references, and why these references are analogous to each other.

Further, the rejection is conclusory and insufficient to provide any *prima facie* burden for a rejection. Further, Section 2143.01 of the MPEP states: "*The mere fact that references can be combined or modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness.*". Hence, the stated rationale cannot be considered as "objective evidence of non-obviousness" and fails to show "… **objective reason** to combine the teachings of the references."[MPEP 2143.01 (IV)](Emphasis added), and further by using facts gleaned from the claim or the specification, the Action fails to show a conclusion that is reached "… *on the basis of the facts* ***gleaned from the prior art.***" [MPEP 2142](Emphasis added). Further, MPEP § 2145(X)(A)states that "*Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and* ***does not include knowledge gleaned only from applicant's disclosure,*** *such a reconstruction is proper, quoting In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (Emphasis added).*"

c. The Beliles and Urano references are non-analogous at least because the Beliles reference focuses on security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and **for detecting unwanted problems or disasters** such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037), **in a stationary environment in a**

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building. In contrast, the Urano reference in general, and the cited paragraphs 0101-0104 in particular, dictate devices that are **'worn by the respective person', hence portable and human operated.**

Further, according to the restriction requirement that was issued by the SAME Examiner in a parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016, a restriction was required between Invention group I that is drawn to "*a system for commanding an actuator operation in response to a sensor response*" and Invention group IV that is drawn to "*a control system for commanding an actuator operation in response to processing of voice*". The restriction requirement itself states on page 2 that these inventions "… **are not obvious variant**" (Emphasis added), hence, **these two features is patentably different**, and thus cannot be combined. Further, MPEP §806.04(h) explicitly recites that "***Species Must Be Patentably Distinct From Each Other***". It is improper to apply a 'double standard' to the legal term of 'not obvious' – one for restriction and one for §103 rejection. Hence, it is admitted by the Office that voice-based control, as stated in the rationale, is non-obvious to be added to other systems.

Argument #8: Improper rationale for combining the Beliles and Urano references.

The rationale for combining is stated on top of page 9 as: "… *for improved energy efficiency*". First, the primary reference that is modified by the Action is the Beliles reference. The Urano reference is combined with the Beliles reference for disclosing relating to capturing by a microphone of human voice data and sending the captured human voice data. These features are not relevant to any energy consumption in general, and to any "*improved energy efficiency*" as stated in

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the rationale in particular, hence this rationale for combining these references is moot.

Further, the Action is based on paragraphs 0101-0104 of the Urano reference, which is not related and does not mention any powering or energy in general, and "*improved energy efficiency*" in particular. Furthermore, it is not clear, and technically incorrect, that adding components, such as microphone and sending captured voice to a server results in, or supports in any way, any "*improved energy efficiency*", as suggested by the stated rationale.

Hence, this rationale amounts to nothing more than an unsupported and unexplained conclusory statement, while the Office cannot rely solely on common knowledge or common sense to support its findings. Further, it is settled that the Office should provide a "satisfactory explanation" for the motivation for a finding that includes an express and **"rational" connection with the evidence presented.** Furthermore, MPEP 2143 clearly states that "*Any rationale employed must provide* ***a link between the factual findings and the legal conclusion of obviousness.***" (Emphasis added).

Regarding claim 2

Argument #9: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 2 recites the limitation of "… *the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device*.". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

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Regarding claim 3

Argument #10: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 3 recites the limitation of "… *the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 4

Argument #11: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 4 recites the limitations of "*a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon*" and "*sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 6

Argument #12: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 6 recites the limitations of "… *the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon.*". However, no rationale is

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provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 8

Argument #13: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 8 recites the limitations of "… *the client device comprises multiple microphones*" and "… *the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data*.". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Furthermore, the limitation of "… *the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data*." further defines the limitation of "… capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data …". As stated on page 8, the Action **relies upon the Urano reference** for this limitation, hence it is improper **to rely on the Buck reference** for the narrowing limitation in this claim.

Regarding claim 9

Argument #14: Improper characterization.

The applicant disagrees that this claim '… *does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 8*' as stated in the rejection. Claim 9 recites that "… *the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array*

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operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array.". Such usage of the multiple microphones is technically non-obvious and patentable.

It is submitted that this limitation is not found in the applied references, and are patentable distinctions over the prior art. Further, it is noted that according to MPEP: "*All Claim Limitations Must Be Considered*" (MPEP 2143.03), and that "*All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.*" In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494,496 (CCPA 1970).

Regarding claim 13

Argument #15: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 13 recites the limitations of "*… the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005 standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, it is not clear why the wireless network relied upon of the Beliles reference is a WPAN one. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 16

Argument #16: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 16 recites the limitations of "… *the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 1xRTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution, and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, it is not clear why the wireless network relied upon of the Beliles reference is a cellular one. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 28

Argument #17: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 28 recites the limitations of "… *the actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, the rationale for combining the Beliles and Buck references is stated on top of page 9 as: "… *for the purpose of implementing the techniques for adjustment of vehicle elements through speech control*", and a sounding by a sounder cannot be considered as '*adjustment of vehicle elements*'.

Office Action, section 8 pages 15-17

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Claims 5 and 15 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Beliles *et al.* (US 2007/0283005 – hereinafter "Beliles"), in view of Buck *et al.* (US 2009/0089065 – hereinafter "Buck"), in view of Urano *et al.* (US 2008/0307075 – hereinafter "Urano"), and further in view of Gelvin *et al.* (US 2015/0046582 – hereinafter "Gelvin").

Regarding claims 5, 15

Argument #18: Improper combination of the Beliles and Urano references.

a. The Action does not state Why the Beliles and the Buck references are combines, or WHY they are in an analogous art, as required by the rules. In case that the Action suggests that these reference are analogous since they are in the same field, a clear definition of that field is respectfully requested.

b. The Appellant submits that the Beliles and Gelvin references are directed towards respectively different fields and purposes, and are based on respectively different structures, and thus are not analogous to one another and cannot logically be combined. The Action does not explain, as required by the rules, what is the reasoning behind the combining of the Beliles and Gelvin references, and why these references are analogous to each other.

Further, the rejection is conclusory and insufficient to provide any *prima facie* burden for a rejection. Further, Section 2143.01 of the MPEP states: "*The mere fact that references can be combined or modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness.*". Hence, the stated rationale cannot be considered as "objective evidence of non-obviousness" and fails to show "… **objective reason** to

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combine the teachings of the references."[MPEP 2143.01 (IV)](Emphasis added), and further by using facts gleaned from the claim or the specification, the Action fails to show a conclusion that is reached "… *on the basis of the facts* ***gleaned from the prior art.***" [MPEP 2142](Emphasis added). Further, MPEP § 2145(X)(A)states that "*Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and* ***does not include knowledge gleaned only from applicant's disclosure,*** *such a reconstruction is proper, quoting In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (Emphasis added).*"

c. The Beliles and Gelvin references are non-analogous art involving two different fields. The Beliles reference, as admitted by the Action itself, is in the field of computer networks in a building environment (see e.g., paragraphs 0004-0006). In contrast, the Gelvin reference is directed to a vehicular environment. According to a restriction requirement in this application dated October 6, 2016, on page 2, invention group V '*drawn to a vehicular control system*' is a different invention that is '***not obvious variant***'(Emphasis added) of the other inventions, such as invention group I pertaining to claim 1. Hence, **these two features is patentably different**, and thus cannot be combined. Further, MPEP §806.04(h) explicitly recites that "***Species Must Be Patentably Distinct From Each Other***". Furthermore, the restriction requirement in this application dated October 6, 2016, on page 10, defined the subject matter of claims 104-108 as different species BG.

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Argument #19: Improper rationale for combining the Beliles and Abe references

The rationale for combining is stated on page 17 as: "… *for the purpose of implementing a distributed network and Internet access to sensors, controls, and processors* …". However, in the rejection of claim 1 in page 6 of the Action, the Action states that the Beliles reference discloses "*A method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building,* …". Hence according to Action itself, this rationale for combining is already found in the Beliles reference, thus there is no motivation for such combining, and since the Office admits that the primary reference (Beliles) already had the capabilities that the secondary reference (Gelvin) provided with its added disclosures, no obviousness may be sustained. (*In Square, Inc. v. Cooper, IPR2014-00158, Paper No. 8, at 30 (15 May 2014)*). Further, it is not be appropriate to base this rejection on a combination of these references because the systems in Beliles and Gelvin are each self-contained and independently operate effectively:

> *Because each device independently operates effectively, a person having ordinary skill in the art, who was merely seeking to create a better device to drain fluids from a wound, would have no reason to combine the features of both devices into a single device.*

Kinetic Concepts v. Smith and Nephew, 688 F.3d 1342, at 1369 (CAFC, 2012).

Further, claim 5 further defines various sensors, such as a thermoelectric sensor or a photoelectric sensor. The stated rationale for combining is not relevant to these limitations: The type of sensors is not relevant to any 'implementation of a distributed network'.

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Regarding claim 15

Argument #20: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 15 recites the limitations of "… *the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Gelvin reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, it is not clear why the wireless network relied upon of the Beliles reference is according to the claim. The rationale stated for claim 5 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

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Conclusion

In conclusion, the rejection of claims 1-30 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be cancelled, resulting allowance of the all pending claims. Attached hereto is an Appendix containing a copy of the claims involved in this appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

By /Yehuda Binder/
Yehuda Binder
Registration No. 73,612

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Appendix A – Pending claims

1. A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data;

sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data;

receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data;

processing, by the server, the captured human voice data;

responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet;

receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and

operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data.

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5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light, the invisible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays, wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on the photoelectric or photovoltaic effect, and comprises a semiconductor component that comprises a photodiode, a phototransistor, or a solar cell, or wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) or a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) element.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array.

10. The method according to claim 1, wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the

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microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone.

11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using distinct locally administered addresses or a universally administered digital addresses stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device and uniquely identifying the respective device in the network.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the digital address is a MAC layer address that is MAC-48, EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the digital address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic IP address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address.

13. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005 standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards.

14. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless LAN (WLAN) that is according to, or base on, IEEE 802.11-2012, IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11b, IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11n, or IEEE 802.11ac.

15. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band.

16. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 1xRTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution,

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and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.

17. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary functionality of the appliance is associated with food storage, handling, or preparation.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the primary function of the appliance is heating food, and wherein the appliance is a microwave oven, an electric mixer, a stove, an oven, or an induction cooker.

20. The method according to claim 18, wherein the appliance is a refrigerator, a freezer, a food processor, a dishwashers, a food blender, a beverage maker, a coffeemaker, or an iced-tea maker.

21. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with environmental control, and the appliance is part of, an HVAC system.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with temperature control, and wherein the appliance is an air conditioner or a heater.

23. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with cleaning, wherein the appliance primary function is associated with clothes cleaning and the appliance is a washing machine or a clothes dryer, or wherein the appliance is a vacuum cleaner.

24. The method according to claim 17, wherein the appliance is an answering machine, a telephone set, a home cinema system, a HiFi system, a CD or DVD player, an electric furnace, a trash

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compactor, a smoke detector, a light fixture, or a dehumidifier.

25. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is an electric light source for converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays.

26. The method according to claim 25, wherein the electric light source comprises, a lamp, an incandescent lamp, a gas discharge lamp, a fluorescent lamp, a Solid-State Lighting (SSL), a Light Emitting Diode (LED), an Organic LED (OLED), a polymer LED (PLED), or a laser diode.

27. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a motion actuator that causes linear or rotary motion.

28. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves.

29. The method according to claim 28, wherein the sounder comprises an electromagnetic loudspeaker, a piezoelectric speaker, an electrostatic loudspeaker (ESL), a ribbon or planar magnetic loudspeaker, or a bending wave loudspeaker, or wherein the sounder comprises an electric bell, a buzzer (or beeper), a chime, a whistle or a ringer.

30. The method according to claim 28, wherein the operating of the actuator comprises playing digital audio content that is pre-recorded or synthesized, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises simulating the voice of a human being or generating music, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises sounding a syllable, a word, a phrase, a sentence, a short story, or a long story, using male or female voice.

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	31816222
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	18-FEB-2018
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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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Paper No. 20180213

Application No.:	15/657,163	**Date Mailed:**	2018-02-14
First Named Inventor:	Yehuda BINDER	Examiner:	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-
Attorney Docket No.:	BINDER-014-US3	Art Unit:	2456
Confirmation No.:	1088	Filing Date:	07/23/2017

Please find attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner for Patents

PTO-90c (Rev.08-06)

Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief (37 CFR 41.37)	**Application No.** 15/657,163	**Applicant(s)** BINDER et al.	
	Examiner KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN	**Art Unit** 2456	**AIA Status** No

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

The Appeal Brief filed on 05 February 2018 is defective for failure to comply with one or more provisions of 37 CFR 41.37(c).

To avoid dismissal of the appeal, applicant must file an amended brief or other appropriate correction (see MPEP 1205.03) within **ONE MONTH or THIRTY DAYS** from the mailing date of this Notification, whichever is longer. **EXTENSIONS OF THIS TIME PERIOD MAY BE GRANTED UNDER 37 CFR 1.136.**

1. ☐ The brief does not contain the items required under 37 CFR 41.37(c), or the items are not under the proper heading or in the proper order.

2. ☐ (a) The brief does not contain a concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of the rejected independent claims, referring to the specification in the Record by page and line number or by paragraph number and to the drawings, if any, by reference characters; and/or (b) the brief fails to identify, for each rejected independent claim and for each dependent claim argued separately that contains a means plus function or step plus function recitation under 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph, the structure, material, or acts described in the specification as corresponding to each claimed function with reference to the specification in the Record by page and line number or paragraph number, and to the drawings, if any, by reference characters (37 CFR 41.37(c)(1)(iii)).

3. ☐ The brief does not contain a correct copy of the appealed claims as an appendix thereto (37 CFR 41.37(c)(1)(v)).

4. ☐ Other (including any explanation in support of the above items):

The Summary of Claimed Subject Matter is non- compliant as it does not reference the Independent claims to the specification in the Record by page and line number. The original specification was not submitted in paragraph form. An entire new Brief is not necessary only the corrected section..

EVERETT R WILLIAMS
(571)272-3619

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD (PTAB)

ATTY.'S DOCKET: BINDER-014-US3

In re Application of:	)	Confirmation No. 1088
	)	
Yehuda BINDER	)	Art Unit: 2456
	)	
Appln. No.: 15/657,163	)	Examiner: Khan, Hassan Abdu
	)	
Filed: July 23, 2017	)	Washington, D.C.
	)	
For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER BASED CONTROL	)	February 5, 2018
	)	

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Honorable Commissioner for Patents
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Dear Honorable Commissioner:

APPEAL BRIEF

Appellant submit this Appeal Brief to the PATENT TRIAL AND APPEALS BOARD (PTAB) on appeal from the decision of the Examiner of Group Art Unit 2456 dated January 25, 2018, finally rejecting all pending claims under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) [hereinafter 'Action' or 'Final action'].

Real Party of Interest

The real party in interest is May Patents Ltd., the assignee of record.

Related Appeals and Interferences

Appellant assert that no other appeals, interferences or Judicial proceedings are known to the Appellant, the Appellant legal representative that will

directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

Status of Claims

Claims 1-30 are pending in the application, and are attached in Appendix A. The pending claims stand rejected in the Final Action dated January 25, 2018 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Status of Amendments

No amendments have been made to the pending claims in response to the final Office Action dated January 25, 2018.

Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

[The referred paragraphs are the paragraphs in the parent application publication 2013/0201316].

Claim 1 discloses a method for operating an actuator (such as item 61a, 61b in Figure 6) in a controlled device (item 23a, 23b, or 23c in Figure 2, item 60 in Figure 5, paragraph 0370) in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device (item 13a, 13b, or 13c in Figure 1, item 23a, 23b, or 23c in Figure 2, item 50 in Figure 5, paragraph 0289) in a building (such as item 189 in Figure 2) communicating over a wireless network (such as numerals 14a, 14b, or 22 in Figure 2 or Figure 24, paragraphs 0033, 0270, 0487) and an Internet-connected server device (item 24 in Figure 2, item 151 in figure 15, paragraphs 0270-0271) external to the building. The method comprises capturing (item 171 in Figure 17), by a microphone (such as 51a, 51b in Figure 5) in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the

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captured human voice data; receiving (item 192 in Figure 19), by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; processing (item 192 in Figure 19), by the server, the captured human voice data; responsive to the processing, sending (item 175 in Figure 19) a message, by the server to the client over the Internet; receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and operating the actuator (paragraphs 0357, 0370) in the controlled device in response to the received message (item 150a in Figure 15a, item 170 in Figure 17, paragraphs 0052, 0128, 0131-0133, 0486).

Ground of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

In the Action dated January 25, 2018, claims 1-30 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Argument

Argument #1: Improper rejection format

The Action is vague and unclear since it provides no more than copied passages from the references. It is not clear how claimed elements or features are equated to elements or features in the references. Since the rejection is not made explicit (Examiner did not correlate claimed elements to elements in the prior art with a reference to figures or description), the Appellant cannot reasonably determine which element is believed to correspond to each of the claimed limitations and is forced to guess which features in the cited art the Examiner believed to disclose such claimed features.

It is submitted that "*A rejection must be set forth in sufficiently articulate and informative manner as to meet the notice requirement of § 132, such as by identifying where*

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or how each limitation of the rejected claims is met by the prior art references." [In re Jung, 637 F.3d 1356, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2011)]; see also 37 C.F.R. § 1.104(c)(2) ("*When a reference is complex or shows or describes inventions other than that claimed by the applicant, the particular part relied on must be designated as nearly as practicable.*"). Further, the" PTO must create a record that includes "specific fact findings for each contested limitation and satisfactory explanations for such findings."" [Gechter v. Davidson 116 F.3d 1454, 1460 (Fed. Cir. 1997)], and "*It is neither our place, nor Appellants*' burden, to speculate as to the basis for rejecting claims. Furthermore, the Supreme Court in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc., 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007) noted that the analysis supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 **should be made explicit.**(Emphasis added).

It is thus respectfully requested that if the rejection is affirmed, the application will be remanded for a clearer rejection.

Office Action, section 6 pages 3-5

Claims 1-30 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 101 as being directed to a judicial exception.

Argument #2: The claims are patent eligible under §101

a. It is respectfully submitted that these claims are not directed to a judicial exception at least because the claim limitations include various tangible and physical activities, that cannot be considered as abstract. It is noted that none of the examples provided in the USPTO guidelines include signal processing (such as processing human voice) and affecting a physical phenomenon based on such analysis.

b. Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, the limitations of :" … *receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.*". The analysis in the Action is silent regarding to these limitations, and fails to show why these limitations are not patent eligible. It is submitted that these actions are clearly can not be characterized as "Abstract Idea".

c. The claims is characterized as 'Abstract Idea' since (top of page 4) it is "… *leaving nothing but a storage medium, processor and instructions remaining, which are part of* ***a general purpose computer.***" (Emphasis added). The Actions clearly refers to a SINGLE computer – However, the claim clearly defines THREE different computerized entities (controlled device, client device, and an Internet-connected server) that communicate over TWO networks: wireless network and the Internet. Hence, the Action mis-characterize the claimed invention, which is clearly an improvement rooted in computer networking technology and directed to solving a problem in the hardware / software / control arts.

d. In section 13 of the Action (top of page 25), the Examiner notes that "… *Beliles discloses a method and system for* ***dynamically responding*** *to network events, by* ***collecting monitored data from sensors*** *and* ***detecting network events / notification*** *and then responding accordingly,* ***which is analogous to the teaching of the applicant's specifications.***" (Emphasis added). Hence, it is admitted by the Office that the claimed invention is clearly more than ***'a general purpose computer'***, but also involves 'dynamic responding', 'collecting data from sensors', 'detecting network events', each of which is clearly NOT part of ***'a general purpose computer'***, and further clearly an improvement rooted in computer networking

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technology and directed to solving a problem in the hardware / software / control arts.

e. First, the Action overlook various steps in claim 1 and in the various dependent claims. Second, the Action equates 'capturing the human voice data' to '*obtaining and comparing intangible data*' – A human voice cannot be considered as 'intangible data' and capturing the voice by a microphone cannot be considered as '*obtaining and comparing*' in general, and '*obtaining and comparing intangible data*' in particular. Third, the Action equates 'processing by the server' to '*collecting and comparing known information*' – A human voice cannot be considered as '*known information*', and voice processing cannot be equated to any '*collecting and comparing*' in general, and '*collecting and comparing known information*' in particular. Further, the Action states that the invention relates to '*a storage medium, processor and instructions remaining, which are part of a general purpose computer*'. Such characterization overlooks the claimed structure of three different devices (controlled device, client device, and a server) communicating with each other in a defined way. Such a structure cannot be considered as '*general purpose computer*'.

f. The claims are clearly associated with particular types of devices - apparatus / device / system – hence relating to a tangible matter. By definition, tangible matter cannot be considered as 'abstract'. It is further submitted that according to the guidelines and the examples published in the USPTO guidelines after Alice for determining eligibility, no apparatus claim were found ineligible as 'abstract idea'. Hence, the §101 rejection should not apply, and the claims should be found patent eligible.

g. The Action states (bottom of page 3) that the step of 'capturing the human voice' is an 'Abstract Idea of Itself'

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based on "*(obtaining and comparing intangible data, CyberSource)*". However, while the CyberSource case involved handling business data that is indeed intangible data, the claimed invention involves capturing human voice data, which is clearly **tangible data relating to a physical entity.**

Office Action, section 7 pages 6-23

Claims 1-4, 6-14, 16 and 27-30 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Beliles *et al.* (US 2007/0283005 – hereinafter "Beliles"), in view of Buck *et al.* (US 2009/0089065 – hereinafter "Buck"), and in view of Urano *et al.* (US 2008/0307075 – hereinafter "Urano").

Regarding claim 1

Argument #3: The Beliles reference does not teach the recited features.

The Action relies upon the Beliles reference as a support for the claim 1 preamble stating: "*A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, …*", based on paragraphs 0004, 0009, and 0015-0017 of the Beliles reference. It is submitted that these cited paragraphs do not disclose or mention the recited limitations of 'Internet-connected server' and 'wireless network'.

Further, it is respectfully submitted that the Beliles reference is not in analogous field, and affectively teaches away from the claimed invention. The Beliles reference is based upon for the recited limitations of "*A method … for use with a client device in a building communicating over a*

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wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, …". First, while this passage explicitly recites a wireless network, the Beliles reference focuses on a wired network, and the disclosure in general, and the cited paragraphs 0009, 0015-0017 in particular, are silent regarding any wireless networking. Thus, since the rejection is based on , as stated on top of page 8, on Beliles disclosing "… *method for use with client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building,* … ***as disclosed by Beliles,*** *…",* the rejection cannot be sustained.

Second, the claimed invention recites, inter alia, an Internet-connected server that is **external to the building**, for processing the received microphone (sensor) data and in response controlling an actuator. The Beliles reference in general, and the cited paragraphs in particular, are silent regarding any device communicating over a wireless network to an 'Internet-connected server', and in particular any communication with any device external to the building. Further, the Beliles invention dictates that decisions to activate any actuator are based on a policy table 400 (see FIGs. 2 and 4) that is part of a network device **in the building.**

Argument #4: The Beliles reference teaches away from the claimed invention

The claimed invention recites operating an actuator in response to capturing human voice, hence referring to **intentional and deliberate actuator control by a human.** In contrast, the Beliles invention focuses on security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and

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for detecting unwanted problems or disasters such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037).

Argument #5: Improper combination of the Beliles and Buck references.

a. The Action states in general that these references are in an analogous art. However, the Action fails to explain WHY the Beliles and the Buck references are analogous. In case that the Action suggests that these reference are analogous since they are in the same field, a clear definition of that field is respectfully requested.

b. The Appellant submits that the Beliles and Buck references are directed towards respectively different fields and purposes, and are based on respectively different structures, and thus are not analogous to one another and cannot logically be combined. The Action does not explain, as required by the rules, what is the reasoning behind the combining of the Beliles and Buck references, and why these references are analogous to each other.

Further, the rejection is conclusory and insufficient to provide any *prima facie* burden for a rejection. Further, Section 2143.01 of the MPEP states: "*The mere fact that references can be combined or modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness*.". Hence, the stated rationale cannot be considered as "objective evidence of non-obviousness" and fails to show "… **objective reason** to combine the teachings of the references."[MPEP 2143.01 (IV)](Emphasis added), and further by using facts gleaned from the claim or the specification, the Action fails to show a conclusion that is reached "… *on the basis of the facts* ***gleaned from the prior art.***" [MPEP 2142](Emphasis added).

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Further, MPEP § 2145(X)(A)states that "*Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and* ***does not include knowledge gleaned only from applicant's disclosure,*** *such a reconstruction is proper, quoting In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (Emphasis added).*"

c. The Beliles and Buck references are non-analogous at least because the Beliles reference discloses a system **in a building** and the Buck reference discloses a system **in a vehicle.** Further, the Beliles reference teaches security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and **for detecting unwanted problems or disasters** such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037), **in a stationary environment in a building.** In contrast, the Buck reference teaches away from these features by teaching **'hands free'** (paragraph 0005) operation in a **moving vehicle.**

The above is further supported by the fact that Beliles is classified under U.S. Class 709/224 relating to 'ELECTRICAL COMPUTERS AND DIGITAL PROCESSING SYSTEMS: MULTICOMPUTER DATA TRANSFERRING - COMPUTER NETWORK MANAGING' dealing with computer network management, while Buck is classified in Class/Subclass 704/275 associated with "DATA PROCESSING: SPEECH SIGNAL PROCESSING, LINGUISTICS, LANGUAGE TRANSLATION, AND AUDIO COMPRESSION/DECOMPRESSION - Speech assisted network", relating to signal processing. Handling computer networks is clearly distinct from any speech processing. It is noted that MPEP §808.02(A) explicitly

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recites that ***different classes "… shows that each invention has attained recognition in the art as a separate subject for inventive effort, and also a separate field of search."*** (Emphasis added). Furthermore, different classes were relied upon in a restriction requirement that was issued by the SAME Examiner in a parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016.

Further, according to the restriction requirement that was issued by the SAME Examiner in a parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016, a restriction was required between Invention group I that is drawn to "*a system for commanding an actuator operation in response to a sensor response*" and Invention group V that is drawn to "*vehicle control system*". The restriction requirement itself states on page 2 that these inventions "**… are not obvious variant**" (Emphasis added), hence, **these two features is patentably different**, and thus cannot be combined. Further, MPEP §806.04(h) explicitly recites that "***Species Must Be Patentably Distinct From Each Other***". It is improper to apply a 'double standard' to the legal term of 'not obvious' – one for restriction and one for §103 rejection. Hence, it is admitted by the Office that vehicle control, as stated in the rationale, is non-obvious to be added to other systems.

Argument #6: Improper rationale for combining the Beliles and Buck references.

The rationale for combining the Beliles and Buck references is stated on top of page 9 as: "… *for the purpose of implementing the techniques for adjustment of vehicle elements through speech control*". This rationale amounts to nothing more than an unsupported and unexplained conclusory statement, while the Office cannot rely solely on common

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knowledge or common sense to support its findings. Further, it is settled that the Office should provide a "satisfactory explanation" for the motivation for a finding that includes an express and **"rational" connection with the evidence presented.** Furthermore, MPEP 2143 clearly states that "*Any rationale employed must provide* ***a link between the factual findings and the legal conclusion of obviousness.***" (Emphasis added).

First, the primary reference that is modified by the Action is the Beliles reference. **However, the Beliles reference is NOT disclosing any vehicle or vehicle elements, and is NOT disclosing any speed or speed control, rendering the rationale as moot.**

Further, the Action is based on paragraph 0028 of the Buck reference, which is not related and does not mention any speed in general, and speed control in particular. Furthermore, it is not clear, and technically incorrect, that adding an actuator that is voice controlled results in, or supports, any "*adjustment of vehicle elements through speech control*", as suggested by the stated rationale.

Argument #7: Improper combination of the Beliles and Urano references.

a. The Action states in general that these references are in an analogous art. However, the Action fails to explain WHY the Beliles and the Buck references are analogous. In case that the Action suggests that these reference are analogous since they are in the same field, a clear definition of that field is respectfully requested.

b. The Appellant submits that the Beliles and Buck references are directed towards respectively different fields and purposes, and are based on respectively different structures, and thus are not analogous to one another and cannot logically

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be combined. The Action does not explain, as required by the rules, what is the reasoning behind the combining of the Beliles and Buck references, and why these references are analogous to each other.

Further, the rejection is conclusory and insufficient to provide any *prima facie* burden for a rejection. Further, Section 2143.01 of the MPEP states: "*The mere fact that references can be combined or modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness.*". Hence, the stated rationale cannot be considered as "objective evidence of non-obviousness" and fails to show "… **objective reason** to combine the teachings of the references."[MPEP 2143.01 (IV)](Emphasis added), and further by using facts gleaned from the claim or the specification, the Action fails to show a conclusion that is reached "… *on the basis of the facts* ***gleaned from the prior art.***" [MPEP 2142](Emphasis added). Further, MPEP § 2145(X)(A)states that "*Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and* ***does not include knowledge gleaned only from applicant's disclosure,*** *such a reconstruction is proper, quoting In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (Emphasis added).*"

c. The Beliles and Urano references are non-analogous at least because the Beliles reference focuses on security and safety **automatic operation without any human intervention** (see cited paragraphs 0015 and 0017, and throughout the disclosure), and **for detecting unwanted problems or disasters** such as fire, radiation, explosion, earthquake (see for example paragraphs 0016, 0017, and 0037), **in a stationary environment in a**

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building. In contrast, the Urano reference in general, and the cited paragraphs 0101-0104 in particular, dictate devices that are **'worn by the respective person', hence portable and human operated.**

Further, according to the restriction requirement that was issued by the SAME Examiner in a parent application 13/733,634 dated October 6, 2016, a restriction was required between Invention group I that is drawn to "*a system for commanding an actuator operation in response to a sensor response*" and Invention group IV that is drawn to "*a control system for commanding an actuator operation in response to processing of voice*". The restriction requirement itself states on page 2 that these inventions "… **are not obvious variant**" (Emphasis added), hence, **these two features is patentably different**, and thus cannot be combined. Further, MPEP §806.04(h) explicitly recites that "***Species Must Be Patentably Distinct From Each Other***". It is improper to apply a 'double standard' to the legal term of 'not obvious' – one for restriction and one for §103 rejection. Hence, it is admitted by the Office that voice-based control, as stated in the rationale, is non-obvious to be added to other systems.

Argument #8: Improper rationale for combining the Beliles and Urano references.

The rationale for combining is stated on top of page 9 as: "… *for improved energy efficiency*". First, the primary reference that is modified by the Action is the Beliles reference. The Urano reference is combined with the Beliles reference for disclosing relating to capturing by a microphone of human voice data and sending the captured human voice data. These features are not relevant to any energy consumption in general, and to any "*improved energy efficiency*" as stated in

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the rationale in particular, hence this rationale for combining these references is moot.

Further, the Action is based on paragraphs 0101-0104 of the Urano reference, which is not related and does not mention any powering or energy in general, and "*improved energy efficiency*" in particular. Furthermore, it is not clear, and technically incorrect, that adding components, such as microphone and sending captured voice to a server results in, or supports in any way, any "*improved energy efficiency*", as suggested by the stated rationale.

Hence, this rationale amounts to nothing more than an unsupported and unexplained conclusory statement, while the Office cannot rely solely on common knowledge or common sense to support its findings. Further, it is settled that the Office should provide a "satisfactory explanation" for the motivation for a finding that includes an express and **"rational" connection with the evidence presented.** Furthermore, MPEP 2143 clearly states that "*Any rationale employed must provide* ***a link between the factual findings and the legal conclusion of obviousness.***" (Emphasis added).

Regarding claim 2

Argument #9: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 2 recites the limitation of "… *the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device*.". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

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Regarding claim 3

Argument #10: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 3 recites the limitation of "… *the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 4

Argument #11: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 4 recites the limitations of "*a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon*" and "*sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 6

Argument #12: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 6 recites the limitations of "… *the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon.*". However, no rationale is

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provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 8

Argument #13: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 8 recites the limitations of "… *the client device comprises multiple microphones*" and "… *the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data*.". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Furthermore, the limitation of "… *the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data*." further defines the limitation of "… capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data …". As stated on page 8, the Action **relies upon the Urano reference** for this limitation, hence it is improper **to rely on the Buck reference** for the narrowing limitation in this claim.

Regarding claim 9

Argument #14: Improper characterization.

The applicant disagrees that this claim '… *does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 8*' as stated in the rejection. Claim 9 recites that "… *the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array*

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operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array.". Such usage of the multiple microphones is technically non-obvious and patentable.

It is submitted that this limitation is not found in the applied references, and are patentable distinctions over the prior art. Further, it is noted that according to MPEP: "*All Claim Limitations Must Be Considered*" (MPEP 2143.03), and that "*All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art.*" In re Wilson, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494,496 (CCPA 1970).

Regarding claim 13

Argument #15: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 13 recites the limitations of "*… the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005 standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, it is not clear why the wireless network relied upon of the Beliles reference is a WPAN one. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 16

Argument #16: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

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Claim 16 recites the limitations of "… *the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 1xRTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution, and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, it is not clear why the wireless network relied upon of the Beliles reference is a cellular one. The rationale stated in claim 1 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

Regarding claim 28

Argument #17: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 28 recites the limitations of "… *the actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Buck reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, the rationale for combining the Beliles and Buck references is stated on top of page 9 as: "… *for the purpose of implementing the techniques for adjustment of vehicle elements through speech control*", and a sounding by a sounder cannot be considered as '*adjustment of vehicle elements*'.

Office Action, section 8 pages 15-17

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Claims 5 and 15 are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Beliles *et al.* (US 2007/0283005 – hereinafter "Beliles"), in view of Buck *et al.* (US 2009/0089065 – hereinafter "Buck"), in view of Urano *et al.* (US 2008/0307075 – hereinafter "Urano"), and further in view of Gelvin *et al.* (US 2015/0046582 – hereinafter "Gelvin").

Regarding claims 5, 15

Argument #18: Improper combination of the Beliles and Urano references.

a. The Action does not state Why the Beliles and the Buck references are combines, or WHY they are in an analogous art, as required by the rules. In case that the Action suggests that these reference are analogous since they are in the same field, a clear definition of that field is respectfully requested.

b. The Appellant submits that the Beliles and Gelvin references are directed towards respectively different fields and purposes, and are based on respectively different structures, and thus are not analogous to one another and cannot logically be combined. The Action does not explain, as required by the rules, what is the reasoning behind the combining of the Beliles and Gelvin references, and why these references are analogous to each other.

Further, the rejection is conclusory and insufficient to provide any *prima facie* burden for a rejection. Further, Section 2143.01 of the MPEP states: "*The mere fact that references can be combined or modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness.*". Hence, the stated rationale cannot be considered as "objective evidence of non-obviousness" and fails to show "… **objective reason** to

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combine the teachings of the references."[MPEP 2143.01 (IV)](Emphasis added), and further by using facts gleaned from the claim or the specification, the Action fails to show a conclusion that is reached "… *on the basis of the facts* ***gleaned from the prior art.***" [MPEP 2142](Emphasis added). Further, MPEP § 2145(X)(A)states that "*Any judgement on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based on hindsight reasoning, but so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made and* ***does not include knowledge gleaned only from applicant's disclosure,*** *such a reconstruction is proper, quoting In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 1395 (CCPA 1971), (Emphasis added).*"

c. The Beliles and Gelvin references are non-analogous art involving two different fields. The Beliles reference, as admitted by the Action itself, is in the field of computer networks in a building environment (see e.g., paragraphs 0004-0006). In contrast, the Gelvin reference is directed to a vehicular environment. According to a restriction requirement in this application dated October 6, 2016, on page 2, invention group V '*drawn to a vehicular control system*' is a different invention that is '***not obvious variant***'(Emphasis added) of the other inventions, such as invention group I pertaining to claim 1. Hence, **these two features is patentably different**, and thus cannot be combined. Further, MPEP §806.04(h) explicitly recites that "***Species Must Be Patentably Distinct From Each Other***". Furthermore, the restriction requirement in this application dated October 6, 2016, on page 10, defined the subject matter of claims 104-108 as different species BG.

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Argument #19: Improper rationale for combining the Beliles and Abe references

The rationale for combining is stated on page 17 as: "… *for the purpose of implementing a distributed network and Internet access to sensors, controls, and processors* …". However, in the rejection of claim 1 in page 6 of the Action, the Action states that the Beliles reference discloses "*A method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building,* …". Hence according to Action itself, this rationale for combining is already found in the Beliles reference, thus there is no motivation for such combining, and since the Office admits that the primary reference (Beliles) already had the capabilities that the secondary reference (Gelvin) provided with its added disclosures, no obviousness may be sustained. (*In Square, Inc. v. Cooper, IPR2014-00158, Paper No. 8, at 30 (15 May 2014)*). Further, it is not be appropriate to base this rejection on a combination of these references because the systems in Beliles and Gelvin are each self-contained and independently operate effectively:

> *Because each device independently operates effectively, a person having ordinary skill in the art, who was merely seeking to create a better device to drain fluids from a wound, would have no reason to combine the features of both devices into a single device.*

Kinetic Concepts v. Smith and Nephew, 688 F.3d 1342, at 1369 (CAFC, 2012).

Further, claim 5 further defines various sensors, such as a thermoelectric sensor or a photoelectric sensor. The stated rationale for combining is not relevant to these limitations: The type of sensors is not relevant to any 'implementation of a distributed network'.

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Regarding claim 15

Argument #20: No rationale provided for combining with Beliles

Claim 15 recites the limitations of "… *the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band.*". However, no rationale is provided in the Action for combining these features, even if taught by the Gelvin reference, to the Beliles reference. In particular, it is not clear why the wireless network relied upon of the Beliles reference is according to the claim. The rationale stated for claim 5 is not relevant to this claim, and relates to combination of other non-relevant elements.

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Conclusion

In conclusion, the rejection of claims 1-30 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be cancelled, resulting allowance of the all pending claims. Attached hereto is an Appendix containing a copy of the claims involved in this appeal.

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Appendix A – Pending claims

1. A method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an Internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data;

sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data;

receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data;

processing, by the server, the captured human voice data;

responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet;

receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message; and

operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data.

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5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light, the invisible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays, wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on the photoelectric or photovoltaic effect, and comprises a semiconductor component that comprises a photodiode, a phototransistor, or a solar cell, or wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) or a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) element.

6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current.

8. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the multiple microphones are arranged as a directional microphones array operative to estimate a number, magnitude, frequency, Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), distance, or speed of a phenomenon impinging the microphones array.

10. The method according to claim 1, wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the

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microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone.

11. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using distinct locally administered addresses or a universally administered digital addresses stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device and uniquely identifying the respective device in the network.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the digital address is a MAC layer address that is MAC-48, EUI-48, or EUI-64 address type or wherein the digital address is a layer 3 address and is static or dynamic IP address that is IPv4 or IPv6 type address.

13. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005 standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, or Z-Wave™ standards.

14. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a Wireless LAN (WLAN) that is according to, or base on, IEEE 802.11-2012, IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11b, IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11n, or IEEE 802.11ac.

15. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band.

16. The method according to claim 1, wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 1xRTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution,

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and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008.

17. The method according to claim 1, wherein the client device or the controlled device is integrated in, is part of, or is entirely included in, an appliance.

18. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary functionality of the appliance is associated with food storage, handling, or preparation.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the primary function of the appliance is heating food, and wherein the appliance is a microwave oven, an electric mixer, a stove, an oven, or an induction cooker.

20. The method according to claim 18, wherein the appliance is a refrigerator, a freezer, a food processor, a dishwashers, a food blender, a beverage maker, a coffeemaker, or an iced-tea maker.

21. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with environmental control, and the appliance is part of, an HVAC system.

22. The method according to claim 21, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with temperature control, and wherein the appliance is an air conditioner or a heater.

23. The method according to claim 17, wherein the primary function of the appliance is associated with cleaning, wherein the appliance primary function is associated with clothes cleaning and the appliance is a washing machine or a clothes dryer, or wherein the appliance is a vacuum cleaner.

24. The method according to claim 17, wherein the appliance is an answering machine, a telephone set, a home cinema system, a HiFi system, a CD or DVD player, an electric furnace, a trash

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compactor, a smoke detector, a light fixture, or a dehumidifier.

25. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is an electric light source for converting electrical energy into light that emits visible or non-visible light for illumination or indication, and the non-visible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays.

26. The method according to claim 25, wherein the electric light source comprises, a lamp, an incandescent lamp, a gas discharge lamp, a fluorescent lamp, a Solid-State Lighting (SSL), a Light Emitting Diode (LED), an Organic LED (OLED), a polymer LED (PLED), or a laser diode.

27. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a motion actuator that causes linear or rotary motion.

28. The method according to claim 1, wherein the actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves.

29. The method according to claim 28, wherein the sounder comprises an electromagnetic loudspeaker, a piezoelectric speaker, an electrostatic loudspeaker (ESL), a ribbon or planar magnetic loudspeaker, or a bending wave loudspeaker, or wherein the sounder comprises an electric bell, a buzzer (or beeper), a chime, a whistle or a ringer.

30. The method according to claim 28, wherein the operating of the actuator comprises playing digital audio content that is pre-recorded or synthesized, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises simulating the voice of a human being or generating music, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises sounding a syllable, a word, a phrase, a sentence, a short story, or a long story, using male or female voice.

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EX1003 Page 854

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	15657163
Filing Date:	23-Jul-2017
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Filer:	Yehuda Binder
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
NOTICE OF APPEAL	2401	1	400	400
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
		Total in USD ($)		**400**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	31695284
Application Number:	15657163
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1088
Title of Invention:	SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER-BASED CONTROL
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Yehuda BINDER
Customer Number:	131926
Filer:	Yehuda Binder
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	BINDER-014-US3
Receipt Date:	05-FEB-2018
Filing Date:	23-JUL-2017
Time Stamp:	09:02:39
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

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Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$400
RAM confirmation Number	020518INTEFSW00008822506726
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:	

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Notice of Appeal Filed	aia0031.pdf	236654 e39f4ffe55588374373a425a8ce172b7078155a5	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Appeal Brief Filed	Appeal-Brief-2-18.pdf	305940 c9af46968cc31c74238952a4e456945cf6001fbb	no	29
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	29865 ba851ea2762eea0997727b2e04a87360547dff7b	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	572459		

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.
National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.
New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

PTO/AIA/31 (03-14)
Approved for use through 07/31/2016. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

NOTICE OF APPEAL FROM THE EXAMINER TO THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Docket Number (Optional): BINDER-014-US3

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO, EFS-Web transmitted to the USPTO, or deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage in an envelope addressed to "Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, on Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)] on 2018-02-05.

Signature /Yehuda Binder/

Typed or printed name Yehuda Binder

In re Application of
Yehuda BINDER

Application Number	Filed
15/657,163	July 23, 2017

For: SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVER BASED CONTROL

Art Unit	Examiner
2456	KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN

Applicant hereby **appeals** to the Patent Trial and Appeal Board from the last decision of the examiner.

The fee for this Notice of Appeal is (37 CFR 41.20(b)(1)) $ _____

☑ Applicant asserts small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. Therefore, the fee shown above is reduced by 50%, and the resulting fee is: $ 400.00

☐ Applicant certifies micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29. Therefore, the fee shown above is reduced by 75%, and the resulting fee is: $ _____
Form PTO/SB/15A or B or equivalent must either be enclosed or have been submitted previously.

☐ A check in the amount of the fee is enclosed.

☐ Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.

☑ The Director is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 506726.

☐ Payment made via EFS-Web.

☐ A petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) (PTO/AIA/22 or equivalent) is enclosed.
For extensions of time in reexamination proceedings, see 37 CFR 1.550.

WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

I am the

☐ applicant

☑ attorney or agent of record
Registration number 73612

☐ attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34
Registration number _____

Signature /Yehuda Binder/

Typed or printed name Yehuda Binder

Telephone Number -972-544444577

Date 2018-02-05

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

☐ * Total of _____ forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 41.20(b)(1) and 41.31. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

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The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
15/657,163	07/23/2017	Yehuda BINDER	BINDER-014-US3	1088

131926 7590 01/25/2018

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EXAMINER
KHAN, HASSAN ABDUR-RAHMAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2456	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/25/2018	PAPER

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.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 15/657,163	Applicant(s) BINDER ET AL.	
	Examiner HASSAN KHAN	Art Unit 2456	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 *10/17/2017*.

☐ 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) *1-30* 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) *1-30* 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)

2) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *11/29/2017*.

3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

4) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Notice of Pre-AIA or AIA Status

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

2. This application is a continuation of 13/733,634 filed on 01/03/2013.

3. Claims 4, 5, 10, 16, 17, 21 and 26 have been amended.

4. Claims 1 - 30 have been examined and are pending.

Information Disclosure Statement

5. The five information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 07/23/2017, sixth IDS submitted on 08/17/2017 and the seventh information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 11/29/2017 are in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements has not been considered by the examiner in detail since it is impractical for the examiner to review the references thoroughly with the number of references cited in the case. By initialing each of the cited references on the accompanying 1449 forms, the examiner is merely acknowledging the submission of the cited references and merely indicating that only a cursory review is made of the cited references.

An applicant's duty of disclosure of material and information is not satisfied by presenting a patent examiner with "a mountain of largely irrelevant [material] from which he is presumed to have been able, with his expertise and with adequate time, to have found the critical [material]. It ignores the real world conditions under which examiners work." Rohm & Haas Co. v. Crystal Chemical Co., 722 F.2d 1556, 1573 [220 USPQ 289] (Fed. Cir. 1983), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 851 (1984) (Emphasis in original). Patent applicant has a duty not just to (disclose pertinent prior art references but to make a disclosure in such way as not to "bury" it within other disclosures of less relevant prior art; See Golden Valley Microwave Foods Inc. v. Weaver Popcorn Co. Inc., 24 USPQ2d 1801 (N.D Ind. 1992); Molins PLC v. Textron Inc., 26 USPQ2d 1889, at 1899 (D.Del. 1992); Penn Yan Boats, Inc. v. Sea Lark Boats, Inc. et al., 175 USPQ 260, at 272 (S.D. Fl- 1972).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. **Claims 1 - 30** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to a judicial exception (i.e., a law of nature, a natural phenomenon, or an abstract idea) without significantly more.

Subject Matter Eligibility Standard

When considering subject matter eligibility under 35 U.S.C. 101, it must be determined whether the claim is directed to one of the four statutory categories of invention, i.e., process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter. If the claim does fall within one of the statutory categories, it must then be determined whether the claim is directed to a judicial exception (i.e., law of nature, natural phenomenon, and abstract idea), and if so, it must additionally be determined whether the claim is a patent-eligible application of the exception. If an abstract idea is present in the claim, any element or combination of elements in the claim must be sufficient to ensure that the claim amounts to significantly more than the abstract idea itself. Examples of abstract ideas include fundamental economic practices; mathematical concepts and relationships such as mathematical formulas, and calculations; certain methods of organizing human activities; and an idea itself, such as obtaining and comparing intangible data, comparing new and stored information, and an idea standing alone such as an un-instantiated concept, plan or scheme; Alice Corporation Pty. Ltd. v. CLS Bank International, et al. 573 U.S. 2014.

Analysis

In the instant case, Claims 1 - 30 are directed to a method. Additionally, the claims are directed to a method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data. The steps include capturing the human voice data (*obtaining and comparing intangible data, CyberSource),*

processing by the server, the captured human voice data *(collecting and comparing known information, Classen)* and responsive to the processing, sending a message *(collecting information, analyzing it and notifying a user, FairWarning),* all of which is considered to be an abstract idea of itself as the entire activity is about voice recognition and voice based controls. All the claim limitations are in its entirety makes up he abstract idea, leaving nothing but a storage medium, processor and instructions remaining, which are part of a general purpose computer, and therefore do not amount to significantly more than the abstract idea itself. The invention lacks any patentable material rather it does something which is already well-known in the art, and that is collecting and comparing known information (capturing human voice) and using rules to identify options (i.e. to recognize the human voice command(s) and to execute the associated tasks). The elements of the instant process, when taken alone, each execute in a manner routinely and conventionally expected of these elements. The elements of the product, when taken in combination, together do not offer substantially more than the sum of the functions of the elements when each is taken alone. That is, the elements involved in the recited method undertake their roles in performance of their activities according to their generic functionalities. The elements together execute in routinely and conventionally accepted coordinated manners and interact with their partner elements to achieve an overall outcome which, similarly, is merely the combined and coordinated execution of generic computer functionalities which are well-understood, routine and conventional activities previously known to the industry.

Conclusion

The claims do not amount to significantly more than the abstract idea itself. This is because the claims do not affect an improvement to another technology or technical field; the claims do not amount to an improvement to the functioning of a general purpose communication system itself; and the claim does not move beyond explaining the use of an abstract idea (already known to those skilled in the art) to a particular technological environment. Accordingly, the Examiner concludes that there are no meaningful limitations in the claim that transform the judicial exception into a patent eligible application such that the

claim amounts to significantly more than the judicial exception itself. Note: The analysis above applies to all statutory categories of invention.

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 negatived 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 35 U.S.C. 103 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.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the claimed invention(s) absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and effective filing dates of each claim that was not commonly owned as of the effective filing date of the later invention in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 102(b)(2)(C) for any potential 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(2) prior art against the later invention.

7. Claims 1 - 4, 6 – 14, 16 and 27 - 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0283005 to Beliles et al. (hereinafter Beliles), in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0089065 to Buck et al. (hereinafter Buck) and in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2008/0307075 to Urano et al. (hereinafter Urano).

Regarding Claim 1, Beliles discloses (in ¶0004) a method and system for dynamically responding to non-network events at a network device in a computer network that further includes:

a method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising; Beliles discloses (in ¶0015) one or more sensors automatically detect (sense) one or more non-network events, and notifications of the non-network events are then transmitted over the network. Beliles discloses (in ¶0009 and ¶0016) that the sensors, or notably network-attached sensor translators, transmit the notification of the non-network event (e.g., as data packets/frames) on the network to one or more destination devices, such as a central monitoring system and/or control center (e.g. a proprietary alarm system, security center etc.). The physical sensors offer the capability to attach to computer networks for communication purposes. For instance, rather than providing a set of system-specific or proprietary communication lines within a building, many physical sensor systems are connected to the computer network already in place. The monitoring/control system may then dynamically respond to the physical (non-network) events, or a system administrator may manually respond. The network device may notify a network-attached physical control device control one or more physical parameters, for example, to protect the network device itself (as well as people), such as, e.g., initiating a fire suppression system at the network device, possibly prior to a fire being detected (i.e., preemptively) at the network device is (in ¶0017).

Beliles does not explicitly discloses operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; processing, by the server, the

captured human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message. However, in an analogous art, Buck teaches:

operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; processing, by the server, the captured human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message; Buck teaches (in ¶0028) a system may include a device that converts spoken words into recognizable commands. The speech recognition device 402 may interface a controller 404 such as a real-time controller that may react to events before the events become obsolete (e.g., an avoidance controller may process multiple inputs, detect risk, and provide alerts while there is still time for a user to react). In response to control signals, an actuator 406 may perform an action such as transmitting an output signal. One or more tangible or wireless vehicle buses 408 (that may interface a wireless service provider) may convey the control signals and/or actuator signals to one or more local or remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle) destinations. The speech recognition device may interpret the continuous or interrupted flow of sound that may comprise speech in real time. When a first code phrase is processed, some speech recognition controllers 404 generate and store a data file in a local or remote memory 410. When a second code phrase is recognized, the system may monitor the tangible or virtual vehicle bus 408 and store the adjustment of one or more vehicle elements read from the vehicle bus in the data file that may be retained in a local (e.g., in-vehicle) or remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle) memory 410. When a third code phrase is recognized for the first time, the data file may be tagged. In some systems, the content of the data file may be contained or nested between the tags and any attributes the tags may have. In other systems, the tag may comprise an identifier, characters, or one or more pointers that identify the address of the data file or means to implement the desired operation. When the third code phrase is articulated, the phrase may be translated into executable commands by the system that may access and actuate one

or more operations that may occur when the data file is processed. The operation may adjust or activate any vehicle related system such as the position of one or more seats, one or more mirrors, or communicate or program one or more powertrain, chassis, climate, entertainment, or navigation devices (e.g., a radio, a media or multi-media system, a navigation system, etc.).

It would have been obvious as of the effective filing date to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising, as disclosed by Beliles, and a method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; processing, by the server, the captured human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message, as taught by Buck, for the purpose of implementing the techniques for adjustment of vehicle elements through speech control (Buck, ¶0003).

Beliles in view of Buck does not explicitly disclose capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data. However, in an analogous art, Urano teaches:

capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data; Urano teaches (¶0101 - ¶0104) that the microphone detects the voice around the sensor node. These sensor nodes are each worn by the respective person: for example, the sensor node is worn by the person A, the sensor node by the person B, and so on (Fig. 19C). Each sensor node performs sensing by sensors all the time (or repeatedly at a short interval). Then each sensor node transmits the obtained data (sensing data) via the wireless communication at a given interval.

It would have been obvious as of the effective filing date to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising and a method for

operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data, processing, by the server, the captured human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message, as disclosed by Beliles in view of Buck, and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data; sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data, as taught by Urano, for the purpose of implementing the system using sensor nodes for improved energy efficiency (Urano, ¶0012).

Regarding Claim 2, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the controlled device is part of, integrated with, or the same as, the client device; Buck teaches (in ¶0028) that the controlled device (speech recognition device 402 with a controller 404 and an actuator 406) converts spoken words into recognizable commands and transmits the control signals to a local integrated device or to a remote (e.g., out of vehicle) destination.

Regarding Claim 3, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the processing comprises performing a voice recognition algorithm for identifying the voice of a specific person; Buck teaches (in ¶0020 and ¶0036) speech recognition software (i.e. an algorithm) that the speech recognition and control process may differentiate different users (e.g., multiple users) by analyzing the speech input and detect authorizations.

Regarding Claim 4, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the client device further comprises a sensor that outputs sensor data that responds to a physical phenomenon, wherein the method further comprising sending to the

server, by the client device via the wireless network, the sensor data, and wherein the message is sent by the server in response to the sensor data; Buck teaches (in ¶0028) a device that converts spoken words into recognizable commands. The speech recognition device 402 may interface a controller 404 such as a real-time controller that may react to events (e.g., an avoidance controller may process multiple inputs, detect risk, and provide alerts while there is still time for a user to react). In response to control signals, an actuator 406 may perform an action such as transmitting an output signal. One or more tangible or wireless vehicle buses 408 (that may interface a wireless service provider) may convey the control signals and/or actuator signals to one or more local or remote (e.g., out-of-vehicle) destinations. The speech recognition device may interpret the continuous or interrupted flow of sound that may comprise speech in real time.

Regarding Claim 6, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the actuator is directly or indirectly affecting, changing, producing, or creating a physical phenomenon; Buck teaches (in ¶0032) that the speech recognition and control process may interface a physical or a wireless bus system that interfaces in-vehicle and/or out-vehicle devices and networks. The devices may provide electronic and/or mechanical adjustments (e.g., through actuators, servo-motors, sensor thresholds, visual/aural setting, etc.) that may be used to adjust mechanical (i.e. physical) and/or electronic elements and devices.

Regarding Claim 7, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 6. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the physical phenomenon comprises temperature, humidity, pressure, audio, vibration, light, motion, sound, proximity, flow rate, electrical voltage, or electrical current; Buck teaches (in ¶0032) that the speech recognition and control process may interface a physical or a wireless bus system that interfaces in-vehicle and/or out-vehicle devices and networks. Buck teaches (in ¶0028) when the third code phrase is articulated, the phrase may be translated into executable commands by the

system that may access and actuate one or more operations that may occur when the data file is processed. The operation may adjust or activate any vehicle related system such as the position of one or more seats, one or more mirrors, or communicate or program one or more powertrain, chassis, climate, entertainment, or navigation devices (e.g., a radio, a media or multi-media system, a navigation system, etc.). In other processes, the operation may tune a pass band of a bandwidth filter (e.g., select an audio channel), adjust a volume level, a treble setting, a bass setting, a balance control, and/or other aural settings.

Regarding Claim 8, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the client device comprises multiple microphones, and wherein the capturing comprises capturing, by the multiple microphones in the client device, the human voice data; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

Regarding Claim 9, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 8 respectively. Therefore claim 9 is rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 8.

Regarding Claim 10, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck and Urano discloses:

wherein the microphone is an omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional microphone; Buck teaches (in ¶0031) some systems interface one or more microphones or a microphone array that includes two or more directional microphones (e.g., multiple directional microphones).

that is based on the sensing an incident sound based motion of a diaphragm or a ribbon, or wherein the microphone comprises a condenser, an electret, a dynamic, a ribbon, a carbon, or a piezoelectric microphone; Urano teaches (in ¶0101) that microphone detects the voice around the sensor node. Examiner notes that different types of microphones are commonly known to person skilled

in the art. These microphones uses different methods to convert the air pressure variations of a sound wave to an electrical signal (e.g. dynamic, condenser, piezoelectric etc.)

Regarding Claim 11, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Beliles discloses:

wherein the client device or the controlled device are addressable in the wireless network or the Internet using distinct locally administered addresses or a universally administered digital addresses stored in a volatile or non-volatile memory of the respective device and uniquely identifying the respective device in the network; Beliles teaches (in ¶0035 - ¶0039) that the network device may be a destination device of the notification message 300 (i.e., in destination address field 314), in that the sensors/translators may be configured to send the non-network event notification messages. The message 300 includes one or more headers 310 (e.g., IP/ATM headers, etc.), and a data field 320. Source address 312 and destination address 314 within the header 310 are the network addresses for the sending device (e.g., sensor translators) and the receiving device (e.g., a monitor/control system 140), respectively.

Regarding Claim 13, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN), that is according to, or based on, Bluetooth™ or IEEE 802.15.1-2005standards, or wherein the WPAN is a wireless control network that is according to, or based on, Zigbee™, IEEE 802.15.4-2003, orZ-Wave™ standards; Buck teaches (in ¶0052) that the speech recognition controller may be compliant with a Wi-Fi protocols or multiple protocols or subsets (e.g., ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access (e.g., High Speed Downlink Packet Access and/or High Speed Uplink Packet Access), Bluetooth, Mobile-Fi, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, satellite, etc., referred to as the transceiver protocols) that may be automatically detected and selected (through a handshaking, for example, that

may automatically determine the source type of the transmission e.g., by a query for example, and may attempt to match it) and may enable this automatic access through one or more communication nodes.

Regarding Claim 16, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck discloses:

wherein the wireless network is a cellular telephone network, that is a Third Generation (3G) network that uses UMTS W-CDMA, UMTS HSPA, UMTS TDD, CDMA2000 lxRTT, CDMA2000 EV-DO, or GSM EDGE-Evolution, and wherein the cellular telephone network is a Fourth Generation (4G) network that uses HSPA+, Mobile WiMAX, LTE, LTE-Advanced, MBWA, or is based on IEEE 802.20-2008; Buck teaches (in ¶0052) a cellular or wireless protocol, a wireless or cellular telephone, a radio, a satellite, or other wireless communication system may link the speech recognition controller 404 transceivers 414 to a privately accessible or publicly accessible distributed network or directly to an intermediate surrogate. The system may be complaint with WiMax or IEEE 802.16a or may have a frequency band within a range of about 2 to about 11 GHz, a range of about 31 miles, and a data transfer rate of about 70 Mbps. In other applications, the speech recognition controller may be compliant with a Wi-Fi protocols or multiple protocols or subsets (e.g., ZigBee, High Speed Packet Access (e.g., High Speed Downlink Packet Access and/or High Speed Uplink Packet Access), Bluetooth, Mobile-Fi, Ultrawideband, Wi-Fi, WiMax, mobile WiMax, cellular, satellite, etc., referred to as the transceiver protocols) that may be automatically detected and selected and may enable this automatic access through one or more communication nodes.

Regarding Claim 27, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck teaches:

wherein the actuator is a motion actuator that causes linear or rotary motion; Buck teaches (¶0028) that the speech command may access and actuate one or more operations that may occur when the data file is processed. The operation may adjust or activate any vehicle related system such as the position of one or more seats (i.e. mechanically moving the seat), one or more mirrors (i.e. mechanically

moving the mirrors) or communicate or program one or more powertrain, chassis, climate, entertainment, or navigation devices (e.g., a radio, a media or multi-media system, a navigation system, etc.).

Regarding Claim 28, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Buck teaches:

wherein the actuator is a sounder for converting an electrical energy to omnidirectional, unidirectional, or bidirectional pattern emitted, audible or inaudible, sound waves; Buck teaches (¶0028) that the speech command may access and actuate one or more operations that may occur when the data file is processed. The operation may adjust or activate any vehicle related system such as entertainment, or navigation devices (e.g., a radio, a media or multi-media system, a navigation system, etc. The operation may tune a pass band of a bandwidth filter (e.g., select an audio channel), adjust a volume level, a treble setting, a bass setting, a balance control, and/or other aural settings.

Regarding Claim 29, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 28. Further, Buck teaches:

wherein the sounder comprises an electromagnetic loudspeaker, a piezoelectric speaker, an electrostatic loudspeaker (ESL), a ribbon or planar magnetic loudspeaker, or a bending wave loudspeaker, or wherein the sounder comprises an electric bell, a buzzer (or beeper), a chime, a whistle or a ringer; Buck teaches (¶0028) that the speech command may access and actuate one or more operations that may occur when the data file is processed. The operation may adjust or activate any vehicle related system such as entertainment, or navigation devices (e.g., a radio, a media or multi-media system, a navigation system, etc. The operation may tune a pass band of a bandwidth filter (e.g., select an audio channel), adjust a volume level, a treble setting, a bass setting, a balance control, and/or other aural settings.

Regarding Claim 30, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 28. Further, Buck teaches:

wherein the operating of the actuator comprises playing digital audio content that is pre-recorded or synthesized, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises simulating the voice of a human being or generating music, or wherein the operating of the actuator comprises sounding a syllable, a word, a phrase, a sentence, a short story, or a long story, using male or female voice; Buck teaches (¶0028) that the speech command may access and actuate one or more operations that may occur when the data file is processed. The operation may adjust or activate any vehicle related system such as entertainment, or navigation devices (e.g., a radio, a media or multi-media system, a navigation system, etc. The operation may tune a pass band of a bandwidth filter (e.g., select an audio channel), adjust a volume level, a treble setting, a bass setting, a balance control, and/or other aural settings.

8. Claims 5 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0283005 to Beliles, in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0089065 to Buck, in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2008/0307075 to Urano, and further in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2015/0046582 to Gelvin et al. (hereinafter Gelvin).

Regarding Claim 5, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 4. Further, Gelvin discloses:

wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light, the invisible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays, wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on the photoelectric or photovoltaic effect, and comprises a semiconductor component that comprises a photodiode, a phototransistor, or a solar cell, or wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) or a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) element; Gelvin teaches (in ¶0376) Wireless Integrated Network Sensor Next Generation (WINS) that may

continuously or periodically sense status, for example, temperature, shock, vibration, motion, tip, light level etc. Gelvin teaches (in ¶0287) that the Pico WINs node 4200, or sensing element, exploits micropower CMOS technology including a low light visible photodetector channel, CMOS passive IR sensor (polysilicon bolometer), and PVF.sub.2 vibration and acoustic sensor. The PicoWINS sensors reduce power dissipation with piezoelectric and optical sensors that require no voltage or current bias. Gelvin teaches (¶0087) that the network includes nodes 802, gateway nodes 804, server 806, and web assistants or node control web or browser pages (not shown), but is not so limited. The sensor nodes 802 include any combination of actuators, sensors, signal processors, energy or power supplies, data storage devices, wireless communication devices, wireline communication devices, and self-location capabilities. The sensor nodes 802 are distributed in an environment 899 that is to be monitored or controlled. Gelvin teaches (¶0095) that the devices or functions of the network that are linked to the physical world include, but are not limited to, the sensor suite 1106, the communication devices 1108, the signal processors and storage devices 1110, the power or energy supplies 1112, and the actuation suite 1114.

It would have been obvious as of the effective filing date to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method for use with a client device in a building communicating over a wireless network and an internet-connected server device external to the building, the method comprising and a method for operating an actuator in a controlled device in response to captured human voice data, receiving, by the server over the Internet, the captured human voice data; processing, by the server, the captured human voice data, responsive to the processing, sending a message, by the server to the client over the Internet, receiving, by the controlled device via the wireless network, the message, and operating the actuator in the controlled device in response to the received message and capturing, by a microphone in the client device, the human voice data, sending to the server, by the client device via the wireless network, the captured human voice data, as disclosed by Beliles in view of Buck in view of Urano, and wherein the sensor is a thermoelectric sensor that responds to a temperature or to a temperature gradient of an object using conduction, convection, or radiation, wherein the sensor is a photoelectric sensor that responds to a visible or an invisible light, the invisible light is infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, or gamma rays, wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on the photoelectric or photovoltaic effect, and comprises a semiconductor

component that comprises a photodiode, a phototransistor, or a solar cell, or wherein the photoelectric sensor is based on Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) or a Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) element, as taught by Gelvin, for the purpose of implementing a distributed network and Internet access to sensors, controls, and processors that are embedded in equipment, facilities, and the environment (Gelvin, ¶0004).

Regarding Claim 15, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 1. Further, Gelvin discloses:

wherein the wireless network uses a wireless communication over a licensed or an unlicensed radio frequency band, that is an Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) radio band; Gelvin teaches (in ¶0144) nodes can communicate using a number of communication modes, including the FCC industrial, scientific, and medical (ISM) band spread spectrum channels. These channels, in addition to providing robust communication, are unlicensed, thus eliminating wireless access subscription fees for short range coverage. Power limitations, however, may affect wide area coverage, so communication over such channels may be supplemented by lower speed access over licensed channels (e.g., via cellular modems), with access mediated by the proxy.

9. Claims 12 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over US Patent Application Publication No. 2007/0283005 to Beliles, in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0089065 to Buck, in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2008/0307075 to Urano and further in view of US Patent Application Publication No. 2010/0071053 to Ansari et al. (hereinafter Ansari).

Regarding Claim 12, the combination of Beliles, Buck and Urano discloses all the elements with respect to claim 11. Beliles (¶0030 and ¶0031) that the data packets are exchanged among the network devices and network-attached devices (sensors, translators, monitor/control systems, physical control devices, etc.) of the computer network 100 using predefined network communication protocols such as the